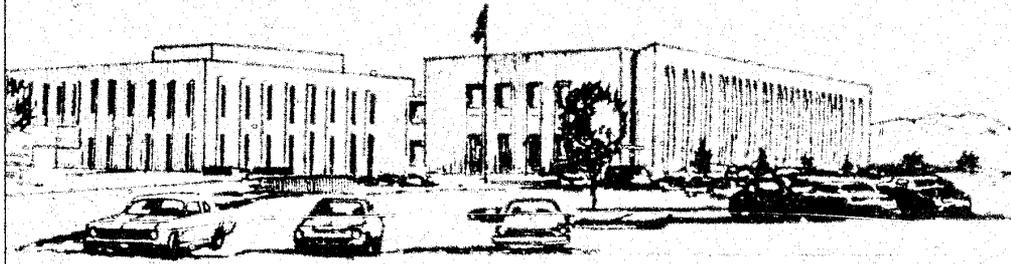
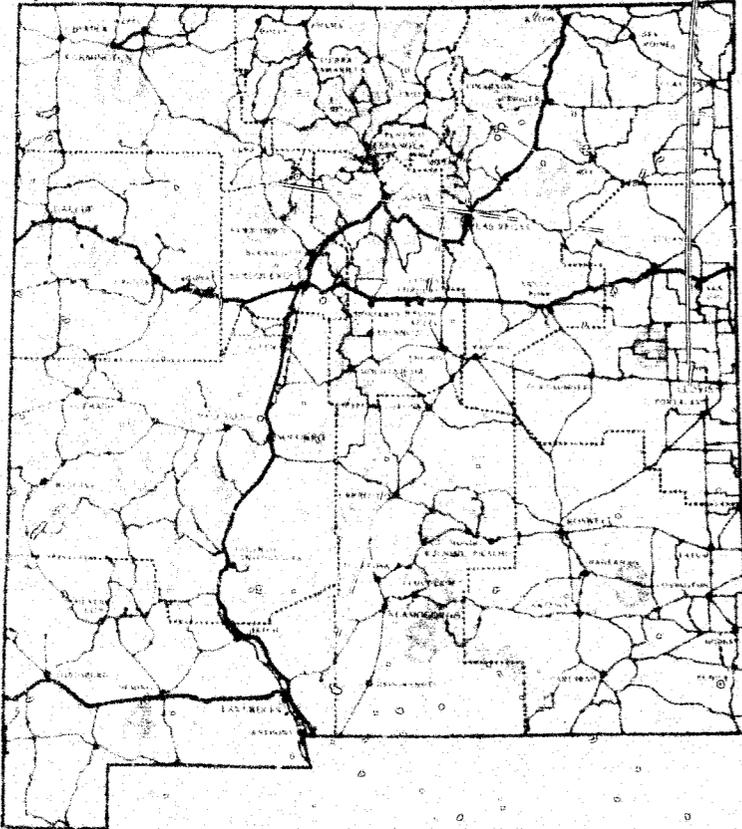


19184<sup>C-2</sup>

NEW MEXICO  
STATE POLICE  
1974





**NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE DISTRICTS**

Captain Frank Lucero  
 Commander - District 01  
 P. O. Box 1628  
 Santa Fe, N. M. 87501  
 827-2551

Captain J. D. Maes  
 Commander - District 02  
 P. O. Box 497  
 Las Vegas, N. M. 87701  
 425-6771

Captain Floyd Miles  
 Commander - District 03  
 P. O. Box 769  
 Roswell, N. M. 88201  
 322-7200

Captain E. A. Jaramillo  
 Commander - District 04  
 3009 E. University  
 Las Cruces, N. M. 88001  
 532-2222

Captain Melvin West  
 Commander - District 05  
 2501 Carlisle Blvd. N. E.  
 Albuquerque, N. M. 87110  
 842-3022

Captain M. L. Cordova  
 Commander - District 06  
 P. O. Box 490  
 Gallup, N. M. 87301  
 863-9353

Captain C. P. Anaya  
 Commander - District 07  
 P. O. Drawer D  
 Espinola, N. M. 87532  
 753-2277

Captain M. A. Matteson  
 Commander - District 08  
 P. O. Box 716  
 Alamogordo, N. M. 88310  
 437-1313

Captain A. C. Jones  
 Commander - District 09  
 P. O. Box 930  
 Clovis, N. M. 88101  
 765-3426

Captain R. J. McCool  
 Commander - District 10  
 P. O. Box 1049  
 Farmington, N. M. 87401  
 325-7547

Captain S. Ditchinoff  
 Commander - District 11  
 P. O. Box 1455  
 Socorro, N. M. 87801  
 835-0741

New Mexico State Police  
 1974

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*Prepared by*  
New Mexico State Police  
Planning and Research Division



Governor Jerry Apodaca

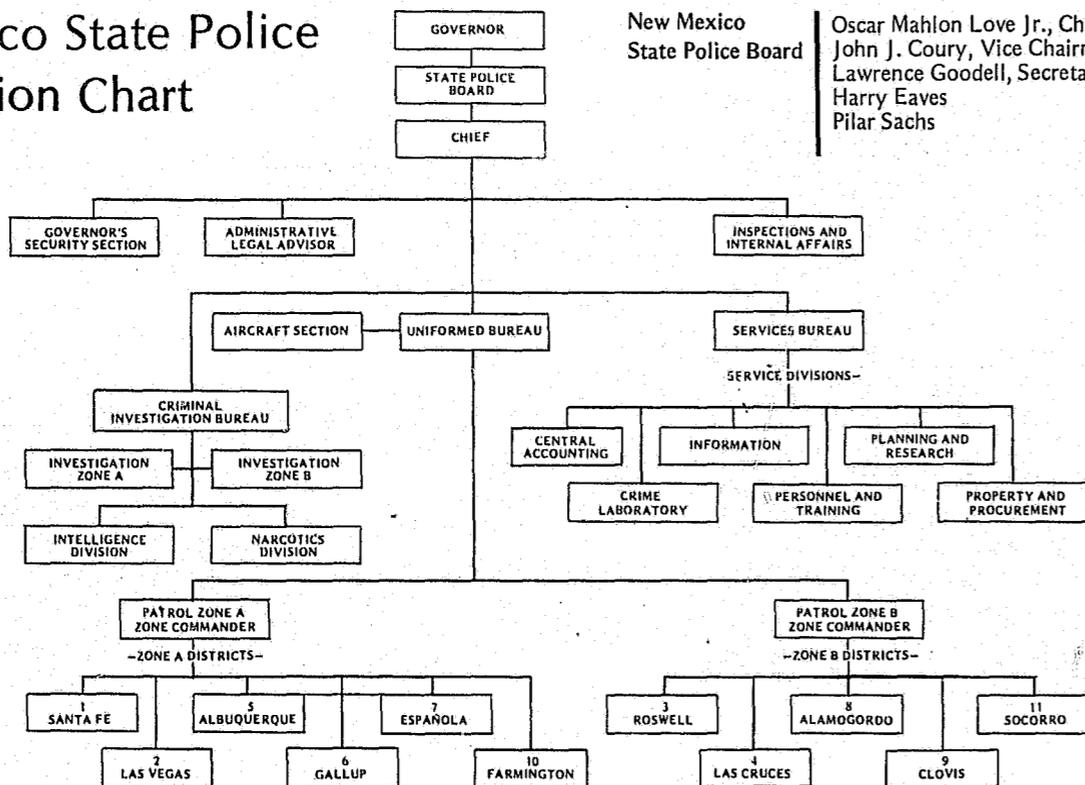
## Annual Report to the Governor



Martin E. Vigil, Chief  
New Mexico State Police

# New Mexico State Police Organization Chart

New Mexico  
State Police Board  
Oscar Mahlon Love Jr., Chairman  
John J. Coury, Vice Chairman  
Lawrence Goodell, Secretary  
Harry Eaves  
Pilar Sachs



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#### AUTHORITY

The New Mexico State Police was created by statute in 1935 "to be conservator of the peace...with full power to apprehend,

## The Role of the State Police in 1974

arrest and bring before the proper court all law violators within the State of New Mexico."

In addition, State Police officers are designated ex-officio officers of all state agencies charged with enforcing laws, including the Game and Fish Department, Bureau of Revenue, Motor Vehicle Department and Fire Marshall's Office.

#### RESPONSIBILITY

When established, and for thirty years thereafter, the principal function of the State Police Department was service to the public through its uniformed patrol officers. However, in the 1960's a dramatic increase in crime, drug trafficking and civil disorder mandated new directions for the department.

In response to these problems, the department has established many support services to assist State Police field officers and other New Mexico criminal justice agencies in their efforts to reduce violence and crime.

As the state's sole inter-jurisdictional law enforcement agency and primary source of support for local agencies, the department must continue to assume the leadership role in assuring responsive and effective law enforcement in New Mexico.

The continuing capacity for leadership will depend on two factors:

- the department's aggressive program of developing better techniques and technologies for law enforcement.
- an equally aggressive interest in adequate law enforcement services on the part of the Governor and Legislature, evidenced by the allocation of sufficient resources to accomplish the task.

#### PERSONNEL

As law enforcement agencies expand their scope of services and paperwork mounts, departments can make the best use of their officers by employing civilians to perform tasks which do not require police training.

A second reason for using civilians is the economic benefit to the department. Work performed by civilians usually commands lower salaries than those paid to officers.

In 1974, 38% of the 485 State Police employees were civilians. Approximately one-third of the civilians are specialists, who staff the statewide telecommunications system on a 24-hour basis. Others perform clerical and technical tasks which do not require the specialized knowledge and abilities of police officers.

The officer complement in 1974 averaged 300. Of these, only about 60% are uniformed patrolmen. The average number of uniformed patrol officers on duty at any given time is 65 - 70 due to the scheduling of shifts, days off and vacations.

Approximately 25% of the sworn personnel function in a supervisory capacity, either in the field or at headquarters. Commanders of headquarters administrative divisions, in addition to their police background, possess considerable expertise in other areas. Many serve on committees which set law enforcement policies for the state and nation.

Sworn personnel are also used as plainclothes agents and in Governor's Security, aircraft operations, training and the information division.

All persons hired by the State Police must pass a thorough background check before they are employed.

#### DIRECT SERVICES

The Uniformed Bureau consists of 11 State Police districts divided into northern and southern zones. In 1974, officers were stationed at 70 locations throughout the state.

Of New Mexico's nearly 500 communities, only about 70 have paid law enforcement personnel and many counties cannot afford well-staffed sheriff's offices. For this reason, the State Police Department is the primary law enforcement resource for many of the state's residents. Due to the need for distributing manpower evenly throughout the state, distances between posts are great and, in most instances, officers work without immediate backup assistance.

In 1974, the average work day for patrolmen was 10.9 hours. All districts operate with day and night shifts, except at isolated rural posts; but, Albuquerque is the only district in which there is 'round the clock officer staffing. However, all officers are subject to call at any hour.

Duties of uniformed officers include: traffic patrol, accident investigation, assistance to motorists or any individual requesting help, handling public and domestic disturbances, medical relays, school bus inspection, criminal investigation, giving drivers tests and delivering license suspension orders, assisting other agencies and myriad other tasks.

#### SUPPORT SERVICES

Through the department's Services Bureau and Criminal Investigation Bureau, assistance is provided to criminal justice, highway and traffic safety agencies in the following ways:

**CRIME LABORATORY** - Established in 1972, the laboratory processes evidence submitted by any criminal justice agency in the state and provides expert court testimony, all without any charge. The lab handled 1,650 cases in 1974, an increase of 57% over 1973. Sixty-four percent of the cases were submitted by agencies other than the State Police.

**CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU** - Narcotics, criminal investigation and intelligence agents, on request, provide technical assistance to the field districts and other agencies as well as developing their own cases.

**TELECOMMUNICATIONS** - Twenty local agencies are linked to the high-speed computerized teletype system which serves all State Police districts and headquarters. Small agencies which cannot afford a teletype terminal, or even a radio, rely on the State Police to relay or obtain information.

**TRAINING** - Officers and civilians of the State Police assist with instruction at the Law Enforcement Academy and Navajo Tribal Police school. They also provide training to various state agencies which have specialized law enforcement responsibilities and teach first aid and defensive driving to community groups.

**DATA PROCESSING AND EXCHANGE** - In 1974, the State Police implemented a computerized system to transmit citation information to the Court Administrator's Office to speed up penalty assessment transactions. The department also provides accident reports to the Highway Department and to the public

and maintains the state's criminal records bureau. The Uniform Crime Reporting Unit, established in 1974, collects statewide data on crime in New Mexico for use by all criminal justice agencies.

**CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING** - Officers and laboratory personnel participate in the work of state and national planning boards whose purpose is to increase the effectiveness of the criminal justice system and promote traffic safety.

**SPECIAL TEAMS** - Ground and water search and rescue teams, comprised of specially trained officers, assist at emergencies throughout the state. The tactical team, whose officers have received training in crowd and riot control, is activated to prevent or quell civil disturbances.

## CHALLENGES OF 1974

Although the police are often seen as separate and apart from society, precisely the opposite is true. As a tool created by society for its protection, a police agency must be eminently responsive to public needs and desires. As a business operation, it is subject to economic pressures, competition for quality manpower and the need for resources to keep pace with the society it serves.

Some of the challenges faced by the State Police in 1974 were part of a continuing trend. Others presented fresh problems.

### CRIME

For a long time, the primary focus of the State Police was traffic. Even as late as 1970, a professional evaluation of the department estimated that 85% of the department's effort was traffic-related. However, the dramatic increase in crime since the late 1960's has gradually brought about a change in priorities and in 1974, traffic-related activity accounted for only 66% of the department's time.

As for the crime picture...in 1973 New Mexico had the twelfth highest crime rate in the United States. A violent crime was committed once every ten minutes. Figures for 1974 show a 7.5% increase in major crime in the state. If New Mexico is typical of the nation, however, the 57,141 crimes reported are only one-third of the crimes actually committed.

Similar to the national picture, New Mexico's rural crime is increasing faster than urban crime and this, of course,

has serious implications for the New Mexico State Police Department.

To cope with the sky-rocketing crime rate, the State Police during the 1970's established a crime laboratory and criminal investigation bureau and began to use aircraft for criminal work. The enactment of the state wire tapping statute and acquisition of a small amount of technical surveillance equipment have also increased the department's criminal detection and deterrence capabilities. In spite of these measures, the department is hard-pressed for manpower and technical means to deal with the well-financed, technically-sophisticated organized criminal elements operating in New Mexico -- primarily in the field of narcotics.

In 1974, State Police officers and agents made 4,429 criminal arrests, recovered 491 stolen cars and \$3.1 million worth of stolen property, confiscated 73 vehicles and \$18.2 million worth of drugs and other contraband in drug-related cases.

### TRAFFIC

The State Police has primary responsibility for traffic enforcement on the interstate highway system and concurrent jurisdiction on all other roads in the state. In 1974, there were 39,471 traffic accidents in New Mexico--a decrease of about 8% from the 1973 total. Fatalities dropped 15.4% to 540 during the same period, leading to the conclusion that the lowered speed limit has reduced the severity more than the incidence of accidents.

During the year, State Police officers investigated 10,463 of the 39,471 accidents. In 1974, there were 146,458 traffic citations issued--an increase of 10.4% over 1973 attributable largely to an increase in speeding violations under the federally mandated 55 MPH speed limit.

Enforcement of the speed limit is of particular importance as future federal highway funding will be partially dependent on studies showing that the state is enforcing the lowered maximum speed.

#### FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT

As enacted by Congress, the FLSA amendments of 1974 require the payment of overtime to civilian employees when they work more than 40 hours a week and to officers when they work more than 240 hours in a 28-day period. Over the next two years, the hour limit for officers will be lowered to 216 hours in 28 days.

This law, which applies to all public employers, is currently being challenged before the U.S. Supreme Court. If upheld, legislators must decide whether they wish to live with a curtailment of police services, to provide additional financial resources with which to pay overtime or to fund additional manpower.

#### RECRUITING

Over the years, the department has maintained high standards for the selection of recruits. These standards cannot be lowered if the department is to provide quality service.

In the last few years, public attitudes toward the police - and the long hours and low pay - have made it difficult for the department to attract top-caliber applicants. Until recently, the department had ten times more applicants than openings, but in 1974 a drastic drop in applications forced the department to recruit out-of-state for the first time in recent years. Then, of the 36 persons beginning

the 1974 recruit school, only 22 were finally graduated from the rigorous three-month training program.

Recruiting of State Police uniformed personnel to work in the investigation bureau has also posed a problem. Longer hours and extensive travel required of agents tend to discourage interest in undercover work.

The dire necessity for expanding investigation capabilities in the department prompted the administration to propose incentive pay for officers working in a plainclothes capacity, in order to attract more officers to the bureau.

The department is also experiencing difficulty in recruiting crime laboratory and key entry personnel because it cannot compete with the salaries offered by other employers.

#### THE ECONOMY

As an agency whose services cannot be provided without vehicles, gasoline and communications, the department was extremely hard hit by inflation. For example: police vehicles made to specifications increased in price from \$3,700 to \$4,600 per unit during 1974; the cost of bulk gasoline went from \$0.26 to an average of \$0.41 per gallon.

As a result of the gasoline price increase, the department was forced to severely limit its patrol coverage in order to stay within its budget.

Vehicle maintenance and telephone rates, including the use of telephone lines for the teletype system, were other areas where inflation severely affected the budget.

The department has been able to cut costs somewhat by installing bulk gasoline tanks at central locations and employing mechanics at three locations. However, officers stationed in rural areas must depend on higher-priced local services for repairs and the purchase of gasoline.

A fleet cost analysis completed in 1974 indicates that the department should replace vehicles at 60,000 miles in order to cut down on maintenance costs which increase sharply after that point. Considering the fact that the department spent nearly as much for repairing vehicles as for replacing them during 1974, it appears to be fiscally judicious to maintain a regular program of replacement in as far as resources will allow.

Despite the fact that the department has been able to effect some methods of reducing expenditures, the hard facts are that in this economy police services cost more than before...and, it will take greater allocation of financial resources to law enforcement and other criminal justice agencies if the state is to wage an effective attack on crime and violence.

#### TRAFFIC CITATIONS

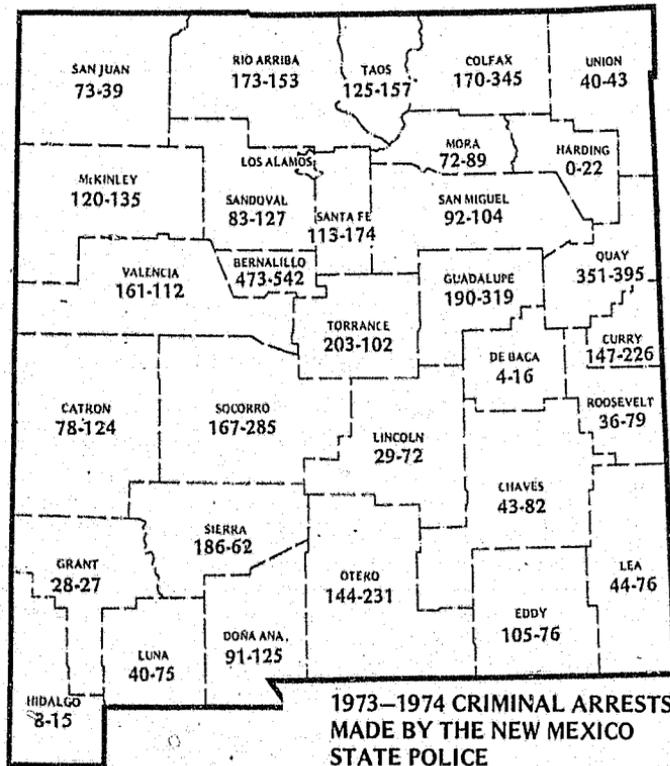
1973	124,585
1974	139,077

*In 1973, penalty assessments accounted for 60.3% of all citations issued; in 1974, 64.8%.*

*Due to penalty assessment 'skips' by cited motorists, \$242,709 in revenue was lost in 1973; in 1974, \$275,162.*

#### PENALTY ASSESSMENTS

Year	P.A. Citations Issued	Value	% of Citations to Residents
1973	79,810	\$1,142,875	57.1%
1974	95,263	\$1,449,540	51.9%



**1973-1974 CRIMINAL ARRESTS  
MADE BY THE NEW MEXICO  
STATE POLICE**

(First number: 1973, Second number: 1974)

Total Arrests	Percentage of Residents
1973-3,589	55%
1974-4,429	53%

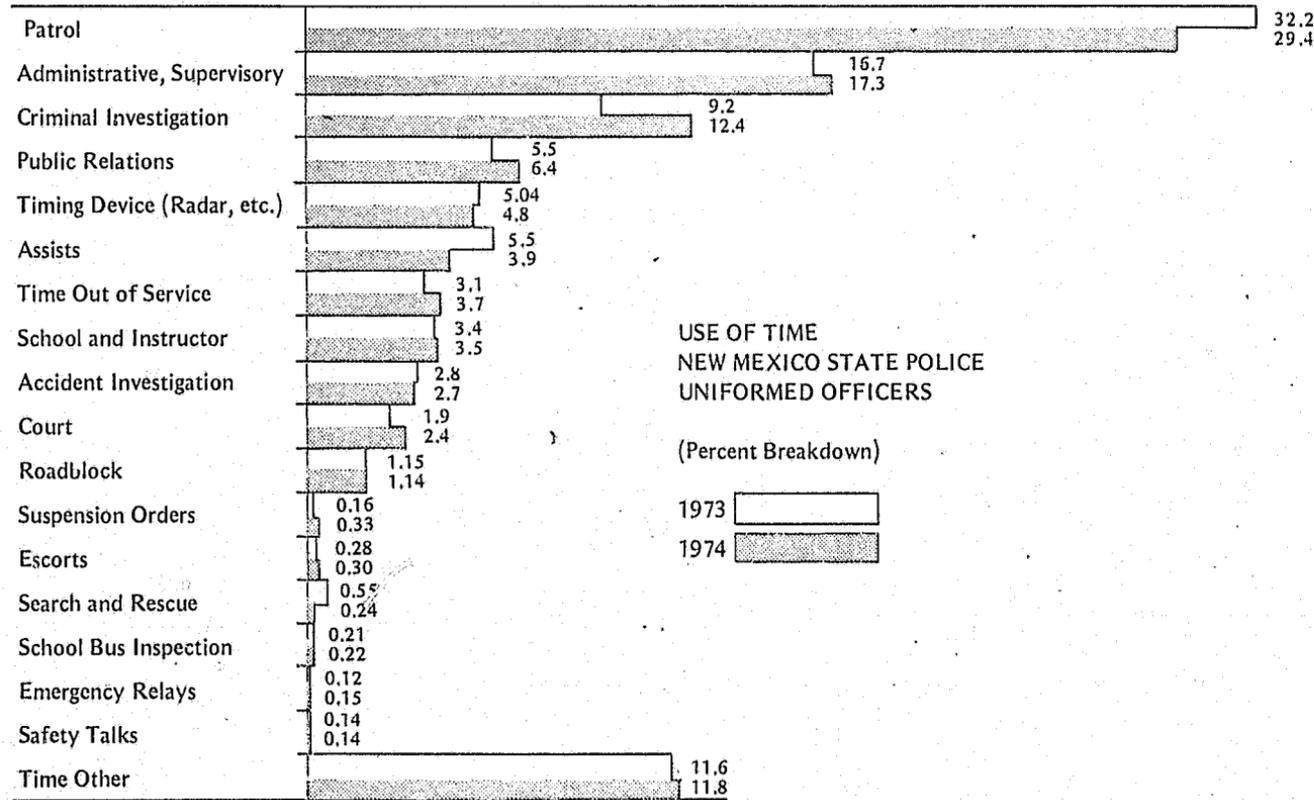
**THE COST OF A DRUG HABIT**

Heroin - 1 fix	\$10
Cocaine - 1 fix	\$25
Morphine, methadone - 1 hit	\$ 5
Demerol, codeine - 1 hit	\$ 5
Marijuana - 1 joint	\$ 1
Marijuana - 1 lid (approx. 50 joints)	\$15
Hashish - 1 gram	\$15
LSD - 1 hit	\$ 3
Mescaline - 1 cap	\$ 2
Peyote - 1 cap	\$ 2
Amphetamines - 1 pill	\$ 1
Barbiturates - 1 pill	\$ 1

**STOLEN CARS  
RECOVERED:**

**VALUE**

1973-623	\$1,356,434
1974-491	\$1,009,454



**USE OF TIME  
NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE  
UNIFORMED OFFICERS**

(Percent Breakdown)

1973

1974

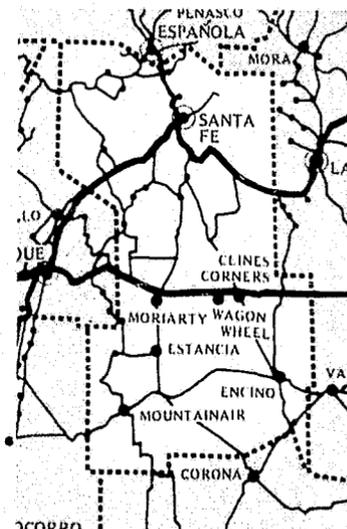
NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE CRIMINAL ARRESTS

Offense	'73	'74		
Absence W/O Leave (Mil.)	73	56	Liquor Law Violation	87 253
Affray	11	34	Narcotics Law Violation	1,381 1,643
Alien	374	786	Offense Against Family	1 2
Arson	1	2	Parole Law Violation	1 1
Assault	146	190	Perjury	0 2
Auto Theft	366	273	Prostitution	3 5
Burglary	124	102	Possession Stolen Property	34 46
Carrying Concealed Weapon	40	28	Rape	21 14
Destroying Property	28	42	Resisting Arrest	13 43
Disorderly Conduct	103	182	Robbery	15 21
Drunkness	151	*	Runaways	211 198
Embezzlement/Fraud	105	108	Sex Offense (other than rape)	11 18
Fugitive	79	80	All Other Offenses	41 124
Forgery & Worthless Checks	8	4		
Gambling	4	26	<u>Total Criminal Arrests</u>	<u>3,589 4,429</u>
Game & Fish Violation	7	8	Convictions	914 1,277
Homicide	27	25	Pending	1,199 1,073
Kidnaping	0	2	Acquittals/Releases	526 498
Larceny	123	111	Extraditions/Dismissals	950 1,581

\*Drunkness is no longer a criminal offense.

## UNIFORMED BUREAU

Deputy Chief William Bullock  
Commander



### AREA AND POPULATION

Santa Fe, Los Alamos and Torrance counties and parts of San Miguel and Sandoval counties. Population: 82,344. Approximately 5,600 square miles.

### DUTY STATIONS

District office: Santa Fe. Sub-district: Moriarty. Residential stations: Clines Corners, Estancia, Encino, Wagon Wheel and Mountainair.

### OFFICER PERSONNEL

The district averaged three supervisors and 14 officers during the year, a decrease of four officers from the previous year.

### CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Six communications equipment operators and one stenographer work at the district office. The sub-district office is staffed by one stenographer.

### ACTIVITY

District One handled 281 criminal cases in 1974, more than a third of which were crimes of theft. Most of the burglary, larceny and vandalism cases in the district occur in the Pecos area where there are a number of summer cabins. Unattended in winter, these cabins are the target of burglars and vandals.

District officers made 23 narcotics arrests during the year. All narcotics arrests were made while officers were on patrol and conducting routine checks of vehicles traveling through the state. Because the capital city lies within the district, officers spend a great deal of time channeling relays of persons and documents to all points in the state. In 1974, the district handled 2,016 relays of persons and papers, 459 medical relays and provided 105 escorts.

The district expended 3,560 manhours on relays or an average of 238 hours per man. In comparison, 104 hours per man were spent on criminal investigation.

### DISTRICT ONE TRAFFIC ACTIVITY

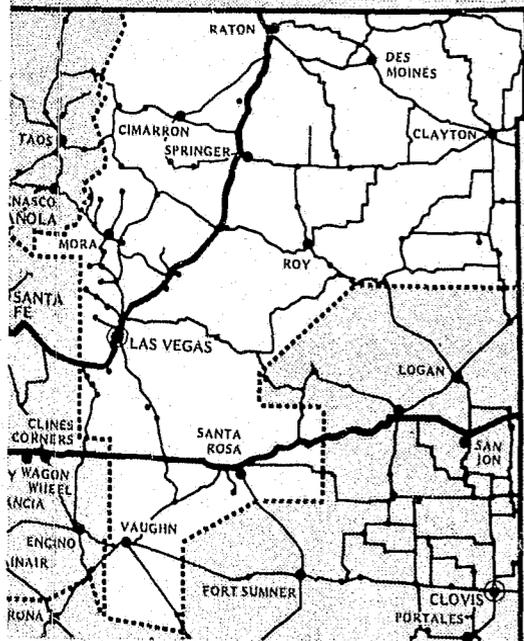
	Accidents	Fatalities	Citations
1973	1,027	28	13,781
1974	921	28	12,901

The accident frequency rate in 1974 averaged 76.7 per month; 2.5 accidents each day. More than half of the accidents involved one vehicle; 16.8% involved liquor.

It is expected that the district's traffic activities will increase in 1975 when the interstate highway section near Santa Fe will be completed. The district also anticipates an upswing in crime due to the unstable economy and high unemployment.

With an increase in service needs, the district feels that additional manpower will be needed. Should staffing remain at the same level, it will be necessary for officers to work overtime to provide an acceptable level of public services.

## DISTRICT 2



### AREA AND POPULATION

San Miguel, Mora, Harding, Colfax, Union and Guadalupe counties and parts of Torrance, De Baca and Lincoln counties. Population: 50,168. Approximately 19,436 square miles.

### DUTY STATIONS

District office: Las Vegas. Sub-districts: Springer and Santa Rosa. Residential stations: Mora, Roy, Raton, Cimarron, Des Moines, Clayton and Vaughn.

### OFFICER PERSONNEL

The district averaged five supervisors and 22 patrol officers in 1974.

### CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

The district employs six communications equipment operators at the district office and one typist for each sub-district office.

## LAS VEGAS

### DISTRICT TWO TRAFFIC ACTIVITY

	Accidents	Fatalities	Citations
1973	812	54	12,238
1974	702	26	13,017

### ACTIVITY

In 1974, district officers made 510 criminal investigation reports, approximately the same number as the previous year. However, an agent assigned to the district from the Criminal Investigation Bureau made an additional 174 reports resulting in a 34% increase in the district's total criminal activity.

The major crime problem in the district is theft, especially in the smaller towns where there is no resident officer. Criminal reports related to burglary, larceny and theft totalled 222 for the year.

The district has also experienced problems with vandalism at most recreational areas. Most vandalism is not reported immediately. Therefore, it is difficult to obtain information on suspects and to apprehend offenders.

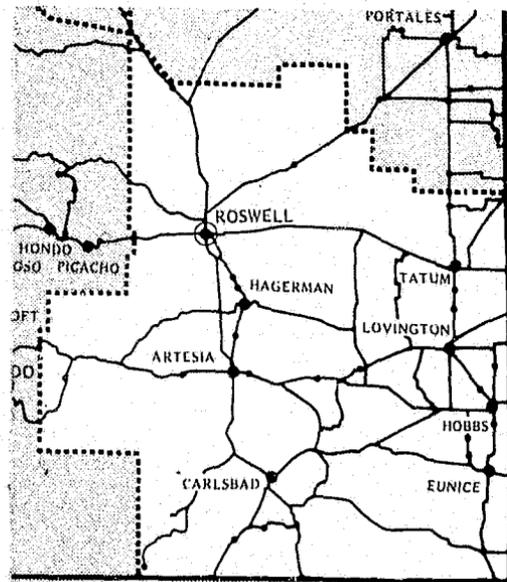
In a few towns which have been able to hire a law enforcement officer, problems with burglary and vandalism have decreased, leading the district to believe that increased patrolling would deter potential offenders. However, there is not sufficient manpower to cover all areas adequately at this time.

Another problem requiring the attention of district officers was narcotics. Officers filed 164 narcotics offense reports in 1974. Field officers also assisted the criminal investigator in six major homicide investigations during the year.

The district attributes the drop in the number of accidents to increased patrolling and the lowered speed limit. The reduction in the number of fatalities is partially attributed to the fact that sections of the interstate highway in the district were completed. In 1973, there were nine fatalities in the area under construction at Romeroville.

The district anticipates a further reduction in accidents with the completion of the interstate because much of the local traffic will be eliminated from the interstate artery.

## DISTRICT 3



### AREA AND POPULATION

Chaves, Eddy and Lea counties. Population: 146,600. Approximately 14,531 square miles.

### DUTY STATIONS

District office: Roswell. Sub-districts: Hobbs and Carlsbad. Residential stations: Lovington, Artesia, Tatum, Eunice and Hagerman.

### OFFICER PERSONNEL

District Three's sworn complement includes five supervisors and 20 patrolmen.

### CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Six communications equipment operators are employed in Roswell and one in Hobbs.

## ROSWELL

### ACTIVITY

During 1974, district officers made 138 criminal arrests, the most prominent offenses being narcotics violations and unlawful taking of motor vehicles. Twenty-two stolen cars and stolen property valued at \$10,060 were recovered.

As in other districts, officers are called upon to give defensive driving and first aid courses for community organizations and schools. They also inspect school buses and brake and light stations, serve revocation and suspension orders on drivers licenses, administer driving tests and provide assistance to other agencies.

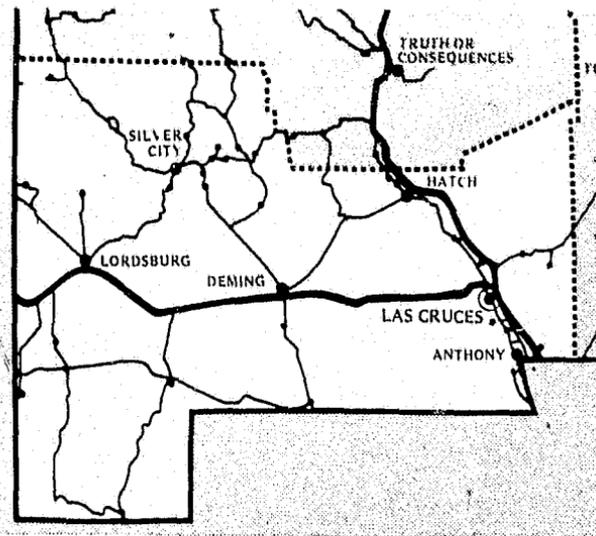
### DISTRICT THREE TRAFFIC ACTIVITY

	Accidents	Fatalities	Citations
1973	924	13	11,936
1974	882	38	14,216

During the year, Sergeant Ray Magness received two awards: one from *Woodmen of the World* for outstanding work with youth, and another from the Pecos Valley Sertoma Club for service to mankind. Officer Bill Butts won numerous awards in pistol shooting competitions.

Captain Floyd Miles is a member of the executive committee of the New Mexico Sheriffs and Police Association. Sergeant Joe Cotton is a member of the executive committee of the Fraternal Order of Police.

## DISTRICT 4



### AREA AND POPULATION

Dona Ana, Grant, Hidalgo and Luna counties. Population: 119,564. Approximately 11,675 square miles.

### DUTY STATIONS

District office: Las Cruces. Sub-district: Deming. Residential stations: Silver City, Lordsburg, Anthony and Hatch.

### OFFICER PERSONNEL

There were five supervisors and 17 patrolmen at work in District Four in 1974. Due to the scheduling of days off and vacations, the average number of officers on duty on any given day was 10.3; down from 11.5 in 1973.

### CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

The district employs seven civilians for communications and clerical work at Las Cruces; one at Deming.

## LAS CRUCES

### ACTIVITY

Due to the fact that District Four's counties and cities have well-staffed sheriff's offices and police departments and because there is an investigator from the Criminal Investigation Bureau assigned to the district, field officers are primarily concerned with traffic enforcement.

During 1974, the district recovered 66 stolen cars and assisted with civil disturbances in addition to traffic responsibilities.

A special honor was accorded Officer Don Pauley, who was named "Officer of the Year" by the New Mexico Claimsmen.

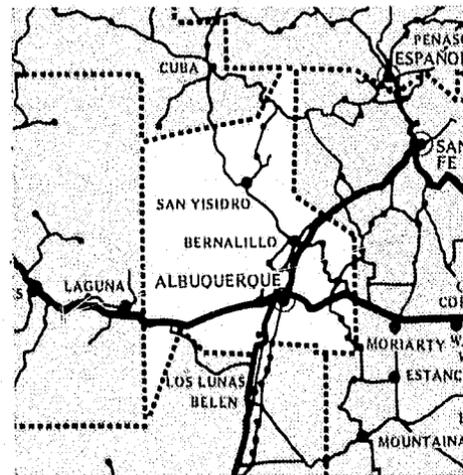
A highlight of the year was the dedication of a new district office building in December. This brings to four the number of district office buildings owned by the department.

### DISTRICT FOUR TRAFFIC ACTIVITY

	Accidents	Fatalities	Citations
1973	1,197	78	15,476
1974	1,037	39	15,848

Seventy-four percent of the 1974 accidents involved property damage only.

## DISTRICT 5



### AREA AND POPULATION

Bernalillo County and parts of Sandoval and Valencia counties.  
Population: 614,492. Approximately 3,600 square miles.

### DUTY STATIONS

District office: Albuquerque. Residential stations: Bernalillo and San Ysidro.

### OFFICER PERSONNEL

In 1974, the district averaged five supervisors and 18 patrolmen.

### CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Due to heavy teletype and radio traffic, the district employs 10 communications equipment operators. There are also two stenographers on the civilian staff.

## ALBUQUERQUE

### ACTIVITY

Albuquerque's growth as a convention center and the presence of the state's international airport create a unique demand for services on the part of District Five.

In 1974, the district provided officer coverage for the National Legislative Conference, the Western Governors and National Lieutenant Governors conferences, world championship fights, the annual hot air balloon races, the movie industry and State Fair. Officers also provide security and escorts when VIP's arrive or depart from the international airport.

Deployment of manpower for special services is an important aspect of District Five services. However, this means that the district faces a constant challenge in scheduling manpower to meet crime and traffic responsibilities.

With the rapidly increasing population north and south of the city limits, the district is also experiencing an increase in crime. Patrol patterns have been changed to more adequately cope with this problem.

In 1974, district officers investigated 417 cases and made 360 criminal arrests. In 1973, 309 investigations and 309 arrests were made.

### DISTRICT FIVE TRAFFIC ACTIVITY

	Accidents	Fatalities	Citations
1973	2,172	62	20,134
1974	1,840	71	18,140

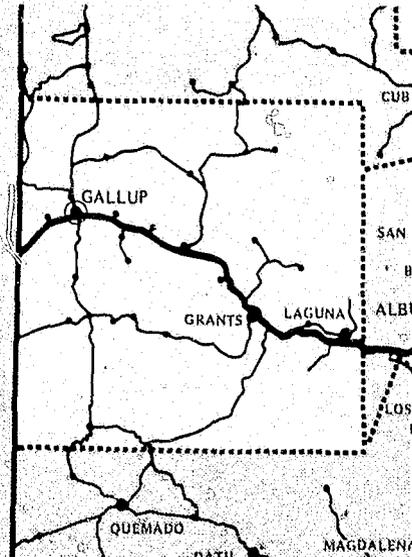
Statistics given above represent traffic activity outside the city limits, as the city police department handles interstate highway and other traffic within the city's boundaries.

In 1973 and 1974, District Five participated in a federally-funded program to reduce accidents in a designated area by employing additional traffic enforcement personnel. Within the target area, property damage accidents were reduced from 75 to 37; injury accidents from 26 to 18 and fatal accidents from 4 to 3.

The district also participated in a cooperative effort with other Bernalillo County agencies to reduce drunk driving. As a result, DWI arrests increased from 259 in 1973 to 437 in 1974.

During the year, Lieutenant J. B. Sosa was elected president of the N. M. Sheriffs and Police Association; Officer James Butler was named State Police 'Officer of the Year' and Officer F. J. Ladue was awarded an American Red Cross certificate of merit for saving a human life.

## DISTRICT 6



### AREA AND POPULATION

McKinley County and part of Valencia County. Includes Navajo, Zuni and Laguna Indian lands. Population: 80,000. Approximately 9,060 square miles.

### DUTY STATIONS

District office: Gallup. Sub-district: Grants. Residential station: Laguna.

### OFFICER PERSONNEL

Average manpower for the district in 1974 included four supervisors and 15 officers.

### CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

The district employs six communications equipment operators and one stenographer in the district office and one communications equipment operator in Grants.

## GALLUP

### ACTIVITY

One special problem for the district in 1974 was the presence of Indian activist organizations which staged demonstrations in the Gallup area. Demonstrations were aimed at liquor establishments and lack of equal opportunities for Indians.

Mineworkers strikes, all of which were accompanied by crime and acts of violence, also caused problems. One mine has announced that it will hire 250 additional workers and other mines are also expanding their operations.

With the increase in population which will result from expansion of mining activities and due to the state of the economy, the district foresees a rise in crime which it will not be able to handle adequately with the present officer complement.

In 1974, the district conducted 119 criminal investigations, a decrease from a total of 225 the previous year. The reduction is due to reassignment of the district's uniformed criminal investigator to the Criminal Investigation Bureau and the transfer of his activity statistics to that bureau. Narcotics offenses are a problem of increasing magnitude in the district and account for a number of the investigations.

### DISTRICT SIX TRAFFIC ACTIVITY

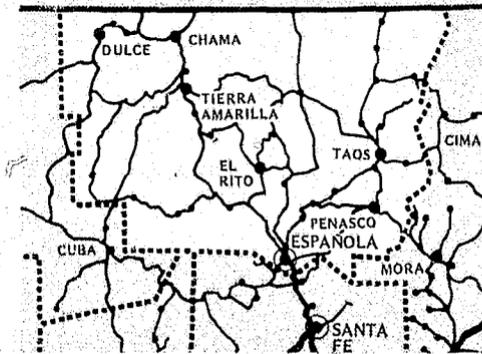
	Accidents	Fatalities	Citations
1973	954	91	13,746
1974	918	66	18,965

A major problem which continues to plague District Six is alcohol abuse as it relates to traffic accidents and fatalities.

In an effort to cope with the drinking/driving problem, the district initiated a program of selective enforcement in 1974 and was able to increase its DWI arrests to 598, a 19% increase over 1973.

In areas where selective enforcement has been used, the results have been good. However, the district does not have sufficient manpower to cover all areas where there is a proven need for a concerted attack on drunk driving.

## DISTRICT 7



### AREA AND POPULATION

Rio Arriba and Taos counties and part of Santa Fe County. Includes Eight Northern Pueblos and Jicarilla Reservation. Approximately 6,300 square miles. Population: 44,400.

### DUTY STATIONS

District office: Espanola. Sub-districts: Taos and Tierra Amarilla. Residential stations: Chama, El Rito, Penasco and Dulce.

### OFFICER PERSONNEL

District Seven began the year with four supervisors and 18 patrol officers. Due to transfers, terminations and resignations, the district officer strength decreased to 14 during the year.

### CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Five communications equipment operators and a secretary are employed at the district office; a clerk-typist / CEO at the Taos sub-district office.

## ESPAÑOLA

### ACTIVITY

Due to a shortage of officer paid law enforcement resources in District Seven, officers spend a great deal of time on criminal investigation. Residential burglaries and assault and battery are the most frequent types of criminal offense. Burglaries, especially, have increased greatly during the last year.

The rise in crime is evidenced by the 37% increase in criminal arrests made by the district: 491 in 1973; 674 in 1974.

The district attributes the increase in theft crimes to economic conditions and the use of drugs.

Officers recovered 54 stolen cars during the year. Most had been taken within the district; many had been stripped by the time they were recovered.

Because of the immense amount of time spent on criminal investigation, patrol activities are necessarily limited. This in turn limits the crime prevention potential derived from patrolling.

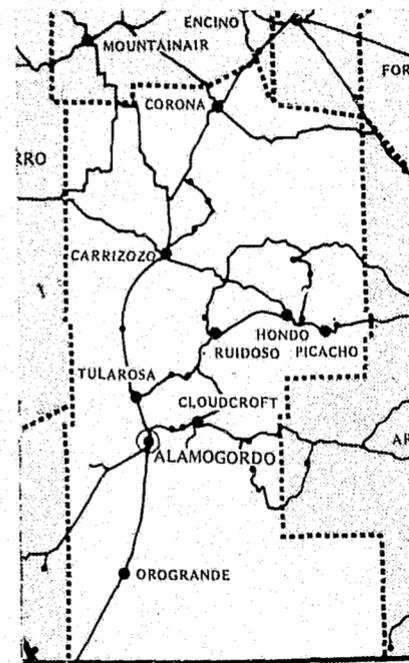
In 1974, the number of miles patrolled was 501,595; in 1973, 693,847. The reduction was due to an increase of hours in criminal investigation, a decrease in personnel and the curtailment of patrol mileage due to the gas shortage.

### DISTRICT SEVEN TRAFFIC ACTIVITY

	Accidents	Fatalities	Citations
1973	1,039	32	5,726
1974	1,111	40	5,703

Eighty-two percent of the 1974 accidents involved property damage only. It is anticipated that the construction of a new bridge or bridges in the Espanola area will allow a more even flow of traffic and aid in accident reduction.

## DISTRICT 8



### AREA AND POPULATION

Lincoln and Otero counties and portions of Socorro and Torrance counties. Includes Mescalero Apache Reservation, Holloman Air Force Base and several small military installations. Population: 48,650. Approximately 11,500 square miles.

### DUTY STATIONS

District office: Alamogordo. Residential stations: Ruidoso, Hondo, Corona, Oro Grande, Carrizozo, Tularosa, Picacho and Cloudcroft.

### OFFICER PERSONNEL

The average manpower level for the district in 1974 was four supervisors and 13 officers, a decrease of one officer from the previous year. Manhours were further reduced by the extended illness and injury of two officers whose combined sick leave totaled 163 days.

### CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

One stenographer and six communications equipment operators comprise the district's civilian complement.

## ALAMOGORDO

### ACTIVITY

An increase in narcotics traffic from the El Paso/Juarez area during the last year prompted the district to increase its roadblock activity to apprehend traffickers. In 1974, the district set up 975 roadblocks, an increase from 499 in 1973.

Total criminal arrests increased from 252 in 1973 to 320 in 1974, primarily due to the drug traffic. The district recovered 24 stolen cars and stolen property valued at \$7,991 and confiscated drugs and other property valued at \$108,180. Jail time of persons arrested by district officers increased from 1,353 days in 1973 to 4,280 days in 1974.

During the year, district officers gave assistance to private persons on 5,795 occasions, with assists to motorists accounting for 3,297. The district also gave aid to city and county agencies 1,462 times and to state and federal agencies 1,680 times. Officers participated in 329 medical relays.

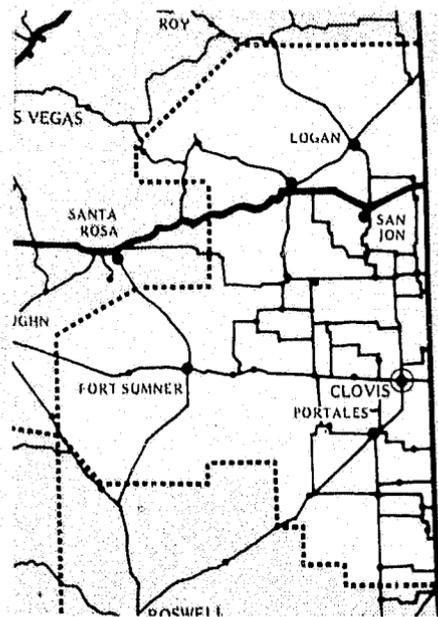
During 1975, the district will move its offices to the new state building now under construction in Alamogordo.

### DISTRICT EIGHT TRAFFIC ACTIVITY

	Accidents	Fatalities	Citations
1973	574	35	10,931
1974	547	15	14,787

Liquor was involved in 20% of the accidents in 1974; 65% were one-car accidents and 57% of the accidents occurred during the day.

## DISTRICT 9



### AREA AND POPULATION

Roosevelt, Curry, De Baca and Quay counties and portions of Harding, Guadalupe and San Miguel counties. Population: 72,710. Approximately 9,100 square miles. Includes three of the state's major lakes: Conchas, Ute and Alamogordo.

### DUTY STATIONS

District office: Clovis. Sub-district: Tucumcari. Residential stations: San Jon, Portales, Logan and Fort Sumner.

### OFFICER PERSONNEL

The average complement of uniformed officers in 1974 was four supervisors and 15 patrolmen. Also stationed in the district are four agents from the Criminal Investigation Bureau: one intelligence agent; one criminal investigator; and two narcotics agents.

### CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

The district and sub-district offices each employ five communications equipment operators - a total of ten for the district.

## CLOVIS

### ACTIVITY

District Nine's two major highways leading across country are used not only by tourists and local travelers, but by drug traffickers as well. The diligence of patrol officers in watching for drug traffickers, especially in the Tucumcari area, resulted in the confiscation of 8,660 pounds of marijuana, 872,300 pills and 30 vehicles used in drug trafficking during 1974.

The total value of confiscated drugs and vehicles was just over \$4 million.

Officers also recovered 113 stolen cars and made 617 criminal arrests. The number of arrests decreased from 1973's total of 690 primarily because DWI arrests are no longer counted as criminal arrests and because the Border Patrol requested a moratorium on the arrest of illegal aliens until funds were available to house and transport the aliens.

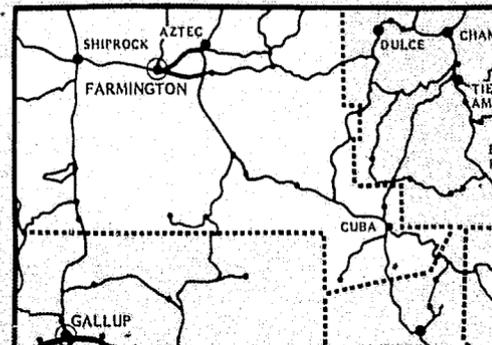
### DISTRICT NINE TRAFFIC ACTIVITY

	Accidents	Fatalities	Citations
1973	644	21	11,538
1974	524	30	13,353

The district attributes the decrease in accidents and increase in citations to the lowered speed limit. Several fatal accidents had multiple deaths, contributing to the increase in fatalities.

During 1975, the Clovis district office will occupy quarters in the state office building now under construction in Clovis.

## DISTRICT 10



### AREA AND POPULATION

San Juan County and parts of Rio Arriba and Sandoval counties, including portions of the Navajo Reservation and checkerboard area and the Navajo Lake recreation area. Population: 64,650. Approximately 8,000 square miles.

### DUTY STATIONS

District office: Farmington. Residential stations: Aztec, Cuba and Shiprock.

### OFFICER PERSONNEL

In addition to the captain, lieutenant and a sergeant, the district's sworn complement included eleven patrol officers for the first half of the year; ten during the latter half.

### CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Five communications equipment operators and one stenographer are employed at the Farmington office.

## FARMINGTON

### ACTIVITY

During 1974, ten demonstrations by the Navajo Coalition and the American Indian Movement took place in the district. These covered an area extending from the Navajo Reservation line twenty miles west of Farmington to Counselors, about 60 miles south of the city.

The State Police Tactical Team was called upon to assist the City of Farmington on three occasions while district officers handled demonstrations outside of the city limits.

More activity of this kind is expected in 1975, as the American Indian Movement plans to hold its national conference in Shiprock and to demonstrate in Farmington and Gallup.

Officers stationed in Cuba handled numerous cases of breaking and entering and Indian jewelry theft in the Gallina area during the year. Their time was also spent on investigating thefts of oil field drip gas in the Cuba area.

Of particular concern to the district is the increase in traffic caused by the construction of the San Juan Power Plant, the Navajo Irrigation project and the gasification plants. In 1974, vehicular miles per day averaged 1.3 million in the district. Daily traffic between Farmington and Shiprock alone averages 12,870 vehicles.

### DISTRICT TEN TRAFFIC ACTIVITY

	Accidents	Fatalities	Citations
1973	707	39	6,614
1974	584	25	6,939

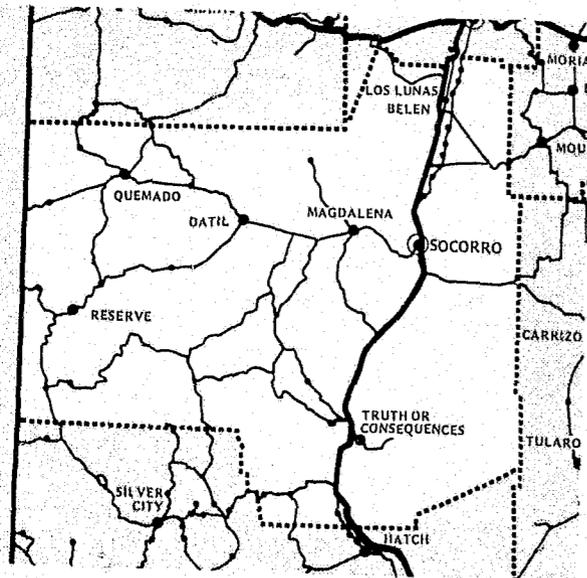
Traffic conditions should improve somewhat when highway construction scheduled for district roads is completed. Improvements are planned for the highway west of Farmington to Shiprock, south of Shiprock to the San Juan County line and for State Road 44.

Unfortunately, better roadway will not solve the district's problems with drinking drivers and pedestrians. This problem was compounded with the enactment of the detoxification law in 1974.

Prior to the ban on arresting persons solely on the basis of being intoxicated, district officers picked up 100 - 150 intoxicated persons on Saturday nights (and many on other nights as well) and took them to jail.

As this is no longer allowed and because there are no detoxification facilities in the district, intoxicated persons are left alone. In addition to an increase in pedestrian problems, this has led to eight or nine deaths by freezing and four drownings during 1974.

## DISTRICT 11



### AREA AND POPULATION

Socorro and Catron counties and portions of Sierra and Valencia counties. Population: 78,000. Approximately 13,600 square miles.

### DUTY STATIONS

District office: Socorro. Residential stations: Magdalena, Belen, Reserve, T or C, Los Lunas, Quemado and Datil.

### OFFICER PERSONNEL

Average manpower for the district in 1974 was four supervisors and 14 field officers.

### CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

The district office civilian staff includes five communications equipment operators and one stenographer.

## SOCORRO

### ACTIVITY

District officers handled 338 criminal cases during 1974. Forty-five cases were related to narcotics offenses and resulted in the confiscation of 1,450 pounds of marijuana valued at \$727,975.

The district also recovered fifty-two stolen vehicles and stolen property valued at \$24,234.

Twenty-three crimes of a violent nature were investigated in 1974, one of which was a homicide. Another serious incident involved the kidnaping of a State Police officer, who escaped and helped to apprehend the kidnaper a short time later.

### DISTRICT ELEVEN TRAFFIC ACTIVITY

	Accidents	Fatalities	Citations
1973	702	17	10,225
1974	720	8	12,537

Valencia County accidents accounted for 65% of the accidents investigated by district officers.

The accident with the greatest number of fatalities occurred about 15 miles south of Socorro on a stretch of undivided highway. Excessive speed, driving in the wrong lane and alcohol were contributing factors in the accident, which killed five persons.

Due to the influx of people to Elephant Butte and Caballo reservoirs each weekend, the district is in need of additional officers to handle the heavy traffic and to attend to the needs of the tourist population.

## SPECIAL SERVICE TEAMS

### TAC Team

#### TACTICAL TEAM

The State Police tactical team was organized in February, 1973, for the purpose of increasing the department's efficiency in the control of crowds and civil disorders.

The tactical operation is organized into northern and southern crowd control teams. Each is commanded by a lieutenant and has three sergeants and 24 officers.

Training for team members is scheduled every third month, with each session taking place in a different city so officers can familiarize themselves with the characteristics of the area.

Both the northern and southern teams have devoted one training exercise to occupying and running the State Penitentiary. All the members have had special training in riot control, self defense and the use of special equipment used in crowd control.

During 1974, the northern team was called to Farmington on three occasions to assist with problems growing out of the murder of two Indians.



## Ground Search and Rescue



#### WATER SEARCH AND RECOVERY TEAM

The New Mexico State Police water search and recovery team was formed in 1963 with fourteen officers trained and certified as divers. At one point, the number of qualified divers reached 33. Present authorized strength is 15. All members attend annual in-service training to learn new techniques and to be recertified.

In addition to retrieving drowning victims, the team assists in the recovery of evidence and helps the State Department of Parks and Recreation with the maintenance of marinas.

In 1974, the team recovered 15 victims, five fewer than in 1973. All drownings occurred between April and the first week in July. In the opinion of the team, probable cause of these drownings was that swimmers were not yet in condition after the months of winter inactivity, and were unable to cope with emergencies.

Until 1974, the divers depended on borrowing boats for their rescue operations. Two boats, motors and trailers were purchased for the team last year. The team looks forward to being able to purchase its own air compressors in 1975 to alleviate the need for borrowing this necessary equipment.

## Water Search and Rescue



#### GROUND SEARCH AND RESCUE

Search and rescue missions in New Mexico are coordinated and directed by the State Police ground search and rescue coordinator, who makes assignments to civic search and rescue groups.

The coordinator is assisted by one uniformed patrolman in each district. This officer is the liaison between the search and rescue mission and the State Police district office.

In 1974, the nature of the missions was such that rescue efforts would be coordinated at the district level. State Police aircraft were used on 21 searches.

# Aircraft



Two officers who are pilots are assigned fulltime to the Aircraft Section, which is equipped with a Cessna Skymaster 337 and a Cessna T-41-B.

The section is a valuable resource for the Criminal Investigation Bureau and the Crime Laboratory and an effective means of traffic enforcement. In addition, air travel allows better utilization of working time for all personnel by reducing travel time, thereby reducing per diem costs as well.

### Narcotics Cases

During 1974, the airplanes were used 56 times by the narcotics division, primarily for surveillance. As a result, \$1.2 million worth of drugs and vehicles was confiscated in situations where ground transportation would have been inadequate to detect and apprehend drug traffickers.

Because an increasing amount of trafficking is accomplished by means of drops from airplanes, the cooperative efforts of the aircraft section and the narcotics division's air detail will continue to be important in the state's battle against illicit drugs.

### Crime Laboratory

Crime laboratory business accounted for one-third of the section's flight time in 1974. Personnel were flown to crime scenes and to destinations throughout the state for court appearances where expert testimony provided by laboratory personnel has made it possible to make better cases for criminal convictions.

Without air travel, the manhours available for technical work in the laboratory would be greatly reduced, a serious detriment to handling the growing caseload.

In addition to saving time, flying rather than driving meant a savings to the department of \$7,936 in per diem and salary expense for laboratory employees.

### Traffic Enforcement

As a tool for traffic enforcement, aircraft are operating at a profit for the state. With air enforcement, it was possible to issue an average of 16.9 citations per hour in 1974. During the year, total citation revenue was \$7,875 while the cost of operating the aircraft for traffic enforcement was only \$646.

### Cost

Cost per hour of operating the airplanes is \$44.65 for the Skymaster and \$14.56 for the T-41-B. The average cost per day for maintaining the two airplanes was \$86.88 in 1974.

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## CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU

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Major Richard C de Baca  
Acting Commander

## Criminal Investigation



### CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU, ZONES A AND B

In July, 1973, the New Mexico State Police Department established the Criminal Investigation Bureau. In addition to including the Narcotics and Intelligence Divisions under the umbrella of the CIB, two criminal investigator zones corresponding to the northern and southern uniformed bureau zones were created to relieve State Police patrol officers of criminal investigation tasks and to aid local, federal and other state agencies in the field of criminal investigation.

Criminal investigators are responsible for investigating major crimes and related incidents, ranging from homicide to municipal corruption. One investigator is assigned to each field district.

With the discontinuation of New Mexico's county coroner system in 1973, a new medical investigator system was established. In October, 1973, the criminal investigators were trained and certified as deputy medical investigators in order to assist the new medical investigators until the N.M. Medical Investigator's Office could train its own personnel.

On July 1, 1974, investigators were relieved of their medical investigation duties, enabling them to concentrate more fully on their assigned criminal cases. At the end of June, 1974, investigators had worked a total of 185 hours on 82 medical investigations.

In 1974, the investigators worked on a total of 413 cases, one-fourth of which involved crimes of theft.

## Intelligence



The Intelligence Division represents one of the newer areas of specialization in the department. The division was formed in 1970, and at the present time is staffed with ten sworn personnel and two civilians.

The primary responsibility of the division is to collect and analyze information relating to organized crime, subversive groups and other criminal activity. The unit attempts to establish the identity of all persons involved in such operations.

The caseload of the division has increased steadily over the past years. This increase is a result of the modern modes of transportation used by criminals and the far-reaching, complex nature of the crimes being committed.

Also, there has been a substantial increase in requests for assistance from other law enforcement agencies. The increase is the result of the concentrated effort made by the division to assist other law enforcement agencies, both within and out-

side the state. This cooperative effort has proved beneficial to all concerned.

In working on sophisticated, complex crimes, the division has encountered two problems:

- lack of training
- lack of manpower

It is apparent that the intelligence division needs to achieve a degree of sophistication at least equal to that of the criminal opposition.

In order to achieve this goal, the division requires adequate funds to send its agents to schools for further training and to hire additional agents.

During 1974, the division conducted 377 investigations and recovered in excess of \$63,000 worth of stolen property and contraband.

Each agent worked an average of 11.2 hours per day.

# Narcotics Division

As a principal investigative arm of the New Mexico State Police, the Narcotics Division, created in 1960, is charged with wide ranging responsibilities. Chief among these responsibilities is detection, apprehension, prosecution and prevention of drug abuse by:

- Reducing the available supply of illicit drugs in New Mexico by supporting and coordinating the efforts of local agencies;
- Providing a centralized intelligence network to gather and disseminate information concerning the activities of known or suspected distributors;
- Developing a highly skilled investigative team, knowledgeable in the sophisticated techniques necessary for apprehending organized distributors of illicit drugs.

Greater concentration on trafficking in hard drugs and on the apprehension of drug sellers in 1974 resulted in a 570% increase over 1973 in the value of heroin confiscated and a 21% increase in the number of persons arrested for heroin sales. There was also a 44% increase in the number of persons arrested for the sale of marijuana.

The total number of narcotics arrests made by agents in 1974 was 870, a decrease from 903 in 1973 caused by increased time spent on making cases against sellers. The number of persons arrested for sales of all types of drugs increased 24% over 1973.

In recent years the number of residential burglaries has increased and there seems to be a correlation between this increase and drug use in the community. As the price of drugs increases due to

stricter drug enforcement and large seizures and confiscations of illicit drugs, drug users must obtain more money, one way or another, to support expensive drug habits. Drugs then become not only costly for the user, but for many victims of burglary as well. One of the most challenging areas in drug enforcement for the narcotics division is combating aerial drug trafficking, much of which originates in Mexico.

Due to the flat and barren terrain of many areas in New Mexico and the many miles of deserted farm roads that can serve as landing strips, narcotics agents must always be on the alert for air smugglers trafficking through the state.

Investigations have shown that aerial traffickers' destinations are prearranged with carefully selected accomplices to best effect an undetected transfer of contraband. Accomplices usually take aircraft fuel to the transfer point in order to extend the flight range. This extended range, along with the aircraft's general versatility, enables traffickers to reach isolated areas where cargo can be discharged quickly.

In order to deal more effectively with air trafficking, the division in 1972 established an air detail which coordinates its efforts with the department's aircraft section. In 1974, the use of departmental aircraft resulted in the confiscation of more than \$1 million worth of drugs and vehicles.

The use of aircraft will continue to be important to the narcotics division, for drug profiteers are not hindered by a lack of funds for the purchase of their own airplanes.

Due to the nationwide character of narcotics trafficking, continued cooperation with drug enforcement agencies on the local and federal

level and in other states will be necessary to enable all jurisdictions to wage effective effort against peddlers of degrading and slow death.

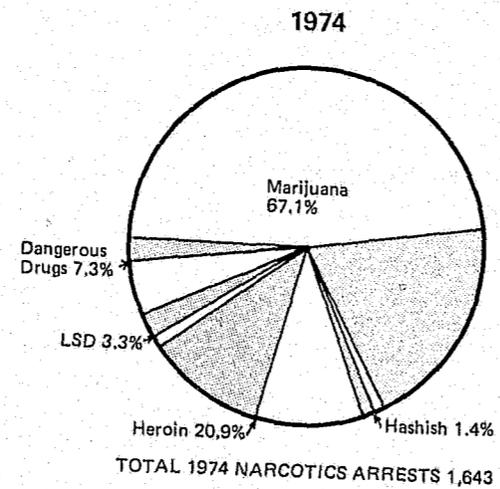
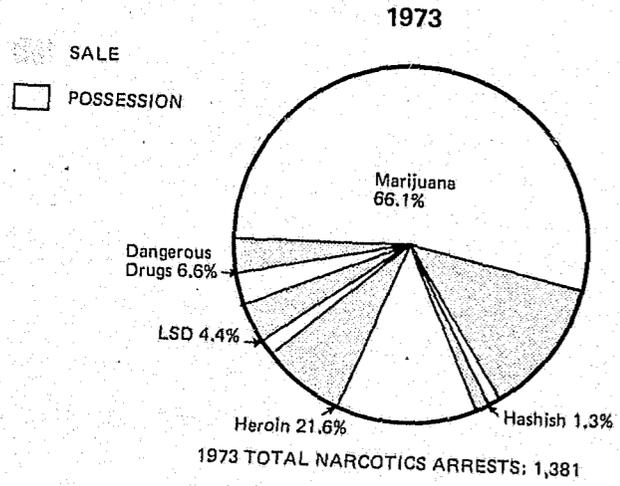


## PROFITS IN THE SALE OF MEXICAN HEROIN

Dealer	Amount	Cost	% Purity of Drug
Mexican Laboratory	One Ounce	100.00	85%
Border Sale	Now cut to Two Ounces	800.00	45%
Mexican Importer in U.S.	Now cut to Four Ounces	3,200.00	20%
American Wholesaler	Now cut to Eight Ounces	7,000.00	10%
Street Pusher	Now cut to Sixteen Ounces	27,200.00	5%

FROM ONE OUNCE, YOU NOW HAVE 16 OUNCES OR ONE POUND

FROM A \$100.00 INVESTMENT, YOU NOW HAVE \$27,200.00



## SERVICES BUREAU

Deputy Chief Stephen Lagomarsino  
Commander

# Crime Laboratory



The New Mexico State Police Crime Laboratory provides scientific and technical aid to all law enforcement and criminal justice agencies throughout the state at no cost to the local agency. The laboratory has five fields of specialty: chemistry (drugs); firearms/tool marks; latent fingerprints/photography; serology/trace evidence; and questioned documents.

1974 was the second full year of operation. At year's end, the lab had processed 1,650 cases, an increase of 57% over 1973's total of 1,052 cases. Sixty-four percent of the cases were submitted by enforcement agencies other than the State Police.

The number of cases submitted by type of offense for 1973 and 1974 were:

	1973	1974
Suicide	12	22
Armed Robbery	24	19
Rape	12	28
Arson	19	32
Hit and Run	23	35
Assault	44	44
Homicide	77	76
Forgery	---	81
Burglary	102	188
Drugs	643	987
Other	96	148

(Other includes auto theft, grand larceny, illegal game killing, kidnapping, etc.)

Some of the widely publicized cases in which the lab was involved were the cycle gang mutilation homicide east of Albuquerque, three Indian homicides which occurred near Farmington, three Indian homicides discovered near Gallup prior to the start of the Gallup Ceremonial and the confiscation of three aircraft in a drug smuggling case.

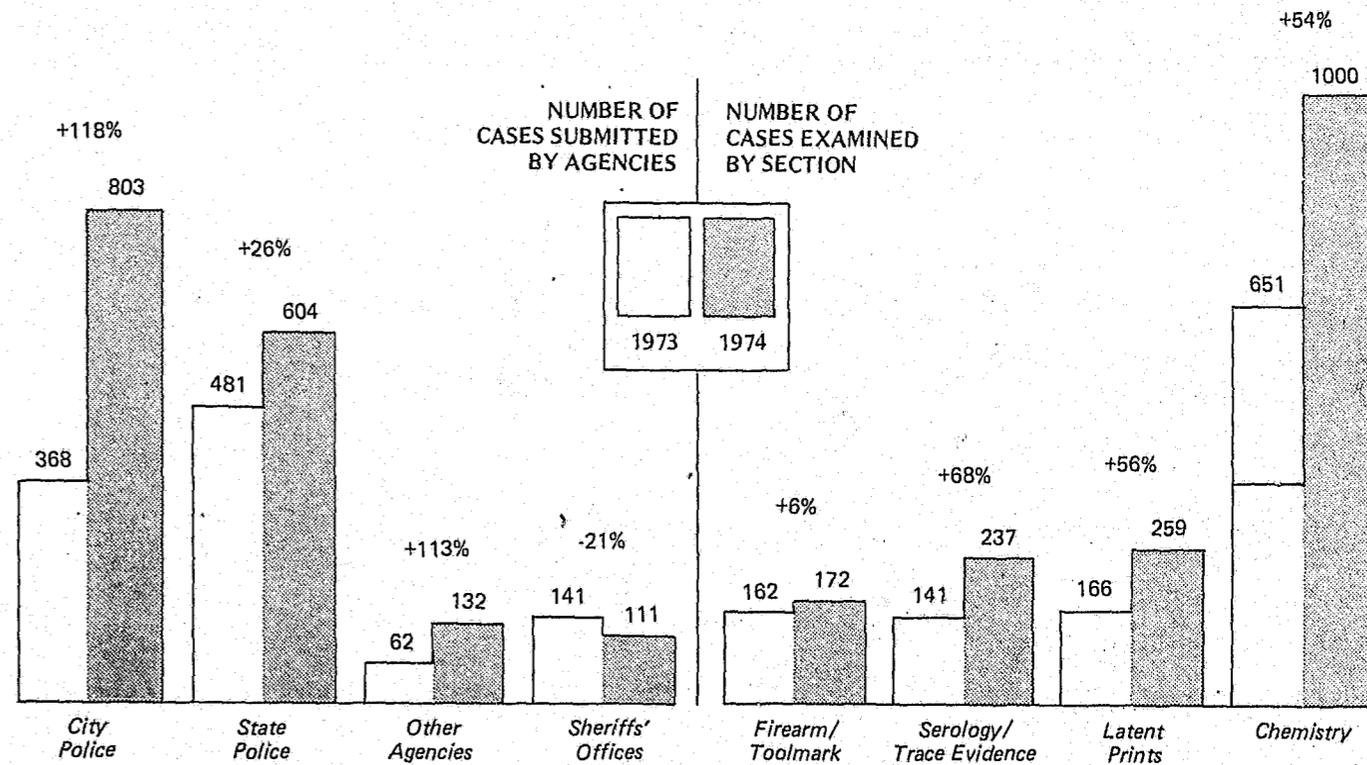
In addition to work in the laboratory, the division processed 94 crime scenes, attended 185 court hearings (91% increase) and testified 116 times (68% increase). In 1973, court appearances required 712 man hours; in 1974 it required 1,468 man hours. Court related travel amounted to 56,206 man miles.

Laboratory personnel also furnished 70 hours of classroom instruction for the State Police recruit school and for basic law enforcement courses at the Law Enforcement Academy.

During the year, three employees were added to the laboratory staff. A questioned documents examiner with 14 years experience was hired in September to open the Questioned Documents Section. A drug analyst with 4 years experience and an apprentice for the firearms/tool marks section are the other new staff members.

Two vacancies still exist in the laboratory: one for a crime scene technician with 10 years experience and the other for a laboratory analyst apprentice in serology/trace evidence.

Recruiting for these positions continues, but the department is experiencing difficulties in finding qualified applicants due to the national shortage of experienced crime laboratory personnel and the comparatively low salaries offered in New Mexico.



# Information Division

## INFORMATION DIVISION

The Information Division does not provide public information, as its name might imply, but provides the State Police with statewide and national communications via radio, teletype and telephone, and provides criminal record information to the department and other agencies in the state's criminal justice system.

The Division, which consists of the Central Records and Communications Sections, was created during the reorganization of the department in July, 1973, when the Communications Division and Bureau of Criminal Identification were combined.

## CENTRAL RECORDS SECTION

Central Records maintains criminal records for the state and furnishes criminal record information to the State Police and other appropriate criminal justice agencies. The section also maintains files of all offense and incident reports made by State Police officers. This includes statements of suspects, witnesses and others, and any photographs, diagrams or material which must be kept for future reference.

At the end of 1974, there were 134,918 fingerprint cards on file and 7,150 "mug" shots. During the year, 13,649 fingerprint cards were received but fewer than half were classified and filed due to a shortage of manpower. In addition to classifying fingerprints,

the section checks for duplicates, purges criminal record files and in 1974 answered 9,855 information requests.

At present, when fingerprint cards are submitted by an agency, the files are searched by name only and if a record is found, the information is returned to the contributor. If no record is found, the card is filed with nothing returned to the contributor.

It would be desirable to increase the fingerprint unit's manpower so a search can be made by fingerprint characteristics and each contributor can be provided with both positive and negative findings.

The Records Section is now planning for participation in the federal Computerized Criminal History/Offender Based Transaction Statistics Program. The program makes it possible to follow an offender's progress through the criminal justice system and to provide information on which appropriate decisions regarding the offender can be made.

In order to participate, the department must upgrade its present manual card file--preferably by utilizing a dedicated computerized index. This would shorten the time needed to search for a criminal record and eliminate the problem of misfiling index cards in the manual file.

## UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING

The State Police Uniform Crime Reporting Unit was established in January, 1974, to be the central collection and distribution

agency for New Mexico crime data.

In the UCR system, the offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft and auto theft are used to establish an index to measure the trends and distribution of crime in New Mexico.

Prior to the establishment of the UCR unit, some agencies in the state submitted crime reports directly to the FBI; however, many small agencies were not involved in FBI reporting and there was little data available for use in state criminal justice planning.

The first task of the unit was to visit all agencies to explain the purpose of the program and solicit their participation. The UCR staff and FBI presented training seminars in four cities during April. Almost a third of the 73 agencies attending had not previously participated in UCR. Other agencies that could not attend were given training on an individual basis.

In June, when the FBI turned crime reporting for New Mexico over to the UCR, there were 89 agencies, including campus police, participating in the program.

Crime data reports for the state will be issued periodically by the unit.

## COMMUNICATIONS SECTION - TELETYPE

The State Police teletype system allows users direct access to motor vehicle and criminal information data banks throughout the United States and direct communication with other law enforcement and

criminal justice agencies on the National Law Enforcement Teletype System.

A message or inquiry is usually received a minute or less after it is transmitted. Before the new system was installed in 1972, all teletype messages had to be sent through headquarters, causing delays of several hours in transmitting information or inquiries.

An important advantage of the new system is that other law enforcement and criminal justice agencies can be linked with the network by installing their own teletype terminals. In 1974, terminals were added at the Dona Ana and Sierra County Sheriff's Offices and the Albuquerque Municipal Courts, bringing the system to 32 terminals statewide.

In 1971, 499,004 teletype messages were sent. In 1973, the number rose to 1,622,144 and in 1974 to 2,119,092. To accommodate a continuing increase in usage, the system will be upgraded in March, 1975, with all costs paid by a federal grant.

During 1974, the State Police and the New Mexico Chapter of APCO (Associated Public Safety Communications Officers) conducted two 2-day radio teletype schools at the Law Enforcement Academy. One hundred persons participated.

In October, the department hosted the Twelfth Annual Western Area Network Telecommunications System Conference which attracted members of President Ford's staff and participants from 30 states. Decisions which will influence national teletype communications for many years to come were made at this conference.



#### COMMUNICATIONS SECTION - RADIO

A statewide study of the State Police communications system was undertaken in 1974 to evaluate the operation, identify problems and make recommendations for improvements.

As a result of the study, improvements have been made in radio systems in several districts and the department has gained information for radio communications planning.

A major project was preparation of a radio systems manual for use in training and as a reference for officers and communications equipment operators. This information was not previously available in written form.

Assistance was given the Eight Northern Pueblos in formulating operational procedure for their law enforcement network, to the N.M. Livestock Board on operations procedures and to the Taos County Sheriff's Department in frequency procurement for their radio system.

#### EXPERIMENTAL CITIZENS BAND RADIO PROJECT

The goal of this project is to improve communications and

relations between the State Police, truckers and others using CB radios and to enlist citizen aid in notification of the State Police when there are bad accidents, crimes, road hazards and other problems.

The program is voluntary on the part of officers. Those participating must hold an FCC license, purchase their own CB equipment and have written authorization from the Chief for installation of the CB radios in the police cars.

#### PARTICIPATION IN POLICY ORGANIZATIONS

Division commander, Captain M. K. Alexander, and Officer Don Helberg, supervisor of the records section, are members of the International Association for Identification. The captain has been IAI regional vice president for New Mexico since 1964. He is also a member of the National Crime Information Center Western Region Committee.

Sergeant John Duvall, communications section supervisor, is a member of the board of directors of the National Law Enforcement Teletype System and was chairman of the western area conference in October.

## Planning and Research



#### PLANNING AND RESEARCH

The Planning and Research Division is comprised of a planning unit, systems section, key entry section and the accident records section.

The goal of the division is to analyze the needs of the department and make recommendations for better use of departmental resources. A further responsibility is development of new resources for the department.

Two important projects were completed in 1974. One was a fleet cost analysis, which has provided the department with factual information on which to plan for the replacement of vehicles--the criterion being the point at which vehicles cost more to maintain than to operate.

A second important accomplishment was implementation of computerized transmittal of citation information to the Court Administrator's Office. This has enabled the Court Administrator's Office to keep better track of penalty assessments paid and owed and to reduce the time in which an officer is notified that another citation must be issued for failure to pay a fine.

At present, planning and research keypunch operators prepare information for the computer on citations (146,458 in 1974), the inventory, the expenses for each of the 425 vehicles in the State Police fleet and an accounting of the use of time by all State Police employees. Printouts of this information are used as a tool by management and for planning purposes.

In 1974, the administration of federal grants was transferred to the division, coincident with the establishment of a planning unit within the division. Through a federal grant, two planners and a systems analyst were added to the staff.

Since enactment of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, the department has received funding from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to:

- equip and staff the crime laboratory
- provide extra staff, 'buy' money and equipment for the narcotics and intelligence divisions
- establish and expand the teletype system
- establish the planning unit

Consonant with the division's planning responsibilities, the division commander, Captain David C. Kingsbury, is the Chief's alternate to the Governor's Council on Criminal Justice Planning and to the Traffic Safety Council. He serves on several study teams and sub-committees of these councils.

Captain Kingsbury is also New Mexico's representative to SEARCH Group, Inc., a non-profit corporation organized by LEAA to delve into the complexities of modern technology as it relates to criminal justice.

# Personnel and Training

The primary function of the Personnel and Training Division is the selection and training of New Mexico State Police employees, both officers and civilians. Maintaining a comprehensive personnel record system of all New Mexico State Police employees is another important function of the division.

In addition, the division is also charged with:

- The public relations activity of the department, including: publishing the department newsletter; giving tours of the State Police complex; and responding to letters commending State Police personnel for their work. The department receives an average of fifty complimentary letters each month from New Mexico residents, tourists and from other agencies;
- Law enforcement training and consultation, on request, to law enforcement agencies throughout the state;
- Maintenance and upkeep of the New Mexico State

Police law enforcement library consisting of films and research material pertaining to the police profession. The division also produces videotapes for use in training at the district level and in the recruit school;

- Development and administration of an employee performance rating (evaluation) system for all employees and of promotional exams for officers.

During 1974, a considerable drop in qualified applicants for both civilian and commissioned positions caused some concern. The competition for qualified employees with other departments and private industry is very keen, as the majority of applicants are seeking higher salaries than the department is capable of offering. For the first time in four years, out-of-state applications were seriously considered for officer recruits to supplement the low number of resident applicants.

To compound the recruiting problem, the 1974 recruit training school had a 38% drop-out rate. The drop-out rate, the highest in a number of years, resulted in the department's inability to

fill all vacancies and bring the officer complement to its authorized strength.

The recruit school began on September 1, 1974, with 36 candidates. However, only 22 men were commissioned as State Police officers at the end of the rugged 14-week training school.

During the year, 46 officers and civilians received specialized training at 42 out-of-state schools, seminars and workshops - a total of 314 days. Training ranged from a 76-day Federal Bureau of Investigation National Academy at Quantico, Virginia; to a one-day seminar on Indian Jewelry Thefts and Identification at Scottsdale, Arizona. This represents a 37% increase in out-of-state training days over the previous year.

Due to the fact that fewer special training courses were offered in New Mexico, there was a 43% decrease in the amount of in-state training days during 1974. A total of 85 officers and civilian employees attended 16 schools and seminars for a total of 393 days of in-state training. These sessions ranged from a four-day Search and Rescue Team In-Service School, to a one-day Defensive Driver Instructor Development Seminar.



## 32nd NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE RECRUIT TRAINING SCHOOL COURSE CONTENT

LEGAL AND COURT MATTERS	101 hours
DEPARTMENTAL RULES AND POLICIES	40 hours
REPORTING FORMS AND SYSTEMS	34 hours
SPECIFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT DUTIES & TECHNIQUES	185 hours
BASIC LAW ENFORCEMENT DUTIES & TECHNIQUES	754 hours
TOTAL	1,114 hours

# Central Accounting



The Central Accounting Division directs, coordinates and controls the fiscal operations of the department and assists the Chief in setting fiscal policies for the efficient administration of the multi-million dollar State Police budget.

In 1974, the division processed more than 8,300 purchase and reimbursement vouchers, 13,400 personnel action and payroll forms and 1,100 group insurance and workman's compensation claims.

In order to keep spending within the department's line item budget, all purchase requests must be approved by the Central Accounting Division. The division uses a mini-computer to prepare weekly reports on the cash position of each account.

Aside from monitoring and managing day-to-day financial matters, the division also prepares the department's annual budget request and works up an operating budget after the annual appropriation is made by the Legislature. The operating budget must be approved by the budget division of the Department of Finance and Administration before expenditures for the fiscal year can be made.

Another task of the division is management of the insurance programs in which the department participates. These include sickness and hospitalization, workman's compensation, supplemental medical, false arrest, life, accident and income protection policies.

During the year, 250 pieces of correspondence were directed to insurance carriers regarding adjustments in benefits and discrepancies in the settlement of claims.

The Central Accounting Division is the department's liaison with the State Employees Credit Union and, in 1974, assisted more than 150 employees obtain loans.

Division director Larry A. Moya is president of the credit union and is also a member of the board of directors of the Public Employees Retirement Association.

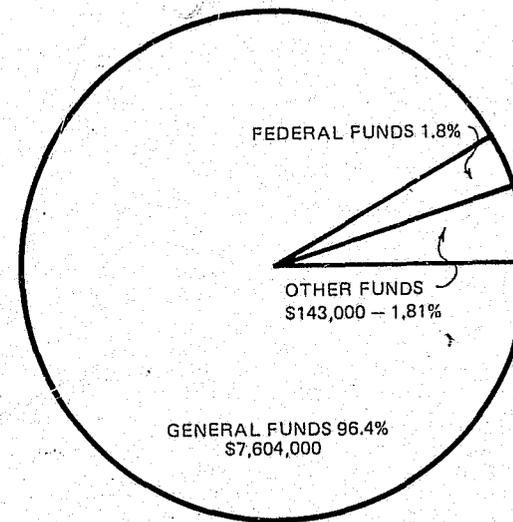
The legislature's concern over the years for a more responsive effort to strengthen law enforcement and expand services is shown by the steady increase in general fund appropriations to the New Mexico State Police.

### GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

1974-75	\$7,604,000	1971-72	\$5,800,000
1973-74	\$6,547,000	1970-71	\$5,200,000
1972-73	\$6,401,000	1069-70	\$4,400,000

FISCAL - 1974

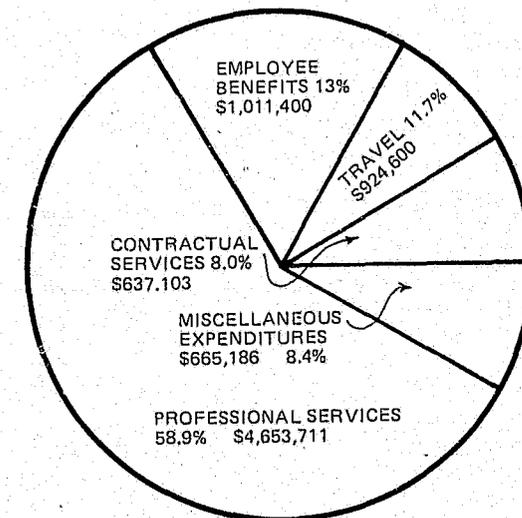
### REVENUE



### OTHER REVENUE FUNDS

Escort fees	Reimbursements
Photocopy fees	Insurance adjustments
Rent of quarters	State Fair services
Refunds	

### EXPENDITURES



### MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES

Capital Outlay	\$457,211
Supplies-Materials	154,250
Maintenance/Repairs	.51,500
Other	2,225

# Property and Procurement



## PROPERTY AND PROCUREMENT

The Property and Procurement Division has the challenging and multi-faceted task of obtaining and maintaining all property for the department. Under this umbrella are purchasing, central supply, property control, inventory, fleet management, buildings and grounds maintenance and mail and messenger service.

### PURCHASING

State Police operations require the use of 1,600 different items ranging from uniforms to data processing equipment. To assure the department of getting the best use from its budgeted funds, the purchasing process involves analysis and design of specifications for what is required, quality and cost comparisons and determination of availability.

### CENTRAL SUPPLY

All supplies used by State Police offices are issued from the central storeroom at headquarters. A computerized perpetual inventory provides controls that permit restocking before shortages occur.

### ARMORY SECTION

Repairs to State Police weapons are made by the department's armory officer. Many dollars are saved through his utilization of usable components of unserviceable weapons in making repairs.

### FLEET MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

Fleet expenditures are the second largest category in the State

Police budget and include vehicle replacement, repair parts, maintenance and fuel for a fleet of 425 vehicles. Due to a shortage of funds for new vehicles, the department has incurred large costs for the repair of high mileage units. Utilizing information derived from a fleet cost analysis prepared by the Planning and Research Division this last year, the department looks forward to establishing a vehicle retirement system that will save the department considerable maintenance expense.

Some maintenance costs have been pared by adding mechanics to the staff: one in Las Cruces; two in Albuquerque; two mechanics and a service man in Santa Fe. Records maintained by the Division show that employment of these persons resulted in a savings of \$42,000 during 1974.

Savings in fuel costs have been effected by the installation of bulk gasoline storage tanks in 12 locations throughout the state.

### BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

The department maintains all owned and leased State Police buildings and employs many of its own maintenance personnel. However, most janitorial services are contracted to residents or firms in the community where offices are located.

In 1975, the Clovis and Alamogordo districts will occupy space in the new state office buildings in those cities. Through a joint powers agreement with other tenant state agencies, the State Police will assume the costs for building maintenance and custodial expenditures and will assess rent to other tenants.

## CHIEF'S OFFICE

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## Governor's Security

### GOVERNOR'S SECURITY

The task of the Governor's Security Section, an arm of the Chief's office, is to provide protection for the Governor and his immediate family and for the State Legislature when it is in session.

In 1974, the three-man section provided security at the State Capitol and the Governor's Mansion and accompanied the Governor on all in- and out-of-state trips. These services are also provided for the Lieutenant Governor when the Governor is away from the state.

Officers assigned to this section are drivers for the Governor and the First Lady. This includes taking the Governor to and from the office and to lunch daily.

During 1974, officers accompanied the Governor on 22 trips away from New Mexico and were in charge of security for the Western Governors Conference and the National Lieutenant Governors Conference. Security services were also provided for the gubernatorial following the November election.

By mutual agreement with the National Governors Security Officers Association, the New Mexico State Police Governor's Security Section provides security and transportation for the governors of other states and other VIPS travelling in New Mexico.

## Legal Section

### LEGAL SECTION

The Legal Section is staffed by an attorney and a secretary. The principal duties of this office are to provide day-to-day advice to State Police officers in the performance of their duties and to assist the administration with the legal aspects of personnel matters, contracts and other business transacted by the department.

The legal advisor is commissioned as a special assistant attorney general and represents the department in any legal actions in which it is involved. As liaison to the attorney general's office, he also assists with the review and preparation of legislation relating to law enforcement.

The Legal Section periodically publishes a legal bulletin to update officers on court decisions and regulations affecting their work. In addition, the legal advisor instructs at the State Police recruit school, the N.M. Law Enforcement Academy and the Navajo Tribal Police recruit school. Subject matter includes the criminal codes, laws of arrest and legal aspects of criminal investigation.

The legal advisor, Bruce Kaufman, is an officer of the New Mexico Mexico District Attorneys Association.

## Internal Affairs and Inspections

### INSPECTIONS AND INTERNAL AFFAIRS

The Inspections and Internal Affairs 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.

The section is also responsible for inspecting personnel, equipment and supplies used by the department for the purpose of assuring that personnel cast a good image of themselves and of the department and to insure that equipment and supplies are used properly and maintained in satisfactory condition.

The Inspections and Internal Affairs Section is a management control process for the State Police. It is an essential component for organization and management. As such, it insures that the policies, procedures and regulations are carried out in the spirit for which they were designed.

Inspections	Number
Officer	192
Vehicle	192
Facilities	6
Internal Audit	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>395</b>

Interviews	Number
Officer	135
Civilian	43
Citizen	32
Other Law Enforcement	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>213</b>

Administrative Time	Number
District Meetings	23
Other Agencies	19
Public Relations	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>

### Investigations

#### Rules & Regulations Violations

	Number Founded			
	Founded	Unfounded	Pending	
Misconduct of Officer	36	8	13	15
Misconduct of Civilian	1	1		
Civil Rights Complaint	10		10	
Excessive Force/Brutality	8	1	7	61

# Retirements

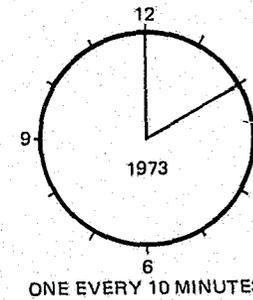


Major Alexander B. Munsey retired in November, 1974 after twenty-five years of service with the New Mexico State Police. Major Munsey joined the department on August 31, 1949. His last assignment was in Alamogordo, where he served as commander of the Uniformed Bureau's southern zone.

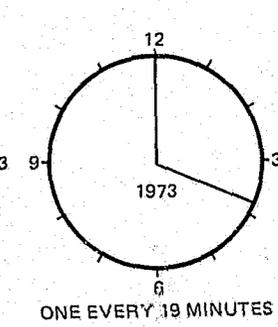


Major Ernest A. Tafoya retired in November, 1974 after thirty-three years of service with the New Mexico State Police. Major Tafoya joined the department on August 11, 1942. His last assignment was at headquarters in Santa Fe where he served as commander of the Criminal Investigation Bureau.

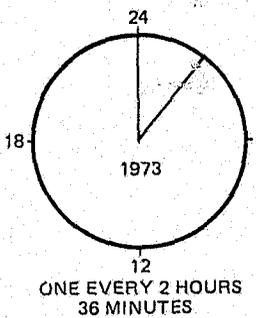
FREQUENCY OF MAJOR CRIMES IN NEW MEXICO



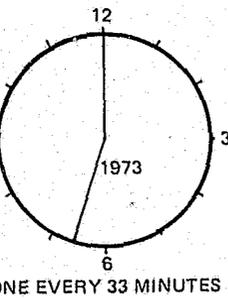
LARCENY IN NEW MEXICO



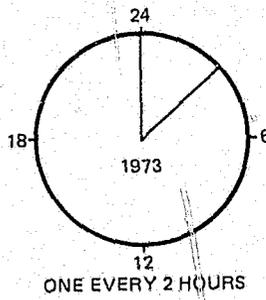
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT IN NEW MEXICO



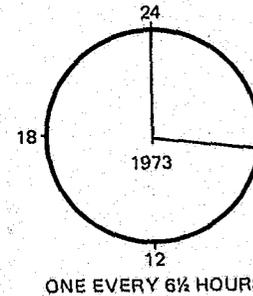
BURGLARY IN NEW MEXICO



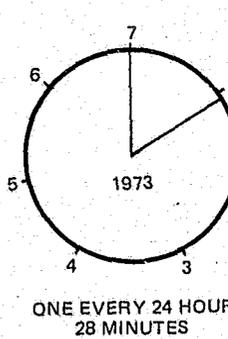
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT IN NEW MEXICO



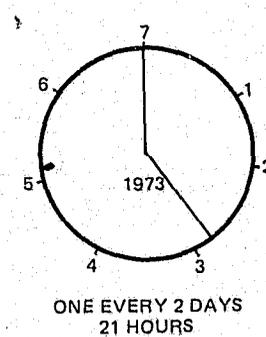
ROBBERY IN NEW MEXICO



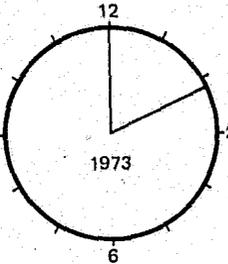
RAPE IN NEW MEXICO



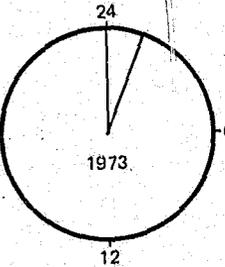
MURDER IN NEW MEXICO



PROPERTY CRIME IN NEW MEXICO



VIOLENT CRIME IN NEW MEXICO



## HEADQUARTERS TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

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

# Mexico Ten Signals

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| 10-1 RECEIVING POORLY                   | 10-35 CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION  | 10-72 PLACE ROADBLOCK AT.....                  |
| 10-2 RECEIVING WELL                     | 10-36 CORRECT TIME  | 10-73 LIFT ROADBLOCK, AUTHORITY.....           |
| 10-3 STOP TRANSMITTING                  | 10-37 OPERATOR  | 10-74 STOLEN VEHICLE                           |
| 10-4 OK                                 | 10-38 SEND MECHANIC TO.....   | 10-77 MOBILE UNIT SWITCH TO PA                 |
| 10-5 RELAY                              | 10-39 CIVIL DEFENSE DISPATCH  | 10-80 ARMED AND DANGEROUS                      |
| 10-6 BUSY                               | 10-40 PROGRESS ON ASSIGNMENT  | 10-81 OFFICER..... WILL BE AT STATION          |
| 10-7 OUT OF SERVICE                     | 10-41 VEHICLE IN PATROL UNIT  | 10-82 RESERVATIONS AT..... FOR.....            |
| 10-8 IN SERVICE                         | 10-42 OFFICER..... AT HOME  | 10-83 UNDERCOVER INVESTIGATION AT.....         |
| 10-9 REPEAT                             | 10-43 DRAG RACING AT.....   | 10-84 INFORMANT IN VEHICLE                     |
| 10-10 OUT OF SVC - SUBJECT TO CALL      | 10-44 ACCIDENT, NO INJURIES   | 10-85 KEEP UNDER SURVEILLANCE, SO NOT STOP     |
| 10-11 DISPATCHING TOO RAPIDLY           | 10-45 ACCIDENT, WITH INJURIES   | 10-87 CAN YOU MEET..... AT.....                |
| 10-12 VISITORS PRESENT                  | 10-46 WRECKER REQUESTED AT.....   | 10-88 ADVISE PHONE NUMBER                      |
| 10-13 WEATHER & ROAD CONDITIONS         | 10-47 DRUNKEN DRIVER  | 10-90 SP AIRCRAFT GOING DOWN AT..... (EMER.)   |
| 10-14 ESCORT                            | 10-48 USE CAUTION   | 10-91 SP AIRCRAFT MAKING EMER. LANDING AT..... |
| 10-15 PRISONER IN CUSTODY               | 10-49 ANY TRAFFIC?  | 10-92 SP AIRCRAFT CLOSING FLIGHT PLAN AT.....  |
| 10-16 PICK UP PRISONER AT.....          | 10-50 NO TRAFFIC  | 10-93 SP AIRCRAFT IN BAD WEATHER COND. AT..... |
| 10-17 TRAFFIC HAZARD... ON HIWAY        | 10-51 INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT   | 10-94 SP AIRCRAFT SWITCHING TO FAA FREQ.       |
| 10-18 LIVESTOCK ON HIWAY                | 10-52 DROWNING AT.....  | 10-95 SP AIRCRAFT ON GROUND & SECURED AT.....  |
| 10-19 RETURN TO YOUR STATION            | 10-53 OFFICER IS CLEAR AT.....  | 10-96 CAMPUS UNREST                            |
| 10-20 LOCATION                          | 10-54 HAVE CAR STOPPED, MAY BE DANGEROUS,<br>LOCATION AND LICENSE NUMBER. | 10-97 ARRIVED AT STATION                       |
| 10-21 CALL THIS STATION BY PHONE        | 10-55 AMBULANCE REQUESTED AT.....   | 10-98 LAST ASSIGNMENT COMPLETED                |
| 10-22 TAKE NO FURTHER ACTION            | 10-56 CHANGE LOCATION   | 10-99 UNABLE TO RECEIVE                        |
| 10-23 STAND BY                          | 10-57 DRUNK PEDESTRIAN AT.....  | 10-100 RIOT CONDITIONS EXIST                   |
| 10-24 TROUBLE HERE... ASSIST REQUIRED   | 10-58 MENTAL PATIENT, VIOLENT   |  |
| 10-25 HAVE YOU CONTACT WITH.....        | 10-59 MENTAL PATIENT, NON-VIOLENT   |  |
| 10-26 DO NOT USE EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT    | 10-60 EMERG. ASSIST. NEEDED AT.....                                       |  |
| 10-27 ANY ANSWER REFERENCE.....         | 10-61 THIS OFFICER HAS BEEN INJURED                                       |  |
| 10-28 CHECK REGISTRATION                | 10-62 SP UNIT INVOLVED IN ACCIDENT AT.....                                |  |
| 10-29 CHECK FOR WANTED                  | 10-63 DISPATCH CORNER TO.....   |  |
| 10-30 DOES NOT CONFORM TO RULES & REGS. | 10-64 CLEAR FOR MSG ASSIGNMENT  |  |
| 10-31 BOMB SCARE                        | 10-65 CANCELLATION  |  |
| 10-32 DEMONSTRATION                     | 10-66 STATION... CARRY THIS MSG   |  |
| 10-33 EMERGENCY TRAFFIC                 | 10-70 CRIME IN PROGRESS   |  |
| 10-34 CLEAR FOR LOCAL DISPATCH          |   |  |

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