

**New Mexico State Police Department
Annual Report 1976**

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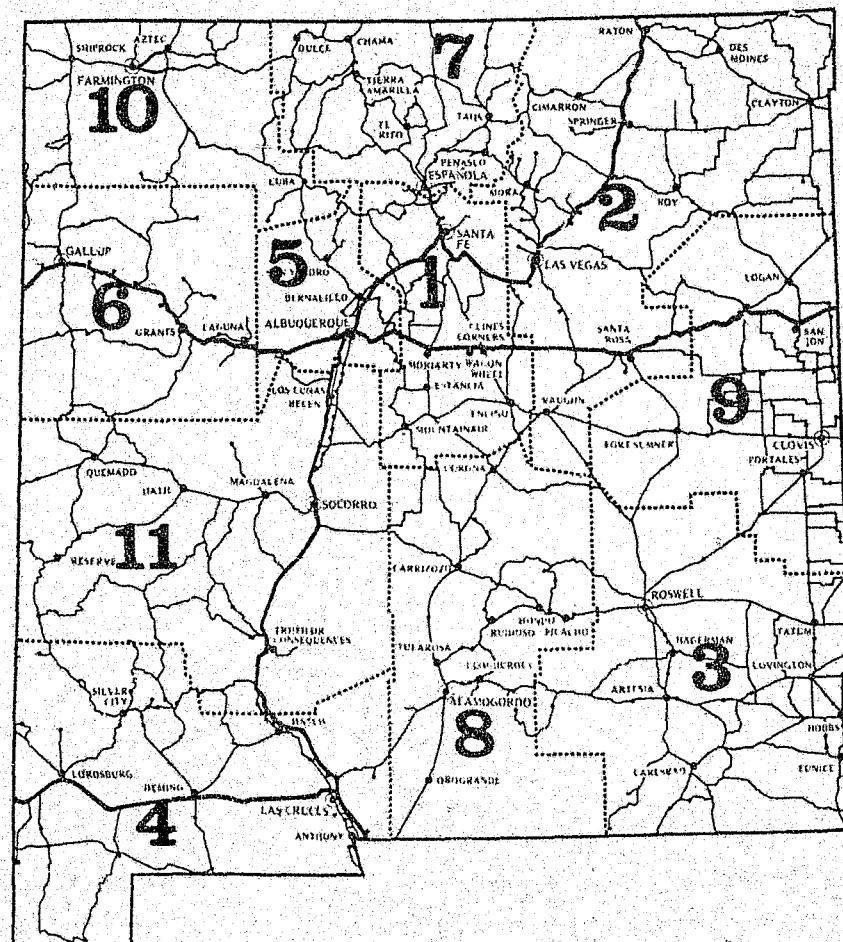
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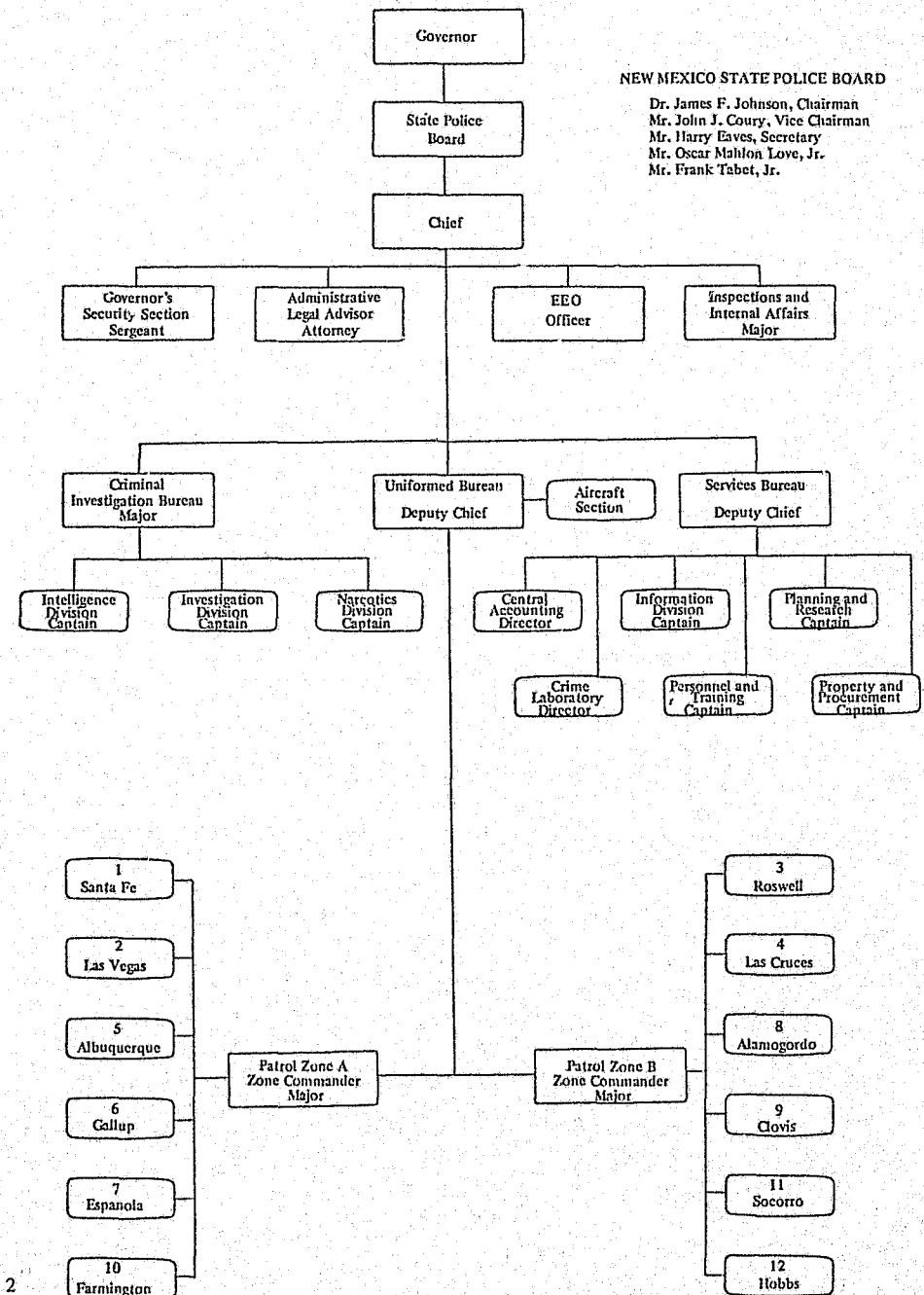
GOVERNOR JERRY APODACA

JAN 04 1978

NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE DEPARTMENT
1976 ANNUAL REPORT

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NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

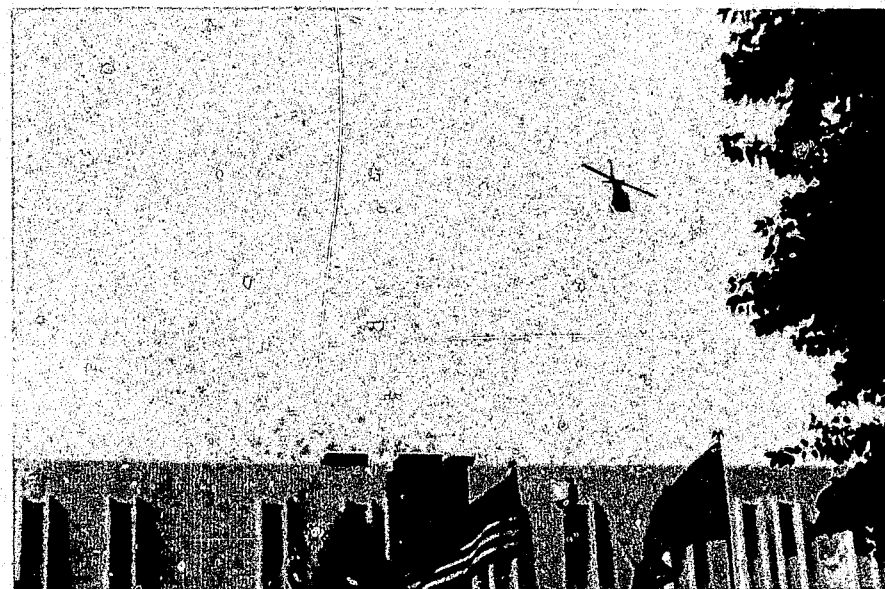




CHIEF MARTIN E. VIGIL



State Police Board: John J. Coury; Oscar Mahlon Love, Jr.;
Dr. James Johnson, Chairman; Frank Tabet, Jr.; Harry Eaves.



Aircraft fly-over by 1550th Air Crew Training and Test Wing, Kirtland
Air Force Base, during Bicentennial Salute to Chief Vigil for his thirty
years of service, October 1, 1976.

SECTION I.

NEW PROGRAMS DURING 1976

A. STATE SEARCH AND RESCUE PLAN

The purpose of the State Search and Rescue (SAR) Plan is to organize and coordinate federal, state, local governmental, and volunteer organizations for prompt, efficient search, rescue, recovery and care of persons lost, entrapped, or otherwise in physical danger due to the elements. Under the State SAR Plan, the New Mexico State Police is the State SAR Control Agency. It has the responsibility for overall control of search and rescue operations in the State of New Mexico. The operations must conform with the State SAR Plan, the search and rescue agreement with the Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Service (ARRS) in support of the National Search and Rescue Plan, and SAR agreements with the various federal agencies and Indian tribes within the state.

In order to more efficiently initiate and run an SAR mission, the New Mexico State Police District Offices have each designated two (2) of their officers as District SAR Mission Initiators. The Initiator is responsible for investigating potential SAR missions. If he considers an SAR mission advisable, he immediately notifies a Field Coordinator. This Coordinator may be from the State Police or another governmental agency such as city police, county sheriff's office, National Park Service, Game and Fish Department, a representative of an Indian reservation or Pueblo or a private individual. The Coordinator is specially trained and certified to organize and conduct SAR missions and, when involved in a mission, has the authority of a state employee to mobilize resources in the name of the state. Although the Initiator draws upon the Field Coordinator's capabilities and resources, the Initiator himself remains in overall control of the mission as long as he is at the SAR scene; otherwise, the Field Coordinator takes charge of the operation.

The State SAR Plan recognizes two separate types of operations: searches for missing aircraft, and ground searches. Aircraft search operations are under the control of the State Civil Air Patrol (CAP) which coordinates its efforts with the Federal Air Route Traffic Control Center (ARTCC) and the Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC). Ground searches are under the control of the State SAR Mission Initiator.

B. HELICOPTER

The SA 341G Gazelle was acquired in July of 1976. It can fly at a speed of 160 MPH, maximum altitude of 20,000 feet and is capable of carrying three to five people, depending upon conditions. The helicopter has been responsible for seven (7) successful rescues, which include the saving of at least three (3) lives. It has also been responsible for the recovery of seventeen (17) stolen vehicles worth over \$80,000. Finally, it was responsible for locating a homicide victim, which subsequently lead to a murder indictment.

This very welcome piece of equipment will greatly increase the emergency service capabilities of the Department. (See the Aircraft Section under the Uniformed Bureau for further information regarding the use of the State Police helicopter.)

C. NEW TELETYPE SYSTEM

In December, 1976, the Communications Section completed the first stage of updating the law enforcement teletype system. The previous 150 word per minute teletypewriter was replaced with a 1200 word per minute system. This was necessary to eliminate delays in communication experienced by law enforcement officers throughout the state. According to a study made regarding the use of the previous teletype system, traffic increased almost 600% in four years, twice the amount of traffic the system was designed to handle. The old system was handling approximately 300,000 messages per month. In some cases, delays of 16 minutes occurred, exposing officers to dangerous situations unnecessarily.

This system of communication is used by all law enforcement agencies in the state. Thirty-three (33) terminals are located in various state, county and city police departments throughout the state. The terminals are able to communicate to one another directly, or indirectly to any police department in the other 49 states and to 120 foreign countries. This system is also connected to the state automated drivers license and vehicle registration files, and to the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) in Washington, D.C.

The following are the assets of the new system:

1. A speed increase of 800% (1200 words per minute). Response time should be less than one minute.
2. All messages are displayed on a cathode ray tube screen, making corrections or additions possible quickly and easily.
3. Message formats may be entered and reused over and over again without retyping each time. This saves the operator time and permits a quicker response.
4. The Motor Vehicle drivers' license files will be fully automated through the telecontroller to other states, which will greatly improve services to other law enforcement agencies in other states.

Assuming that the present trend of increasing network usage continues, it is estimated that this new system will meet all requirements for approximately five (5) years.

D. SPEEDING TRAFFIC OFFENSE PATROL (STOP) PROGRAM

The STOP Program is a one-year, federally funded project with the primary goal of reducing the incidence of speed violations on New Mexico's highways by ten (10) percentage points. The derivative results of such a reduction will be the saving of a number of lives through reduction of traffic accidents, and reduced consumption of gasoline.

To implement the program, a combination of State Police funds and federal Traffic Safety funds were used to purchase 65 radar sets of the moving type. Certain officers are assigned the sets with a mandate to utilize them while on patrol for at least 20 hours per week, mainly on the Interstate highways. Prior to the sets being assigned, a statewide publicity campaign was initiated through the news media and letters directed to trucker associations and motorist groups. In this way, the travelling public was made aware of the project before hand and a certain level of voluntary compliance was gained.

The following Districts and respective numbers of officers are participating in the program: Santa Fe, ten (10) officers; Las Vegas, eleven (11) officers; Las Cruces, fifteen (15) officers; Albuquerque, twenty (20) officers; Gallup, ten (10) officers; Clovis, six (6) officers; and, Socorro, ten (10) officers.

E. EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY OFFICE

The Equal Employment Opportunity Office of the New Mexico State Police was created in order to comply with the state statutes regarding equal employment opportunity and the guidelines established by the State Human Rights Commission.

In the past, the duties were being handled by several staff personnel throughout the Department, with the majority of the duties being handled by the New Mexico State Police Person and Training Division Commander.

On July 22, 1976, a full-time equal opportunity officer was appointed, who is directly responsible to the Chief. The equal employment opportunity officer addresses the issues of discrimination in the areas of race, sex, age, religion, color, national origin, ancestry, or physical and/or mental handicap. The equal employment opportunity officer is also responsible for affirmative action program planning and the grievance procedure.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Office has responsibilities, both internally and externally, to promote equal employment opportunity and to prevent discrimination. Its responsibilities are to ensure that Department policies, procedures, regulations and job programs meet with all applicable laws and provide fair and equal treatment for all employees.

During 1976, the FEO Program of the New Mexico State Police Department included the following accomplishments:

1. Appointment of a Grievance Committee and Equal Employment Counselors in all Districts and at Headquarters.
2. All employees were informed of the new Affirmative Action Program and of the grievance procedure.
3. A training session was held for Commanders to inform them about affirmative action laws and their duties and restrictions regarding same.
4. A recruiting program was developed which included active recruiting of minorities and women. Special attention has been given to the Indian population in the state.
5. A grant application was submitted to fund a mobile van to be used as a mobile, minority recruiting station which could be taken to Indian reservations and pueblos, colleges, and other specific areas where qualified minorities and women might be found.



The new SA-341G Gazelle Helicopter

SECTION II. CHIEF'S OFFICE

A. GOVERNOR'S SECURITY SECTION

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

During 1976, the security officers accompanied the Governor on twenty-three (23) out-of-state trips accounting for 1,804 man-hours and 45,825 miles travelled by automobile and aircraft. They also accompanied the Governor on one hundred and sixty-two (162) trips in the state which accounted for 2,434 man-hours and travel in excess of 51,214 miles by automobile and aircraft.

In addition, the officers provided security for dignitaries, as well as candidates running in the 1976 general election. This is in addition to escort and security provided by the uniformed patrolmen located in various districts.

At the end of 1976, there were seven (7) officers and two (2) sergeants assigned to the Governor's Security Section.

B. INTERNAL AFFAIRS AND INSPECTIONS SECTION

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

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

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

C. LEGAL SECTION

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

The principal function in court of the Legal Advisor has been in the supervising and actual trial of forfeitures of automobiles and aircraft that had been used in violation of the Controlled Substances Act. The Legal Section is also charged with the assistance in, and in some cases, trial of lawsuits filed against State Police personnel. The Legal Advisor also teaches classes on law at the In-Service Training Classes, Re-Entry Schools, and Basic Courses at the Law Enforcement Academy.

During the legislative sessions, the Legal Advisor provides testimony on pending legislation and assists in the drafting or auditing of bills, particularly in the field on controlled substances and police liability. This Section provides liaison with the Attorney General's Office, and the various District Attorneys, and other criminal justice agencies as required. The Legal Advisor also served on the Governor's Council on Criminal Justice Planning Standards and Goals Committee during 1976 and the New Mexico State Police Rules and Regulations Revision Committee.

D. EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE

(see New Programs for 1976)

SECTION III. UNIFORMED BUREAU

The New Mexico State Police has a current authorized strength of 336 sworn officers. Of this number, 254 are assigned to the Uniformed Bureau, which is headed by a Deputy Chief.

This Bureau handles highway patrol, initial criminal investigation, and numerous other services to the public. Of the 254 officers in the Uniformed Bureau, only 197 officers are actually patrolmen. The others are in supervisory positions. This means that 197 State Police officers patrol 65,000 miles of non-municipal roads in New Mexico and provide assistance to the 1,122,500 citizens of the state, as well as out-of-state visitors, including emergency assistance, search and rescue, and medical relays. Patrolmen also conduct or assist in criminal investigations throughout the entire 77,866,240 acres of the state.

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



DEPUTY CHIEF WILLIAM J. BULLOCK
COMMANDER, UNIFORMED BUREAU

DISTRICT ONE SANTA FE

I. DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

A. Population¹

	<u>1974</u>
Santa Fe County	60,900
Los Alamos County	15,500
Torrance County	6,100
Small % of San Miguel and Sandoval Counties	<u>1,000</u>
TOTAL	83,500

Includes six Indian Pueblos: Cochiti, Nambé, Pojoaque, San Ildefonso, Santo Domingo, Tesuque.
Approximate total population²: 4,433

B. Coverage Area

- 5,600 square miles
- 3,719 miles of road to patrol; 1,600 are primary highways.
- High elevation, mostly mountainous terrain, Rio Grande Valley

C. Institutions and Facilities

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

D. Cultural Events and Recreational Facilities

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

E. Natural and Economic Resources

State government and tourism.

F. Personnel

- Officers: 1 captain; 1 lieutenant; 2 sergeants; 14 officers
- Civilians: 1 secretary; 2 typists; 6 CEO's

G. Duty Stations

District Office - Santa Fe
Subdistrict Office - Moriarity
Residential Stations - Clinch Corners, Edgewood, Mountainair, Pecos, Wagon Wheel

II. ACTIVITIES

A. Criminal Law Enforcement: 318 Offense Reports; 375 Arrests

Forty percent (40%) of the arrests were for crimes of theft. Most burglary, larceny and vandalism cases occur in the Pecos Mountains where there are numerous summer cabins. There is also a high rate of breaking and entering in the Agua Fria village and Airport Road areas of Santa Fe.

B. Traffic Law Enforcement

	<u>Citations</u>	<u>D.W.I.'s</u>	<u>Fatal Accidents</u>	<u>No. Fatalities</u>	<u>Total Accidents</u>
1974	12,702	210	28		921
1975	14,313	197	15		992
1976	25,089	263	23	37	935

Citations increased 75.2% over 1975. The accident frequency rate in 1976 averaged 82 accidents per month, or 2.7 accidents per day. Liquor was involved in 13% of the accidents. Sixty percent (60%) were one-car accidents.

C. Other Activities and Services of Importance

The District officers were involved in 2,527 relays of persons, papers and equipment; 589 medical relays; 131 escorts; 4,280 man-hours were spent on relays (257 hours/officer); and 6 search and rescue missions.

D. Special Cooperative Efforts with Other Law Enforcement Agencies

District One has begun a program including the Sheriff's Office and the Indian Police personnel to curb crime in outlying communities. This program involves frequent meetings with various agencies to plan methods to prevent crimes, especially north of Santa Fe.

E. Economic and Social Conditions Affecting Law Enforcement

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

Tourism affects traffic conditions and law enforcement in general.

¹All population figures used in this Report, unless otherwise stated, are from the *New Mexico Statistical Abstract, 1975*, Bureau of Business & Economic Research, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

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

³Information on New Mexico's economy and employment is gleaned from recent issues of *New Mexico Business*, published by the Bureau of Business & Economic Research, University of New Mexico; *New Mexico Labor Market Review*, Employment Security Commission of New Mexico; and *New Mexico Progress*, First New Mexico Bankshare Corporation.

DISTRICT TWO LAS VEGAS

I. DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

A. Population

	<u>1974</u>
San Miguel	23,000
Mora County	4,300
Harding County	1,300
Colfax County	12,800
Union County	4,800
Guadalupe County	<u>4,300</u>

TOTAL 50,500

Parts of Torrance, De Baca and Lincoln Counties

B. Coverage Area

1. 19,436 square miles
2. 8,139 miles of road to patrol
3. Large areas encompassing mountains, high plateaus, several rivers

C. Institutions and Facilities

New Mexico State Mental Hospital, New Mexico Highlands University, Philmont Scout Ranch

D. Cultural and Recreational Facilities and Events

Val Verde Ski Area, Angel Fire Ski Basin, La Mesa Racetrack, Capulin Mountain National Monument, Clayton Lake State Park, Dorsey Mansion State Monument, Chisosa Lake State Park, Coyote Creek State Park, Murphy Lake State Park, Storrie Lake State Park, Fort Union National Monument, Villanueva State Park

E. Natural and Economic Resources

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

F. Personnel

1. Officers: 1 captain, 4 sergeants, 23 officers
2. Civilians: 1 secretary, 2 clerk-typists, 6 CEOs

G. Duty Stations

District Office - Las Vegas
Subdistrict Offices - Raton, Santa Rosa, Springer
Residential Stations - Clayton, Des Moines, Eagle Nest, Maxwell, Mora, Roy, Ute Park, Vaughn, Wagon Mound

II. ACTIVITIES

A. Criminal Law Enforcement: 435 Offense Reports; 443 Arrests

Narcotics and auto thefts accounted for the largest number of arrests during 1976, (93 and 90 respectively). A large-scale auto-theft ring, dealing in new car lots, had been operating in District Two. The State Police worked with the FBI and the National Automobile Theft Bureau (NATB) in tracing ownership and origin of the vehicles. The stolen vehicles were taken to a remote mountain area, stripped for parts, and burned. The State Police helicopter was used to locate some of the vehicles. Officers recovered 110 vehicles during 1976.

Narcotics traffic has increased in District Two and is conducted mainly by aircraft. Aside from the 93 narcotics arrests made, narcotics valued at \$2,694,514.00 were confiscated. Also, \$5,000.00 in cash, seven automobiles and two airplanes were confiscated.

To combat this increase in narcotics crime, surveillance will be increased in rural areas utilizing the local sheriff's departments. A narcotics agent has been placed in the Las Vegas/Santa Rosa area. Since October, 1976, he has assisted uniformed officers in approximately thirty narcotics cases.

B. Traffic Law Enforcement

	<u>Citations</u>	<u>D.W.I.'s</u>	<u>Fatal Accidents</u>	<u>No. Fatalities</u>	<u>Total Accidents</u>
1974	13,234	177	26		702
1975	13,308	125	46		714
1976	15,304	104	24	29	755

Citations increased 14.9% over 1975.

C. Other Activities and Services of Importance

The District officers are involved in medical and non-medical relays and search and rescue missions.

D. Special Cooperative Efforts with Other Law Enforcement Agencies

Auto theft investigations with FBI and the NATB.

E. Economic and Social Conditions Affecting Law Enforcement

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

F. Special Programs for the Coming Year

Since January 1, 1977, new personnel at the San Miguel County Sheriff's Department have initiated a cooperative effort to assist on criminal investigations and traffic patrolling.

DISTRICT THREE ROSWELL

I. DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

A. Population

	<u>1974</u>
Chaves County	47,400
Eddy County	40,400
Lea County	<u>50,400</u>
TOTAL	138,200

B. Coverage Area

1. 14,531 square miles
2. 8,927 miles of road to patrol
3. Prairie and farmland

C. Institutions and Facilities

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

D. Cultural and Recreational Facilities and Events

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

E. Natural and Economic Resources

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

F. Personnel

1. Officers: 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 sergeants, 13 officers
2. Civilians: 1 secretary, 6 CEOs

G. Duty Stations

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

II. ACTIVITIES

A. Criminal Law Enforcement: 27 Offense Reports; 71 Arrests

District Three is experiencing an increase of drug traffic both by motor vehicles and aircraft. Vandalism and breaking-and-entering in the rural areas has increased. Offenders range from 15-25 years of age in most of the above-mentioned crimes.

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

B. Traffic Law Enforcement

	<u>Citations</u>	<u>D.W.I.'s</u>	<u>Fatal Accidents</u>	<u>No. Fatalities</u>	<u>Total Accidents</u>
1974	14,031	175	38		882
1975	15,676	174	25		1,106
1976	16,674	123	27	37	757

Citations increased 6.3% over 1975.

C. Other Activities and Services of Importance

The District officers perform the following services for the public: first-aid and defensive driving courses for community organizations and schools; school bus inspections; brake and light inspections; service of revocation and suspension orders on drivers' licenses; and administration of driving tests.

D. Special Cooperative Efforts with Other Law Enforcement Agencies

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

E. Economic and Social Conditions Affecting Law Enforcement

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



DISTRICT FOUR LAS CRUCES

I. DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

A. Population

	1974
Dona Ana County	78,000
Grant County	23,400
Hidalgo County	5,200
Luna County	14,200
TOTAL	120,800

B. Coverage Area

1. 11,675 square miles
2. 4,934 miles of road to patrol
3. Mountainous, high plains, Rio Grande Valley

C. Institutions and Facilities

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

D. Cultural and Recreational Facilities and Events

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

E. Natural and Economic Resources

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

F. Personnel:

1. Officers: 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 4 sergeants, 17 officers
2. Civilians: 1 stenographer, 1 typist, 6 CEOs

G. Duty Stations

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

II. ACTIVITIES

A. Criminal Law Enforcement: 185 Offense Reports; 220 Arrests

During 1976, a stolen car ring operating in the Chaparral area was broken up. Stolen vehicles and narcotics traffic were the most common criminal offenses in this District. The next most frequent offenses were burglaries and breaking-and-entering.

B. Traffic Law Enforcement

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

Citations increased 50.5% from 1975. Traffic is increasing on the interstate highways. There is a new smelter in Playas, north of Lordsburg, which is causing traffic congestion and frequent accidents involving commuters.

A new mine is opening in the Silver City area which will cause an influx of new people and increase the workload of State Police officers.

C. Other Activities and Services of Importance

In the Chaparral area, State Police officers instruct the public on how to protect their houses. Services provided to the communities include: lectures to service groups on traffic safety and crime prevention; teaching driver training classes at the high school; instruction on riot control; giving classes in first aid and in emergency medical techniques.

D. Special Cooperative Efforts with Other Law Enforcement Agencies

The District initiated an NCIC validation procedure with the twelve agencies using the system in this District.

E. Economic and Social Conditions Affecting Law Enforcement

Construction on a new tracking station at White Sands Test Facility will begin this year which will result in an increase in population and traffic flow.

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

F. Special Programs for the Coming Year

There will be increased emphasis on prevention and detection of crime in 1977.

DISTRICT FIVE ALBUQUERQUE

I. DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

A. Population

	<u>1974</u>
Bernalillo County	361,400
Sandoval County	22,200
TOTAL	<u>383,600</u>

Small part of Valencia County.

Includes seven Indian Pueblos: Sandia, Santa Ana, San Felipe, Zia, Jemez, and parts of Isleta and Laguna.

Approximate total population: 10,000

B. Coverage Area

1. 3,600 square miles
2. 2,194 miles of road to patrol
3. The largest city in the state, with 32% of the state population. Located in the Rio Grande Valley, surrounded by rural areas and mountainous terrain.

C. Institutions and Facilities

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

D. Cultural and Recreational Facilities and Events

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

E. Natural and Economic Resources

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

F. Personnel

1. Officers: 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 3 sergeants, 23 officers, and 1 court liaison officer
2. Civilians: 2 secretaries, 9 CFOs

G. Duty Stations

District Office - Albuquerque
Residential Station - Jemez Springs

II. ACTIVITIES

A. Criminal Law Enforcement: 385 Offense Reports; 1,059 Arrests

Most criminal arrests were for unlawful immigrants, liquor violations by minors, and liquor establishments, narcotics violations, runaways and D.W.I.'s. Drugs (including alcohol), and drug-related crimes are the major cause for arrests in District Five. Forty-five percent of the crime in New Mexico occurs in Bernalillo County.

B. Traffic Law Enforcement

	<u>Citations</u>	<u>D.W.I.'s</u>	<u>Fatal Accidents</u>	<u>No. Fatalities</u>	<u>Total Accidents</u>
1974	19,901	603	71		1,840
1975	18,409	403	32		1,538
1976	23,330	487	48	105	1,648

Citations increased 26.7% over 1975, due to the STOP Program. Bernalillo County has 33% of the registered vehicles in the State. Two interstate highways (25 & 40) intersect in Albuquerque.

C. Other Activities and Services of Importance

1. Suspension orders number approximately 1500 annually.
2. Traffic warrants from other State Police Districts number 600.
3. Walk-in and telephone inquiries regarding State laws, weather and road information.
4. Emergency medical relays, (blood and eyes), to various hospitals in the state.
5. Relay of V.I.P.s, documents, etc., to Santa Fe and other areas.
6. Interviews with most of the applicants for jobs with the State Police, and background investigations.
7. Inspections of approximately 450 school buses. This is approximately one-fourth of the school buses in the state.
8. Search and rescue missions.

D. Special Cooperative Efforts with Other Law Enforcement Agencies

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

E. Economic and Social Conditions Affecting Law Enforcement

This District has the largest population and overall, the second fastest growing population in the state. A rapid increase in population always means an accompanying increase in the crime rate, traffic congestion, and more responsibilities for law enforcement agencies. Throughout 1976 the Albuquerque Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA) averaged an unemployment rate slightly higher than that of the rest of state. However, employment in December, 1976, had increased from the previous year by 9.1%.²

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

The cases the State Police are called on to investigate are generally in the unincorporated areas in the north and south valleys of Albuquerque. The north valley is adjacent to Sandoval County, which is the fastest growing county in the state. The south valley is adjacent to Valencia County, which is the twelfth fastest growing county in the state. Local population, and therefore traffic congestion and law enforcement responsibilities, will continue to increase at a rapid rate.

During 1976, there were national, state and county elections. Since the International Airport is in Albuquerque and 1976 was a presidential election year, there were various presidential candidates visiting who required escort and security services by the State Police.

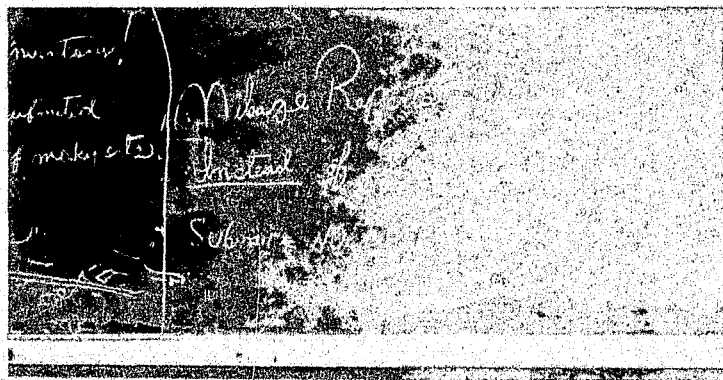
State Road 44 from Albuquerque to Farmington has been improved to ease the trucking traffic to the northwest corner of the state, where an industrial boom is occurring. Usage of State Road 44 increased during 1976 at an alarming rate and requires more patrolling.



Accident Investigation

¹Crime in New Mexico, New Mexico State Police Department, Uniform Crime Reports, 1975, September, 1976, pp. 44-48.

²Data from New Mexico Labor Market Review, Employment Security Commission of New Mexico, January 28, 1977.



Communications Equipment Operators in a District Office

DISTRICT SIX GALLUP

I. DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

A. Population

	<u>1974</u>
McKinley County	49,500
Valencia County	<u>44,500</u>
TOTAL	93,500

Part of the main Navajo Reservation and the Laguna Reservation, and all of the Zuni and Acoma Reservations.

Approximate total population: 31,717

B. Coverage Area

1. 9,060 square miles
2. 584 miles of road that are patrolled regularly; responsible for 6,579 miles of roadway.
3. High plains, mountains, rural, ranching, farming, and mining areas.

C. Institutions and Facilities

Local hospitals and airports.

D. Cultural and Recreational Facilities and Events

Annual Indian Ceremonials, El Morrow National Monument, Bluewater Lake State Park.

E. Natural and Economic Resources

Uranium, natural gas, coal industries, and tourism.

F. Personnel:

1. Officers: 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 sergeants, 17 officers
2. Civilians: 1 stenographer, 7 CEOs, and 1 part-time stenographer who is funded by a federal grant.

G. Duty Stations

District Office - Gallup
Subdistrict Office - Grants

II. ACTIVITIES

A. Criminal Law Enforcement: 31 Offense Reports; 963 Arrests

Most criminal arrests were for transportation of narcotics and assaults.

B. Traffic Law Enforcement

	<u>Citations</u>	<u>D.W.I.'s</u>	<u>Fatal Accidents</u>	<u>No. Fatalities</u>	<u>Total Accidents</u>
1974	18,775	527	66		918
1975	21,846	681	52		936
1976	27,128	891	77	114	920

Citations increased 24.1% over 1975. Due to a significant increase in mining activities, traffic congestion has increased on State Roads 264, 53, 566, and U. S. 666, resulting in an increase in traffic accidents. Officers must often leave patrols on Interstate 40 to handle problems on secondary roads.

C. Other Activities and Services of Importance

The officers in District Six perform the following services: school bus inspections; vehicle inspections for title applications; assistance to the Department of Motor Vehicles in giving school bus drivers' tests; performing inspections at brake-and-light stations; medical relays; and, defensive driver training courses throughout the community and to other governmental agencies.

D. Special Cooperative Efforts with Other Law Enforcement Agencies

Federally Funded Traffic Safety Project: The New Mexico State Police is involved in a portion of a total project developed by the New Mexico Traffic Safety Commission involving pedestrian traffic safety near Gallup. The New Mexico State Police's role in the project is to patrol, with increased personnel, certain stretches of road, specifically Highway 666 north of Gallup for eight miles and eighteen miles on Highway 264 from 666 to the Arizona border, where there has been a severe problem of pedestrian and motorist injuries and fatalities. There is a high incidence of intoxicated pedestrians who walk these highways which are two-lane, no-shoulder stretches. The pedestrians are either hit by oncoming traffic, or cause motorists to have accidents when they try to avoid hitting the pedestrians. Also, every year several of the inebriated pedestrians die of exposure alongside of the highways. Use of a new State Police Van enables the officers to remove the inebriated pedestrians from the roadway and place them in protective custody in the Gallup jail until they are sober enough to return home safely.

The federal grant allows three officers to be assigned specifically to patrol on State Roads 666 and 264 during peak traffic hours. The project was initiated in October, 1976. During the first quarter of the project, significant improvements were realized in decreasing the number of fatalities and the number of total accidents, and alcohol-related violations.

E. Economic and Social Conditions Affecting Law Enforcement

A significant increase in uranium mining development and exploration for the mining of coal is projected to result in a 10% increase in population for McKinley County and 15% for Valencia County. There is an extreme housing shortage in this District because of the mining boom.

DISTRICT SEVEN ESPANOLA

I. DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

A. Population

	<u>1974</u>
Rio Arriba County	27,300
Taos County	<u>18,900</u>
TOTAL	46,200

Small part of Santa Fe County.

Includes four northern Indian Pueblos: Santa Clara, San Juan, San Lorenzo (Picuris), Taos, and part of the Jicarilla Apache Reservation.

Approximate total Indian population: 6,622

B. Coverage Area

1. 6,300 square miles
2. 1,962 miles of road to patrol
3. Extremely mountainous, high peaks, small valleys, rivers and lakes, mostly rural, isolated area.

C. Institutions and Facilities

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

D. Cultural and Recreational Facilities and Events

Taos Ski Valley, Sipapu Ski Area, Powder Puff Mountain and Red River Ski Area, Heron Lake State Park, El Vado Lake State Park, Taos artist colony, Taos Indian Pueblo, Gorge Bridge, Cumbres and Toltec Narrow Gauge Railroad, Annual Chama Snowmobile Race, Rio Grande Gorge State Park, Kit Carson State Park.

E. Natural and Economic Resources

Natural gas, petroleum, molybdenum, perlite, mica, small farms and fruit orchards, and tourism.

F. Personnel

1. Officers: 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 sergeants, 17 officers
2. Civilians: 1 stenographer, 1 typist, 6 CEOs

G. Duty Stations

District Office - Espanola
Subdistrict Offices - Taos, Tierra Amarilla

II. ACTIVITIES

A. Criminal Law Enforcement: 588 Offense Reports; 478 Arrests

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

B. Traffic Law Enforcement

	<u>Citations</u>	<u>D.W.I.'s</u>	<u>Fatal Accidents</u>	<u>No. Fatalities</u>	<u>Total Accidents</u>
1974	5,561	234	40		1,111
1975	5,159	187	49		1,223
1976	6,171	282	31	39	1,134

Citations increased 19.6% over 1975. Speed and driving while intoxicated are the most prevalent traffic problems. A contributing factor to traffic problems are substandard sections of highway.

C. Other Activities and Services of Importance

Services to the public include first-aid instruction, safety talks, escorts, assists to the public.

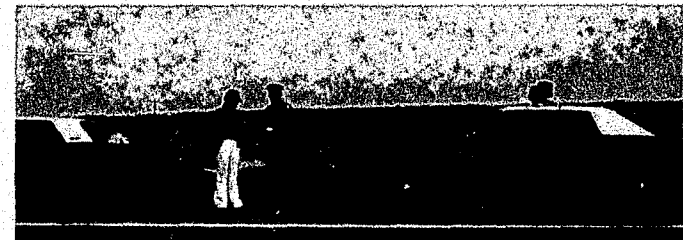
D. Special Cooperative Efforts with Other Law Enforcement Agencies

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

E. Economic and Social Conditions Affecting Law Enforcement

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

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



DISTRICT EIGHT ALAMOGORDO

I. DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

A. Population

	<u>1974</u>
Lincoln County	8,500
Otero County	<u>42,500</u>
TOTAL	51,000

Mescalero Apache Reservation - 1,700

B. Coverage Area

1. 11,500 square miles
2. 2,598 miles of road to patrol
3. Mountains, Tularosa Valley, high plains

C. Institutions and Facilities

White Sands Missile Range, Holloman Air Force Base, local airports and hospitals.

D. Cultural and Recreational Facilities and Events

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

E. Natural and Economic Resources

Lumbering, fruit orchards, farming, and cattle ranching.

F. Personnel

1. Officers: 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 2 sergeants, 15 officers
2. Civilians: 1 stenographer, 6 CEOs

G. Duty Stations

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

II. ACTIVITIES

A. Criminal Law Enforcement: 118 Offense Reports; 481 Arrests

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

B. Traffic Law Enforcement

	<u>Citations</u>	<u>D.W.I.'s</u>	<u>Fatal Accidents</u>	<u>No. Fatalities</u>	<u>Total Accidents</u>
1974	14,790	135	15		547
1975	16,042	118	29		622
1976	18,908	176	28	29	558

Citations increased 13.6% over 1975. The most severe traffic problems are D.W.I.'s, reckless driving, careless driving, and speeding. There is also a problem of fatigued drivers on long stretches of highway.

C. Other Activities and Services of Importance

The District officers are involved in the rescue of persons from abandoned mines and forest areas. Other activities include safety talks to the schools and administration of drivers' license tests.

D. Special Cooperative Efforts with Other Law Enforcement Agencies

The District works closely with the U. S. Border Patrol and U. S. Forest Service in apprehension of narcotics offenders and traffic offenders.

The State Police have worked with the Highway Department on traffic control in the ski resort areas and the effect has been a decrease in the number of accidents and complaints.

E. Economic and Social Conditions Affecting Law Enforcement

The addition of the Air Force Training Wing to Holloman Air Force Base will bring in 800 military and military-related civilians.

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

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

DISTRICT NINE CLOVIS

I. DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

A. Population

	<u>1974</u>
Roosevelt County	17,100
Curry County	43,500
De Baca County	2,400
Quay County	<u>11,400</u>
TOTAL	74,400

A percentage of Harding, Guadalupe and San Miguel Counties

B. Coverage Area

1. 9,100 square miles
2. 3,200 miles of road to patrol
3. Flat plains, farmland

C. Institutions and Facilities

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

D. Cultural and Recreational Facilities and Events

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

E. Natural and Economic Resources

Farming and cattle ranching

F. Personnel

1. Officers: 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 sergeants, 17 officers
2. Civilians: 10 CEOs, 1 maintenance supervisor, 2 custodians

G. Duty Stations

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

II. ACTIVITIES

A. Criminal Law Enforcement: 224 Offense Reports; 415 Arrests

In 1976 District officers seized: 11,461 pounds of marijuana; 9 grams of cocaine; 180 amphetamines; and 203 speed tablets. Narcotic trafficking is the main criminal offense in this District. In the last year there has been a notable increase in narcotics smuggling by air. Two airplanes were confiscated under the Controlled Substances Act as well as 58 vehicles.

Cash seized was \$40,947.75, (\$90,942.00 pending). There were 53 stolen and embezzled vehicles recovered.

B. Traffic Law Enforcement

	<u>Citations</u>	<u>D.W.I.'s</u>	<u>Fatal Accidents</u>	<u>No. Fatalities</u>	<u>Total Accidents</u>
1974	13,276	106	30		524
1975	14,091	80	77		608
1976	15,443	80	14	16	561

Citations increased 9.5% over 1975. Traffic congestion between Clovis and Cannon Air Force Base and the Texas state line creates a traffic hazard.

C. Other Activities and Services of Importance

Three of District Nine's officers are also members of the State Police Diving Team. They are stationed in Quay County for the purpose of helping at the lakes in the District in case of drowning accidents. Services to the public include defensive driving courses, Red Cross classes for both state and federal agencies, and D.W.I. school in Clovis.

D. Special Cooperative Efforts with Other Law Enforcement

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

E. Economic and Social Conditions Affecting Law Enforcement

The new dam north of Clovis, completed in 1975, has caused increased recreational traffic. Traffic congestion continues on I-40 between Tucumcari and the Texas stateline due to construction and detours.

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

F. Special Programs for the Coming Year

The District State Police will be participants with the courts in an educational program for narcotics and alcohol first offenders.

DISTRICT TEN FARMINGTON

I. DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

A. Population

	<u>1974</u>
San Juan County	61,700
Part of Sandoval County	5,675 *
Part of Rio Arriba County	300 *
TOTAL	<u>67,675</u>

A large part of the main Navajo Reservation, the Jicarella Apache Reservation, and the Ute Mountain Indian Reservation. Approximate total Indian population is 36,583.

B. Coverage Area

1. 8,000 square miles
2. 4,320 miles of road to patrol
3. Mountains and high plateaus, rivers and lakes

C. Institutions and Facilities

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

D. Cultural and Recreational Facilities and Events

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

E. Natural and Economic Resources

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

F. Personnel

1. Officers: 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 3 sergeants, 14 officers
2. Civilians: 1 stenographer, 5 CEOs

G. Duty Stations

District Office - Farmington
Residential Stations - Cuba, Gallina, Kirtland

II. ACTIVITIES

A. Criminal Law Enforcement: 243 Offense Reports; 309 Arrests

Theft of drip gas from the natural gas pumps is a major problem in the Aztec area.

Breaking-and-entering, assaults, and thefts by the 16-22 age group are a problem in the Gallina area.

DRIP GAS DETAIL

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

Three officers are assigned to this special duty. In order to patrol the 8,000 miles of unimproved roads in the gas and oil field area, these officers were equipped with four-wheel drive pickups during 1976, which are holding up much better than the two-wheel drive pickups they had previously.

Since the Drip Gas Patrol became fully effective, thefts in stolen gasoline have decreased about 50% in 1976 over 1975. This patrol has become a definite deterrent.

The three Drip Gas Patrol officers worked 215 cases and travelled 79,372 miles. They also spent numerous hours participating in searches for lost persons and airplane crash victims.

B. Traffic Law Enforcement

	<u>Citations</u>	<u>D.W.I.'s</u>	<u>Fatal Accidents</u>	<u>No.Fatalities</u>	<u>Total Accidents</u>
1974	6,779	196	25		584
1975	7,769	211	39		503
1976	8,919	282		62	756

Citations increased 17.2% over 1975. Accidents increased 14.9%; fatalities increased by 18%. Liquor was involved in 48.9% of fatalities; 29.7% of the fatalities were pedestrians. Speeding and D.W.I.'s are a severe problem in the District, especially west of Farmington. During 1976 the District employed selective enforcement during peak traffic hours and implemented a traffic control program to facilitate traffic flow to and from the New Mexico Public Service Power Plant in order to cut down on accidents.

Due to the 1973 Detoxification Act, District officers are hampered in controlling the serious drinking problem the area experiences. Without adequate detoxification facilities, officers cannot remove inebriated persons who might become involved in pedestrian traffic accidents or who might freeze to death during severe winter weather.

The Navajo Police Department is handling the accident problem on the Navajo Reservation. District officers assist them when requested.

C. Other Activities and Services of Importance

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

D. Special Cooperative Efforts with Other Law Enforcement Agencies

In 1976, the Bureau of Indian Affairs built a road into the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project. This has meant an increase in construction equipment and traffic in the area.

The Farmington area is called the 'Four Corners Area' because it is the only place in the United States where four state boundaries meet at one point: New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, and Utah. Farmington is the trade center for this area and draws citizens from the three other states and two major Indian Reservations.

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

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



Drip Gas Detail Pick-up Truck

*1976 population estimates provided by the local Chambers of Commerce and city governments.

DISTRICT ELEVEN SOCORRO

I. DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

A. Population

	<u>1974</u>
Catron County	2,100
Sierra County	7,700
Socorro County	9,300
Valencia County	<u>44,000</u>
TOTAL	63,100

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

Approximate total Indian population: 1,087

B. Coverage Area

1. 13,600 square miles
2. 2,800 miles of road to patrol
3. Mountainous with Rio Grande Valley running through it. Many unmaintained forest and ranch roads.

C. Institutions and Facilities

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

D. Cultural and Recreational Facilities and Events

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

E. Natural and Economic Resources

Perlite mill, cattle ranching, farming, and mining.

F. Personnel

1. Officers: 1 captain, 3 sergeants, 13 officers
2. Civilians: 1 stenographer, 5 CEOs

G. Duty Stations

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

II. ACTIVITIES

A. Criminal Law Enforcement: 138 Offense Reports; 290 Arrests

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

B. Traffic Law Enforcement

	<u>Citations</u>	<u>D.W.I.'s</u>	<u>Fatal Accidents</u>	<u>No. Fatalities</u>	<u>Total Accidents</u>
1974	12,378	195	8		720
1975	13,755	198	32		695
1976	16,077	184	22	24	752

Citations increased 16.8% over 1975. Drinking drivers cause many injury and fatal accidents. Traffic problems are centralized in two areas: one includes the Elephant Butte, Caballo Lake, T or C. recreation area, and the other is State Road 47 between Los Lunas and Isleta Reservation. The recreation months, March through September, bring in 10,000 to 20,000 people on week-ends in the lake areas.

C. Other Activities and Services of Importance

In 1976 a Crime Prevention Seminar was held in Socorro with State Police, the local police department and the Socorro Senior Citizens to try to cut the number of crimes against the local community and its residents.

Good relations with the public were furthered by attendance at meetings and other community functions by both District supervisors and officers. Supervisors have joined crime prevention task forces, spoken at youth groups, and promoted sports and sportsmanlike conduct.

D. Economic and Social Conditions Affecting Law Enforcement

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

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

E. Special Programs for the Coming Year

A continued effort will be made to develop good public relations so the public will cooperate with the State Police in crime prevention and detection.

DISTRICT TWELVE HOBBS

This District was established on August 1, 1976.

I. DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

- A. Population

	<u>1974</u>
Lea County	50,400
- B. Coverage Area
 - 1. 4,393 square miles
 - 2. 2,725 miles of road to patrol
 - 3. Plains and prairie
- C. Institutions and Facilities

Five airports and the New Mexico Junior College at Hobbs.
- D. Cultural and Recreational Facilities and Events

American Petroleum Institute, held annually at the Hobbs Country Club, and the National Glider Contest at Hobbs.
- E. Natural and Economic Resources

Farming, cattle ranching and petroleum
- F. Personnel
 - 1. Officers: 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 9 officers
 - 2. Civilians: 6 CEOs
- G. Duty Stations

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



II. ACTIVITIES

- A. Criminal Law Enforcement: 9 Offense Reports; 12 Arrests

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

- B. Traffic Law Enforcement

	<u>Citations</u>	<u>D.W.I.'s</u>	<u>Fatal Accidents</u>	<u>No. Fatalities</u>	<u>Total Accidents</u>
1976	2,589	12	4	5	185
(second half of 1976)					

There was a decrease in fatalities and accidents in the area during 1976. The major traffic problem in this District is speed. Most traffic is composed of workers in the oilfields, and equipment and produce truckers moving back and forth into the fields each day.

- C. Other Activities and Services of Importance

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

- D. Special Cooperative Efforts with Other Law Enforcement Agencies

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

- E. Economic and Social Conditions Affecting Law Enforcement

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

- F. Special Programs for the Coming Year

A tightening of enforcement throughout the District is planned during 1977, especially in the Tatum area.

AIRCRAFT SECTION

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

The Aircraft Section is assigned directly under the Deputy Chief of the Uniformed Bureau. The Section consists of one commissioned officer who is the Chief Pilot (qualified in both fixed and rotary wing), and one civilian pilot (qualified in fixed wing only). There are two fixed wing craft, a Cessna 337, Skymaster which underwent a major overhaul and refinishing in 1976, and a Cessna 172, T-41B. A SA-341G Gazelle Helicopter was added to the Aircraft Section in July of 1976. The Cessna 602, Skylane was sold on June 22, 1976.

The Section conducted the following flying activities:

1. Fifty-one searches.
2. Twenty-nine air traffic missions.
3. Six material relays.
4. Four reconnaissance missions.
5. Three surveillance missions.
6. Two hundred forty-two personnel flights.

The Section was responsible for:

1. Rescuing five persons and saving two lives.
2. Recovering eighteen stolen and three abandoned vehicles.
3. Assisting three motorists.
4. Assisting eight other law enforcement agencies nine times.
5. Assisting seven state governmental agencies twenty-five times.
6. Assisting one federal agency one time.
7. Apprehending eight hundred fifty-five speed and two reckless driving violators.
8. Transporting four hundred two persons.

Flying for the year totalled 722.3 hours. A breakdown of flying time by agency is as follows:

Headquarters and Administration	124.3
Personnel and Training	44.8
Planning and Research	3.3
Property and Procurement	6.6
Crime Laboratory	175.5
Narcotics	45.5
Criminal	1.4
State Police Districts	143.0
Maintenance	84.3
Flight Proficiency	10.1
Attorney General's Office	10.3
Governor's Office	30.6
Other City, County, State Agencies	40.9
Federal Agencies	1.7

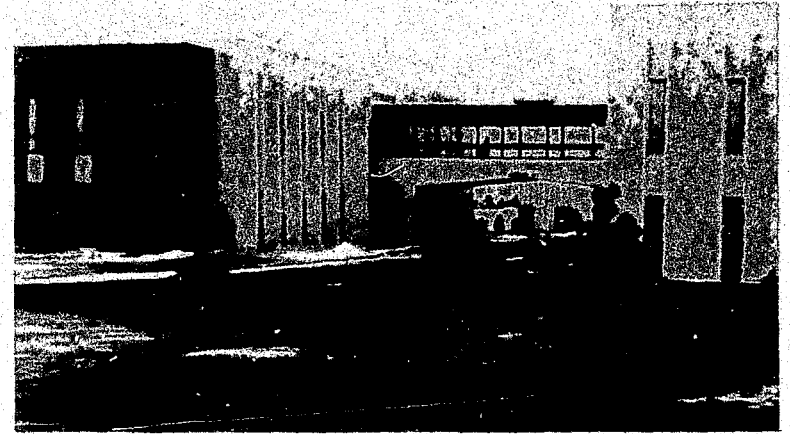
During 1976, 55.6% of all flying hours were devoted to transporting Headquarters personnel (which includes the Crime Laboratory). This resulted in a savings of \$48,287.69.

The monetary savings to Headquarters accounts for 59.9% of the entire Aircraft operating expenditure, which does not include insurance and depreciation costs.

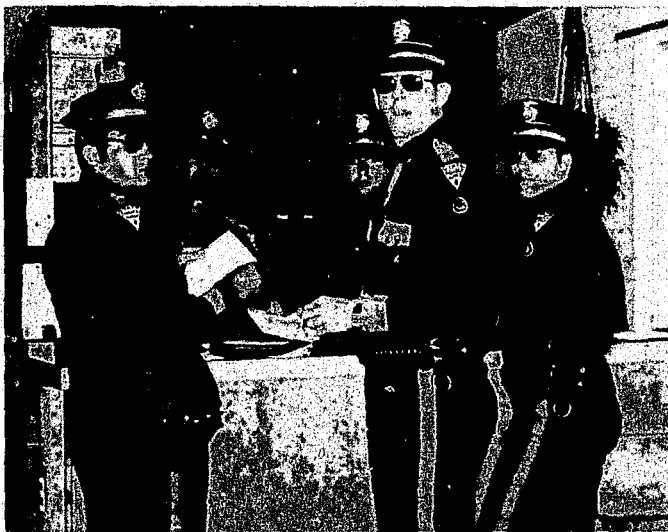
Aircraft operating expenditures for 1976, increased 24.8% over 1975, primarily due to the major overhaul of our Skymaster which cost approximately \$40,000. Also the acquisition of a helicopter has increased total maintenance costs approximately 25%.



District One Office, Santa Fe



Headquarters, Santa Fe



District Two, Las Vegas



District Six, Gallup

SECTION IV. CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU



MAJOR RICHARD C de BACA
COMMANDER, CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU

The Criminal Investigation Bureau, in its present organizational form, was created in July of 1973. It consists of three (3) Divisions: Narcotics, Intelligence, and Criminal. However, the forerunner of the Criminal Investigation Bureau was a Narcotics Section, which was created in 1960. There was one plain clothes officer assigned to the Narcotics Section at that time.

In 1963, a Special Investigation and Intelligence Division was created to handle all non-uniformed investigations. The Narcotics Section came under this Division. By 1966, under the Special Investigation and Intelligence Division, the Narcotics Section had four (4) officers, the Intelligence Section had four (4) officers, and the Polygraph Section had one (1) officer. The Narcotics Section grew to include twenty-five (25) agents, and five (5) civilians by 1971, and by 1972 there were twenty-eight (28) agents and twelve (12) civilians. The Air Detail was created in 1972. This is a group of narcotics agents specializing in apprehending narcotics offenders smuggling by air, which has become a trend in the narcotics trade.

Finally, in 1973, all criminal investigation agents were reorganized under the Criminal Investigation Bureau. This same organization was in effect at the end of 1976.

A. NARCOTICS DIVISION

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

To provide the best possible coverage by the Division, which is composed of one (1) captain, one (1) lieutenant, seven (7) sergeants, and thirty (30) agents, it is subdivided into the following subdistricts and Air Detail:

District	Agents Assigned
Air Detail	- 5
Roswell District	- 6
Albuquerque District	- 5
Las Cruces District	- 5
Santa Fe District	- 7
Farmington District	- 2

This number includes the ten (10) additional agents who were assigned to the Division on October 1, 1976.

In the last few years the Narcotics Division has concentrated on the apprehension of major traffickers of hard drugs, large-scale smugglers, and financiers of the drug trade. The decreasing number of arrests reflects this.

Number of narcotics arrests by the Narcotics Division have been, by year:

1972 - 1,008	1975 - 433
1973 - 908	1976 - 343
1974 - 904	

In 1975, twelve out of the 433 arrests involved air smugglers. In 1976, forty of the 343 involved air smugglers.

The value of narcotics seizures for the following years was:

1972 - \$5,912,114	1975 - \$5,060,632
1973 - \$8,236,710	1976 - \$5,128,048
1974 - \$9,870,504	

Total value of property recovered for the following years was:

1972 - \$1,234,638	1975 - \$57,234
1973 - \$ 71,344	1976 - \$78,949
1974 - \$ 120,051	

Number of vehicles seized for the following years was:

1972 - 26	1975 - 82
1973 - 46	1976 - 95
1974 - 64	

Aircraft seized were:

1975 - 3	1976 - 5
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The Air Detail receives numerous requests from other states regarding techniques and methods of investigation of air traffickers, assistance in joint investigations, and on how to establish an air detail.

There have been many instances of Narcotics Division personnel working side-by-side with other agencies whose personnel receive overtime pay. It is recommended that the same overtime status be applied to the New Mexico State Police Department personnel who often work many overtime hours.

Special Training Needed or Obtained for Division Personnel:

1. Drug Enforcement Administration School - Two weeks - 4 have attended
- 6 pending

This will complete the training in this course for the 10 new agents.

2. Drug Enforcement Administration School - Ten weeks - 2 agents have attended.
- 2 sergeants have attended.
- 5 sergeants pending.

This will complete the training of the Division's 7 sergeants in this school, plus 2 agents.

3. Federal Bureau of Investigation - Three months - 1 captain has attended Academy
- 1 lieutenant will be attending the 109th session.
4. Electronic Surveillance School - Two weeks - 4 have attended
- 15 pending

In 1976, the Narcotics Division received three federal grants. One was for detection, deterrence, specialized investigation training and equipment. It expired in 1976. The other two will not expire until June 30, 1977. They are grants for an electronic surveillance school to be held at the Law Enforcement Academy in Santa Fe, and a drug enforcement training program in Washington, D.C.

B. INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

The Intelligence Division collects and analyzes relevant information pertaining to major criminal activity and disseminates this data to appropriate law enforcement agencies. It also assists them in their efforts to enforce the criminal code. The Division consists of one (1) captain, one (1) lieutenant, one (1) sergeant, and four (4) agents. The Division received special assignments during 1976 to assist the Department of Motor Vehicles, the New Mexico State Penitentiary, the Attorney General, the Governor's Office, various District Attorneys, District Courts, the New Mexico State Highway Department, and other municipal and federal law enforcement agencies. These assignments ranged from one week to five months in length. The Division also initiated investigations into gambling, prostitution, organized criminal activity (involving a major auto theft ring), burglaries, and rapes. These investigations involved twenty-four (24) felony arrests and five (5) misdemeanor arrests. A total of \$37,850 in property value was recovered.

During 1976, the Division lieutenant attended a para-legal training school and an agent attended a gambling school in Washington, D.C.

C. CRIMINAL DIVISION

The Criminal Division is charged with the responsibility of all major crime investigations brought to its attention throughout the State of New Mexico, to assist all other law enforcement agencies when assistance is requested, and to assimilate information on known criminals. This information is then coordinated with the proper divisions or agencies.

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

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

The Division consists of one (1) captain, two (2) sergeants (one assigned to the northern half of the state and one to the southern half), and seven (7) agent investigators assigned to various sections of the state.

The Division conducted 189 investigations in 1974; 450 investigations in 1975. In 1976, with only four (4) agents working full-time, 410 investigations were conducted. Three (3) agents were assigned full-time to the Attorney General's Office.

The crimes that the Criminal Division investigated most frequently were, in order of frequency: burglary, larceny, aggravated battery, homicide, receiving stolen property, embezzlement, auto theft, sex offenses, and worthless checks.



An Agent confiscating narcotics

SECTION V. SERVICES BUREAU

The Services Bureau is headed by a Deputy Chief and includes six (6) Divisions. This Bureau provides administrative support for the Department through the Personnel and Training, Planning and Research, Property and Procurement, and Central Accounting Divisions. The Crime Laboratory and the Information Divisions provide services not only to the New Mexico State Police, but to all other law enforcement agencies in the state, as well as other state and local agencies.

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



DEPUTY CHIEF STEPHEN F. LAGOMARSINO
COMMANDER, SERVICES BUREAU

A. CRIME LABORATORY

Four Categories of Technical Services to the Public:

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

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

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

Five Disciplines Within the Laboratory:

The Laboratory is divided into five (5) sections, with each section being manned by analysts specializing in various disciplines. The sections are:

1. The Chemistry Section:

This Section analyzes materials submitted in connection with criminal investigations. The bulk of the materials submitted are in connection with illegal drug cases. The personnel must be qualified in Chemistry, as well as instrumental analyses. There are three (3) analysts in the Section.

2. The Firearm/Tool Mark Section:

This Section, which is mistakenly referred to by many as "ballistics," examines firearm evidence such as projectiles and cartridge cases to determine if they have been fired in a particular weapon. They also do physical match examinations such as shoe prints with shoes, tire marks with tires, and tool marks with a particular tool. There is currently one (1) analyst in the Section.

3. Latent Prints/Photography Section:

This Section utilizes many types of materials for examination of latent (hidden) fingerprints, palm prints, etc. These latent prints are searched for by using powders, chemical methods, or photographic methods using various lighting techniques. After the prints are found and developed by whatever method is necessary, they are then compared to the known prints of any suspect(s) which the investigating

agency has developed in their investigation. If the latent print developed is of sufficient quality, the suspect(s) may be either eliminated or identified. The Latent Print Section is also charged with the operation of the Photographic Laboratory. One (1) analyst currently works in this Section.

4. The Questioned Document Section:

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

5. Serology/Trace Evidence Section:

This Section deals with the examination of biological fluids and the examination of trace materials such as paints, soils, bits of metals, hairs, fibers, etc. The types of materials which can fall into this category are limited only by the imagination of the investigator and analyst. There are two (2) analysts working in this Section.

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

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

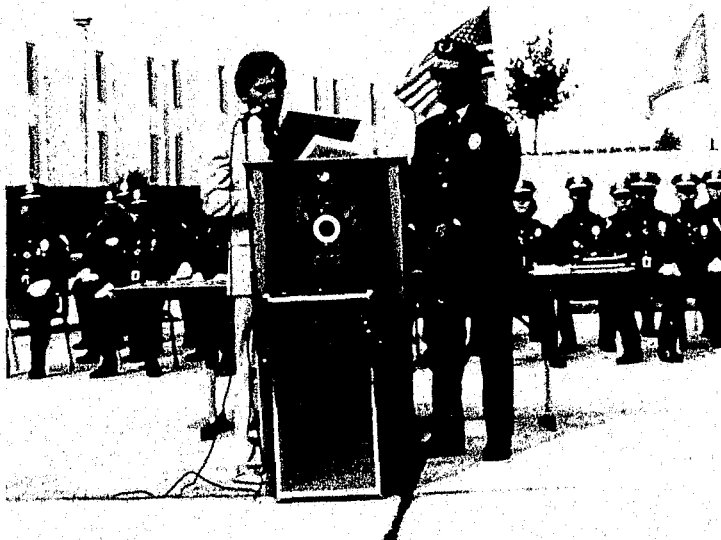
The number and type of cases handled by the Crime Laboratory follows:

	1975	1976	% Change
Total Cases Nos. Assigned	1,841	2,368	28.6%
Chemistry	769	1,165	51.5%
Firearm/Tool Mark	223	199	-10.8%
Latent Prints	366	337	- 7.9%
Serology/Trace Evidence	346	355	2.6%
Questioned Documents	356	451	26.7%
Breakdown of Cases Submitted			
Homicide	88	74	-16.0%
Burglary	255	221	-13.4%
Drugs	742	1,147	54.6%
Suicide	24	25	4.2%
Assaults	62	39	-37.1%
Rapes	63	111	76.2%
Hit & Runs	26	36	38.5%
Armed Robbery	27	26	- 3.7%
Arson	34	51	50.0%
Forgery/Fraud	314	386	22.9%
Agencies Utilizing Lab			
City Police	934	1,067	14.2%
Sheriffs	245	395	61.2%
State Police	437	681	55.8%
Other Agencies	225	225	0.0%

Outside Lab Activities			
No. Times Attended Court	238	224	- 5.8%
No. Hours in Court	1,885	1,693	-10.2%
No. O.T. Hours in Court	270	246	- 8.9%
No. Times Testified	156	171	9.6%
% Times Testified	65.5%	76.3%	
Miles to Court	70,168	53,846	-23.3%
No. Scenes	106	97	- 8.5%
No. Hours at Scene	1,023	712	-30.4%
No. O.T. Hours at Scene	586	422	-27.9%
No. Miles to Scene	25,696	19,414	-24.5%

The Crime Laboratory received \$2,300 in federal grant monies during 1975, which was used for the purchase of Laboratory equipment.

In 1976, three (3) of the analysts attended six-week seminars presented by the FBI in Quantico, Virginia. Also, Laboratory personnel attended four (4) technical meetings and published two (2) technical papers.



Governor Apodaca and Chief Vigil at the 1976 Recruit School Graduation.

B. PERSONNEL & TRAINING DIVISION

The Personnel and Training Division is directly responsible to the Services Bureau Commander. The Division is divided into two Sections, with two personnel records technicians assigned to the Personnel Section, and four officers and one stenographer assigned to the Training Section. The Division Commander is a captain, who has a secretary assigned to the Division. All employees function in both sections as required.

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

In addition, the Division maintains the State Police film and book libraries, administers the promotional examination program, coordinates the Fleet Safety Program, edits the Departmental newsletter, operates the print shop, administers the Press/News Pass program, presents various safety programs to civic groups, conducts tours of the State Police Headquarters Complex, responds to questionnaires on state laws, and maintains the armory and firearms qualifications program.

Accomplishments, Projects During 1976: The Division processed 216 civilian applications, from which 45 new employees were hired to fill 37 vacancies and 8 new positions. The Department had an 18% turnover in civilian personnel during 1976, compared to 26% in 1975.

A total of 317 applications were processed for the position of police officer with the Department; 200 residents and 117 non-residents. Of the 143 applicants tested, only 23 were selected to attend the recruit school.

Training: The graduation of 23 recruits on October 1, 1976, brought the Department to its newly authorized strength of 336 commissioned officers. Three officers were hired under a "Pedestrian Safety Grant" for the Gallup area. For the first time in the history of the New Mexico State Police, two women were appointed to the school and commissioned as State Police Officers on October 1, 1976.

A new promotional roster was established in July, after several months of planning and preparation by the Division. Of the 124 officers eligible to participate in the examination, 109 were tested and 20 of these were interviewed. Six patrolmen were promoted to the rank of sergeant from this roster during 1976.

The Division conducted eleven In-Service Schools for all sergeants and patrolmen. The theme for the four-day school was "Officer Survival and Defensive Counter Measures."

The Department sent 59 officers and civilians to attend 51 out-of-state schools, seminars and workshops for a total of 539 days of specialized training. These ranged from the 74-day Federal Bureau of Investigation National Academy held at Quantico, Virginia, to a two-day seminar on Police Communications at Hereford, Texas.

A total of 70 officers and civilian employees attended 11 different in-state schools and seminars for a total of 191 days of training. These sessions ranged from a five-day Narcotics Seminar, to a one-day program on the Speeding Traffic Offense Patrol (STOP) Program. This is exclusive of the in-service and recruit training schools. In addition, members of the Division spent numerous hours behind a podium instructing other agencies, departments, and organizations on a wide range of police related subjects.

The Division is responsible for the training and certification of the Navajo Police Officers who are commissioned as New Mexico Peace Officers. Two, one week schools on New Mexico Law and Reporting Procedures were conducted at the Navajo Police Academy at Window Rock, Arizona, for 45 Navajo Police Recruits. Personnel files are maintained on each Navajo Police Officer recommended by the Navajo Police Department to be commissioned as a New Mexico Peace Officer.

Film Library: The use of the State Police Film Library increased 15% over the previous year. A total of 352 films were used by State Police officers, various civic groups and other departments during 1976. The films were shown to 32,552 people ranging from elementary school students to senior citizens, with high school pupils the prime viewers. The films were also viewed by an additional 1500 to 2000 students attending the various courses taught by State Police officers throughout the state, such as First Aid, Police Subjects, and at the School Bus Institute.

Job Related, Validated Test: The Department is still participating in a federally funded project to develop improved police applicant screening procedures. The specific objective of the project is to develop a job related, validated, pencil-and-paper written examination to be used by state police organizations across the nation. There are many benefits to be derived from our participation. The primary benefit will be the low cost development of a locally validated selection test procedure which will be professionally sound, equitable, and legally defensible as job related. This project started in 1975 and should be completed in 1977.

Armory: The Department Armory was turned over to this Division during 1975. This entails the repair and maintenance of all weapons owned by the Department. During 1976, 128 weapons were repaired at an estimated savings of \$2,615.00 to the Department. Weapons traded in on new models are refinished with a new bluing process in the Armory. Each gun is then valued higher than before the refinishing. The Division assists the State Police Districts throughout the state with their quarterly District firearms qualification courses. This provides uniform firearms training for all officers and allows for the inspection of firearms for possible defects.

Training of Visitors from Saudi Arabia: One of the major achievements of the Department in 1976 was the training of 10 captains and lieutenants from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The visiting officers attended a 30-day "Road and Traffic Control Program" which included accident investigation, record maintenance, and traffic law enforcement. The Department was selected by the Northwestern University Traffic

Institute of Evanston, Illinois, as a part of the Saudi Arabian officers' two-year police training program in the United States. New Mexico was selected because the climate is similar to that of Saudi Arabia, and because of the outstanding reputation of the New Mexico State Police. At the end of the training program, the visiting officers will return to their country and become the nucleus for a state police force for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Federal Grants: The Division commander was Project Director for two federally funded grants during 1976. The first grant was for "Improvement of Multi-Purpose Driving Range" which entailed the re-surfacing of the asphalt driving surface to reduce the co-efficient of friction to be equal to the average public highways' surface. This was accomplished through a Highway Safety Project Grant. The new surface will allow the students to train under more realistic conditions than before, and it will increase the tread life on the tires of the training vehicles.

The second grant was a "Control Tower for the Multi-Purpose Driving Range" which was for the construction of a two story building on the outer perimeter of the track. This project will be completed in 1977.

Fleet Safety Committee: In 1976, the Fleet Safety Committee again met quarterly at the Law Enforcement Academy and classified a total of 77 accidents. Although this was 9 more total accidents than in 1975, the fleet drove 668,366 miles more than in the previous year. Chargeable accidents were down. There were 19 in 1976, as compared to 21 in 1975. Of the 77 accidents classified, 58 were classified as Class A, 10 as Class B, 9 as Class C. None were classified as Class D. Our units were involved in 70 non-injury accidents and 7 involving injuries. Fifty-two (52) accidents occurred during daylight hours and 25 during the hours of darkness. Urban accidents accounted for 50 of the total number and 27 occurred in rural areas.

The Fleet Safety Program completed its 10th year, and 98 of our officers became eligible for their ten year safe driving pins. Twenty-two (22) officers also became eligible for their five year pins.

The Division plans for 1977 include conducting a 40 to 50 man Recruit Training Program and eleven In-Service Training Programs; revising the Department's employment application to a one page form; revising the selection process to reduce the workload now involved; utilizing the new job related test for police officers; and, computerizing sick and annual leave time, which will eliminate the hand tabulation system presently in use.

Members of the Division need to attend several different types of training programs, such as Instructors Training, Defensive Tactics, Police Traffic Services, Domestic Problems, etc., to increase our expertise in as many police related subjects in order to present higher quality and more varied training programs to our Department and other agencies.

C. PLANNING & RESEARCH DIVISION

The Planning and Research Division is comprised of five sections: Planning, Systems, Document Processing, Key Entry and Accident Records. The Division is commanded by a captain who is the only commissioned officer assigned to the Division. The Planning Section has a chief planner, an assistant planner and one secretary; the Systems Section has one systems analyst and one information systems manager. The Systems Section oversees the five-member Key Entry Section and two-member Document Processing Section. Due to a realignment of personnel in mid-1976, the Accident Records Section has only one clerk specialist assigned. One secretary is also assigned to the Division.

A. Planning Section:

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

The assistant planner specializes in grants management for the Department. This involves staying informed on federal grant program monies available in specific grant topic areas, helping Department personnel to prepare grants, and to manage and monitor federally funded programs to ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines, and special conditions.

Examples of the types of work undertaken during 1976 were:

1. A Long-Range Planning Conference held at Red River, New Mexico, in May, involving 31 officers of all ranks, and 4 civilian personnel. The resort community was used during the off-season to provide a degree of isolation and to reduce outside interference so that the participants could concentrate on the matters at hand. The five-day session was funded through a federal grant and produced a comprehensive set of short, intermediate and long-range goals on such matters as personnel, management, administration, training, equipment, operations, etc. A final document was written and distributed as a result of this Conference, entitled *A Report on the New Mexico State Police Long-Range Planning Conference and a Five Year Plan*, May 1976. This document will provide, when properly updated, direction for the Department for years to come.

2. An intensive effort was begun in September to completely revise, rewrite, and reorganize the Department Rules and Regulations Manual and a program for the final rewriting and distribution was designed.

3. The *Annual Report on the New Mexico State Police for 1975* was compiled, written, published, and distributed.

4. A national survey was conducted on qualifications, duties, and salaries of positions in forensic laboratories. This information was used to establish both a salary scale and a method of promotion within the New Mexico State Police Crime Laboratory.

5. An officer pay plan was prepared for presentation to the Legislature. Background for the proposed officer pay plan included an update on comparison of pay scales, fringe benefits, manpower and workloads of law enforcement agencies of surrounding states, plus a study of national law enforcement pay plans, methods, goals, ranges, etc.

6. In-house studies included: study on ratio of supervisors to officers and civilians; possibilities of annual leave buy-back as an alternative to paying overtime; development of a pay plan and requirements for exempt civilian positions.

7. Meetings were attended and liaison was developed with the Governor's Council on Criminal Justice Planning, Department of Finance and Administration, the Legislative Finance Committee, New Mexico Committee on Children and Youth, the Highway Department, Energy Resources Board, Traffic Safety Commission, New Mexico Council on Community Mental Health Services, Rape Crisis Centers of Albuquerque and Santa Fe, Alternatives, Inc. (Ex-Offender Program), American Bar Association, Albuquerque Police Department, International Association of Chiefs of Police, State Planners, Sociology Department of the University of New Mexico, and Task Force on Victims of Sex Crimes.

8. In-house committees: Equal Employment Opportunity Grievance Committee and Rules and Regulations Revision Committee.

9. A special project in the Bicentennial Year was the preparation of a Commemorative Book on New Mexico State Police, including history and present day organization. This will come off the press in early 1977.

10. Both planners attended a one-week Program Planning, Funding and Evaluation Workshop at Fort Lauderdale, Florida, in October, presented by the Technical Services Divisions of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. This was to enhance their training and productivity as planners.

11. A report to the Governor on a Three Year Plan for the Department was prepared.

12. The Planning Unit also did preparatory work to arrange for the supervisory training for commissioned officers during 1978 and preliminary work for a possible future college incentive program for New Mexico State Police officers.

13. The Planning Unit also answered a continuous stream of surveys and questionnaires from all over the United States.

B. Systems Section:

The Systems Section continued work started in 1975 on revision of the Officer Activity Reporting System. By October, revisions were complete and a computer edit system was implemented to improve the validity and accuracy of the data going into the files. For the first time, field supervisors were required to validate and correct questionable data submitted by the officers. With the revisions, an automated duty status and time accounting system was implemented for civilian employees.

One of the primary objectives of the system revisions was to improve the quality of information on activities and duty status so that annual and sick leave accounting could be automated and simplified. By the year's end, plans and designs for the leave accounting system were virtually complete and final programming had begun.

Another major project was the design of a system based on the fleet expense reporting system to support the Central Accounting Division. In the past, the Central Accounting Division was unaware of large amounts of money expended by field personnel until vendor billings were received. Frequently these vendor billings were not received for months after the expenditure and cash position was never accurately known. Since the fleet expense accounting system is based on purchasers' copies of invoices, the new system makes it possible to provide the C.A.D. with a weekly or monthly listing of all amounts expended, by vendor name and invoice number. This system also involved installation of a terminal in the C.A.D. and training of C.A.D. personnel.

Among the other activities of the Systems Section was design, programming, and implementation of a system to gather data to support the federally funded Speeding Traffic Offense Patrol (STOP) Program. The STOP Program involved acquisition and assignment of 60 new radar sets for the purpose of increasing enforcement of the federally mandated 55 MPH national speed limit.

C. Document Processing/Key Entry Sections:

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

Two major workload increases developed during 1976 due to the implementation of reporting by civilian personnel and the large increase in the number of citations issued by our officers as a result of the STOP Program. Since the STOP Program also required additional data not shown on the citations, a daily activity report was also implemented resulting in an additional 65-75 documents per day.

Due to the increase in citations and daily reports generated by the STOP Program, it was necessary to prepare a supplemental grant application to add another key entry operator and terminal. By the end of 1976, approval was still pending with a resultant growing backlog of key entry workload.

D. Accident Records Section:

The Accident Records Section is one of the few operations that produces direct revenue. The Section received, processed, searched, billed and returned 5,980 requests for copies of accident reports and produced revenue in the amount of \$10,787.00 during 1976. Of the requests received, 5,480 resulted in copies being sent out; 179 were dispensed gratis to our officers and government agencies; and 321 were returned due to incorrect information or no report on file due to the accident being investigated by another agency.

D. PROPERTY & PROCUREMENT DIVISION

The purpose of the Property and Procurement Division is to maintain all property in the possession of the New Mexico State Police Department. The Property and Procurement Division performs the vital function of providing logistical support for all units of the Department. Among the Division's many responsibilities are:

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

Sections of this Division, with respective personnel are:

Fleet maintenance	- 6 mechanics
Central Stores	- 1 storekeeper
Buildings and Grounds	- 24 employees
Mailroom	- 1 mail supervisor



Long-Range Planning Conference Participants,
Red River, May 10-14, 1976

E. INFORMATION DIVISION

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

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

The Division is commanded by a captain, who has a secretary. The Central Records Section is supervised by one (1) officer. There are three (3) civilians in the Records Processing Unit, five (5) civilians in the Fingerprint Unit, and in the Uniform Crime Reporting Unit there are four (4) officers and seven (7) civilians. In the Communications Section there are two (2) sergeants and eight (8) civilian Headquarters Communications Equipment Operators (CEOs) who work both radio and teletype.

1. Central Records Section

Records Processing Unit: This Unit receives and processes all State Police Offense/Incident Reports, prepares and files index cards on all victims, suspects and stolen property. It also processes records checks received from all over the United States via telephone, teletype, mail, and in person. This Unit receives lists of all unclaimed, unidentified, and stored vehicles from all the wrecking yards and businesses which store vehicles in the state.

Fingerprint Unit: Two (2) fingerprint cards for each State Police arrest and State Police applicant are received by this Unit. These are checked for completeness and to see that they are classifiable. One (1) copy is sent to the FBI and the other is processed with the fingerprint card received from other New Mexico law enforcement agencies.

Uniform Crime Reporting Unit: This Unit obtains crime reports from law enforcement agencies throughout the state, based on uniform classifications and reporting procedures. Information on offenses and arrests is made available to law enforcement and certain State officials. A Standardized Offense Reporting System was initiated during 1976. Under this system the state law enforcement agencies that participate in this system forward their offense reports directly to the State UCR Program, where they are coded directly into the computer. This system was established to increase the accuracy of crime statistics in the state and to have these statistics immediately available.

2. Communications Section

This Section is responsible for the radio, teletype and telephone communications, statewide, for all law enforcement agencies in the state. In 1974, the teletype operation system handled a total of 2,119,092 teletypes. In 1975, a total of 2,873,626 messages were handled, for a daily average of 7,872 messages for 365 days. In 1976, a total of 3,156,639 messages were handled, for a daily average of 8,648 messages.

In July, 1975, representatives of this Section and Mountain Bell Telephone began laying the groundwork for a new Data Speed Teletype System for which federal funding was obtained in 1976, as follows: \$23,640.00 was awarded on April 13, 1976, for the teletype system upgrade and \$23,409.69 was awarded September 28, 1976, as a supplement to the above grant. This new system replaced the obsolete 150 word per minute system with a 1200 word per minute teletype system, which prints out on a TV-like screen.

The following changes in the State Police radio systems were made during 1976 to improve communication:

- Installation of a car-to-car monitor at the Espanola District Office.
- Installation of the inter-city network at the Carlsbad Subdistrict Office.
- Budgeted, ordered and coordinated the installation of the complete radio system at the newly created Hobbs District Office.
- Installation of a telephone call diverter system at Springer and Raton to replace the direct telephone lines into the Las Vegas District Office. Annual savings of approximately \$4,000.
- Installation of a new 20 channel paging system at State Police Headquarters.
- Relocated the Springer Boys School Base Station for better coverage and to provide intercom between Boys School and the State Police Office.
- Relocated the Las Vegas District local base to provide an emergency backup station.
- Relocated the Las Mosca base station to eliminate the radio interference to Gallup and Farmington.
- Installed a telephone weather recorder at the Albuquerque District Office to assist the public in obtaining local weather and road conditions.
- Applied for and obtained two (2) 15,000 watt emergency power plants valued at \$4,000 each.
- Coordinated telephone courtesy training in each of the twelve (12) Districts.
- Budgeted and purchased four (4) frequency priority scan radios for all field sergeants.
- Supervised the State Police statewide law enforcement network (presently over 900 units from other law enforcement agencies operating into our system for coordination).

Funding has been requested for the following equipment to further improve communications: four frequency priority scan control heads for existing radios; a new radio site at Cedro Peak; direct communication with Trinidad, Colorado; and a new radio site for Roswell.

F. CENTRAL ACCOUNTING DIVISION

The Central Accounting Division maintains a system of State Police accounts; approves and controls the accounting methods and procedures of the Department; assists the Office of the Chief with directing and coordinating financial and budget operations; and develops and formulates annually the appropriation and operating budget request to the Legislature.

The Division is composed of the following sections and personnel:

Administration	- 1 Director
	- 1 Secretary
Accounts Payable/Receivable	- 5 Account Auditors
	- 1 Secretary
	- 1 Clerk Specialist
	- 1 Clerk
Payroll Section	- 1 Account Auditor
Insurance Section	- 1 Clerk Specialist

The respective tasks of these sections are:

Administration: This Section is responsible for overseeing the complete fiscal operation of the Department. In accomplishing this goal, the Administration Section handles communication on matters such as purchasing insurance accounts, budget and fiscal matters. This Section also developed and formulated the 66th Appropriation and Operating Budget Request in addition to compiling federal/state fiscal reports and analysis as requested by these two governmental entities.

Accounts Payable/Receivable: This Section engages in the pre- and post-auditing process of all accounts. It involves itself with the initiating and incumbering of purchase orders, pre-auditing all invoices, preparation and post-auditing of all purchase, per diem and subsistence vouchers, and disbursement of all vouchered accounts. It is also responsible for the general ledger, preparation of monthly budget and cash reports, and for the maintenance and upkeep of the officers' uniform clothing accounts.

Payroll Section: This Section has the responsibility of processing personnel actions and employee information sheets. It is also engaged in the auditing of the payroll time sheets and registers and maintains a service record for each employee. It is the responsibility of this Section to ensure that all salary warrants are mailed out on time. Completion of reports required by the state or federal departments are the responsibility of this Section.

Insurance Section: This Section checks all insurance statements of claims for accuracy and compliance, certifies to employer's statements before forwarding them to the insurance company for payment, checks all drafts to ensure proper benefits are paid. This Section is also responsible for the preparation of all uniform purchase orders in accordance with officers' requests and is responsible for answering and transmitting all incoming telephone calls.

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

Sickness and hospitalization insurance
Workmen's compensation insurance
Supplemental medical insurance
False arrest insurance
Life insurance
Accident insurance
Cancer insurance

During 1976, a dental insurance program for officers was added to their benefits. The Central Accounting Division serves as a liaison unit with the State Employees Credit Union and the Public Employees Retirement Board. The Division assists State Police employees with financial problems and also provides assistance to those nearing retirement age.



Central Accounting Section

SECTION VI. SPECIALIZED TEAMS

A. DIVING SEARCH AND RECOVERY TEAM

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

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

In addition to rescue operations, the Team assists the State Parks and Recreation Department with repairs on marinas throughout the state. The State Police Diving Team has recently trained and qualified four (4) personnel from the State Parks and Recreation Department as divers, so they can now perform much of this work themselves.

A diver certification school was held in 1976, from which eight (8) officers were graduated. Several in-service training schools were held to update current members of the team. The captain of the Diving Team attended an instructor's seminar in San Diego, and two (2) members attended a search and recovery specialist course. Total time spent at diving schools was 1,383 hours.

Recovery of drowning victims was again up for the third year in a row with twenty-two (22) persons recovered this year, compared to eighteen (18) in 1975 and fifteen (15) in 1974.

Recoveries during 1976 included the well-publicized Blue Hole Cavern drownings. Team divers had to dive down to depths of two hundred twenty-five (225) feet under threat of cave-ins to recover the two (2) bodies.

The Diving Team was activated 32 times throughout the year, 26 times for drowning scenes and 2 for marina repairs; spent 1,833 hours on the scenes of assignments; and, travelled 22,680 miles.

B. PISTOL TEAM

Members of the New Mexico State Police Pistol Team are: Sergeant Bobby Miller, Officers Bill Butts, Don Helberg, Sam Tow, Gary Walsmith, and Jerry Williams. The Team attended two meets in 1976: the New Mexico Police Combat State Championship Pistol Matches, held June 18-20, 1976, in Los Alamos; and the New Mexico Sheriffs and Police Association Annual Pistol Match, held October 15-18, 1976, in Alamogordo.

In the first meet, Sergeant Miller placed as 1st Expert in Match 1, Officer Helberg placed 2nd Expert in Match 3, Officer Walsmith placed 1st Sharpshooter in Matches 2, 3 and 5, and 2nd Sharpshooter in Match 6. Sergeant Miller and Officers Helberg, Walsmith and Williams placed as 1st Place Expert Team in the Four-Man Team State Championship.

In the second meet, Officers Butts, Helberg, Walsmith and Williams took 1st place in the Annual Four-Man Pistol Team Match. The team members also won various individual shooting match awards at this meet.

C. GROUND SEARCH AND RESCUE

(see State Search and Rescue Plan under New Programs for 1976)



Diving Team at work in both summer and winter



GROUND SEARCH AND RESCUE OPERATIONS

1976

Dist.	No. S&R	Missing No. Sex, Age	Circumstances	Location, Terrain and Weather	Outcome	Man-Hours/Agencies
1	3	7 M 15, 29, 35.	Hunting; archeological field camp; hiking, stranded by severe snowstorm.	Pecos Mtns., Baldy Trail, light snow, elev. 11,500; northwest of Cochiti Dam, elev. 6,500; cold, snowy, mountainous, brush; Elk Mtn., Pecos Wilderness, snowy, dense timber.	Found next day: in good shape by other hunters, with frostbite; with hypothermia; flown out.	24 hrs.--Volunteer (St. John's S&R, Nat'l Guard, Post 34 Boy Scouts; NM Rescue & Evac. Team; two aircraft. 22.5 hrs.--State Police.
2	3	3 M 11, 29, 38.	Hunting; got lost.	White Peak area, elev. 10,250; Walker Flats; Mora.	Found same day in good shape.	Game & Fish Dept., dog teams, aircraft, 30 men, used in the search.
3	9	15 M 12, 82, 26, 41, 22, 33, 10, 11.	Lost survey party; hiking; unfamiliar with area, poor eyesight; didn't return to ranch; plane crash; hunting, veh. brkdw.	Guadalupe Mtns. near Carlsbad; Seven Rivers near Artesia; Loco Hills; hilly, foggy, rain, cold; Texas Hill; White Ranch; Brewton Ranch, near Roswell, elev. 3,900; hilly, brush; Dark Canyon; Robinson Draw.	Walked out; found next day; located in Artesia same day; burned to death in crash.	308.5 hrs.--Volunteer: Artesia S&R (60 hrs.); 240 hrs.--U.S. Customs; CAP; Mt. Patrol; aircraft; ranchers & deer hunters; Chaves & Otero Ctsy Sheriffs' Offices; Rescue Squad. 8.5 hrs.--Eddy Cty S&R REACT 59 hrs.--State Police & Mt. Patrol
4	2	2 M 24, 48.	Hunting, became lost; disoriented & stranded by darkness.	Sapillo Creek; Cactus Flats; Copperas Canyon, elev. 7,800; rocky, dense, timber, underbrush, snow.	Found 4 days later with frostbite & hypothermia; walked out the next day.	436 hrs.--Volunteer: U.S. Customs helicopter; Forest Svc., Sheriff's Office; Mtn. Canarie C.B. Club; Nat'l Guard helicopters (2), and 1 fixed wing; horses.
5	2	1 M 21 1 F 22	Hiking, injured leg; depressed; wandered off.	Sandia Mtns., dense timber, mountainous, brush, cloudy, rainy, cool; elev. 8,500.	Brought out by State Police helicopter next day; not found, search called off after four days.	681 hrs.--Volunteer: Mtn. Rescue #1; horseback; Forest Service; 4-wheel drive vehicles; Sheriff's Office; ACBS&R and ACCRA; Kirtland AFB, Bernalillo Sheriff's Ofc.; 6 S&R groups; NM German Shepard Dog Teams; AREC Mtn. Rescue Group. 25 hrs.--State Police
7	4	7 M 26, 48, 35, 39, 47.	Hunter left vehicle; didn't return; hunting party veh. stuck in mud, pulled out by bulldozer; hunting party lost (disoriented by nightfall).	U.S. Hill area near Truchas, elev. 11,500; hilly, timber, sunny, mountainous, cliffs, elev. 10,000; Chacoma Peak NW of Espanola; Lagunitas area, elev. 9,500; mtns., dense timber, underbrush, 12 inchs. snow, cold; Magote Ridge, mtns., dense timber, snow; elev. 10,000.	Hitchhiked home; came out next day unharmed; arrived home after 9 days; found by two trackers.	45 hrs.--State Police, incl. use of helicopter & 4-wheel drive vehs. 12 hrs.--volunteer: G&F Dept.
8	2	1 M 20 1 F	Mountain climbing, rope broke; hiker injured.	Dog Canyon Mtns., Trail #15, Monjo Look-Out area; mountainous, elev. 10,000; brush, timber.	Brought out on stretcher; carried out by SP officer; taken to hospital.	3.5 hrs.--State Police
10	4	5 M 28, 26, 25, 43, 21 2 F 4, 45.	Hunting party; plane crash; disappeared; horseback rider looking for stray cattle; got lost.	Near Colorado border and Ute Reservation; mountainous, rocky, timber, sunny; Crow Canyon, near Aztec, elev. 6,800; cloudy, snow, timber, brush, mountainous and rocky.	Walked out next day; found dead 9 day later; found under bed, asleep; located next day in good condition.	414 hrs.--State Police 12 hrs.--Forest Service 6,843 hrs.--Volunteer: Mounted Patrol; San Juan & Sandoval Ctsy Sheriffs' Offices; 7 aircraft; sixty-four vehicles.

SECTION VII. AWARDS

On February 11, 1976, the Exchange Club of Santa Fe presented its Law Enforcement Officer of the Year Award to Chief Martin E. Vigil in appreciation and recognition of his contributions to law enforcement in the State of New Mexico. April 1, 1977, will mark Chief Vigil's thirtieth (30th) year of service with the New Mexico State Police Department.

The New Mexico State Police chose Officer Andrew Benavidez as their Officer of the Year for 1976. A veteran of thirteen (13) years, Officer Benavidez has been stationed in District 11 (Socorro) since November of 1972. Prior to his transfer to Socorro, he was stationed in Carrizozo. He was chosen for his high standards of professionalism in law enforcement.

In June of 1976, the Sunrise Optimist Club of Santa Fe presented its Annual Law Enforcement Award for distinguished and dedicated service, advancing respect for law enforcement objectives, to Officer Jack Crosswhite, who was selected from all law enforcement agencies in Santa Fe County.

Officer W. D. Morrow, of District Six-Gallup, received the Officer of the Year Award from the Elks Club of Gallup.

Officer Jimmy Williams, of District Nine-Clovis, was selected by the Tucumcari Chamber of Commerce for Outstanding Police Officer in Quay County.



Officer Andrew Benavidez,
State Police Officer of the Year

SECTION VIII. RETIREMENTS AND IN MEMORIAM

1976 RETIREMENTS

Lieutenant Jim Clayton retired on June 30, 1976, after over 25 years of service with the New Mexico State Police. Lieutenant Clayton joined the Department on February 1, 1952. His last assignment was at Clovis, in District Nine.

Sergeant K. P. Garnett retired on June 30, 1976, after 20 years of service. Sergeant Garnett joined the Department on July 1, 1956. His last assignment was at Santa Rosa, in District Two.

Lieutenant Paul Gregory retired on August 12, 1976, after over 20 years of service. Lieutenant Gregory joined the Department on July 1, 1956. His last assignment was at Socorro, in District Eleven.

Agent John A. Wallace retired on February 4, 1976, after over 10 years of service. Agent Wallace joined the Department on November 6, 1965. His last assignment was at Mesilla Park, where he was an agent for the New Mexico State Police Intelligence Division.

IN MEMORIAM

Senior Patrolman Alfred 'Red' Dow died on January 10, 1976. Officer Dow joined the Department on January 1, 1944, and retired after over 22 years of service on July 1, 1966. His last assignment was at Albuquerque, in District Five.

Senior Patrolman Dave Jackson passed away on November 20, 1976, of a heart attack. Officer Jackson joined the Department on January 30, 1937, and retired after almost 20 years of service in November of 1956. His last assignment was at Clayton, in District Two.

SECTION IX. APPENDIX

NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE CRIMINAL ARREST & OFFENSE REPORTS JANUARY - DECEMBER 1976

District	Criminal Arrests	Offense Reports
Santa Fe	375	318
Las Vegas	443	435
Roswell	71	27
Las Cruces	220	185
Albuquerque	1,059	385
Gallup	963	31
Espanola	478	588
Alamogordo	481	118
Clovis	415	224
Farmington	309	243
Socorro	290	138
Hobbs	12	9
Narcotics	309	1,379
Intelligence	18	41
Criminal Investigation	168	476
TOTAL	5,611	4,597

NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE NARCOTICS ARRESTS BY THE NARCOTICS & UNIFORMED DIVISIONS

Year	Arrests By Narcotics	Arrests By Uniformed
1972	1,008	435
1973	908	613
1974	903	739
1975	433	627
1976	343	519

NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE NARCOTICS SEIZURES BY THE NARCOTICS & UNIFORMED DIVISIONS

Year	Seizures By Narcotics	Seizures By Uniformed
1972	\$5,912,114.00	\$ 1,234,969.00
1973	\$8,236,710.00	\$ 4,614,094.00
1974	\$9,870,504.00	\$ 8,073,443.00
1975	\$5,060,632.00	\$ 8,790,940.00
1976	\$5,128,048.00	\$10,523,720.00

Source of data is the Officers' Seven Day Recap sheets.

CRIMINAL ARRESTS, REPORT OF DISPOSITION BY COUNTY

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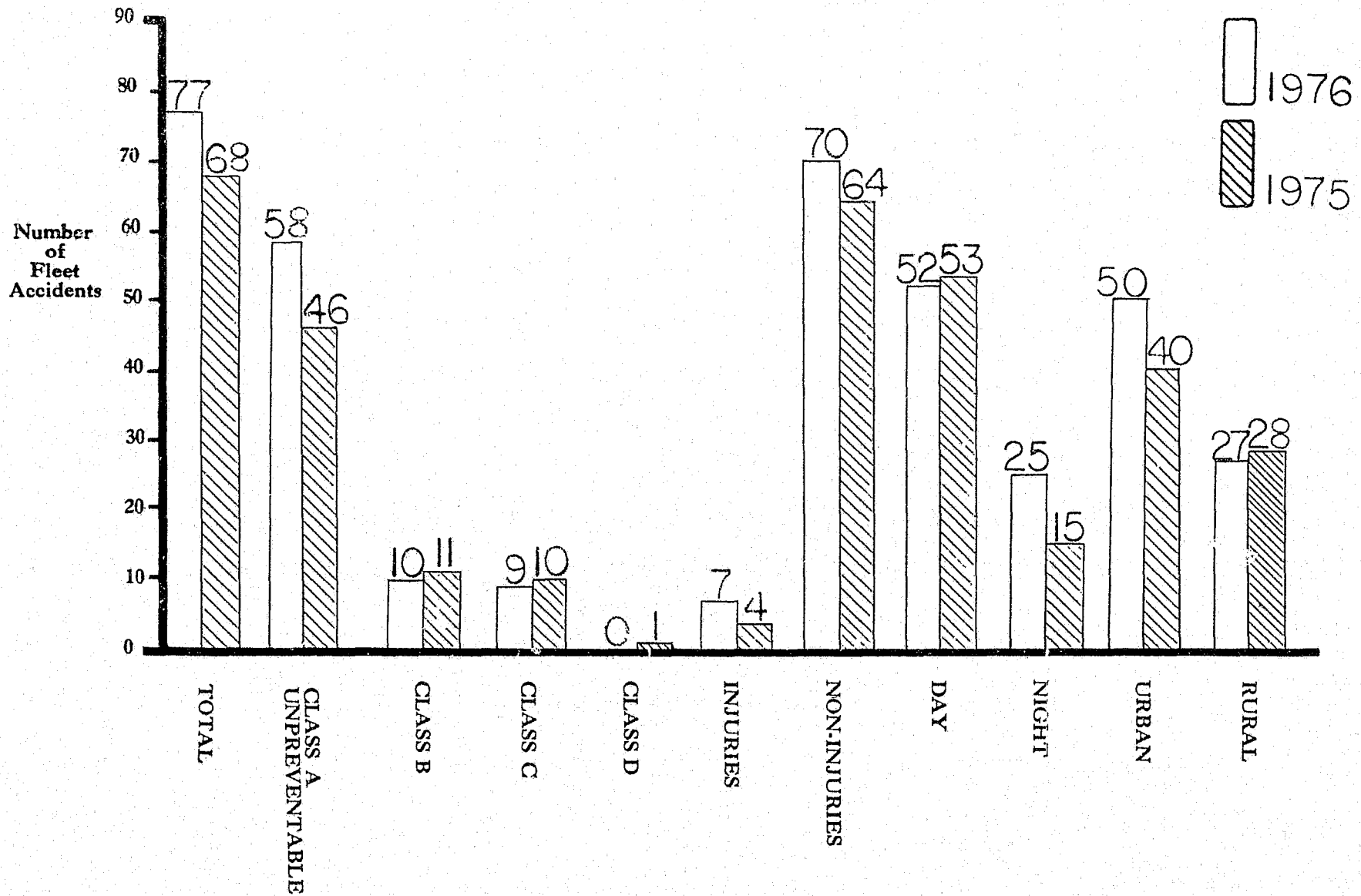
COUNTY	Number Arrests	Resident	Non-Resident	Crim. Action	Acquitted	Released	Extradited	Dismissed	Juvenile Court	Other	Pending	Jail (days)	Penitentiary (years)	AUTO RECOVERY		Confiscated Property	Offense Threat
														Value	Number		
SANTA FE	157	135	22	37		5	9	7	5	4	96	675	10	\$114,839	60	2,374	37
BERNALILLO	452	194	258	72	1	64	153	17	9	4	171	1,902	160	\$199,588	95	614	302
EDDY	22	20	2	10				2			12		1	\$ 2,200	2		21
CHAVES	36	34	2	12				6			28	1,516	15	\$ 34,475	13	50	31
CURRY	37	22	15	16		1	17	6	1		8	615	6	\$ 16,925	10	65	37
LEA	30	23	7	6		1	4	2	3	1	13	135	100	\$ 2,950	3		20
DONA ANA	52	31	21	4		4	10	4			32	45	5	\$ 51,150	21		53
GRANT	26	18	8	6		1	6		7		6			\$ 9,400	4		13
COLFAX	72	36	36	19		8	20	9	7	6	25	280	98	\$ 25,348	10	1,355	71
QUY	249	32	217	98		19	34	39	2	4	104	800	260	\$31,075	16	716	145
ROOSEVELT	12	8	4	7		2	4	2			2	155	21	\$ 2,400	2		17
SAN MIGUEL	66	49	17	19	1	7	15	3	1	3	29		33	\$149,203	39	9,632	154
McKINLEY	174	110	64	38		19	22	1	1		105	802	124	\$ 79,125	27	2,650	128
VALENCIA	42	37	5	19	2		3	7	2		24	481	6	\$ 36,340	19	3,553	72
OTERO	151	117	34	53			16	7		2	81	180	94	\$ 23,175	13		112
SAN JUAN	71	66	5	16	1		6	10	7	1	39	420		\$ 51,150	20	2,422	15
RIO ARriba	146	134	12	35		6	4	9	4	4	99	483	25	\$ 53,720	23	5,209	405
UNION	17	4	13	8			5	6		1	2	60		\$ 3,800	4	75	11
LUNA	23	10	13	5		3	8	1			6	90		\$ 8,200	6		12
TROS	61	50	5	17	3	4		4	10	2	28	155	22	\$ 10,757	9	1,903	154
SIERRA	29	8	21	4			4	4	1		21	365	1	\$ 13,650	3		14
TORRANCE	70	17	53	7		21	18	1	1		25	19	5	\$ 16,650	12	1,304	50
HIDALGO	20	6	14	8		1	9	1			1	55	2	\$ 14,825	4	50	12
GUADALUPE	118	15	103	15		33	19	7	1		45	538		\$ 59,650	28	405	4
SOCORRO	32	23	9	13	1		3	11	2	1	9	47	66	\$ 21,625	11	823	31
LINCOLN	52	33	19	26		1	6	1	2		18		5	\$ 6,050	3	194	50
DE BACA	5		5				5							\$ 2,600	2		
CATRON	103	22	81	25	1	10	59	7			10	733	29	\$ 11,050	4	25	39
SANDOVAL	87	59	28	19	1	7	26	7	1	5	31	241	110	\$ 9,350	7	221	75
MORA	80	54	26	10	1	14	10	27	3	1	37		10	\$ 13,835	6	1,123	70
HARDING	2	2		1							1						11
LOS ALAMOS	1	1							1							850	4
T O T A L S	2,495	1,376	1,119	625	12	231	495	208	71	39	1,108	10,792	1,208	\$1,025,105	476	35,613	2,170

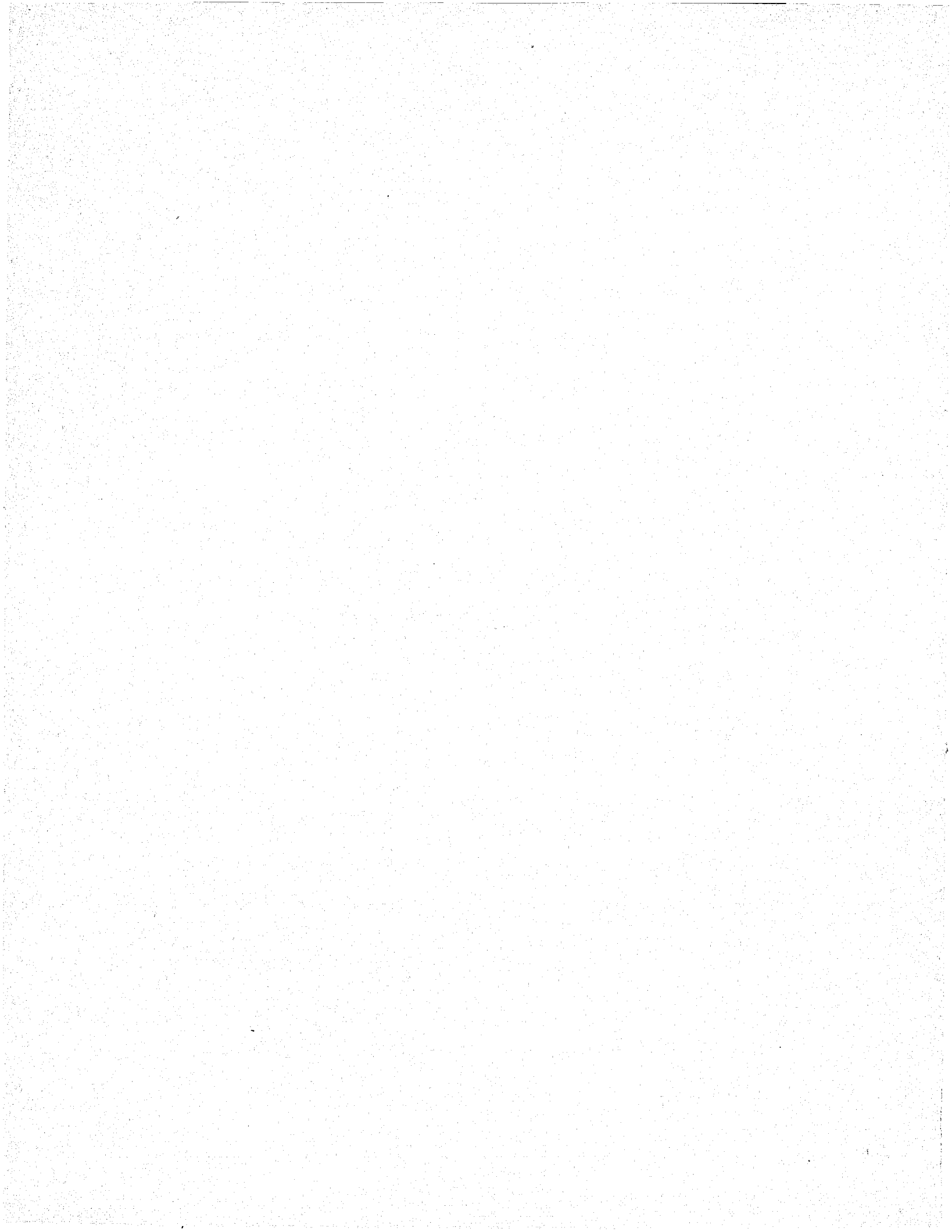
NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE
ANNUAL CB RADIO RECAP
JANUARY - DECEMBER
1976

PART 'A'	VIOLATIONS REPORTED TO OFFICERS				DISPOSITIONS			
	Violation	Total No. Reports	No. on I.S. Highway	No. on Other Highway	Arrests	Arrests--Other Offenses	Warnings	Total Other Department
Felony	81	32	49	52	7		9	22
DWI	1,007	444	563	416	41	71	56	431
Reckless Driver	582	235	347	139	13	110	26	293
Wrong Way Driver	344	227	117	76	15	43	26	189
Speeder	3,554	1,669	1,885	2,056	52	491	57	917
Defective Equip.	1,050	386	664	365	12	393	25	257
Other Traffic Viol.	1,323	443	880	538	33	333	46	392
Non-Traffic Mis- demeanor	376	67	309	162	11	63	24	130
PART 'A' TOTALS	8,317	3,503	4,814	3,804	184	1,504	269	2,631

PART 'B'	REPORTS OF DANGEROUS CONDITIONS AND REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE				DISPOSITIONS		
	Incident	Total No. Reports	No. on I.S. Highway	No. on Other Highway	Service Rendered	Total Other Department	Not Located
	Accident	1,520	659	861	1,217	125	178
	Vehicle Parked on Road	1,154	393	761	819	51	284
	Other Object on Road	1,614	608	1,006	1,348	45	221
	Fire	141	43	98	88	29	24
	Stranded Motorist	3,550	1,694	1,856	2,856	38	656
	Ill/Injured Person	200	87	113	143	13	44
	Road/Weather Conditions	14,881	4,660	10,221	14,881		
	Other	3,541	656	2,885	3,333	146	62
	PART 'B' TOTALS	26,601	8,800	17,801	24,685	447	1,469
	TOTAL NO. REPORTS FROM PARTS 'A' & 'B'	34,918					

FLEET ACCIDENTS





END