

(NV) —  
CLARK COUNTY NARCOTICS  
ENFORCEMENT TASK FORCE

YEARLY REPORT

JULY 1, 1973 THRU OCTOBER 31, 1974

17527

Las Vegas Met. PD

CLARK COUNTY NARCOTICS  
ENFORCEMENT TASK FORCE

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YEARLY PROGRESS REPORT

1. PROPONENT

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3. TYPE OF REPORT

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END OF FIRST YEAR

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CLARK COUNTY NARCOTICS  
ENFORCEMENT TASK FORCE

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DECEMBER 13, 1974

7. PREPARED BY

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SUPERVISOR, METRO-NARCOTICS  
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PROJECT BACKGROUND

As has been previously stated in quarterly reports, the extent of narcotic trafficking in the County of Clark had been seriously underestimated.

Not much was known about aircraft smuggling, even though we had had several aircraft crash in the desert surrounding Las Vegas, some carrying large quantities of marijuana.

Very little was known of narcotics sellers capable of selling pounds of heroin and cocaine.

On July 1, 1973, LEAA funding for the Clark County Narcotics Enforcement Task Force was approved and the unit, comprised solely of Sheriff's personnel, became operational.

Three events took place on July 1st, and each event changed drastically the shape of the Task Force. First, the Sheriff's Department and the Las Vegas Police Department, by mandate of the state legislature, were consolidated into one unit, the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department. Secondly, with the consolidation, the former Police Department's narcotic squad had to be integrated into the former Sheriff's Department narcotic squad. This merging of personnel resulted in two narcotic squads with each squad containing men from both Departments. One squad became the Federally-funded Narcotics Task Force and the other to be known as the "Street" Narcotics Squad. Lastly, the Sheriff's personnel left the County Court House, the Police abandoned the Police Department, and both Departments took new offices in the recently completed Las Vegas City Hall at 400 E. Stewart Avenue. The records systems of both Departments were moved from the old facilities into the new City Hall and have created numerous problems in obtaining information about persons, arrests, etc.

As a result of the merger of the two Departments, several evaluations were made as to the utilization of manpower. One of the decisions made was to join the two narcotic units into one, so their efforts might be directed more toward the same goal and to eliminate duplication of effort.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Project objectives are:

1. Reduce the trafficking and availability of illegal narcotics and restricted dangerous drugs.

A. As has been stated in the quarterly reports, the original problem of drug abuse, trafficking, and the availability of various forms of narcotics was grossly underestimated.

Since July, 1973, with the availability of qualified personnel, LEAA funds for purchase of equipment and evidence, together with a tremendous amount of assistance received from the Drug Enforcement Administration, both financial and personnel wise, our eyes have been opened to the vastness of the narcotics problem in southern Nevada.

Intelligence coming to this unit indicates a growing paranoia on the part of traffickers in narcotics and dangerous drugs, hopefully due to the efforts of this section.

During the fiscal year, July, 1973 through June, 1974, 1,715 persons were arrested for Possession of Controlled Substances by the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department. During this same time period, 218 persons were arrested for Sale of Controlled Substances by the Metro-Narcotics Section. These figures do not reflect the cases which were made on 18 separate groups of individuals which were investigated by the Metro-Narcotics Section in conjunction with the local office of the Drug Enforcement Administration. The people involved in these 18 investigations are considered by us and the local office of the Drug Enforcement Administration to be major violators for this area. Quantities of drugs seized from these

individuals range from small quantities to a kilo of cocaine, from small quantities to ounces of heroin, LSD up to 15,000 hits, amphetamines into the tens of thousands, hashish up to 800 pounds, and marijuana into the hundreds of kilos.

The large majority of these suspects, which we investigated in conjunction with the Drug Enforcement Administration, have, as of this writing, been taken to Federal Court and convicted, many of whom are currently serving time in Federal prison.

The only exception to a 100 per cent conviction rate in Federal Court was the aircraft smuggling case made in October, 1973. This case included four persons, two of whom were convicted and two were released without trial.

The 218 persons who were arrested by this unit on state charges of Sale of Controlled Substances, for the large part, are still awaiting trial, and we do not expect complete results on the final outcome of these trials for at least two to three years.

It might be noted, however, that on the sale cases that we are currently trying in District Court, our conviction rate is running in excess of 90 per cent, once we get the suspects to District Court.

2. Develop an operational Narcotics Intelligence Network in conjunction with ODALE or a similar type operation as selected by LEAA.

A. This objective has completely been met in that the Metro-Narcotics Section was the first agency outside the state of California to be accepted into the California Information Network.

As of this writing, we have accumulated in excess of 4,000 files on local as well as out of state narcotic suspects.

During the reporting period, we have organized an Intelligence Detail which, by the first of January, 1975, will contain a sergeant,

six detectives, and a full time stenographer. It might be noted that prior to the LEAA grant, there was no narcotic Intelligence Unit operational anywhere in Clark County.

It might further be noted here that the salaries for the above described eight people are in excess of \$100,000.00 per year. This does not include the supplies, vehicles, radios, and other materials necessary to maintain them as an operational unit.

It is obvious that we have observed the definite need for narcotic intelligence and it is believed that we have far exceeded the original objective of developing an operational narcotic intelligence network.

3. Increase the quality of arrests and improve the ratio of convictions to arrests for illegal narcotic and restricted dangerous drug offenses.
  - A. In an effort to comply with this third objective of the narcotic grant, we have extended from eight (8) to sixteen (16) hours our involvement in the Clark County Law Enforcement Training Academy. We have put heavy emphasis on search and seizure practices in a hope that the quality of the arrests for Possession of Controlled Substances by the Uniform Patrol might be improved.

However, it should be duly noted that in most instances, it is utterly impossible for the uniform patrolman to comply entirely with current court rulings with regard to search and seizure. It is our firm belief that it is far more preferable to arrest the violator while seizing and depriving him of his narcotic contraband than to comply fully with search and seizure practices while leaving the violator free to transport the contraband. It is for this reason that the conviction ratio for Possession of Controlled Substances cases is low and will remain low.

With regard to Sale of Controlled Substances cases, initiated by this, the Metro-Narcotics Section, we are faced with several different situations. In every instance that we have gone to Federal Court with a Sale of Controlled Substance case, we have received a conviction. In practically every instance that a Sale of Controlled Substance case has reached District Court, we have received convictions. Our problem lies in that prior to our sale cases reaching the District Court level of the state judicial system, they must first go through the District Attorney's office, Justice Court for preliminary hearing and then to District Court.

As in the case of other crimes, plea bargaining, as of this writing, exists in our state court and this has a drastic effect on the ratio of convictions to arrests. It is felt that more is needed than to improve the quality of arrests to obtain an objective of increasing the ratio of convictions to arrests.

We are currently delivering excellent cases to the District Attorney's office for prosecution. From there, the final disposition is in the hands of the remainder of the judicial system.

4. Increase coordination and cooperation to exchange information within each individual agency and among local, state, and federal agencies in the reduction of illegal narcotic and restricted drug offenses.
  - A. Since the inception of this grant period, there has been almost daily cooperation and communication among all agencies in this area with frequent communication with other M.E.G. units in the southwest United States, as well as other police agencies throughout the United States.

The greatest improvements in this communication has been our communication with the California Narcotics Information Network on

a regular basis, the almost daily communication with the local Drug Enforcement Administration office, as well as a greater rapport which has developed between this unit and narcotics units in Utah and Arizona.

During the month of September, 1974, Det. Howard Avery of the Henderson Police Department worked temporary duty for two weeks, assigned to our Metro-Narcotics Section for training purposes. During this two weeks, he conducted surveillances, participated in undercover operations and made arrests with the members of this unit. The new rapport between our section and the Henderson Police Department is demonstrated in the frequent contacts and the flow of information which has developed between us and the Henderson Police Department.

During this reporting period, we have made sale cases in conjunction with the California Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement, the San Francisco Police Department, the San Francisco Drug Enforcement Administration, and the Los Angeles Drug Enforcement Administration. In some instances, we have held our part of the investigation, including pending sale cases, in abeyance, turning both the suspects and occasionally an informant over to the agency in whose jurisdiction the violator was operating, in the hope that they could continue to climb the ladder with the ultimate goal of eliminating the head.

In several cases, on the local level, dealing with what we consider to be major violators in this area, i.e., capable of pounds of cocaine or heroin, our agents have jointly purchased contraband with members of the local Drug Enforcement Administration office. We are firmly convinced that cooperation of this nature is of the utmost necessity if we are ever to make an impact on those persons responsible for the importation of all forms of controlled substances into the United States of America, which, of course, is our ultimate goal.

5. Cooperate with health care delivery services in the area of drug abuse prevention and treatment resources.

A. During the reporting period, our rapport with the Clark County Methadone Clinic suffered considerably after the Nevada State Division of Investigations and Narcotics, with our agents, made several arrests at the aforementioned Methadone Clinic for Sales of Controlled Substances, i.e., heroin and methadone.

However, we have established and continue to maintain a rather close rapport with the Southern Nevada Drug Abuse Council. This relationship is allowing us to openly discuss our mutual problems. We have recently been in contact with the Director and his assistants at "Operation Bridge", which is a drug counseling organization, and have developed a fairly good working relationship as well as a clarity of each others' functions. It is hoped that more improvement can be reached in this area.

6. Participate at all levels in a comprehensive uniform narcotic enforcement training program, i.e., burglary, theft.

A. During the reporting period, members of the Metro-Narcotics Section have periodically attended Uniform Patrol briefing sessions and have furnished that division with bulletins relative to our current narcotics activities, in their area of responsibility. As previously mentioned, we have had narcotic training at the Clark County Law Enforcement Academy, the training agency for all local law enforcement, as well as the Park Service and some other southern Nevada regulatory agencies, which has been increased from eight (8) hours per academy to sixteen (16) hours per academy.

During the 16 hour training session, which we realize is short, the Uniform Patrol Division became acquainted with the Nevada Revised



Statutes relating to controlled substances, as well as a briefing on the activities of this section, the identification of controlled substances, and search and seizure with regard to narcotic violations.

Training programs, which involve other portions of the detective function, have been impossible due to the heavy work load in all other portions of the Investigative Division. This has been supplemented, however, by a renewing of personal relationships and a better flow of information, cooperation, and assistance between the Metro-Narcotics Section and other sections of the Investigative Services Division.

7. Impact on those crimes related to the sale and use of narcotics and restricted dangerous drugs.

A. With regard to the statistics contained in this portion of the report, please refer to Supplements #1, #2, and #3.

In Supplement #1, you will find that 218 persons were arrested by us for Sale of Controlled Substance. Of these, 80 per cent had previous local arrest records, 35 per cent had previously been arrested locally for Sale of Controlled Substance, 47 per cent had previously been arrested locally for Possession of Controlled Substance. They had further previously been arrested for Larceny - 33 per cent, Robbery - 10 per cent, Assault crimes - 21 per cent, Homicide - 2 per cent, and 49 per cent of them had been arrested for other crimes not included in the above which include Disorderly Conduct, Prostitution, and assorted other crimes. Twelve per cent of them had been previously convicted of narcotic related crimes and 20 per cent of those arrested for Sale of Controlled Substance were ex-felons at the time of their arrests. It must be emphasized here that these figures strictly represent local arrests and that if prior arrests in other jurisdictions

were taken into consideration, especially in the case of non local violators, these percentages would, of course go up higher.

Supplement #2 reflects the past arrest record of 1,715 persons which were arrested by the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department on charges of Possession of Controlled Substance. Seventy-four per cent of these individuals had a prior local arrest record. Of these, nine per cent had previously been arrested locally for Sale of Controlled Substance and 39 per cent had previously been arrested locally for Possession of Controlled Substance. They had further previously been arrested for Larceny - 33 per cent, Robbery - 10 per cent, Assault crimes - 24 per cent, Homicide - two per cent. An additional 57 per cent of them had been arrested for other crimes not included in the above which include Disorderly Conduct, Prostitution, and assorted other crimes. Of these 1,715 persons, four per cent had previous felony convictions for narcotic related crimes and a total of 12 per cent of them were ex-felons at the time of their arrests.

Supplement #3 shows local narcotic activity on the part of persons who were arrested by the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department for charges of Robbery, Larceny, and Burglary. It is outlined on a month by month basis and reflects the percentage of persons arrested in the aforementioned three categories who had been previously arrested locally for violations of controlled substances laws. Of the 331 persons arrested for Robbery, 41 per cent of them show previous arrests locally for narcotic involvements. Of the 1,105 persons arrested for Larceny, which include housewife petty larceny in grocery stores, 29 per cent reflected a previous local narcotic arrest. Of the 553 persons arrested for Burglary, 45 per cent demonstrated a previous arrest record for narcotic involvement.

Again, as with the other supplements, it is only fair to reiterate that only local previous arrests were taken into account and that if narcotic violations in other jurisdictions were included, the percentages of involvements would reflect higher.

8. Determine the precipitating causes (probable causes) leading to the initial contact and subsequent arrest of the individual(s).
  - A. As was reported in the quarterly report, we have, as yet, been unable to meet this goal. We have been in contact with knowledgeable persons in the Drug Rehabilitation programs, as well as responsible persons at the University of Nevada Las Vegas in an attempt to gather meaningful data with regard to the precipitating causes leading to our initial contact and subsequent arrest of the individual.

We would welcome any suggestions or ideas from anyone with regard to the development of a means whereby we can accomplish this task.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

(SECURITY OF FACILITY)

Since the inception of the narcotics grant period, an electric buzzer-operated Folger Adams locking device has been installed on the entry door to the work area. The rear entrance to the Metro-Narcotics Section is equipped with a self locking unit, which automatically locks when the door is closed. Access through this door is by key only. Only commissioned personnel are allowed in the security area. An intercom has been installed to converse with visitors, be they citizens or suspects.

Further, we have acquired a visitors' room outside of the security area. However, as of this date, it has not been furnished.

Since February, 1974, we have been utilizing an undercover apartment for reasons of security as well as its adding credibility to our undercover operations. Some of the benefits of the apartment buy programs are:

(A) Purchases of narcotics are made in a controlled environment; (B) Undercover agents avoid exposure in public places; (C) Safety of the undercover agents is enhanced; (D) The suspect comes to the agent; thus, avoiding an **entrapment** defense; (E) Corroborative evidence, such as video tape and recordings of transactions, are more easily obtained.

An equipment room has been established within the security area and fitted with a key of which only two are available. This key cannot be duplicated within Clark County as we have tried without success. Within this equipment room, all of our surveillance and agent protection equipment is stored. It is also utilized as a storage facility for confidential informant information. One detective has been assigned to this room and is personally responsible for the issuing, maintenance, and location of all equipment contained therein.

Additional bar locks have been purchased for all filing cabinets containing sensitive materials and are being utilized on all file cabinets containing information relative to current buy programs as well as intelligence information.

Narcotic imprest funds, as well as small items relative to agent protection, are kept in a "Major" safe within the security area.

## EQUIPMENT UTILIZATION

All of the equipment described in the original grant, as well as the additional equipment described in the quarterly reports relative to the grant reporting period, which was purchased by this section, is being utilized to its fullest.

The binoculars, tape recorders, radios, and vehicles have all been checked out to individual detectives and are in daily use. The only equipment that is maintained in the office and checked out on a need basis is the Portomobile Repeater Station, the Fargo Transmitter and Receiver equipment, the 35 mm camera, and the video equipment.

It is our policy to have as much equipment as is possible in the field so that it may be utilized as the occasion arises.

We have found that the most useful piece of equipment obtained by this unit to date has been the pick up truck with overhead camper. Even though it has only been in use for a little over a month, we have found that suspects, as well as the citizenry, pay it little or no attention whether it be moving down the highway or parked in the vicinity of suspected violators. It has become our portable command post on practically all field operations. It has surpassed its expectations in the area of agent, as well as equipment, concealment and protection.

CONFIDENTIAL FUNDS

During the fiscal year of July 1, 1973 to June 30, 1974, this unit expended \$27,008.00 for the purchase of controlled substances which resulted in 467 cases of Sales of Controlled Substances, which resulted in an average cost per purchase of \$57.83. As the grant period had been extended during the period of July 1, 1974 to October 31, 1974, an additional \$7,325.00 was expended for the purchases of controlled substances, which resulted in 125 cases of Sales of Controlled Substances, which is an average cost per purchase of \$58.60.

Therefore, during the entire grant period, \$34,333.00 was expended for the purchases of controlled substances, resulting in 592 cases of Sales of Controlled Substances, which averages to \$57.99 per sale case.

We further expended during the fiscal year of July 1, 1973 through June 30, 1974, \$13,852.83 on agent expenses. During the extended period of July 1, 1974 to October 31, 1974, an additional \$5,031.70 was expended, bringing the total expended to \$18,884.53. These funds were expended by the case agent as well as the surveilling agents involved in sales as well as possession cases.

Funds were also expended conducting surveillances and gathering intelligence on major violators. This figure for agent expenses also includes all undercover apartment expenses.

Further, during the fiscal year of July 1, 1973 to June 30, 1974, \$4,745.67 was paid to informants and during the extended grand period of July 1, 1974 through October 31, 1974, an additional \$2,260.72 was paid to informants, bringing the total paid to informants to \$7,006.39. The informant funds were utilized in the following manner: (1) Informants were paid for the introduction of a narcotic agent to a suspect for the purpose of purchasing a controlled substance; (2) Informants were paid for

making buys which resulted in a search warrant; (3) Reliable informants were paid for information which led to the large seizures which resulted in prosecutable cases; (4) On a select basis, some informants were paid for intelligence information.

For the entire grant period, July 1, 1973 through October 31, 1974, funds were spent in the following manner:

Funds paid for narcotics	\$ 34,333.00
Funds paid for agent expenses	18,884.53
Funds paid to informants	<u>7,006.39</u>
TOTAL	\$ 60,223.92

CASES MADE:

Sale of Controlled Substance	592
Possession of Controlled Substance	489
Other cases (Smuggling and conspiracy)	<u>49</u>
TOTAL CASES	1,130

Therefore, a total of \$60,223.92 was spent during the acquisition of 1,130 cases involving narcotic violators. \$60,223.92 divided by 1,130 shows that we expended an average of \$53.30 per investigation. It should be noted at this point that the cost per case has continued to rise for each quarter of the funding period. The increase in the cost per case is the result of two factors: (1) The unit within this section is attacking violators of greater stature; (2) The prices of the illegal controlled substances are going up (hopefully due to shortages, not inflation).

It should further be noted that these figures do not reflect funds recovered in buy-bust situations where the suspect, the controlled substance, and the money were all recovered. During these situations, an excess of \$750,000.00 was spent and recovered on the spot. The cases also do not reflect funds furnished by the Drug Enforcement Administration for buys on major violators (On several of these sale cases, this unit split the cost with the Drug Enforcement Administration on a percentage basis).

In this report, it should also be noted that \$34,791.67 was budgeted for in this LEAA grant, while the amount actually spent was \$60,223.92, showing that the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department contributed \$25,432.25 to the imprest fund used by this unit to purchase evidence, pay informants, and to cover agent expenses involved in undercover operations.

COOPERATION - LIAISON

As has been mentioned in the Project Objectives section, a high degree of cooperation and liaison has been established between this unit and practically all other law enforcement agencies, be they local, state, or Federal. As of this writing, we have extremely good working relationships on a continuing basis with the below listed agencies, with whom we are in contact with at least weekly, if not daily:

Drug Enforcement Administration, Las Vegas region  
Nevada State Narcotics and Investigation  
Internal Revenue Service  
Nevada Parole and Probation  
U. S. Postal Authority  
Arizona State Narcotics  
California Narcotic Information Network  
Henderson Police Department  
Vice, Burglary, Larceny, Forgery, Robbery, Homicide, and Intelligence Bureaus

We have also established a good working relationship, even though the contact is less frequent, with the following agencies:

California Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement  
San Francisco Police Department  
San Francisco Drug Enforcement Administration  
Los Angeles Police Department  
Los Angeles Drug Enforcement Administration  
Phoenix, Arizona Police Department  
Utah State Narcotics  
Maricopa County, California Sheriff's Department  
Lincoln, Nebraska Police Department  
Miami, Florida Police Department  
Reno, Nevada Police Department  
Sparks, Nevada Police Department  
All other M.E.G. groups

We have made extensive efforts to establish and maintain favorable relationships with any and all agencies of any organization which we contact or which contact us.

## PROGNOSIS FOR THE FUTURE

At the present time, it is generally recognized that we had grossly underestimated the amount of illicit use, abuse, and trafficking in controlled substances within the confines of Clark County. We have now been able to better identify our problem and in knowing the problem, methods of solution can be more easily instituted.

We are currently involved in linkanalysis studies which enable us to identify meaningful targets for the future. We have extremely high hopes in the development and utilization of our intelligence system which is still in its infancy, yet producing information of a relevant nature.

We are becoming increasingly more involved with individuals and groups which are responsible for importation of controlled substances, not only into the state of Nevada, Clark County, but who are involved in the importation of substantial quantities of controlled substances into the confines of the United States from foreign nations.

It is felt that through a cooperative effort with all other agencies, along with an increasing input of intelligence information, some of these criminal organizations might be seriously hampered in the future, if not put entirely out of business.

## PROBLEMS

Ratio of Convictions to Arrests. As stated in item three under Project Objectives, we are still experiencing difficulties with the local courts due partially to the overloaded court calendar which results in continuances and delays. Our normal expectancy for a District Court trial on an offense of Sale of Controlled Substance is from one and one half to three years.

We are also still experiencing the plea bargaining situations with some dispositions of felony cases being reduced to misdemeanors which sometimes result in a small fine for the violator.

Search Warrants. During the past several years, as well as the five quarters we have been operating under this grant, we have experienced a tremendous amount of difficulty in court acceptance of search warrants, particularly at the Justice of the Peace level.

In September, 1974, a meeting was held with the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department officials, Justice of the Peace Mahlon Brown III, and representatives of the District Attorney's office. This resulted in a new policy whereby search warrant affidavits and the search warrants, themselves, will be drawn up by either the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department's Legal Advisor or the assigned personnel of the District Attorney's office. This has become a Department wide policy and, again, we have high hopes for the success of this new program.

Money. Due to the delays in the acquisition of equipment ordered in the first quarters of this grant, we experienced difficulty in closing out the first year's funding and, therefore, we were required to request extensions in the first year grant which expired November 1, 1974.



In addition, prior to July 1, 1974, we had totally expended the imprest funds and during the four months of July 1, 1974 to November 1, 1974, we operated solely on Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department funds.

An additional problem arose when, during the first six months of the grant period, the overtime allowance of \$11,959.20 was entirely expended and it was learned that the Department, as a whole, was having severe budgeting problems. Therefore, overtime was critically limited during the remainder of the grant period.

Personnel. During the initial quarters of the grant period, we experienced some difficulty due to personnel adjustments as a result of the Clark County Sheriff's Department and the Las Vegas Police Department's personnel merging into one unit as the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department. These initial difficulties extended throughout the Police Department and created minor problems. The large majority of these problems have been ironed out and this section, as well as the entire Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, appears to be operating in a more efficient manner.

Statistics. Due to the fact that the grant ending date was extended from July 1, 1974 until October 31, 1974, difficulty has arisen in reporting factual data with regard to numbers of arrests, funds expended, etc., as all of our statistics are reported on a quarterly, semi-annual, and annual basis, which is based on a fiscal year of July to July, and rather than receiving four quarterly reports for the first year's funding, (five were, in fact, sent in) larger statistics would be reported if we utilized the entire grant period. Therefore, for the purposes of this yearly report, statistical data on arrests, etc., will be reported on the basis of fiscal year July 1, 1973 through June 30, 1974 and these statistics will be updated for a second year with the completion of the third quarter of the current year's grant, which will be sent shortly after July 1, 1975.

## SCHOOLS

As of this writing, all officers in the Metro-Narcotics Section, with the exception of one, have attended a two week Drug Enforcement Administration school. Five officers attended the two week M.E.G. school in Pamona, California. One sergeant and one detective have completed the Intelligence Gathering School (two weeks), and the Intelligence Analysts School (two weeks). The Lieutenant and two sergeants have attended the ten week Drug Enforcement Administration Police Officers School in Washington, D. C. Several officers have also attended narcotic conferences in Utah, California, and Nevada.

It is felt that this training has greatly enhanced the ability of this section to perform up to its expectations.

FISCAL YEAR - JULY, 1973 - JUNE, 1974

218 persons arrested for sale of controlled substances

PERSONS ARRESTED FOR SALE	[REDACTED]																					
NO PREVIOUS ARREST RECORD	[REDACTED]																		43	20%		
PREVIOUS ARREST RECORD	[REDACTED]																		175	80%		
PREVIOUS ARREST FOR SALE	[REDACTED]																		77	35%		
PREVIOUS ARREST FOR POSS.	[REDACTED]																		102	47%		
PREVIOUS ARREST LARCENY CRIMES	[REDACTED]																		72	33%		
PREVIOUS ARREST ROBBERY	[REDACTED]																		22	10%		
PREVIOUS ARREST ASSAULT CRIMES	[REDACTED]																		45	21%		
PREVIOUS ARREST HOMICIDE	[REDACTED]																		5	2%		
PREVIOUS ARREST OTHER CRIMES	[REDACTED]																		107	49%		
EX-FELON NARCOTICS	[REDACTED]																		27	12%		
EX-FELON OTHER CRIMES	[REDACTED]																		16	7%		
TOTAL EX-FELONS	[REDACTED]																		43	20%		
SCALE	[REDACTED]																		218 = 100%			
	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100		

80% of all persons arrested for sale cont. subs. had previously been arrested.  
 20% of all persons arrested for sale cont. subs. were convicted felons.  
 49% of all persons arrested for sale cont. subs. had previously been arrested for other crimes (i.e. prostitution, prowling, d.o. conduct, etc.)  
 21% of all persons arrested for sale cont. subs. had previously been arrested for assault crimes (use of weapons, AWDW, resisting arrest, etc.)  
 33% of all persons arrested for sale cont. subs. had previously been arrested for larceny crimes (burglary, larceny, etc.)

FISCAL YEAR - JULY, 1973 - JUNE, 1974

1715 persons arrested for possession of controlled substances

PERSONS ARRESTED FOR POSS.	[REDACTED]																					
NO PREVIOUS ARREST RECORD	[REDACTED]																		444	26%		
PREVIOUS ARREST RECORD	[REDACTED]																		1271	74%		
PREVIOUS ARREST FOR SALE	[REDACTED]																		146	9%		
PREVIOUS ARREST FOR POSS.	[REDACTED]																		667	39%		
PREVIOUS ARREST LARCENY CRIMES	[REDACTED]																		569	33%		
PREVIOUS ARREST ROBBERY	[REDACTED]																		168	10%		
PREVIOUS ARREST ASSAULT CRIMES	[REDACTED]																		413	24%		
PREVIOUS ARREST HOMICIDE	[REDACTED]																		28	2%		
PREVIOUS ARREST OTHER CRIMES	[REDACTED]																		973	57%		
EX-FELON NARCOTICS	[REDACTED]																		71	4%		
EX-FELON OTHER CRIMES	[REDACTED]																		133	8%		
TOTAL EX-FELONS	[REDACTED]																		204	12%		
SCALE	[REDACTED]																		1715 = 100%			
	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100		

74% of all persons arrested for poss. cont. subs. had previously been arrested.  
 12% of all persons arrested for poss. cont. subs. were convicted felons.  
 57% of all persons arrested for poss. cont. subs. had previously been arrested for other crimes (i.e. prostitution, prowling, d.o. conduct etc.)  
 24% of all persons arrested for poss. cont. subs. had previously been arrested for assault crimes (use of weapons, AWDW, resisting arrest, etc.)  
 33% of all persons arrested for poss. cont. subs. had previously been arrested for larceny crimes (burglary, larceny, etc.)

	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	TOTAL
PERSONS ARRESTED FOR <u>ROBBERY</u>	19	18	35	34	24	36	45	19	31	19	23	28	331
HAD PREVIOUS NARCOTICS ARREST	5	8	14	14	12	11	21	9	14	4	11	13	135
HAD <u>NO</u> PREVIOUS NARCOTICS ARREST	14	10	21	20	12	25	25	10	17	15	12	15	196
PERCENT WHICH HAD PREVIOUS NARCOTICS ARRESTS	26%	44%	40%	41%	50%	31%	44%	47%	45%	21%	48%	46%	41%
PERSONS ARRESTED FOR <u>LARCENY</u>	42	97	88	118	112	117	81	92	90	68	105	95	1105
HAD PREVIOUS NARCOTICS ARREST	7	23	23	35	24	42	21	25	19	19	32	26	296
HAD <u>NO</u> PREVIOUS NARCOTICS ARREST	35	74	65	83	88	75	60	67	71	49	73	69	809
PERCENT WHICH HAD PREVIOUS NARCOTICS ARRESTS	17%	24%	26%	30%	21%	36%	26%	27%	21%	28%	30%	27%	29%
PERSONS ARRESTED FOR <u>BURGLARY</u>	38	44	47	26	33	35	35	43	74	55	62	61	553
HAD PREVIOUS NARCOTICS ARREST	20	25	16	8	10	15	16	16	34	19	36	36	251
HAD <u>NO</u> PREVIOUS NARCOTICS ARREST	18	19	31	18	23	20	19	27	40	36	26	25	302
PERCENT WHICH HAD PREVIOUS NARCOTICS ARRESTS	53%	57%	34%	31%	30%	43%	46%	37%	46%	35%	58%	59%	45%

GRANTEE QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT

State of Nevada  
Department of Law Enforcement Assistance  
State Capitol  
1209 Johnson  
Carson City, Nevada 89701  
Clark County Narcotics Enforcement Task Force

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From: (Name and Address of Grantee, phone number & zip code)	Grant No.	Date of Report
Las Vegas Metropolitan Agency Police Department	73-DF-02-0031	12/13/74
Address 400 East Stewart Avenue Las Vegas, Nevada 89101	Covering Period: To: 10/1/74	11/1/74
Phone No. 386-3111 Ext. 3511	<input type="checkbox"/> /Reg. Qtly <input type="checkbox"/> /3 mo. <input type="checkbox"/> /6 mo. <input type="checkbox"/> /9 mo. <input type="checkbox"/> /Special Request <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> /Final Report* (12 months)	

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\*Detailed schedule must be attached

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Attached is the Grantee's Progress Report for the period shown above.

  
W. R. Earp, Deputy Chief  
Project Director (Signature)

Kindly make your report brief and concise, yet informative. Support your report with any data that you currently have on your project.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

DISCRETIONARY GRANT  
PROGRESS REPORT

GRANTEE Nevada Commission on Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections	LEAA GRANT NO. 73-DE-00-0031	DATE OF REPORT 12/13/74	REPORT NO. 6
IMPLEMENTING SUBGRANTEE Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department	TYPE OF REPORT <input type="checkbox"/> REGULAR QUARTERLY <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL REQUEST <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FINAL REPORT		
SHORT TITLE OF PROJECT Clark County Narcotics Enforcement Task Force	GRANT AMOUNT \$150,000.00		
REPORT IS SUBMITTED FOR THE PERIOD 10/1/74	THROUGH 10/30/74		
SIGNATURE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR <i>W. P. Tarp</i>	TYPED NAME & TITLE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR W. P. Tarp, Deputy Chief		

COMMENCE REPORT HERE (Add continuation pages as required.)

SEE ATTACHED

RECEIVED BY GRANTEE STATE PLANNING AGENCY (Official)	DATE
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**END**