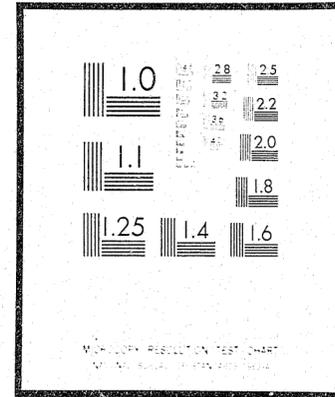


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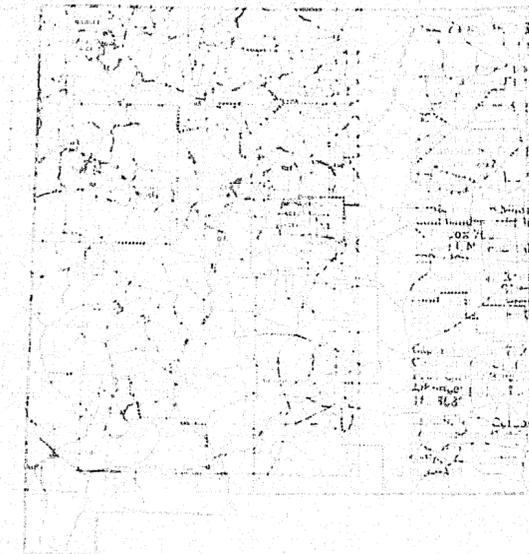
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

Date filmed 8/18/76



New Mexico State Police

Annual Report 1975



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Governor Jerry Apodaca

Prepared by
New Mexico State Police
Planning and Research Division

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INTRODUCTION

New Mexico is a State that has several distinguishing characteristics, including a unique cultural combination and extreme variations in geography and climate. These factors affect the effort to provide a single standard of Statewide law enforcement services throughout the State.

The most striking aspect about New Mexico's culture is its history of the blending together of Indian, Spanish, and Anglo groups. There are nineteen Indian Pueblo Groups, two Apache Groups, and four Navajo Groups in New Mexico. The Pueblo cultures date back to 800 A.D., and still have an impact in present New Mexican culture, art, architecture, language, etc. Spanish culture was introduced to New Mexico when Coronado brought his expedition to the territory in 1540. The first permanent Spanish colony was established in 1598, and Santa Fe was established in 1610. This territory was ruled by representatives of the King of Spain until 1821, when Mexican rule replaced that of Spain. Mexico lost the territory to United States troops in 1846, after which time the influx of Western Europeans from the Eastern U.S. began in earnest. The U.S. Territory of New Mexico became a State in 1912.¹

This long history of the three cultures blending together and interacting gives New Mexico a richness and intensity all its own. There are also implications for government, in so far as decision-making on public policies and programs carried out by any public agencies must be designed to fit all three cultures simultaneously. The public includes Indians who live in Pueblos and on Reservations and urban Indians; people of Spanish heritage in all walks of life; farmers, ranchers, miners, businessmen, university professors, scientists, and employees at several military installations. Educational level and income vary from very basic to extremely highly trained scientists and professors and the well-to-do.

Most of New Mexico's economy is based on the land: mineral production, ranching and farming. New Mexico leads the U. S. in output of uranium and also is rich in potassium salts, petroleum, natural gas, copper, gold, silver, zinc, lead and molybdenum deposits. Two-thirds of State farm receipts come from livestock products, with the remainder coming mainly from cotton, pecans and sorghum. Manufacturing industries include food products, chemicals, ordnance and transportation equipment, lumber and electrical machinery.²

Federal government installations have been important to New Mexico's economic growth, especially nuclear and space research centers. These include White Sands Missile Range, where the first atom bomb was exploded, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, Sandia Laboratories, Kirtland Air Force Base, Cannon Air Force Base, and Holloman Air Force Base. These provide a striking contrast to the ancient Indian cultures and influences.

Tourism is a major industry in New Mexico. The major attractions are of two basic types: 1) natural - Carlsbad Caverns, numerous State Parks and Lakes, with excellent hunting, fishing, skiing and camping; 2) cultural - the contrast of the three cultures brings many people to New Mexico to visit the Indian Pueblos and buy jewelry, rugs, and pottery; to visit the artist colonies at Taos and Santa Fe; several fine museums and numerous art galleries. About 22 million tourists visit New Mexico annually and spend more than \$350 million in the State.

New Mexico has a dry and invigorating climate, with a mean temperature of 50°. Contrary to a popular misconception outside the State, New Mexico is not a State dominated by desert. In fact, New Mexico has more than 120 named mountain peaks that exceed 10,000 feet altitude and eleven major ski areas. Many residents are avid hunters and fishermen. The 32 million acres of public lands open to hunting also draw many people from out-of-state to New Mexico's rugged, beautiful wilderness areas, just as campers and fishermen are attracted to the numerous State Parks, lakes and five major rivers. Of 77,866,240 acres in New Mexico, 147,187 are acres of inland water.³

New Mexico is a Rocky Mountain State and has a generally high elevation. Santa Fe, the State Capitol, is at an elevation of 7,000 feet. Albuquerque, which is the largest city in the State, is at an altitude of 5,000 feet. The average elevation of New Mexico's sixty-seven principal cities and towns is 5,407 feet.

In addition to New Mexico being a mountainous State, broken by high plains and plateaus, with flat farmland in the Eastern plains and Southeastern portion, New Mexico is a highly rural State, with many miles between some of the cities, towns and villages. Only 30.2% of the population lives in rural areas, which means that over half the State population lives in the ten largest cities of the State. This means that there is a wide variation of life styles, from typical city living to extremely isolated, rural conditions. Fourteen of thirty-two counties have more than 50% Spanish language or surname population. In 1970, this was about 40% of the population. When the 7% of Indian population is added to the Spanish-related population, ethnic minorities make up about 47% of the State's population.

In addition to the racial and ethnic background of the State's population, there is a diversity of land ownership that reflects to some extent the population, economy, living conditions, road conditions, and law enforcement problems. Thirty-three per cent of the land is owned by the Federal Government, twelve per cent is owned by the State, nine per cent is Indian owned, and forty-six per cent is privately owned. Law enforcement on Indian land is handled by the local Indian jurisdictions and their own law enforcement and justice systems. The only time that the Indian population is subject to State, county or municipal law enforcement agencies or courts is when they either live in those jurisdictions or commit crimes outside of their reservations or pueblos.

As has been indicated earlier, New Mexico is also a land of recreation. There are 21,380,703 acres of land which are devoted to State and Federal parks, monuments, wilderness areas, wildlife refuges, and public hunting areas. There are also numerous annual celebrations which occur in every season, with fiestas and rodeos in many towns, Indian dances at all the Pueblos every season, fairs, races and skiing. These celebrations, in addition to the usual camping, fishing, hunting, etc., means that there is heavy use of the State highways, congestion in various areas at the time of the attracting event, swelling of local population by State and out-of-state visitors, either seasonally or for weekends, far beyond the normal population. This means that there is a greater danger of traffic accidents, petty crimes, and needs for assists to the public by the State Police wherever these events are occurring. The average time Department-wide required to investigate an accident is two hours. During 1975, there were 10,133 accidents investigated by State Police, an increase of 15% over 1974.

The State Police not only give an extremely high number of assists both to the motoring and nonmotoring public, but they also assist Federal Agencies, city and county agencies, and other State agencies such as the Game and Fish Department during hunting season and the Highway Department in clearing roads and helping stranded motorists in the mountains during inclement weather. Due to a shortage of doctors and medical facilities in the rural areas, State Police run numerous medical relays in times of emergencies. In other words, State Police Officers are taken away from patrolling highways much of the time to perform a myriad of other services to the public, services which fall to them because they are the only Statewide agency with mobility, law enforcement power, and a ready capability to respond in emergencies.

As the rate of crime increases in New Mexico, as it has in every State, more and more manpower and time is being demanded of the State Police Patrolmen in most districts for criminal investigation. This is in addition to the Officers assigned full-time to criminal investigation in the Criminal Investigation Bureau of the State Police Department. For instance, many narcotics arrests result from routine traffic checks for speeding or other violations investigated by the regular uniformed Patrolman. Narcotics smuggling from Mexico is heavy, as is trafficking across New Mexico from both Arizona and Texas.

	No.Cases Investigated	No.Hours Worked	No.Man-Days ¹ on Criminal	No. Arrests ²	No.Hours in Court	Man-Days in Court
Uniformed Bureau (Patrol) 196 men	2,683	17,331	1,768	2,807	9,686 ³	988
Criminal Investigation Bureau 32 Agents	2,792	55,035	5,191	550	2,594	244
Department Total	5,475	72,366	6,959	3,357	12,280	1,232

¹Man-days = 9.8 hr./workday for Uniformed Bureau; 10.6 hr./workday for CIB

²Arrests by Patrolmen were 5:1 (misdemeanors to felony)

Arrests by CIB Agents are mainly felony arrests.

³Hours in court for Patrolmen also includes time on traffic cases

The Crime Index for New Mexico increased in 1975 by 15.1% over 1974. Violent crime such as murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault increased by 21.5%, while nonviolent crime such as breaking and entering, larceny, and motor vehicle theft increased by 14.5%.⁴ Crime in the northern part of the State tends to be more in the nature of violence against persons and minor property crimes committed by individual offenders. Crime in the southern part of the State tends to be more of the organized type such as gambling, narcotics smuggling, stolen vehicles, and fencing of stolen goods.

Where there are adequately staffed, trained and equipped local law enforcement agencies, such as most of the Southern portion of the State, criminal investigation is handled mainly by local agencies. State Police are called on to assist only with the larger, more involved cases. However, there are many small communities in the State which do not have such protection, and the State Police are then called on to handle most of the criminal investigations. Only 70 of New Mexico's 500 communities have full-time paid law enforcement personnel. All thirty-two counties also have a Sheriff's Department.

All these factors with their great variations of degree, viz., the different cultures, bases of economy, the high rate of tourism and attracting celebrations, government installations, year-round recreation areas, rising crime, varying geography, rural versus urban population, variation in types of roads that need to be patrolled, and extremes in weather conditions affect Statewide law enforcement by the New Mexico State Police Department. These factors will be broken down to specific State Police Districts in the following sections.

There are several services provided by the New Mexico State Police Department to all citizens of the State or all local law enforcement agencies. Anytime a person is lost or missing for any reason, the State Police are called upon to assist in Search and Rescue operations. State Police also spend a large percentage of their time assisting private persons, motorists, city and county government agencies, State and Federal agencies.

The State Police Crime Laboratory's services are available to all law enforcement agencies in the State and, in fact, 76% of the cases handled by the Laboratory during 1975 were for agencies other than the State Police. The Crime Lab personnel will collect evidence on-the-scene when requested and appear in court on any case handled. Lab personnel are available on a 24-hour a day call basis. These services are provided free to the agencies using them.

The Statewide radio and teletype systems, used by all law enforcement agencies in the State are provided by the State Police. It is impossible to conduct modern-day police work without rapid transmission of messages and inquiries both Statewide and nationally. Again, the using agencies do not pay for these services, which are provided 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

The collection of crime statistics, the Uniform Crime Report, is also a Statewide service to all law enforcement agencies and the general public that is provided by the State Police.

As the crime rate increases, along with the population and amount of traffic on the highways, the State Police face several problems. Inflation has been responsible for costs running ahead of planned expenditures. The prices for new vehicles, vehicle parts and maintenance, gasoline and communications have risen sharply. There were cases during 1975 of patrols having to be restricted due to shortages in the budget. Patrol cars were sometimes out of service due to lack of parts or radio equipment. Vehicles are not being replaced at the point at which it would be cost-effective to do so.

The Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) Amendments of 1974 have meant that for 1975, law enforcement Officers could not work more than 240 hours in a twenty-eight day period (twelve hours a day) without being paid overtime. State Police Officers had been used to working longer hours, especially the Agents in the Criminal Investigation Bureau. As the working hours of Officers decrease according to Federal Law, it means that there is effectively less manpower available to perform a job that is increasing. There is no money allocated in the budget for Fiscal Year 1975 or 1976 for overtime payment of Officers.

The working conditions for State Police Officers have improved over the past several years, i.e., they work shorter hours, have received pay increases, and now have vacation and sick leave, medical and retirement coverage on a par with other public employees. At the same time, however, there is less coverage by the same number of people to perform a job that is increasing in its scope and volume. Therefore, as the demands of crime and traffic law enforcement continue to grow, it also means that, in order to have the quality and quantity of coverage that the citizens of the State expect, there must be funding for more Officers, training, and up-to-date equipment.

All factual and technical information in the Introduction came from the following sources:

¹Road Map of New Mexico, published by Tourist Division of the Department of Property and Development and the Highway Department, 1975

²New Mexico, Land of Enchantment, The World Almanac & Book of Facts, 1976, Newspaper Enterprises Assoc., Inc., New York, 1976, p. 384

³Information on New Mexico from New Mexico Statistical Abstract, 1975

⁴New Mexico Uniform Crime Report, 1974 & 1975, New Mexico State Police Department, Santa Fe

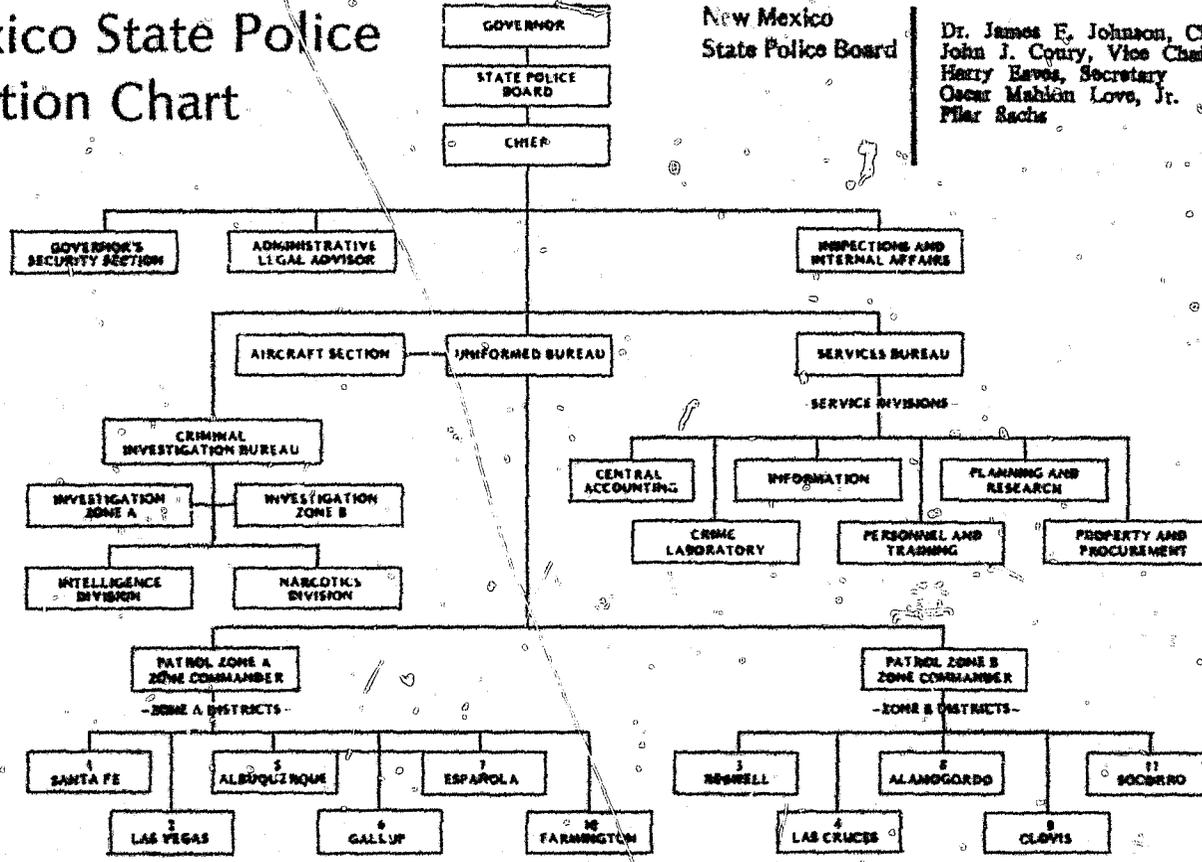


Martin E. Vigil, Chief
New Mexico State Police

New Mexico State Police Organization Chart

New Mexico
State Police Board

Dr. James E. Johnson, Chairman
John J. Conry, Vice Chairman
Harry Evans, Secretary
Oscar Mahlon Love, Jr.
Pilar Sachs

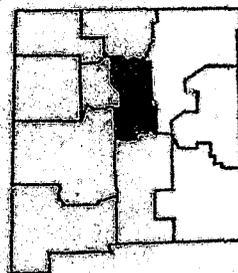


SECTION II. UNIFORMED BUREAU

The New Mexico State Police has a current authorized strength of 325 sworn Officers. Of this number, 251 are assigned to the Uniformed Bureau, which is headed by a Deputy Chief. This Bureau handles highway patrol and numerous other services to the public. Of the 251 Officers in the Uniformed Bureau, only 197 Officers are actually Patrolmen. The others are in supervisory positions. This means that 197 State Police Officers patrol 65,000 miles of non-municipal roads in New Mexico and provide assistance to the 1,122,500 citizens of the State as well as out-of-state visitors, including emergency assistance, search and rescue, and medical relays. Patrolmen also conduct or assist in criminal investigations through the entire 77,866,240 acres of the State.

The State is divided into two Zones and eleven Districts. Zone A is the Northern Zone and includes Districts One-Santa Fe, Two-Las Vegas, Five-Albuquerque, Six-Gallup, Seven-Espanola, and Ten-Farmington. Zone B is the Southern Zone and includes Districts Three-Roswell, Four-Las Cruces, Eight-Alamogordo, Nine-Clevis, and Eleven-Socorro. Each Zone is commanded by a Major and each District is commanded by a Captain.





**DISTRICT ONE
SANTA FE**

I. DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

A. Population ¹	1970	1974	% Change	No. Change
Santa Fe County	54,900	60,900	+10.9	
Los Alamos County	15,200	15,300	+ 4.6	
Torrance County	5,300	6,100	+ 4.0	
Small % of San Miguel and Sandoval Counties		1,000		
TOTAL	75,400	83,500	+11.0%	8,100

Five Indian Pueblos: San Ildefonso, Tesuque, Cochiti, Nambe, Pojoaque = 2,134 population²

B. Coverage Area

- 5,600 square miles
- 3,718.6 miles of road to patrol
- State Capitol, College of Santa Fe, St. John's College, State Penitentiary, Los Alamos Laboratories, American Indian Art Institute.

C. Personnel

- Officers: 13.7 Patrolmen average for 1975; 4 supervisors
- Civilians: 6 CEO'S; 1 Secretary; 2 Typists

D. Duty Stations

District Office: Santa Fe
Sub-District: Moriarity
Residential Stations: Pecos, Cines Corners, Edgewood, Wagon Wheel, Mountainair

II. ACTIVITIES

A. Criminal Law Enforcement: 272 Offenses; 177 Arrests

Over 80% of the reported crimes were burglary, larceny and vandalism, with summer cabins in the outlying areas being the subject of much of this crime. Fifty-eight stolen vehicles were recovered during 1975. District Officers made seven narcotic arrests during the year as a result of routine traffic checks of vehicles. Fifty-two hours per man were spent on criminal investigation.

B. Traffic Law Enforcement

	Citations	D.W.I.'S	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
1974	12,792	210	28	921
1975	14,313	197	15	992

District One has three major traffic seasonal problems: 1) the Santa Fe Open in the summer, 2) winter skiing, and 3) the race track season. During the Open season, the District assigns two Officers to work incoming and departing traffic due to hazardous conditions at the Open's location. During race track season, the District assigns two men to work that traffic. These two seasons overlap to some degree. The shortcut road to the racetrack is not designed to carry the high volume of traffic that the race attract. People going to the Santa Fe Ski area must go through Santa Fe to the mountain road northeast of town and this causes more congestion during winter months.

The accident frequency rate in 1975 averaged 86.4 per month, 2.8 accidents each day. Liquor was involved in 10.6% of the accidents. Total number of citations issued during 1975 was an increase of 12.6% over 1974.

C. Other Activities and Services of Importance

Since Santa Fe is the Capitol City, the District Officers spend a great deal of time channeling relays of persons and documents to all points in the State. In 1975 the District handled 2,203 relays of persons and papers, 538 medical relays, and provided 114 escorts. The District expended 3,596 man-hours on relays, or an average of 224 hours per man.

District One assigned one man to Governor's Office Security in the Capitol Building during business hours, five days a week, for the last half of 1975. In addition, the District periodically assigned men for security at the Governor's Mansion at night.

Since District One encompasses several high mountains, State Police Officers were called on to participate in 14 search and rescue missions during 1975, spending a total of 197 man-hours. All missions were successful.

D. Special Cooperative Efforts with other Law Enforcement Agencies

During the summer of 1975 the State Police Officers of District One participated in a burglary prevention effort with the Santa Fe Police Department in response to a steep increase in burglaries within the City. The rate of burglaries decreased considerably.

The Moriarity Sub-District engaged in a drug abuse prevention program which consisted of talks to school children, as well as coordinating an effort with the local authorities to curb narcotic traffic.

E. Economic and Social Conditions Affecting Law Enforcement

I-25, running North-South through Santa Fe, was completed late in 1975. This will encourage some traffic to by-pass Santa Fe. On the other hand, it will make Santa Fe more accessible to tourist traffic during the summer months. The District expects the crime rate to continue to increase, especially with the economy remaining somewhat unstable and a continuing high rate of unemployment in the District. Residential development continues outside of Santa Fe, indicating continued growth and a rise in commuter traffic to the City.

In addition to an increase in population and vehicle traffic, there is also an increase in teletype inquiries and radio communications being received in the District Office.

¹New Mexico population figures from *New Mexico Statistical Abstract, 1975*. Bureau of Business & Economic Research, The University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM

²Information on current estimates of Indian population are courtesy of Lester Singer, Office of Indian Affairs, State of New Mexico, April, 1976.

**DISTRICT TWO
LAS VEGAS**

I. DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

A. Population	1970	1974	% Change	No. Change
San Miguel County	22,000	23,000	+ 4.5	
Mora County	4,700	4,300	- 8.5	
Harding County	1,300	1,300	0	
Colfax County	12,200	12,800	+ 4.9	
Union County	4,800	4,800	- 2.0	
Goodspeed County	4,900	4,900	- 12.2	
TOTAL	50,000	50,500	+ 1.0%	500

Parts of Terrance, De Baca and Lincoln Counties

B. Coverage Area

- 19,436 square miles
- Approximately 8,139 miles of road to patrol
- Mountains and plateaus, excellent ski areas, State Parks, State Mental Hospital, New Mexico Highlands University.

C. Personnel

- Officers: 24.3 Patrolmen average during 1975; 5 supervisors
- Civilians: 5 CBO's; 1 Secretary; 2 Typists

D. Duty Stations

- District Office: Las Vegas
- Sub-Districts: Santa Rosa, Springer, Raton
- Residential Stations: Clayton, Roy, Vaughn, Des Moines, Wagon Mound, Uta Park

II. ACTIVITIES

A. Criminal Law Enforcement: 337 Offenses 493 Arrests

Total hours spent on criminal investigations by Patrolmen was 1,737 hours. Most arrests were for burglary, larceny, narcotics, and stolen vehicles. Vandalism and theft are high in the rural and other residential areas, especially in summer cabins. When the hold family members and other relatives are contacted, they are responsible for the maintenance of the property. The District Office is the primary contact for the maintenance of the property in the District. It is the responsibility of the District Office to maintain the property in the District.

This District recovered more than twice the amount in stolen property, automobiles and tires in 1975 than it cost to operate the entire District.

B. Traffic Law Enforcement

	Citations	D.W.I.'s	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
1974	13,234	177	26	702
1975	13,308	125	46	714

Speeding and D.W.I.'s are the biggest traffic problem in District Two, with 34% of citations issued in 1975 for speeding. D.W.I.'s decreased by 32, fatal accidents increased by 20, and total accidents by 12. Citations issued increased by .5% over 1974.

C. Other Activities and Services of Importance

District Two State Police Officers gave 3,000 assists to motorists during 1975 and 9,590 other assists to the general public. Relays are important in this District since most of the area is rural. Frequently State Police Officers are the only public assistance available. Most medical equipment and supplies must be relayed from Albuquerque, resulting in 94 medical relays and 716 other types of relays performed during 1975. Because of rural isolation and lack of medical facilities, the State Police Officers attempt to help the local population by teaching First Aid classes at schools, local organizations and law enforcement agencies. Fifteen traffic safety talks were given. State Police Officers spent 189 hours on escorts, 26 hours on safety talks, and 1,591 hours on security at local functions and special events during 1975.

D. Special Cooperative Efforts with other Law Enforcement Agencies

State Police Officers work closely with local police and sheriff departments in exchanging information regarding suspects, especially known local suspects, with regard to burglaries, thefts, and vandalism. This has resulted in increased closure of cases.

E. Economic and Social Conditions Affecting Law Enforcement

Economic conditions are poor and unemployment is high. Most offenders are teenagers or in their early twenties who have little outlet for their energies. Most of them have no education. Therefore, they are the greatest source of vandalism and theft from summer homes in the rural areas.

I-40 is used for a high volume of out-of-state traffic, including newspaper circulation. Recent completion of a dam project will bring in more visitors for recreational purposes. A Narcotics Agent is needed in this area.

DISTRICT THREE

ROSWELL

I. DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

A. Population	1970	1974	% Change	No. Change
Chaves County	43,400	47,400	+9.2	
Eddy County	41,100	40,400	-1.7	
Lea County	49,600	56,400	+13.5	
TOTAL	134,100	138,200	+3.0%	4,100

B. Coverage Area

1. 14,531 square miles
2. 8,927 miles of roads to patrol
3. Postels, Inland, Carlsbad Caverns, New Mexico Military Institute, Eastern New Mexico University, Roswell Campus, New Mexico Junior College at Hobbs, several lakes, natural gas, petroleum, and potato industries.

C. Personnel

1. Officers: 19.7 Patrolmen average during 1975; 5 supervisors
2. Civilians: 7 CEO'S

D. Duty Stations

District Office: Roswell
 Sub-Districts: Carlsbad, Hobbs, Lovington
 Residential Stations: Hagerman, Artesia, Eunice, Tatum, Lovington

II. ACTIVITIES

A. Criminal Law Enforcement: 43 Offenses; 30 Arrests

State Police Officers in the District do not engage in as much criminal investigation work as some Districts because this section of the State has several well-trained and well-staffed Police and Sheriff's Departments, such as Roswell, Carlsbad, Artesia, Hobbs and Lovington, in addition to several other smaller law enforcement agencies. When adequate local coverage is available, State Police Officers are then free to emphasize traffic patrol, assists to the public, and other public service functions. Because of this availability, District Three handled only 43 criminal arrests in 1975, down from 133 in 1974.

The majority of criminal cases that State Policemen were involved with were minor vehicle theft, auto-theft, and vandalism. There is an increase in drug traffic in the area, as well as vandalism and burglary and auto-theft (theft) in the rural areas. Roswell is also experiencing a rash of marijuana use to obtain firearms fighting two members. Most offenders were found 13-24 years of age.

Twenty-five stolen cars were recovered; 790 pounds of marijuana were confiscated with a street value of \$253,000, and other stolen property was recovered with a value of \$10,000.

There are also four State Police Narcotics Agents stationed in this area of the State, as well as two State Police Criminal Investigators. District Three is a good example of how well a combination of adequate local law enforcement, State Police Patrolmen, and State Police Criminal Investigation Bureau Agents can cover an area when they are all adequately staffed, trained, and equipped and work in cooperation with each other.

B. Traffic Law Enforcement

	Citations	D.W.I.'s	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
1974	14,031	175	38	882
1975	15,576	174	30	104

This District had a 2% increase in population between 1970 and 1974, mainly due to increased activity in the oil fields and mines, a college opening in Artesia, and a growing number of retirees in the area. There are also several U. S. Highways that are being improved and the eastern and southern boundaries of this District border Texas. Local traffic as well as seasonal traffic is increasing steadily.

C. Other Activities and Service of Importance

District Three Officers provided a total of 10,349 assists to the general public during 1975 and 4,239 assists to motorists. They provided 803 relaya, of which 161 were medical (blood, eyes, etc.) and sixty-five safety talks were given.

Radio and teletype activity in 1975 came to 96,940 radio transmissions sent and received, an increase of 7.8% over 1974; and 33,196 teletype messages sent and received, and increase of 7.5%. There were 3,012 inquiries made to the National Crime Information Center (NCIC), which remained in 17 "hits" (identification of stolen property or wanted persons and leading to arrest and/or recovery of stolen property). This was an increase of 6% over the "hits" from 1974.

District Officers also give defensive driving and first aid courses for community organizations and schools; cooperate school buses and other and State Police Officers served inspection and suspension orders at various locations; and provide assistance to other agencies.

D. Special Cooperative Efforts with other Law Enforcement Agencies

District Three State Police Officers have cooperated with other law enforcement agencies in an attempt to control and reduce the number of drug traffickers and their activities.

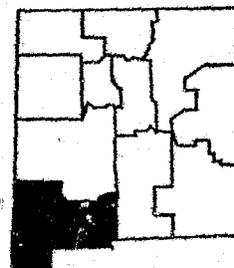
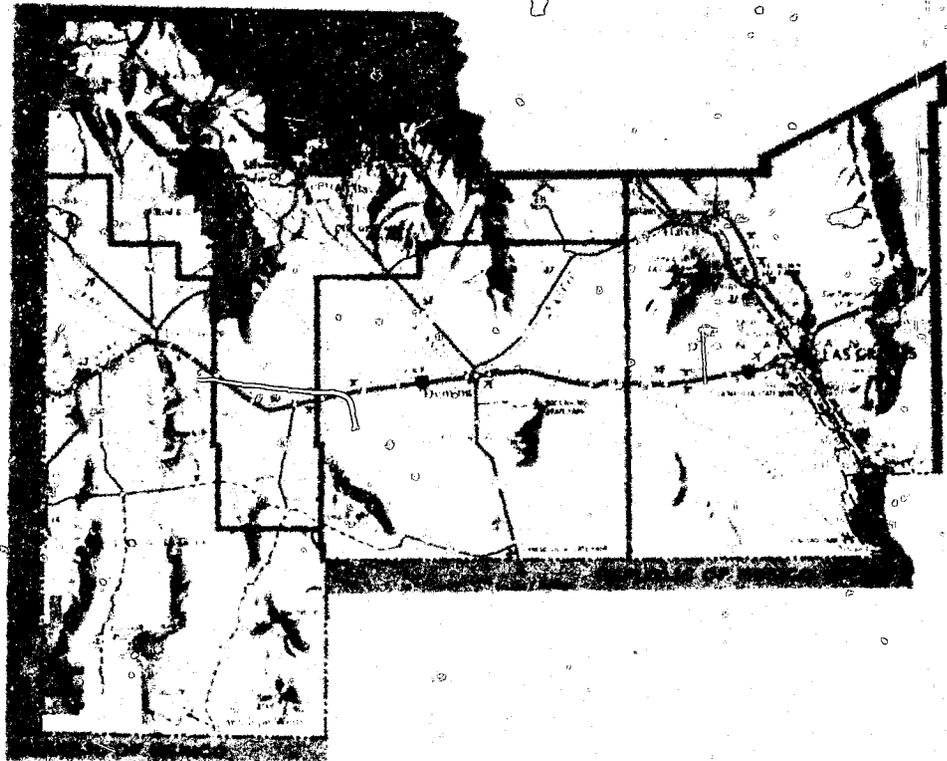
E. Narcotics and Social Activities

This area is experiencing a significant increase in the number of drug traffickers and their activities. The first phase of new drug trafficking is the use of the mail to transport large quantities of narcotics. The second phase is the use of the mail to transport large quantities of narcotics. The third phase is the use of the mail to transport large quantities of narcotics. The fourth phase is the use of the mail to transport large quantities of narcotics. The fifth phase is the use of the mail to transport large quantities of narcotics. The sixth phase is the use of the mail to transport large quantities of narcotics. The seventh phase is the use of the mail to transport large quantities of narcotics. The eighth phase is the use of the mail to transport large quantities of narcotics. The ninth phase is the use of the mail to transport large quantities of narcotics. The tenth phase is the use of the mail to transport large quantities of narcotics.

1See Glossary

2See Section on Criminal Investigation Bureau

3See Glossary



**DISTRICT FOUR
LAS CRUCES**

I. DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

A. Population	1970	1974	% Change	No. Change
Dona Ana County	69,900	78,000	+11.6	
Gran. County	22,100	23,400	5.9	
Hidalgo County	4,700	5,200	10.6	
Luna County	11,700	14,200	21.4	
TOTAL	108,400	120,800	+11.0%	12,400

B. Coverage Area

- 11,675 square miles
- Approximately 5,934 miles of roads to patrol
- Mountainous, high plains, Rio Grande Valley, New Mexico State University at Las Cruces, Western New Mexico University at Silver City, Gila Wilderness, ranching, copper, gold, silver, zinc, mines.

C. Personnel

- Officers: 15.9 Patrolmen average during 1975; 5 supervisors.
- Civilians: 6 CEOs; 1 Stenographer; 1 Typist

D. Duty Stations

District Office: Las Cruces
Sub-Districts: Silver City, Deming
Residential Stations: Lordsburg, Hatch

II. ACTIVITIES

A. Criminal Law Enforcement: 52 Offenses; 117 Arrests

District Four's Patrolmen handle a decreasing number of criminal cases every year due to the detoxification law, the presence of a State Police Criminal Investigation Agent, an Intelligence Agent and several Narcotics Agents in this quadrant of the State who handle most of the criminal work in District Four. Also, District Four's cities and counties have well-staffed Sheriff's and Police Departments, as does District Three. Consequently, the combination of adequate local and State Police law enforcement gives these southern districts the best overall police coverage enjoyed by citizens anywhere in the State.

Most of the offenses for which arrests were made were interstate transportation of stolen vehicles, narcotics violations, larceny, robbery, burglary, embezzlement and illegal aliens from Mexico.

Since the southern boundary of this District borders on Mexico, and includes I-25 which comes North from El Paso, there is a high degree of narcotics smuggling by aircraft, automobile and on foot. An additional border-related problem is the organized smuggling of aliens into the U. S. from Mexico.

Interstate No. 10 enters the State from Arizona, runs through the southern section of this District to Las Cruces, and then goes south to El Paso. Many vehicles are stolen in El Paso, then brought to Dona Ana County and stripped.

B. Traffic Law Enforcement

	Citations	D.W.I.'S	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
1974	13,677	215	39	1037
1975	15,063	165	50	1084

There is both heavy tourist and commuter traffic from Las Cruces south to Texas and Mexico, and north to Truth or Consequences and Alamogordo. District Four Patrolmen are mainly assigned to the two Interstate Highways which have the heaviest traffic. This means that the rural State roads are not patrolled regularly and patrolmen can only respond to calls.

C. Other Activities and Services of Importance

The District produced 6,108 assists to the general public and 815 assists to motorists during 1975. In addition, there were 267 relays, 34 of which were medical. State Police Patrolmen, as in every District, provide security for visiting VIP's. Since the Governor's home is in this District, this means there is currently more time spent on security and relays than usual in this District.

D. Special Cooperative Efforts with other Law Enforcement Agencies

State Police Officers periodically provide assistance to New Mexico State University at Las Cruces and Western New Mexico University at Silver City. Officers also instruct local police agencies and the National Guard in the operation of viscar and radar and in crowd control.

There is a specific cooperative effort with the Las Cruces Police Department in an accident investigation program, which encompasses the Interstate system of I-25 and I-10 within the City limits and fringe areas. The purpose is to expedite the investigation of accidents and provide faster assistance to the public.

District Four Officers have also agreed to assist the local police and sheriff's departments by conducting investigations of accidents involving their own police vehicles. The State Police Officers of District Four maintain close working relationships with local law enforcement agencies, as well as other City, County and Federal agencies within the District.

E. Economic and Social Conditions Affecting Law Enforcement

A new smelter is being built between Deming and Lordsburg, near the Mexican border, creating traffic problems because of people commuting to this new industrial site. An increase in minor crime is also anticipated. There is an expected permanent increase of population of 1,000 persons at the smelter site when it is fully operating. New mines are also being developed in the Silver City area.

Population, traffic and crime have been increasing in this area in the last several years. More State Police manpower is needed to keep up with the growing problems.

DISTRICT FIVE ALBUQUERQUE

I. DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

A. Population	1970	1974	% Change	No. Change
Bernalillo County	316,800	361,400	+14.1	
Sandoval County	17,500	22,200	+30.3	
TOTAL	334,300	383,600	+15.0%	49,300

Small part of Valencia County
 Eight Indian Pueblos: all of Sandia, Santa Ana, San Felipe, Santo Domingo, Zia, Jemez, and most of Isleta and Laguna.
 Approximate total population of all Pueblos: 11,128

B. Coverage Area

- 3,600 square miles
- 2,194 miles of roadway to patrol
- With the exception of City of Albuquerque and Rio Grande Valley, mountainous and rural. Includes University of New Mexico, University of Albuquerque, Southwest Indian Polytechnic Institute, Technical Vocational Institute, Kirtland Air Force Base and Sandia Laboratories.

C. Personnel

- Officers: 19.9 Patrolmen average during 1975; 6 supervisors
- Civilians: 9 CEOs; 2 Secretaries

D. Duty Stations

District Office: Albuquerque
 Residential Stations: Jemez Springs

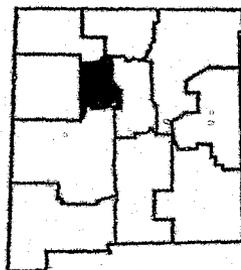
II. ACTIVITIES

A. Criminal Law Enforcement: 246 Offenses; 445 Arrests

The number of criminal cases handled by District Five patrolmen more than doubled during 1975 over 1974. The nature of cases handled by State Police patrolmen in this District has changed markedly over the last several years. In 1973, most cases were larceny, robbery and burglary, with Federal violations (illegal aliens) a close second. During 1974, the Federal violations ranked first, with public peace crimes second. In 1975, liquor violations by minors and liquor establishments ranked first, with missing and runaway youth cases second.

Such liquor violations are a serious social and legal problem in Bernalillo County since alcohol is the most abused drug by youth in Bernalillo County today, even more so than the use of marijuana or hard drugs.¹ Since at least 50% of the crime in Bernalillo County is committed by offenders between the ages of 13-25, the high rate of liquor violations by youth would appear to be connected with this crime rate. The causes of this type of crime are a social responsibility of the community. Police Officers can only attempt to enforce the laws, not eliminate the causes.

As the population has increased in District Five, patrol assignments have changed progressively toward a city-type of enforcement, which is resulting in more than average criminal enforcement activity by State Police Officers in this area. This activity in criminal law enforcement does not usually include narcotics, since the CIB of the State Police has assigned several Narcotics Agents (including Agents assigned to the Narcotics Air Detail), as well as Intelligence and Criminal Investigation Agents to District Five. This concentration of CIB Agents exists in District Five since 45% of the State's crime occurs in Bernalillo County.² The type of criminal investigation that the Patrolmen handle turns up in addition to, and usually as a result of, their regular patrol work.



B. Traffic Law Enforcement

	<u>Citations</u>	<u>D.W.I.'s</u>	<u>Fatal Accidents</u>	<u>Total Accidents</u>
1974	19,901	603	71	1,840
1975	18,409	403	32	1,538

There has been a continuous downward trend in traffic accidents since 1972. Fatal accidents and property damage accidents were both down, while injury accidents increased by only three. Total citations decreased by 8.1% during 1975, which probably reflects the increased criminal activity that the patrolmen were called on to handle. To increase deterrence of violations, District Five has assigned patrols to attempt to cover every locale in order to project an image of omnipresence.

District Five is intersected by two Interstate Highways, I-40 going East-West, and I-25 going North-South, as well as several State and County arteries. Because of its central geographical location, as well as being the main population center of the State, Albuquerque attracts heavy local, State and inter-state traffic. In addition, Bernalillo County accounts for almost one-third of the motor vehicle registrations in the State, Albuquerque attracts heavy local, State and interstate traffic. In addition, Bernalillo County accounts for almost one-third of the motor vehicle registrations in the State. Vehicle registrations have increased in the County by 31% since 1969, creating tremendous increases in traffic congestion. Officers are investigating an average of 142 traffic accidents per month, consuming an average of 263 hours per month for this function alone, leaving little time for other programs.

During 1975, District Five patrolmen provided 15,804 assists to the general public and 2,420 assists to motorists. They participated in 568 medical relays and 706 document and other relays; 167 escorts; served 180 documents; and helped remove 318 obstructions from the highways.

Albuquerque is also the site of an International Airport and a Convention Center. This means that VIP's visiting the State generally come to, or through, Albuquerque and must be provided escorts and security by District Five officers. Albuquerque is also the location of the annual State Fair and the International Hot Air Balloon Races, both of which draw large crowds. State Police are called on to assist with traffic, crowd control and security for these functions.

Since one-third of the State's population resides in, or has resided in, Bernalillo County at one time, District Five is called on to do a large number of background investigations for the State and Federal governments, and military organizations. In addition, officers in this District receive numerous invitations to attend public meetings and to speak to different organizations. It is considered part of the public service nature of law enforcement work that as many as possible of these invitations be fulfilled. However, this is not always possible because of the higher priorities and heavy workload in the traffic and criminal law enforcement areas.

D. Special Cooperative Efforts with other Law Enforcement Agencies

District Five officers cooperate with all local and Federal Agencies in the area, including Albuquerque Police Department, Bernalillo County Sheriff's Department, the University of New Mexico Campus Police, Kirtland Air Force Base, the U. S. District Court, the City of Albuquerque, etc.

E. Economic and Social Conditions Affecting Law Enforcement

This District has the largest population and over-all, the second fastest growing population of the State. A rapid increase in population always means an accompanying increase in the crime rate, traffic congestion, and more responsibilities for law enforcement. Throughout 1975, the Albuquerque Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA, includes Bernalillo and Sandoval Counties) averaged an unemployment rate slightly higher than that of the rest of the State. Even though the rate of unemployment began to decrease by the end of 1975, the actual size of the labor force had increased slightly.⁴ The turbulence of the economy apparently contributed to an increase of crime.

The Albuquerque Police Department handles most of the crime and traffic within the City Limits, while the Bernalillo County Sheriff's Department handles most of the criminal cases in the surrounding County areas.

The cases the State Police are called on to handle are generally in the unincorporated areas in the North and South Valleys of Albuquerque. The North Valley is adjacent to Sandoval County, which is the fastest growing County in the State, while the South Valley is adjacent to Valencia County, the twelfth fastest growing County in the State. Therefore, local population and traffic will continue to increase at a rapid rate.

During 1976 there will be National, State and County elections. Since it is a Presidential Election year, there will be various presidential candidates visiting the State, who will require escort and security services by the State Police.

State Road No. 44 from Albuquerque to Farmington is being improved in order to better handle the trucking traffic to the Northwest corner of the State where an industrial boom is occurring. Tourism is expected to continue to increase during 1976, especially since it is a Bicentennial Year.

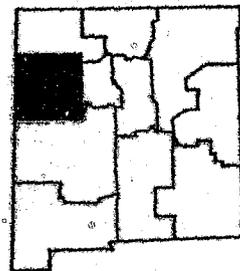
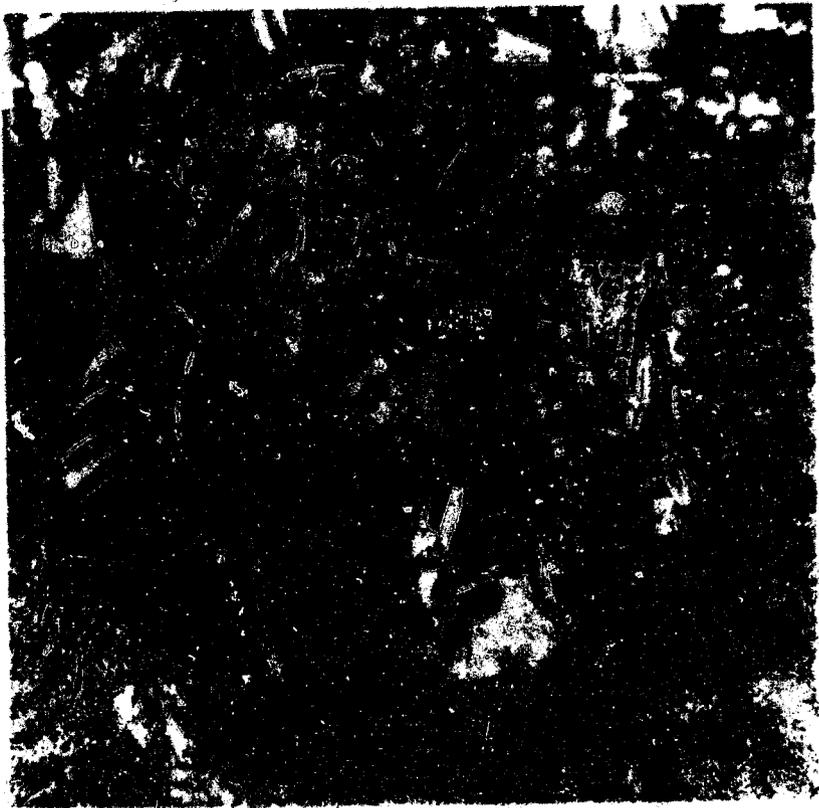
¹Information from Bob Campos, Director of Community Programs, Bernalillo County Mental Health Center.

²New Mexico Uniform Crime Report, 1975 Preliminary Annual Release, New Mexico State Police, Santa Fe, NM February, 1976, p. 1

³See Glossary

⁴Data from *New Mexico Labor Market Review*, December 29, 1975, pp. 1 & 11, and *New Mexico Business*, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, U.N.M., November, 1975, p. 13





DISTRICT SIX
GALLUP

I. DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

A. Population	1970	1974	% Change	No. Change
McKinley County	43,400	49,500	+14.1	
Valencia County	40,500	44,000	+ 8.1	
TOTAL	83,900	93,500	+11.0%	9,600

Part of the main Navajo Reservation, Zuni, Acoma, and part of Laguna Indian Reservations.
Approximate population: 31,717

B. Coverage Area

1. 9,060 square miles
2. Approximately 6,579 miles of road to patrol
3. High plains, mountains, rural, ranching, farming, mining, uranium, natural gas, petroleum, and coal, industries.

C. Personnel

1. Officers: 16, Patrolmen; 4 supervisors
2. Civilians: 7 CEO'S; 1 Stenographer

D. Duty Stations

District Office: Gallup
Sub-District: Grants
Residential Station: Laguna

II. ACTIVITIES

A. Criminal Law Enforcement: 105 Offenses; 160 Arrests

Criminal arrests made by District Six officers in 1975 increased slightly over 1974. Most arrests were for possession of drugs, resisting arrest, disorderly conduct, and stolen vehicles. Drugs and illegal liquor sales to minors are a particular problem in this District. However, there was no resident Narcotics Agent or Criminal Investigator in this District during 1975, so enforcement action was at a minimum. There is a high incidence of homicides in this District. Eight drownings occurred during 1975 at recreational areas.

B. Traffic Law Enforcement

	Citations	D.W.I.'S	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
1974	18,775	387	66	918
1975	21,846	681	52	936

Citations written by District Six in 1975 increased by 16.4% over 1974. In spite of this effort, there was an increase in total accidents over 1974 of 158. Liquor was involved in about 50% of the accidents and there was an increase of 94 D.W.I. arrests, indicating that drinking drivers are a serious traffic problem in this District. Speeding is also a major problem. There were 61 fatalities from 52 accidents in 1975.

I-40 requires a major amount of time from District Officers. Selective enforcement must be used on I-40 and some of the more heavily travelled State roads due to a lack of manpower, while some lesser travelled roads do not have any regular coverage and are covered only on an emergency basis. Some of the mine access roads have continuous traffic 24 hours a day, seven days a week, but cannot be routinely patrolled. An additional traffic safety problem is the condition of some of the rural roads which are badly in need of maintenance, regrading and repair.

C. Other Activities and Services of Importance

Patrolmen in District Six provided 5,713 assists to the general public and 3,060 assists to motorists during 1975. They participated in 141 document relays and 44 medical relays.

The District Officers assist at the Annual Indian Ceremonials which is a national gathering of Indians from all over the United States and draws large crowds.

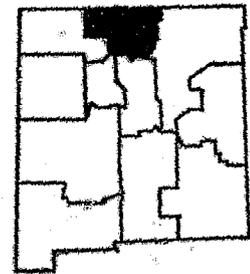
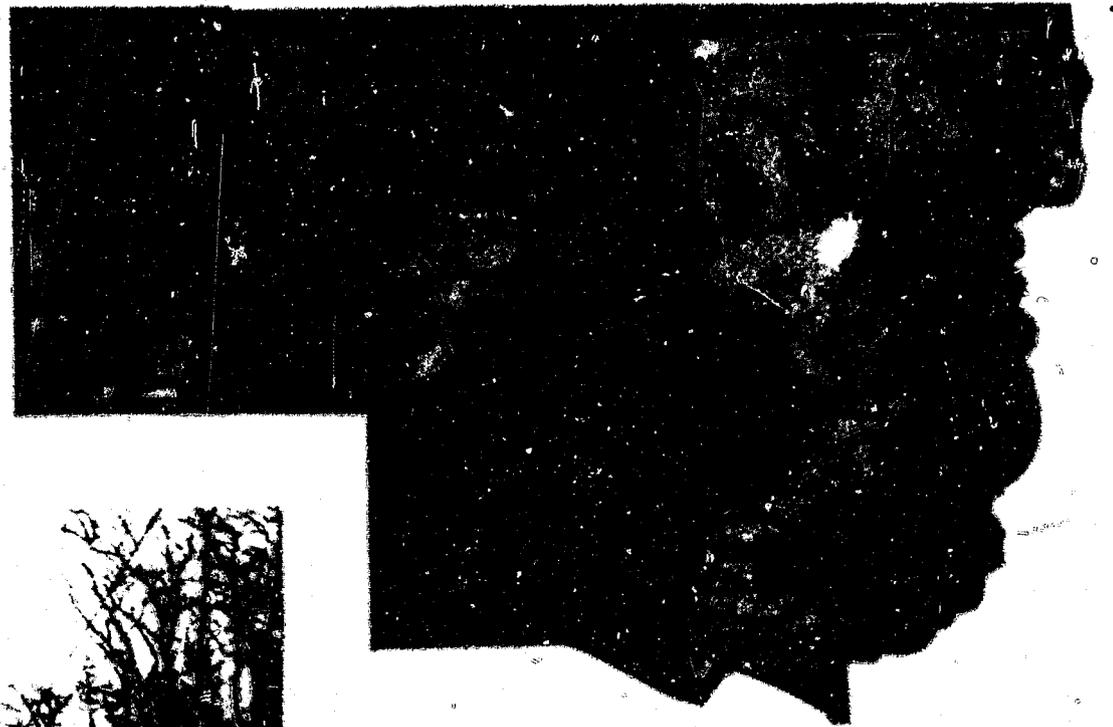
D. Special Cooperative Efforts with other Law Enforcement Agencies

The McKinley County Sheriff's Department handles the largest percentage of criminal activity outside the City limits of Gallup, as does the Valencia County Sheriff's Department outside the City limits of Grants. All the local law enforcement agencies and the District Officers work together on search and rescue operations. State Police assist local agencies with training, conduct annual training for the Mounted Patrol, teach drivers education classes at high schools, and Defensive Driving courses for the public.

E. Economic and Social Conditions Affecting Law Enforcement

New uranium mines and processing mills are being developed in this area, as New Mexico leads the Nation in uranium production. This has meant a heavy increase in transient population during the developmental stages of new mines, new permanent residents to work the mines, as well as a large increase in trucking traffic in and out of the area. Along with this development, crime and traffic volume have increased. Due to the labor unions in the area, there are occasional strikes, which are sometimes accompanied by violence. Expansion of mining in this area is projected to continue for several years and indicates an increased need for traffic and criminal law enforcement in the area.

Gallup is known as the "Indian Capitol" of the United States. This is due to its proximity to the main Navajo Indian Reservation, which is the largest reservation in the U. S., and also the Zuni, Acoma, Laguna and Canyoncito Indian Reservations. The annual Indian Ceremonials is another reason for this reputation. Tourists are attracted to this area because of the Indian Reservations, the Ceremonials and because I-40 is a major East-West U. S. Highway.



**DISTRICT SEVEN
ESPANOLA**

I. DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

A. Population	1970	1974	% Change	No. Change
Rio Arriba County	25,200	27,300	+8.3	
Taos County	17,500	18,900	+8.0	
TOTAL	42,700	46,200	+8.0%	3,500

Small per cent of Santa Fe County
Four Northern Indian Pueblos, including Santa Clara, San Juan,
San Lorenzo (Picuris), and Taos, and part of the Jicarilla Apache
Reservation.

Approximate total Indian population: 6,622

B. Coverage Area

- 6,300 square miles
- 1,962 miles of road to patrol
- Extremely mountainous, high peaks, small valleys, rivers and lakes, rural, isolated area, ski areas, several State parks, Chama Narrow-Gage R.R., Taos artists colony, Taos Indian pueblo, natural gas, petroleum, molybdenum, perlite, mica.

C. Personnel

- Officers: 15 Patrolmen; 4 supervisors
- Civilians: 5 CEO'S; 1 Secretary; 1 Typist

D. Det. Stations

District Office: Espanola
Sub-Districts: Tierra Amarilla, Taos
Residential Stations: El Rito, Questa, Chama, Ojo Caliente, Dulce

II. ACTIVITIES

A. Criminal Law Enforcement: 549 Offenses; 306 Arrests

Most arrests were for larceny, assault, and burglary. A growing crime problem in the area is residential burglary and theft of items that are easily disposed of such as TVs, weapons, stereos, jewelry, etc.

Most offenders are in their teens and early twenties. In an attempt to discourage this activity, the District has increased residential patrol whenever available manpower permits. However, this is a highly rural area and it is not possible to provide protection in every small isolated community.

B. Traffic Law Enforcement

	Citations	D.W.I.'S	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
1974	5,561	234	40	1111
1975	5,159	187	49	1223

Major traffic problems in District Seven are drinking drivers and inadequate roadways to handle the increasing suburban population that commutes to Santa Fe and Los Alamos. An increasing amount of time is spent on accident investigation, leaving less time available for patrol and prevention.

There is year-round recreational traffic in this District, such as Taos for artistic attractions and the Taos Indian Pueblo, ski areas, several lakes and State parks, hunting, fishing and camping.

C. Other Activities and Services of Importance

District Officers provided 7,032 assists to the general public and 2,093 assists to motorists during 1975. They participated in 58 medical relays and 575 relays of documents.

They also participated in 33 search and rescue operations, as well as relaying emergency messages and attempting to locate people. They taught First Aid classes to organizations and spent a high percentage of time providing information to tourists.

D. Special Cooperative Efforts with Other Law Enforcement Agencies

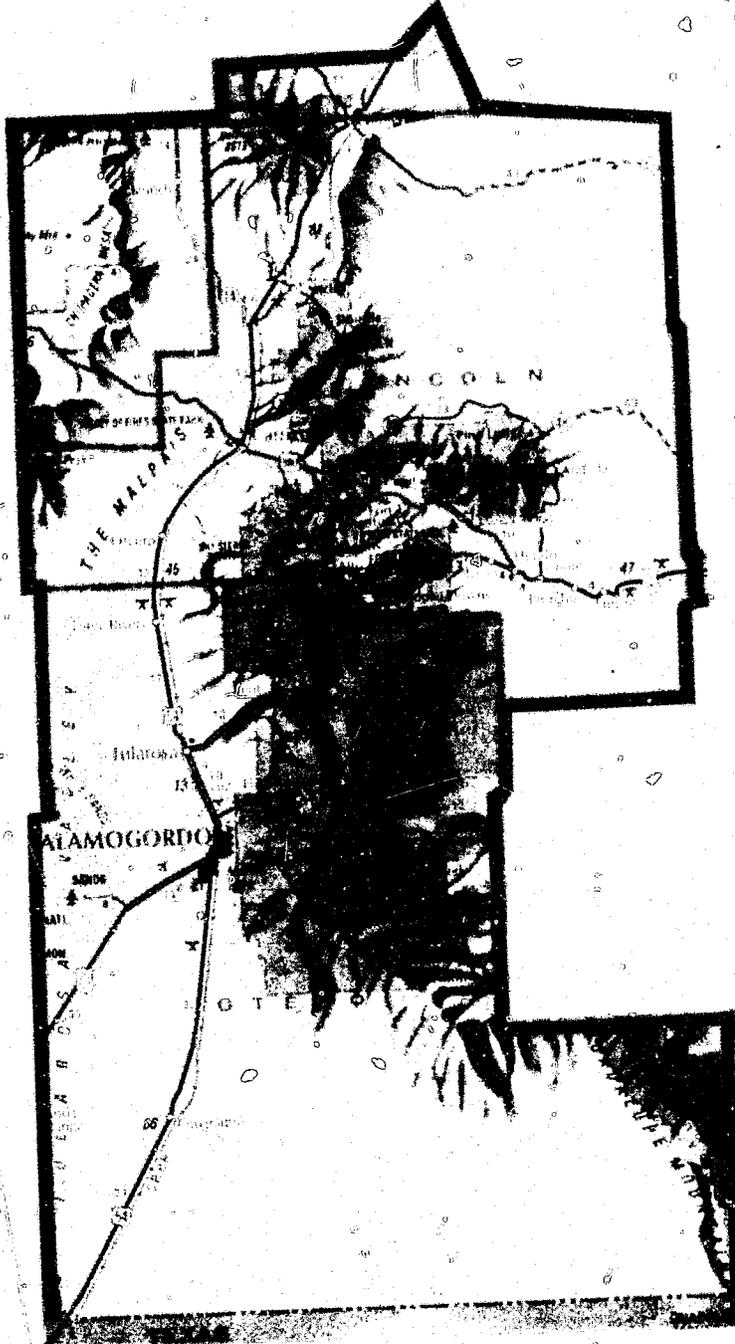
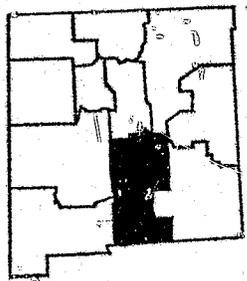
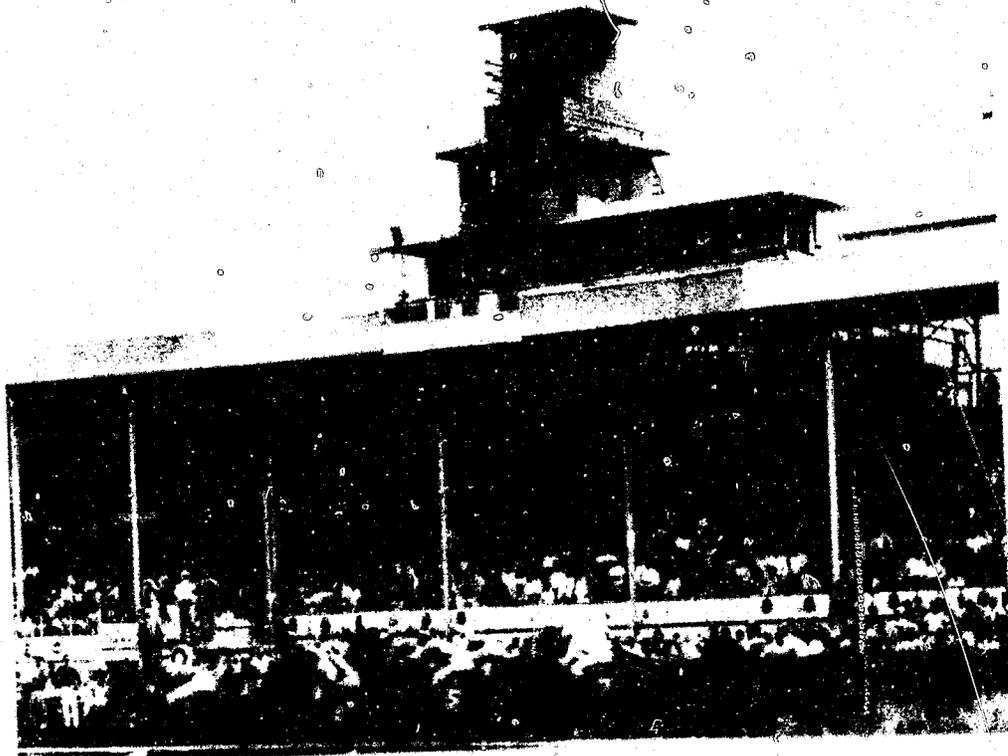
District Seven works with local law enforcement agencies on a daily basis. During 1975 all local law enforcement agencies requested, and received, assistance from State Police Officers in this District, especially in investigation of crimes of violence and against property. All local law enforcement agencies used the services of the State Police Crime Laboratory. During 1976 there will be an effort to coordinate a residential patrol program with the Rio Arriba Sheriff's Office in an effort to curb burglaries.

E. Economic and Social Conditions Affecting Law Enforcement

District Seven is immediately north of Santa Fe County, and includes some highly popular tourist areas. The southern part of this District is an area that is becoming increasingly popular as residential suburbs for Santa Fe and Los Alamos. There is an increase in the number of permanent residents, commercial traffic, and tourist traffic, with a corresponding increase in the number of accidents and crimes.

The Indian Pueblos all have seasonal celebrations and dances, which attract both in-state and out-of-state tourists. State Police Officers are called on to assist local law enforcement agencies with traffic control and security on these occasions.

District Seven has also been the scene of some political rallies by activist and militant groups.



**DISTRICT EIGHT
ALAMOGORDO**

I. DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

A. Population	1970	1974	% Change	No. Change
Lincoln County	7,600	8,500	+11.8	
Otero County	41,300	42,500	+ 2.9	
TOTAL	48,900	51,000	+ 4.0%	2,100

Mescalero Apache Reservation 1,700

B. Coverage Area

- 11,500 square miles
- 4,848 miles of roadway to patrol
- Mountains, Tularosa Valley, White Sands Missile Range, Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico Institute of Mining & Technology, White Sands National Monument, high plains, ski areas.

C. Personnel

- Officers: 14 Patrolmen; 5 supervisors
- Civilians: 6 CEO'S; 1 Secretary

D. Duty Stations

District Office: Alamogordo (Otero County)
 Sub-Districts: Ruidoso Downs, Carrizozo (Lincoln County)
 Residential Stations: Orogrande, Hondo Valley, Corona, Tularosa, Beacho, Cloudercroft

II. ACTIVITIES

A. Criminal Law Enforcement: 104 Offenses; 201 Arrests

Criminal investigations made by District Eight Patrolmen in 1975 increased significantly over 1974. Thirty-four stolen cars were recovered, which was an increase of ten over the previous year. The greatest crime problems in the District stem from narcotics traffic from Mexico and the breaking and entering of the 2,000 mountain cabins in the area. It is believed that most of these offenses are committed by young adults. There were also four unsolved homicides during 1975.

B. Traffic Law Enforcement

	Citations	D.W.I.'S	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
1974	14,574	135	15	547
1975	16,642	118	29	622

During 1975 District Patrolmen issued an increase of 14.1% citations over 1974. However, total and fatality accidents also increased in 1975.

This District is the site of Ruidoso Downs Racetrack, ski areas and numerous mountain cabins. These attractions cause an influx of as many as 25,000 non-residents on some weekends and some of the mountain roads are dangerous.

This periodic high influx of traffic causes traffic problems and requests for many assists to the public by State patrolmen. The emphasis in District Eight is on apprehension of the hazardous driver, especially the drinking and speeding driver, as these are the two major causes of serious accidents. Approximately 70% of weekend traffic is from out-of-state since the southern part of District Eight borders Texas.

C. Other Activities and Services of Importance

Patrolmen provided 4,919 assists to the general public during 1975 and 1,043 assists to State agencies; 740 assists to Federal agencies; 1,710 assists to City and County agencies; and 3,585 assists to motorists. They handled 289 document relays, 157 medical relays, and 64 escorts. Patrolmen served 153 suspension orders and helped remove 1,821 obstructions from the highways. In addition, there were regular brake and light inspections performed, as well as trailer and school bus inspections.

During the summer months, two State Police Officers routinely assist at Ruidoso Downs Racetrack four hours a day, four days a week. Eleven Patrolmen assisted the Ruidoso Police Department with the Ruidoso Aspencade motorcycle races in the fall of 1975, which involved 3,500 motorcycles for four days. State Police Officers also provide coverage at the annual Play Day and Easter Sunday ceremonies at White Sands National Monument, provide escorts at Trinity Site, assist at the Armed Forces Day Celebration at Holloman Air Force Base, and provide assistance to the Forest Service when there are forest fires.

D. Special Cooperative Efforts with other Law Enforcement Agencies

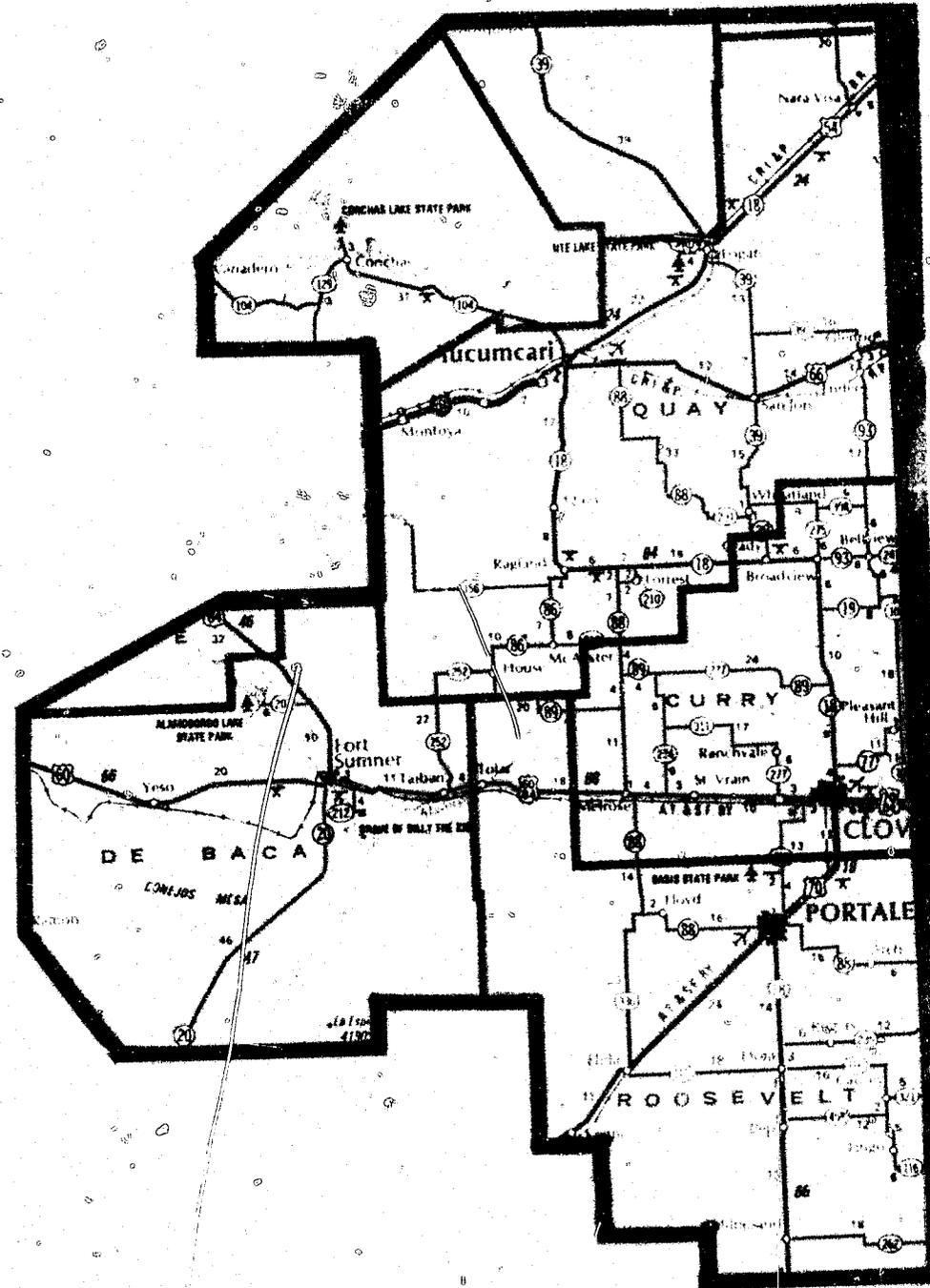
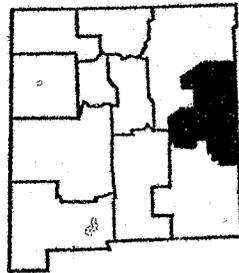
The District officers assist all local law enforcement agencies with criminal investigation, provide training for two New Mexico Mounted Patrol troops, and give safety talks at Holloman Air Force Base. They trained 4,000 State and Federal employees in Defensive Driving during 1975, and provided training for radar operators at local police departments. They assisted with the operation of radar units in local school zones in order to curtail speeding and provide greater safety for the children. This effort had very satisfactory results.

A high level of communication and cooperation exists between District Eight State Police and all local law enforcement agencies, including the Mescalero Apache Reservation Police. District Eight Officers are active in the Twelfth Judicial District Law Enforcement Agency Association.

E. Economic and Social Conditions Affecting Law Enforcement

The White Sands Missile Range and Holloman Air Force Base are the prime employers in the District. Government contracts were sharply curtailed during 1975, leading to unemployment and an increase in the crime rate. Two sawmills also closed during 1975. The slowdown in the economy in the District may have had an impact on the increased drug traffic from Mexico, as well as continued increases in breaking and entering of summer homes, which increased almost 100% over 1974.

At the same time that the local economy is depressed for permanent residents, seasonal traffic to recreation areas continues to increase every year. This increased transient traffic brings some money to the area, but does not help decrease the crime rate. Highway developments have not kept pace with the growth of the area as a recreation center and traffic congestion and poor roads have increased accidents and fatalities.



**DISTRICT NINE
CLOVIS**

I. DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

A. Population	1970	1974	% Change	No. Change
Roosevelt County	16,500	17,100	+3.6	
Curry County	39,600	43,500	+9.8	
De Baca County	2,500	2,400	-4.0	
Quay County	10,900	11,400	+4.6	
TOTAL	69,500	74,400	+7.0%	4,900

A percentage of Harding, Guadalupe and San Miguel Counties

B. Coverage Area

1. 9,100 square miles
2. 3,200 miles of road to patrol
3. Flat plains, farmland, Conchas, Ute and Fort Sumner Lake State Parks, Eastern New Mexico University, Portales and Clovis Campuses, Cannon Air Force Base.

C. Personnel

1. Officers: 15 Patrolmen; 4 supervisors
2. Civilians: 10 CEO'S

D. Duty Stations

District Office: Clovis
Sub-District: Tucumcari
Residential Stations: San Jon, Portales, Logan, Ft. Sumner, Elida

II. ACTIVITIES

A. Criminal Law Enforcement: 286 Offenses; 495 Arrests

Most of these arrests were for narcotics, burglaries, and thefts. There is heavy narcotics traffic on I-40, with most of the narcotics being transported across New Mexico to points east. Burglaries and thefts occur around the summer recreation areas. There is also a problem with underage drinking in the Clovis and Portales area.

In 1975, District Officers seized 12,317 pounds of marijuana; 14,000 amphetamines; two bricks of hashish; and 3 grams of cocaine. Confiscated drugs were worth a street value of \$5,500,000. Forty-eight vehicles were confiscated along with the seizure of the narcotics. Most narcotics were seized in the Tucumcari Sub-District. There were also 47 stolen and embezzled vehicles recovered.

B. Traffic Enforcement Activity

	Citations	D.W.I.'S	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
1974	13,276	106	30	524
1975	14,091	80	77	608

There is heavy traffic between Clovis and Cannon Air Force Base, and extremely heavy traffic between Clovis and the Texas border, since Clovis is the trade center for this part of Eastern New Mexico and West Texas. These patrols are given first priority.

C. Other Activities and Services of Importance

During 1975, District Nine Patrolmen provided 4,545 assists to the general public and 1,978 assists to motorists. They participated in 180 relays and 49 medical relays, and inspected approximately 200 school buses twice during the year.

Three of District Nine's Officers are also members of the State Police Diving Team. They are stationed in Quay County for the purpose of helping at the lakes in the District in case of drowning accidents.

D. Special Cooperative Efforts with other Law Enforcement Agencies

District Nine Patrolmen assist the State Park service at the four State Parks in the area with cases of theft and burglary investigations. Two Officers are First Aid instructors and two other Officers are Defensive Driving Course instructors. They give safety talks weekly at Cannon Air Force Base for new airmen and also teach remedial driving classes.

District Nine Officers helped set up and train the new Mounted Patrol Troops at Clovis and Tucumcari. These troops, in turn, have been a valuable aid to the District since they were trained. State Police at Clovis and Tucumcari work closely with the Texas Department of Public Safety, Highway Patrol Division, and with the towns and counties that are adjacent to the New Mexico/Texas State line.

E. Economic and Social Conditions Affecting Law Enforcement

A new dam was completed north of Clovis during 1975 and promises to be a heavily used recreation area, which will mean increased traffic to patrol and a potential source of accidents.

Drivers licensing and vehicle registration are problems in the area due to the proximity of Texas, which creates confusion as to who should be licensed where, and in checking licenses. There is also a significant problem with commercial vehicles trying to evade the ports of entry at San Jon and Texico.

DISTRICT TEN FARMINGTON



I. DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

A. Population	1970	1974	% Change	No. Change
San Juan County	52,700	61,700	+17.1	9,000

Parts of Rio Arriba and Sandoval Counties
Part of the main Navajo Reservation, the Jicarilla Apache Reservation, and the Ute Mountain Indian Reservation.
Approximate Indian population: 36,583

B. Area to Cover

1. 8,000 square miles
2. 4,320 miles of paved roadway to patrol plus 8,000 miles of unimproved roads.
3. Mountains and high plateaus, includes rivers and lakes, State parks and National monuments, the San Juan Power Plant, the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project, petroleum, natural gas, coal, and uranium (the main source of energy production for the State).

C. Personnel

1. Officers: 15 Patrolmen (3 men assigned to Drip Gas Detail);
3 supervisors
2. Civilians: 6 CEO'S; 1 Stenographer

D. Duty Stations:

District Office: Farmington
Residential Stations: Cuba, Kirland, Gallina

II. ACTIVITY

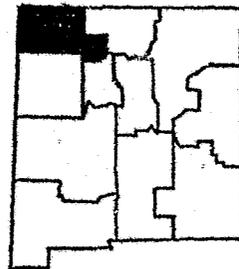
A. Criminal Law Enforcement: 105 Offenses; 73 Arrests

Criminal investigations conducted by State Police patrolmen in District Ten during 1975 almost doubled over those in 1974. Gallina is a high crime area and involves mainly juveniles between the ages of 14-18. An Officer has been stationed there to help deter crime. West of Farmington there is a high incidence of alcohol related crimes, committed by all ages. An extra Officer is now stationed in that area. Theft of drip gas from the natural gas pumps is a major problem in the Aztec area.

Drip Gas Detail: On July 1, 1975, the State Legislature appropriated funds for a special Drip Gas Detail in the Farmington area to protect the 10,800 wells in the area. This was in response to a rash of thefts which were causing major losses to the several natural gas and oil companies operating in the area.

Although three Officers were assigned to this special duty, the third was not assigned until November. These Officers are equipped with pickups to patrol the 8,000 miles of unimproved roads in the gas and oil field area. Protection plates had to be welded onto the bottom of the vehicles to protect the oil pan, transmission and plastic gas tanks and a second gas tank had to be added to enable the vehicles to remain in the field without coming into town to gas up. Due to the rough terrain, the trucks have been equipped with heavy snow tires and heavy duty shocks. The pickups are not withstanding the beating they have been taking very well and it is recommended that they be replaced with four-wheel drive vehicles equipped with winches in order to hoist the tanks of stolen gas.

Many meetings were held between the State Police Officers and representatives of the oil companies in order to work out mutual cooperation for the program of detection and apprehension of drip gas thieves. Now the District Office receives daily reports on thefts. Major oil companies are marking all their equipment and notifying the Gas Detail when and where they are going to move major equipment. The large wellhead thefts have been slowed down considerably.



It has turned out that in some months there has been a greater loss to the gas companies in stolen pipe than in drip gas. There is an average of twelve major gas theft cases worked a month. In the process of apprehending drip gas thieves, officers have also recovered narcotics in some cases. There were 15 narcotics-related arrests in the drip gas field.

Officers on Drip Gas Detail also have worked out cooperative arrangements with the Game and Fish Department, assisting them numerous hours during hunting season. In return, the Game and Fish Department used their airplane to help Drip Gas Detail Officers apprehend drip gas thieves.

These Officers have also had to work traffic accidents that occur late at night when they are the only officers in the area. They have written approximately 150 traffic citations, worked traffic roadblocks due to icy roads, and participated in search and rescue operations.

In the six months of operation, this Detail worked 62 cases, closed 51 cases, sent 20 drip gas cases to court, sent 23 other types of cases to court, and had 6 cases pending at the end of 1975.

B. Traffic Law Enforcement

	Citations	D.W.I.'S	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
1974	5,779	196	25	584
1975	7,769	211	39	503

There is heavy traffic in all areas. The 1975 opening of a four lane highway west of Farmington helped alleviate traffic congestion considerably. Work has been completed on State Road No. 44 from Cuba to Nageezi. The improvement will eventually be completed from Bernalillo to Farmington to aid the heavy trucking traffic between these two centers of activity. There are also plans to complete US-550 west of Shiprock during 1976, and US-666 south to Gallup is also under construction. District Ten deploys saturated patrols at peak traffic times in order to control the traffic flow and prevent accidents. Each Officer patrolled an average of 569 miles per day in 1975.

Due to the 1973 Detoxification Act, District Officers are hampered in controlling the serious drinking problem the area experiences. Without adequate detoxification facilities, officers cannot remove inebriated persons who might become involved in pedestrian traffic accidents or who might freeze to death during severe winter weather. Distances are too great and manpower is insufficient to take these persons home to remote places, and officers cannot take persons to homes in the surrounding States. Most traffic arrests during 1975 were for speeding, careless driving, and D.W.I.

The Navajo Police Department is handling the accident problem on the Navajo Reservation. District Officers assist them only when requested, such as with serious accidents, blockage of roads by heavy equipment, etc.

C. Other Activities and Services of Importance

During 1975, District Ten Officers participated in 29 medical relays and 276 other relays. They provided 32,880 assists to the general public and 13,680 assists to motorists. They also participated in 76 Drivers Education classes in schools, assisted in bicycle safety programs in Aztec, Farmington and Bloomfield, and participated in various other public relations programs in the area to improve relations between the public and the State Police, especially at the school age level.

D. Special Cooperative Efforts with other Law Enforcement Agencies

Once a month, meetings of law enforcement agencies in the area are held at which area problems are discussed. Cooperation and communications between departments has helped deal with local problems. Plans are being made to handle possible problems during 1976, especially the increased population and trucking traffic.

E. Economic and Social Conditions Affecting Law Enforcement

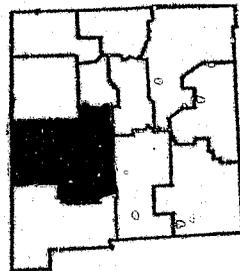
The Farmington area is called the "Four Corners Area" because it is the only place in the U. S. where four State boundaries meet at one point - New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado and Utah. Farmington is the trade center for this area and draws citizens from the three other States and two major Indian reservations.

The energy crisis has led to rapid industrial development in this area due to its rich resources of natural gas, petroleum, and uranium. This has meant a heavy influx of temporary population to develop these fields, an increase in permanent population, heavy trucking traffic, and increased crime. The improvement of some of the roads has eased traffic congestion and made it safer, while at the same time allowing an increase in traffic volume. Work is presently being done on the construction of the San Juan Power Plant and the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project. New coal gasification plants are also proposed. This rapid increase in industrial development and population is expected to continue for the next several years. San Juan is the third fastest growing County in New Mexico, and District Ten is the fastest growing State Police District.

The Farmington area has also been the scene of several demonstrations by the Navajo Coalition and the American Indian Movement (A.I.M.) in the last several years. Some of these demonstrations have caused serious disturbances and even caused the permanent closing in 1975 of one plant that was a large employer of Indian citizens. The American Indian Movement held their 1975 National Conference last June just outside of Farmington, but no serious incidents occurred.

See Appendix





**DISTRICT ELEVEN
SOCORRO**

I. DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

A. Population	1970	1974	% Change	No. Change
Catron County	2,200	2,100	-4.5	
Sierra County	7,200	7,700	+6.3	
Socorro County	9,800	9,300	-5.1	
Valencia County	40,500	44,000	+8.6	
TOTAL	59,700	63,100	+6.0%	3,400

Includes the Alamo Band Navajo Tribe Reservation and part of the Ileta Indian Reservation. 1,087

B. Coverage Area

- 13,600 square miles
- 7,261 miles of road to patrol
- Mountainous, with Rio Grande Valley running through it, many unmaintained forest and ranch roads, rural, includes several major recreation areas such as Elephant Butte Lake State Park, Caballo Lake State Park, Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument, Bosque del Apache Bird Refuge, is also the site of the Los Lunas Honor Farm (of the State Penitentiary).

C. Personnel

- Officers: 16 Patrolmen; 5 supervisors
- Civilians: 5 CEO'S; 1 Secretary

D. Duty Stations

District Office: Socorro
Sub-Districts: Belen, Truth or Consequences, Magdalena
Residential Stations: Datil, Quemado, Reserve, Los Lunas

II. ACTIVITIES

A. Criminal Law Enforcement: 185 Offenses; 288 Arrests

The level of criminal investigations made by District Eleven Patrolmen during 1975 increased slightly over 1974. Most arrests were for burglary, auto theft, and narcotics. Drug traffic is on the upswing due to traffickers trying to evade detection in the unpopulated area. Fences for stolen property from Albuquerque are also trying to operate west of Socorro. Narcotics and liquor are a particular problem with the youth of the area.

B. Traffic Law Enforcement

	Citations	D.W.I'S	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
1974	12,378	195	8	720
1975	13,755	198	32	695

The greatest traffic problems in District Eleven are in the Belen/Los Lunas area which is growing rapidly in population, and where many of the residents commute daily to Albuquerque. Valencia County is the twelfth fastest growing County in the State, and most of this growth is in the Belen/Los Lunas area.

Truth or Consequences is a retirement center and is also the hub of recreation in District Eleven, with Elephant Butte and Caballo Lakes and Percha Dam nearby. On summer weekends there is an influx of thousands of people who come to use the lakes. This creates traffic congestion, causes accidents and other traffic violations, including drinking, boating, and drowning accidents. There is also an increasing number of people driving into the wilderness area with four-wheel drive vehicles, trucks, motorcycles, etc., who occasionally become lost or stranded, which leads to search and rescue operations.

C. Other Activities and Services of Importance

There were 2,624 assists to the general public and 2,082 assists to motorists provided by patrolmen during 1975. They participated in 62 medical relays and 716 other relays.

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D. Special Cooperative Efforts with other Law Enforcement Agencies

The five Communications Equipment Operators handle the 24 hour District radio and teletype service which serves all law enforcement agencies in the District.

During 1975, there was a strike by Valencia Sheriff's Deputies, which placed the entire criminal and traffic work load on District State Police. Patrolmen also assist the Game and Fish Department during hunting season.

A program is planned during 1976 to have more contact with the public in the form of safety talks, drug information, films, etc. This is an effort to establish better relations with the public, to gain their cooperation and support in prevention, rather than having officers merely reacting to violations of laws by enforcement.

E. Economic and Social Conditions Affecting Law Enforcement

The Truth or Consequences area will probably continue to grow as a retirement and recreation center, drawing some of the largest weekend crowds in the State, principally from Albuquerque and El Paso.

It is expected that Magdalena and Datil will experience a small growth in permanent population due to the V.L.A. Telescope Project, which is being constructed on the Augustine Plains near Magdalena. Four new gold mines have opened up in the Hillsboro and Kingston areas, creating a small growth in that area.

Thefts are increasing because of lack of manpower to adequately patrol all areas routinely. Increased recreation traffic also means more accidents, violations, and human disasters.



AIRCRAFT SECTION

The Aircraft Section is assigned directly under the Deputy Chief of the Uniformed Bureau. The mission of the Aircraft Section is to conduct any and all airborne law enforcement activities in the State of New Mexico, as directed by the Office of the Chief, as a primary unit, or in support of our own districts, divisions, other law enforcement agencies, and/or other State and Federal Agencies. The Section is presently composed of one officer and one civilian pilot as of the end of calendar year 1975 and three fixed-wing aircraft. A helicopter will be added in 1976.

During 1975 the Aircraft Section was composed of two officers for the first six months, and one officer for the last six months. A civilian pilot was added in December to assist with the general aviation activities of the Section. This gave the Section an average manning of 1-1/2 pilots for the year.

Highway and traffic patrol activities were curtailed during the year due to budget restraints and shortage of pilots. However, all other flying activities continued.

The Section conducted the following flying activities:

1. 21 Material Relays
2. 205 Personnel Relays
3. 12 Arches
4. Surveillance Missions

The Section was responsible for:

1. Transporting 320 persons
2. Recovering 3 stolen and 8 abandoned vehicles
3. Assisting 7 motorists
4. Assisting 7 other law enforcement and 4 governmental agencies
5. One criminal arrest

Flying time for the year totalled 689.1 hours.

A breakdown of flying time by Agency is as follows:

1. Headquarters & Administration - 48.4 hours
2. Personnel & Training Division - 24.7 hours
3. Planning & Research Division - 3.5 hours
4. Legal Division - 14.8 hours
5. Intelligence Division - 2.7 hours
6. Narcotics Division - 91.9 hours
7. Criminal Division - 41.9 hours
8. Crime Laboratory - 246.0 hours
9. State Police Board - 17.0 hours
10. State Police Districts - 8.7 hours
11. Flight Training Proficiency - 43.2 hours
12. Searches - 16.5 hours
13. Maintenance - 37.0 hours
14. Governor's Staff - 55.6 hours
15. Attorney General's Office - 32.9 hours
16. Second Judicial District - 4.3 hours

Aircraft operating expenditures during the year were as follows (does not include insurance or depreciation costs):

	600	601	602	Total By Category
Gasoline	7,227.22	1,888.95	267.66	9,383.83
Oil	240.43	64.03	15.65	320.11
Hangar Rent & Tie Down Fee	1,079.71	705.81	152.21	1,937.73
Aircraft & Engine Maintenance	6,870.38	1,059.42	1,829.31	9,759.11
Avionics Equipment & Maintenance	1,494.89	6,527.43	3,238.00	11,242.32
Miscellaneous	6.24	2.08	—	8.32
Instrument School	—	—	—	176.50
Flight Instruction	—	—	—	186.60
Publications	—	—	—	553.45
TOTAL BY AIRCRAFT	16,918.87	10,247.72	5,484.83	33,567.97

During 1975, 33.7% of all flying hours were devoted to the Crime Laboratory. This resulted in the following savings for that Division:

Man Hours Saved	-	2,246.4
Savings Based on Man Hours	-	\$14,601.60
Savings in Per Diem Payments	-	\$ 1,872.00
Automobile Mileage Saved	-	73,440
Savings on Gasoline (@ 12 mi/gal)	-	\$ 3,060.00
Savings on Automobile Usage (@ 10.3 cents per mile)	-	\$ 7,564.32
TOTAL MONETARY SAVINGS	-	\$27,097.92

The monetary savings to the Crime Laboratory alone accounts for 80.7% of the entire Aircraft operating expenditure of the Section, not including insurance and depreciation costs.

During the year, Aircraft utilization was as follows:

600 (Cessna 337, Skymaster)	- 461.9 hours
601 (Cessna 172, T-41B)	- 210.7 hours
602 (Cessna 206, Skylane)	- 16.5 hours

This yielded the following Aircraft usage rate:

600 (Cessna 337, Skymaster)	- 67.0%
601 (Cessna 172, T-41B)	- 30.6%
602 (Cessna 206, Skylane)	- 2.4%

Aircraft 602, Cessna TP206C, was acquired by the Department in May, in the Silver City area, on a narcotics violation and subsequent forfeiture. The value of the Aircraft, after necessary engine, airframe, and avionics maintenance and repair, is estimated between \$24,000 and \$30,000.

The small utilization rate of the Aircraft during the year was due to litigation, extensive airframe, engine, and avionics maintenance and repair, and mission restrictions due to shortage of pilots.

During 1976, the highway and traffic patrol missions will be reinstated on a limited basis, dependent upon Departmental monetary restraints and mission priorities.

Also during 1976, the mission capability of the Section will be greatly increased with the proposed addition of a helicopter. This item of equipment will enable us to operate under all except the most severe weather conditions, any time, any where in the State, and give us the flexibility options necessary for fulfillment of any requested mission.

SECTION III. CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU

The Criminal Investigation Bureau was created in July of 1973. The Criminal Investigation Bureau consists of the Narcotics Division, the Intelligence Division and the Criminal Investigation Zone A and Zone B. At the end of 1975, the Criminal Investigation Bureau had 48 Officer personnel assigned.

A major problem in the form of limitation of working hours mandated by the 1974 Amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act confronted the Criminal Investigation Bureau during 1975. Although the limitation on working hours was suspended pending a hearing before the U.S. Supreme Court, the Department's attempted compliance with the amendments resulted in a reduction of almost 20% in total hours worked during the year compared to 1974 -- the equivalent of nearly ten man-years. In some instances, overtime had to be worked to bring cases to conclusion; however, lack of budget precluded payment of overtime wages.

A. NARCOTICS DIVISION

Since New Mexico has a common border with Mexico, there is a high volume of drug smuggling into and through the State. To provide the best possible coverage, Narcotics Division Agents are assigned to the following locations in the State:

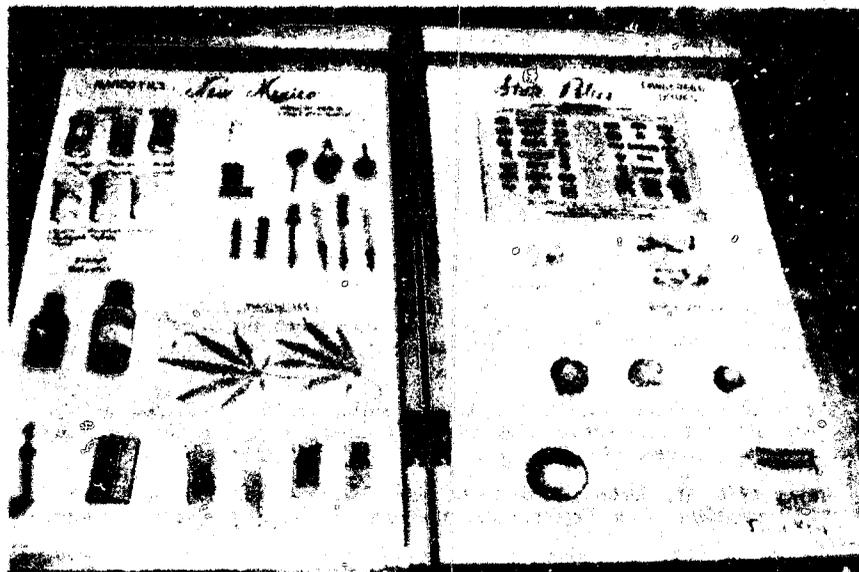
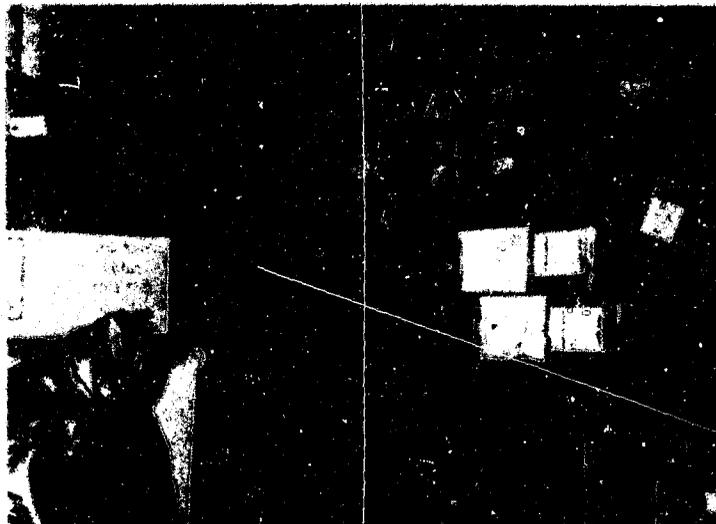
Farmington	Roswell
Santa Fe	Carlsbad
Albuquerque	Hobbs
Tucumcari	Alamogordo
Clovis	Las Cruces
Deming	

The Narcotics Division concentrates on the apprehension of major traffickers, large-scale smugglers and financiers of the drug trade. Of the 433 narcotics arrests made by the Division in 1975, 45.5% were for the sale of drugs as opposed to possession, for an increase of 9.5% over 1974. Even though this concentration of effort resulted in fewer arrests being made in 1975, the effect of the arrests was greater in reducing the amount of drugs in circulation or being smuggled through the State. An indication of this effect is that the 433 arrests in 1975 produced average seizures of drugs valued at \$10,696 per arrest, compared to 941 arrests in 1971 producing average seizure values of only \$5,072.

Of the total contraband seized during 1975, marijuana accounted for approximately 81%, with heroin accounting for 14% and other dangerous drugs making up the balance. Street value of seized contraband was:

Cocaine	- \$89,199,700
Marijuana	- 3,731,727
Heroin	- 670,351
Amphetamines	- 64,887

The Air Detail seized over \$2,300,000 worth of narcotics; made 93 arrests and seized 8 airplanes. One of the airplanes was free of liens and was subsequently ordered forfeited to the New Mexico State Police Department by the courts.



The Division seized 95 vehicles used in narcotics trafficking during 1975, with 83 of them being forfeited to the State under provisions of the Controlled Substances Act.

The Division responded to 838 requests for assistance by private persons, 1,194 by State agencies, 858 by Federal agencies and 2,269 requests by city and county agencies.

Narcotics Division Agents are assigned to specific Districts; however, the Division's statewide responsibility sometimes requires that Agents work cases outside their assigned Districts.

During 1975, several court-ordered wiretap investigations required the services of 19 different agents for a total of approximately 7,000 man-hours. These investigations resulted in the arrest of 27 persons involved in an organized smuggling operation and the seizure of approximately 25 pounds of hashish and over 500 pounds of marijuana.

Operations such as the wiretaps, coupled with the Fair Labor Standards limitations on hours of work and recent requirements by the District Attorneys that two agents must be present at every illegal drug purchase to satisfy the rules of evidence, severely handicaps the Division's capability to provide wide coverage of the drug scene. These restrictions in coverage are another major cause for the reduction in the total number of arrests in 1975.

B. INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

The Intelligence Division collects, analyzes and disseminates relevant information pertaining to organized crime, subversive groups and other criminal activity. The information so developed is provided to appropriate law enforcement agencies to aid them in their efforts in criminal law enforcement.

The Division investigated such crimes as gambling, bookmaking, possession of slot machines and other gambling paraphernalia, organized prostitution, counterfeiting, theft of driver's license equipment for use in making fictitious documents, stolen motor vehicles registered with fictitious documents, extortion, bribery, threats to the Governor and his family, armed robbery, kidnapping and rape as well as maintaining vigil on organized militant groups and terrorist plots.

Division Agents recognize the need for special care and extra precautions in the gathering of intelligence information to avoid interfering with, or infringing on, the Constitutional rights of citizens. All agents undergo special training in criminal law procedures, provisions of the Constitution, operations concepts of organized crime and terrorist organizations, white collar crime, recent Supreme Court rulings and Departmental rules and regulations.

The eight sworn personnel assigned to the Division are stationed in various areas of the State. Like the Narcotics Division Agents, Intelligence Division Agents have statewide responsibilities. In order to enhance the Division's capabilities, a Federal grant was obtained during 1975 for advanced training and for the purchase of modern equipment.

Division Agents responded to 417 requests for assistance from private persons, 343 from State agencies, 174 from other State Police Officers, 749 from Federal agencies and 928 from city and county agencies. Agents worked 403 in-state and 68 out-of-state cases and recovered \$32,590 worth of stolen property.

C. CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION ZONES

The Criminal Investigation Zones were created and staffed for the primary purpose of relieving Uniformed Field Officers of the responsibility for investigation of major criminal cases, thus allowing patrolmen to return to regular patrol duties. In addition, the Investigators develop valuable information that is passed on to other law enforcement agencies. Most of the Investigators' work involves the 7 major crimes: homicide, rape, burglary, robbery, larceny, assault and auto theft.

The Criminal Investigation Zone A covers Districts One (Santa Fe), Two (Las Vegas), Five (Albuquerque), Six (Gallup), Seven (Española) and Ten (Farmington).

During 1975, one agent from Criminal Investigation Zone A was assigned to assist the District Attorney's Office of the First Judicial District with a four-month special investigation. One other Criminal Investigation Zone A agent was assigned full-time to the Attorney General's Office. Another agent from Zone A participated in a Burglary Prevention Pilot Program with the Santa Fe City Police Department.

The Criminal Investigation Zone B covers Districts Three (Roswell), Four (Las Cruces), Eight (Alamogordo), Nine (Clovis) and Eleven (Socorro).

Two Criminal Investigation Zone B agents were assigned to a two-month covert investigation in the Ruidoso area involving large scale residential burglaries.

Criminal Investigation Agents conducted 450 investigations in 1975 that resulted in 152 felony and 65 misdemeanor arrests, recovery of stolen property with a value of \$174,997, assisted with 24 homicide cases, spent 937 hours assisting other agencies, conducted 3,196 scene investigations, travelled 194,682 miles, and spent 430 hours in court. Agents also spent 333 hours attending specialized schools.

SECTION III. SERVICES BUREAU

The Services Bureau is headed by a Deputy Chief and includes six Divisions. This Bureau provides administrative support for the Department through the Personnel and Training, Planning and Research, Property and Procurement, and Central Accounting Divisions. The Crime Laboratory and the Information Divisions provide services not only to the New Mexico State Police, but to all other law enforcement agencies in the State, as well as other State and local agencies.

The Services Bureau, located at Headquarters in Santa Fe, is the nucleus that provides immediate support of information and services to the Chief, and to the Uniformed and Criminal Investigation Bureaus, which helps tie the Department together into an integrated entity.



A. CRIME LABORATORY

Four Categories of Technical Services to the Public:

The mission of the Crime Laboratory is to furnish technical services to all law enforcement agencies throughout the State at no charge for those services to the individual agencies. Those technical services fall into four categories which are: 1) aid in processing crime scenes when requested; 2) laboratory examinations of physical evidence involved in criminal investigations either collected by the Laboratory analysts at the scene or collected by the submitting agency; 3) furnishing expert testimony in court in criminal cases regarding the collection and/or examination; and 4) furnishing training in the proper handling of physical evidence and use of the Laboratory services for officers of the various agencies.

Although the Laboratory is administered and budgeted through the State Police Department, all local and county law enforcement agencies as well as other State agencies are serviced on an equal basis in criminal investigations.

Laboratory personnel will aid in crime scene processing upon request of any law enforcement agency in any serious crime. The Laboratory keeps a two-man team on call around the clock to be sent to any part of the State at any time upon request by an agency. With the number of personnel now in the Laboratory, this means one week in four is spent on call for each analyst.

Five Disciplines Within the Laboratory:

The Laboratory is divided into five sections, with each section being manned by analysts specializing in various disciplines. The sections are:

1. The Chemistry Section work consists mostly of identification of materials submitted in connection with criminal investigations. The bulk of the materials submitted are in connection with illegal drug cases. The personnel must be qualified in Chemistry, as well as instrumental analyses.
2. The Firearm-Tool Mark Section, mistakenly referred to by many as "ballistics," examines firearm evidence such as projectiles and cartridge cases to determine if they have been fired in a particular weapon. They also do physical match examinations such as shoe prints with shoes, tire marks with tires, and tool marks with a particular tool.
3. The Firearm/Tool Mark Section, mistakenly referred to by many as types of materials for latent (hidden) fingerprints, palm prints, etc. These latent prints are searched for by using powders, chemical methods, or photographic methods using various lighting techniques. After the prints are found and developed by whatever method is necessary, they are then compared to the known prints of any suspect(s) which the investigating agency has developed in their investigation. If the latent print developed is of sufficient quality, the suspect(s) may be either eliminated or identified. The Latent Print Section is also charged with the operation of the Photographic Laboratory.
4. The Questioned Document Section examines handwriting, hand printing, typewriting, machine printing, papers, inks, and any other items or materials dealing with written or printed material.

5. The Serology/Trace Evidence Section deals with the examination of biological fluids and examination of trace materials such as paints, soils, bits of metals, hairs, fibers, etc. The types of materials which can fall into this category are limited only by the imagination of the investigator and analyst. A new trainee was hired in this Section in June of 1975. Because of the workload, the Laboratory is in the process of looking for an additional trainee.

In all of the above Sections, the ultimate purpose of the Laboratory is to provide expert testimony in court and to defend the opinion that the analyst has formed from his examinations. This must be done in lay terms so that the man-on-the-street (juror) can understand what has been done and why the particular opinion was reached.

Training of police officers is important to prevent misuse of Laboratory services. During 1974, 74 man-hours of instruction was given. In 1975, that figure rose to 199 man-hours. If evidence submitted is not properly collected, packaged, identified, and protected during transportation to the Laboratory so that the courts will receive it into evidence, it is of little value. There are also many misconceptions about a crime laboratory which have been fostered and propagated by overzealous supporters and television programs. By making proper and full use of the Laboratory facilities available to the officers, the criminal justice system is aided in its quest for the truth. Through a new program in cooperation with the New Mexico Law Enforcement Academy, eleven criminal investigators from various departments of the State have taken four days of training in the Laboratory since the middle of October. This program will continue through 1976.

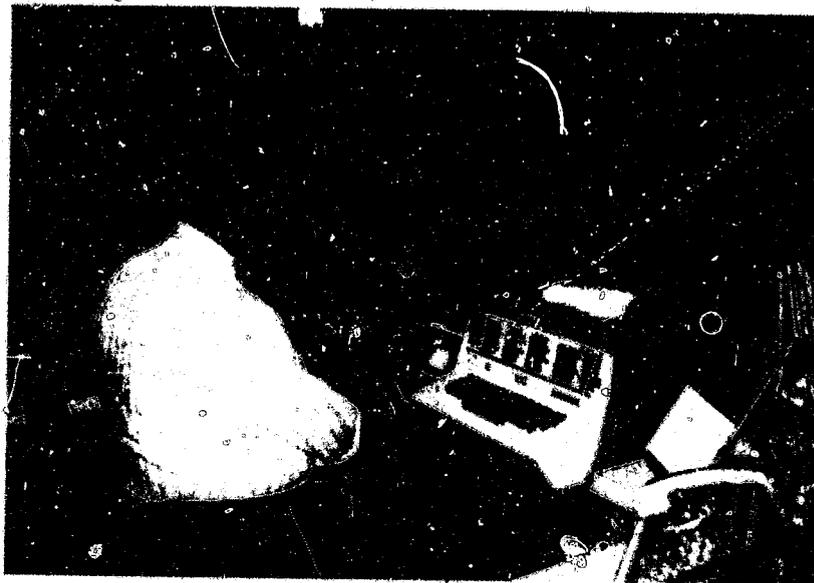
Of the 1,841 cases received last year, 51% were submitted to the Laboratory by City Police Departments (934 cases), 13% were submitted by Sheriffs Offices (245 cases), 24% by the New Mexico State Police (437 cases), and 12% were submitted by various other agencies (225 cases) such as State Game and Fish, District Attorney's Investigators, Health and Social Services, etc. In 1974, the various departments requested and received assistance in 94 crime scenes. In 1975, 106 crime scenes were processed. This is an increase of 11%.

Laboratory personnel attended 185 court proceedings in 1974, travelled 56,200 miles, testified 116 times, and spent 1,468 man-hours in court. In 1975, personnel made 238 court appearances (29% increase), testified 156 times (34% increase), travelled 70,200 miles (25% increase), requiring 1,885 man-hours (28% increase). Man-hours spent away from the Laboratory for court and crime scenes increased from 2,393 in 1974 to 2,908 in 1975 (22% increase).

As can be seen from the statistics, utilization of the Laboratory's services continues to increase. All sections' case loads, except the Chemistry Section, continue to increase dramatically. The Chemistry Section's reduction is explained by the shift of emphasis by the State Police Narcotics Division from the 'street buy' to the more serious 'Dealer' offenders. The other sections' operations during the past two years increased in the neighborhood of 40%. The Questioned Document Section has just completed its first full year of operation, so no comparison is possible.

At the end of 1975, the Crime Laboratory had 154 cases assigned and 110 cases backlogged. There was a backlog in the Chemistry Section of 25 cases, 8 cases in the Firearm/Tool Mark Section, 10 cases in the Latent Prints Section, 58 cases in the Serology/Trace Evidence Section, 9 cases in Questioned Document Section.

Laboratory personnel attended four technical schools, three technical meetings, and two conferences with personnel from Crime Laboratories from other States during 1975.



B. INFORMATION DIVISION

The Information Division consists of two sections: the Communications Section and the Central Records Section. This Division does not provide public information, as its name might imply, but provides the New Mexico State Police with statewide and national communications via radio, teletype, and telephone, and provides criminal record information to New Mexico State Police officers, to other law enforcement agencies, and to other agencies in the criminal justice community.

The Information Division was created with the reorganization of the New Mexico State Police on July 1, 1973, when the Communications Division and the Bureau of Criminal Identification were combined to form the new Information Division.

A. Central Records Section

The Central Records Section has three units:

1. Fingerprint Identification Unit:

The Fingerprint Identification Unit is responsible for processing incoming criminal and non-criminal fingerprint cards, "mug shots," FBI rap sheets, as well as our new State rap sheets, applicant record checks, and death notices. This Unit also fingerprints applicants for various other government jobs.

This Unit received 13,761 fingerprint cards in 1975, as compared with 13,649 in 1974. Total fingerprint cards (masters and duplicates) filed in 1975 totalled 16,328, compared to 15,751 in 1974. The master fingerprint files jumped from 134,918 cards in 1974 to 143,388 cards in 1975. During 1975, 1,034 "mug" photos were filed, compared to 912 in 1974. The photo (mug) file, after partial purge, was increased from 7,140 photos in 1974 to 8,104 in 1975.

2. Records Processing Unit:

The Records Processing Unit processes incoming State Police offense, incident and narcotics reports, and responds to teletype records checks for various law enforcement agencies in such matters as homicides, missing persons, runaways, stolen vehicles, guns, stolen articles, etc. This Unit also processes monthly reports of stored, unidentified, unclaimed motor vehicles, per Statute 64-5-3.

The Records Processing Unit also searches applicant material for previous records for the U.S. Military and the Civil Service Commission, as well as searching for previous records for Field Services Division, Department of Corrections, for presentence reports.

Both the Fingerprint Identification and Records Processing personnel are heavily involved in the tedious, but vital task of records purging. This purge has resulted in the destruction of 59,989 master index cards during 1975.

In addition, these two Units in 1975, have:

- a. Set up an "over-age-80" fingerprint file, separate from the Master Fingerprint File;
- b. Set up a Duplicate Fingerprint File by FBI number;
- c. Updated the 324 Mug File (filed by general physical description);
- d. Developed a new State Identification Record (rap sheet) which is now being used.

3. Uniform Crime Reporting Unit:

Even though the Uniform Crime Reporting Unit (UCR) is the newest Unit in the Section, the UCR Program was initiated in 1930 by the IACP.¹ In that same year the FBI was authorized by Congress to serve as the national clearing house for crime statistics.

In 1973, New Mexico was among the first 22 States to inaugurate State UCR Programs. As of July 1, 1975, 32 States had developed their own program.

The purpose of the Uniform Crime Reporting Unit is to produce a reliable set of criminal statistics on a statewide basis for use in law enforcement administration, operation and management. At the same time, this information is important as a reference source for the public as an indicator of the crime factor in our society.

The data for these criminal statistics are obtained from New Mexico law enforcement agencies who contribute these crime figures monthly on a voluntary basis. Since its inception in 1973, the UCR Program has increased UCR participation by New Mexico law enforcement from less than 50% of full-time law enforcement agencies to 100%.

The UCR Program received an LEAA grant for \$119,830 in 1975 to continue the program and to develop a Standardized Offense Report Form that could be used by all New Mexico law enforcement agencies in crime reporting. The Standardized Offense/Arrest Report System will be implemented in New Mexico on March 1, 1976, and will encompass at least 70% of the State's law enforcement agencies. It is felt that this system will increase the accuracy and reliability of our crime statistics.

A grant application for approximately \$100,000 will be submitted to LEAA during 1976 for the purpose of designing and developing the police segment of the Computerized Criminal History/Offender Based Transaction System. This phase of CCH/OBTS will be coordinated with other departments (courts, corrections, etc.) of the criminal justice community to insure compatibility with each of the other systems.

Privacy & Security

On May 20, 1975, the Department of Justice issued Rules & Regulations governing data contained in criminal justice information systems. These regulations call for the preparation of a State Plan and submission to LEAA for approval by March 16, 1976.

The Rules & Regulations provide that all criminal history information collected, stored, or disseminated through support received under the Title (Section 524(b) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act) shall:

- a. Contain to the maximum extent feasible, disposition as well as arrest data and all such information must be current;
- b. Provide for security, privacy, and that information shall only be used for law enforcement and criminal justice agencies and other lawful purposes;
- c. Insure the individual's right of challenge, review of such information and the ability to obtain a copy of this record for the purpose of challenge or correction.

B. Communications Section

1. Teletype Operations

During 1975, the New Mexico State Police Teletype System continued to grow. Two new stations were added to the system: the Clovis Police Department and Bernalillo County Magistrate Courts. The Albuquerque Municipal Courts dropped from the State Police System and went on their own high-speed line to DADP.² Our system presently has 32 terminals Statewide.

In 1974, the system handled a total of 2,119,092 teletypes. In 1975, a total of 2,873,626 messages were handled for a daily average of 7,872 messages for 365 days.

During March, 1975, a 2400 baud line was installed to the National Law Enforcement Teletype System (NLETS) in Phoenix, Arizona.³ Also, a microcomputer was added to the computer switcher so that all incoming messages on NLETS are automatically routed to the proper destination, eliminating the old torn tape method used at Headquarters for many years. The total programming and installation cost of \$12,790.64 was paid by NLETS through an LEAA grant. In November, 1975, NLETS, through the U.S. Department of the Treasury, made it possible for the 50 States to send to 120 countries through Interpol in Paris, France. All machines in New Mexico have this capability.

In July, 1975, representatives of this Section and Mountain Bell Telephone began laying the groundwork for a new Data Speed Teletype System. It is hoped to be placed in full operation by January 1, 1977.

2. Radio Communications Systems

The Statewide study and evaluation of the State Police Radio Systems, which was begun in July of 1974, was compiled in April of 1975. This study was conducted in each of the eleven State Police Districts to evaluate the existing radio systems, to identify communication problems and to make recommendation to correct these problems.

This study revealed that each District, without exception, had some type of communication problem, ranging from lack of the needed equipment or inadequate equipment, to lack of understanding as to the proper use of existing equipment.

Although good progress was made in correcting some of these problems in 1975, some problems cannot be corrected without additional funding for needed equipment. Policies and procedures were established to improve coordination of routine maintenance of mobile and portable radio equipment which has resulted in a reduction of lost man-hours and improved reliability of portable equipment. Reporting procedures of station outages has decreased the station downtime.

A Statewide law enforcement telephone telecopier was installed for transmission of rush documents such as warrants, reports, etc.

A Statewide modification to the State Police emergency radio channel is being made to enable better utilization of this network. This modification will involve approximately 330 mobile units and 18 mountaintop repeater stations.

¹See Glossary

²See Glossary

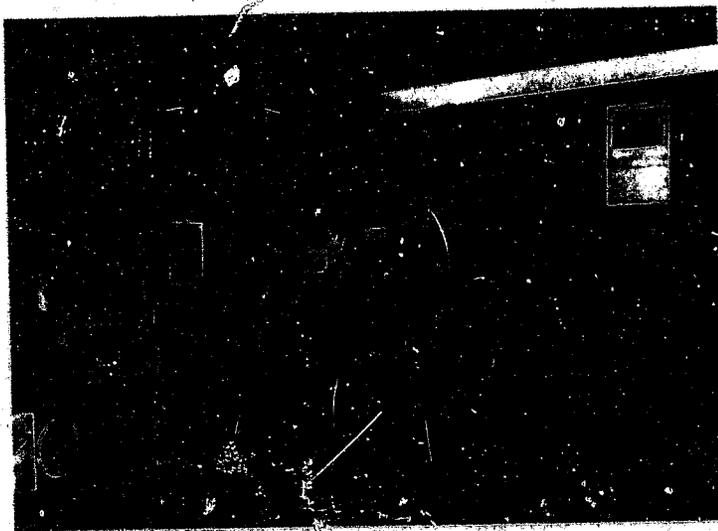
³See Glossary

C. PERSONNEL & TRAINING DIVISION

Many of the duties performed by the Division are not conveyed by its title -- Personnel and Training. This title describes the two primary functions of the Division: 1) the selection and training of employees to perform the many and diversified duties of the Department; and 2) the maintenance of comprehensive personnel records of all employees. However, it in no way reflects a true picture of the Division's responsibilities. In addition to the duties implied by its title, the Personnel and Training Division is charged with:

1. The responsibility of coordinating the public relations activities of the Department.
2. The task of providing training, guidance and advice to requesting law enforcement agencies, including the Navajo Police Department, New Mexico National Guard, Military Police at White Sands Missile Range, and several municipal and county law enforcement agencies throughout the State.
3. The responsibility to develop and administer a promotional program for the Department.
4. The seemingly simple, but time consuming, task of maintaining the State Police Film Library and Research Library. In addition to providing films to all requesting agencies, this task requires cleaning, repairing and general maintenance of all films owned by the Department. The receipt of a Federal grant last year for the expansion of the film library requires the Division to compile and maintain statistical data on the use of the films throughout the year.
5. Implementation of the new employee performance evaluation system developed in 1974 and implemented in 1975 proved to be better than expected, as it has been accepted by all employees as far superior to the old performance rating system.
6. The responsibility to coordinate the Departmental Fleet Safety Program.
7. The responsibility to publish and edit the Departmental newsletter. The *State Police Road Runner* is currently sent to 993 individuals, libraries, police departments and other State agencies.
8. Providing instructors and course development assistance to the New Mexico Law Enforcement Academy. Our instructors teach both specialized training courses such as auto theft, first aid, traffic law enforcement, criminal investigation, as well as the Basic Recruit Courses.
9. Maintaining a studio for the production of State Police video training tapes. During 1975, several training tapes were made on the State Police Crime Laboratory to be used in training seminars around the State.
10. The Department Armory was turned over to this Division during 1975. A sergeant was assigned to the Personnel and Training Division to be in charge of the Armory. This duty includes repair and maintenance of all weapons, as well as firearms instruction and qualification of all officers.

During 1975, 144 weapons were repaired at a savings of \$2,006. Trade-in weapons are being traded in at a much higher value than before due to a superior method of repair. In 1969 trade-in was down to \$25 per gun and now they are trading for \$67 - \$85 more.



Officers and agents at Headquarters, including members of the Crime Laboratory, qualified for the last quarter of 1975. The Division plans to assist the State Police Districts throughout the State with their quarterly District firearms qualification courses, provide uniform firearms training for all officers, and allow for the inspection of firearms for possible defects. There will be two shooting manuals printed in 1976. They will be used as an instrument for better firearms training. Three more types of shooting courses have been adopted, which will train our officers in weapon proficiency.

The Department has purchased a reloading machine and will reload the tear gas grenade boosters for the Mighty Midgets. It will also be used for loading blank ammunition for use in training Counter-Sniper teams.

With continued improvements in the next year, the Armory will be the best in the State and second to none in the country.

The Division also administers the Press/News Pass Program, writes approximately fifty complimentary letters each month, spends many hours in the reproduction of training materials, directives and information memorandums, makes assignments of Police Officers to attend specialized schools instate and out-of-state, and instructors to teach at specialized schools throughout the State.

The Personnel and Training Division is directly responsible to the Commander of the Services Bureau. The staff consists of only five commissioned Officers and four civilian employees, requiring that all members of the Division function in both sections. The growth of the Division staff has not increased in proportion to the increase in its responsibilities and work load.

For the second year in a row, the Department has had a noticeable drop in qualified applicants for both civilian and commissioned positions. The competition for qualified employees with other departments and private industry has become very keen as the majority of applicants are seeking a higher salary than we are offering. The Department had a 26% turnover in civilian employees during 1975. This does not include the 18 new positions added to the Department.

The Department was brought up to its authorized strength of 325 Officers with the graduation of 40 recruits who successfully completed the 33rd New Mexico State Police Training School on October 1, 1975. A total of 328 applications were processed for this school, with 160 applicants tested and 45 applicants selected to attend school. The 12.5% school dropout rate was the lowest the Department has experienced in the last 10 years. In October, 35 of these men were commissioned as State Police Officers, with the remaining 5 men being placed on a reserve status until an opening is available. Two of the reserve men were commissioned by December 31, 1975.

The establishment of a new promotional roster in July of 1975 came after three months of planning and preparation by the Division. A written examination was given to 97 of the Officers desiring to compete for sergeant, seniority was compiled, promotional potential ratings were given and oral interviews were conducted. Each phase of the promotional program reduced the roster of eligibles through either withdrawal or point elimination until the promotional roster of 30 names was published. Four Patrolmen on the roster were promoted to the rank of Sergeant by the end of 1975. It is anticipated that other Officers will be promoted to Sergeant during 1976 before a new roster is established.

The Department sent 42 officers and civilians to attend 41 out-of-state schools, seminars and workshops for a total of 254 days of specialized training. These range from the 76 day Federal Bureau of Investigation National Academy field at Quantico, Virginia, to a two-day seminar on Police Communications at Amarillo, Texas. This specialized training is necessary to keep the N.M.S.P. a first-rate police force by National Standards.

In the area of instate training during 1975, a total of 67 officers and civilian employees attended 23 different schools and seminars for a total of 270 days of training. These sessions range from a four-day Search and Rescue Team In-Service School, to a one-day Defensive Driver Instructor Development Seminar. This does not include the 1974 and 1975 Recruit Training Schools. Members of the Division spent a total of 442 hours behind a podium instructing other agencies, departments, and organizations on a wide range of police related subjects.

The use of the State Police Film Library increased 360% for the last half of 1975 over the last half of 1974. A total of 305 films were used by State Police officers, various civic groups and other Departments during 1975. This increase can be attributed to the drafting, publication, and distribution of a State Police Film Library Catalog which categorizes the film by subject (i.e., Highway Safety, Alcohol, Narcotics, First Aid, etc.) title of film, brief synopsis, recommended age groups and running time of film.

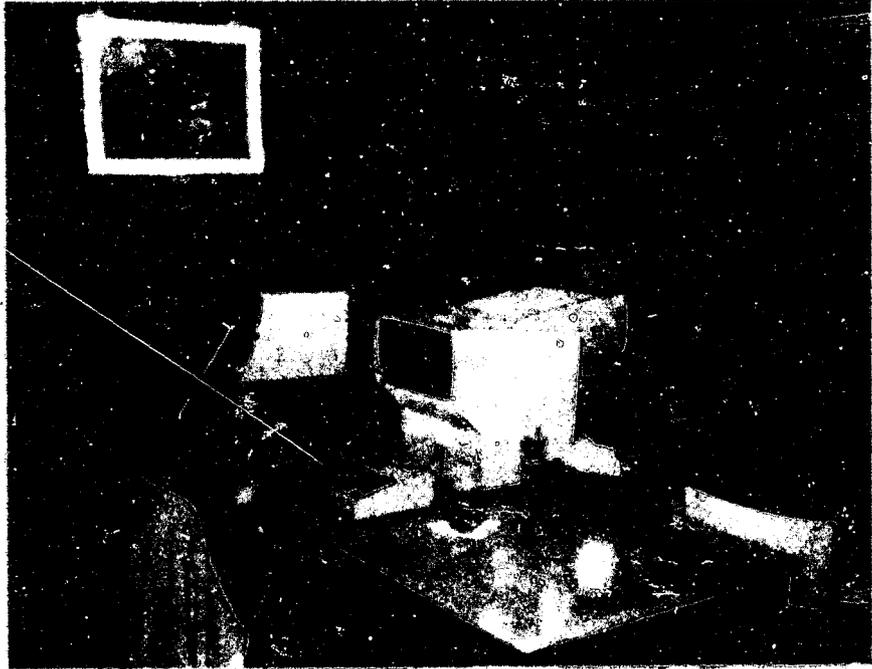
One of the highlights for the Department for 1975 was the hosting of a two-week "Management Career Development Course" sponsored by the International Association of Chiefs of Police for State Police and Highway Patrol Administrators from the Western United States. This course was attended by 40 officers from 14 different states and our own State Police planners. The instructors were some of the best in the nation in their field and covered many different phases of police administration.

The New Mexico State Police Department is currently participating in a Federally funded project to develop improved police applicant screening procedures. This project is being conducted by the Industrial Relations Center of the University of Chicago. The New Mexico State Police is one of five State Law Enforcement Agencies chosen to participate in this project. The specific objective of the project is to develop a job related, validated, pencil and paper written examination to be used by State Police organizations across the nation. There are many benefits to be derived from our participation. However, the primary benefit will be the low cost of development of a locally validated selection test procedure which will be professionally sound, equitable, and legally defensible as job-related.

In 1975, the Fleet Safety Committee classified 68 accidents at the regular Fleet Safety meetings at the Law Enforcement Academy. Of these accidents, the committee saw fit to classify 46 as Class A, 11 as Class B, 10 as Class C, and 1 as Class D. Fifty-three accidents occurred during daylight hours and fifteen during the hours of darkness. Rural accidents accounted for 28 of the total number and urban accidents accounted for 40. We were fortunate that out of the total number of accidents only three involved personal injuries and were unfortunate in that one accident resulted in fatal injuries to a pedestrian.

The Committee would like to congratulate Captain Charlie Anaya and his District 07 personnel for attaining the lowest accident frequency rate for calendar year 1975. To attain this record, the District units travelled just under 1/2 million miles and were involved in only one accident, that being nonchargeable. Congratulations again District 07.

Eleven Officers became eligible for the Departmental Five Year Safe Driving Award as of January 1, 1976, and will be awarded their tie-tacks.



D. PLANNING & RESEARCH DIVISION

The Planning and Research Division was created in 1970 but was mainly involved with data processing initially. As a result of a study completed by the International Association of Chiefs of Police in 1972, an LEAA grant was applied for in 1973 to add a planning component. The grant was received in July, 1974, and was to run for two years, with the State and the Department gradually taking over the cost and a permanent commitment for a planning unit within the Department.

Now the Planning and Research Division is comprised of a Planning Unit, Systems Section and Accident Records. The Division is commanded by a Captain, who is the only commissioned officer in the Division. In the Systems Section, there are two Systems Analysts, a Clerk Specialist, and four Key Entry Operators. In the Accident Records Section, there is a Data Account Technician and a Typist. In the Planning Unit, there are two Planners.

A. Planning Unit

The purpose of the Planning Unit is to assist the Department in preparing for the future and to aid in the solution of current problems. The function of planning is to help the Department make the best use of its resources by providing information on which decisions can be made by Department administrators. The objectives are:

1. To provide planning capabilities to administrative units, conduct studies on questions and issues that arise, and suggest cost-effective alternative solutions through systems analysis.
2. To evaluate Department operations, identify problem areas, develop methods for implementing and maintaining new systems.
3. To coordinate planning within the Department and with other agencies whose responsibilities are related to, and affect those of the State Police.
4. To keep informed on current developments, standards and goals on the national level in the field of law enforcement and criminal justice in general, trends in the economy, technology, social services, and feedback from the public, since all these areas are interrelated and create demands for and conditions for change.

Examples of the type of work accomplished during 1975 are:

- a) Design of systems and procedures needed for compliance with the Fair Labor Standards Act Amendments of 1974 regarding work periods and payment of overtime for law enforcement personnel. This included development of forms for record keeping and training of personnel in the use of forms and the provisions of the Amendments. It also necessitated the writing of job descriptions for Crime Laboratory positions in order to have a basis on which to determine whether jobs were exempt or nonexempt, i.e., whether laboratory analysts were eligible for payment of overtime. All Divisions had to be notified of the exempt/nonexempt status of their employees.
- b) Design of a new officer compensation plan. Goals of this design, along with improvement of salary ranges for officers, were consistency, incentives, placement of officers at different longevity steps within a given rank, and absence of salary overlap between ranks.
- c) Upgrading of the computerized perpetual inventory for the Department.

- d) Preliminary work on a Chaplain Program for the Department which would provide counseling for State Police, as well as comforters of victims or relatives of persons affected by accidents, crimes, deaths, etc.
- e) Assumption of the resource development and grant monitoring in the Department.
- f) Preliminary research on revision of Departmental Rules and Regulations to bring them up to date, make them more convenient to use, and insure that they comply with State and Federal changes in criminal and traffic law.
- g) On a continuing basis, the Planning Unit assists with the answering of questionnaires, surveys, and inquiries pertaining to the Department. It also assists in the preparation of letters and directives for the Chief's signature.

During 1975, the Planning Unit helped develop the next Fiscal Year's budget and published the 1974 Annual Report. The Unit developed a document to inform the Legislature, and other interested citizens, of the statutory and informally assigned responsibilities assigned to the New Mexico State Police; nonlaw enforcement public services provided by the Department Statewide; assignment of manpower; costs of personnel, travel, contract services, supplies, maintenance and repairs; goals, objectives and priorities. This document included a detailed breakdown of each Patrol District in the State, its special problems, coverage or lack of it, manpower and equipment needs of each District, and other local law enforcement agencies in the area. It also included an explanation of manpower, equipment and training needs of the Criminal Investigation Bureau and the Services Bureau.

The Planning Unit also conducted several studies for the Department during 1975. These included a comparison of salaries and fringe benefits of State Law Enforcement Agencies of Arizona, Colorado, Texas and New Mexico; a study of Man-Days and Man-Hours worked during 1975, including overtime, by the Uniformed Bureau and the Criminal Investigation Bureau. An employee education development survey was taken and also one on current personnel status.

Federal grants are managed by the Planning Unit. Grants are sometimes initiated within the Planning Unit and sometimes by another section within the Department. However, all grants are written, submitted, coordinated, and renewed through the efforts of the Planning Unit. Grants handled by the Planning Unit during 1975 included a grant for equipment and training of Narcotics Agents; one to send four Narcotics Agents to a specialized Drug Enforcement Administration School; one to improve the Law Enforcement Telescope Network; a continuation discretionary grant to support the development of the New Mexico Uniform Crime Reporting Program, which is administered by the State Police; a grant for improvements on the driving range used in training State Police recruits and basic classes at the Law Enforcement Academy; and a continuation grant to help develop the Planning Unit.

Ground was laid during 1975 for a Statewide, long-range planning conference within the Department to be held in 1976. This conference will have participants from all levels of rank among sworn officers and include administrators and planners. The purpose is to set long-term and short-term goals, develop stated objectives and standards, and to start laying the groundwork for the first steps to reach those goals, objectives, and standards.

B. System Section

Due to the conversion from keypunch data entry to CRT key entry, all data formats of all systems needed to be changed from card input to Video input. The card input was restricted to an 80 character input, but the 3277 CRT allows up to 480 character input per record. Due to this change, all computer programs had to be changed to accept the new input.

Because of an upgrading of equipment and software by the Division of Automated Data Processing, all systems and programs had to be changed from "Disk Operating System" to a full "Operating System." This was a major undertaking as not only the programs had to be changed but new "In Decks" and job control language had to be created.

Special projects undertaken during 1975 were:

1. Vehicle Fleet Forecast

This system is a tool for management to forecast when vehicles should be replaced within a certain time frame due to mileage, maintenance record, and/or age.

2. Perpetual Inventory

Upon State Auditor recommendation, a system for continuous inventory of the State Police supply room was designed and implemented. The "Perpetual Inventory System" and management by supplying the exact value and quantity of items maintained within the supply room and by analyzing issuing patterns on a monthly basis.

3. Reporting System

A field trip was made in 1975 to conduct a preliminary study of existing report systems and their value to field operations. A more detailed study will be undertaken by a composite of field and administrative personnel during 1976, with a view toward enhancing the usefulness and cost-effectiveness of computer applications.

Document Processing/Key Entry:

Approximately one million documents are coded and checked each year for legibility by the Coding and Editing Clerk. These documents are then routed to the Key Entry personnel for data capture. With the conversion from keypunch entry of data to CRT entry of data, the Key Entry personnel have seen a considerable change in the method of computer data entry.

The keypunch method, although used for years, was a cumbersome method in that great quantities of cards were used, with each card comprising one record of input. The cards had to be purchased, transported to the data center for entry, and then stored for definite periods.

The key entry system is a much cleaner, more accurate method of input. The data is entered directly into a computer storage file via a video display station commonly called "CRT." The computer storage file is then processed for reports. This new method of input eliminates cost of cards, storage and transportation problems and provides data backup in case of later questions.

C. Accident Records Section

The Accident Records Section is one of the few operations that produces direct revenue. The Section receives, processes, searched, billed and returned 11,529 requests for copies of accident reports and produced revenue in the amount of \$11,062 during 1975. Of the requests received, 4,633 resulted in copies being sent out; 6,041 were dispensed gratis to our officers and government agencies; and 836 were returned due to incorrect information or no report on file due to the accident being investigated by another agency.

In addition to accident reports, the Section also handles the Department of Motor Vehicles Driver License Pick-up Order System, which involves receiving, logging, distribution, return processing and returning to the Department of Motor Vehicles. The Section received from the Department of Motor Vehicles, and distributed to the Districts, 2,600 orders, with 1,401 returned after field processing was completed.

See Glossary

E. PROPERTY & PROCUREMENT DIVISION

The Property and Procurement Division performs the vital function of providing logistical support for all units of the Department. Among the Division's many responsibilities are:

1. All purchasing, from office supplies to vehicles.
2. Maintenance of central supply room.
3. Mail and messenger services for the Headquarters complex.
4. Management of all property owned, leased or rented for Departmental use.
5. Buildings and grounds and janitorial services at Headquarters and various State-owned buildings around the State.
6. Management of the 425 vehicle fleet, including purchasing, maintenance and operation.

The Division is staffed by one Captain, one secretary, two supply clerks, one mailman/messenger, six mechanics located around the State, and 23 custodians and groundskeepers who maintain the premises of Headquarters and 11 District offices.

During 1975, the central supply room implemented an automated perpetual small stores inventory system after nearly two years of development. The system provides expanded management capabilities and constant control of the large dollar value of small stores necessary to Departmental operations.

Two new State office buildings in Clovis and Alamogordo were occupied during 1975. A joint powers agreement between the Department, the Property Control Division of the Department of Finance and Administration, and the other State agency occupants, designates the Department as custodian of the new buildings.

Other rental facilities around the State are maintained by the Division. The Headquarters complex requires the greatest maintenance effort, as the "newness" has now worn off and increased work and investment are required to keep the buildings and grounds in good repair.

Fleet management activities require constant attention from the Division. Inflation has had a severe impact on the cost of vehicles, gasoline and repairs and it is mandatory that close controls be maintained in order to stay within the budget. The Division continues attempts to develop a vehicle replacement program that will serve to maintain the fleet in the best possible operating condition at the best cost/benefit ratio.

F. CENTRAL ACCOUNTING DIVISION

The Central Accounting Division is responsible for maintaining a system of State Police accounts, as well as approving and controlling the accounting methods and procedures of the Department.

One of its primary functions and purposes is to assist the Office of the Chief with directing, coordinating and controlling financial and budget operations and to determine fiscal and budget policies.

The Central Accounting Division is composed of:

Director of Central Accounting Division	- 2 employees
Accounts Section	- 6 employees
Payroll Section	- 1 employee
Insurance Section	- 1 employee
TOTAL 10 employees	

The Accounts Section, utilizing an L5000 Minicomputer, keeps the Director of the Division well informed on the budget and cash position of each account by line item and category. Budget reports are prepared periodically to insure that the financial position of each broad function undertaken by the State Police is known on a current and continuing basis.

The Accounts Section maintains all accounts on a modified accrual basis in order to provide adequate control of our revenue, resources, liabilities and expenditures. To maintain encumbrance budgetary control, we processed in the fiscal year:

1. 129 Requisitions for Purchase
2. 160 Contract Orders
3. 144 Miscellaneous Encumbrance Documents
4. 27 Out-of-State Travel Requests

Ninety-seven accounts receivable were set up in our ledger in order to maintain proper control over our assets. Five accounts payable have been set up in our ledger in order to maintain adequate control over our liabilities.

The Accounts Section also maintains an up-to-date fixed asset account and a system of accounts to insure proper handling and controlling of financial transactions, which enables the Division to provide the Office of the Chief with information that will assist him and the Board of Supervisors in planning and directing the Department's activities.

The operating budget is approved on a detailed line item basis for a fiscal year. It is, therefore, responsible to insure all contingency expenditures months in advance. Accordingly, allowances for budget adjustments are permissible if approved by the Department of Finance and Administration.

The 32nd Legislature, First Session, enacted legislation which allows for payment to Officers of a flat subsistence allowance in lieu of the in-State per diem. This change in the law has been a large factor in reducing the man-hours involved in the individual processing of reimbursement vouchers. This process also results in our being able to have a reimbursement check issued by no later than the 10th of each month.

The Insurance Section of the Central Accounting Division administers the insurance program on:

- Sickness and Hospitalization Insurance
- Workmen's Compensation Insurance
- Supplemental Medical Insurance
- False Arrest Insurance
- Life Insurance
- Accident Insurance
- Cancer Insurance

The Division is in the process of working out details to add a Dental Benefit to the Officers' Insurance Program, which will be a Dental Expense Benefit Supplement under the Major Medical Expense Benefits.

On July 1, 1975, Governor Apodaca authorized conversion of the payroll system from a semi-monthly to a biweekly system. This system provides for a more efficient payroll operation in addition to convenience for our employees.

The Central Accounting Division maintains accounting records for all Federal funds received from the Law Enforcement Assistance Act and Traffic Safety Commission. Each grant is assigned a number and budget, revenues, and expenditure documentation is maintained to insure expeditious preparation of financial reports and fund requests, including any budget adjustments.

The Central Accounting Division serves as a liaison unit with the State Employees Credit Union and the Public Employees Retirement Board. The Division assists State Police employees with financial problems and also provides assistance to those nearing retirement age.

A Table of Organization Listing System (TOOLS) was designed to provide each of our Divisions and Sections with better information on our positions. Each month an organizational chart or listing of positions is prepared. By using this format, we are not only able to identify each of our organizational units, but also every position within the Department and the relationship of each position to every other position. This system identifies each position, vacant or filled, and presents a detailed picture of our Department's organizational structure and of each position's place within the structure. The TOOLS system is kept current by the Payroll Section.

SECTION V. SPECIALIZED TEAMS

A. TACTICAL TEAMS, ZONES A AND B

The State Police Tactical Teams were created in early 1973 to provide highly-trained and well-equipped Teams of Officers capable of handling emergency situations requiring maximum police response. By creating two Teams - one in the Northern Zone and one in the Southern Zone - mobilization time is held to a minimum.

Each Team is composed of Officers stationed in their respective Zone areas. Both Teams are commanded by lieutenants and are organized into two squads headed by sergeants. A third sergeant is assigned to each Team as an alternate. Each squad is divided into six, four-man TAC Teams with one Officer from each assigned as Team leader.

Each Zone also has a countersniper Team consisting of a sergeant and three Officers. The sergeant is equipped with a 30-06 caliber rifle with telescopic sights and serves as the rifleman. One Officer serves as the target spotter, the second as ammunition carrier, and the third as backup man. Each member is armed with his own service revolver and the backup man with a 12 gauge shotgun.

During 1975, the Teams concentrated on training and plan preparation. Exercises were held at the State Penitentiary to familiarize the Team members with their duties should a major inmate disturbance occur.

In May, contingency plans were prepared to meet the threat of trouble during the American Indian Movement meeting in Farmington. The Teams were placed on standby during the June meeting, but no serious disruptions occurred and their services were not required.

In September, the Teams were placed on standby during the Albuquerque Police Department strike, but their services again were not required.

Plans were made during 1975 to intensify Team training in guerrilla warfare tactics, bomb disposal, rappelling and scaling buildings, and assault tactics.



B. GROUND SEARCH AND RESCUE TEAM

Ground Search and Rescue missions in New Mexico occur fairly frequently during the year. They are initiated when hikers, hunters, or vacationers of any description become lost or are missing, or when private planes crash. These missions are coordinated and directed by the State Police Ground Search and Rescue coordinator who makes assignments to civic search and rescue groups. The coordinator is assisted by one uniformed Patrolman in each District. This Officer is the liaison between the search and rescue mission and the State Police District Office.

A variety of local organizations assist the State Police in Search and Rescue missions. There are several fine volunteer search and rescue organizations located in different areas of the State. Public agencies that also help on occasion are the Civil Air Patrol, the New Mexico National Guard, the Game and Fish Department, the U.S. Forest Service, local Sheriff's and Police Departments, Mounted Patrols, U.S. Border Patrol, occasionally a local fire department, help from an Indian Reservation, and Scout Explorer Posts.

A helicopter was used in four searches during 1975 and a fixed-wing aircraft was used in twelve searches.



C. DIVING SEARCH AND RECOVERY TEAM

The Diving Team was formed in 1963 due to the numerous drowning accidents occurring annually at New Mexico's lakes, rivers, and other recreation areas. The team presently consists of fourteen members who are trained and certified as scuba divers. The Team will be increased to 18 members during 1976 when applicants on the waiting list are duly trained and certified at the Team's annual in-service training school.

New Mexico is one of the few States to have a certified Diving Rescue Team, and it is occasionally called upon to assist surrounding States when there is a need for specialized services.

Team activity was up during 1975, with the Team recovering, or assisting with recovery, of eighteen drowning victims, as compared with fifteen in 1974. Total diving time during 1975 was 163 hours. Total travel time and on-the-scene hours were up from 1,070 in 1974 to 1,112 in 1975. Average age of the drowning victims was 27, with a range from four years old to seventy-one. Drownings occurred from March through September.

In addition to the recovery of victims, the Diving Team also assisted the Villages of Ruidoso with repairs on its water system, which aided them greatly and saved much time and expense. This Team also assisted the State Parks and Recreation Department with repairs on its marinas at Ute, Conchas, Navajo, and Elephant Butte Lake State Parks. The Team Captain also assisted with the certification of five State Parks divers. These divers will work with the State Police Diving Team in the future on the marinas until they have the necessary experience to complete the repairs for their Department themselves.

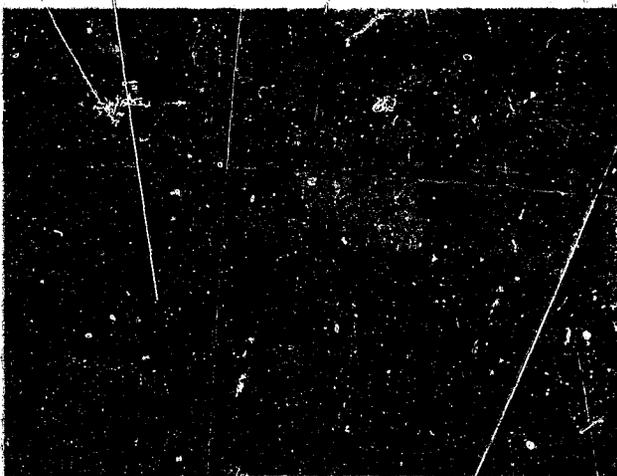
The Team was also activated twice for incidents of vehicles being underwater; once for recovery of a murder victim in the water; and the second time for the recovery of evidence of a stolen car and murder weapon.

D. PISTOL TEAM

The purpose of the Pistol Team is to help promote liaison and relationships with members of other police agencies, both within and outside the State, much as our schools do with their athletic teams. Also, one of the main functions of the Pistol Team is to provide professional firearms training for recruits and existing personnel in the New Mexico State Police.

The Team consists of six members; four regulars; two alternates. To win a place on the Pistol Team one has to compete against others wishing to be a member. At the end of several competitive matches the six men with the highest scores are appointed by the Chief as team members. This elimination match is normally held every two years.

During 1975, the New Mexico State Police Pistol Team competed in two official matches, winning one of them. Individual members of the Team participated in several matches at their own expense, winning a sizeable number of individual honors. The two official matches were the 1975 New Mexico Police Combat State Championships held in Los Alamos and the 1975 Annual Convention Pistol Matches of the New Mexico Sheriffs' and Police Association. Several individual honors were won in Los Alamos, but the team match was lost. The large first place trophy was won by the four-man State Police Team at the New Mexico Sheriffs' and Police Association Matches in Albuquerque with the two-man team (alternates) winning second place in that event. There were a large number of individual honors won at this match.



SECTION VI. RETIREMENTS AND IN MEMORIAM

1975 RETIREMENTS

Senior Patrolman Joe Edward Rutland retired on August 31, 1975, after over 21 years of service with the New Mexico State Police. Patrolman Rutland joined the Department on November 2, 1953. His last assignment was at Lordsburg in the Las Cruces District.

Sergeant I. W. South retired on January 31, 1975, after 25 years of service. Sergeant South joined the Department on August 15, 1949. His last assignment was as Supervisor of the Grants Sub-District, in the Gallup District.

Captain Hoover Wimberly retired on December 31, 1975, after 23 years of service. He joined the Department on December 23, 1952. His last assignment was a Commander of the Intelligence Division, Criminal Investigation Bureau.

IN MEMORIAM

Captain C. A. (Aschie) White, Jr. - Captain White joined the Department on March 1, 1957, and worked after 31 years of service on June 28, 1968. His last assignment was as Commander of Personnel and Training Division, Services Bureau, at Headquarters in Santa Fe. He passed away on August 23, 1975, of a heart attack.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

- ASSISTS** - Assists to motorists: with vehicle breakdowns, changing tires, gasoline, information, calls for emergency service, etc. Assist to public: information, consultation, regarding roads, weather, law, etc., to private persons, local, State and Federal agencies.
- B & E'S** - Breaking and entering, burglary, unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft, regardless of whether or not force was used to gain entry.
- CEO** - Communications Equipment Operator: the men and women who man the radio and teletype rooms at Headquarters and at every District Office 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to provide complete communications services to all law enforcement and other criminal justice agencies in the State.
- CIB** - Criminal Investigation Bureau of the State Police. Includes Narcotics Division, Intelligence Division, and Criminal Investigation, Zones A and B. Agents in the CIB spend full-time in criminal work only, no traffic work. They answer to their Division commanders and the Commander of the CIB. Not assigned to District Offices.
- CONFISCATIONS** - Seizure of stolen property, stolen vehicles, or narcotics. New Mexico State Law permits confiscation of any vehicle used in the transportation of narcotics. Forfeiture to the State may result at a later date through court proceedings.
- PART I CRIMES** - Crimes designated by the F.B.I.'s *Uniform Crime Reports* and the New Mexico *Uniform Crime Reports* as criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, breaking and entering, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. Offense and arrest information is reported on Part I offenses on a monthly basis.
- PART II CRIMES** - Crimes designated by the U.C.R. as simple assaults; arson; forgery and counterfeiting; fraud; embezzlement; buying and receiving and possessing stolen property; vandalism; carrying and possessing weapons illegally; prostitution and commercialized vice; other sex offenses; narcotic drug violations; gambling; offenses against family and children; driving under the influence; liquor law violations, etc. Only arrest information is reported monthly for PART II crimes.
- DADP** - Department of Automated Data Processing of the New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration. DADP does the programming services and computer services for running the programs, on a contract basis, as required by the systems analysts for the New Mexico State Police Department. Provide continuing monthly reports for existing systems; i.e., fleet forecasting, small stores inventory system, activity reports, motor vehicle expense, inventory accountability, citation inventory and statistical accounting reports, and UCR reporting.
- D.W.I.** - "Driving While Intoxicated"
- FORFEITURE** - Permanent loss of property to the State due to illegal acts.
- "HITS"** - Successful matching up of personal, motor vehicle, or stolen property identification, radioed in by patrolmen as request for information.
- IACP** - International Association of Chiefs of Police founded in 1938. Sets standards, provides research and consultation by contract.
- INTERPOL** - International Police, based in Paris, France.
- LEAA** - Law Enforcement Assistance Administration of the U.S. Department of Justice, created by the Safe Streets and Crime Control Act of 1968. Makes funds available to each State, to be awarded to criminal justice agencies in the form of grants for improving their effectiveness.
- NCIC** - National Crime Information Center network, part of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, became operational in 1967, located in Washington, D.C. A computerized index of criminal information, linked to many statewide and metropolitan area law enforcement computer systems. In a matter of seconds, stored information can be retrieved through equipment in the telecommunications network. Connecting terminals are placed near the CEO's at State Police. These dispatchers can respond quickly to requests from officers in their patrol cars.
- NLETS** - National Law Enforcement Teletype System. A nationwide teletype communications system with terminals in all 50 States operated by the member States through a nonprofit corporation.
- SMSA** - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. Grouping of communities within a metropolitan area of over 250,000, as used and designated by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. In New Mexico the only designated SMSA is the Albuquerque area, which includes Bernalillo and Sandoval Counties. SMSA designations are used in employment and economic statistics.
- U.C.R.** - *Uniform Crime Reports*, published monthly and annually by the F.B.I. and annually by the New Mexico State Police (see Part I and Part II Crimes).

GROUND SEARCH & RESCUE OPERATIONS - 1975

DISTRICT	NO. S&R	TOTAL NO. PEOPLE MISSING	TOTAL NO. S.P. INVOLVED	OTHER AGENCIES INVOLVED	NO. S.P. MAN-HOURS IN S&R	TYPE TERRAIN WHERE PEOPLE WERE LOST	CIRCUMSTANCES AND OUTCOME OF S&R
1	14	15	15	10	197	forest, mountains, heavy brush	All parties located okay.
2	5	8	26	9	240	mountains, open range	4 people in plane crash; 2 dead; 2 rescued 2 walk-aways from State Mental Hospital, both found dead later. 2 escapees from State Penitentiary: 1 apprehended; 1 not located
3	2	2	4	2	22	bluffs and lakes	Both located okay
4	4	4	6	4	82	rivers, desert, mountains	2 found deceased 1 located alive 1 not located
5	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----
6	3	3	3	1	30	rugged mountains	All lost during hunting season. All located okay.
7	33	50	79	20	748	mountains, rivers, lakes, rugged	11 found deceased 33 located okay 2 not located 4 located elsewhere later
8	10	18+	16	15	56	mountains, forest, rolling hills	1 deceased, 1 rescued from mine injured 2 found injured, taken to hospital 13 located okay 1 plane not located, number in party unknown
9	1	1	1	1	12	flat farm area	Old man found alive
10	7	9	10	6	68	mountains, lakes, hills	5 found alive, one having survived forced landing of plane. 1 died of heart attack 1 drowned
11	20	20	15	10	63½	mountains, lakes, rivers, farm land, arid country	9 drowned 1 found dead 10 found alive
TOTAL	99	130+	175	78	1518½		89 found alive 30 found deceased 5+ not located 4 located elsewhere later

**NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE DISTRICTS
POPULATION GROWTH RATE
1970 - 1974**

DISTRICT	% CHANGE	NUMBER CHANGE	TOTAL POPULATION	SQUARE MILES
1. Santa Fe	11%	8,100	83,000	5,600
2. Las Vegas	1%	500	50,500	19,436
3. Roswell	3%	4,100	138,200	14,531
4. Las Cruces	11%	12,400	120,800	11,675
5. Albuquerque	15%	49,300	383,600	3,600
6. Gallup	11%	9,600	93,500	9,060
7. Espanola	8%	3,500	46,200	6,300
8. Alamogordo	4%	2,100	51,000	11,500
9. Clovis	7%	4,900	74,400	9,100
10. Farmington	17%	9,000	61,700	8,000
11. Socorro	6%	3,400	63,100	13,600

HEADQUARTERS TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

General Information (Road, Weather, etc.).....	827-2551
Administrative:	
Chief.....	827-5111
Deputy Chief, Services Bureau.....	827-5113
Deputy Chief, Uniformed Bureau.....	827-5145
Aircraft Section.....	827-5104
Automotive Shop.....	827-2558
Central Accounting Division.....	827-5116
Communications Section	
(Radio/NCIC/Teletype).....	827-5122
Crime Laboratory.....	827-5127
Criminal Investigation Bureau.....	827-5135
Governor's Security Section.....	827-5149
Information Division (Records).....	827-5131
Inspections/Internal Affairs Section.....	827-5122
Intelligence Division.....	827-5135
Legal Section.....	827-5141
Narcotics Division.....	827-5108
Personnel and Training Division.....	827-5104
Planning and Research Division.....	827-5101
Accident Records Section.....	827-5101
Property and Procurement Division.....	827-5116
Uniform Crime Reporting Section.....	827-5147
Zone A (Northern) Commander.....	827-5143

New Mexico Ten Signals

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 10-1 RECEIVING POORLY | 10-35 CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION | 10-72 PLACE ROADBLOCK AT..... |
| 10-2 RECEIVING WELL | 10-36 CORRECT TIME | 10-73 LIFT ROADBLOCK, AUTHORITY..... |
| 10-3 STOP TRANSMITTING | 10-37 OPERATOR | 10-75 STOLEN VEHICLE |
| 10-4 O K | 10-38 SEND MECHANIC TO..... | 10-77 MOBILE UNIT SWITCH TO F4 |
| 10-5 RELAY | 10-39 CIVIL DEFENSE DISPATCH | 10-80 ARMED AND DANGEROUS |
| 10-6 BUSY | 10-40 PROGRESS ON ASSIGNMENT | 10-81 OFFICER.....WILL BE AT STATION |
| 10-7 OUT OF SERVICE | 10-41 FEMALE IN PATROL UNIT | 10-82 RESERVATIONS AT.....FOR..... |
| 10-8 IN SERVICE | 10-42 OFFICER.....AT HOME | 10-83 UNDERCOVER INVESTIGATION AT..... |
| 10-9 REPEAT | 10-43 DRAG RACING AT..... | 10-84 INFORMANT IN VEHICLE |
| 10-10 OUT OF SVC - SUBJECT TO CALL | 10-44 ACCIDENT, NO INJURIES | 10-85 KEEP UNDER SURVEILLANCE, SO NOT STOP |
| 10-11 DISPATCHING TOO RAPIDLY | 10-45 ACCIDENT, WITH INJURIES | 10-87 CAN YOU MEET.....AT..... |
| 10-12 VISITORS PRESENT | 10-46 WRECKER REQUESTED AT..... | 10-88 ADVISE PHONE NUMBER |
| 10-13 WEATHER & ROAD CONDITIONS | 10-47 DRUNKEN DRIVER | 10-90 SP AIRCRAFT GOING DOWN AT.....(EMER.) |
| 10-14 ESCORT | 10-48 USE CAUTION | 10-91 SP AIRCRAFT MAKING EMER. LANDING AT..... |
| 10-15 PRISONER IN CUSTODY | 10-49 ANY TRAFFIC? | 10-92 SP AIRCRAFT CLOSING FLIGHT PLAN AT..... |
| 10-16 PICK UP PRISONER AT | 10-50 NO TRAFFIC | 10-93 SP AIRCRAFT IN BAD WEATHER COND. AT..... |
| 10-17 TRAFFIC HAZARD.....ON HIWAY | 10-51 INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT | 10-94 SP AIRCRAFT SWITCHING TO FAA FREQ. |
| 10-18 LIVESTOCK ON HIWAY | 10-52 DROWNING AT..... | 10-95 SP AIRCRAFT ON GROUND & SECURED AT..... |
| 10-19 RETURN TO YOUR STATION | 10-53 OFFICER IS CLEAR AT..... | 10-96 CAMPUS UNREST |
| 10-20 LOCATION | 10-54 HAVE CAR STOPPED, MAY BE DANGEROUS,
LOCATION AND LICENSE NUMBER. | 10-97 ARRIVED AT SCENE |
| 10-21 CALL THIS STATION BY PHONE | 10-55 AMBULANCE REQUESTED AT..... | 10-98 LAST ASSIGNMENT COMPLETED |
| 10-22 TAKE NO FURTHER ACTION | 10-56 CHANGE LOCATION | 10-99 UNABLE TO RECEIVE |
| 10-23 STAND BY | 10-57 DRUNK PEDESTRIAN AT..... | 10-100 RIOT CONDITIONS EXIST |
| 10-24 TROUBLE HERE...ASSIST REQUIRED | 10-58 MENTAL PATIENT, VIOLENT | |
| 10-25 HAVE YOU CONTACT WITH..... | 10-59 MENTAL PATIENT, NON-VIOLENT | |
| 10-26 DO NOT USE EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT | 10-60 EMERG. ASSIST, NEEDED AT..... | |
| 10-27 ANY ANSWER REFERENCE..... | 10-61 THIS OFFICER HAS BEEN INJURED | |
| 10-28 CHECK REGISTRATION | 10-62 SP UNIT INVOLVED IN ACCIDENT AT..... | |
| 10-29 CHECK FOR WANTED | 10-63 DISPATCH CORONER TO..... | |
| 10-30 DOES NOT CONFORM TO RULES & REGS. | 10-65 CLEAR FOR MSG ASSIGNMENT | |
| 10-31 BOMB SCARE | 10-66 CANCELLATION | |
| 10-32 DEMONSTRATION | 10-67 STATION.....CARRY THIS MSG. | |
| 10-33 EMERGENCY TRAFFIC | 10-70 CRIME IN PROGRESS | |
| 10-34 CLEAR FOR LOCAL DISPATCH | | |

STATEWIDE LAW ENFORCEMENT COVERAGE
STATE POLICE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

DISTRICT ONE - SANTA FE

TOWN	POPULATION	POLICE AGENCY	PERSONNEL
SANTA FE	44,800	SANTA FE POLICE DEPARTMENT	88
		SHERIFF'S OFFICE (SANTA FE CNTY)	11
		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	13
LOS ALAMOS & WHITEROCK	15,900	LOS ALAMOS POLICE DEPARTMENT	31
		SHERIFF'S OFFICE (LOS ALAMOS CNTY)	03
PECOS	660	SHERIFF'S DEPUTY (SAN MIGUEL CNTY) NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	01 01
ESTANCIA	790	TOWN MARSHALL SHERIFF'S OFFICE (TORRENCE CNTY)	01 03
MORIARTY	830	MORIARTY POLICE DEPARTMENT NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	03 03
MOUNTAINAIR	1,000	MOUNTAINAIR POLICE DEPARTMENT NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	02 01
EDGEWOOD	420	NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	01
WAGON WHEEL		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	01
CLINES CORNERS		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	01
LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL			143
NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE			21
TOTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS			164
TOTAL POPULATION OF DISTRICT			83,500
DISTRICT AREA			5,600 sq. mi.
NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL:			
CAPTAIN			01
LIEUTENANT			01
SERGEANT			02
OFFICERS			17
TOTAL			21

DISTRICT TWO - LAS VEGAS

TOWN	POPULATION	POLICE AGENCY	PERSONNEL
LAS VEGAS	14,860	LAS VEGAS POLICE DEPARTMENT	24
		SHERIFF'S OFFICE (SAN MIGUEL)	10
		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	07
MORA	920	SHERIFF'S OFFICE (MORA) NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	03 01
ROY	440	SHERIFF'S OFFICE (HARDING) NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	02 01
SPRINGER	1,450	SPRINGER POLICE DEPARTMENT NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	02 03
CIMARRON	950	TOWN MARSHALL	02
UTE PARK	550	NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	01
RATON	7,700	RATON POLICE DEPARTMENT SHERIFF'S OFFICE (COLFAX) NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	12 10 03
CLAYTON	3,050	CLAYTON POLICE DEPARTMENT	05
		SHERIFF'S OFFICE (UNION) NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	02 02
DES MOINES	210	NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	01
SANTA ROSA	2,535	SANTA ROSA POLICE DEPARTMENT SHERIFF'S OFFICE (GUADALUPE) NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	06 03 06
VAUGHN	860	NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	02
WAGON MOUND	620	TOWN MARSHALL	01
		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	01
EAGLE NEST		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	01
MAXWELL	410	MAXWELL POLICE DEPARTMENT	01
MOSQUERO	230	MOSQUERO POLICE DEPARTMENT	01
LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL			84
NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE			29
TOTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS			113
TOTAL POPULATION OF DISTRICT			50,500
DISTRICT AREA			19,436 sq. mi.
N.M.S.P. SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL:			
CAPTAIN			01
SERGEANT			05
OFFICERS			23
TOTAL			29

STATEWIDE LAW ENFORCEMENT COVERAGE
STATE POLICE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

DISTRICT ONE - SANTA FE

TOWN	POPULATION	POLICE AGENCY	PERSONNEL
SANTA FE	44,800	SANTA FE POLICE DEPARTMENT	88
		SHERIFF'S OFFICE (SANTA FE CNTY)	11
		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	13
LOS ALAMOS & WHITEROCK	15,900	LOS ALAMOS POLICE DEPARTMENT	31
		SHERIFF'S OFFICE (LOS ALAMOS CNTY)	03
PECOS	660	SHERIFF'S DEPUTY (SAN MIGUEL CNTY) NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	01 01
ESTANCIA	790	TOWN MARSHALL SHERIFF'S OFFICE (TORRENCE CNTY)	01 03
MORIARTY	830	MORIARTY POLICE DEPARTMENT NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	03 03
MOUNTAINAIR	1,000	MOUNTAINAIR POLICE DEPARTMENT NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	02 01
EDGEWOOD	420	NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	01
WAGON WHEEL		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	01
CLINES CORNERS		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	01
LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL			143
NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE			<u>21</u>
TOTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS			164
TOTAL POPULATION OF DISTRICT			83,500
DISTRICT AREA			5,600 sq. mi.
NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL:			
CAPTAIN			01
LIEUTENANT			01
SERGEANT			02
OFFICERS			<u>17</u>
TOTAL			21

DISTRICT TWO - LAS VEGAS

TOWN	POPULATION	POLICE AGENCY	PERSONNEL
LAS VEGAS	14,860	LAS VEGAS POLICE DEPARTMENT	24
		SHERIFF'S OFFICE (SAN MIGUEL)	10
		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	07
MORA	920	SHERIFF'S OFFICE (MORA) NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	03 01
ROY	440	SHERIFF'S OFFICE (HARDING) NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	02 01
SPRINGER	1,450	SPRINGER POLICE DEPARTMENT NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	02 03
CIMARRON	950	TOWN MARSHALL	02
UTE PARK	550	NLW MEXICO STATE POLICE	01
RATON	7,700	RATON POLICE DEPARTMENT SHERIFF'S OFFICE (COLFAX) NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	12 10 03
CLAYTON	3,050	CLAYTON POLICE DEPARTMENT	05
		SHERIFF'S OFFICE (UNION) NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	02 02
DES MOINES	210	NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	01
SANTA ROSA	2,535	SANTA ROSA POLICE DEPARTMENT SHERIFF'S OFFICE (GUADALUPE) NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	06 03 06
VAUGHN	860	NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	02
WAGON MOUND	620	TOWN MARSHALL NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	01 01
EAGLE NEST		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	01
MAXWELL	410	MAXWELL POLICE DEPARTMENT	01
MOSQUERO	230	MOSQUERO POLICE DEPARTMENT	01
LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL			84
NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE			<u>29</u>
TOTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS			113
TOTAL POPULATION OF DISTRICT			50,500
DISTRICT AREA			19,436 sq. mi.
N.M.S.P. SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL:			
CAPTAIN			01
SERGEANT			05
OFFICERS			<u>23</u>
TOTAL			29

DISTRICT THREE - ROSWELL

TOWN	POPULATION	POLICE AGENCY	PERSONNEL
ROSWELL	40,100	ROSWELL POLICE DEPARTMENT	60
		SHERIFF'S OFFICE (CHAVES)	11
		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	09
HAGERMAN	1,000	HAGERMAN POLICE DEPARTMENT	01
		SHERIFF'S DEPUTY (CHAVES)	01
		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	01
DEXTER	790	DEXTER POLICE DEPARTMENT	01
		SHERIFF'S DEPUTY (CHAVES)	01
DUNKEN	3,000	SHERIFF'S DEPUTY (CHAVES)	01
CARLSEAD	23,900	CARLSEAD POLICE DEPARTMENT	37
		SHERIFF'S OFFICE (EDDY)	13
		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	04
ARTESIA	11,200	ARTESIA POLICE DEPARTMENT	21
		SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES (EDDY)	02
		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	02
LOVING	1,175	LOVING POLICE DEPARTMENT	02
HOBBS	28,300	HOBBS POLICE DEPARTMENT	45
		SHERIFF'S OFFICE (LEA)	07
		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	05
LOVINGTON	9,150	LOVINGTON POLICE DEPARTMENT	17
		SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES (LEA)	09
		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	02
TATUM	970	TATUM POLICE DEPARTMENT	03
		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	01
EUNICE	2,650	EUNICE POLICE DEPARTMENT	03
		SHERIFF'S DEPUTY (LEA)	01
		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	02
JAL	2,825	JAL POLICE DEPARTMENT	03
		SHERIFF'S DEPUTY (LEA)	01

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL 239
 NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE 26
 TOTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS 265

TOTAL POPULATION OF DISTRICT 138,200

DISTRICT AREA 14,531 sq. mi.

NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL:

CAPTAIN 01
 LIEUTENANT 01
 SERGEANT 03
 OFFICERS 21
 TOTAL 26

DISTRICT FOUR - LAS CRUCES

TOWN	POPULATION	POLICE AGENCY	PERSONNEL
LAS CRUCES	41,600	LAS CRUCES POLICE DEPARTMENT	82
		SHERIFF'S OFFICE (DONA ANA)	37
		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	14
MESILLA	1,850	MESILLA TOWN MARSHALLS	05
DEMING	9,400	DEMING POLICE DEPARTMENT	14
		SHERIFF'S OFFICE (LUNA)	18
		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	04
LORDSBURG	3,900	LORDSBURG POLICE DEPARTMENT	08
		SHERIFF'S OFFICE (HIDALGO)	06
		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	02
SILVER CITY	8,605	SILVER CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT	19
		SHERIFF'S OFFICE (GRANT)	20
		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	03
BAYARD	2,900	BAYARD POLICE DEPARTMENT	05
HURLEY	1,700	HURLEY POLICE DEPARTMENT	04
HATCH	920	TOWN MARSHALL	01
		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	01
CENTRAL	1,850	CENTRAL POLICE DEPARTMENT	03

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL 222
 NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE 24
 TOTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS 246

TOTAL POPULATION OF DISTRICT 120,800

DISTRICT AREA 11,675 sq. mi.

NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL:

CAPTAIN 01
 LIEUTENANT 01
 SERGEANT 04
 OFFICERS 18
 TOTAL 24

DISTRICT FIVE - ALBUQUERQUE

TOWN	POPULATION	POLICE AGENCY	PERSONNEL
ALBUQUERQUE	286,300	ALBUQUERQUE POLICE DEPARTMENT	418
		SHERIFF'S OFFICE (BERNALILLO)	125
		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	027
		U.N.M. CAMPUS POLICE	032
BERNALILLO	2,775	BERNALILLO POLICE DEPARTMENT	006
		SHERIFF'S OFFICE (SANDOVAL)	008
CORRALES	2,000	CORRALES POLICE DEPARTMENT	003
JEMEZ SPRINGS	500	TOWN MARSHALLS	002
		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	001
ISLETA PUEBLO	1,080	ISLETA PUEBLO POLICE	003

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL 597
 NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE 28
TOTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS 625

TOTAL POPULATION OF DISTRICT 383,600

DISTRICT AREA 3,600 sq. mi.

NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL:

CAPTAIN 01
 LIEUTENANT 02
 SERGEANT 03
 OFFICERS 22
TOTAL 28

DISTRICT SIX - GALLUP

TOWN	POPULATION	POLICE AGENCY	PERSONNEL
GALLUP	15,300	GALLUP POLICE DEPARTMENT	34
		SHERIFF'S OFFICE (MCKINLEY)	10
		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	13
GRANTS	8,300	GRANTS POLICE DEPARTMENT	14
		SHERIFF'S OFFICE (VALENCIA)	05
		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	06
ZUNI	550	ZUNI POLICE DEPARTMENT	10
LAGUNA	720	LAGUNA POLICE DEPARTMENT	11
MILAN	1,925	MILAN POLICE DEPARTMENT	04
		NAVAJO RESERVATION	10

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL 98
 NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE 19
TOTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS 117

TOTAL POPULATION OF DISTRICT 93,500

DISTRICT AREA 9,060 sq. mi.

NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL:

CAPTAIN 01
 LIEUTENANT 01
 SERGEANT 02
 OFFICERS 15
TOTAL 19

DISTRICT SEVEN - ESPANOLA

TOWN	POPULATION	POLICE AGENCY	PERSONNEL
ESPANOLA	5,600	ESPANOLA POLICE DEPARTMENT	23
		SHERIFF'S OFFICE (RIO ARRIBA)	17
		BIA	06
		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	07
EL RITO	670	NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	01
SANTA CLARA		BIA	03
SAN JUAN		BIA	01
TAOS	3,050	TAOS POLICE DEPARTMENT	15
		SHERIFF'S OFFICE (TAOS)	06
		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	05
		BIA	06
OJO CALIENTE		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	01
QUESTA	1,125	QUESTA POLICE DEPARTMENT	02
		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	01
CHAMA	970	TOWN MARSHALLS	03
		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	02
RED RIVER	250	MARSHALL	01
TIERRA AMARILLA	560	NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	01
DULCE	720	INDIAN POLICE	10
		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	01

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL 93
 NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE 19
 TOTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS 112

TOTAL POPULATION OF DISTRICT 46,200

DISTRICT AREA 6,300 sq mi.

NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL:

CAPTAIN 01
 LIEUTENANT 01
 SERGEANT 02
 OFFICERS 15
 TOTAL 19

DISTRICT EIGHT - ALAMOGORDO

TOWN	POPULATION	POLICE AGENCY	PERSONNEL
ALAMOGORDO	25,400	ALAMOGORDO POLICE DEPARTMENT	33
		SHERIFF'S OFFICE (OTERO)	07
		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	08
TULAROSA	3,175	TULAROSA POLICE DEPARTMENT	04
		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	02
CLOUDCROFT	540	TOWN MARSHALLS	02
		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	02
CARRIZOZO	1,225	CARRIZOZO POLICE DEPARTMENT	02
		SHERIFF'S OFFICE (LINCOLN)	06
		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	03
CORONA	320	NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	01
HONDO	420	NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	01
RUIDOSO	3,150	RUIDOSO POLICE DEPARTMENT	14
RUIDOSO DOWNS	860	RUIDOSO DOWNS POLICE DEPARTMENT	03
		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	03
PICACHO	560	NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	01
OROGRANDE		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	02
MESCALERO - APACHE RESERV.		BIA	09

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL 80
 NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE 23
 TOTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS 103

TOTAL POPULATION OF DISTRICT 51,000

DISTRICT AREA 11,500 sq mi.

NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL:

CAPTAIN 01
 LIEUTENANT 02
 SERGEANT 02
 OFFICERS 18
 TOTAL 23

DISTRICT NINE - CLOVIS

<u>TOWN</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>POLICE AGENCY</u>	<u>PERSONNEL</u>
CLOVIS	33,100	CLOVIS POLICE DEPARTMENT	39
		SHERIFF'S OFFICE (CURRY)	06
		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	08
PORTALES	11,000	PORTALES POLICE DEPARTMENT	18
		SHERIFF'S OFFICE (ROOSEVELT)	04
		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	02
FORT SUMNER	1,675	FORT SUMNER POLICE DEPARTMENT	01
		SHERIFF'S OFFICE (DE BACA)	01
		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	01
MELROSE	690	TOWN MARSHALL	01
TEXICO	830	TOWN MARSHALL	01
TUCUMCARI	7,850	TUCUMCARI POLICE DEPARTMENT	20
		SHERIFF'S OFFICE (QUAY)	04
		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	06
SAN JON	318	SAN JON TOWN MARSHALL	01
		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	01
LOGAN	400	TOWN MARSHALL	01
		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	01
ELIDA	230	NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	01

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL 97
 NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE 20
 TOTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS 117

TOTAL POPULATION OF DISTRICT 74,400

DISTRICT AREA 9,100 sq mi.

NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL:

CAPTAIN 01
 LIEUTENANT 01
 SERGEANT 02
 OFFICERS 16
 TOTAL 20

DISTRICT TEN - FARMINGTON

<u>TOWN</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>POLICE AGENCY</u>	<u>PERSONNEL</u>
FARMINGTON	27,300	FARMINGTON POLICE DEPARTMENT	65
		SHERIFF'S OFFICE (SAN JUAN)	18
		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	15
AZTEC	5,550	AZTEC POLICE DEPARTMENT	09
BLOOMFIELD	2,100	BLOOMFIELD POLICE DEPARTMENT	05
SHIPROCK	500	NAVAJO POLICE DEPARTMENT	41
CUBA	580	CUBA POLICE DEPARTMENT	02
		SHERIFF'S OFFICE (SANDOVAL)	01
		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	02
KIRTLAND		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	01
GALLINA		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	01

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL 141
 NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE 19
 TOTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS 160

TOTAL POPULATION OF DISTRICT 61,700

DISTRICT AREA 8,000 sq mi.

NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL:

CAPTAIN 01
 LIEUTENANT 01
 SERGEANT 01
 OFFICERS 16
 TOTAL 19

DISTRICT ELEVEN - SOCORRO

<u>TOWN</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>POLICE AGENCY</u>	<u>PERSONNEL</u>
SOCORRO	5,875	SOCORRO POLICE DEPARTMENT	09
		SHERIFF'S OFFICE (SOCORRO)	03
		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	07
MAGDALENA	650	TOWN MARSHALLS	02
BELEN	5,450	BELEN POLICE DEPARTMENT	09
		SHERIFF'S OFFICE (VALENCIA)	17
		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	04
LOS LUNAS	1,025	LOS LUNAS POLICE DEPARTMENT	06
		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	03
T. OR C.	5,675	T. OR C. POLICE DEPARTMENT	13
		SHERIFF'S OFFICE (SIERRA)	05
		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	03
DATIL	500	SHERIFF'S OFFICE (CATRON)	02
		NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	01
QUEMADO	560	NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	01
RESERVE	440	NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE	01

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL 66
 NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE 20
 TOTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS 86

TOTAL POPULATION OF DISTRICT 63,100

DISTRICT AREA 13,600 sq mi.

NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL:

CAPTAIN 01
 LIEUTENANT 01
 SERGEANT 03
 OFFICERS 15
 TOTAL 20

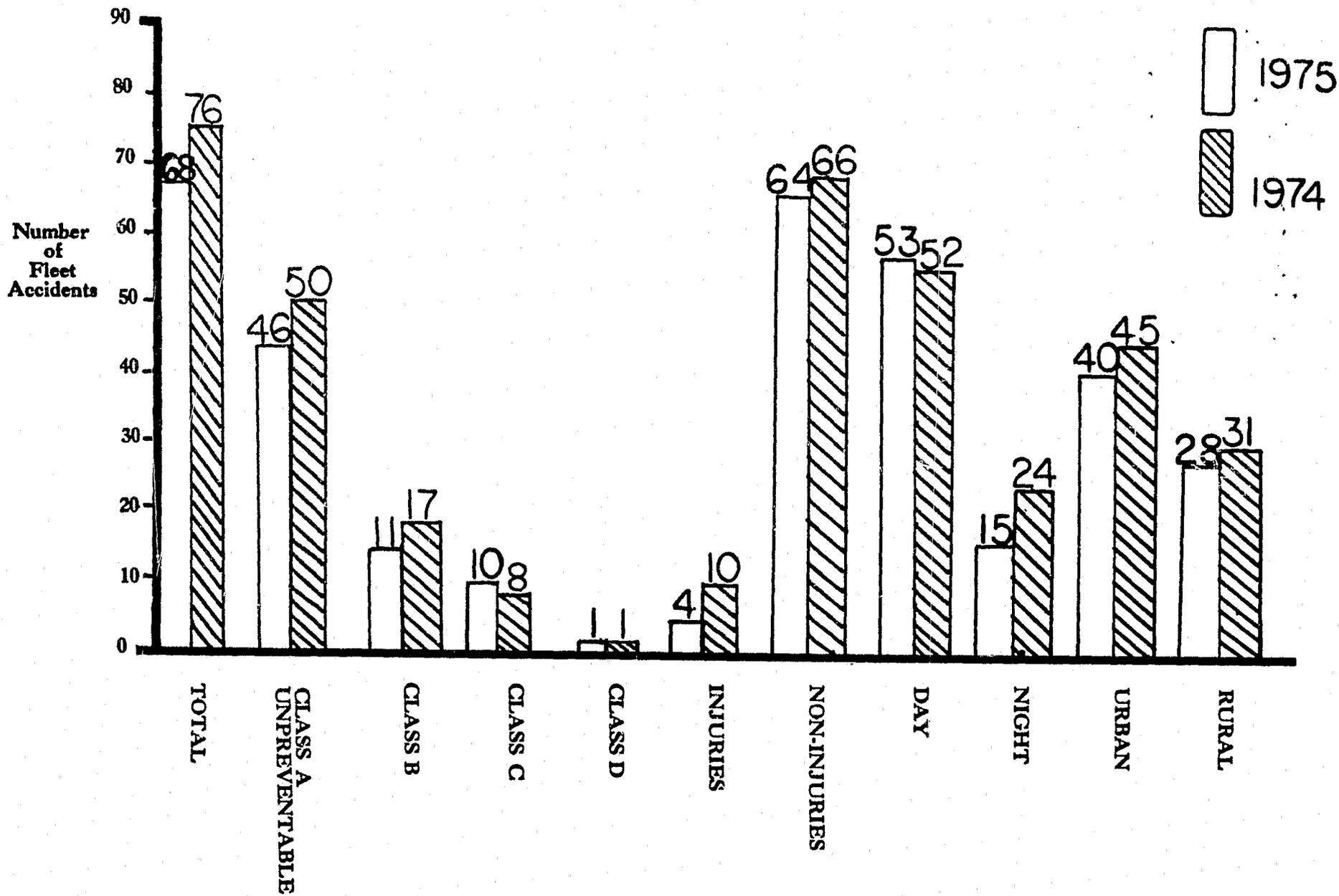
New Mexico State Police Fleet Safety

ANNUAL REPORT JANUARY 1, 1975 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1975

DISTRICTS	MILES TRAVELED	TOTAL VEHICLE ACCIDENTS	FREQUENCY RATE FOR ALL ACCIDENTS	ACCIDENT COST PER 100,000 MILES	TOTAL COST	TOTAL CHARGEABLE ACCIDENTS	FREQUENCY RATE FOR CHARGEABLE ACCIDENTS PER 100,000 MILES
District #1 Santa Fe	419,184	6	1.4313	309.78	1,298.57	2	0.4771
District #2 Las Vegas	709,428	8	1.1276	177.72	1,260.85	1	0.1409
District #3 Roswell	449,197	2	0.4452	173.10	777.59	0	0.0000
District #4 Mesilla Park	497,334	4	0.8042	93.28	463.94	0	0.0000
District #5 Albuquerque	691,719	13	1.8793	431.17	2,982.52	5	0.7228
District #6 Gallup	445,129	4	0.8986	444.81	1,980.02	1	0.2246
District #7 Española	494,668	1	0.2021	15.68	77.60	0	0.0000
District #8 Alamogordo	526,757	8	1.5187	511.87	2,696.35	3	0.5695
District #9 Clovis	453,518	5	1.1024	35.03	158.88	0	0.0000
District #10 Farmington	354,910	3	0.8452	351.46	1,247.40	1	0.2817
District #11 Socorro	455,063	1	0.2197	197.77	900.00	1	0.2197
District #20 Headquarters	378,142	4	1.0578	128.48	485.86	2	0.5289
District #21 Narcotics	538,076	7	1.3009	650.90	3,502.39	5	0.9292
District #22 Intelligence	154,551	1	0.6470	164.28	253.91	0	0.0000
District #23&24 Criminal Invest.	208,282	1	0.4801	91.79	191.19	0	0.0000
TOTAL	6,775,958	68	1.0035	269.73	18,277.07	21	0.3099

VEHICLE ACCIDENT FREQUENCY RATE = $\frac{\text{NUMBER OF VEHICLE ACCIDENTS} \times 100,000}{\text{TOTAL NUMBER OF MILES TRAVELLED}}$

FLEET ACCIDENTS



END