

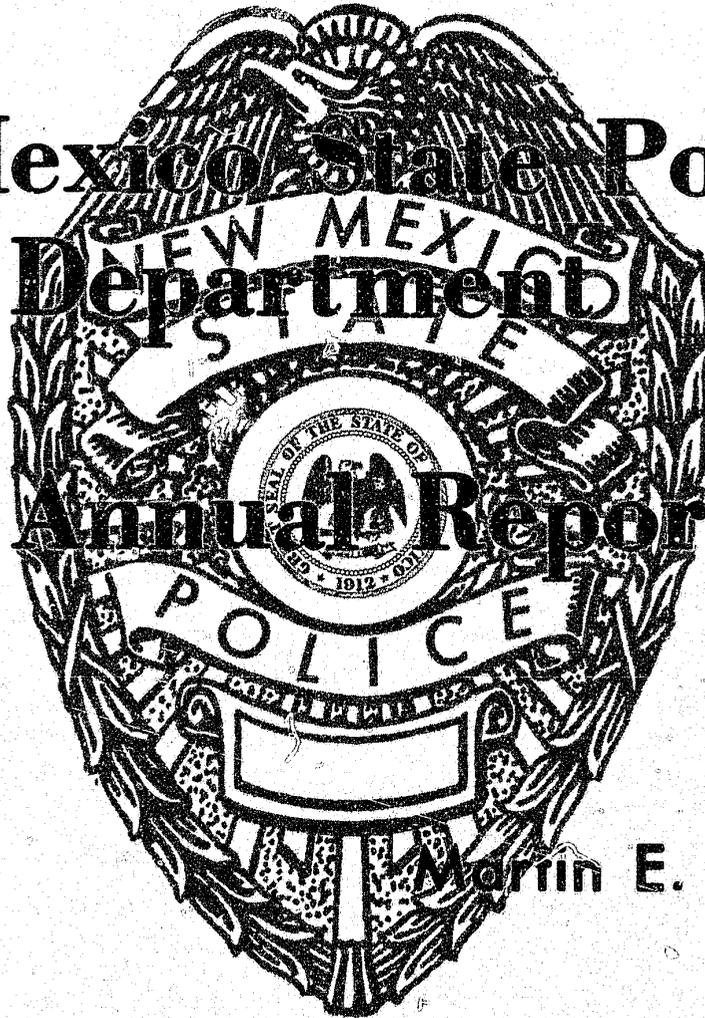
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# New Mexico State Police

## Department

## Annual Report 1977

Morrin E. Vigil, Chief

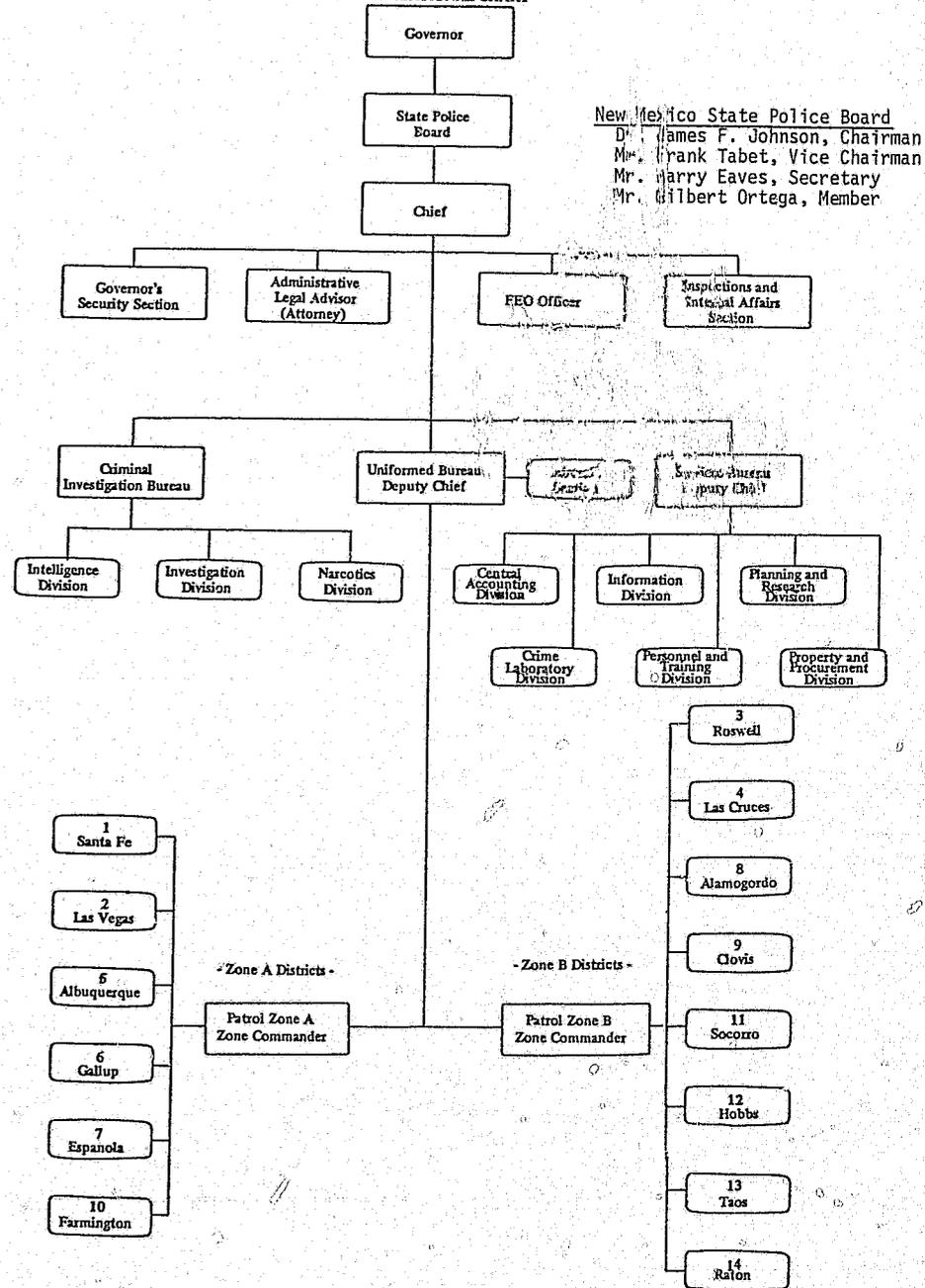


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New Mexico State Police  
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



## Section I. Chief's Office

### A. Governor's Security Section

The Governor's Security Section reports directly to the Chief of the New Mexico State Police and is responsible for the security of the Governor and his immediate family. The officers of the Section also provide security for the Lieutenant Governor in the absence of the Governor, and for the Legislature while it is in session.

The officers of this section are assigned so as to provide 24-hour a day protection to the First Family. In addition, they are assigned the duty of protection to visiting dignitaries in the state, as well as accompanying the Governor on all in-state and out-of-state trips.

During 1977, the members of this detail provided security on 141 in-state and out-of-state trips. They traveled in excess of 15,000 miles by auto, and 58,000 miles by air during the course of their duties. Officers spent a total of 4,987 hours out of their district.

In addition to the regular assigned officers in this section, 3 uniformed officers are assigned to legislative duty during the session.

During 1977, the Governor's Security Section was commanded by a Lieutenant and consisted of two sergeants and five officers.

### B. Inspections and Internal Affairs

The Internal Affairs and Inspections Section was created when the Department was reorganized in 1973. Directly responsible to the Chief, the Section investigates all allegations of breaches of police integrity made against members of the Department.

The Department considers the functioning of this Section to be of utmost importance. Because the police are entrusted with the fundamental rules that guide society's conduct, a policeman's violation of the law or his corrupt failure to enforce it dishonors the law and the authority he represents.

There is probably no more sensitive aspect of police agency management than that of coping with charges of ineptitude, corruption, the unlawful use of force and other instances of malfeasance on the part of police personnel.

### C. Legal Section

The Legal Section is staffed by one (1) attorney and a secretary. The principal duties of this office are to provide day-to-day legal advice to the Chief of the New Mexico State Police Department, and generally to all State Police Officers in the performance of their duties, to assist the State Police Board in its legal business, and to assist various divisions of the Department with the legal aspects of their business.

The principal function in court of the Legal Advisor has been in the supervising and actual trial of forfeitures of automobiles and aircraft that had been used in violation of the Controlled Substances Act. In particular, four airplanes were forfeited to the New Mexico State Police Department and auctioned during 1977.

The Legal Section is also charged with the assistance in, and in some cases, trial of lawsuits filed against State Police personnel. The Legal Advisor also teaches classes on law at the In-Service Training Classes, Recruit Schools, and Basic Courses at the Law Enforcement Academy.

During the legislative sessions, the Legal Advisor provides testimony on pending legislation and assists in drafting and auditing bills, particularly in the field of controlled substances and police liability. This Section provides liaison with the Attorney General's Office, the various District Attorneys, and other criminal justice agencies as required. The Legal Advisor also serves on the New Mexico State Police Rules and Regulations Revision Committee.

The growth and general increased activity of the New Mexico State Police Department has caused a concomitant demand on the Legal Section, thereby necessitating the planning for the eventual addition of another attorney to the Legal Section.

### D. Equal Employment Opportunity Office

The Equal Employment Opportunity Officer reports directly to the Chief of the New Mexico State Police and is responsible for promoting and maintaining an atmosphere which is free of discrimination.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Office has responsibilities, both internally and externally, to promote equal employment opportunity regardless of sex, race, color, national origin, ethnic background, religion, handicap, political affiliation and age (except where age, sex, or physical requirements constitute a bona fide occupational qualification necessary to proper and efficient job functioning) in all phases of recruitment, selection, training, employment, placement, promotion and upward mobility. In essence, the primary responsibility of this office is to ensure that Departmental policies, procedures, regulations and job programs meet with applicable law and provide fair and equal treatment for all employees.

During 1977, the Equal Employment Opportunity Office of the New Mexico State Police Department accomplished the following:

1. Submitted an Affirmative Action Plan to the Human Rights Commission. Once the Plan was approved, it was immediately adopted and implemented.
2. Established a job announcement program, both internally and externally.
3. Established an Upward Mobility Program which permits employees to bid and compete for better jobs within the Department, provided minimum requirements are met.

4. Established the machinery to properly elect counselors in each District and eliminated the appointment program.
5. Revised the previous counselor list and updated procedures.
6. Conducted a brief training session for the New Mexico State Police Grievance Committee. After the training sessions, the committee submitted a formal grievance hearing procedure which was approved and implemented.
7. A recruiting program was developed and implemented, which included active recruiting of minorities and women. All available advertising media was utilized to accomplish the goals set by the Affirmative Action Plan.
8. The vast majority of the grievances which were filed were handled on an informal basis and solutions were compatible to all involved parties.

CASES HANDLED

Grievances filed	72
Grievances resolved	62
Grievances pending	10
Grievances not filed but investigated	30
Grievances handled formally	2
Grievances handled informally	70
Formal Hearings conducted	1
Informal Hearings conducted	5

9. Several areas of the employee working atmosphere were researched and studied. Suggestions for policy changes were made in the following listed areas:
  - a. Coffee breaks
  - b. Working hours
  - c. Salary adjustments
  - d. Upward Mobility policy changes
  - e. General working atmosphere and conditions

The duties of this office are numerous and varied. It has proved to be an essential mechanism within the Department to eliminate and prevent discrimination of any type, whether intentional or unintentional.

The EEO Officer for the New Mexico State Police is a commissioned officer, but serves to ameliorate all problems that arise, whether complaints are registered by officers or civilians. The officer is chosen on the basis of his personality, integrity and ability to carry out the delicate duties involved. Grievance counselors are drawn from both the civilian and officer ranks, as are the members of the Grievance Council.

Section II. UNIFORMED BUREAU

The New Mexico State Police has a current authorized strength of 336 sworn officers. Of this number, 256 are assigned to the Uniformed Bureau, which is headed by a Deputy Chief.

This Bureau handles highway patrol, initial criminal investigation, and numerous other services to the public. Of the 256 officers in the Uniformed Bureau, only 199 officers are actually patrolmen. The others are in supervisory positions. This means that 199 State Police officers patrol 65,000 miles of non-municipal roads in New Mexico and provide assistance to the 1,244,800 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 throughout the entire 77,866,240 acres of the state.

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

## DISTRICT ONE, SANTA FE

### A. PROFILES

District One consists mainly of three counties; Santa Fe, Los Alamos and Torrance. Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties are predominantly urban, have a relatively high level of education and high level of per capita income. Torrance County is rural, has a lower level of education and ranks 27th among the 32 counties of New Mexico in per capita income. There are also several Indian Pueblos within the District. This means that State Police Officers deal with a cultural variety of people. Santa Fe in itself is a tourist attraction because of the historic attractions. The Capitol, the annual fiestas, racetrack, artists, Indian wares, museums, ski area, and Hyde Park are other tourist attractions in the city.

District One has the fifth largest population among State Police Districts, and the fourth most rapid rate of growth. It is third highest in crime, fourth highest in motor vehicle registrations, fifth largest in Indian population, and fourth highest in D.W.I.'s. It is sixth highest in attendance at state and national parks.

However, this does not include attendance at the racetrack, the Santa Fe Opera, the annual three-day Fiesta (attendance was over 90,000 in 1976) and the tourists that fill Santa Fe's streets during the summer. There is also an increase in traffic congestion when the legislature is in session during January and February. Local law enforcement personnel per 1,000 population is 1.84, which is comparable to the state average (1.87).

<sup>1</sup>All population estimates used in the Report, unless otherwise stated, are from John L. Temple "New Mexico Population to 1985 and Impact on Job Outlook" April 15, 1976, Bureau of Business & Economic Research, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

<sup>2</sup>Information on estimates of Indian population are courtesy of James Singer, Bureau of Indian Affairs, State of New Mexico, March 18, 1975.

<sup>3</sup>Information on New Mexico's economy and employment is gleaned from recent issues of "New Mexico Business," published by the Bureau of Business & Economic Research, University of New Mexico; "New Mexico Progress," First New Mexico Bankshare Corporation; New Mexico Statistical Abstract, 1975 and 1977, editions, Bureau of Business & Economic Research, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.

### B. DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

#### 1. Population

	1977 Projection
Santa Fe County	64,700
Los Alamos County	17,300
Torrance County	7,600
Small parts of San Miguel and Sandoval Counties	1,000
TOTAL	90,000

#### 2. Coverage Area

- 3,786,080 acres
- 3,719 miles of road to patrol; 1,600 are primary highways; patrolled 462,177 miles in 1977
- High elevation, mostly mountainous terrain, Rio Grande Valley

#### 3. Institutions and Facilities

State Capitol, College of Santa Fe, St. John's College, New Mexico State Penitentiary, Los Alamos Laboratories, Institute of American Indian Arts, Indian Health Service, New Mexico School for the Deaf, Palace of the Governors, Museum of Fine Arts, Museum of International Folk Art.

#### 4. Cultural Events and Recreational Facilities

Santa Fe Opera, Santa Fe Ski Basin, Downs of Santa Fe Racetrack, Bandelier National Monument, Puye Cliff Dwellings, Hyde Memorial State Park, Pecos National Monument, Abo State Monument, Manzano State Park, Quarai State Monument, Rodeo de Santa Fe, Fiesta de Santa Fe

#### 5. Natural and Economic Resources

State government and tourism

#### 6. Personnel

- Officers: 1 captain; 1 lieutenant; 2 sergeants; 16 officers
- Civilians: 1 secretary; 2 typists; 6 C.E.O.'s

#### 7. Duty Stations

District Office - Santa Fe  
Subdistrict Office - Moriarity  
Residential Stations - Pecos, Wagon Wheel

C. ACTIVITIES

1. Criminal Law Enforcement: 501 Offense Reports; 475 Arrests

Main criminal activity included

The most frequent crimes are burglaries/larceny, which increased in 1977, as did the over-all criminal case load. Total criminal cases handled during 1977 were 533, an increase of 58 cases (12%) over 1976. Of the total cases handled during 1977, larceny and burglary accounted for 134, an increase of 62 over 1976 or 86%.

Narcotics Investigations: 45 cases (38 cases closed by conviction, fines, dismissal, etc.)

79 arrests (Narcotics)

Narcotics Revenue:  
 Vehicles confiscated \$68,775 (22 vehicles)  
 \$30,000 (1 aircraft)  
 Money confiscated \$50,573  
 Narcotics fines \$17,865  
 Bonds \$14,760  
 Valued Narcotics: \$549,938.00

Stolen Cars Recovered 97  
 Stolen Car Value \$327,120.00  
 Stolen Property Recovered \$ 12,508.00

2. Traffic Law Enforcement

Citations D.W.I.s Fatal Accidents No. Fatalities Total Accidents

	Citations	D.W.I.s	Fatal Accidents	No. Fatalities	Total Accidents
1974	13,234	177	26		702
1975	13,308	125	46		714
1976	15,304	104	24	29	755
1977	12,721		23	24	797

Fatal accidents increased on non-interstate roads due to reduced traffic enforcement in these areas because of limited manpower. Total accidents in 1977 were 797, of which 548 (68.7%) were on non-interstate roads. Fatal accidents were 23, of which 5 (21.7%) were on non-interstate roads.

3. Other Activities and Services of Importance

Communications:

Radio Transmissions 73,342  
 Teletypes (sent) 9,724  
 Teletypes (received) 16,973

DISTRICT TWO, LAS VEGAS

A. PROFILES

District Two was the largest in land area before October, 1977, when the counties of Colfax and Union became State Police District #14. Presently, District Two consists of the larger portions of four counties: Harding, San Miguel, Mora and Guadalupe. Harding County ranks third in per capita income in the state, while San Miguel and Mora are in the lower third. Guadalupe County falls in mid-range. The district is a predominately rural area with only a small percentage (1.6%) of the state's population.

Part of the Pecos Mountains lie within District Two. The District also encompasses several state and national parks and monuments, a few lakes and several rivers. Two Interstates and several U. S. and State highways run through the District. It has the third largest attendance at state and national parks.

The District only has 2.8% of the state's crime and a very favorable ratio of local law enforcement to population, 2.19, as opposed to state average of 1.87, or national average of 2.1. Two of the outstanding problems in this District are the high rate of fatalities for the small population and the great distance of Interstate and State highways the State Police patrolmen must cover.

B. DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

1. Population

	1977
San Miguel County	23,800
Mora County	4,100
Harding County	1,300
Guadalupe County	5,100
TOTAL	34,300

Small parts of Torrance, De Baca and Lincoln Counties

2. Coverage Area

- a. 16,186,614 acres
- b. 8,139 miles of road to patrol
- c. Large areas encompassing mountains, high plateaus, several rivers

3. Institutions and Facilities

New Mexico State Mental Hospital, New Mexico Highlands University

4. Cultural and Recreational Facilities and Events

Chicosa Lake State Park, Coyote Creek State Park, Murphy Lake State Park, Storrie Lake State Park, Fort Union National Monument, Villanueva State Park, Kiowa National Grasslands

5. Natural and Economic Resources

Farming, cattle ranching, mining, Also the state employs many individuals at the New Mexico State Hospital.

6. Personnel

- a. Officers: 1 captain; 2 sergeants; 19 officers
- b. Civilians: 1 secretary; 1 clerk-typist; 5 C.E.O. s

7. Duty Stations

District Office - Las Vegas  
Subdistrict Office - Santa Rosa  
Residential Stations - Mora, Roy, Ute Park, Vaughn, Wagon Mound, Dilla

C. ACTIVITIES

1. Criminal Law Enforcement: 509 Offense Reports; 169 Arrests

Main criminal activity included burglary, vandalism, larceny, and narcotics; recovered 296 stolen vehicles

2. Traffic Law Enforcement

	Citations	D.W.I.s	Fatal Accidents	No. Fatalities	Total Accidents
1974	12,702	210	28		921
1975	14,313	197	15		992
1976	25,089	263	23	37	935
1977	14,909	166	32		1,134

Patrolled 462,177 miles during 1977

3. Other Activities and Services of Importance

The District officers were involved in relays of persons, paper and equipment; medical relays; escorts; and search and rescue missions.

4. Economic and Social Conditions Affecting Law Enforcement

New people are settling in the Santa Fe area, but due to a shortage and high prices of housing in the city itself, more people are settling in the outlying areas. Commuter traffic continues to grow. The unemployment rate is gradually decreasing. Since Santa Fe is the seat of state government, employment remains steady, or is gradually increasing for a large part of the population.

Tourism affects traffic conditions and law enforcement in general.

Search and Rescue Missions	9
Hours spent on Missions	267:00
People rescued	12

Escorts/Relays/Medical / Non-Medical	600
Hours spent on above	724:00

4. Special Cooperative Efforts with Other Law Enforcement Agencies:

Burglary/Larceny suspect information exchange, stake-outs and surveillance has resulted in closure of 446 cases in 1977.

5. Economic and Social Conditions Affecting Law Enforcement

Unemployment is high and organized recreational facilities are limited, resulting in a high rate of juvenile crime.

DISTRICT THREE, ROSWELL

A. PROFILES

District Three consists of two counties, Eddy and Chaves, that are marked by their similarities. Both counties are in the top third of the counties in the State in per capita income. This District has the fourth highest assessed valuation of property. The two counties are both about 75% urban, and have a similar level of education.

The potash industries are in Eddy County, making it one of the largest mineral producers in the state. It is also a farming and ranching area, located in the southeastern plains. The Carlsbad Caverns is the second largest tourist attraction in the state. One of the campuses of Eastern New Mexico University and the New Mexico Military Institute are located in Roswell. This District also has several lakes and rivers. It has the fourth largest population among State Police Districts, but it is growing at a slower rate than the other major areas of state population.

District Three has the fourth highest crime rate, but a low accident and fatality rate. There is a reasonable ratio of local law enforcement officers to population (1.77). The situation regarding crime and traffic is relatively stable, and there are well qualified local law enforcement agencies to assist in crime and traffic control. The fatality and accident rate is one of the best in the state.

B. DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

1. Population

	1977
Chaves County	50,500
Eddy County	43,900
TOTAL	94,400

2. Coverage Area

- 6,576,000 acres
- 8,927 miles of road to patrol
- Prairie and farmland

3. Institutions and Facilities

New Mexico Military Institute, Eastern New Mexico University (Roswell Campus).

4. Cultural and Recreational Facilities and Events

Carlsbad Caverns, Zoological Botanical State Park of the Southwest, Sitting Bull Falls, Bottomless Lakes State Park, Lake Van, Lake McMilian, Avalon Reservoir, Salt Lake, Pecos River.

5. Natural and Economic Resources

Natural gas, petroleum, potash industries, farming and cattle ranching, and tourism.

6. Personnel

- Officers: 1 captain; 1 lieutenant; 2 sergeants; 13 officers
- Civilians: 1 secretary; 6 C.E.O.s

7. Duty Stations

District Office - Roswell  
 Subdistrict Office - Carlsbad  
 Residential Stations - Hagerman, Artesia

### C. ACTIVITIES

#### 1. Criminal Law Enforcement: 62 Offense Reports; 77 Arrests

The majority of criminal cases that State Policemen investigated were motor vehicle theft, narcotics, vandalism, and larceny.

#### 2. Traffic Law Enforcement

	<u>Citations</u>	<u>D.W.I.s</u>	<u>Fatal</u>	<u>Accidents</u>	<u>No. Fatalities</u>	<u>Total Accidents</u>
1974	14,031	175	38			922
1975	15,676	174	25			1,100
1976	16,674	123	27	37		757
1977	12,483	97	25	31		723

17 out of 31 fatal accidents had liquor involvement

#### 3. Other Activities and Services of Importance

The District officers perform the following services for the public: first-aid and defensive driving courses for community organizations and schools; school bus inspections; brake and light inspections; service of revocation and suspension orders on driver's licenses; and administration of driving tests. Officers were involved in six search and rescue missions.

#### 4. Special Cooperative Efforts with Other Law Enforcement Agencies

District officers share information on crimes, known local suspects, and modus operandi with all local law enforcement agencies and assist them in an attempt to control and reduce the crime rate in the area.

#### 5. Economic and Social Conditions Affecting Law Enforcement

There is heavy traffic from the petroleum and potash industries, crime in the oil fields, and seasonal tourist activity.

### DISTRICT FOUR LAS CRUCES

#### A. PROFILES

District Four encompasses four counties which are marked by moderate per capita income. Though most of the population is categorized as urban, small towns are separated by wide open spaces. Copper and silver mining in the western part of the district make it one of the top mineral producing areas in the state. There is also farming and ranching in the area. This District has the second highest assessed valuation of property in the State, mostly due to the mines. This wide stretch of the southwestern corner of the state includes New Mexico State University in Las Cruces and Western New Mexico University in Silver City. There is a racetrack at Sunland Park, several small state parks, and part of the large Gila National Forest, which includes the Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument.

This District has the second largest population and the fifth most rapid growth rate. It has the second highest crime rate and the fourth highest fatality rate and accident rate. It has the highest number of annual vehicle miles traveled in a State Police District and the second largest number of motor vehicle registrations. Fortunately, this District's heavy responsibility in terms of size of population, crime rate, and traffic problems has a good ratio of local law enforcement officer to population (1.91).

B. DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

1. Population

	1977
Dona Ana County	83,600
Grant County	24,300
Hidalgo County	5,400
Luna County	15,600
TOTAL	128,900

2. Coverage Area

- a. 9,073,920 acres
- b. 4,934 miles of road to patrol, plus 452 miles of forest roads
- c. Mountainous, high plains, Rio Grande Valley

3. Institutions and Facilities

New Mexico State University at Las Cruces, Western New Mexico University at Silver City, Local hospitals and airports

4. Cultural and Recreational Facilities and Events

City of Rocks State Park, Rock Hound State Park, La Mesilla State Monument, Sunland Park (Racetrack), Fort Selden State Monument, Leasburg Dam State Park, Pancho Villa State Park, Lake Roberts, Bear Canyon Dam, Gila National Forest

5. Natural and Economic Resources

Ranching and farming, copper, gold, silver, and zinc mines, pecan orchards.

6. Personnel

Officers: 1 captain; 2 lieutenants; 4 sergeants; 17 officers  
Civilians: 2 secretaries; 6 C.E.O.s

7. Duty Stations

District Office - Las Cruces  
Subdistrict Officers - Deming, Silver City  
Residential Stations - Hatch, Lordsburg

C. ACTIVITIES

1. Criminal Law Enforcement: 119 Offense Reports; 127 Arrests

2. Traffic Law Enforcement

	Citations	D.W.I.s	Fatal Accidents	No. Fatalities	Total Accidents
1974	15,677	215	39		1,037
1975	15,063	165	50		1,156
1976	22,679	196	48	49	1,367
1977	21,694	255	54		1,345

3. Other Activities and Services of Importance

Services provided to the communities include: lectures to service groups on traffic safety and crime prevention; teaching driving training classes at the high schools; instruction on riot control; giving classes in first-aid and in emergency medical techniques.

4. Special Cooperative Efforts with Other Law Enforcement Agencies

New Mexico State Police have excellent rapport with the four sheriff's departments and all city police within District Four.

5. Economic and Social Conditions Affecting Law Enforcement

This section of New Mexico is becoming a retirement center, which is changing the type of population in the area. The elderly are more vulnerable to certain types of crime.

## DISTRICT FIVE, ALBUQUERQUE

### A. PROFILES

District Five includes the small county of Bernalillo, where one third of the state's population is located and where 46% of the state's felony crime occurs. It has the second fastest growth rate in the state among State Police Districts. It has a high per capita income and the highest assessed valuation of property in the state. It has a high level of median years of education, second only to that of Los Alamos. Albuquerque has little heavy industry, but it is the home of Kirtland Air Force Base, Sandia Scientific Laboratories, and the University of New Mexico. It is the business and professional hub of the state. In contrast to Bernalillo County, the other main county within District Five's boundaries is Sandoval. It is the second poorest county in the state. Bernalillo County is densely populated, while Sandoval County is very rural with a few people spread over a large area.

District Five has one third of the motor vehicle registrations in the state with the resultant problems of traffic congestion. It has the fifth highest accident rate. This District also includes several Indian Pueblos and has the third largest Indian population of all the State Police Districts. Two Interstates intersect in Albuquerque. The ratio of local law enforcement officers to population is 1.53 which is considerably worse than the state average (1.87) and the national average which is 2.1 per 1,000 inhabitants.

### B. DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

#### 1. Population

	1977
Bernalillo County	382,200
Sandoval County	26,400
TOTAL	408,600

Small part of Valencia County  
Includes seven Indian Pueblos: Sandia, Santa Ana, San Felipe, Zia, Jemez, and parts of Isleta and Laguna.  
Approximate total population: 10,000

#### 2. Coverage Area

- 2,329,040 acres
- 2,194 miles of road to patrol
- The largest city in the state, with 32% of the state population. Located in the Rio Grande Valley, surrounded by rural areas and mountainous terrain.

#### 3. Institutions and Facilities

University of New Mexico, University of Albuquerque, Southwest Indian Polytechnic Institute, Technical Vocational Institute, Kirtland Air Force Base, Sandia Laboratories, International Airport, Bernalillo County Medical Center and Mental Health Center, Lovelace-Bataan Hospital and Clinic, Presbyterian Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital

#### 4. Cultural and Recreational Facilities and Events

Aerial Tramway, Sandia Peak Ski Area, State Fair Grounds and Racetrack, Coronado State Monument and State Park, Jemez State Monument, Annual International Ballon Race, New Mexico Symphony Orchestra.

#### 5. Natural and Economic Resources

Albuquerque is the business, medical and educational center of the state. It also has an International airport, and attracts many tourists.

#### 6. Personnel

- Officers: 1 captain; 1 lieutenant; 4 sergeants; 23 officers; 1 court liaison officer
- Civilians: 1 secretary; 9 C.E.O.s; 3 C.E.T.A. employees

#### 7. Duty Stations

District Office - Albuquerque  
Residential Station - Jemez Springs

### C. ACTIVITIES

#### 1. Criminal Law Enforcement: 565 Offense Reports; 730 Arrests

This District, which is smallest in territory, has 33% of the state's population and 46% of the state's felony crimes. Most arrests in 1977 were for liquor violations. Furthermore, it was found that alcohol was the common denominator in all other crime. The other most common offenses were narcotics violations and illegal aliens.

#### 2. Traffic Law Enforcement

	<u>Citations</u>	<u>D.W.I.s</u>	<u>Fatal</u>	<u>Accidents</u>	<u>No. Fatalities</u>	<u>Total Accidents</u>
1974	19,901	603	71			1,840
1975	18,409	403	32			1,538
1976	23,330	487	48		56	1,648
1977	20,856	704	47		52	1,634

D.W.I. is an increasing problem. Patrol emphasis on weekends is on alcohol related violations in an attempt to curb the high alcohol factor in traffic fatalities.

This District has 30.4% of all motor vehicles registered in the state, and two Interstates intersect in Albuquerque. It is the hub of commercial and industrial activity for the state, as well as the main area through which most tourists must travel to reach other points in the state.

#### 3. Other Activities and Services of Importance

Inspection of one-third of the school buses in the state (450); serving of pick-up orders and warrants; relay of VIP's documents, emergency medical relays; one-half of applicant background investigations for the state; twenty-nine Search and Rescue Missions in 1977; coverage for various political, social and sporting events.

#### 4. Special Cooperative Efforts with Other Law Enforcement Agencies

In enforcing the laws, District Five officers cooperate and work closely with all local and federal agencies in the area, including the Albuquerque Police Department, the Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office, the University of New Mexico Campus Police, the Kirtland Air Force Base, and U.S. District Court, and the City of Albuquerque.

### DISTRICT SIX, GALLUP

#### A. PROFILES

District Six includes two counties with similar levels of per capita income, both of which are in the lower third of the state rankings. In both counties the population is concentrated in key cities and towns, but most of the areas are rural. It has the third largest population for a State Police District and is the third fastest growing. Both counties have a large Indian population and a large amount of land area that is either designated as Indian Land or National Forest.

An interstate runs through both counties and there are several very heavily traveled state roads. This District has the highest level of D.W.I.'s and traffic fatalities in the State, as well as the highest total number of accidents. It is second in annual vehicle miles traveled, though only eighth in number of motor vehicles registered.

New Mexico is the largest producer of uranium in the United States, and that production occurs within District Six. This area is experiencing a strong mining boom, which accounts for the accelerated growth rate. It is one of the biggest mineral producing districts in the State. This District has the most inadequate ratio of local law enforcement officers to population, 1.15 per 1,000 inhabitants.

## B. DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

1. Population	<u>1977</u>
McKinley County	52,800
Valencia County	48,500
TOTAL	<u>101,300</u>

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

### 2. Coverage Area

- 6,296,160 acres
- 6,620 miles of road to patrol
- High plains, mountains, rural, ranching, farming and mining areas

### 3. Institutions and Facilities

Local hospitals and airports.

### 4. Cultural and Recreational Facilities and Events

Annual Indian Ceremonials, El Morro National Monument, Bluewater Lake State Park

### 5. Natural and Economic Resources

Uranium, natural gas, coal industries, and tourism

### 6. Personnel

- Officers: 1 captain; 1 lieutenant; 2 sergeants; 19 officers
- Civilians: 1 stenographer; 7 C.E.O.s; 2 custodians

### 7. Duty Stations

District Office - Gallup  
Subdistrict Office - Grants

## C. ACTIVITIES

### 1. Criminal Law Enforcement: 210 Offense Reports; 142 Arrests

Criminal arrests made by District Six officers in 1977 increased slightly over 1976. Most were arrests for possession of drugs, resisting arrests, disorderly conduct, and stolen vehicles. Drugs and illegal sale of liquor to minors are a problem in this District. There is also an obvious increase in homicides both on and off the reservations. We now have a resident Narcotics Agent, but do not have a Criminal Investigator, so enforcement action on criminal activity has been at a minimum.

### 2. Traffic Law Enforcement

	<u>Citations</u>	<u>D.W.I.s</u>	<u>Fatal</u>	<u>Accidents</u>	<u>No. Fatalities</u>	<u>Total Accidents</u>
1974	18,775	587	66			918
1975	21,846	681	52			936
1976	27,128	891		57		920
1977	23,708	671	62			898

There has been an increase of accidents on our secondary roads due to an industrial boom. Secondary roads are now being traveled 24 hours a day where uranium and coal mines are located and there is insufficient manpower to patrol them routinely. Our fatal accidents have increased on these roads.

Liquor has also been a serious problem in the District. Federal programs have been implemented, one in 1977 known as the Pedestrian Safety Program. In some areas it was fruitful in reducing pedestrian fatalities, but in other areas there was an increase in pedestrian fatalities due to insufficient coverage and manpower to provide proper coverage. Another problem being encountered is the condition of some of the rural roads, which are in dire need of maintenance, regrading, and repair.

### 3. Other Activities and Services of Importance

Officers in District Six provided 5,815 assists to the general public, and 3,360 assists to traveling motorists; participated in 160 document relays, and 52 medical relays. The District officers also assist the annual Indian Ceremonials which is a national gathering of Indians from all over the United States and draws large crowds. They also assist with V.I.P.'s visiting Gallup.

#### 4. Cooperative Efforts with Other Law Enforcement Agencies

District officers cooperate with both Sheriff's Offices of McKinley County and Valencia County, Gallup Police Department, Grants Police Department, and all tribal police departments, FBI and BIA officers. We assist agencies with training programs, conduct annual training for the Mounted Patrol, teach drivers education classes at high schools, and defensive driving courses for the public. Officers participate in various law enforcement associations and programs.

#### 5. Economic and Social Conditions Affecting Law Enforcement

There are new uranium mines and explorations being developed in this area, causing a population and traffic increase as well as an increase in crime. Due to labor unions in the area, there are occasional strikes, which are sometimes accompanied by violence. Presently, we have tremendous development of new housing. Expansion of mining in the area is projected to continue for several years and indicates an increased need for traffic and criminal law enforcement in the area.

### DISTRICT SEVEN, ESPANOLA

#### A. PROFILES

Until October, 1977, District Seven was composed of most of Rio Arriba County and all of Taos County. Taos County became District #13 leaving Rio Arriba and a small portion of Sandoval County as District Seven. This is a very rural, relatively low income area with one main town and numerous small villages. There are two Indian Pueblos, and a large part of the Jicarilla Apache Reservation within the District boundaries.

There are several popular recreation areas and tourist attractions in this District, including several lakes, the Cumbres and Toltec Narrow Gage Railroad in Chama, and a convention facility at Ghost Ranch. It is a favorite area for fishing and hunting. The District attracts a quarter of a million visitors a year at its lakes and state parks alone.

District Seven has a high rate of fatalities and total accidents and a high number of D.W.I.'s despite the fact that it has only 2.3% of the state's motor vehicle registrations, 2.4% of the population spread over 4.8% of the state's land area. There are no Interstates in this District, but several well traveled U. S. and State highways. The area is mostly mountainous, with the Rio Grande running through the southern part of the District. The crime rate is one of the lowest in the state. The ratio of law enforcement officer to population is 2.32, which is better than the state and national average (1.87, and 2.1 respectively).

#### B. DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

##### 1. Population

	1977
Rio Arriba County	29,800
TOTAL	29,800

Includes two northern Indian Pueblos: Santa Clara, San Juan, and part of the Jicarilla Apache Reservation.

Approximate total Indian population: 4,795

##### 2. Coverage Area

- 2,865,120 acres
- 1,962 miles of road to patrol
- Extremely mountainous, small valleys, rivers and lakes, mostly rural isolated areas.

##### 3. Institutions and Facilities

Ghost Ranch Conference Grounds, Ghost Ranch Museum, Ojo Caliente Hot Springs

##### 4. Cultural and Recreational Facilities and Events

Heron Lake State Park, El Vado Lake State Park, Cumbres and Toltec Narrow Gage Railroad, Annual Chama Snowmobile Race.

##### 5. Natural and Economic Resources

Natural gas, petroleum, small farms and fruit orchards, and tourism.

##### 6. Personnel

- Officers: 1 captain; 2 sergeants; 12 officers
- Civilians: 1 secretary; 5 C.E.O.s

##### Duty Stations

District Office - Espanola  
Subdistrict Office - Chama  
Residential Stations - El Rito, Ojo Caliente, Dulce

### C. ACTIVITIES

#### 1. Criminal Law Enforcement: 769 Offense Reports; 239 Arrests

The most common criminal offenses in this District are drug abuse, burglary, and assault and battery committed mainly by the 15-30 age group.

#### 2. Traffic Law Enforcement

Citations D.W.I.s Fatal Accidents No. Fatalities Total Accidents

1974	5,561	234	40		1,111
1975	5,159	187	49		1,223
1976	6,171	282	31	39	1,134
1977	6,236	133	31		

Speed and D.W.I. are the most prevalent traffic violations.

#### 3. Other Activities and Services of Importance

Safety talks, first-aid instruction, escorts, assistance to other law enforcement agencies.

#### 4. Special Cooperative Efforts with Other Law Enforcement Agencies

The District cooperates and works closely with the County Sheriff's Officers, the B.I.A., tribal police from the San Juan and Santa Clara Pueblos, other governmental agencies, medical and nonmedical relays, and the Los Alamos and Taos Search and Rescue Teams on search and rescue missions.

#### 5. Economic and Social Conditions Affecting Law Enforcement

District Seven is immediately north of Santa Fe County, and includes some 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, commuter 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 instate 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 EIGHT, ALAMOGORDO

#### A. PROFILES

This is an homogeneous district, with per capita income among the middle third in both counties, and a high median level of education. This District has a mountain range running down the middle of it, which is surrounded by fairly flat plains. The mountain provides spring and summer recreation areas and also houses a racetrack. The main industry in the area is provided by the White Sands Missile Range (which actually lies within District Four) and Holloman Air Force Base. The large Mescalero Apache Indian Reservation, which offers a large modern convention and recreation center, is in the middle of this District. Ranching is important in this District, which has a small population in a fairly large land area.

The crime rate is low. There are mountainous roads, and heavy recreation traffic to the state and national parks, the racetrack and ski areas. It has the fourth highest number of annual visitors to its parks and monuments. As far as permanent population, this District is relatively stable. This is reflected in part by its favorable ratio of local law enforcement officers to population (190).

B. DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

1. Population

	1977
Lincoln County	9,500
Otero County	44,600
TOTAL	54,200

Mescalero Apache Reservation - 1,700

2. Coverage Area

- 7,358 acres
- 2,598 miles of road to patrol
- Sacramento and Guadalupe Mountains, Tularosa Valley, high plains

3. Institutions and Facilities

White Sands Missile Range in Dona Anna County, Holloman Air Force Base, local airports and hospitals

4. Cultural and Recreational Facilities and Events

Ruidoso Downs Racetrack, Valley of Fires State Park, Ski Sierra Blanca, Ski Cloud Country, Lincoln State Monument, White Sands National Monument.

5. Natural and Economic Resources

Lumbering, fruit orchards, farming, cattle ranching, and federal government facilities

6. Personnel

- Officer: 1 captain; 2 lieutenants; 2 sergeants; 14 officers
- Civilians: 1 secretary; 6 C.E.O.s; 2 custodians

7. Duty Stations

District Office - Alamogordo  
Subdistrict Offices - Carrizozo, Ruidoso Downs  
Residential Stations - Cloudcroft, Corona, Picacho, Tinnie, Orogrande and Tularosa

C. ACTIVITIES

1. Criminal Law Enforcement: 221 Offense Reports; 222 Arrests

Drug trafficking and drug abuse by the 18-25 age group, breaking-and-entering into summer cabins, and burglaries are the most common criminal offenses in this District.

2. Traffic Law Enforcement

	Citations	D.W.I.s	Fatal Accidents	No. Fatalities	Total Accidents
1974	14,790	135	15		547
1975	16,642	118	29		622
1976	18,908	176	28	29	558
1977	16,082	190	24	31	618

The most severe traffic problems occur in the rural or mountainous areas.

3. Other Activities of Importance

Search and Rescue Operations, safety talks to the schools, administration of drivers' license tests, defensive driving courses, and coverage of the Motorcycle Aspicade and White Sands Day.

4. Special Cooperative Efforts with Other Law Enforcement Agencies

The District works with the U.S. Border Patrol and U.S. Forest Service in apprehension of narcotics offenders and traffic offenders. The State Police have worked with the Highway Department on traffic control in the ski resort areas. The effect has been a decrease in the number of accidents and complaints.

5. Economic and Social Conditions Affecting Law Enforcement

There is increased growth in resort areas, especially The Inn of the Mountain Gods on the Mescalero Apache Reservation.

The racetrack, ski areas and numerous mountain cabins cause an influx of as many as 25,000 nonresidents on some weekends. Some of the mountain roads in this area are in dangerous condition.

## DISTRICT NINE, CLOVIS

### A. PROFILES

District Nine is located in the middle of the eastern plains of New Mexico. It is a trade center for the area, and also includes Cannon Air Force Base and two campuses of Eastern New Mexico University. There are three large lakes and recreation areas in the District, attracting over half a million visitors a year. Three of the counties have per capita income in the middle third. Roosevelt County is in the upper third in per capita income, which is due mainly to ranching and farming.

The District has 6.3% of the state population, 7.5% of the land area, 5.3% of reported crime, and 5.8% of the state's motor vehicle registrations. Being on the border of Texas, there is heavy interstate traffic and the District ranks 6th in annual vehicle miles traveled. The overall accident rate is low and the District ranks eighth in total fatalities among State Police Districts over a four year period. It is fifth in total crime rate. The ratio of local law enforcement to population is a poor 1.50. Yet, in terms of overall activity and law enforcement needs statewide, this District is in a relatively good position.

### B. DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

#### 1. Population

	1977
Roosevelt County	17,800
Curry County	45,500
De Baca County	2,500
Quay County	12,000
TOTAL	77,800

Small parts of Harding, Guadalupe and San Miguel Counties

#### 2. Coverage Area

- 7,026,506 acres
- 3,200 miles of road to patrol
- Flat plains, lakes, rivers

#### 3. Institutions and Facilities

Eastern New Mexico University (Portales and Clovis campuses), Cannon Air Force Base, local airports and hospitals.

#### 4. Cultural and Recreational Facilities and Events

Conchas, Ute and Fort Sumner Lake State Parks, Oasis State Park, Grave of Billy the Kid.

#### 5. Natural and Economic Resources

Farming and cattle ranching

#### 6. Personnel

- Officers: 1 captain; 1 lieutenant; 2 sergeants; 14 officers
- Civilians: 10 C.E.O.s; 1 maintenance supervisor; 2 custodians; 2 C.E.T.A. employees

#### 7. Duty Stations

District Office - Clovis  
Subdistrict Office - Tucumcari  
Residential Stations - Elida, Fort Sumner, Logan, Portales and San Jon

C. ACTIVITIES

1. Criminal Law Enforcement: 267 Offense Reports; 319 Arrests

Value of narcotics seized was \$2,919,532. Fourteen vehicles and \$14,950 in cash were confiscated in connection with the smuggling of narcotics under the Controlled Substances Act. Forty-one stolen or embezzled vehicles were recovered. The value of other stolen property recovered was \$33,129.

2. Traffic Law Enforcement

	Citations	D.W.I.s	Fatal Accidents	No. Fatalities	Total Accidents
1974	13,276	106	30		524
1975	14,091	80	77		608
1976	15,443	80	14	16	561
1977	12,544	113	25	32	601

The congestion between Clovis and Cannon Air Force Base and the Texas state line creates a traffic hazard. Licensing and vehicle registration continue to be a problem due to sharing a border with Texas and heavy traffic between states. There is a significant problem with commercial vehicles trying to evade the ports of entry at San Jon and Texico.

3. Other Activities and Services of Importance

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. Services to the public include defensive driving courses, Red Cross classes for both state and federal agencies, and D.W.I. school in Clovis.

4. Special Cooperative Efforts with Other Law Enforcement Agencies

Respecting narcotics cases in the area, the District has developed a close working relationship with the Texas Department of Public Safety, Arizona authorities, Customs Agencies, Cannon Air Force Base Security, Border Patrol and special agents for the railroad.

DISTRICT TEN, FARMINGTON

A. PROFILES

District Ten encompasses the far northwest corner of the state, which is mountainous and includes two U.S. highways and one main State highway. San Juan County is experiencing the biggest industrial boom in the state with the development of the natural gas industry. The industrial boom is reflected in the most rapid growth rate of the state with the accompanying traffic problems. But while this District has the fastest growth rate, it is still only eighth in total population.

Almost half the land in this District is Indian Land, and the Indian population in the District is second only to District Six. Due to the gas industry, the District is fifth in assessed valuation of property and is one of the highest mineral producing districts.

District Ten has the second highest fatality rate, even though it is only seventh in total accidents and ninth in annual vehicle miles traveled. It has the third highest D.W.I. rate. There are several state parks and lakes as well as two national monuments, which attract almost half a million visitors a year. This District has a relatively low crime rate, ranking eighth statewide (4.2%). In spite of the boom situation and the serious traffic problem, District Ten has a favorable ratio of local law enforcement to population, 2.41, per inhabitants.

B. DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

1. Population

	1977
San Juan County	66,300
Part of Sandoval County	5,675*
Part of Rio Arriba County	300*
TOTAL	75,275

A large part of the main Navajo Reservation, the Jicarilla Apache Reservation, and the Ute Mountain Indian Reservation.

Approximate total Indian population: 36,583

2. Coverage Area

- a. 5,080,240 acres
- b. 4,320 miles of road to patrol
- c. Mountains and high plateaus, rivers and lakes

3. Institutions and Facilities

San Juan County Hospital, U. S. Public Health Service Hospital in Shiprock, the Farmington Municipal Airport

4. Cultural and Recreational Facilities and Events

Navajo Lake State Park, Aztec Ruins National Monument, Salmon Ruins, Chaco Canyon National Monument, Sims Mesa State Park and airport.

5. Natural and Economic Resources

San Juan Power Plant, Navajo Indian Irrigation Project, petroleum, natural gas, coal and uranium. This area is the main source of energy production for New Mexico and several surrounding states.

6. Personnel

- a. Officers: 1 lieutenant; 2 sergeants; 15 officers
- b. Civilians: 1 secretary; 5 C.E.O.s

7. Duty Stations

District Office - Farmington  
Residential Station - Cuba

\* Population figures provided by local Chambers of Commerce

C. ACTIVITIES

1. Criminal Law Enforcement: 311 Offense Reports; 159 Arrests

Theft of drip gas from the natural gas pumps is a major problem in the Aztec area. Breaking-and-entering, assaults, and thefts by the 16-22 age group are a problem in the Gallina area. Eighteen stolen cars were recovered during 1977.

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. Three officers are assigned to this special duty. In order to patrol the 8,000 miles of unimproved roads in the gas and oil field area, these officers were equipped with four-wheel drive pickups during 1976, which are holding up much better than the two-wheel drive pickups they had previously. Since the Drip Gas Patrol became fully effective, thefts in stolen gasoline have decreased. This patrol has become a definite deterrent.

2. Traffic Law Enforcement

	Citations	D.W.I.s	Fatal Accidents	No. Fatalities	Total Accidents
1974	6,779	196	25		584
1975	7,769	211	39		503
1976	8,919	282		62	756
1977	7,898	287	57	68	924

Thirty-seven of the 57 fatal accidents involved liquor, resulting in 42 victims. Eleven of the 57 fatal accidents involved pedestrians. Of these, 9 involved liquor. Main causes of accidents are speed, D.W.I.'s, failure to yield, following too close, and animals on roadway.

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. Alcoholism and D.W.I.'s are a severe problem in this area. There is a critical need for a detoxification center and/or alcohol treatment program in the Farmington area.

3. Other Activities and Services of Importance

The District officers assist the Department of Motor Vehicles and give defensive driving courses and safety talks for companies and schools. The officers also assist with bicycle safety, and races on Memorial Day each year.

DISTRICT ELEVEN, SOCORRO

A. PROFILES

District Eleven is now the largest district in land area, but it has only 5.5% of the state's population. Most of the area's population falls in the lower third of per capita income for the state. The area has one of the lowest crime rates in the state, and a low fatality and accident rate compared to the rest of the state. It has the highest influx of seasonal visitors (2,117,813 in 1976) to its three lakes and state parks in the Truth or Consequences area. In spite of all the visitors, the District ranks 10th in annual vehicle miles traveled. This is due to its lack of industry and small permanent population. It has the best ratio of local law enforcement officers to population (4.41) in the state. The problems in the District are not severe, except for the high seasonal influx of visitors.

B. ACTIVITIES

1. Criminal Law Enforcement: 168 Offense Reports; 265 Arrests

Most arrests were made for narcotics trafficking, stolen vehicles, and burglaries. Officers have spent long hours on night surveillance to curb these crimes.

2. Traffic Law Enforcement

	Citations	D.W.I.s	Fatal	Accidents	No. Fatalities	Total Accidents
1974	12,378	195		8		720
1975	13,755	198		32		695
1976	16,077	184		22	24	752
1977	11,621	120			24	

Drinking drivers cause many injury and fatal accidents. Traffic problems are centralized in two areas: one includes the Elephant Butte, Saballo Lake, and T. or C. recreation area, and the other is State Road 47 between Los Lunas and Isleta Reservation.

3. Economic and Social Conditions Affecting Law Enforcement

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

The Belen/Los Lunas area continues to develop as a suburb of Albuquerque. Commuter traffic continues to increase and is a cause of accidents in the area.

C. DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

1. Population

	1977
Catron County	2,100
Sierra County	8,100
Socorro County	9,300
Valencia County, part of	48,500
TOTAL	68,000

Includes the Alamo Band Navajo Tribe Reservation, and part of the Isleta Indian Reservation.

Approximate total Indian population: 1,087

2. Coverage Area

- a. 12,175,520 acres
- b. 2,800 miles of road to patrol
- c. Mountainous with Rio Grande Valley running through it. Many unmaintained forest and ranch roads.

3. Institutions and Facilities

Los Lunas Correctional Center, Institute of Mining and Technology at Socorro, Carrie Tingley Hospital for Children in Truth or Consequences, airports at Elephant Butte and Socorro.

4. Cultural and Recreational Facilities and Events

Elephant Butte Lake State Park, Caballo Lake State Park, Gila National Forest, Bosque del Apache Bird Refuge, the Catwalk, Manzano State Park, Percha Dam State Park, La Joya Game Refuge, Quemado Lake, Snow Lake and Wall Lake.

5. Natural and Economic Resources

Perlite mill, cattle ranching, farming, mining, lakes and tourism

6. Personnel

- a. Officers: 1 captain; 1 lieutenant; 3 sergeants; 13 officers
- b. Civilians: 1 secretary; 5 C.E.O.s

7. Duty Stations

District Office - Socorro  
Subdistrict Offices - Belen, Truth or Consequences  
Residential Stations - Datil, Los Lunas, Quemado, Reserve

DISTRICT TWELVE, HOBBS

A. PROFILES

District Twelve covers only Lea County, which has 4.3% of the state's population, has a relatively slow growth rate, and covers 3.6% of the total state land area. It has 4.8% of the state's crime and the lowest accident and fatality rate. It has 4.6% of the state's registered motor vehicles and a satisfactory ratio of local law enforcement officers to population, 1.83.

There are no state or national parks within the District. Its greatest industry is petroleum. Before the uranium boom in District Six and the natural gas boom in District Ten, it was the largest mineral producing area in the state. It is third in assessed valuation of property. In spite of the heavy traffic between the New Mexico oil fields and Texas, it ranks last in annual vehicle miles traveled among State Police Districts. Therefore, District Twelve is in a relatively good position overall.

B. ACTIVITIES

1. Criminal Law Enforcement: 24 Offense Reports; 25 Arrests

Most arrests were made for burglary, narcotic offenses and oilfield thefts. Most offenders are in the 16-25 age range.

2. Traffic Law Enforcement

Citations D.W.I.s Fatal Accidents No. Fatalities Total Accidents

1976	2,589	12	4	5	185 (Aug-Dec 1976 only)
1977		35	14	15	

The major traffic problem in this District is speed. Most traffic is composed of equipment and produce truckers moving back and forth into the oilfields each day. Liquor was involved in one-third of the fatal accidents.

3. Other Activities and Services of Importance

All officers make safety talks. Several complimentary letters have been received as a result.

4. Special Cooperative Efforts with Other Law Enforcement Agencies

This District was established in August, 1976. It quickly became the communications center for law enforcement in the area in such activities as helping to locate people, relaying information, and assisting in drug raids and criminal arrests.

5. Economic and Social Conditions Affecting Law Enforcement

Growth in industry and population due to expansion of oil-related industries has increased traffic congestion and related problems. Traffic to and from Carlisle Caverns also continues to increase.

C. DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

1. Population

	1977
Lea County	54,100

2. Coverage Area

- 2,812,160 acres
- 2,725 miles of road to patrol
- Plains and prairie

3. Institutions and Facilities

Five airports and the New Mexico Junior College at Hobbs

4. Cultural and Recreational Facilities and Events

American Petroleum Institute held annually at the Hobbs Country Club, and the National Glider Contest at Hobbs

5. Natural and Economic Resources

Farming, cattle ranching, and petroleum

6. Personnel

- Officers: 1 captain; 1 lieutenant; 9 officers
- Civilians: 1 secretary; 5 C.E.O.s

7. Duty Stations

District Office - Hobbs  
Residential Stations - Eunice, Lovington, Tatum

## DISTRICT THIRTEEN, TAOS

### A. PROFILES

District Thirteen was formerly part of District Seven until October, 1977. It encompasses Taos County, which is northeast of Santa Fe, and borders Colorado. Taos County has a low per capita income and has a level of education below the state median. The District is basically rural with one main town and several small villages. There are two Indian Pueblos within District Thirteen, including the famous Taos Pueblo which is a popular tourist attraction.

There are several popular recreation areas and tourist attractions in this District, including ski areas, the artist colony in Taos, Rio Grande Gorge State Park and Kit Carson State Park.

Taos District only has 1.6% of the state's population and 1.0% of the state's crime. There are no Interstates or U. S. highways in this District. The area is mostly mountainous, with the Rio Grande running almost the full length of the District. The crime rate is one of the lowest in the state. The ratio of law enforcement officers to population is 2.06 which is better than the state average (1.87).

### B. ACTIVITIES

#### 1. Criminal Law Enforcement: 35 Offense Reports; 60 Arrests

Larceny and burglary are the most common types of cases handled by State Police in this area.

#### 2. Traffic Law Enforcement

	<u>Citations</u>	<u>D.W.I.s</u>	<u>Fatal Accidents</u>	<u>No. Fatalities</u>	<u>Total Accidents</u>
1977	511	180	10	11	534

#### 3. Other Activities and Services of Importance

Since becoming a new district on October 18, 1977, activities were conducted for one Search and Rescue Mission and two medical relays.

#### 4. Economic and Social Conditions Affecting Law Enforcement

A lengthy mine strike at Moly Corporation caused temporary work shortage, some unrest, and an increase in criminal activity.

### C. DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

#### 1. Population

Taos County 1977  
19,900

Includes Taos Pueblo and San Lorenzo (Picuris) Pueblo

Approximate total Indian population: 1,946

#### 2. Coverage Area

- a. 1,444,480 acres
- b. miles to patrol
- c. Mountainous, Rio Grande River

#### 3. Institutions and Facilities

Numerous art galleries in Taos, Hospital

#### 4. Cultural and Recreational Facilities and Events

Taos Ski Valley, Sipapu Ski Area, Powder Puff Mountain and Red River Ski Area, Taos Indian Pueblo, Rio Grande Gorge State Park, Kit Carson State Park

#### 5. Natural and Economic Resources

Perlite, gravel, sand, and molybdenum

#### 6. Personnel

- a. Officers: 1 lieutenant; 6 officers
- b. Civilians: 1 secretary; 3 C.E.O.s

#### 7. Duty Stations

District Office - Taos  
Residential Stations - Questa, Penasco

DISTRICT FOURTEEN, RATON

A. PROFILES

District Fourteen was part of District Two until October, 1977. Union County ranks seventh in per capita income in the state while Colfax County falls in mid-range. This District has the largest number of livestock in the state and a large number of farms. It is a predominately rural area with only 2.9% of the state's population. The area is dominated by the Sangre de Cristo Mountain Range and high plateaus. Tourist attractions include ski areas, state and national parks and monuments, a few small lakes, and a racetrack. Although Interstate 25 and several U. S. and State highways run through the District, the District has a low accident and fatality rate. It has only .8% of the crime in the state and enjoys a favorable ratio of law enforcement to population (2.14).

B. ACTIVITIES

1. Criminal Law Enforcement: Offense Reports; Arrests

Most arrests were for larceny, robbery, and vandalism. There is also a problem of narcotics sale and use, breaking-and-entering, and it is known that in the recent past several rapes occurred in this area. Two stolen cars were recovered.

2. Traffic Law Enforcement

Citations D.W.I.s Fatal Accidents No. Fatalities Total Accidents

1977	817	3	3	3	66
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The Kaiser Mine road carries heavy traffic four times daily. During the racing season there is heavy traffic to La Mesa Park three or four times a week. Speeding is the major cause of accidents in the area.

3. Special Cooperative Efforts with Other Law Enforcement Agencies

State Police officers work closely with the Raton Police Department officers, the Clayton Police Department, Union County Sheriff's Department, and Troop #12 of the New Mexico Mounted Patrol assists officers in the Raton area.

4. Other Activities and Services of Importance

Two officers have been assigned as Search and Rescue initiators, one officer is a member of the State Police Tactical Team, and one officer is a member of the State Police Diving Team.

Officers also teach first-aid classes and defensive driving courses in the communities.

C. DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

1. Population

	1977
Colfax County	13,200
Union County	5,000
TOTAL	18,200

2. Coverage Area

- a. 4,856,320 acres
- b. 2,939 miles of road to patrol
- c. Mountains and high plateau

3. Institutions and Facilities

Philmont Scout Ranch

4. Cultural and Recreational Facilities and Events

Val Verde Ski Area, Angel Fire Ski Basin, La Mesa Racetrack, Capulin Mountain National Monument, Clayton Lake State Park, Dorsey Mansion State Monument

5. Natural and Economic Resources

Ranching and farming

6. Personnel

- a. Officers: 1 captain; 1 lieutenant; 2 sergeants; 9 officers
- b. Civilians: 1 secretary; 5 C.E.O.s

7. Duty Stations

District Office - Raton  
Subdistrict Office - Springer  
Residential Stations - Clayton, Maxwell, Ute Park, Eagle Nest, Des Moines

AIRCRAFT SECTION

The purpose of the Aircraft Section is to enhance and supplement the overall law enforcement efforts and services provided by the New Mexico State Police through a variety of airborne, flexible response options. Aircraft are used to aid traffic enforcement, detection of criminal activities - including narcotics smuggling, detection of stolen vehicles, and in search and rescue missions.

The Aircraft Section is assigned directly under the Deputy Chief of the Uniformed Bureau. The Section consists of one commissioned officer who is the Chief Pilot (qualified in both fixed wing and rotary wing), and another officer who was commissioned at the end of 1977 who is also qualified in both fixed wing and rotary wing. There are two fixed wing craft, a Cessna 337, Skymaster and a Cessna 172, T-41B. An SA-341G Gazelle Helicopter was added to the Aircraft Section in July of 1976.

The Section conducted 571 Flying Activities which are broken down as follows:

Transportation Flights.....	102
Assist to Governor.....	66
Non-Medical Relays.....	12
Medical Relays.....	1
Air-Traffic Control (Timing).....	85
Traffic/Highway Patrol.....	88
Search and Rescue Missions.....	40
Felony Search Missions.....	39
Surveillance Missions.....	3
Reconnaissance Missions.....	19
Maintenance Flights.....	88
Training/Proficiency Flights.....	19
Miscellaneous Operations.....	9

A breakdown of flying activity by Agency/Division is as follows:

Headquarters.....	36
Information Division.....	7
Central Accounting Division.....	7
Personnel and Training Division.....	13
Planning and Research Division.....	1
Property and Procurement Division.....	1
Intelligence Division.....	8
Narcotics Division.....	28
Criminal Division.....	1
Crime Laboratory.....	35
State Police Districts.....	147
Aircraft Section.....	115
Governor's Office.....	69
Other Agencies.....	12
Total.....	480

Flying time for the Year, totalled 765.3 hours. A breakdown of flying time by activity is as follows:

Transportation Flights.....	304.7
Assist to Governor.....	80.0
Non-Medical Relays.....	16.0
Medical Relays.....	0.5
Air-Traffic Control (Timing).....	55.2
Traffic/Highway Patrol.....	44.2
Search and Rescue Missions.....	82.6
Felony Search Missions.....	57.7
Surveillance Missions.....	6.1
Reconnaissance Missions.....	32.7
Maintenance Flights.....	55.6
Training/Proficiency Flights.....	22.6
Miscellaneous Operations.....	7.4

During 1977, the Transportation of Staff, Crime Laboratory, and associated Headquarters Personnel totalled 275.3 hours, which is 36.0% of all flying hours. This resulted in the following savings:

Man-Hours Saved.....	2,515
Monetary Savings Based on Man-Hours.....	\$20,874.50
Savings in Per Diem Payments.....	\$ 2,095.44
Automobile Mileage Saved.....	82,205
Savings on Gasoline (12¢/mile).....	\$ 4,110.25
Savings on Automobile Usage (11.5¢/mile).....	\$ 9,453.58
Total Monetary Savings.....	\$36,533.77

This Monetary Savings accounts for 59.9% of the entire Aircraft Operating Expenditure; not including insurance and depreciation costs.

Aircraft Operating Expenditures for 1977, decreased 25.5% over 1976. This substantial savings was due to a decrease in required major maintenance.

During the year, Aircraft utilization was as follows:

#600 (Cessna T-337E, Skymaster).....	266.5 hrs.
#601 (Cessna R-172E, T-41B).....	91.6 hrs.
#606 (Aerospatiale SA-341G, Gazelle Helicopter).....	407.2 hrs.

The helicopter accounted for the majority of flying time due to its versatility and its capability to respond to a greater variety of missions.

Flying activity rose approximately 6% over 1976, but cannot be expected to further increase to any appreciable extent with a two-man Section. The potential for greater airborne activity and productivity exists with our present equipment if manning is increased.

Although airborne traffic enforcement activity was very limited and not utilized near the potential that exists, it was quite successful and provided a highly effective option. The following statistics are provided:

Number of Traffic Activities .....	85
Number of Citations Issued .....	800
Citation Revenue .....	\$12,535
Number of Vehicles Checked .....	4,345
Number of Court Cases .....	101

The above citation revenue does not include fines assessed in court cases.

Aircraft useage on Narcotics Operations and related duties is as follows (Includes work with the Narcotics Division and State Police Districts):

Aircraft	Times Used	Hours Used	Hours Charged	% Used
#600	18	41.0	33.3	15.4
#601	3	11.2	11.2	12.2
#606	24	41.9	41.9	10.3
Total	45	94.1	86.4	12.3

Our helicopter was responsible for the recovery of ten (10) stolen vehicles valued at \$19,750.00, and the confiscation of one (1) vehicle valued at \$1,000.00.

### Section III. CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU

The Criminal Investigation Bureau, in its present organizational form, was created in July of 1973. It consists of three (3) Divisions: Narcotics, Intelligence, and Criminal. However, the forerunner of the Criminal Investigation Bureau was a Narcotics Section, which was created in 1960. In 1963, a Special Investigation and Intelligence Division was created to handle all non-uniformed investigations. The Narcotics Section came under this Division. By 1966, under the Special Investigations there was a Narcotics Section, an Intelligence Section and a Polygraph Section. The Air Detail of the Narcotics Section was created in 1972. Finally, in 1973, all criminal investigation agents were reorganized under the present Criminal Investigation Bureau.

#### A. NARCOTICS DIVISION

The purpose of the Narcotics Division is to investigate, apprehend and help to prosecute violators of the state narcotics laws in an effort to stop the flow of contraband into, and through New Mexico, and to assist local, county and federal agencies in the enforcement of the narcotics laws by whatever means necessary, such as: training, money, intelligence, manpower and information. Since New Mexico has a common border with Mexico, there is a large volume of drugs being smuggled into, and through, the state.

The Narcotics Division has an authorized strength of 40 officers: 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 7 sergeants, and 31 agents (3 vacancies). The state is divided into 5 districts with a sergeant and his agents in each. The Air Detail sergeant and 5 agents are held responsible for coverage of the entire state on investigations of smugglers using aircraft. Agents are stationed in the following cities to provide service for the public and local law enforcement departments: Alamogordo, Albuquerque, Carlsbad, Clovis, Deming, Farmington, Roswell, Santa Fe, Silver City, Socorro, Taos and Tucumcari.

In an effort to provide the best trained Division personnel, three sergeants attended the 10-week D.E.A. Narcotics Training Course in Washington, D. C. under an L.E.A.A. Grant. All sergeants and two agents have now attended the 10-week D.E.A. course, and all agents presently assigned to the Division have attended the 2-week D.E.A. course.

In the spirit of cooperation and to increase our efforts to curtail the drug flow, not only in the State of New Mexico but in our whole nation, the Narcotics Division has become a member of the S.D.E.A. (State Drug Enforcement Alliance) comprised of Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and New Mexico. New Mexico is a member of the Board of Governors which establishes policies and priorities for S.D.E.A. Through this system narcotic information on smugglers and traffickers gathered through arrest or intelligence information is sent to Tulsa, Oklahoma, by the contributing agency. In turn, this information is disseminated to the proper state agency(s) who are concerned with the whereabouts and criminal activities of a particular drug trafficker or organization.

The Narcotics Division is also entering into an agreement with the federal E.P.I.C. (El Paso Intelligence Center) system which is located in El Paso, Texas, and will eventually be able to utilize this system to receive narcotic intelligence on known drug traffickers and smugglers. In the very near future, a teletype system will be established at the State Police Headquarters in Santa Fe with a direct line of communication with the E.P.I.C. system.

The third step of future plans involves an agreement which has been signed with Arizona, Colorado, Utah and New Mexico establishing a Quad-State Intelligence gathering operation. The Division's Air Detail has been committed to assist the State Attorney General's Office in the operation of the Quad-State Strike Force. The main purpose of the Quad-State Strike Force is a combined effort to combat large narcotics traffickers and drug smugglers operating within these four states.

The final phase of future plans is the creation of a strike force in New Mexico involving State Police Air Detail, U. S. Customs, Drug Enforcement Administration, and the Albuquerque Police Department to concentrate joint efforts and sharing of information regarding known smugglers which are operating within the State of New Mexico. This organization has committed to each other manpower, equipment, and resources to combat the well-financed organizations in an attempt to apprehend not only the pilot and ground crew but also the financiers and higher echelons of this type of organization.

The division has two types of investigators, one is the street or general investigator; and the other is the Air Detail which investigates smuggling by aircraft. The general investigator's main concern is the large supplier and dealer of drugs and narcotics. However, numerous times they are called upon to investigate citizen's complaints as they may be the only available agent for miles around. Air Detail personnel are responsible for the detection, apprehension, and conviction of highly organized and well-financed criminals using aircraft to smuggle drugs into New Mexico.

The New Mexico State Police Narcotics Division Air Detail has increased its productivity through cases investigated, number of arrests, and seizures of aircraft each year. This type of criminal, which uses the most sophisticated equipment available and may be better financed than the State Police Narcotics Division, has the capability of long-range hauls into isolated and sparsely populated locations making it one of the most difficult types of crime to investigate. At the present time, the Air Detail consists of 1 sergeant and 5 agents stationed throughout the state. In 1977, the Air Detail was involved in 13 investigations which resulted in either arrests and/or seizures; 36 defendants were arrested, 14 aircraft were seized, and 7,392 pounds of marijuana were confiscated. Also, in 1977, the Air Detail made its first seizure of a quantity of Heroin which was smuggled in an aircraft, along with a large quantity of marijuana. The grand total of seized property and drugs was \$3,722,185 which topped any previous year's total. In summary, the Air Detail made more arrests, seized more aircraft and vehicles, seized more drugs, and seized more monies (\$20,720) which resulted in the most productive year ever for the Air Detail.

The Division's street or general investigators have been responsible for 6 narcotics raids throughout the State of New Mexico which accounted for one-third of the Division's total arrests for 1977. Some of the other major investigations which led to large seizures and/or arrests have been:

1. Information developed by the State Police Narcotics Division led to the seizure of a clandestine lab in the State of Texas with approximately 30 arrests still pending.
2. A seizure in Chaves County of 1,320 pounds of marijuana from a group of large-scale smugglers.
3. One case in Dona Ana County involving the seizure of 1,150 pounds of marijuana; and a second case involving the seizure of 8 ounces of heroin.
4. A seizure in Otero County of a large marijuana plantation which resulted in the seizure of 1,022 marijuana plants which were over 5 feet tall.

The aforementioned cases are an example of the magnitude and quality of types of investigations in which our street agents are involved. In many cases, our street agents are called upon to do other investigative duties for District Attorney's Offices, smaller police departments and, in most cases, assist other local law enforcement officers with investigative arrests. Another phase of narcotics investigation involving street agents, which has drawn little attention in the past but appears to be on the increase, is either forgery of drug prescriptions or physicians prescribing drugs which are not required to cure an illness.

#### B. CRIMINAL DIVISION

The Criminal Division is charged with the responsibility of investigating all major crimes brought to the Criminal agents' attention throughout the State of New Mexico, to assist all other law enforcement agencies when assistance is requested, and to assimilate information on known criminals, whether they be involved in criminal or narcotics activities. This information is then coordinated with the proper Divisions.

The Criminal Division supervisors and agents are also charged with the responsibility of developing and maintaining liaison with all other law enforcement agencies, to promote better cooperation and to aim all efforts toward the prevention and prosecution of crime within the State of New Mexico. They are further required to prepare reports and keep records on information that is furnished to other agencies, when requested. The Division personnel is cognizant of all laws that govern the dissemination of such information.

Besides assisting other law enforcement agencies, the Criminal Division assists the District Attorneys and their assistants; the Attorney General and his staff, and, in some instances, the Defense Attorney, in fact-finding and investigation of crime.

One sergeant who is assigned to the Criminal Division was on special assignment, full-time, with the New Mexico Attorney General's Office for the entire year of 1977. Another sergeant was on special assignment with the Attorney General's Office from January 1, 1977, through April 8, 1977, and with the Bernalillo County District Attorney's Office from June 1, 1977, through August 15, 1977.

#### G. INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

The purpose of the Intelligence Division is to collect and analyze relevant information pertaining to major criminal activity, disseminate this data to appropriate law enforcement agencies and assist them in their efforts of criminal law enforcement. The Division consists of seven (7) sworn personnel and one (1) civilian.

The Division received special assignments during 1977 to assist the Department of Motor Vehicles, the Attorney General's Office, the Governor's Office, various District Attorneys, District Courts, and other municipal and federal law enforcement agencies. These assignments ranged from one (1) week to four (4) months in length. The Division also initiated investigations into arson, sale and manufacture of explosive devices, burglary, fencing of stolen property, gambling, prostitution, pornography, rapes and smuggling.

These investigations involved thirteen (13) felony and eight (8) misdemeanor arrests. A total of \$41,860.00 in property value was recovered.

In August of 1977, the Intelligence Division, in cooperation with the District Attorney's Office and local police Department, initiated a joint program to combat burglaries and the sale of stolen property. This is a continuing program. As of this date, the project has netted thirty (30) defendants and the recovery of approximately \$40,000.00 worth of stolen property.

The Intelligence Division received a Federal Grant in the amount of \$2,890.00 which allowed five (5) agents to attend specialized schools in California which were conducted by the California Department of Justice.

The courses attended were:

1. Criminal Intelligence Commanders Course
2. Criminal Intelligence Data Collector Course
3. Economic Crime Investigation Training Course
4. Specialized Surveillance Equipment Course.

The special training received from these courses is proving to be an asset in the overall operation of this Division.

The impact of recent court decisions and new laws at both the federal and state level which affect the gathering, storage and dissemination of intelligence information, makes it mandatory that agents receive the proper training to assure that constitutional rights of individuals are not violated. There is a need for all Intelligence agents to continue attending specialized schools dealing with criminal intelligence procedures and laws.

#### Section IV. SERVICES BUREAU

The Services Bureau is headed by a Deputy Chief and includes six (6) 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. CENTRAL ACCOUNTING DIVISION

This Division maintains a system of accounts in accordance with accepted accounting standards, methods and procedures established by the Department of Finance and Administration. This Division assists the Chief with directing and coordinating financial and budget activity to determine fiscal and budget policy. This Division is also charged with the responsibility of developing and formulating annually the appropriations and operating budget requests.

The Central Accounting Division is composed of the following Sections: Accounting, auditing, voucher, payroll, and insurance. These are under the Administrative Section of this Division.

The Director of this Division must maintain a good working relationship with the Department of Finance, Legislative Finance Committee, Purchasing Agent and all other Departments whose duties relate to Finance and Budget. A substantial amount of correspondence is exchanged between Departments, Divisions, vendors, companies and employees on matters pertaining to purchasing, insurance, accounts, budget and finance. Many fiscal statistical reports for federal and state agencies are compiled.

The Accounts Section is responsible for maintaining the General Ledger, and all subsidiary accounts in addition to preparing monthly cash, budget, encumbrances and other statistical reports required by the Director. This Section also initiates all Requisitions for Purchase, Contract Orders and Direct Purchase Orders.

The Audit Section is responsible for pre-auditing and post-auditing all invoices and Purchase and Reimbursement Vouchers.

The Voucher Section prepares, logs, and numbers all vouchers for forwarding to Department of Finance and Administration for issuance of warrant. State warrants are mailed out by this Section to vendors and employees. This Section also maintains a ledger on each officer's clothing account and issues Uniform Purchase Orders to officers upon request.

The Payroll Section processes all Personnel Action and Employee Information sheets. This Section pre-audits twenty-six (26) time sheets and trial payrolls, to determine accuracy of wages paid. The Payroll Section is also responsible for mailing out salary checks every two weeks and to ensure that reporting forms to the State and Federal Agencies are submitted on time.

The Insurance Section processes all statements of action for Medical and Life Insurance benefits, including Employer's First Report of Injury for Workmen's Compensation Claims.

The Central Accounting Division is responsible for monitoring all cash and budget expenditures authorized under Traffic Safety or LEAA Grants to the various State Police Divisions. Preparation of reports and requests for cash advances or reimbursements are the responsibility of this Division.

In 1977, several employees of the Central Accounting Division enrolled in a course in Budget and Finance at Northern New Mexico Community College, a branch of the University of New Mexico Business School. These employees successfully passed the course of instruction.

## B. CRIME LABORATORY

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, whether 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 of evidence; and, 4) furnishing training in the proper handling of physical evidence.

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 aid in crime scene processing upon request by 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.

Five Disciplines Within the Laboratory:

### 1. The Chemistry Section:

This Section analyzes 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. There are three (3) analysts in the Section.

### 2. The Firearm/Tool Mark Section:

This Section, which is 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. There is currently one (1) analyst in the Section.

### 3. Latent Prints/Photography Section:

This Section utilizes many types of materials for examination of 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. This Section is also charged with the operation of the Photographic Laboratory. Two (2) analysts currently work in this Section.

### 4. Questioned Document Section:

This Section examines handwriting, machine printing papers, inks, and any other items or materials dealing with written or printed material. This Section has one (1) analyst.

### 5. Serology/Trace Evidence Section:

This Section deals with the examination of biological fluids and the 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. There are three (3) analysts working in this Section.

In addition to the above personnel, the Laboratory is headed by a Director who is assisted by two (2) secretaries.

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 juror can understand what had been done and why the particular opinion was reached.

#### COMPARISON AND SUMMARY OF LABORATORY ACTIVITY, 1976 & 1977

	1976	1977	% CHANGE
<b>Total Cases Assigned</b>	<b>2,368</b>	<b>2,281</b>	<b>(-) 3.7</b>
Chemistry	1,165	1,088	(-) 6.6
Firearms/Tool Marks	129	310	55.8
Latent Prints	366	368	0.5
Serology	355	372	4.8
Questioned Documents	451	352	(-) 22.0

#### Agencies Utilizing Crime Lab

City	1,067	1,004	(-) 5.9
Sheriff's Office	395	365	(-) 7.0
State Police	681	677	(-) 0.6
Other	225	235	4.4

#### Breakdown of Types of Cases

Homicides	74	82	10.8
Burglary	221	210	(-) 5.0
Drugs	1,147	1,072	(-) 6.5
Suicides	25	21	(-) 16.0
Assaults	39	62	59.0
Rapes	111	126	13.5
Hit & Run	36	23	(-) 36.1
Armed Robbery	26	33	26.9
Arson	51	27	(-) 47.1
Questioned Documents	386	326	(-) 15.5
Other	239	299	25.1

#### Breakdown of Activities

Times in Court	224	218	(-) 2.7
Hours in Court	1,693	2,042	20.6
Overtime Hours, Court	246	437	77.6
Times Testified	171	162	(-) 5.3
% Times Testified	76.3	74.3	
Miles to Court	53,846	59,219	10.0
# Scenes	97	89	(-) 8.2
Hours at Scenes	712	1,034	45.2
Overtime Hours, Scenes	422	597	36.7
# Miles, Scenes	19,414	28,750	48.1

### C. 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 all other law enforcement agencies, and to other agencies in the criminal justice community.

#### 1. Central Records Section

The Central Records Section is responsible for maintaining statewide criminal records and furnishing criminal record information to officers, other law enforcement agencies and criminal justice community members.

- 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 out state rap sheets, applicant record checks and death notices. This Unit also fingerprints applicants for other government agencies.

During 1977, the Fingerprint Identification Unit received 24,348 fingerprint cards, a 28% increase over 1976, and classified 13,617 fingerprint cards. Ten thousand eight hundred thirteen fingerprint cards were placed in the fingerprint card file. This Unit furnished 7,060 state rap sheets to the state's law enforcement agencies.

- b. **Records Processing Unit:** The Records Processing Unit processes incoming State Police offense/incident and narcotic reports, response to teletype record checks for various law enforcement agencies in such matters as homicide, missing persons, runaways, stolen vehicles, stolen property, etc. This Unit also receives lists of unclaimed, unidentified and stored vehicles from all the wrecking yards and businesses which store vehicles in the state.

This Unit received and processed 6,357 investigative reports, a 30% increase over 1976 and continued 9,613 individual record checks. There were 570 file jackets purged of old and outdated material and 437 file jackets were consolidated. Registration checks, state and national, were conducted on 1,628 unclaimed, unidentified and stored vehicles.

The Fingerprint Identification Unit and the Records Processing Unit prepared and filed in the master index 18,074 index cards.

- c. **Uniform Crime Reporting Unit:** This Unit receives and processes individual offense/incident reports, arrests reports and monthly summary crime reports from law enforcement agencies throughout the state. Based on uniform classifications and reporting procedures, the offenses shown on these reports are coded and entered in the DADP computer. Information on offenses and arrests obtained from these reports are published in an annual U.C.R. report, Crime in New Mexico, which is made available to law enforcement, state and federal agencies and interested members of the public.

During 1977, this Unit processed 1,800 monthly summary crime reports and over 50,000 offense/incident reports and arrest reports. Training in the Standardized Offense/Arrest Report System was given to approximately 100 local law enforcement officers.

The UCR also furnished Technical Assistance in police records filing procedures to four local law enforcement agencies during 1977.

## 2. Communications Section

The major accomplishments for this Section during 1977 are as follows:

- a. Obtained \$44,000 from the State Legislature for the State Department of Radio Communications to develop a new radio repeater site at Cedro Peak in Tijeras Canyon east of Albuquerque.

- b. Obtained Legislative funding to purchase ten additional mobile radios and replace four multi-channel radio consoles for a total funding of \$55,000
- c. Installed radio base station at the Gallup, Tucumcari and Clovis State Police Offices to provide a car-to-car monitor for supervision and as an emergency backup communication.
- d. Planned, budgeted, and purchased radio equipment and worked with the State Department of Radio Communications on the requirements and design of the radio systems for the new Taos and Raton State Police Districts.
- e. Worked with the State Radio Communications Department to correct radio problems with the new console at Tucumcari.
- f. Installed a radio console at the Deming State Police Office on inter-city radio network.
- g. Worked with the Mounted Patrol to update the frequency and modulation requirements of all Mounted Patrol units operating on the State Police Radio System.
- h. Designed and equipped radio equipment rooms for the new State Police Offices at Grants, Espanola, and Roswell. Coordinated the communications equipment installation at Espanola and Grants
- i. Obtained funding for the purchase of a twenty-channel tape recorder to record radio communications at State Police Headquarters.
- j. Installed a car-to-car monitor at the Hobbs State Police Office for supervision and coordination.
- k. Purchased two multi-channel scan receivers for supervision of the State Police radio frequencies.
- l. Conducted a three-day training school at the Deming Police Department on the new teletype terminal for five operators and one supervisor.
- m. Purchased a console, single channel, instant replay recorder for the Headquarters Radio Room.
- n. Compiled and printed 1,000 reference cards on the use of the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) computer.
- o. Conducted a one-day radio operator school at Raton for seven operators.
- p. Conducted a one-day radio operator school at Springer for six operators.
- q. Purchased approximately \$35,000 worth of recording tape and metal reels for \$204 from State Surplus.

- r. Conducted twenty-three training classes for over 100 teletype operators at various locations throughout the State on the new teletype terminals.
- s. Conducted a two-day teletype training class for new teletype terminals at the Hobbs State Police District Office.
- t. Compiled and printed teletype manuals on the operation of the new teletype system.
- u. Updated the Radio Systems and Radio Operations Manual to reflect the many changes to our systems.

#### D. PERSONNEL AND TRAINING DIVISION

The primary function of the Personnel and Training Division is to maintain the personnel records of all departmental employees, to recruit and test potential employees, and to select and train all employees for the Department. The Division also coordinates public relations and provides training guidance and advice to all requesting law enforcement agencies.

The Division is divided into two main sections, with two personnel record technicians assigned to the Personnel Section, and four officers and one stenographer assigned to the Training Section. The Division Commander is a Captain who has a secretary assigned to the Division. Even though the Division is divided into two sections, all employees function in both sections, as required, to perform the many functions and duties of the Division.

The following is a breakdown of the tasks performed, the major accomplishments and changes that occurred during 1977.

##### 1. Training Section

The purpose of the Training Section is to plan, develop and conduct training programs for departmental personnel; and when requested, to assist other law enforcement agencies with their training programs and/or technical advice.

The Training Section conducted a three month Recruit Training School for future State Police Officers from October - December 1977. The class started with thirty members and graduated twenty-five new commissioned State Police Officers, two of whom were women.

The Department sent 69 officers and civilians to attend 47 out-of-state schools, seminars and workshops for a total of 733 days of specialized training. These range from the 55 day Federal Bureau of Investigation National Academy held at Quantico, Virginia, to a five-day Helicopter School in Grand Prairie, Texas. This represents a 36% increase in days of out-of-state training from the previous year.

An increase of 17% was experienced in the area of in-state training during 1977. A total of 75 officers and civilian employees attended 16 different schools and seminars for a total of 223 days of training. These sessions range from a five day Technical Surveillance School, to a one-day Background Investigation School. In addition, members of the Division spent numerous hours behind a podium instructing other agencies, departments and organizations on a wide range of police related subjects.

The Division is responsible for the training and certification of Navajo Police Officers who are commissioned as New Mexico Peace Officers. Two one-week schools on New Mexico Law and Reporting Procedures were conducted at the Navajo Police Academy at Window Rock, Arizona, for 90 Navajo Police Recruits. Personnel files are maintained on each Navajo Police Officer recommended by the Navajo Police Department to be commissioned as a New Mexico Peace Officer.

The Division's plans for 1978 include conducting a 40 to 50 man Recruit Training Program, eleven In-service Training Programs; revision of the Department's employment application form to one page; and to utilize the new job-related test for police officers which is still under development.

Members of the Division need to attend several different types of training programs, such as Instructors Training, Defensive Tactics, Police Traffic Services, and Domestic Problems so that we will be able to present better and more varied training programs to our Department and to other agencies.

Members of this Section spend hours in the reproduction of training materials, directives and information memorandums, making assignments of students to attend specialized schools, and of instructors to teach at specialized schools throughout the State.

##### 2. Personnel Section

The Division processed 243 civilian applications, from which 160 applicants were tested in Santa Fe and 65 applicants were tested at district offices throughout the State, for a total of 225 applicants tested. From this number, 58 new employees were hired to fill 44 vacancies and fourteen new positions. Five of these vacancies were carry-overs from 1976. This does not include the six CETA employees or the three people hired for the summer months. The Department presently has a total of 221 civilian employees, plus the six people employed under the CETA program. The Department had an 18% turnover in civilian personnel during 1977, which is the same as it was in 1976.

A total of 573 applications were processed for the position of police officer with the Department; 392 residents and 150 non-residents. Of the 205 applicants tested, only 30 were selected for appointment to attend the Recruit Training School.

The graduation of 25 recruits in December, 1977, brought the Department up to its authorized strength of 336 commissioned officers. Three of the recruits were placed on reserve and will be commissioned as soon as openings occur. The Department experienced an 8% turnover in officer personnel during 1977. This was a 3% increase in turnover from 1976. Four officers were reinstated during the year, in addition to the 22 recruits commissioned on December 30, 1977.

A new promotional roster was established in July, after several months of planning and preparation by the Division. Of the 129 officers eligible to participate in the examination, 112 were tested and 22 of these were interviewed. One patrolman was promoted to the rank of Sergeant from this roster during 1977.

The Department is still participating in a federally funded project to develop improved police applicant screening procedures. 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. The primary benefit will be the low cost development of a locally validated selection test procedure which will be professionally sound, equitable, and legally defensible as job related. This project started in 1975 and should be completed in 1978.

One of the major achievements of the Division for the year was the computerization of all sick leave. This involved several months work of verification of the computer results against the hand tabulated records. This was a joint effort by this Division and the computer programmers in the Planning and Research Division.

### 3. Department Armory

The Department Armory was turned over to the Division during 1975. This entails the repair and maintenance of all weapons owned by the Department. During 1977, 1,973 weapons were repaired at an estimated savings of \$6,167.50 to the Department. This figure represents what it would have cost if the work had been sent to an outside gunsmith. Weapons traded in on new models are refinished with a new bluing process in the Armory, and therefore each gun is valued higher for trade-ins.

Seven (7) officers were trained from the Bureau of Indian Affairs on Counter-Sniping. The course was for five (5) days and it included the following:

- 2 hours physical training a day, a total of 10 hours.
- 4 hours classroom a day, a total of 14 hours.
- 4 hours shooting range a day, a total of 14 hours.

All B.I.A. officers were qualified with sidearms and high powered rifles at the end of the session. The Armory officer, a sergeant, was assisted with the training by an officer from the Training Division.

Quarterly qualifications were held at each District Office and all officers qualified during 1977 with two exceptions. These officers will be required to qualify during 1978.

Shotgun qualifications were down. The reason given was the lack of ammunition. All of the Range Masters assigned did an exceptional job of checking out the weapons and did bring attention to all defects pertaining to weapons, which were rectified by an exchange of weapons or by repair work.

### 4. Fleet Safety Program

Two Division personnel serve as the coordinator and secretary for the Fleet Safety Committee which involves the preparation of packets of all fleet accidents for each member. The findings of the Committee are recorded and disseminated to all employees through quarterly reports.

In 1977, the Fleet Safety Committee met quarterly at the Law Enforcement Academy and classified a total of 55 accidents. This was a reduction of 22 accidents from 1976. The fleet mileage increased by 13,000 miles over the previous year. The chargeable accidents increased by one. Of the 55 accidents classified, 35 were classified as Class A, 11 as Class B, 9 as Class C and none were classified as Class D. The State Police units were involved in 50 non-injury and 5 injury accidents. Thirty-seven accidents occurred during the daylight hours and 18 during the hours of darkness. Urban accidents accounted for 35 of the total number and 20 occurred in rural areas.

The Fleet Safety Committee wishes to congratulate the officers in District 12, 13, and 14 as they did not have any accidents during 1977.

### 5. Public Relations

The division administers the Press/News pass program, which increased 14% over the previous year; from 406 press/news passes to 462; writes approximately fifty complimentary letters each month; edits the Departmental newsletter, The Roadrunner; presents various safety programs to civic groups; and conducts tours of the State Police Complex.

The use of the State Police Film Library decreased 39% from the previous year. A total of 212 films were used by State Police officers, various civic groups and other departments during 1977. The films were shown to 20,000 people ranging from elementary students to senior citizens, with high school pupils as the prime viewers.

Films were used for various courses instructed by State Police officers throughout the state such as First Aid, Police Subjects, the School Bus Institute, Defensive Driving, etc.

#### E. PROPERTY AND PROCUREMENT DIVISION

This Division is responsible for, but not limited to, the following:

- A. Property Control of all items owned, leased, rented, borrowed and disposed of for Departmental use.
- B. Departmental Purchasing, from pencils to vehicles and buildings. Departmental operation requires the use of in excess of 1,600 different items, excluding vehicle parts.
- C. Mail Room and Messenger Services for the Headquarters Complex.
- D. Operation of Central Supply Room
- E. Fleet Management of in excess of 425 vehicles which are operated on a twenty-four (24) hour, seven (7) day week basis.
- F. Building and Grounds maintain Headquarters as well as all facilities owned and leased by the Department, including the Murray Morgan State Office Building in Alamogordo and the Bruce King State Office Building in Clovis.

Inventory: Our physical inventory is continually being updated as it has in the past years.

Fleet Management: Fleet operations continue as the second largest expenditure category, second only to personnel salaries, in the Department's budget. We have been able in the past year to reduce our vehicle replacement from approximately an average of 83,000 to 70,000 miles. We continue to operate with six mechanics which are stationed in Santa Fe, Albuquerque, and Las Cruces. Our duties not only include day-to-day operations but also preparation of specifications, analysis of bids, and receipt of new vehicles at the time they are purchased by the Department. This Section also handles two vehicular auctions annually for all State Agencies who wish to participate.

Two additional bulk gasoline facilities were installed during 1977, one in Grants and the other in Espanola. The Department is currently utilizing sixteen (16) bulk gasoline facilities. Approximately 48% of our gas consumption during 1977 passed through these pumps. This provides a savings to the Department when commercial gasoline prices do not have to be paid.

Continuing inflation is our main concern since budgeting is never sufficient to withstand increased inflation. Increasing cost required the Department to limit mileage of patrol units during a portion of 1977, in order to remain close to our budgeted monies.

Buildings and Grounds: During 1977, new offices were provided by private capital for the Grants Sub-District Office and also for the Espanola District Headquarters. In 1977, the State Legislature appropriated funds for District Headquarters in Roswell and Taos. These buildings are currently ready for construction bids and completion is anticipated during 1978.

Personnel of this Division are:

Commander	- Captain
Fleet Maintenance	- 6 mechanics
Central Stores	- 1 storekeeper
Building and Grounds	- 24 employees
Mailroom	- 1 mail supervisor

#### F. PLANNING AND RESEARCH DIVISION

At the start of 1977, the Planning and Research Division was composed of five sections: Planning, Systems, Document Processing, Key Entry and Accident Records. In July, a sixth section, the State Accident Records Service Center, was added.

Two major projects consumed the Division Commander's time during this year: 1) Planning and implementing the State Accident Records Service Center, pursuant to an agreement between the Department of Motor Vehicles, State Highway Department and State Police; 2) Planning for reorganization of state government and creation of the Department of Criminal Justice.

##### 1. Planning Section

The purpose of the Planning Section is to assist the Department in preparing for the future and to aid in the solution of current problems. The function of the Planning Section is to help the Department make the best use of available resources, to research and document alternative courses of action, to keep the Department abreast of changes, and to manage the federal grants program.

Annual tasks performed by the Planning Section include production of the Annual Report, writing and managing federal grants, and answering a constant stream of surveys, questionnaires and inquiries regarding the organization, operation, fringe benefits, salaries, etc., of the State Police.

Special projects during 1977 included the publication of a Commemorative Book on the New Mexico State Police, 1935-1976, which included a history as well as current organization; Manpower Needs Assessment and Assignment

Study, New Mexico State Police," July, 1977; "Review of the Problem of Traffic Fatalities Correlated with Drinking Drivers on New Mexico Highways," July, 1977; "Reporting of Sexual Assault in New Mexico to Law Enforcement Agencies, Rape Crisis Centers and Court Dispositions of Cases," December, 1977. The Chief Planner also helped write the "Sex Crimes Prosecution and Treatment Act," which was passed by the 1978 Legislature. Other studies undertaken during 1977 included one on a Civilian Compensation Plan, a D.W.I. Study by State Police Districts, and a Sick Leave Analysis. A revision of the Rules and Regulations was studied and proposed.

Liaison work included active membership on the statewide Task Force of Victims of Sex Crimes, work with youth serving agencies, the Alcoholism Division of the Department of Health and Institutions and the Traffic Safety Division of the Highway Department. Membership was maintained in the State Planner Consortium. Assistance was given in the production of two video-tapes to be used by state agencies for training purposes: one was for the Human Rights Commission on implementation and implications of equal opportunity laws, including a mock grievance hearing; the other was on Inter-agency Response to Handling Sex Crimes.

One planner attended a week-long seminar on Criminal Justice Planning, sponsored by the Criminal Justice Training Center of Washburn University at Topeka, Kansas.

### 2. Systems Section

The Systems Section completed design and programming work on a "Leave Status Accounting System" started in late 1976 and fully implemented the system during the first quarter. This system utilizes data from the employee time and activity report system to prepare monthly accounting of leave earned, taken and remaining.

By the time the leave status accounting system became fully operational, the Section turned its attention to the State Accident Records Service Center requirements for data capture and creation of a master state file of traffic accident data. After initial efforts were completed, a series of refinements was worked out to simplify both coding of the reports and key entry of the accident data.

Concurrently with the major projects, the Section continued to service and maintain operational systems, provide special reports upon request and serve as liaison with the Automated Data Processing Division.

### 3. Document Processing/Key Entry Section

The Document Processing Section receives, sorts and distributes over one million documents each year. Most of these documents are also reviewed for correctness and legibility and are precoded for key entry. Following data capture by the Key Entry Section, all of these documents must be sorted and filed in various files.

Although the S.T.O.P. program ended on May 30, the implementation of the State Accident Records Service Center created additional workload beyond the two new operators included in the project and the Key Entry Section had to assume additional workload. Fortunately, the internal shifting of personnel created a new, permanent key entry operator position and the operator who had finally been employed under federal funds for the S.T.O.P. project was placed in the new position.

### 4. Accident Records Section

The Accident Records Section is one of the few operations in the State Police that produces direct revenue. The Section received, processed, searched, billed and returned 7,878 requests for copies of State Police accident reports and produced revenue in the amount of \$12,447.00 during 1977. Of the requests, 6,371 resulted in copies being sent out for a fee, 972 were dispensed gratis to our officers and other governmental agencies, and 535 were returned due to incorrect information or no report on file due to the accident being investigated by another agency.

### 5. State Accident Records Service Center

Prior to July 1, 1977, the New Mexico State Highway Department had served as the central point for police reported traffic accident information. Changing needs, however, could not be met by the RMSHD so the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, who has statutory authority over traffic accident reports, delegated the responsibility to the State Police after a lengthy planning process.

Federal grants from the Traffic Safety Division were used to staff and equip the Center with a manager, a typist, four coders and two additional key entry operators.

The intent of the Center is to receive and code police reports of traffic accidents from all police and sheriffs' departments in the State except for those processed for the Albuquerque/Bernalillo County area by the Middle Rio Grande Council of Governments, and to create a computerized data base of traffic accident information. The Center does not retain copies of reports, but forwards them to the Department of Motor Vehicles and Highway Department after the accuracy of the coding and data capture is verified.

Through year's end, the Center processed 9,770 reports covering four months of data. An additional 6,514 reports computerized by RMSHD were merged with the SARSC files to create the state master file.

## SECTION V. SPECIALIZED TEAMS

### A. Tactical Team

During 1977, the State Police Tactical Team was reduced from 55 men to two, eleven men units, one for each half of the state.

During April, two officers travelled to Los Angeles to confer with the Los Angeles Police Department SWAT unit's commanding personnel. A contract was later developed and members of the Los Angeles Police Department SWAT unit gave a one week course in Santa Fe for the New Mexico State Police Tactical Team. This training consisted of firearms training under stress conditions, assault techniques and logistics.

The two commanding lieutenants of the New Mexico State Police Tac Team and two other officers attended training in Anti-terrorism sponsored by the Illinois State Police during the year.

The entire Tac Team convened in Albuquerque in September for several days of training in building assault and rappelling, instructed by F.B.I. agents.

In December, the commanding lieutenants attended the Terrorism and Negotiations course sponsored by the California Training Institute at San Luis Obispo, California.

On August 26 and 27, 1977, a small segment of the Unit participated in a real-life hostage negotiation situation two miles north of the Longhorn ranch on Interstate 40. The situation consisted of a mental patient holding a hostage. The end result of the situation was that the unit assaulted the building, freeing the hostage and taking into custody the mental patient. All this was accomplished without injury to anyone involved.

### B. Diving Team

The Diving Team was formed in 1963 due to the numerous drowning accidents occurring annually at New Mexico's lakes and rivers. The Team presently consists of eighteen (18) members who are trained and certified as scuba divers.

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

During 1977, another officer became certified as an instructor with the Professional Association of Diving Instructors, allowing him now to assist the Team Captain to further train the team members. Three in-service Diving School sessions were held during the year at Elephant Butte, Conchas, and Navajo Dams. All divers were certified as "Advanced Divers" specializing in Search and Recovery.

Drowning accidents were down 50% from 1976 with a total of only eleven calls involving twelve victims. Our divers recovered nine victims. Three were recovered prior to the arrival of the divers on the scene. In 1976 there were twenty-one victims, 1975 eighteen and 1974 fifteen.

The team was also called four other times for searches, recovering an automobile from an irrigation ditch, recovering B & E evidence (safe, money bags, credit cards, and keys), a search in the Bottomless Lakes for a missing person who was not located but a two-way radio was located and recovered, and the grille was reset in Blue Hole Lake, Santa Rosa, to aid in the safety of divers there.

### Breakdown of Diving Team Activities

Total miles to and from assignments - 5,243  
Total miles to and from schools - 5,440  
Total travel time to and from assignments - 95:18  
Total travel time to and from schools - 98:50  
Total Diving Time on assignments - 101:40

### C. Search and Rescue

The New Mexico State Police was designated The State's Search and Rescue Control Agency under the Search and Rescue Plan put into effect by Executive Order 76-17, signed by Governor Jerry Apodaca on April 15, 1976. In response to the Executive Order the New Mexico State Police, after selecting two (2) officers from each district, implemented the Search and Rescue Plan training the officers as Mission Initiators.

Under the Search and Rescue Plan, it is the responsibility of the New Mexico State Police Mission Initiators to "organize and coordinate search and rescue with federal, state and local governmental agencies and volunteer organizations for prompt and efficient search, location, rescue, recovery, care and treatment of persons lost, entrapped or in physical danger."

In 1977, Search and Rescue experienced an increase of activity and underwent some rapid changes. Plans were developed, training was standardized and legislation was introduced. In keeping with the Search and Rescue Plan, the Deputy Chief of the Uniformed Bureau of the State Police acted as the state coordinator.

In the course of the year, Search and Rescue achieved an appreciable level of success in missions undertaken. Supported by a number of highly skilled volunteers, the search and rescue operation entered into various types of terrain utilizing scuba, aircraft, four-wheel drive vehicles, dogs and others. Because of substantial successes and national recognition, some Search and Rescue Teams were used outside the state.

Search and Rescue in the State of New Mexico receives considerable support from the Chief Executive of the State and all levels of government. These include such federal agencies as the Air Force, National Guard, U.S. Customs, Civil Air Patrol, BIA, Forest and Park Services; State agencies such as the State Police, Game and Fish Department, Park and Recreation Department, Mounted Patrol; and local agencies such as County Sheriff's Department and volunteer rescue organizations. With continued support, New Mexico can remain a national leader in search and rescue operations.

D. Pistol Team

The New Mexico State Police Pistol Team participated in three matches during 1977, and instructed the 35th New Mexico State Police Recruit School in the proficient use of firearms.

The three matches attended by the team were the 1977 New Mexico State Championship Police Combat Match, held in June at Los Alamos; the Annual Police Combat Match held by the New Mexico Mounted Patrol in Tucumcari; and the Annual New Mexico Sheriffs' and Police Association Match held in Los Alamos. Both of the latter matches were held during the month of October.

The New Mexico State Police Pistol Team (4 men) placed first in the Mounted Patrol Match at Tucumcari and second in the State Championships and the Sheriffs' and Police Association Match, both in Los Alamos. The Albuquerque Police Department placed first in both of these matches.

During the 35th Recruit School of the New Mexico State Police, our team instructed 25 recruits in the proficient use of firearms. Of these 25 recruits, 21 qualified with 90% or above with the revolver and the other 4 qualified between 80% and 90%.

Section VI. RETIREMENTS

Sergeant John Duvall, who was appointed on November 1, 1955, took a medical retirement on November 4, 1977, after twenty-two years of service. His last assignment was as supervisor of the Communications Operations, Communications Section Information Division, at Headquarters in Santa Fe.

Sergeant W. E. Jimerson was appointed on December 23, 1952, and retired as of April 30, 1977, after twenty-four years of service. His last assignment was as a liaison officer with the Uniform Crime Report program, Information Division. After leaving the State Police, Sergeant Jimerson became Sheriff of Bernalillo County.

Captain R. J. McCool was appointed on August 10, 1951, and retired on May 31, 1977, after twenty-five years of service. His last assignment was as District Commander of District Ten, Farmington.

Patrolman Donald Schultz was appointed on August 10, 1951, and retired on November 1, 1977, after twenty-six years of service. His last assignment was as a liaison officer with the Uniform Crime Report program, Information Division.

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IN MEMORIAM

Sergeant C. S. McCasland, who was appointed on February 10, 1937, retired from the Farmington District on July 31, 1967, after thirty years of service. He became a Department legend known mainly for his accomplishments with firearms. He passed away on February 1, 1977.

Captain I. E. (Sally) Salazar, who was appointed on November 6, 1945, and resigned on July 31, 1964, passed away on June 24, 1977. His last assignment with the State Police was in Santa Fe. After leaving the State Police he became Director of the Law Enforcement Academy.

Chief Ambrose Penn Winston, Jr., was appointed on May 29, 1935, and retired from the Santa Fe District on March 31, 1971, after twenty-six years of service. He passed away on August 8, 1977.

## Section VII. APPENDIXES

## APPENDIX A

NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE  
STATE HOUR BREAKDOWN  
1977  
JANUARY - DECEMBER

<u>ACTIVITY (TRAFFIC)</u>	<u>HOURS</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>
PATROL	132,475	19.96%
ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION	23,692	3.57
TRAFFIC COURT	7,578	1.14
ROADBLOCK	4,615	0.69
TIMING DEVICE	51,156	7.71
TRAFFIC ARREST	4,357	0.66
ESCORT	<u>3,361</u>	<u>0.51</u>
TOTAL TRAFFIC	227,234	34.24%

<u>ACTIVITY (NON-TRAFFIC)</u>	<u>HOURS</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>
ADMINISTRATIVE & SUPERVISORY	254,809	38.39%
SPECIAL EVENTS	8,553	1.29
CIVIL DISTURBANCE	762	0.11
SECURITY	21,573	3.25
SEARCH & RESCUE	3,472	0.52
DOCUMENT SERVICE	4,000	0.60
LECTURE	1,055	0.16
ASSISTS	38,908	5.86
NON-MEDICAL RELAY	3,820	0.58
MEDICAL RELAY	902	0.14
BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION	1,096	0.17
CRIMINAL COURT	6,865	1.03
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION	<u>90,593</u>	<u>13.66</u>
TOTAL NON-TRAFFIC	436,408	65.76%

NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE  
FIELD DIVISIONS  
ACTIVITY REPORT  
1977

## APPENDIX B

I. CRIMINAL ACTIVITY:

A. Criminal Cases Handled	2,661
1. Hours on Investigation	18,009
2. Hours on Prevention	7,990
3. Hours on Surveillance	1,116
B. Arrests	
1. Criminal Arrests	3,657
2. Traffic Arrests	168,934
a. TOTAL ARRESTS	172,591
C. Court Hours	
1. Hours on Traffic Court	7,578
2. Hours on Criminal Court	2,973

II. DUTY STATUS:

A. Hours Worked	545,388
B. Hours Overtime	70,131
C. Balancing Hours Off	5,879
D. Annual Leave Hours	34,382
E. Holiday/Bonus Hours	22,346
F. Sick Leave Hours	10,903
G. Administrative Leave Hours	599
H. Duty Injury Hours	1,620

III. MAN HOURS OUT OF DISTRICT:

35,293

APPENDIX B

APPENDIX B

IV. SPECIAL SERVICES:

A. Hours on Special Events	8,461
B. Hours on Civil Disturbance	762
C. Hours on Security	21,266
D. Hours on Search/Rescue	3,472

V. SERVICES:

A. Hours on Escorts	3,361
1. Number of Escorts	1,799
2. Escort Miles	70,441
B. Hours on Lectures	952
1. Number of Lectures	533
C. Hours on Assists	34,417
1. Number of Assists	52,304
D. Hours on Non-Medical Relays	3,820
1. Number of Non-Medical Relays	3,506
2. Non-Medical Relay Miles	150,321
E. Hours on Medical Relays	902
1. Number of Medical Relays	837
2. Medical Relay Miles	38,929
F. Hours on Document Service	3,978
G. Hours on Background Investigation	1,096

VI. GENERAL/ADMINISTRATIVE:

A. Hours on Reports	43,522
B. Hours on School/Instructor Assignments	10,361
C. Hours on Travel	11,712
D. Hours on Liaison	23,677
E. Hours on Fleet/Bldg. Maint.	9,368
F. Hours on Management/Supervision	105,888

VII. TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT:

A. Hours on Patrol	132,475
B. Hours on Accident Investigation	23,692
1. Number of Accidents Investigated	10,779
C. Hours on Roadblock	4,615
1. Number of Roadblocks	2,347
D. Hours on Timing Device	51,156
1. Number of Timing Device	32,408
E. Hours on Traffic Arrests	4,357

## NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE

APPENDIX CAPPENDIX CCRIMINAL DIVISIONS

## ACTIVITY REPORT

1977

I. <u>CRIMINAL ACTIVITY:</u>		
A. Criminal Cases Handled		1,160
1. Hours on Investigation		52,960
2. Hours on Prevention		2,223
3. Hours on Surveillance		8,291
B. Arrests		
1. Criminal Arrests		447
C. Court Hours		
1. Hours on Criminal Court		3,892
II. <u>DUTY STATUS:</u>		
A. Hours Worked		123,781
B. Hours Overtime		26,796
C. Balancing Hours Off		2,706
D. Annual Leave Hours		7,137
E. Holiday/Bonus Hours		4,142
F. Sick Leave Hours		1,880
G. Administrative Leave Hours		6
H. Duty Injury Hours		292
III. <u>MAN HOURS OUT OF DISTRICT:</u>		30,158
IV. <u>SPECIAL SERVICES</u>		
A. Hours on Special Events		92
B. Hours on Security		307

V. SERVICES:

A. Hours on Lectures		103
1. Number of Lectures		56
B. Hours on Assists		4,491
1. Number of Assists		2,895
C. Hours on Documents Service		22

VI. GENERAL/ADMINISTRATIVE:

A. Hours on Reports		8,312
B. Hours on School/Instructor Assignments		4,572
C. Hours on Travel		13,476
D. Hours on Liaison		2,540
E. Hours on Fleet/Bldg. Maint.		1,074
F. Hours on Management/Supervision		20,288

APPENDIX D

NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE  
WRITTEN ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY

1977

DISTRICT	CITATIONS				WRITTEN WARN.		1977 TOTAL	1976 TOTAL	% CHANGE
	HMV	%	NHMV	%		%			
1	7,746	51.9	4,993	33.5	2,170	14.6	14,909	25,089	- 40.5
2	7,685	60.4	3,013	23.7	2,023	15.9	12,721	15,304	- 16.8
3	8,686	69.6	2,985	23.9	812	6.5	12,483	16,674	- 25.1
4	13,462	62.1	7,326	33.8	906	4.1	21,694	22,679	- 4.3
5	13,325	63.9	6,619	31.7	912	4.4	20,856	23,330	- 10.6
6	12,033	50.8	11,075	46.7	600	2.5	23,708	27,128	- 12.6
7	3,114	49.9	2,524	40.5	598	9.6	6,236	6,171	+ 1.0
8	10,889	67.7	4,219	26.2	974	6.1	16,082	18,908	- 14.9
9	7,414	59.5	3,896	31.2	1,160	9.3	12,470	15,443	- 19.2
10	4,148	52.5	3,404	43.1	346	4.4	7,898	8,919	- 11.4
11	7,770	66.9	3,171	27.3	680	5.8	11,621	16,077	- 27.7
12	4,391	63.7	1,552	22.5	948	13.6	6,891	2,589	+100.0
13	268	52.4	196	38.4	47	9.2	511	New Dist.	-
14	373	45.7	152	18.6	292	35.7	817	New Dist.	-
20	20	54.1	15	40.5	2	5.4	37	418	- 91.1
TOTALS	101,324	59.9	55,140	32.6	12,470	7.5	168,934	198,729	- 14.9
	1977	1976	CHANGE	% CHANGE					
HMV	101,324	121,202	- 19,878	- 16.4					
NHMV	55,140	67,487	- 12,347	- 18.2					
WARNING	12,470	10,040	+ 2,430	+ 24.2					
TOTALS	168,934	198,729	-29,795	- 14.9					

NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE

SPEEDING VIOLATIONS WITHIN SPEED ZONE

1977

JANUARY - DECEMBER

SPEED	CITATIONS	WARNINGS	TOTAL
55 - 59	32	256	288
60 - 64	3,427	2,526	5,953
65 - 69	42,826	3,368	46,194
70 - 74	40,276	2,200	42,476
75 - 79	12,639	536	13,175
80 - 84	5,248	100	5,348
85 - 89	895	21	916
90 - 94	442	3	445
95 - 99	135	-	135
100 - 104	92	-	92
105 - 109	26	-	26
110 - 114	22	-	22
115 - Over	12	1	13
TOTAL	106,070	9,011	115,083

APPENDIX F

PENALTY ASSESSMENTS  
ISSUED BY STATE POLICE  
1977

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>ISSUED</u>	<u>VALUE</u>
1	7,714	\$ 139,490.00
2	7,010	127,465.00
3	7,204	117,315.00
4	11,980	198,265.00
5	11,431	191,490.00
6	11,440	202,345.00
7	2,818	41,495.00
8	9,515	155,690.00
9	6,610	106,870.00
10	4,309	67,650.00
11	7,804	142,485.00
12	4,561	71,205.00
13	233	3,600.00
14	111	1,880.00
20	<u>15</u>	<u>250.00</u>
TOTAL	92,755	\$1,567,405.00

Non-Resident Skips 8,515

Resident Skips 8,017

TOTAL 16,532

Percentage Skips 17.8%

Potential loss due to skips based on an average value of \$16.90 per skip \$279,390.80

APPENDIX G

NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE  
REVENUE  
1977

Fines and Costs	\$ 789,120.00
Bond Forfeit	203,318.00
All Other Fees	<u>176,170.00</u>
TOTAL REVENUE	\$1,208,608.00

STOLEN CARS & PROPERTY RECOVERED

Number of Stolen Cars Recovered	517
Value	\$1,666,437.50
Value of Stolen Property Recovered	<u>363,449.75</u>
TOTAL VALUE	\$2,029,887.25

SEIZED CARS & PROPERTY

Number of Seized Cars	139
Value	\$ 377,293.00
Value of Seized Property	<u>7,593,162.00</u>
TOTAL VALUE	\$7,970,455.00

APPENDIX G

APPENDIX H

	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>VALUE</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Non-Resident Issues	30,599	\$542,530.00	32.9%
Non-Resident Skips	- 8,515	-157,130.00*	27.8%
Net Non-Resident	22,084	\$385,400.00	
Resident Issues	62,156	\$1,024,875.00	67.1%
Returned to State Police for failure to Remit	- 8,017	- 134,680.00**	12.9%
Net Resident	54,139	\$ 890,195.00	
Total Net Penalty Assessments Payments	76,223	\$1,275,595.00	82.2%
Total Skips	-16,532	291,810.00	17.8%

Penalty assessment citations accounted for 54.9% of all traffic citations issued during 1977.

\*Not recoverable--Defendant beyond jurisdiction of State

\*\*Recoverable upon additional prosecution

INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED BY MEMBERS  
of the  
CRIMINAL DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1977

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>
FELONY CASES	
Larceny	28
Rape	15
Forgery	9
Aggravated Battery	37
Incest	2
Burglary	79
Narcotics	18
Homicides	39
Receiving Stolen Property	19
Worthless Checks	9
Arson	8
Sex Offenses	9
Assault with Intent to Commit Violent Felony	1
Harboring or Aiding a Felon	3
Possession of Burglary Tools	1
Robbery	6
Fraud	8
Battery on a Peace Officer	3
Assault	3
Kidnapping	3
Criminal Trespassing	1
Destruction of Private Property	8
Suicide	2
Conspiracy	1
Negligent Use of a Weapon	1
Motor Vehicle Theft	6
Aircraft Theft	1
Embezzlement	2
Threatening Telephone Calls	2
Illegal Transfer of Motor Vehicle Titles	1
Enticement of a Child	3
Child Abuse	3
Poisoning	1
Extortion	1
Theft	2
Aggravated Assault with a Motor Vehicle	1
TOTAL	336

APPENDIX H

MISDEMEANOR REPORTS AND OTHERS  
of the  
CRIMINAL DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1977

CATEGORY	NUMBER
Vandalism	2
Missing Person	5
Accidental Death	4
Escapees from State Penitentiary	5
Runaways	6
Chain Letter	1
Tampering with Motor Vehicle Speedometer	1
Gambling	7
Operating Post-Secondary Institute without a License	1
Fictitious Drivers License	1
Damage to Private Property	1
Mental Patient	1
Fatal Accident Follow-Up	2
Battery	1
Liquor Violations	9
Medical Investigation	2
Prostitution	2
Questioned Death	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>53</b>
Intelligence Information Reports Submitted on Various Incidents	23
Assists to other Law Enforcement Agencies	56

APPENDIX I

NARCOTICS DIVISION STATISTICS FOR 1977

ARRESTS	YEAR	NO. ARRESTS	NO ASSIST ARRESTS	TOTAL
	1972	1,008		1,008
	1973	908		908
	1974	903		903
	1975	433		433
	1976	343		343
	1977	434	113	547
<b>NARCOTIC SEIZURES</b>				
	1972	\$5,912,114.00		
	1973	\$8,236,710.00		
	1974	\$9,870,504.00		
	1975	\$5,060,632.00		
	1976	\$5,128,048.00		
	1977	\$5,385,902.00		
<b>VEHICLE FORFEITURES</b>				
	1972	26		
	1973	46		
	1974	64		
	1975	82		
	1976	95		
	1977	67		
<b>AIRCRAFT FORFEITURES</b>				
	1972	0		
	1973	4		
	1974	0		
	1975	2		
	1976	4		
	1977	2		
<b>RECOVERED PROPERTY VALUE</b>				
	1972	\$1,235,638.00		
	1973	\$ 71,344.00		
	1974	\$ 120,051.00		
	1975	\$ 57,234.00		
	1976	\$ 78,949.00		
	1977	\$ 258,252.00		
<b>NUMBER OF AGENTS±</b>				
	1972	26		
	1973	24		
	1974	25		
	1975	24		
	1976	39		
	1977	38		
<b>NARCOTIC RAIDS</b>				
	1975	7	147 arrests	
	1976	8	150 arrests	
	1977	6	145 arrests	

## AIR DETAIL STATISTICS

Appendix I

YEAR	NO. OF CASES	NO OF ARRESTS	NO OF AIRCRAFT SEIZED	NO OF AIRCRAFT FORFEITED	VEHICLES SEIZED	MARCOTICS & PROPERTY CONFISCATED	VALUE OF SEIZED PROPERTY
1972	2	6	2	0	1	2,191 Pounds Marijuana	\$1,095,500.00
1973	4	15	6	4	9	4,041 Pounds Marijuana 2 Ham radios 3 Air to ground radios Misc. equipment	\$2,020,500.00 300.00 2,000.00 350.00 <u>\$2,023,150.00</u>
1974	7	9	3	0	2	3,938 Pounds Marijuana 16½ Pounds Amphetamines 2/3 Pound Hashish	\$1,969,000.00 104,000.00 1,100.00 <u>\$2,074,100.00</u>
1975	11	12	10	2	7	5,611 Pounds Marijuana Aircraft equipment	\$2,805,500.00 450.00 <u>\$2,805,950.00</u>
1976	11	36	8	4	7	7,058 Pounds Marijuana Horse Trailer Cash Amphetamines	\$3,529,000.00 600.00 1,612.77 53.00 <u>\$3,531,265.77</u>
1977	13	36	14	2	9	7,392 Pounds Marijuana Monies 1 Oz 5 grams Heroin 6. Ozs Hashish 23 5 gal gas cans w/gas Scale 3 firearms Walkie Talkie Air craft equipment 2 CB radios 1 Aircraft radio	\$3,696,000.00 20,720.00 1,665.00 1,680.00 325.00 250.00 280.00 100.00 265.00 200.00 700.00 <u>\$3,722,185.00</u>



# NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE

## Fleet Safety

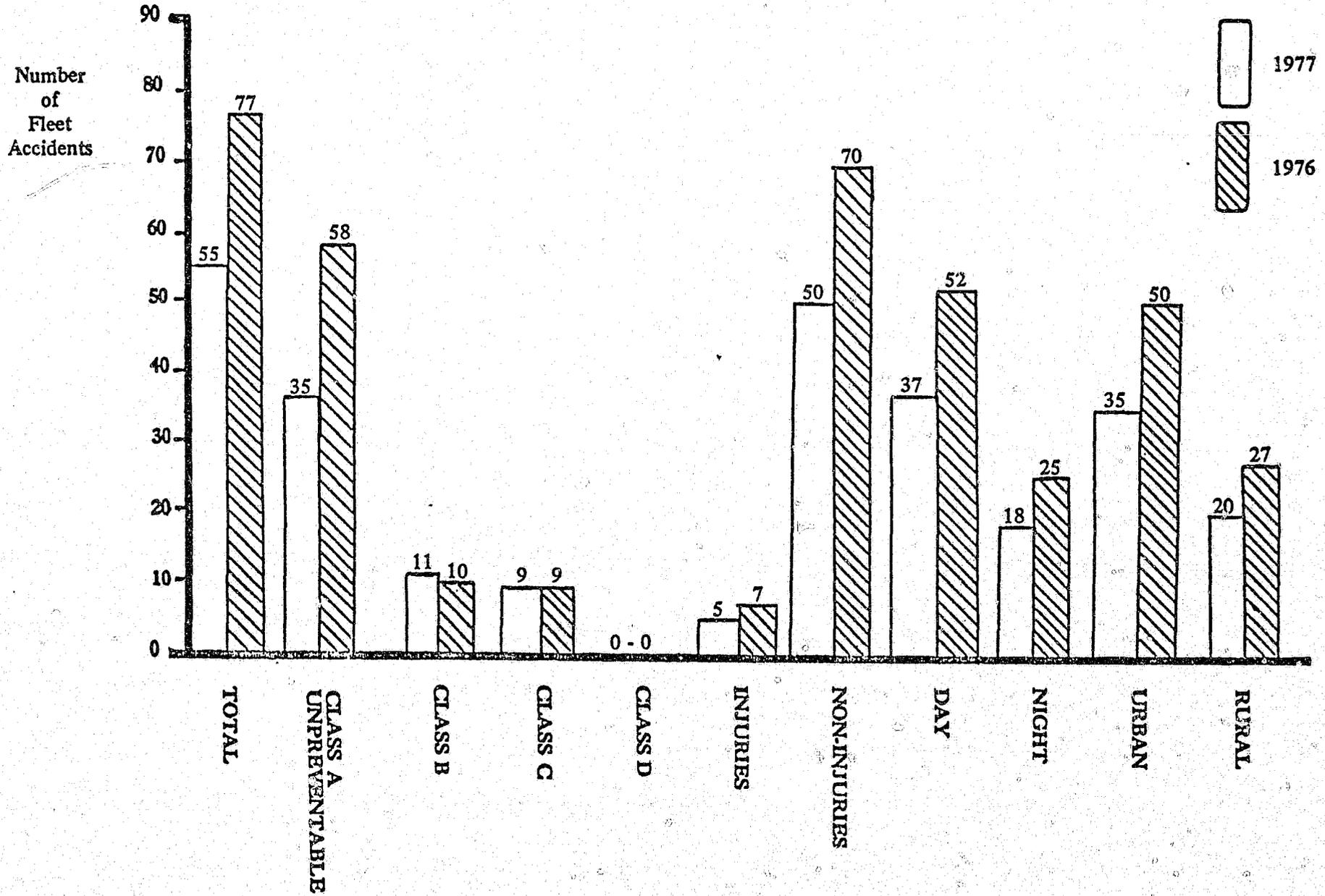


ANNUAL REPORT JANUARY 1, 1977 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1977

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	462,644	2	.4322	32.42	150.00	0	0
District 2 Las Vegas	625,817	2	.3195	44.29	277.19	1	.1597
District 3 Roswell	361,375	6	1.6603	279.69	1,010.73	3	.8301
District 4 Mesilla Park	489,434	1	.2043	27.49	134.56	0	0
District 5 Albuquerque	727,706	6	.8245	44.22	321.83	0	0
District 6 Gallup	498,478	6	1.2036	441.75	2,207.07	3	.6018
District 7 Española	461,694	2	.4331	103.00	475.55	3	.6497
District 8 Alamogordo	481,357	1	.2077	519.36	2,500.00	0	0
District 9 Clovis	428,802	6	1.3992	588.32	2,522.77	2	.4664
District 10 Farmington	426,097	3	.7040	797.03	3,396.13	1	.2346
District 11 Socorro	374,705	1	.2668	166.30	623.16	0	0
District 12 Hobbs	230,533	0	0	0	0	0	0
District 13 Taos	31,937	0	0	0	0	0	0
District 14 Raton	71,447	0	0	0	0	0	0
District 20 Headquarters	811,072	6	.7397	95.52	774.79	1	.1232
District 21 Narcotics	697,423	9	1.2904	408.93	2,852.00	5	.8603
District 22 Intelligence	99,563	3	3.0131	474.67	472.60	0	0
District 23 Criminal Invest.	177,747	1	.5625	42.81	76.10	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,457,831</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>.7374</b>	<b>238.53</b>	<b>17,789.50</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>.2681</b>

APPENDIX J

# FLEET ACCIDENTS



SEARCH AND RESCUE 1977  
Missions

STATE POLICE DISTRICT	TOTAL NUMBER OF S/R MISSIONS	NO. OF MISSIONS USING AIRCRAFT	MISSING PERSONS	LIVES SAVED	BODIES RECOVERED	NO. OF NMSP INVOLVED	AGENCY MAN/HOURS	AGENCY COST	NO. OF VOLUNTEERS INVOLVED	VOLUNTEER MAN/HOURS	VOLUNTEER ESTIMATED COST	AIRCRAFT USAGE COST
01	22	2	11	14	9	27	197	\$2,580.00	576	5443	\$71,303.00	\$8,840.00
02	9	1	8	10	0	25	1983	2,597.00	354	2318	30,365.00	135.00
03	7	1	4	3	2	8	239	3,130.00	142	2736	35,841.00	5,115.00
04	5	0	3	3	2	5	195	255.00	26	197	2,580.00	890.00
05	29	4	22	16	0	18	124	1,624.00	603	2479	32,474.00	2,131.00
06	6	1	4	4	1	6	95	1,244.00	71	1063	13,925.00	4,460.00
07	12	1	7	8	4	12	178	2,338.00	61	676	8,862.00	1,975.00
08	3	0	1	3	2	2	20	262.00	62	65	851.00	1,425.00
09	NO REPORTS	--	--	--	--	--	----	-----	---	----	-----	-----
10	8	1	7	7	0	11	221	2,895.00	222	4897	64,150.00	4,000.00
11	7	2	5	3	0	13	301	3,943.00	226	3757	49,216.00	4,761.00
12	NO REPORTS	--	--	--	--	--	----	-----	---	----	-----	-----
13	NEW DISTRICT	OCTOBER 18, 1977	---	---	---	---	----	-----	---	----	-----	-----
14	1	1	0	0	0	1	---	-----	---	----	-----	-----
YEARLY TOTALS	109	14	72	71	20	128	3553	\$20,868.00	2343	23631	\$309,507.00	\$33,732.00

APPENDIX L

## STATEWIDE CRIMINAL ARRESTS AND DISPOSITIONS, 1977

## Appendix M

Autos Recovered

	# Arrests	Convicted	Acquitted	Released	Extradited	Dismissed	Juvenile	Other	Pending	Jail	Pen-Years	\$ Value	Number
Santa Fe	141	40		7	9	7	3	2	73	550	70		0
Bernalillo	647	99	1	73	163	18	93	10	193	730	200	180,764	90
Eddy	37	14			2	2		2	17	540	50	25,800	9
Chaves	66	31		1	3	5	7	2	17	100	55	41,875	13
Curry	57	10		2	10	1	1	1	24	200	80	66,600	20
Lea	33	1			7				25	20	50	11,582	8
Dona Ana	80	7		5	20	3		2	37	470	50	58,200	27
Grant	46	3			1				42	0	0	7,900	2
Colfax	45	5			25	1	1		14	180	50	29,470	16
Quay	241	57		18	72	6	4		84	140	60	76,980	28
Roosevelt	72	19		1	23	3			26	460	140	2,600	2
San Miguel	85	5		11	23		7	1	38	0	0	47,825	21
McKinley	103	8		2	25	1	5		62	120	0	108,445	56
Valencia	122	11			6	5	3	1	96	360	110	46,000	17
Otero	236	62		6	2		2	1	163	680	100	78,241	20
San Juan	165	67			11	26			62	0	0	37,150	17
Rio Arriba	163	38	2	4	13	3	10	1	92	170	150	64,375	34
Union	26	6		3	8		1	1	7	0	0	2,000	1
Luna	28	5		4	4	1			14	120	60	29,650	9
Taos	75	18		1	1	5	3		47	70	0	27,650	17
Sierra	41	6		2	31	1			1	10	50	16,075	6
Torrance	61	8		13	16	1			23	460	170	96,050	29
Hidalgo	14	3			2				9	10	0	15,150	6
Guadalupe	300	126		39	34	12	12	1	76	450	50	158,021	54
Socorro	87	14		2	33		2		36	400	120	12,700	14
Lincoln	53	15		1	7	2	2		26	260	50	6,900	4
De Baca	15				12	2	1			0	0	7,750	5
Catron	135	38		13	62	4		3	15	400	220	24,850	7
Sandoval	116	10		1	9	6	3	3	73	210	0	13,650	8
Mora	69	10		5	5	3		2	44	0	4	19,650	10
Harding	13	8		2			1		2	190	5	0	0
Los Alamos	1								1	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	4,352	761	3	216	647	118	161	33	1,439			1,432,698	621

**END**