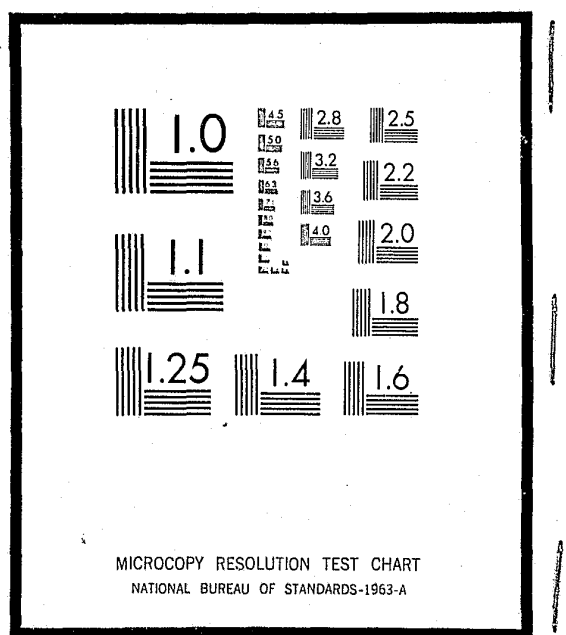


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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

1/13/77
Date filmed

R-76-167

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
POLICE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REPORT

SUBJECT: South Carolina, Feasibility Study for the Establishment of an Organized Crime Unit

REPORT NUMBER: 76-141

FOR: South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED)
Population Served: 2,500,000
Division Strength: 252
Area Served: 31,055 square miles

CONTRACTOR: Westinghouse Justice Institute

CONSULTANTS: R. Fields
R.W. Scully

CONTRACT NUMBER: J-LEAA-003-76

DATE: August 1976

36439

NCJRS
SEP 14 1976
ACQUISITIONS

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FOREWORD

This request for Technical Assistance was made by the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED). The requested assistance was concerned with performing a feasibility study to determine whether an organized crime section should be established in South Carolina and, if so, in what manner.

REQUESTING AGENCY:	South Carolina Law Enforcement Division, Chief J.P. Strom
STATE PLANNING AGENCY:	South Carolina Office of Criminal Justice Programs, Mr. Lee M. Thomas, Executive Director
APPROVING AGENCY:	LEAA Region IV (Atlanta), Mr. Ben A. Jordan, Director, Program Development and Technical Assistance Division; Mr. John A. Gregory, Police Specialist

1. INTRODUCTION

The South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED) has been in existence since 1947. Prior to that time, there was a State constabulary. SLED was created because the majority of the political subdivisions within the State were unable financially to maintain sufficient investigative and technical personnel and scientific equipment necessary for forensic science and police chemistry requirements in solving major crimes; there was no capability to meet the investigative requirements of the Office of the Governor (chief law enforcement officer in South Carolina) or the investigative requirements of the Office of the Attorney General (state-wide prosecutions authority).

SLED has two fundamental responsibilities:

- To provide investigative, technical, and manpower assistance to all sheriffs, chiefs of police, solicitors, grand juries, mayors, city and county managers, and other offices charged with a criminal justice responsibility.
- To provide an enforcement and security arm to the Governor and to conduct investigations for and of State agencies at the direction of the Governor.

The overall purpose of SLED is to apprehend or assist in the apprehension of violators of the criminal statutes of the State of South Carolina, and to bring such perpetrators before the courts of the State. (See Appendix A for the statutory authority under which SLED operated.)

SLED serves a geographic area of 31,055 square miles with a population of approximately 2.5 million. The State of South Carolina is subdivided into 46 counties. SLED presently employs 252 sworn personnel, approximately 120 of these employees have field investigative responsibilities. Agent personnel are assigned in varying numbers on a full-time basis in each of the State's 46 counties.

Because the South Carolina Office of Criminal Justice Programs (SPA) did not address the organized crime segment of the 1976 and 1977 State Comprehensive Plans for Improvement of Criminal Justice and because of management personnel concerns at SLED about what information should be furnished to the SPA, this technical assistance request arose. The assignment was compounded by the absence of any existing formalized State structure dedicated to addressing the problem of organized crime activity within the State. (See Appendix B, letter of request from the SPA to SLED.)

To determine if any such program presently existed in South Carolina, it was necessary for the Consultants to conduct an onsite analysis at SLED Headquarters in Columbia, South Carolina. During their onsite visit, the Consultants spent time with the personnel assigned to SLED's Criminal Intelligence Unit. A review was made of the intelligence process presently in operation to determine how it is used by SLED to meet its needs both internally and externally (i.e., the relationship of the intelligence unit to SLED personnel and investigations and the relationship of the intelligence function in SLED's interaction with other law enforcement agencies throughout the State and those of other States).

Personnel interviewed in connection with this study include:

- Chief J. P. Strom, Director, SLED.
- Lt. Walter Powell, Supervisor, Criminal Intelligence Unit.
- Agent Ben Thomas, Criminal Intelligence Unit.
- Mr. R. L. Woolam, Director, Management Services.
- Lt. Carl Stokes, Director, Records and Communications.
- Mr. Bill Hamm, Criminal Justice Planner, SPA.

2. UNDERSTANDING OF THE PROBLEM

The State of South Carolina's Office of Criminal Justice Programs (SPA) neglected, in the 1976 State Comprehensive Plan, to address the problem of organized crime within the State and, therefore, did not recommend any programs for organized crime control. To adequately address organized crime in such a plan, there must first be a meaningful definition(s) of such activity.

- Traditional Organized Crime and Racketeering Groups -- First, a criminal syndicate consisting of groups operating as criminal cartels in large cities across the nation, banded together in an organization that corresponds to a corporation with a board of directors at the top to settle problems such as jurisdictional disputes and to enforce discipline. Second, as any large continuous criminal conspiracy that has significant impact on a community, a region, or an area of the country. This category by definition is primarily that entity known variously as La Cosa Nostra, Mafia, Mob, or Syndicate. Besides members of such an organization, this category also includes investigatively identified nonmember criminal associates of various ethnic backgrounds and criminal persuasions.
- Non-Traditional Criminal Organizations -- Although not traditionally affiliated with La Cosa Nostra, these groups share many of the same characteristics including sophisticated organization and management, long-range conspiratorial activities, and certain criminal professionalism. Many of the narcotics smuggling organizations investigatively known to SLED fall within this category, as do the white collar financial fraud professionals and members of the so-called "Dixie Mafia".
- Other Organized Criminal Groups -- Certain groups of multijurisdictional felons cannot be categorized in the above two groups but are, nonetheless, of investigative interest to an agency with statewide jurisdiction and responsibility. Such groups tend to be smaller than the previous two groups, less sophisticated in structure, with shorter range criminal goals. Examples of this type would include regional groups such as armed robbery and burglary rings, auto theft rings, and independent local gambling operations.

The problems being addressed by this project were, in part, due to the lack of such definitions and their application in South Carolina. In conducting interviews and meeting with personnel from SLED, it was apparent that no workable definition of organized crime was being utilized by that agency. The conclusion of most SLED personnel interviewed was that there was no organized criminal activity in South Carolina, particularly of the traditional mafia/LCN type.

After further study of SLED's operation, it was apparent that the lack of an organized crime program was but one of the manifestations underlying the problem (i.e., the lack of an adequate criminal intelligence apparatus, and perhaps a lack of understanding of the intelligence process).

For purposes of this assignment, the intelligence process can be briefly stated as a combination of data collection, evaluation, collation, analysis, assessment, and dissemination. Intelligence of a strategic nature may then be defined as being information gathered on a long-range basis with the objective of being able to determine the capabilities, intentions, and vulnerabilities of individuals or organized criminal groups whose activities are of interest to the law enforcement community. Tactical intelligence may be briefly defined as that body of information necessary to support the conduct of daily operational functions; tactical intelligence cannot really be severed from strategic intelligence, both complement each other.

An effective organized crime program cannot function unless it is based upon an effective and systematic criminal intelligence collection and analysis capability; neither presently exists at SLED.

The objectives of this assignment were as follows:

- Analyze existing intelligence/organized crime programs at SLED.
- Propose changes in SLED's intelligence unit efforts as may be required.
- Recommend any organizational changes or resource augmentation needed in the Criminal Intelligence Unit in order to create, at the State level, an organized crime enforcement/intelligence group capable of combatting the problem in South Carolina.

Several factors influence SLED's present method of operation. Perhaps the most apparent of these factors is how SLED views its role as a State law enforcement agency; that being that the agency is totally response oriented. SLED agents do not initiate independent

investigations; rather, they exist primarily to respond to requests for assistance made by the sheriffs, chiefs of police, and other agencies authorized by law to receive such assistance. This posture does not readily lend itself to the successful operation of either a criminal intelligence unit or an organized crime investigative capability. The agents assigned to the various field investigative functions apparently do not recognize the value or need for a formal intelligence program; this lack of recognition may also be prevalent among the command personnel. A concern for the disclosure requirements of the Freedom of Information Act and related proposed Federal legislation has contributed greatly to the reluctance of SLED management to collect and maintain the information vital to a long-range investigations capability.

Budgetary factors also influence the problem inasmuch as the concerns for the possibility of obtaining continuation funding from the State following the expiration of Federal funds for an organized crime project.

If an organized crime program was implemented in SLED, it would probably not be productive in the traditional sense (arrest and seizure statistics) since much must be done initially to identify the true nature and extent of the State's organized crime problem.

3. ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEM

Methods used in analyzing the problems and developing proposed solutions were as follows:

The Consultants met with the supervisor of the Intelligence Unit and one agent assigned to the Unit. A review was made of the Unit's normal day-to-day operating procedure, with particular attention to the application of the intelligence process referred to in Section 2. Review was made of the indexing and filing system and methods of retrieval. The Consultants discussed the strategic intelligence concepts and the understanding of same among those interviewed. In a meeting with SLED's Director and Director of Management Services, discussions involved the concepts of managing the intelligence function and organized crime units.

4. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

SLED has no organized crime detect on program and has no readily available plan for implementing such a program. The underlying problem leading to this lack of an organized crime capability is the inadequacy of present intelligence collection programs. In addressing the subject of criminal intelligence in the legislature (General Assembly), SLED has stated "...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 inter-acting and responding to inquiries from other law enforcement agencies in the state and nation concerning the activities of "career criminals", organized crime figures and white collar criminals and traveling criminals..."

The Criminal Intelligence Unit is staffed as follows:

- Lieutenant (Unit Commander).
- Special Agents (perform investigative functions).
- Assistant Agent.
- Secretary.

With the above-stated purpose and staffing properly managed, a reasonably effective criminal intelligence capability could be expected. Such is not the case. One of the three special agents is detailed to the Narcotics Section for liaison purposes but does not report to the Intelligence Unit commander; one agent position is presently vacant; the remaining agent is placed in the posture of committing almost all of his time available to responding to requests for assistance originating both within the agency and without. There is little or no resource capability committed to self-initiated data collection on a regular basis. The assistant agent is utilized to review 10 major newspapers on a daily basis and clip articles of interest to SLED relating to criminal offenses occurring in the State and articles related to SLED activities. No formal attempt at analysis of data is made. The Unit commander, for the most part, responds to requests from the Chief, and conducts investigations at his direction. No effort has been made to involve the field agent personnel in the intelligence-collection process except in support of a request for assistance from another agency. These agents are located in every county of the State and are familiar with local crime trends in their jurisdiction.

A criminal intelligence unit, no matter how effective its collection program, is only as good as its indexing and filing system. It does

little good to have information in the files if it cannot somehow be systematically retrieved. The SLED Intelligence Unit has no indices; matters relating to intelligence are filed in drawers, no names are indexed and retrieval is, therefore, on a haphazard basis.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 General Recommendations

Usage of present personnel assigned to the Intelligence Unit will require a rededication and reassignment of personnel to the Intelligence function; objectives of the function must be defined. The majority of this revitalized effort must be directed toward the detection and control of organized crime. The existing Unit must be augmented with additional personnel to enhance the intelligence/organized crime enforcement function.

5.2 Specific Recommendations

- Establish criteria for collection, retention, dissemination, and periodic purging of criminal data.
- Create an indexing and filing system that will facilitate retrieval of information for evaluation and analysis. Review material presently in file for inclusion in the indices or for purge.
- Rededicate present personnel to the criminal intelligence function and staff all vacant agent positions. Assign target areas (areas of concentration) for data collection. Utilize present personnel in the most effective manner possible; involve the agent personnel assigned throughout the State in the intelligence process.
- Augment present resources with additional resources. Reorganize the Intelligence Unit into two sections: A general Criminal Intelligence Section (see Appendix C) and an Organized Crime Intelligence Section.

The objectives and operation of the reorganized Intelligence Unit are detailed as follows:

The collection, evaluation, collation, analysis, assessment, and dissemination of information gathered on both a tactical and strategic basis regarding the capabilities, intentions, and vulnerabilities of individuals or organized criminal groups whose activities indicate they are in violation of the laws of the State of South Carolina. The primary goals of the Intelligence Unit should be for the development

of strategic intelligence data designed to:

- Provide detailed analysis of organized crime systems operating in the State of South Carolina.
- Assess the capabilities of these organized crime systems and provide recommendations for law enforcement counter-measures.
- Identify major criminal problems affecting the State of South Carolina and provide recommendations for corrective measures.
- Assess the effect of law enforcement efforts on organized criminal activity.

The secondary goal of the SLED Intelligence Unit should be the development of tactical intelligence data designed to:

- Provide SLED operational units with the necessary information to investigate specific organized criminal activity.
- Identify those persons and groups engaged in organized criminal activity.
- Provide the requisite information for the selection of organized crime target subjects and groups.

To fulfill these goals, the Intelligence Unit must implement programs for collecting, evaluation, collating, analyzing, assessing, and disseminating organized criminal intelligence data. Of primary significance is criminal activity that includes, but is not limited to:

- Gambling.
- Loansharking.
- Narcotics.
- Labor racketeering.
- Homicide/kidnapping.
- Financial fraud.
- Bribery.

- Extortion.
- Prostitution.
- Conversion of illegitimate funds into legitimate investment.
- Counterfeiting.
- Arson.

It is recognized that the present Intelligence Unit is inadequately staffed to effectively combat organized crime in its many facets, particularly as this applies to that type of activity known as "white collar" crime. Therefore, a reorganization is proposed that includes the augmentation of the current State-funded personnel with Federally funded personnel. This would enable the Unit to be divided into two sections: A general Intelligence Section and an Organized Crime/White Collar Crime Section.

Included in this reorganization would be personnel assigned to do the liaison function; that is, to provide immediate tactical support to, and ensure coordination among, specific investigations through search, development, and dissemination of interrelating information contained in law enforcement and public records. In addition, this function includes the establishment and maintenance of contacts intr/interstate relating to mutual criminal investigative interests. Personnel would also be assigned to the analysis function, which includes the collation, analysis, and assessment of criminal intelligence information, including: The assembly, review, and correlation of past and current intelligence information relating to the extent, capabilities, vulnerabilities, and affects of organized crime groups. Also included in this function is the provision of tactical and strategic information to management and field investigators for investigative predictions, resource allocation, and administrative or enforcement actions. This function would provide direct analytical support to major investigative priorities of SLED and interdepartmental investigative efforts. These functions would support both the General Intelligence Section and the Organized Crime/White Collar Crime Section.

In addressing the white collar crime area, the primary thrust will be enforcement, with top priority given to the identification and apprehension of individuals involved in the complex conspiracies designed to attain illegal ends under the guise of legal means. White collar crimes are often complex in nature and of long-term duration and can only be successfully investigated by the dedication of sufficient resources of a strategic nature that will enable the high echelon organized white collar criminal to be detected, investigated, prosecuted, and incarcerated.

With the creation of this "White Collar Section," a statewide capability would exist that can successfully combat the syndicated criminal. This section will be strategic in nature; that is, it will embark upon investigations that are complex and of a lengthy duration -- the type of investigative activity that cannot be performed by the more traditional police units because of the complexity of the problem and the length of time such an investigation entails. This section would combine the resources necessary to attack this problem into a single, dedicated capability that would pursue these investigations with none of the interruptions or detours that are often present in a traditional police agency.

APPENDIX A

Statutory Authorities
State Law Enforcement Division (SLED)

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX B

Letter from the South Carolina
Office of Criminal Justice Programs
to the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division

and

Rough Draft of Response Prepared
by Consultants for SLED

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
Office of The Governor
Columbia 29201

JUN 28 1976
SECTION
BOMB SQUAD

JAMES B. EDWARDS
GOVERNOR

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS
Edgar A. Brown Building
1205 Pendleton Street
Phone (803) 758-3573, 758-8940

June 24, 1976

Lt. Walter G. Powell
State Law Enforcement Division
Post Office Box 21398
Columbia, South Carolina 29221

Dear Lt. Powell:

I felt as though our meeting on June 21, 1976, was most productive. A coordinated effort between law enforcement and the State Planning Agency should allow us to address the issue of organized crime.

As discussed in our meeting, the retrieval, collection, and compilation of data will be a time consuming process. It will, therefore, be impossible to identify and quantify all aspects of organized crime by the August 31, 1976 deadline for submission of the FY 77 Comprehensive Plan.

There are, however, certain things that can and should be done by the Organized Crime Intelligence Section to address the issue:

1. Describe the operations of the Intelligence Section
 - a. personnel;
 - b. physical resources; and
 - c. past and present efforts in the detection, prevention and control of organized crime.
2. Outline the incidence of organized crime in South Carolina determined by:
 - a. obvious major cases involving numerous criminal elements; and
 - b. the existence of criminal activities which could only be carried out by numerous criminal factions and/or elements.

Lt. Walter G. Powell
June 24, 1976
Page Two

3. Describe related SLED activities which might impact on organized crime.

Naturally any other information you deem important should be included in your report.

The August 31, 1976 deadline for submission of the statewide plan will necessitate the submission of your findings no later than the first week in August. Should you encounter any problems or if I can be of any assistance, feel free to call me.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Jack E. Denman
Law Enforcement Specialist

JED/mt

cc: Lee Thomas
John Parton
Bill Hamm

ROUGH DRAFT

CURRENT AND PROPOSED RESOURCES

The Organized Crime Intelligence Unit has a total complement of six personnel, detailed as follows:

One Lieutenant who commands this Unit

Three Special Agents who perform the investigative functions involved in this operation

One Assistant Agent who compiles intelligence briefs from a number of public information sources

One secretary who performs the clerical functions

This Unit is located at SLED Headquarters in Columbia. SLED has Special Agents located in every county within the state of South Carolina. These agents are available to assist agents assigned to the Organized Crime Intelligence Unit in accomplishing the Units' assigned mission. In addition to SLED's own resources, liaison is constantly maintained with the numerous county and municipal enforcement agencies as well as with the various Federal Enforcement Agencies, and results in a continual exchange of information of benefit to the state of South Carolina.

The objectives of the Organized Crime Intelligence Unit are detailed as follows:

The collection, collation, assessment and dissemination of information gathered on both a tactical and strategic basis regarding the capabilities, intentions, and vulnerabilities of individuals or organized criminal groups whose activities indicate they are in violation of the laws of the state of South Carolina. The primary goals of the Organized Crime Intelligence Unit is the development of strategic intelligence ^{data} persons designed to:

1. Provide detailed analysis of organized crime systems operating in the state of South Carolina;
2. Assess the capabilities of these organized crime systems and provide recommendations for law enforcement counter-measures;
3. Identify major criminal problems affecting the state of South Carolina and provide recommendations for corrective measures;

4. Assess the effect of Law Enforcement efforts on organized criminal activity.

The secondary goal of the SLED Organized Crime Intelligence Unit is the development of tactical intelligence data designed to:

1. Provide SLED operational units with the necessary information to investigate specific organized criminal activity;
2. Identify those persons and groups engaged in organized criminal activity;
3. Provide the requisite information for the selection of organized crime target subjects and groups.

In order to fulfill these goals, the Organized Crime Intelligence Unit will implement programs for collecting, evaluating, analyzing and disseminating organized criminal intelligence data. Of primary significance is criminal activity that includes, but is not limited to:

1. Gambling
2. Loansharking
3. Narcotics
4. Labor Racketeering
5. Homicide/Kidnapping
6. Financial Fraud
7. Bribery
8. Extortion
9. Prostitution
10. Conversion of Illegitimate Funds into Legitimate Investment
11. Counterfeiting
12. Arson

It is recognized that the present Organized Crime Intelligence Unit is inadequately

PAGE THREE

staffed to effectively combat organized crime in its many facets, particularly as this applies to that type of activity known as "white collar" crime. Therefore, a reorganization is proposed which includes the augmentation of the current state funded personnel with federally funded personnel. This would enable this Unit to be divided into two sections: A general Intelligence Section and an Organized Crime/White Collar Crime Section.

Included in this reorganization would be personnel assigned to do the liaison function that is, to provide immediate tactical support to, and insure coordination among, specific investigations through search, development and dissemination of interrelating information contained in Law Enforcement, ^{Regulatory Agencies} and public records; in addition, this function includes the establishing and maintaining of contacts intra/interstate relating to mutual criminal investigative interests. Personnel would also be assigned to the analysis function, which includes the collection, dissemination, evaluation, analization, and assessment of criminal intelligence information including: the assembly, review and correlation of past and current intelligence information relating to extent, capabilities, vulnerabilities and affects of organized crime and terrorist groups; also included in this function is the providing of tactical and strategic information to management and field investigators for investigative predictions, resource allocation and actions. This function would provide direct analytical support to major investigative priorities of SLED and inter-departmental investigative efforts. These functions would support both the General Intelligence Section and the Organized Crime/White Collar Crime Section.

In addressing the White Collar Crime area, the primary thrust will be enforcement, with top priority given to the identification and apprehension of individuals involved in the complex conspiracies designed to attain illegal ends under the guise of legal means, White Collar Crimes are often of a complex nature and of long term duration and can only be successfully investigated by the dedication of sufficient resources of a strategic nature that will enable the high echelon organized White Collar criminal to be

PAGE FOUR

detected, investigated, prosecuted and incarcerated.

With the creation of this "White Collar Section," a statewide capability will exist that can successfully combat the syndicated criminal. This ^{Section} ~~Unit~~ will be strategic in nature, that is, it will embark upon investigations that are complex and of a lengthy duration - the type of investigative activity that cannot be performed by the more traditional police units because of the complexity of the problem and the length of time such an investigation entails. This ^{Section} ~~Unit~~ will combine the resources necessary to attack this problem into a single, dedicated Unit that will pursue these investigations with none of the interruptions or detours that are many times present in a traditional police unit.

ORGANIZED CRIME CONTROL

While this activity is so broad in both the nature of the crimes and the characteristics of the perpetrators to defy precise definition, for the purpose of this ~~document~~^{paper} organized criminal activity^{in South Carolina} shall be classified in the following three (3) categories:

A. Traditional Organized Crime and Racketeering Groups -

First, a criminal syndicate consisting of groups operating as criminal cartels in large cities across the Nation, banded together in an organization which corresponds to a corporation with a board of directors at the top to settle problems such as jurisdictional disputes and to enforce discipline; and secondly, as any large continuous criminal conspiracy which has significant impact on a community, a region, or an area of the country.

This category by definition is primarily that entity known variously as La Cosa Nostra, Mafia, Mob or Syndicate. Besides members, this category ~~and~~^{also} includes investigatively-identified non-member criminal associates of various ethnic backgrounds and criminal persuasions.

B. Non-Traditional Criminal Organizations -

Although not traditionally affiliated with the ICN, these groups share many of the same characteristics including sophisticated organization and management, long range conspiratorial activities, and a certain criminal professionalism. Many of the narcotics smuggling organizations investigatively known to ~~this Agency~~ ^{SLED} fall within this category, as do the white collar financial fraud professionals, as well as members of the so called "Dixie Mafia".

C. Other Organized Criminal Groups -

Certain groups of multi-jurisdictional felons cannot be categorized in the above two (2) groups but are of investigative interest none-the-less. Such groups tend to be smaller than A and B, less sophisticated in structure, with shorter-range criminal goals. Examples of this type would include the various terrorist groups, as well as many robbery and burglary rings.

Recognizing that the distinctions between categories often may be nebulous, it should be noted that the main determination to be made is that the projected investigative subject falls within one of the above three categories. ~~it is obviously of lesser importance as to which of the three categories are applicable.~~

Utilizing the above definitions for organized criminal activity, the following is set forth as an identification of the types of activity presently known to exist in South Carolina.

①

ORGANIZED DRUG SYSTEMS — OK

SINCE THE FORMULATION OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION NARCOTICS DEPARTMENT IN 1971, AGENTS IN THAT DEPARTMENT HAVE DISCOVERED NUMEROUS 'SYSTEMS' ENGAGED IN IMPORTING AND DISTRIBUTING NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.³ SOME OF THESE SYSTEMS HAVE BEEN PENETRATED AND SEVERELY DAMAGED IF NOT ERADICATED THROUGH ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS.⁴ HOWEVER, THERE ARE OTHER SYSTEMS WHICH HAVE OPERATED IN THE PAST WITH SUCH CARE AND SOPHISTICATION THAT NARCOTIC ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS HAVE ONLY BEEN EFFECTIVE AGAINST THE UNDERLINGS.⁵ THERE APPEARS TO BE AN ETHNIC DIVISION IN THE TYPE SUBSTANCES WHICH EACH DISTRIBUTES. IN SOUTH CAROLINA, MARIJUANA SMUGGLING AND DISTRIBUTION ON ANY LARGE SCALE IS HANDLED ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY BY WHITE TRAFFICKERS. HEROIN DISTRIBUTION, ON THE OTHER HAND, IS DOMINATED BY THE BLACK SYSTEMS.⁶ THIS PROBABLY ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE DIFFERENT ETHNIC CONSUMER DEMANDS AND ETHNIC HISTDRICAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH THE RESPECTIVE DRUGS. THE DEMAND FOR COCAINE IS INCREASINGLY POPULAR IN ALL ETHNIC AND SOCIOECONOMIC AREAS.⁷

(2) PROSTITUTION

THIS VICTIMLESS CRIME, AS IT IS OFTEN CALLED, DEPRIVES THIS STATE AND NATION OF THOUSANDS OF TAX DOLLARS AND AIDS IN THE SPREAD OF SOCIAL DISEASE. IN VARIOUS CASES WHERE THE PROFITS ARE CONSIDERABLE THERE CAN BE SEEN INDIVIDUALS WHO, FUNCTIONING AS AN ORGANIZATION, WILL MOVE THE GIRLS FROM STATE TO STATE AND OFTEN TIMES WILL HIDE CRIMINALS FROM ALL WALKS OF LIFE.

DURING THE LAST SEVERAL MONTHS ~~THE~~ AGENTS OF THIS DIVISION HAVE BEGUN CONCENTRATED EFFORTS INTO THE INVESTIGATION OF PROSTITUTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA. ~~THEIR WORK BEING REPORTED HERE~~ ^{THIS ACTIVITY IS CONCENTRATED IN} ~~FOUR~~ FOUR DISTINCT AREAS OF THE STATE. THE PROBLEM HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED AS BEING MORE PREVALENT IN HOUSES OR BARS RATHER THAN STREET WALKERS OR CALL GIRLS. IT ALSO APPEARS TO BE FLOURISHING IN MASSAGE PARLORS THROUGHOUT THE STATE. HOWEVER THE SOUTH CAROLINA LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION HAS BEEN ENJOINED FROM ENFORCING STATE STATUTES AS THEY PERTAIN TO MASSAGE PARLORS. THE PRESENT INVESTIGATION HAS SHOWN THAT A MAJORITY OF THE PROSTITUTES OPERATING IN SOUTH CAROLINA ROTATE THROUGHOUT THIS STATE ALONG WITH OTHER EAST COAST STATES. INFORMATION THAT HAS BEEN GATHERED ~~FROM FIELD INTER-~~ ^{ING} ~~VIEWS~~ INDICATE THAT A MAJORITY OF THE PROSTITUTES CLAIM OHIO, KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, WEST VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, AND FLORIDA AS HOMES OF RECORD OR LAST ADDRESSES.

THERE HAVE BEEN APPROXIMATELY 117 ARRESTS MADE IN THE LAST SEVERAL MONTHS FOR PROSTITUTION IN THE FOUR AREAS OF THE STATE THAT THIS REPORT REFLECTS. SEVERAL CASES HAVE BEEN TURNED OVER TO FEDERAL AUTHORITIES FOR VIOLATION OF THE INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF WOMEN FOR IMMORAL PURPOSES, AND THE INVESTIGATORS WHOM I HAVE INTERVIEWED HAVE INDICATED THAT THEY FEEL IF SUFFICIENT

(3)

MONIES, PERSONNEL AND TIME WERE CONCENTRATED IN THIS AREA THAT IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE TO LINK THE KNOWN ACTIVITY WITH THE UNKNOWN BUSINESSMEN BACKING THE OPERATIONS FINANCIALLY.

(3) GAMBLING

GAMBLING IN THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA HAS TRADITIONALLY CONSISTED OF THE POKER TABLE, A SMALL AMOUNT OF SLOT MACHINES AND IN SOME AREAS THE PIN BALL MACHINE THAT PAYS OFF. HOWEVER WITHIN THE LAST YEAR THE CITIZENS OF THE STATE BECAME ALARMED WHEN SEVERAL INDIVIDUALS, WHO HAVE BEEN KNOWN TO LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FOR YEARS FOR VARIOUS TYPES OF CRIMINAL INVOLVEMENT, INITIATED A GAMBLING OPERATION UNDER A SECRETARY OF STATE CHARTER, ALLEGEDLY OPERATING AS AN ELEEMOSYNARY NON PROFIT ORGANIZATION TO HELP THE STATES CRIPPLED CHILDREN. IT WAS STRATEGICALLY LOCATED ON THE MAIN THOROUGHFARES BETWEEN THE NORTHERN STATES AND FLORIDA AND WAS USED TO VICTIMIZE SOUTH BOUND TOURISTS FOR BETWEEN \$500 TO \$2,500 A CLIP. THEY USED THE TERM BINGO BANK FOR THE NAME OF THE GAME. AFTER RECEIVING COMPLAINTS AN INTENSIVE INVESTIGATION WAS BEGUN AND SOME ARRESTS WERE MADE, HOWEVER THE AGENTS OF THIS DIVISION WERE RESTRAINED FROM MAKING FURTHER ARRESTS AFTER A CIVIL COMPLAINT WAS MADE BEFORE A STATE CIRCUIT JUDGE. THE RESTRAINING ORDER WAS ISSUED BECAUSE UNDER PRESENT STATE LAW THE TERM BINGO IS NOT CLEARLY DEFINED. FURTHER FIELD INVESTIGATION REVEALED THAT THIS GROUP OF PEOPLE HAD NOT COMPLIED WITH ALL STATE LAWS AS THEY HAD NOT RECEIVED EXEMPT STATUS FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAXATION. THEREFORE, THE SOUTH CAROLINA LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION FILES WERE OPENED TO THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION AND SHORTLY THEREAFTER CRIMINAL GAMBLING CHARGES WERE BROUGHT AGAINST THE OPERATORS OF BINGO BANK

(4)
 BUSINESSES. AT THIS POINT WE WOULD MAKE NOTE THAT THIS GROUP HAD
 A SIMILAR TYPE OPERATION IN THE UPPER PART OF THE STATE AND THAT A
 BINGO BANK OPERATION HAS APPEARED IN BRUNSWICK, ^{Georgia} FLORIDA. ?

IT HAS BEEN BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THIS DIVISION DURING
 THE WRITING OF THIS SURVEY THAT IN JUNE OF 1976, A MAJOR ^{Beach front resort} HOTEL ~~LOCATED~~
~~ON THE GRAND STRAND OF MYRTLE BEACH~~ ^{in the state} WAS RENTED FOR ONE WEEK AND THAT
 APPROXIMATELY 1,200 PEOPLE FROM OUT OF STATE WERE BROUGHT IN WITH
 THEIR OWN SECURITY FORCE TO SPEND THE WEEK. ~~THE CONFIDENTIAL~~ ^{It has been} ~~CONFIRM-~~
~~ED~~ REPORTED THAT CRAP TABLES WERE SET UP AND THAT FOR THE WEEK THERE
 WAS ^A LARGE SCALE GAMBLING OPERATING ^{ON} THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE FIFTEEN FLOORS
 OF THE HOTEL. THESE ALLEGATIONS ARE PRESENTLY UNDER INVESTIGATION.

ANOTHER AREA OF GAMBLING IN SOUTH CAROLINA IS THE BALL TICKET OR
 PARLAY CARD FOR ATHLETIC EVENTS. THIS OPERATION, WE ARE TOLD REAPS
 THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS EVERY YEAR AND IS OPERATING EXTENSIVELY IN THE
 UPPER PART OF THE STATE WITH THE LAY-OFF BETS BEING MADE IN NORTH
 CAROLINA. WE HAVE INFORMATION THAT SOME OF THE CARDS ARE COMING OUT
 OF TENNESSEE AND SOME ARE BEING PRINTED IN ~~GREENVILLE~~, SOUTH CAROLINA,
 BUT THIS HAS NOT BEEN CONFIRMED.

ANOTHER AREA IN THE FIELD OF GAMBLING IS THAT OF THE MACHINES.
 WE HAVE SEVERAL PEOPLE IN SOUTH CAROLINA WHO DEAL IN PIN BALL, SLOT
 AND OTHER TYPES OF GAMBLING DEVICES, NONE OF WHOM CAN BE CONNECTED
 EXCEPT THAT THERE SEEMS TO BE AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THESE PERSONS THAT
 NO ONE WILL TRY AND MOVE INTO THEIR AREA OR TERRITORY. IN 1975, AGENTS
 OF SOUTH CAROLINA LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION ARRESTED SEVERAL INDIVIDUALS
 IN THE MIDDLE PART OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND SEIZED MORE THAN \$1,000,000
 WORTH OF GAMBLING EQUIPMENT. HOWEVER, AGAIN WE STATE THAT DUE TO THE
 FACT THAT GAMBLING DOES NOT DRAW THE ATTENTION THAT MURDER OR RAPE
 DRAWS; THE PUBLIC VERY SELDOM COMPLAINS OR GIVES INFORMATION TO THIS
 POLICE AGENCY CONCERNING THE CRIME OF GAMBLING.

*It is unknown
 at this time if any of these persons have established
 links to the traditional/organized crime element.*

(5) AS IN MOST OTHER STATES, SOUTH CAROLINA IS AWARE OF ITS POSITION IN ENTICING MAJOR GAMBLING OPERATIONS INTO THE STATE. THE STATE IS BLESSED WITH AN EXCELLENT RESORT BEACH AREA KNOWN AS THE GRAND STRAND WHICH MUST BE EYED CONSTANTLY AND CONSISTENTLY. MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS INCLUDING COLUMBIA, CHARLESTON AND ESPECIALLY GREENVILLE FURTHER DICTATE EXPANDED ATTENTION. GREENVILLE IN THE STATE'S PIEDMONT AREA, IS A MAJOR CONNECTING POINT BETWEEN CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA, AND ATLANTA, GEORGIA. STATIONED ALONG INTERSTATE 85 CRIMINAL ACTIVITY OF ALL TYPES ARE BEING NOTED WITH INCREASING RAPIDITY. THE LINK IN SOUTH CAROLINA FURTHER VERIFIES WHAT HAD BEEN SUSPECTED YEARS AGO; THAT SOUTH CAROLINA MUST DEAL CONSTANTLY WITH INTER-STATE AND INTRA-STATE GAMBLING ACTIVITIES IF THE PROBLEM IS TO BE CONTROLLED AND REGULATED.

(4) WHITE COLLAR CRIME

THE DEFINITION OF 'WHITE COLLAR CRIME' IS NOT PURELY AN ACADEMIC MATTER BUT, AS NOTED LATER, HAS A VERY SIGNIFICANT BEARING ON HOW BEST TO COMBAT THE OFFENSE. WHITE-COLLAR CRIMES ARE ILLEGAL ACTS CHARACTERIZED BY GUILF, DECEIT, AND CONCEALMENT--AND ARE NOT DEPENDENT UPON THE APPLICATION OF PHYSICAL FORCE OR VIOLENCE OR THREATS THEREOF. THEY MAY BE COMMITTED BY INDIVIDUALS ACTING INDEPENDENTLY OR BY THOSE WHO ARE PART OF A WELL PLANNED CONSPIRACY. THE OBJECTIVE MAY BE TO OBTAIN MONEY, PROPERTY OR SERVICES; OR TO SECURE BUSINESS OR PERSONAL ADVANTAGE.

BY DESCRIBING WHITE-COLLAR CRIME AS 'ILLEGAL ACTS,' THIS DEFINITION AVOIDS THE IMPLICATION THAT ONLY CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AND SANCTIONS SHOULD BE DIRECTED AT SUCH OFFENSES. AS NOTED LATER, CIVIL PROCEEDINGS AND REMEDIES CAN BE EQUALLY, IF NOT MORE, EFFECTIVE.

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AND BY FOCUSING ON THE NATURE OF THE VIOLATION, RATHER THAN ON THE NATURE OF THE VIOLATOR, THIS DEFINITION OF WHITE-COLLAR CRIME IS CONSIDERABLY MORE ENCOMPASSING THAN THE TRADITIONAL ONE, WHICH TENDS TO CONCENTRATE EXCLUSIVELY ON TOP MANAGEMENT AND 'CRIME IN THE EXECUTIVE SUITE.' AS ONE OBSERVER COMMENTS, 'WHITE COLLAR CRIME IS DEMOCRATIC. IT CAN BE COMMITTED BY A BANK TELLER OR THE HEAD OF HIS INSTITUTION. . .THE CHARACTER OF WHITE-COLLAR CRIME MUST BE FOUND IN ITS MODI OPERANDI AND ITS OBJECTIVES(NOT) IN THE NATURE OF THE OFFENDERS.'

LOOKED AT IN THIS LIGHT, EMBEZZLEMENT OF \$100,000 BY A 'WHITE-COLLAR' VICE-PRESIDENT WHO MANIPULATED ACCOUNTS PAYABLE RECORDS IS NOT SUBSTANTIVELY DIFFERENT FROM THE PILFERAGE OF \$100,000 WORTH OF MERCHANDISE BY A 'BLUE-COLLAR' WAREHOUSE CLERK WHO TRIED TO COVER UP BY FALSIFYING INVENTORY RECORDS OR ENGAGING IN OTHER FORMS OF CONCEALMENT. THE SAME CAN BE SAID ABOUT THE OFFENSE COMMITTED BY THE HOUSEWIFE WHO FRAUDULENTLY TRIES TO USE SOMEONE ELSE'S CREDIT CARD--OR ABOUT THE YOUNG 'PHONE FREAK' WHO IS GUILTY OF TOLL FRAUD BY UTILIZING A 'BLUE BOX' IN A PHONE BOOTH TO BYPASS THE TELEPHONE COMPANY'S BILLING MECHANISM WHILE HE PLACES A \$1,000 AROUND-THE-WORLD CALL TO THE ADJOINING BOOTH.

OBVIOUSLY, WHAT THIS IS LEADING UP TO IS NOT JUSTIFICATION OF WHITE-COLLAR CRIME AT THE EXECUTIVE LEVEL ON THE GROUNDS THAT OTHERS ALSO ENGAGE IN THE SAME TYPE OF OFFENSE. RATHER, THE POINT IS THAT AN EYES-OPEN APPROACH TO WHITE-COLLAR CRIME DOES NOT LIMIT ITS FOCUS TO THE EXECUTIVE SUITE BUT IS GEARED TO COUNTERACT WHITE-COLLAR ILLEGALITIES ORIGINATING FROM A WIDE RANGE OF SOURCES, WITHIN AND OUTSIDE OF THE ORGANIZATION.

FOR EXAMPLE, WHITE COLLAR CRIME CAN BE COMMITTED BY, AND PERPETRATED

AGAINST, (1) CORPORATIONS, PARTNERSHIPS, PROFESSIONAL FIRMS, NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS, AND GOVERNMENTAL UNITS AND/OR (2) THEIR EXECUTIVES, PRINCIPALS, AND EMPLOYEES AS WELL AS SUCH 'OUTSIDERS' AS CUSTOMERS, CLIENTS, SUPPLIERS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS OR INDIVIDUALS. FAILURE TO REVIEW AND EVALUATE THIS RANGE OF POSSIBILITIES IS LIKELY TO RESULT IN COUNTERMEASURES ABOUT AS EFFECTIVE AS BASEBALL PLAYERS WHOSE MANAGER HAS TRAINED THEM TO COVER ALL BASES EXCEPT HOME PLATE.

AS IS EXPLAINED IN THE ABOVE DEFINITION OF WHITE COLLAR CRIME IT IS OFTEN A VIOLATION THAT MAY FOR THE MOST PART GO UNDETECTED. THE SOUTH CAROLINA LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION HAS WORKED CASES WHICH DEAL IN THIS AREA; ONE OF WHICH INVOLVED A SOUTH CAROLINA BASED COMPUTER CENTER. THE INVESTIGATION REVOLVED AROUND TWO CRIMINAL ASPECTS, THE THEFT OF COMPUTER PAPER, WHICH WAS LATER SOLD TO VARIOUS BUSINESSES, PLUS THE FACT THAT UNAUTHORIZED USE OF THE COMPUTER TO ACCOMODATE VARIOUS OUTSIDE CONCERNS. EVIDENCE GATHERED IN THE INVESTIGATION INDICATED THAT THE BENEFITS AND PROFITS RECEIVED FROM MANY OF THESE OPERATIONS, WENT DIRECTLY TO THE FORMER PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT. INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM A CPA FIRM HAS INDICATED THAT DURING THE YEARS OF 1971 THROUGH 1975, AN ESTIMATED \$68,724.23 WORTH OF SALES OR SERVICES WERE LOST BY THE COMPUTER CENTER.

IN ANOTHER CASE WHICH IS CURRENTLY UNDER INVESTIGATION BY AGENTS OF THIS DIVISION THERE IS ALLEGED FRAUD AND CASH KICK-BACKS.

A SUBJECT WHO HAS BEEN LINKED TO ORGANIZED CRIME SET UP TWO DUMMY CORPORATIONS AND BEGAN BUYING INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS FROM LEGITIMATE COMPANIES AND RESELLING THEM TO A LARGE INDUSTRY. THE SUBJECT SOLD APPROXIMATELY TWO MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF CHEMICALS TO THE INDUSTRY AND ALLEGEDLY ACCOMPLISHED THIS BY PAYING CASH KICKBACKS TO THREE OFFICIALS IN THE INDUSTRY. IN ADDITION, THE SUBJECT DEFRAUDED

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THE INDUSTRY BY BILLING FOR LARGER QUANTITIES OF CHEMICALS THAN WERE ACTUALLY DELIVERED AND BY CHARGING STATE SALES TAX WHICH HE DID NOT REMIT TO THE STATE.

IN YET ANOTHER CASE, TWO NIGHT CLUB OWNERS IN A METROPOLITAN AREA WERE CONVICTED OF RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS AND CAUSING STOLEN GOODS TO BE TRANSPORTED ACROSS STATE LINES AND THREE OTHER SUBJECTS PLED GUILTY TO SEVERAL CASES OF GRAND LARCENY. THE THIEVES STOLE OVER \$30,000.00 WORTH OF FARM CHEMICALS, SIX METAL PRE-FABRICATED BUILDINGS, A BULLDOZER AND TEN TON AIR CONDITIONING UNITS. THE THIEVES WOULD THEN FENCE THE ARTICLES BY SEVERAL METHODS, INCLUDING THROUGH THE NIGHT CLUB OWNERS PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED.

ANOTHER AREA OF WHITE COLLAR CRIME THAT WE FEEL SHOULD BE MENTIONED IS ARSON. THERE ARE SEVERAL TYPES OF ARSON TO BE CONSIDERED; ARSON FOR HIRE (TRAVELING TORCH), ARSON TO DEFRAUD INSURANCE COMPANIES, AND ARSON DEALING WITH COMPETITIVE BUSINESS. IN ONE SIX MONTH PERIOD OF TIME IN A LARGE METROPOLITAN AREA OF UPSTATE SOUTH CAROLINA THERE WAS OVER \$6,000,000 LOST DUE TO ARSON AND FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1976 OUR ARSON AGENT IN THAT AREA HAS RECEIVED OVER 250 CALLS FOR ASSISTANCE.

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(5) TRAVELING CRIMINALS, ORGANIZED THEFTS AND FENCING

*South Carolina is heavily impacted
by the activities of traveling criminals.*

THESE PEOPLE OFTEN MEET IN SOUTHERN PRISONS BOTH FEDERAL AND STATE AND EXCHANGE NAMES OF OTHER CRIMINALS WITH CERTAIN SPECIALTIES. UPON RELEASE FROM PRISON, THESE TRAVELING CRIMINALS CONTACT EACH OTHER AND SET UP 'DEALS'. THESE SO CALLED DEALS MAY INVOLVE HIJACKING OF TRUCK LOADS OF GOODS, BANK ROBBERIES, EXTORTION PLOTS, SAFECRACKING, AND OTHER FELONIOUS CRIMES. THERE IS NO 'GODFATHER' TYPE HEAD OF THESE ORGANIZATIONS BUT THERE IS A DEFINITE LINE OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THEM.

NEEDS

THE FOLLOWING NEEDS HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED IN ORDER THAT THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA MIGHT DEVELOP A CAPABILITY TO IDENTIFY THE TRUE SIGNIFICANCE OF ORGANIZED CRIME IN THE STATE:

1. THE SOUTH CAROLINA LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION'S INTELLIGENCE UNIT SHOULD BE EXPANDED TO PROVIDE A CENTRAL POINT FOR COORDINATION OF A STATEWIDE ORGANIZED CRIME INVESTIGATIONS CAPABILITY.

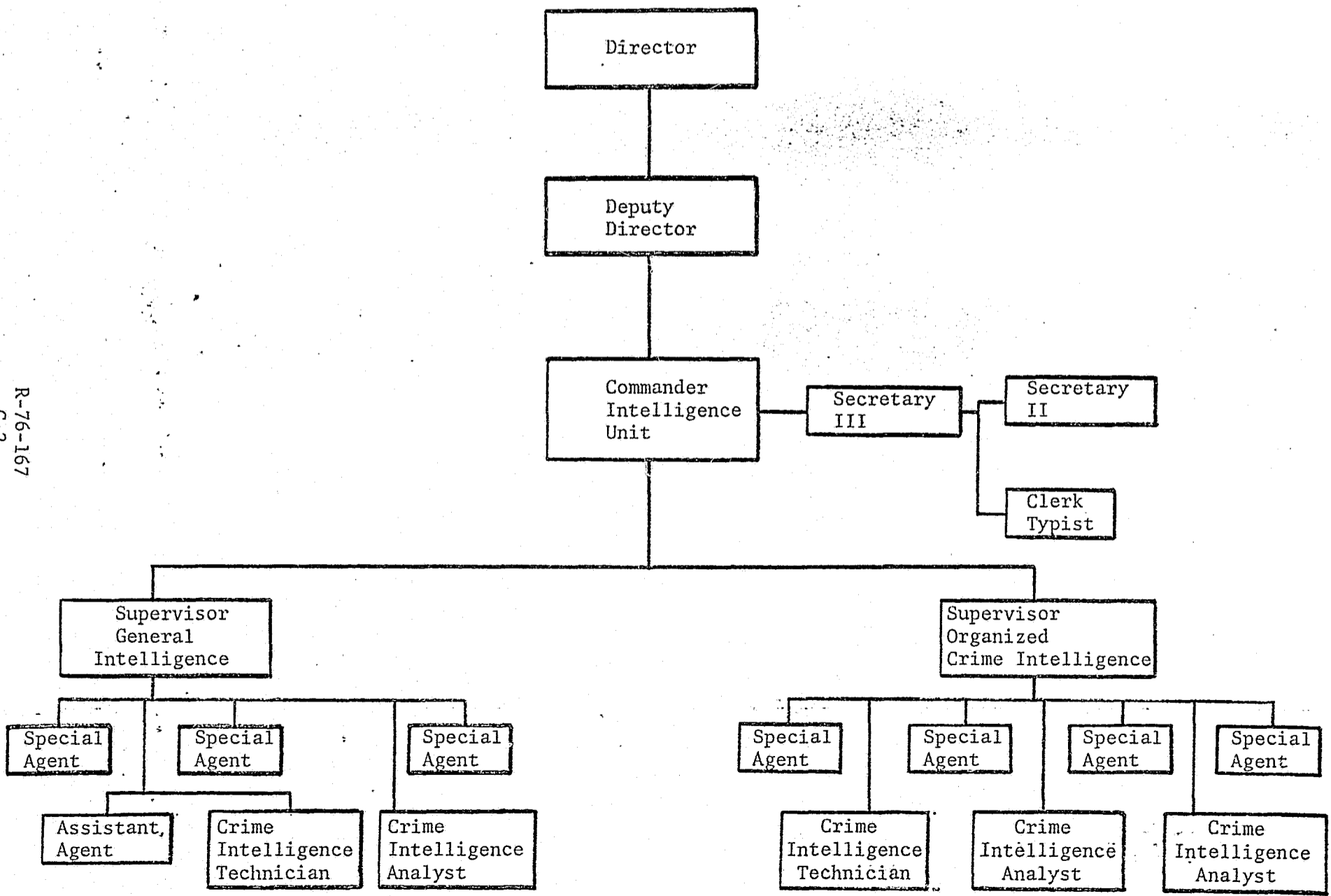
2. ADVANCED IN-SERVICE TRAINING MUST BE PROVIDED FOR SLED PERSONNEL AND MEMBERS OF CERTAIN COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES DEALING WITH ORGANIZED CRIME PROBLEMS.

3. LOCAL ORGANIZED CRIME UNITS SHOULD BE CREATED IN THOSE AREAS OF THE STATE HAVING A SIGNIFICANT IDENTIFIED ORGANIZED CRIME PROBLEM IN ORDER FOR THESE LOCAL UNITS TO INTERFACE WITH AND COMPLEMENT THE STATE LEVEL EFFORT.

APPENDIX C

Proposed Criminal Intelligence Unit
Organizational Chart and New
Position Responsibilities Description

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CRIME INTELLIGENCE ANALYST

Under the direction of the Bureau Chief is responsible for the performance of organized white collar crime analytical functions.

<u>Percent of Time</u>	<u>FUNCTION</u>
50	Assist in active criminal and/or intelligence investigations relating to organized crime, vice, racketeering, or any other large-scale criminal activity.
20	Develop and coordinate interstate and intrastate intelligence information pertaining to criminal activity and criminal movement as it relates to the functions of this Bureau.
10	Prepare and maintain charts, graphs, and link analysis diagrams regarding criminal activity.
10	Prepare special projects either at the request of the Bureau Chief or on own initiative. These projects may cover specific aspects of an active investigation, previously unnoticed criminal activity, or trends of criminal activity within the State.
5	Assist field offices and other agencies when requested in relation to large-scale criminal activities.
5	Perform related work as required.

CRIME INTELLIGENCE TECHNICIAN

Under the direction of the Bureau Chief, is responsible for the performance of the following:

<u>Percent of Time</u>	<u>FUNCTION</u>
50	Review and process case reports. Maintain Bureau's indices and files, and monitor access of these files.
5	Collate and update reports, bulletins, and publications of this Department and other agencies as related to this Bureau.
20	Provide assistance interstate and intrastate pertaining to organized white collar crime, and maintain record of same for statistical purposes.
5	Receive and record current information pertaining to the status of active investigations of this Bureau.
10	Initiate special projects at the direction of the Bureau Chief. These projects may pertain to the active investigations of this Bureau or administrative duties.
10	Perform related duties as required.

END

7 11/23/1961