



GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

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FOREWORD

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This publication is one of a series of functional reports on each of the components of the New Hampshire Criminal Justice System prepared to present a description and an analysis of resources, manpower, and organizational capabilities of the existing system. These reports on Courts, Police and Corrections support the preparation of the New Hampshire Comprehensive Criminal Justice Plan required by the Federal Government and provide information to state officials and agencies.

These reports will be updated annually and will become more comprehensive each year.

I would like to express my appreciation to the New Hampshire Judicial Council, the Justices, the Clerks of Court, state, local and county law enforcement and correctional officials that were so helpful in providing much of the information upon which these reports are based.

R. J. Crowley, Jr.

PREFACE

A NOTE ON THE PROJECTIONS USED IN THIS REPORT

The projections in this report are based on a mathematical analysis of historical data. Six different mathematical formulas were tried.

The formula which best fits the historical data is used to project caseloads into the future.

A mathematical quantity which measures how well the historical data fits the mathematical curve was also computed. This quantity has a value of 1 when every data point lies exactly on the curve and a value of 0 when the data points do not have anything to do with the mathematical curve. Sociologists often quote a value of 0.6 as an acceptable value. The Court data fits the curves used in the projections with a value greater than 0.9 in every case.

It is not necessary to know what factors cause the mathematical representation to properly represent data. Predictions based on this kind of mathematical formalism can only tell you:

- How well the mathematical curve represents past data; and,
- If nothing changes, this is the way it will look in the future.

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SECTION 1 - STATE POLICE

I. STATE POLICE NARRATIVE

The New Hampshire State Police was established as a separate agency in 1937 and later became a part of the Department of Safety. In 1961, legislation (R.S.A. 106-A:1) provided for a Department of Safety comprised of a Division of State Police, a Division of Motor Vehicles, and a Division of Safety Services. This legislation improved state government by providing a unified direction for related functions within the field of Public Safety, a single highway patrol and consolidated criminal enforcement functions within the Division of State Police.

State Police officers are ex-officies constables throughout the State, and are responsible for patrolling the highways and enforcing the highway traffic and motor vehicle laws and regulations. They have the general power to enforce all criminal laws, to serve criminal processes and to make arrests, under proper warrants, in all counties of the State. They do not serve civil processes.

The State Police have full authority in towns under 3,000 population, but may act within the limits of a city or town having a population in excess of 3,000 when:

- Witnessing a crime;
- In pursuit of a law violator or suspected law violator;
- In search of witnesses of crime;
- Requested to act by an official of another law enforcement agency; and,
- Ordered by the Governor.

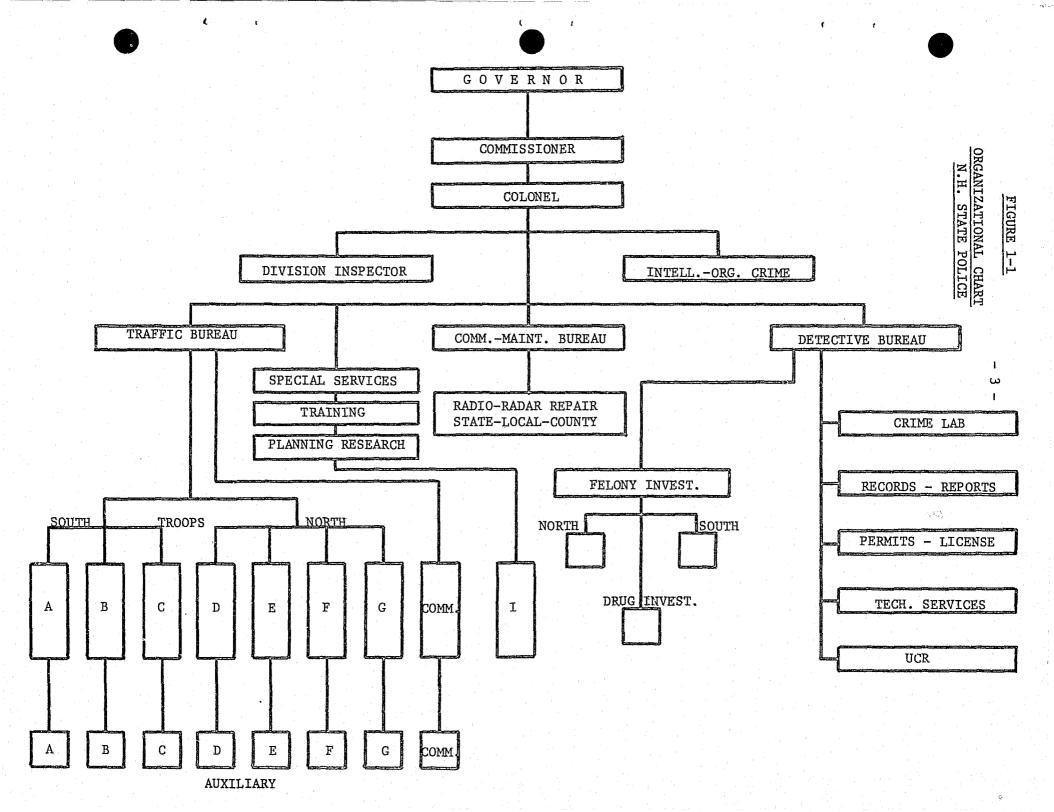
II. STATE POLICE ORGANIZATION

An organizational chart of the Division of State Police is at figure 1-1. The Division has in addition to the office of the Director, three special staff officers (Division Inspector, Organized Crime and Intelligence, and Special Services) and three operating bureaus - the Traffic Bureau, the Detective Bureau and the Communications Maintenance Bureau.

A. The <u>Traffic Bureau</u> consists of the seven Troop Commands and a Headquarters. Each Troop Command is responsible for a specific geographical area. The State Police Headquarters, located in Concord, houses the main communications center. In addition to the headquarters, Troops A, E and F also operate 24-hour dispatch centers. Auxiliary troopers are used to augment the strength of the troops on an as required basis. Appendix C-1 presents the number of personnel assigned, the location and the geographic responsibility of each troop, and the population, area, and miles of road for each town within their area of responsibility.

The <u>Canine Unit</u> is comprised of twelve dog officers (Corporal Technicians), twelve german shepherds and three bloodhounds, which are stationed at various troops throughout the State. The german shepherds are used for the controlling of crowds and searching for fugitives and missing persons. These troopers and their dogs are available to any local department upon request.

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police departments throughout the State of New Hampshire. The Communications Center can communicate with every police department in the State through its multi-channel radio network. In emergencies, the Center maintains online contact with police agencies of other states, monitoring the situation at hand and notify appropriate executive personnel.

B. The <u>Special Services Office</u> consists of a Training Unit, a Planning and Research Unit and Troop I. The Training Unit establishes in-service training for troopers and also provides instructors to the six week basic training school for all police recruits in the State. The basic training schools, which are required by statute for all new police officers, are held at either the New Hampshire Technical Institute in Concord or at Pease Air Force Base in Portsmouth, and are conducted in coordination with the Police Standards and Training Council. The course is presented by three State Police Cadre and other selected Law Enforcement instructors. Training on crowd control, self-defense and other special subjects are provided to other police departments upon request.

Planning and Research for the State Police is directed by one trooper on a part-time basis. The efforts of this office contribute to the publication of the State Rolice annual reports and to effective planning throughout the department.

Troop I, located in Bow, under the Special Services office, consists of 19 troopers. Their principal responsibility is the supervision of the State Motor Vehicle Inspection Program and the certification of those service stations that are authorized to inspect motor vehicles.

C. The <u>Detective Bureau</u> has six units - the Felony Investigation Unit, Crime Laboratory Unit, Records and Reports Unit,

Permits and License Unit, Technical Services Unit and the

Crime Reporting Unit.

The <u>Felony Investigation Unit</u> is divided into three sections. The first section has 8 troopers who cover the northern half of the State, and the second section has 9 troopers who work in the southern half of the State. The third section consists of 7 troopers who are primarily concerned with drug investigations throughout the State.

The <u>Forensic Laboratory Unit</u> provides technical scientific support to law enforcement agencies in connection with criminal investigations. Specialized equipment is required by this Unit to conduct the necessary examinations and analysis of evidence. One State Police trooper is assigned to this Unit, the remaining employees are civilians.

The <u>Records and Reports Unit</u>, commonly referred to as the Bureau of Criminal Identification (BCI) is staffed by one full-time trooper and 7 civilians. This Unit is the central repository for records on all individuals who are arrested for crimes in New Hampshire. The Unit has criminal

history files, a master fingerprint file and a master mug shot file which are used for identification. The BCI also disseminates Criminal History Information to members of the criminal justice community.

The <u>Uniform Crime Reporting Unit</u> was formed on August 1, 1976, with funds provided by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Total funds provided to the State Police for this program was \$162,370. The Unit is staffed with three troopers (field representatives) and two statistical clerks who collect crime statistics on a State-wide basis. With more complete and accurate crime data, a much clearer picture of the crime situation is possible. Through an analysis of this data, planners in the State Police, other state agencies, and local municipalities, are provided with an important data source which can be used to improve the quality of New Hampshire's criminal justice system.

Responsibilities of the UCR Unit are to:

- 1. Train and assist local police departments in preparing UCR forms;
- 2. Collect and analyze State-wide UCR data;
- Disseminate the complete data and analyses to other State and local agencies; and,
- 4. Report all UCR data to the FBI for the local police departments.

The accomplishments of this Unit are impressive. They have 100% reporting from all towns with a population of 2,500 or more (representing 81% of the total population). Reports of Part I offenses from towns of less than 2,500 increase this figure to embrace 97% of the State's total population.

This Unit has also conducted training seminars at three different locations with over 300 attendees and have instructed individuals on the procedures for completing Uniform Investigation Reports.

The <u>Permits and License Unit</u> of the State Police is staffed entirely by civilian employees and has three primary regulatory functions:

- The Unit issues handgun permits for all nonresidents and maintains information on both the individual and the weapon;
- Certificates are issued to agencies which employ private detectives and security guards who must be licensed; and,
- 3. Permits are issued for all non-resident users of explosives in order to insure strict regulatory control.

Within the <u>Technical Services Unit</u> are two specialized Units, the Polygraph Unit, and the Photographic Unit.

The Polygraph Unit employs civilian personnel who are trained polygraph examiners. This Unit is available to assist other police departments throughout the State.

The <u>Photographic Unit</u> has the facilities of still, motion and video tape photography, color and black and white.

This Unit is available to all local law enforcement agencies upon request.

for a wide variety of electronic equipment. In addition to supporting the State Police, this Bureau provides communications maintenance support to other State agencies and municipal police departments. The Bureau is staffed entirely by civilians.

III. STATE POLICE PERSONNEL

All personnel of the Division of State Police, with the exception of the Director, are hired as regular State employees having met the qualifications and guidelines set forth by the Department of Personnel.

The Director, holding the rank of Colonel, is appointed by the Governor and Council, upon the nomination from the Commissioner of Safety, to serve for a term of four years, unless removed for misconduct or incompetency. The qualifications for the position of Director requires experience in criminal investigations, prosecutions and traffic law enforcement. The duties of the Director involve arranging for the training of the Division's employees and promulgating rules and regulations for the efficient administration of the Division.

The Director is authorized to recruit, appoint, train and direct members of an auxiliary State Police force. The only qualification for members of the auxiliary force is that they must be at least twenty-one years of age. Auxiliary troopers are ex-officio constables and have the same police powers as do regular State Police officers, but their powers are limited to the period when they are on active duty. Auxiliary police are limited to less than 90 days of active service in any one year.

All State Police officers must be graduates of a four-year high school course or its equivalent. Special qualifications for all State Police officers are as follows:

SPECIAL QUALIFICATIONS*

- 1. AGE: Must be at least 21 years of age, but must not have passed their 30th birthday on date of appointment.
- 2. HEIGHT: Minimum 5 feet 9 inches. Maximum 6 feet 6 inches (stocking feet).
- 3. WEIGHT: Minimum weight of 150 pounds (stripped) height and weight must conform to the scale established by current U.S. Military Standards on the date of the physical examination. The physician who conducts the physical exam also checks for general health. An agility test is required as part of the examination process.
- 4. EYESIGHT: Must be at least 20/40 in each eye uncorrected, correctable to 20/20 in each eye, and have normal color perception.
- 5. GENERAL: Must present an acceptable appearance. Must have no major speech impediments. Must have good teeth and/or dentures. Must be no amputations that would effect the work being assigned to the employee. Applicants must be able to pass a basic swimming test of 50 yards free style. Must possess normal hearing, hearing aids are not allowed. Applicants must obtain a New Hampshire driver's license before appointment,

^{*}Special Qualifications for all new State Police officers and applicants.

and be willing to accept employment anywhere in the State. If other physical or psychological problems are discovered during the physical exam and the medical examiner, in his opinion, feels this would impair the health and usefulness of applicant, this would also be cause for rejection. In addition to the checking of references and of facts stated in the application, a thorough character investigation of each candidate is made. Candidates who do not have good character or who do not have a conviction-free record of serious offenses, may be ineligible for appointment.

All new State Police officers must also successfully complete the six week basic training course prescribed by R.S.A. 105-A:5. For additional information on training, see Appendix A-2 of the Municipal Police section of this report.

The ranks and qualifications of the State Police officers are established by statute 106-B:4. Every police officer must have at least two years service within the Division to become eligible for a promotion of any type, except from probationary status to trooper. In addition, each member who is eligible for promotion must have no major infractions for disciplinary problems during the last seven consecutive years of service.

With the advice of the Director, the Personnel Commission establishes suitable classifications for additional labor grades, positions and ranks and fixes the standards of health, education, training and experience for each classification as well as the conduct and manner of taking competitive examinations for promotion within the Division.

The following is a list of the different ranks of the State Police officers along with a description of their specific duties and minimum qualifications.

TROOPER TRAINEE

Performs law enforcement work patrolling state highways. Prevents, detects, and investigates criminal acts. Arrests or warns persons guilty of violating motor vehicle laws and safe driving practices. Does related work as required.

TROOPER

Performs law enforcement work concerned with protecting the lives and property of the public; maintains law and order; detects and prevents crimes and controls traffic; does related work as required.

- Completion of one full year as a Trooper Trainee in the New Hampshire State Police.
- 2. Extensive knowledge of laws and ordinances pertaining to law enforcement. Ability to effectively use a variety of firearms, radar equipment, radio transmitters and receivers, teletype, typewriters and automobiles. Ability to meet the general public with appropriate tactfulness.

CORPORAL

Performs law enforcement work concerned with protecting the lives and property of the public; maintains law and order; detects and prevents crime; directs and controls traffic and investigates and apprehends suspects in criminal cases; assists in the supervision of a troop sub-station or in the direction of troopers in an assigned area; does related work as required.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS:

- Two years experience with New Hampshire State Police,
 one year of which shall have been as a Trooper.
- 2. Knowledge of laws and ordinances pertaining to law enforcement. Knowledge of police methods and procedures.

 Ability to use firearms, radio transmitters and receivers, teletype, typewriters, radar equipment and automobiles. Ability to act promptly in emergencies and exercise good judgment in evaluating situations and making decisions and to assign and supervise the work of others. Courage, resourcefulness, tact and skill in dealing with the public.

CORPORAL TECHNICIAN

Performs specialized law enforcement work within a Communications Section, Photography Section or Drug and Narcatics Section of the State Police Division; may perform conventional Corporal's work on assignment; does related work as required.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS:

- 1. Two years experience with the New Hampshire State Police, one year of which shall have been as a Trooper.
- 2. Comprehensive knowledge of the techniques, methods and procedures required of the section to which he is assigned. Comprehensive knowledge of police methods and procedures. Ability to use firearms and communication equipment, including radio transmitters and receivers, teletype and typewriters. Ability to act promptly in extreme emergencies.

DETECTIVE CORPORAL

Performs responsible criminal investigation work including specialized investigations and provides assistance to other law enforcement agencies in the State; does related work as required.

- Two years experience with the New Hampshire State Police, one year of which shall have been as a Trooper or presently in grade as a Corporal or Corporal Technician.
- 2. Working knowledge of approved modern principles, practices and procedures of police work. Working knowledge of parole and court procedures. Working knowledge of scientific equipment and methods used in criminal investigation and identification. Ability to use all

types of firearms, gas equipment photography and fingerprint equipment and techniques. Ability to operate
radio transmitters and receivers, teletype and automobiles. Demonstrated ability to direct and supervise
the work of others. Ability to instruct others in the
investigation procedures. Courage, resourcefulness,
tact and skill in dealing with the public. Ability to
develop comprehensive and conclusive case reports.

SERGEANT

Performs responsible supervisory law enforcement work. Directs the operation of a Troop sub-station or performs other supervisory work in specialized law enforcement fields; does related work as required.

- 1. Three years experience with the New Hampshire State Police, one year of which shall have been as a Corporal.
- 2. Considerable knowledge of modern police practices and methods. Considerable knowledge of departmental rules and regulations and state motor vehicle and criminal laws. Considerable knowledge of laws of arrest and evidence. Knowledge of first aid principles and skilled in their application. Skill in the use and care of firearms, radio transmitters and receivers, radar equipment, typewriters and teletype. Ability to plan, assign and supervise the work of others. Ability to react quickly and

calmly in emergency situations and to determine proper course of action. Ability to enforce laws firmly and tactfully and with respect for the rights of others.

SERGEANT TECHNICIAN

Performs specialized police work in the Criminal Section of the State Police Division, works in the fields of intelligence, equipment operation, dog-handling, communications and undercover investigation; performs conventional Sergeant duties and other special assignments; does related work as required.

- Three years experience with the New Hampshire State Police, one year of which shall have been as a Corporal or Corporal Technician.
- 2. Considerable knowledge of modern police practices and methods. Considerable knowledge of departmental rules and regulations. Knowledge of modern police practices and methods used in crime investigations and identification, preservation of physical evidence. Knowledge of laws pertaining to crime and criminal activities. Skill in the use and care of firearms. Ability to react quickly and calmly in emergency situations and to determine appropriate course of action. Ability to enforce laws firmly and tactfully. Ability to obtain information through interviews and interregation in accordance with legal procedures. Skill in the use of communications equipment,

including radios, transmitters and teletype, typewriters and other equipment.

DETECTIVE SERGEANT

Performs responsible criminal investigation work. Performs and/or supervises specialized investigation activities including the provision of assistance to other law enforcement agencies in the State; does related work as required.

- 1. Four years experience with the New Hampshire State Police and currently assigned to the Detective Bureau, one year of which shall have been as a Detective Corporal.
- 2. Working knowledge of modern approved principles, practices and procedures of police work. Working knowledge of parole and court procedures. Working knowledge of scientific equipment and methods used in criminal investigation and identification. Ability to use all types of firearms, gas equipment, photography, and fingerprint equipment and techniques. Ability to operate radio transmitters and receivers, teletype and automobiles. Demonstrated ability to direct and supervise the work of others. Ability to instruct others in the investigative procedures. Courage, resourcefulness, tact and skill in dealing with the public. Ability to develop comprehensive and conclusive case reports.

LIEUTENANT

Performs responsible supervisory and technical police work.

Supervises activities of a sub-station concerned with the protection of lives and property through the enforcement of State laws. Performs scientific duties in specialized areas of crime detection; does related work as required.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS:

- Six years experience with the New Hampshire State Police, two years of which shall have been as Sergeant.
- 2. Thorough knowledge of laws and ordinances pertaining to law enforcement. Thorough knowledge of police methods and procedures. Ability to use firearms, radio transmitters and receivers, teletype, typewriters and automobiles. Ability to act promptly in emergencies. Courage, resourcefulness, tact and skill in dealing with the public. Familiarity with the classification and indexing of fingerprints. Executive ability to supervise the work of subordinates. Ability to present ideas clearly in written and oral form.

DETECTIVE LIEUTENANT

Performs responsible supervisory and technical police work.

Supervises field investigation activities of the Detective

Bureau including scientific duties in specialized areas of

crime detection and criminal investigation; does related work

as required.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS:

- Six years experience with the New Hampshire State Police and assigned currently to the Detective Bureau, two years of which shall have been as a Detective Sergeant or Sergeant Technician.
- 2. Thorough knowledge of state laws and ordinances pertaining to law enforcement. Thorough knowledge of criminal investigation methods and procedures. Ability to use firearms, cameras, radio transmitters and receivers, teletype, typewriters and automobiles and evidence gathering implements. Ability to act promptly in emergencies. Courage, resourcefulness, tact and skill in dealing with the public. Familiarity with the classification and indexing of fingerprints. Executive ability to supervise the work of subordinates. Ability to present ideas clearly in written and oral form. Ability to establish and maintain harmonious working relationships with other law enforcement personnel both in the Detective Bureau and in allied agencies.

CAPTAIN

Performs responsible administrative, supervisory and technical police work, directs and coordinates State Police personnel and equipment in order to ensure that police activities conform to prescribed standards of appearance, conduct and efficiency; does related work as required.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS:

- 1. Eight years experience with the New Hampshire State Police, two years of which shall have been as a Lieutenant.
- 2. Thorough knowledge of laws and ordinances pertaining to law enforcement. Thorough knowledge of police methods and procedures. Ability to use firearms, radio transmitters, radar equipment and receivers, teletype, typewriters and automobiles. Ability to act promptly in emergencies. Courage, resourcefulness, tact and skill in dealing with the public under all conditions. Executive ability to direct work of other personnel.

MAJOR

Performs responsible administrative and investigative police work in the Division of State Police as Director of the Detective Bureau. Responsible for the operation of the Crime Records Unit, Criminal Laboratory, Photographic Identification Unit, Polygraph Examinations and Investigative Field Force Unit; does related work as required.

- Ten years experience with the New Hampshire Division
 of State Police, with at least two years at the Captain
 level.
- 2. Extensive knowledge of police methods and procedures.

 Thorough knowledge of state statutes pertaining to law enforcement. Thorough knowledge of police laboratory

methods and procedures as well as all other aspects of investigative processes. Ability to train subordinate officers in various fields of law enforcement and to organize units into an enforcement team. Ability to act promptly in emergencies. Ability to exercise resourcefulness, tact, and skill in dealing with the public. Ability to supervise the work of subordinates. Ability to present ideas clearly in oral or written form. Good physical condition, strength and agility with a service record free from the commission of any major infractions of divisional discipline.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL

Performs highly responsible administrative police work. Serves as the executive officer and principle adivsor to the Director. Recommends the establishment of policies and procedures pertinent to all activities that are the responsibility of the Division of State Police; coordinates and administers daily police activities to subordinates and directs or assists subordinates in performing investigations or in the apprehension of offenders; does related work as required.

- Ten years experience with the New Hampshire State Police, two years of which shall have been at the staff command level.
- 2. Thorough knowledge of state statutes pertaining to law enforcement. Thorough knowledge of police laboratory

methods and procedures. Extensive knowledge of police methods and procedures. Ability to train subordinate officers in various fields of law enforcement and to organize units into an enforcement team. Ability to act promptly in emergencies. Ability to exercise resourcefulness and tact and skill in dealing with the general public. Ability to present ideas clearly and concisely in oral or written form. Good physical condition, strength and agility is mandatory. Service record must be free from commission of any major infraction of divisional discipline.

As of May 1, 1977, the Division of State Police had 268 employees, 217 State Police officers and 51 civilians. A breakdown of personnel by position follows:

TABLE 1-1 PERSONNEL BREAKDOWN

UNIFORMED STATE POLICE OFFICERS:

TITLE		NUMBER	OF EMPLOYEES	
Colonel			1	
Lt. Colonel			2	
Major			1	
Detective Captain			1	
Captain Specialist			1	
Captain			3	
Detective Lieutenant			3	
Lieutenant			8	
Detective Sergeant			8	
Sergeant			11	
Detective Corporal			12	
Corporal			14	
Trooper First Class			18	
Trooper			134	
TOTAL			217	

TABLE 1-1 (CONT.)

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES:

TITLE	NUMBER	OF EMPLOYEES
Communications Supervisor		1
Asst. Communications Supervisor		1
Communications Technicians		6
Maintenance Mechanic II		1
Criminalist I		1
Criminalist II		2
Fingerprint Technician		1
Photo Lab Technician	•	1
Police Communications Specialist I		10
Police Communications Specialist II		13
Statistical Clerk II		2
Clerk Stenographer II		3
Clerk Stenographer III		2
Clerk Stenographer IV		1
Clerk Typist II		<u>_6</u>
TOTAL		51

IV. STATE POLICE EQUIPMENT

This section of the report deals with the general types of equipment in the Traffic Bureau, Detective Bureau, and several of the specialized units.

Traffic Bureau:

The Traffic Bureau has 216 cruisers, 3 vans, 1 jeep and 1 truck.

All vehicles are equipped with four or six channel mobile radios

and a six channel monitor. All cruisers are equipped with:

- Blue Flashing Lights (concealed on unmarked cars)
- Siren
- Public Address
- 12 Gauge Riot Gun
- Riot Helmet
- Riot Sticks
- Gas Masks
- Pager

Additionally, each trooper is armed with a .357 cal. Smith and Wesson revolver.

Communications Center:

The Communications Center operates a high frequency FM Dispatch Center. This Dispatch Center operates primarily on four channels. All radios operated by the State Police are linked to this Center. In addition, the Dispatch Center can establish contact with nearly all state agencies.

The Communications Center also has one IBM and two Sanders computer terminals. The IBM terminal is linked with the NLETS

(National Law Enforcement Teletype System) and NCIC (National

Crime Information Center) computer data bases in Washington, D.C.

The two Sanders terminals are linked with NHLETS (New Hampshire

Law Enforcement Teletype System) and Centralized Data Processing.

These provide information on motor vehicle license and registration and driver history.

Special Weapons and Tactics Team (SWAT):

Some of the equipment used by SWAT is classified for security reasons. Other equipment used by SWAT includes:

- Special Purpose Weapons
- Flak Jackets
- Ropes and Repelling Equipment
- Tear Gas

Explosive Ordinance Demolition Team (EOD):

EOD uses the following equipment:

- Portable X-Ray
- Portable Bomb Basket
- Electronic Stethoscope
- Remote Entry Water Cannon (used to open packages)
- Cryogenic Pressurized Container

Canine Unit:

The Canine Unit has three bloodhounds and twelve german shepherd dogs.

Detective Lureau:

Forensic Laboratory - Scientific Equipment for use in:

- Photography
- Firearms

- Latent Fingerprint Problems
- Controlled Drug Identification
- Tool Marks
- Hit and Run Analysis
- Serology
- Arson Analysis
- Document Problems
- Instrumental Analysis

Photographic Unit:

The Photographic Unit has equipment for developing prints and slides in black and white and color. Video tape can only be developed in black and white. Additionally, this Unit has equipment for reducing print size and enlarging. The Photographic Unit has recently acquired a machine that automatically develops prints and requires no human involvement in the developing process.

Criminal Identification:

Criminal Identification maintains the following files:

- Records on all individuals arrested for crimes in New Hampshire;
- Fingerprint files with over 400,000 prints;
- Mug shot files on all individuals arrested for crimes in New Hampshire; and,
- Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Communications Maintenance Department:

The Communications Maintenance Department has equipment required for installation, service, and repair of radios and other electronic items.

V. STATE POLICE FACILITIES

Headquarters:

The New Hampshire State Police Headquarters is located in the James H. Hayes Safety Building in Concord. The building, completed in April, 1977, houses all Divisions of the Department of Safety. The Division of State Police occupies the third floor and part of the first floor and basement. The Communications Center is located on the first floor and the arms room is in the basement. The arms room has separate ventilation to protect the rest of the building from accidents. All other offices and departments, except the Communications Maintenance Department (which maintains a garage on Clinton Street in Concord), are on the third floor. The Polygraph Unit has an interview room with an adjacent observation room.

Troop A:

Troop A, located in Stratham, operates out of a leased commercial building. Troop A has four rooms occupying part of the bottom floor.

These rooms are allocated for the following uses/users:

- Commanding Officer
- Detective
- Communications
- Squad Room

Troop B:

Troop B, located in Bedford, operates out of two leased rooms on the second floor of the Bedford National Bank Building. These rooms are the offices for the commanding officer and non-commissioned officer (NCO).

Troop C:

Troop C, located in Keene, operates out of two rooms leased from the Keene National Guard Armory. These rooms are the offices for the commanding officer and NCO.

Troop D, G, I:

Troops D, G and I, located in Bow, operate out of three leased rooms in the Bow Municipal Building. Each of the three troops has charge of one room.

Troop E:

Troop E, located in Moultonboro, operates out of five rooms leased from a commercial building. The five rooms are allocated for the following uses/users:

- Commanding Officer
- NCO
- Communications Room
- Trooper's Room
- Sleeping Facilities

Troop F:

Troop F, located in Twin Mountain, operates out of a one and a half story frame house owned by the Department of Safety. There are five rooms allocated for the following uses/users:

- Commanding Officer's Office
- NCO Office
- Trooper's Room
- Communications Room
- Sleeping Facilities

Construction of new barracks for Troop A is planned. This new facility will provide Troop A with more office space, interview rooms and a more central location to their region. The location of the new building will be at the junction of Routes 125 and 101 in Epping. The building will also house a Department of Motor Vehicles sub-station.

It is important to note that troopers do not report to these barracks on a daily basis. These barracks serve mainly as the troops' administrative centers. Reports and records are stored there and office space is provided for the commanding officer and NCO to carry on their administrative functions. As previously mentioned, some barracks do maintain 24-hour communications capability.

The State Police does not have an automobile maintenance facility.

All State Police vehicles are serviced by reputable local garages.

VI. STATE POLICE FUNDING

The State Police budget for 1977 is \$5,027,038. This is an increase of 1% over the 1976 budget of \$4,974,398. The 1976 budget increase over 1975 was 22%. Table 1-2 shows a comparative breakdown of the State Police budgets for 1974 through 1977.

In addition to State funding, the Division of State Police has received funds in the form of grants from LEAA and the Highway Safety Agency.

Table 1-3 shows a breakdown of the grants that the State Police received from LEAA during the years 1969 through 1976.

Table 1-4 is a breakdown by year of the amount in grants that the State Police received from the Highway Safety Agency for 1969 through 1977.

TABLE 1-2

STATE POLICE BUDGET

		UNIT	FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1976	FY 1977
(1)	Comm	unications Section:				
	(a)	Permanent Personal Services	\$ 196,917	\$ 200,632	\$ 166,727	\$ 107,303
	(b)	Holiday Pay			640	583
	(c)	Current Expenses	25,600	25,800	31,000	32,500
	(d)	Equipment	148,250	203,650	40,357	39,412
	(e)	Other Personal Services	4,000	4,000	4,400	4,400
	(f)	Benefits	18,088	18,420	10,994	11,045
	(g)	In-State Travel	10,925	11,095	10,000	10,500
	(h)	Out-of-State Travel	500	500		
		TOTAL	\$ 404,280	\$ 464,097	\$ 204,118	\$ 205,743
(2)	Dete	ective Bureau:				
	(a)	Permanent Personal Services	\$ 430,799	\$ 438,622	\$ 503,415	\$ 506,325
	(b)	Holiday Pay			18,223	16,566
	(c)	Current Expenses	30,600	30,000	25,000	25,000
	(b)	State Police Evidence Account			7,500	8,000
	(e)	Equipment	88,770	70,550	50,500	50,500
	(f)	Other Personal Services	2,000	2,500	500	500
	(g)	Benefits	38,952	39,701	52,193	52,319
	(h)	In-State Travel	43,000	45,700	49,000	51,000
	(i)	Out-of-State Travel	5,000	5,000	3,000	3,000
		TOTAL	\$ 639,121	\$ 632,073	\$ 709,331	\$ 713,210

TABLE 1-2 (CONTINUED)

		UNIT	FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1976	FY 1977
(3)	Traf	fic Bureau:				
	(a)	Permanent Personal Services	\$ 1,733,320	\$ 1,838,273	\$ 2,485,995	\$ 2,533,118
	(b)	Salary of Director	18,105	18,105	19,001	19,001
	(c)	Holiday Pay			106,359	97,143
	(d)	Current Expenses	178,894	199,354	220,550	223,458
	(e)	Equipment	329,848	293,270	394,885	343,100
	(f)	Other Personal Services	2,000	2,500	1,000	1,000
	(g)	Benefits	157,677	167,154	261,195	264,985
	(h)	In-State Travel	365,557	432,051	533,964	588,280
	(i)	Out-of-State Travel	1,500	1,500	750	750
	(j)	Ammunitions	4,000	4,000	4,500	4,500
	(k)	Auxiliary Police	16,500	16,500	16,000	16,000
į, į	(1)	Training Dogs	2,500	2,500	2,750	2,750
	(m)	NCIC A	5,000	5,000	4,500	4,500
	(n)	Video and Recording Tape	500	500	500	500
	(o)	In-Service Training	8,500	8,500	9,000	9,000
		TOTAL	\$ 2,823,901	\$ 2,989,207	\$ 4,060,949	\$ 4,108,085
(1)	Comn	nunications Section	\$ 404,280	\$ 464,097	\$ 204,118	\$ 205,743
(2)	Dete	ective Bureau	\$ 642,861	\$ 632,073	\$ 709,331	\$ 713,210
(3)	Traf	fic Bureau	\$ 2,823,901	\$ 2,989,207	\$ 4,060,949	\$ 4,108,085
	GRAN	ND TOTAL	\$ 3,871,042	\$ 4,085,377	\$ 4,974,398	\$ 5,027,038

TABLE 1-3

LEAA AWARDS TO STATE POLICE *

CY 1969 - 1976

1969	Training	\$	8,306
	Equipment		16,900
	Communications		4,000
		\$	29,206
1970	Training	\$	16,040
•	Equipment		18,460
	Communications		23,185
	Personnel		7,500
		\$	64,185
1971	Training	\$	1,746
	Equipment		68,055
	Communications		54,849
	Personnel		27,768
		\$	154,418
1972	Training	\$	104,607
	Equipment	-	21,520
	Communications		41,543
	Personne1		58,562
		\$	226,232

*NOTE: The figures do not include discretionary grants to the State Police.

TABLE 1-3 (CONTINUED)

1973	Training	\$145,306
	Equipment	26,017
	Communications	144,089
	Personnel	4,564
		\$319,976
1974	Training	\$137,507
	Equipment	85,780
	Communications	34,535
	Personne1	14,148
		\$271,970
		e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e
1975	Training	\$ 62,798
	Equipment	35,651
	Communications	89,839
	Personnel	36,532
		\$225,020
1976	Training	\$ 20,812
	Equipment	56,814
	Communications	37,013
	Personne1	49,456
		\$164,095

TABLE 1-3 (CONTINUED)

TOTALS BY CATEGORY 1969 - 1976

Training \$ 497,122

Equipment 329,197

Communications 429,053

Personnel 198,530

\$1,453,902

TABLE 1-4

HIGHWAY SAFETY AWARDS TO STATE POLICE

1969 - 1977

1969 - \$ 37,815.02

1970 - 30,094.65

1971 - 5,848.00

1972 - --

1973 - 13,890.05

1974 - 49,439.94

1975 - 39,316.93

1976 - 46,518.18

1977 - 56,171.00

\$299,093.77

VII. STATE POLICE WORKLOAD

The State Police workload will be discussed under the following categories:

- Division Activity;
- Traffic Activity;
- Criminal Offenses;
- General Services; and,
- Special Services.

Prior to 1975, the State Police reported their workload data on a fiscal year basis; the data is now reported on a calendar year basis.

A. <u>Division Activity:</u>

The increase in activity for the Division of State Police is best displayed by comparing the number of hours worked by the Division in various police functions over the past two years.

In every activity there was an increase over the previous year in the total number of hours worked. The largest percentage increases were the number of hours spent in court (41%), training (63%), and general services (29%). The overall increase in hours worked in 1976 was 16%. Table 1-5 shows a breakdown of the total hours worked by function and the percentage increase in the year 1976 over 1975.

TABLE 1-5

TOTAL HOURS WORKED BY CATEGORY

CY 1975 - 1976

		# OF HO	# OF HOURS WORKED			
	CATEGORY	<u>1975</u>	1976	% INCREASE		
1.	Patro1	258,292	293,095	+13		
2.	Criminal Investigation	54,061	55,921	+ 3		
3.	Accident Investigation	5,741	5,957	+ 4		
4.	Court Time	11,698	16,472	+41		
5.	Training	16,055	26,241	+63		
6.	General Service	19,916	25,702	+29		
	TOTAL	365,763	423,388	+16		

B. Traffic Activity:

More than 115,000 vehicles were stopped by the State Police during 1976. Of these, 32% (33,998) were cited for a violation of the law and 26% (25,544) received warnings. The remaining 42% were stopped because of defective equipment and vehicle spot checks. Table 1-6 shows a breakdown of vehicles stopped by State Troopers for the period 1974-1976.

Speeding violations accounted for more than 26,000 cars stopped in 1976. Of all the traffic cases that were presented in court, only .4% were found not guilty.

Traffic fatalities increased slightly in 1976 (159) over 1975, but looking over the past six years, traffic fatalities have dropped considerably. Over 200 people were killed in 1971. This is shown in Figure 1-2.

In addition to fatalities, there were almost 27,000 reported accidents in the State during 1976. The State Police investigated 2,428 of those reported accidents. Table 1-7 shows the number of traffic accidents investigated in 1976, and a breakdown by troop.

C. Criminal Offenses:

During 1976, the State Police Detective Bureau devoted 44,000 hours to criminal investigations. Criminal activity required 12,000 hours of effort by the Traffic Bureau during the same period of time.

The number of Part I crimes investigated during 1974, 1975 and 1976 was 987, 1,274 and 1,181 respectively. The number of Part I and Part II crimes investigated by the State Police is shown on Tables 1-8 and 1-9.

A breakdown of each of the Part I crimes by month for the years 1975 and 1976 is shown in Tables 1-10 and 1-11.

D. General Services:

The general services performed by the State Police range from breathalyzer exams to VIP security. There was a 45% increase in hours devoted to general services from 1975 to 1976. This was partially due to security for the Presidential Primaries in 1976. Table 1-12 presents a display of the various general service duties performed and the hours devoted to these duties.

E. Special Services:

There is a wide variety of special services performed by the State Police. Listed below are the individual units that comprise special services and their workloads.

1. Communications:

The Communications Unit provides its services both day and night of every day and handle all types of calls from license check requests to bomb threats. The increasing demand on this Unit's services at headquarters is indicated by the 23% increase in teletype messages and the 38% increase in transactions on the National Crime Information Center network in 1976 over 1975.

TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS AND VEHICLE STOPS 1974-1976

TABLE 1-6

	FY 1974 COURT WARNING		FY COURT	1975 WARNING	CY 1976 COURT WARNING		
HAZARDOUS MOVING VIOLATIONS	4						
Speeding	19,272	8,740	20,055	12,364	17,617	8,531	
Traffic Sign & Signals	838	913	879	904	915	763	
Passing	2,383	1,450	2,224	1,442	1,704	1,093	
Right of Way	128	342	134	845	170	356	
Turning Movement	215	206	264	211	373	164	
Wrong Side		INCLUDED IN	"OTHERS"	BELOW	103	162	
Following	120	309	92	302	83	185	
DWI		INCLUDED IN	"OTHERS"	BELOW	491	0	
Others	3,148	4,012	2,460	3,961	1,703	2,601	
TOTAL	26,104	15,972	25,885	20,029	23,159	13,855	
OTHER VIOLATIONS							
Inspection		INCLUDED IN	"OTHERS"	BELOW	5,637	6,586	
License	1,328	1,681	1,093	1,616	1,337	1,689	
Registration	1,282	1,487	1,335	1,584	1,361	1,753	
Motorcycles	359	278	253	261	218	172	
Truck Violations	1,675	776	1,412	769	1,266	795	
Others	6,489	6,592	5,349	6,197	1,020	694	
TOTAL	11,133	10,814	9,442	10,427	10,839	11,689	
GRAND TOTAL	37,237	26,786	35,550	30,456	33,998	25,544	

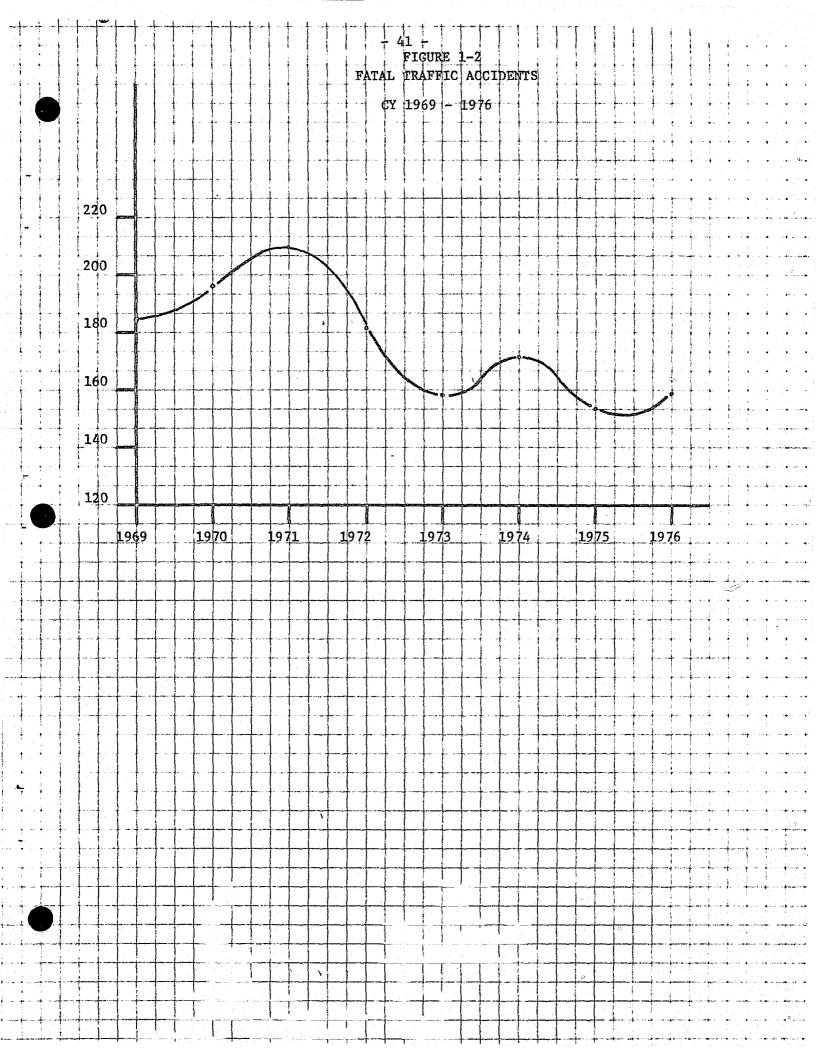


TABLE 1-7

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS - 1976

				TROOPS	-			
	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>c</u>	D	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>G</u>	TOTAL
Fatal	18	10	6	11	4	14	11	74
Injury	157	42	89	56	78	116	163	701
Damage	338	<u>55</u>	<u>157</u>	113	<u>194</u>	235	462	1,554
TOTAL	513	107	252	180	276	365	636	2,329*

^{*}The total number of accidents investigated does not include accidents that the State Police investigated which were reported by other police departments.

TABLE 1-8

PART I CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

<u> 1974 - 1976</u>

PART I	FY <u>1974</u>	FY <u>1975</u>	FY <u>1976</u>
Criminal Homicide	5	20	13
Rape	16	25	20
Robbery	12	32	15
Aggravated Assault	79	75	51
Burglary	580	723	628
Larceny	250	339	402
Auto Theft	45	<u>60</u>	52
TOTAL	987	1,274 (29.1)*	1,181 (-7.3)*

^{*}Denotes percent increase from the previous year.

All satellite operations at troop sub-stations had substantial increases in every area of communications as well. The largest percentage increase was at Troop A which saw a 213% increase in radio transmissions followed by Troop F with a 194% increase and Troop E with a 98% increase. Overall, the Communications Unit had a 32% increase in radio transmissions in 1975 and an 11% increase in telephone calls. Table 1-13 displays the workload of the Communications Unit and the percent increase from 1974 to 1975.

2. Communications Maintenance:

The Communications Maintenance Unit serviced 7,196 separate units for State and local agencies in 1976. This was a 4% increase in workload over 1975.

A total of 16,673 hours of maintenance service was provided by this Unit installing and repairing equipment. Table 1-14 shows a breakdown of hours worked and the different departments serviced by the Communications Maintenance Unit in 1975 and 1976.

3. Training:

Five 6 week basic training sessions are conducted annually by the State Police for the Police Standards and Training Council.

Approximately 150 recruits for all police departments were trained in the basic police functions by the State Police Cadre in 1976. Additionally, selected personnel participated in 21 in-service training seminars. Table 1-15 shows the number of division personnel that participated in special training in 1976. Complete details of the basic training sessions and in-service training are included in Appendix A-2 of the Municipal Police Section.

4. Criminal Laboratory:

The Criminal Laboratory had a 2% increase in cases submitted for examinations. There were 2,529 case submissions in 1976 which resulted in 20,765 separate examinations or analyses. Of these cases, over 82% were from local and county police agencies.

The photographic section of the laboratory processed over 6,600 negatives and over 12,600 prints for all law enforcement agencies in the State.

Table 1-16 displays the workload of the Criminal Laboratory in 1975 and 1976.

5. Polygraph Unit:

In 1975, the Polygraph Unit conducted 383 tests and in 1976, they conducted 438 tests, for an increase of 14%. The number of hours that this Unit worked in 1976 was 2,350, a 45% increase.

Table 1-17 displays the 1975 and 1976 workload for the Polygraph Unit.

In 1976, this Unit processed over 900 applications for private detectives and security guards, 38 permits for non-resident explosive licenses, and 2,190 non-resident pistol permits.

7. Records and Reports Unit: Security and Privacy requirements increased the workload of the Records and Reports Unit in 1976. Response to requests for criminal records decreased due to tighter restraints. Fourteen thousand fingerprints and twenty-four thousand abstracts were processed and posted to criminal records.

SOURCE: 1976 Annual Report, Division of State Police.

TABLE 1-9

PART II CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

<u> 1974 - 1976</u>

PART II	FY 1974	FY 1975	CY 1976
Simple Assaults	19	40	58
Arson	19	58	25
Forgery	10	11	7.
Fraud	2	27	15
Embezzlement	1	0	3
Stolen Property	29	33	42
Malicious Damage	103	85	138
Weapons Possession	9	11	11
Prostitution	1	1	1
Sex Offenses	20	25	35
Drug Violations	400	343	195
Gambling	2	8	1
Offenses vs. Family	4		3
Liquor Laws	16	13	7
Drunkenness	67	26	26
Disorderly Conduct	47	41	50
All Others	276	436	399
TOTAL	1,025	1,162	1,016

TABLE 1-10*

1975 OFFENSE BREAKDOWN BY MONTH

	CRIMINAL HOMIGIDE	FORC.	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARC.	M. V. THEFT	TOTALS
January	3	4	6	9	42	42	3	109
February	1	ø	3	2	34	24	3	67
March	Ø	2	2	3	47	26	6	86
April	Ø	5	. 2	3	41	16	4	71
May	2	Ø	1	7	28	20	7	65
June	2	2	1	7	54	30	6	102
July	1	2	3	9	58	36	5	114
August	3	1	1	8	92	29	6	140
September	2	1	. 2	2	76	25	5	113
October	5	2	2	6	73	27	3	118
November	1	3	3	9	86	26	11	139
December	_1	<u>Ø</u>	_8	_6	<u>60</u>	29	_3	107
TOTAL	21	22	34	71	691	330	62	1,231

^{*}Appendix B-1 shows the average State and county monetary loss for 1976 for robbery, burglary, larceny and auto theft.

TABLE 1-11*

1976 OFFENSE BREAKDOWN BY MONTH

	CRIMINAL HOMICIDE	FORC.	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARC.	M. V. THEFT	TOTALS
January	1.	Ø	1	6	56	38	11	113
February	2	1	Ø	1	40	28	6	78
March	1	1	`3	7	47	33	2	94
April	2	1	2	5	91	24	Ø	126
May	1	3	1	<u>.</u> 2	41	12	1	61
June	2	1	2	4	51	44	4	108
July	2	4 .	1	4	41	29	2	83
August	Ø	Ø	Ø	7	42	57	7	113
September	2	3	Ø	5	49	45	2	106
October	1	Ø	1	2	50	33.	3	50
November	1	1	1	6	64	16	5	94
December	<u>Ø</u>	_1	_2	2		14	<u>_3</u>	50
TOTAL	15	16	14	51	600	373	47	1,116

^{*}Appendix B-1 shows the average State and county monetary loss for 1976 and robbery burglary, larceny and auto theft.

TABLE 1-12

BREAKDOWN OF GENERAL SERVICES BY HOURS EXPENDED

1974 - 1976

HOURS SPENT	FY 1974	FY 1975	CY 1976
Relays/Escorts	*	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	3,895
Traffic (i.e. directing in emergency)	5,199	3,366	2,819
Technical Services	1,684	2,454	3,843
Emergencies	1,750	544	395
General Police	3,497	3,896	2,926
Crime	2,432	2,280	3,228
Special Activities	1,723	5,128	6,354
Special Units	*	*	2,242
TOTAL	16,285	17,668	25,702

NOTE: *Included in other categories of service.

TABLE 1-13

COMMUNICATIONS WORKLOAD

NUMBER	FY 1974	FY 1975	PERCENT INCREASE/ DECREASE OVER 1974	CY 1976	PERCENT INCREASE/ DECREASE OVER 1975
Headquarters					
Radio Transmissions	538,692	1,549,939	188%	1,566,373	1.1%
Teletype Messages	156,828	186,616	19%	229,299	23.0%
*NCIC Transactions	300,000	250,436	-20%	346,394	38.0%
Telephone Calls	83,071	102,000	23%	106,000	4.0%
Troop A - Stratham					
Radio Transmissions	181,300	127,488	-42%	399,508	213.0%
Telephone Calls	67,692	45,480	-49%	58,048	28.0%
Troop E - Moultonborough					
Radio Transmissions	80,217	106,441	33%	210,750	98.0%
Telephone Calls	14,492	21,296	47%	25,750	16.0%
<u>Troop F</u> - Twin Mountain					
Radio Transmissions	113,478	128,768	13%	348,482	194.0%
Telephone Calls	45,466	45,496	.07%	49,217	8.0%
TOTAL RADIO TRANSMISSIONS	913,687	1,912,636	109%	2,525,113	32.0%
TOTAL TELEPHONE CALLS	210,721	214,272	2%	239,015	11.0%

^{*}National Crime Information Center

TABLE 1-14

RADIO MAINTENANCE BREAKDOWN BY CATEGORY

		'
	FY 1975	CY 1976
Hours of Service:		
Repair	7,370	7,573
Preventative Maintenance	166	203
Construction	4,541	4,395
FCC Measurements	985	1,013
Shop Time	1,355	1,303
Travel Time	1,953	1,692
Research and Engineering	275	494
	16,645	16,673
Departments Serviced:		
Department of Safety	4,010	4,096
Local Police	1,575	1,542
Public Works	776	948
D.R.E.D.	253	251
Fish and Game	235	171
Others	82	188
	6,931	7,196

TABLE 1-15

IN-SERVICE TRAINING

# OF PERSONNEL	TYPE OR PLACE OF TRAINING
72	Police Prosecutor School
28	Kidnap Hostage Seminar
37	St. Anselm's College
11	Babson College
14	Emergency Medical Technician
3	Northwestern University
2	Executive Protection
6	Scientific Aids
8	Fingerprint School
23	Breathalyzer School
1	FBI National Academy
2	Rape Seminar
2	Criminal Intelligence Seminar
7	Investigation Course
8	Drug Investigation Course
8	Police Photographer School
1	IBM Training
2	Radar Repair
1	Crime Analysis
1	Contract Relation
	Police Survival

TABLE 1-16

CRIMINAL LABORATORY WORKLOAD

BY HOURS EXPENDED

TYPE CASE	FY 1975	CY 1976
Forensic Examination	605	623
Drug Analysis	1,882	1,906
TOTAL	2,487	2,529
Breakdown of Agency Contributions to the	e Workload:	
State Police	242	206
Local Law Enforcement	2,245	2,323
TOTAL	2,487	2,529
Photograph Development		
Black and White:		
State Police	5,151	6,273
Other	1,051	758
Color Prints:		
State Police	109	144
Other	197	200

In FY 1974, the Criminal Laboratory conducted approximately 2,800 criminalistic examinations.

TABLE 1-17

POLYGRAPH UNIT WORKLOAD

BY HOURS EXPENDED

	FY 1975	CY 1976	Δ PERCENT CHANGE
Number of Tests Conducted	383	438	+14%
Number Resulting in Further Investigation or Confessions	119	101	-18%
Total Hours Spent in Exams	1,621	2,350	+45%

VIII. ANALYSIS

The New Hampshire State Police are primarily concerned with patrolling the highways and enforcing the laws relative to highways. The following table (1-18) shows a comparison of New Hampshire to the United States, other New England States, and states with similar populations. New Hampshire's Division of State Police is close to the United States average for miles of Class I highway patrolled per police officer. State Police officers in New Hampshire have an average of 9.7 Class I highway miles to patrol per officer while the United States average is 10.5 miles per officer.

New Hampshire's State Policemen are close to the national average in the number of motor vehicle registrations per officer (see Table 1-18). The United States average is 2,842 motor vehicle registrations per officer while New Hampshire has 2,346 motor vehicle registrations per State Police officer.

New Hampshire's State Police are slightly ahead of the national and New England averages in the ratio of people to full-time police officers. Table 1-19 shows a comparison of New Hampshire with the United States and other jurisdictions of the number of people per full-time police officer.

The population served by each trooper ranges from 1,395 to 2,100 persons. These figures are based on the total resident population of towns that do not exceed 3,000 population. Table 1-20 shows a comparison of the troops with respect to the population, road mileage, highway mileage and number of square miles in each troops jurisdiction. Table 1-21 is a comparison of the same numbers divided by the number of troopers.

TABLE 1-18

COMPARISON OF FULL-TIME STATE POLICE AND HIGHWAY PATROL EMPLOYEES*

STATE	OFFICERS	CIVILIANS	MILES OF PRIMARY HIGHWAY PER POLICE OFFICER	STATE M.V. REGISTRATION PER POLICE OFFICER ¹
United States	45,440	17,955	10.5	2,842
New Hampshire	209	51	9.7	2,346
Connecticut	852	337	1.4	2,337
Maine	317	85	12.4	2,010
Massachusetts	1,067	201	2.8	2,851
Rhode Island	173	32	6.1	3,282
Vermont	221	109	12.0	1,289
Idaho	187	10	26.7	3,386
Montana	220	74	28.9	2,661
North Dakota	87	18	80.2	6,053
South Dakota	181	18	49.5	2,801

^{*}Crime in the United States - Kelley 1975

¹Highway Statistics 1974 - United States Department of Transportation

TABLE 1-19*

POPULATION PER FULL-TIME STATE POLICE

JURISDICTION	POPULATION (IN 1,000's)	FULL-TIME POLICE	PEOPLE/OFFICER	
United States	213,124	45,440	4,690: 1	
Northeast	49,461	11,909	4,150: 1	
New England	12,198	2,839	4,290: 1	
New Hampshire	818	209	3,910: 1	
Connecticut	3,095	852	3,630: 1	
Maine	1,059	317	3,340: 1	
Massachusetts	5,828	1,067	5,460: 1	(
Rhode Island	927	173	5,350: 1	
Vermont	471	221	2,130: 1	
North Dakota	635	87	7,290: 1	
South Dakota	683	181	3,770: 1	
Idaho	820	187	4,380: 1	
Montana	748	220	3,400: 1	

^{*}Crime in the United States - Kelley 1975.

TABLE 1-20

COMPARISON OF TROOP JURISDICTIONS*

TROOP	# OF TROOPERS	TOTAL POPULATION	# OF ROAD MILES	# OF HIGHWAY MILES	# OF SQUARE MILES
A	30	41,865	1,125.21	126.46	577.8
В	15	23,705	1,065.95	46.78	495.2
С	16	28,990	1,671.24	175.95	957.7
D	18	25,510	1,347.67	170.72	674.0
E	17	25,635	1,514.58	155.96	1,161.1
F	_20	42,016	2,316.83	442.25	2,800.9
TOTAL	116	187,721	9,041.48	1,118.12	6,666.7

*NOTE: This does not include the towns that the State Police work in that exceed 3,000 population.

TABLE 1-21

COMPARISON OF TROOPER JURISDICTIONS

TROOP	TROOPERS	POPULATION/ TROOPER	ROAD MILES/ TROOPER	SQ. MILES/ TROOPER	HIGHWAY MILES/ TROOPER*	COUNTY
A	30	1,395.5	37.50	19.26	4.21	Rock. & Straf.
В	15	1,580.3	71.06	33.01	3.11	Hillsborough
. C	16	1,811.9	104.40	59.80	10.99	Ches. & Sull.
D	18	1,417.2	74.90	37.40	9.48	Merrimack
E	17	1,507.9	89.10	63.30	9.17	Belk. & Carr.
P	20	2,100.8	115.80	140.00	22.11	Graf. & Coos
AVERAGI	<u>.</u>	1,618.0	77.94	57.47	9.63	

With the grants awarded to the State Police by LEAA, more and better communications equipment has been purchased. With this increased communication capability, New Hampshire's communication network has had an increase of 109% in radio transmission from 1974 to 1975, and a 32% increase from 1975 to 1976.

^{*}National average is 10.5 for highway miles per trooper.

APPENDIX A-1

STATE POLICE PAY SCALE

	MINIMUM	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3	MAXIMUM
Trooper Trainee	\$ 9,467	\$ 9,929	\$ 10,391	\$ 10,854	\$ 11,316
Trooper	\$ 10,734	\$ 11,298	\$ 11,855	\$ 12,418	\$ 12,978
Trooper First Class	\$ 11,057	\$ 11,641	\$ 12,225	\$ 12,806	\$ 13,393
Corporal	\$ 11,385	\$ 11,992	\$ 12,596	\$ 13,200	\$ 13,804
Corporal Tech.	\$ 11,385	\$ 11,992	\$ 12,596	\$ 13,200	\$ 13,804
Det. Corporal	\$ 11,385	\$ 11,992	\$ 12,596	\$ 13,200	\$ 13,804
Sergeant	\$ 12,328	\$ 13,003	\$ 13,681	\$ 14,360	\$ 15,035
Tech. Sergeant	\$ 12,328	\$ 13,003	\$ 13,681	\$ 14,360	\$ 15,035
Det. Sergeant	\$ 12,328	\$ 13,003	\$ 13,681	\$ 14,360	\$ 15,035
Lieutenant	\$ 13,306	\$ 13,991	\$ 14,676	\$ 15,358	\$ 16,043
Det. Lieutenant	\$ 13,306	\$ 13,991	\$ 14,676	\$ 15,358	\$ 16,043
Captain	\$ 14,557	\$ 15,377	\$ 16,197	\$ 17,014	\$ 17,837
Major	\$ 16,196	\$ 17,117	\$ 18,035	\$ 18,953	\$ 19,874
Lt. Colonel	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 21,398
Colonel	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 21,480
Communications Specialists I	\$ 7,098	\$ 7,373	\$ 7,647	\$ 7,922	\$ 8,197
Communications	ė 7 550	¢ 7.002	ė v 240	\$ 8,593	\$ 8,937
Specialists II	\$ 7,559	\$ 7,903	\$ 8,248		
Photo. Lab. Tech.	\$ 8,945	\$ 9,415	\$ 9,879	\$ 10,349	\$ 10,815

 \bigcirc

1976
STATE TOTAL AVERAGE MONEY LOST

MONTH	ROBBERY	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEHICLE	TOTAL
January	\$ 12.00	\$315.40	\$ 215.96	\$2,595.45	\$508.70
February		\$630.08	\$ 271.21	\$1,569.16	\$570.43
March	\$ 663.33	\$949.36	\$ 299.10	\$3,400.00	\$744.49
April	\$ 92.50	\$344.00	\$ 267.79	\$3,000.00	\$346.74
May	\$ 10.00	\$855.51	\$ 602.07	\$3,500.00	\$832.93
June	\$19,925.00	\$808.80	\$ 279.98	\$1,600.00	\$988.30
July	\$ -0-	\$740.85	\$ 415.43	\$3,000.00	\$663.32
August	\$ -0-	\$430.40	\$ 232.50	\$2,235.71	\$443.20
September	\$ -0	\$546.87	\$1,307.80	\$1,275.00	\$918.72
October	\$ 5.00	\$321.46	\$ 184.06	\$1,174.66	\$295.12
November	\$ 778.00	\$968.92	\$ 584.3 <u>%</u>	\$2,090.00	\$960.32
December	\$ 550.50	\$306.60	\$ 825.78	\$2,666.66	\$622.27
AVERAGE	\$ 3,137.92	\$595.14	\$ 436.40	\$2,209.34	\$645.03

Source: The State Police, UCR Data.

NUMBER OF OFFENSES AND MONEY LOST FOR BELKNAP COUNTY

MONTH	ROBBERY	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEHICLE	TOTAL
January					
February		(1) \$ 300.00			(1) \$ 300.00
March					
April		(1) –	(1) \$1,200.00		(2) \$ 1,200.00
May					
June		(2) \$ 141.00		(2) \$ 4,800.00	(4) \$ 4,941.00
July					
August			(1) \$ 22.00	(1) \$ 5,600.00	(2) \$ 5,622.00
September					
October		(6) \$3,347.00	(5) \$ 615.00	(1) \$ 2,000.00	(12) \$ 5,962.00
November			(1) \$ 16.00		(1) \$ 16.00
December		(2) -			(2)
TOTAL		(12) \$3,788.00	(8) \$1,853.00	(4) \$12,400.00	(24) \$18,041.00
AVERAGE LOSS		315.66	231.62	3,100.00	751.70

Source: The State Police, UCR Data.

The number in () denotes the number of crimes.

NUMBER OF OFFENSES AND MONEY LOST FOR CARROLL COUNTY

MONTH	ROBBERY	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEHICLE	TOTAL
January		(4) \$ 3,028.22	(3) \$ 400.30	(2) \$ 4,000.00	(9) \$ 7,428.52
February		(7) \$ 5,414.00	(1) \$ 240.00	(1) \$ 4,000.00	(9) \$ 9,654.00
March	(1) \$1,785.00	(2) \$ 436.00			(3) \$ 2,221.00
April		(12) \$ 3,878.55	(1) -		(13) \$ 3,878.55
May		(4) \$ 2,445.00			(4) \$ 2,445.00
June		(7) \$ 739.90	(10) \$ 1,526.90		(17) \$ 2,266.80
July		(4) \$ 262.50	(12) \$ 4,742.74	(1) \$ 3,000.00	(17) \$ 8,005.24
August		(11) \$ 7,945.50	(25) \$ 5,761.95		(36) \$13,707.45
September		(13) \$ 7,820.95	(10) \$ 1,950.40		(23) \$ 9,771.35
October		(3) \$ 5.00	(2) \$ 682.00		(5) \$ 687.00
November		(3) \$ 524.00	(2) \$ 1,850.00	(1) \$ 2,500.00	(6) \$ 4,874.00
December		(2) \$ 820.00			(2) \$ 820.00
TOTAL	(1) \$1,785.00	(72) \$33,319.62	(66) \$17,154.29	(5) \$13,500.00	(144) \$65,758.91
AVERAGE LOSS	1,785.00	462.77	259.91	2,700.00	456.65

1976

NUMBER OF OFFENSES AND MONEY LOST FOR CHESHIRE COUNTY

MONTH	ROBBERY	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEHICLE	TOTAL
January		(9) \$ 1,827.98	3 (2) \$ 123.00		(11) \$ 1,950.98
February		(7) \$ 1,638.00	(6) \$ 2,778.22		(13) \$ 4,416.22
March	(1) -	(6) \$14,090.26	(2) \$ 1,335.00		(9) \$15,425.26
April	(2) \$185.00	(3) \$ 1,200.00	(1) \$ 300.00		(6) \$ 1,685.00
May	(1) \$ 10.00	(3) -	(3) \$ 113.93		(7) \$ 123.93
June		(16) \$ 6,993.00	(3) \$ 1,428.83	(1) -	(20) \$ 8,421.83
July		(6) \$ 1,081.52	2 (3) \$ 1,001.00		(9) \$ 2,082.52
August		(3) \$ 2,492.00	(4) \$ 818.38		(7) \$ 3,310.38
September		(3) \$ 44.95	5 (2) \$ 5,821.47		(5) \$ 5,866.42
October		(4) 305.00	(3) \$ 162.00		(7) \$ 467.00
November		(20) \$14,614.00	(3) \$ 4,685.00	(1) \$600.00	(24) \$19,899.00
December		(3) \$ 1,000.00	(1) \$ 2,700.00		(4) \$ 3,700.00
TOTAL	(4) \$195.00	(83) \$45,286.73	(33) \$21,266.83	(2) \$600.00	(122) \$67,348.54
AVERAGE LOSS	48.75	545.62	2 644.44	300.00	552.03

NUMBER OF OFFENSES AND MONEY LOST FOR COOS COUNTY

MONTH ROBBERY	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEHICLE	TOTAL
January	(5) \$ 1,147.85	(7) \$ 1,364.00	(1) \$ 3,000.00	(13) \$ 5,511.85
February	(3) -	(6) \$ 1,258.00	(1) \$ 35.00	(10) \$ 1,293.00
March	(2) -	(6) \$ 2,051.00		(8) \$ 2,051.00
April	(1) \$ 186.00	(2) \$ 203.00		(3) \$ 389.00
May	(1) =	(3) \$ 2,490.00	(1) \$ 3,500.00	(5) \$ 5,990.00
June (1) \$39,850.00	(4) \$ 1,583.00	(17) \$ 7,163.00		(22) \$ 48,596.00
July	(4) \$ 5,415.00	(7) \$ 860.00	(1) \$ 3,000.00	(12) \$ 9,275.00
August	(5) \$ 2,214.20	(14) \$ 3,112.45	(1) \$ 1,600.00	(20) \$ 6,926.65
September	(5) \$ 2,912.00	(18) \$ 4,068.60		(23) \$ 6,980.60
October	(9) \$ 1,884.00	(13) \$ 3,718.00		(22) \$ 5,602.00
November	(5) \$17,494.00	(4) \$ 503.00		(9) \$ 17,997.00
December	(3) \$ 560.00	(5) \$ 7,245.00	(1) \$ 1,250.00	(9) \$ 9,055.00
TOTAL (1) \$39,850.00	(47) \$33,396.05	(102) \$34,036.05	(6) \$12,385.00	(156) \$119,667.10
AVERAGE 39,850.00	710.55	333.68	2,064.16	767.09

The number in () denotes the number of crimes.

APPENDIX B-1 (CONT

<u>1976</u> NUMBER OF OFFENSES AND MONEY LOST FOR GRAFTON COUNTY

MONTH	ROBBERY	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEHICLE	TOTAL
January		(6) \$ 2,001.80	(5) \$ 2,259.65		(11) \$ 4,261.45
February		(4) \$ 7,403.34	(1) \$ 760.00		(5) \$ 8,163.34
March		(2) \$ 500.00	(3) \$ 494.00		(5) \$ 994.00
April		(25) \$ 7,996.11	(2) \$ 125.00	(1) \$ 3,000.00	(28) \$ 11,121.11
May		(13) \$ 3,531.00	(2) \$ 3,521.30		(15) \$ 7,052.30
June		(8) \$ 1,574.34	(3) \$ 430.45		(11) \$ 2,004.79
July	(1) -0-	(11) \$ 2,231.13	(3) \$ 385.00		(15) \$ 2,616.13
August		(6) \$ 2,331.92	(4) \$ 684.00	(2) \$ 950.00	(12) \$ 3,965.92
September		(6) \$ 6,670.73	(1) \$32,000.00	(1) \$ 1,250.00	(8) \$ 39,920.73
October		(10) \$ 1,364.00	(5) \$ 473.00		(15) \$ 1,837.00
November		(9) \$11,222.00	(2) \$ 370.00		(11) \$ 11,592.00
December		(5) \$ 2,028.00		(1) \$ 5,500.00	(6) \$ 7,528.00
TOTAL	(1) -0-	(105) \$48,854.37	(31) \$41,502.40	(5) \$10,700.00	(142) \$101,056.77
AVERAGE LOSS	-0-	465.27	1,338.78	2,140.00	711.66

1976

NUMBER OF OFFENSES AND MONEY LOST FOR HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY

MONTH	ROBBERY	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEHICLE	TOTAL
January		(9) \$ 4,891.73	(13) \$1,969.84	(1) \$1,400.00	(23) \$ 8,261.57
February		(6) \$ 1,075.00	(5) \$ 347.90		(11) \$ 1,422.90
March		(17) \$ 3,636.80	(11) \$1,274.74	(1) \$3,800.00	(29) \$ 8,711.54
April		(17) \$ 529.95	(4) \$ 300.00		(21) \$ 829.95
May		(7) \$12,296.14	(2) \$ 500.00		(9) \$12,796.14
June		(4) \$24,441.00	(3) \$ 573.05		(7) \$25,014.05
July		(7) \$18,663.50			(7) \$18,663.50
August		(4) \$ 536.00	(1) \$ 10.00	(1) -0-	(6) \$ 546.00
September		(7) \$ 412.00	(8) \$ 481.00	(1) \$1,300.00	(16) \$ 2,193.00
October		(6) \$ 690.00	(2) \$ 305.00		(8) \$ 995.00
November		(3) \$ 625.00	(1) \$ 175.00	(1) \$2,000.00	(5) \$ 2,500.00
December		(3) \$ 659.00	(2) \$ 115.00		(5) \$ 774.00
TOTAL		(90) \$68,456.12	(52) \$6,051.53	(5) \$8,500.00	(147) \$83,007.65
AVERAGE LOSS		760.62	116.37	1,700.00	564.67

NUMBER OF OFFENSES AND MONEY LOST FOR MERRIMACK COUNTY

MONTH ROBBERY	BURGLARY	LARCENY MO	TOR VEHICLE	TOTAL
January	(3) \$ 70.00 (5	5) \$1,390.00 (6)	\$14,650.00	(14) \$15,110.00
February	(2) \$ 200.00 (3	3) - (2)	\$ 2,005.00	(7) \$ 2,205.00
March	(7) \$ 681.06 (5	5) \$1,006.48		(12) \$ 1,687.54
April	(24) \$ 5,858.00 (6	5) \$ 339.05		(30) \$ 6,197.05
May	(10) \$16,151.50			(10) \$16,151.50
June	(7) \$ 5,077.00 (6	5) \$1,019.00 (1)	\$ 1,600.00	(14) \$ 7,696.00
July	(8) \$ 2,696.25 (2	2) \$ 519.00		(10) \$ 3,215.25
August	(7) \$ 972.65 (1	1) \$ 85.00 (1)	\$ 5,000.00	(9) \$ 6,057.65
September	(7) \$ 2,885.24 (3	3) \$ 758.80		(10) \$ 3,644.04
October (1) \$ 5.00	(10) \$ 6,425.00 (1	L) -0-		(12) \$ 6,430.00
November (1) \$778.00	(12) \$12,706.00 (2	2) \$1,700.00 (1)	\$ 2,550.00	(16) \$17,734.00
December	(1) \$ 90.00 (4	4) \$ 990.00		(5) \$ 1,080.00
TOTAL (2) \$783.00	(98) \$53,812.70 (38	3) \$7,807.33 (11)	\$25,805.00 (133) \$88,208.03
AVERAGE 391.50 LOSS	549.10	205.45	2,345.90	633.21

MONTH	ROBBERY	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEHICLE	TOTAL
January	(1) \$ 12.00	(5) \$ 1,240.57	(2) \$ 625.00	(1) \$ 5,500.00	(9) \$ 7,377.57
February		(2) \$ 8,437.89		(2) \$ 3,375.00	(4) \$11,812.89
March	(1) \$205.00	(3)	(2) \$ 3,473.74	(1) \$ 3,000.00	(7) \$ 6,678.74
April		(2) \$ 2,695.83	(3) \$ 2,544.00		(5) \$ 5,239.83
May		(1) \$ 266.50	(1) \$ 550.00		(2) \$ 816.50
June	(1) -	(2) \$ 500.00	(1) \$ 100.00		(4) \$ 600.00
July		(1) \$ 25.00			(1) \$ 25.00
August		(5) \$ 1,544.95	(6) \$ 2,234.00	(1) \$ 2,500.00	(12) \$ 6,278.95
September		(3) \$ 1,985.00	(3) \$13,770.74		(6) \$15,755,74
October -		(1) \$ 120.00			(1) \$ 120.00
November		(4) \$ 2,936.00	(1) \$ 50.00		(5) \$ 2,986.00
December		(1) \$ 500.00			(1) \$ 500.00
T/OTAL	(3) \$217.00	(30) \$20,251.74	(19) \$23,347.48	(5) \$14,375.00	(57) \$58,191.22
AVERAGE LOSS	72.33	675.05	1,228.81	2,875.00	1,020.89

The number in () denotes the number of crimes.

APPENDIX B-1 (CONT.

NUMBER OF OFFENSES AND MONEY LOST FOR STRAFFORD COUNTY

MONTH	ROBBERY	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEHICLE	TOTAL
January		(15) \$ 3,454.46			(15) \$ 3,454.46
February		(3) \$ 250.00	(3) \$1,335.00		(6) \$ 1,585.00
March		(6) \$ 3,255.90	(3) \$ 150.00		(9) \$ 3,405.90
April		(5) \$ 8,459.60	(1) \$ 135.00		(6) \$ 8,594.60
May		(1) \$ 386.00	(1) \$ 50.00		(2) \$ 436.00
June					
July					
August		(1) \$ 39.95			(1) \$ 39.95
September		(2) \$ 418.00			(2) \$ 418.00
October		(1) \$ 1,933.00	(2) \$ 119.00	(2) \$1,524.00	(5) \$ 3,576.00
November		(1) \$ 400.00		(1) \$2,800.00	(2) \$ 3,200.00
December	(1) \$911.00	(7) \$ 2,928.00	(2) \$ 511.00	(1) \$1,250.00	(11) \$ 5,600.00
TOTAL	(1) \$911.00	(42) \$21,524.91	(12) \$2,300.00	(4) \$5,574.00	(59) \$30,309.91
AVERAGE LOSS	911.00	512.49	191.66	1,393.50	513.71

Source: The State Police, UCR Data.

The number in () denotes the number of crimes.

APPENDIX B-1 (CONT

MONTH	ROBBERY	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEHICLE	TOTAL
January			(1) \$ 75.00		(1) \$ 75.00
February		(5) \$ 485.00	(3) \$ 875.00		(8) \$ 1,360.00
March		(2) \$22,020.00	(1) \$ 87.50		(3) \$22,107.50
April		(1) \$ 500.00	(3) \$1,281.00		(4) \$ 1,781.00
May		(1) -			(19 % -
June		(1) \$ 200.00	(1) \$ 78.03		(2) \$ 278.03
July			(2) \$4,540.00		(2) \$ 4,540.00
August			(1) \$ 525.00		(1) \$ 525.00
September		(3) \$ 3,647.85			(3) \$ 3,647.85
October					
November		(7) \$ 1,490.00			(7) \$ 1,490.00
December	(1) \$190.00	(1) -			(2) \$ 190.00
TOTAL	(1) \$190.00	(21) \$28,342.85	(12) \$7,461.53		(34) \$35,994.38
AVERAGE LOSS	190.00	1,349.65	621.79		1,058.65

The number in () denotes the number of crimes.

APPENDIX B-1 (CONT.

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APPENDIX C-1

AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITIES

Appendix C-1 shows the towns in which the State Police have complete authority. Although not indicated, the State Police also work relating to "on view" arrests and traffic in towns that exceed 3,000 population.

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AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITIES TROOP A

Troop:

A

Troopers:

30

Location:

Stratham

Responsibilities:

Rockingham and Strafford Counties

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

TOWN	POPULATION	R	DAD MILES	HIGHWAY MILES	SQUARE MILES
Auburn	2,480		33.32	8.76	11.0
Brentwood	1,610		39.98	3.08	16.8
Candia	2,370		63.51	11.15	30.2
Chester	1,760		52.88	6.46	26.0
Danville	1,160		25.44	0.00	11.7
Deerfield	1,590		85.07	0.00	51.9
E. Kingston	965		21.56	6.25	9.9
	2,565		75.35	6.13	26.2
Epping Fremont	1,185		29.60	4.71	17.2
Greenland	2,055		23.75	6.34	13.6
	•		28.30	3.80	12.5
Hampton Falls	1,155		30.70	1.59	11.8
Kensington	870		5.36	2.62	
New Castle	845			.83	2.0
Newfields	630		13.63		7.3
Newington			17.80 29.19	4.46	12.1
Newton	2,765			5.07	9.9
Northwood	1,845		51.38	9.90	29.7
Nottingham	1,205		74.11	5.25	48.1
Sandown	1,150		33.37	0.00	14.3
S. Hampton	660		15.90	0.00	7.9
Stratham	1,950		31.10	<u>9.59</u>	<u>15.2</u>
TOTAL	32,215		781.30	95.99	385.3
			STRAFFO	RD COUNTY	
Lee	1,840		55.12	2.86	20.4
Madbury	810	•	27.44	3.07	14.0
Middleton	385		22.34	0.00	18.6
Milton	2,300		55.22	8.65	34.7
New Durham	985		70.31	4.12	45.0
Rollinsford	2,100		24.67	2.89	7.7
Strafford	1,230		88.81	8.37	52.1
					
TOTAL	9,650		343.91	30.46	192.5
Rock. County	32,215		781.30	95,99	385.3
Straf County	9,650		343.91	30.46	102 5
				30,40	192.5
TOTAL	41,865		1,125.21	126.45	577.8

AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITIES TROOP B

Troop:

В

Troopers: Location:

15

Bedford

Responsibilities: Hillsborough County

TOWN	POPULATION	ROAD MILES	HIGHWAY MILES	SQUARE MILES
Antrim	1,580	66.23	12.03	37.0
Bennington	700	25.43	2.51	11.6
Brookline	1,425	41.73	6.81	20.4
Deering	795	70.49	0.00	31.7
Francestown	770	 71.51	0.00	30.8
Greenfield	810	56.23	0.00	27.3
Greenville	1,720	21.98	0.00	7.1
Hancock	1,190	73.07	3.86	31.4
Litchfield	2,475	30.55	.92	15.5
Lyndeborough	935	63.39	0.00	30.6
Mason	610	52.44	0.00	24.1
Mont Vernon	1,115	46.29	0.00	16.8
New Boston	1,680	106.46	1.12	44.1
New Ipswich	1,980	65.48	.02	33.4
Sharon	165	24.05	0.00	14.4
Temple	600	45.05	3.47	23.7
Weare	2,510	127.04	10.15	60.3
Wilton	2,565	72.54	5.89	26.1
Windsor	80	5.99	0.00	8.9
TOTAL	23,705	1,065.95	46.78	495.2

AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITIES TROOP C

Troop:

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Troopers:

1,6

Location:

Keene

Responsibilities: Cheshire & Sullivan Counties

CHESHIRE COUNTY

TOWN	POPULATION	ROAD MILES	HIGHWAY MILES	SQUARE MILES
ar and an extraordinate				
Alstead	1,335	72.22	1.81	39.7
Chesterfiel	d 2,080	88.12	10.69	48.1
Dublin	1,060	57.09	9.38	29.5
Fitzwilliam	1,515	74.85	7.96	36.5
G11sum	510	33.35	7.08	17.1
Harrisville	615	45.62	0.00	20.2
Marlborough	1,740	49.18	5.87	20.7
Marlow	495	43,21	8.58	26.5
Nelson	440	34.75	3.13	23.7
Richmond	420	48.05	0.00	38.4
Rindge	2,135	91.40	12.43	40.0
Roxbury	160	22.90	1.52	12.3
Stoddard	345	36.01	7.12	53.9
Sullivan	470	29.89	1.85	19.1
Surry	540	21.81	. 79	16.1
Troy	1,860	29.95	3.71	17.7
Walpole	2,930	100.74	14.04	37.3
Westmorelan	d <u>1,100</u>	<u>57.18</u>	6.25	<u>36.8</u>
TOTAL	19,750	936.32	102.21	533.6
		330.32	102.21	333.0
		SULLIVAN (COUNTY	
Ackworth	470	94.05	7.40	20.0
Cornish	1,270	81.23	7.49	38.9
Croydon	410	41.67	6.74 5.65	42.8
Goshen	550	28.08	2.64	37.6
Grantham	455	40.87	2.64 15.56	21.8
Langdon	410	34.10	2.60	27.4
Lempston	430	59.29	8.02	16.4
Plainfield	1,605	102.87	6.31	32.5 52.4
Springfield		68.18	3.50	43.6
Sunapee	2,120	64.13	15.23	25.8
Unity	770	62.58	0.00	36.9
Washington	360	57.87	0.00	
	***************************************		0.00	48.0
TOTAL	9,240	734.92	73.74	424.1
Ches. Count	y 19,750	936.32	102.21	533.6
Sull. Count	y <u>9,240</u>	734.92	73.74	424.1
TOTAL	28,990	1,671.24	175.95	957.7

- 77 -APPENDIX C-1 (CONT.)

AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITIES TROOP D

D

Troop:
Troopers:

18

Location:

Bow

Responsibilities:

Merrimack County

TOWN	POPULATION	ROAD MILES	HIGHWAY MILES	SQUARE MILES
Andover	1,290	74.74	12.79	39.6
Bradford	930	69.70	7.72	35.6
Canterbury	995	89.07	9.03	44.8
Chichester	1,175	47.38	7.35	21.2
Danbury	540	62.07	11.44	37.7
Dunbarton	1,040	58.43	0.00	31.9
Epsom	1,955	64.06	11.51	33.9
Henniker	2,130	104.63	17.05	44.3
H111	580	48.08	4.73	26.7
Loudon	2,025	98.71	9.17	46.4
Newbury	750	60.23	12.77	37.8
New London	2,225	73.13	18.51	25.3
Northfield	2,470	63.36	6.58	29.4
Pittsfield	2,645	61.73	3.10	24.2
Salisbury	665	56.24	0.00	39.6
Sutton	930	93.60	10.43	42.9
Warner	1,790	113.46	24.25	55.3
Webster	765	50.82	0.00	28.2
Wilmot	610	58.23	4.29	29.2
TOTAL	25,510	1,347.67	170.72	674.0

AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITIES TROOP E

Troop:
Troopers:

E 17

Location:

Marlborough

Responsibilities: Belknap and Carroll Counties

BELKNAP COUNTY

TOWN	POPULATION	ROAD MILES	HIGHWAY MILES	SQUARE MILES
Alton	2,180	117.92	26.07	83.9
Barnstead	1,595	87.03	6.94	44.6
Center Har	bor 650	27.36	3.79	13.8
Gilmanton	1,445	104.00	1.71	59.9
New Hampto	n 940	73.16	8.18	38.2
Sanbornton	1,435	93.44	8.78	49.5
Tilton	2,975	32.88	10.94	12.1
TOTAL	11,220	535.79	66.41	302.0
		CARROLL	COUNTY	
Albany	250	47.14	5.12	76.0
Bartlett	1,740	67.46	13.89	70.7
Brookfield	345	28.77	0.00	23.4
Chatham	180	30.57	0.00	57.6
Eaton	275	37.43	0.00	27.0
Effingham	410	57.39	0.00	40.1
Freedom	620	57.17	0.00	38.5
Harts Loca	tion 20	13.76	12.14	17.9
Jackson	515	46.73	8.17	68.4
Madison	810	59.28	1.58	41.0
Moultonbor	ough 1,825	84.51	5.87	73.3
Ossipee	1,895	123.71	19.96	75.6
Sandwich	945	95.00	4.09	94.0
Tamworth	1,380	90.81	13.86	60.5
Tuftonboro		55.34	7.69	50.1
Wakefield	1,950	83.72	11.07	45.0
TOTAL	14,415	978.79	103.44	859.1
Belknap Ct	y 11,220	535.79	66.41	302.0
Carroll Ct	y <u>14,415</u>	978.79	103.44	859.1
TOTAL	25,635	1,514.58	169.85	1,161.1

AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITIES TROOP F

Troop: F Troopers: 20

Location: Twin Mountain

Responsibilities: Grafton and Coos Counties

GRAFTON COUNTY

TOWN PO	PULATION	ROAD MILES	HIGHWAY MILES	SQUARE MILES
Carroll	480	40.86	19.53	51.8
Clarksville	225	22.67	2.03	54.6
Colebrook	2,150	72.58	14.73	41.5
Columbia	565	44.68	9.49	62.1
Dalton	560	48.72	0.00	27.8
Dummer	250	22.46	8.08	49.5
Erro1	265	26.32	19.00	70.2
Jefferson	795	47.82	9.77	51.2
Milan	810	47.65	12.43	66.4
Northumberland	2,635	41.24	12.92	37.3
Pittsburg	805	64.67	27.64	296.8
Rando1ph	250	20.34	7.26	48.4
Shelburne	240	20.91	8.45	48.2
Stark	395	41.85	9.81	60.6
Stewartstown	910	61.56	7.07	47.4
Stratford	1,050	24.70	11.49	81.4
Whitefield	1,825	48.19	6.13	34.6
Cambridge	4	5.19	5.15	51.9
Dixville	33	8.56	5.88	49.7
Millsfield	15	2.69	2.69	45.9
Pinkham Grant	16	4.60	4.04	4.0
Sargent Purch.	1	1.70	0.00	26.2
Thompson and	1	6.27	0.00	19.2
Meserve Purch.				
Wentworth Loc.	41	<u>3.71</u>	0,00	<u>19.5</u>
TOTAL	14,321	729.94	203.59	1,346.2
		COOS COUN	<u>TY</u>	
Alexandria	600	55.55	4.50	42.9
Ashland	1,770	33.08	9.95	11.8
Bath	620	65.01	7.34	39.9
Benton	300	25.87	3.42	48.7
Bethlehem	1,735	102.91	22.31	90.8
Bridgewater	480	38.69	3.94	21.5
Bristol	2,000	44.27	6.70	22.2
Campton	1,200	74.75	14.93	52.8
Canaan	2,035	97.08	6.61	54.5

COOS COUNTY (CONT.)

TOWN	POPULATION	ROAD MILES	HIGHWAY MILES	SQUARE MILES
Dorchester	120	36.33	0.00	45.7
Easton	160	19.39	0.00	31.3
Ellsworth	35	12.64	0.00	21.6
Enfield	2,770	81.15	9.18	43.1
Franconia	760	50.51	20.31	65.5
Grafton	495	67.55	7.75	42.8
Groton	165	26.57	0.00	40.7
Hebron	330	23.81	3.67	18.6
Holderness	1,100	53.69	7.24	36.4
Landaff	300	37.17	1.05	28.6
Lincoln	1,160	32.00	9.81	127.3
Lisbon	1,525	61.02	2.62	24.0
Lyman	280	39.30	0.00	28.5
Lyme	1,300	72.46	8.00	54.9
Monroe	510	25.91	0.00	22.5
Orange	160	17.21	1.87	24.0
Orford	840	59.18	18.07	47.9
Piermont	540	40.31	5.46	39.9
Rumney	980	42.43	7.60	42.4
Sugar Hill	450	35.97	3.21	19.7
Thornton	73 5	58.80	12.93	51.0
Warren	625	42.22	4.10	48.9
Waterville	150	15.23	0.00	63.7
Valley		•		
Wentworth	475	43.18	9.97	42.2
Woodstock	940	55.65	18.12	<u>58.4</u>
TOTAL	27,695	1,586.89	238.66	1,454.7
Grafton Cty	14,321	729.94	203.59	1,346.2
Coos Cty	27,695	1,586.89	238.66	1,454.7
TOTAL	42,016	2,316.83	442.25	2,800.9

SECTION 2 - MUNICIPAL POLICE

I. MUNICIPAL POLICE NARRATIVE

The 230 municipal police departments throughout the State of New Hampshire have 85 per cent of the police manpower, require 75 per cent of the total funds devoted to police protection, respond to and initiate the investigations of 85 per cent of the reported crimes, and have the responsibility for providing law enforcement protection for nearly 100 per cent of the State's population.

It is the responsibility of local government and hence the local police departments to provide law enforcement services within the geographical limits of the town or city. These departments are, upon request, assisted by the State Police and the county sheriff departments, both of which provide significant assistance to small communities with a population of under 3,000.

The selectmen of a town have statutory authority to appoint police officers and the Chief of Police. The local police departments have the authority to regulate certain traffic and safety measures and the closing times of eating and drinking establishments within the towns limits. Such regulations become effective only after public notice and the approval of the selectmen. Local policemen also enforce state and local laws in their respective jurisdictions.

This report presents an indepth view of this important law enforcement component, and presents a concise description of this important element of the criminal justice community as it now exists. The report will be reviewed annually and changed to reflect new data and the information requirements of criminal justice operators, planners and other governmental officials.

II. MUNICIPAL POLICE ORGANIZATION

Municipal police departments are organized and funded to meet the unique law enforcement requirements of the individual communities and, therfore, there is no standard organization for the 230 municipal police departments. The smaller departments (usually located within the communities of under 3,000 population) rely heavily on part-time police officers, while the larger communities have predominantly full-time forces to meet the more complex and demanding requirements of the larger towns and cities.

The typical large town or city police department in New Hampshire is organized along quasi-military lines. The head of the organization usually has the title of "Chief of Police" although some cities use the title "City Marshall". The Chief is usually supported by as many subordinate officers as are deemed necessary to control the department. Additionally, staff is needed to furnish protection of life and property within the city on an around the clock basis and to furnish such other services as the city may further demand.

The Chief usually appoints a staff of from three to five individuals to assist in management, policy formulation and planning. The staff are often given military titles such as major, captain, lieutenant. Some departments, however, use non-military titles such as director, division commander, etc.

Middle management is generally represented by captains and lieutenants. They supervise one or more large units or shifts. Sergeants often have immediate and direct supervision of patrolmen. The past decade has seen an increase in the number of non-uniformed personnel in most departments. These personnel are usually involved in administrative and specialized fields, such as chemistry, computer programming, accounting and analysis.

The basic unit of any police department is the patrol division. It has the primary responsibility of patrolling on a 24-hour basis, preventing crime, apprehending criminals and in general keeping the peace. The patrol unit is usually divided into three 8 hour shifts and deployed in geographical patrol areas. Those areas are based on population density, crime patterns, calls for police service and other relative factors.

The patrol force is usually supported by as many ancillary units as are required to accomplish its mission. The largest ancillary unit is usually the detective division whose primary purpose is to augment the investigative capability of the patrol force, and to provide the capability for more intensive investigations. Due to the nature of the activities, the detective division often identifies and apprehends criminals who have escaped the notice of the patrol force.

Other units often present within a department are the traffic division, administrative services division, juvenile division and crime prevention unit.

III. MUNICIPAL POLICE PERSONNEL

The municipal police departments throughout the State employ 1,197 full-time and 1,502 part-time police officers. These officers are selected by the town or city officials. However, all full-time police officers must meet the minimum standard established by the New Hampshire Police Standards and Training Council. No one may be appointed a police officer, except on a temporary or probationary basis, without successfully completing a preparatory police training program approved by the Council. This requirement must now be completed within six months. Any police officer who fails to meet the educational and training requirements established by the Council may have his temporary or probationary employment extended beyond two years. The Council has the authority and does establish other rules and regulations relative to the appointment of police officers. For example, no one may be appointed as a police officer if he or she has been convicted of a felony, and no one may be appointed without a high school diploma.

The Police Standards and Training Council has been particularly effective and useful to the municipal departments in providing high quality instruction on a State-wide basis. The New Hampshire Police Academy, established by the Council in 1970, provides both pre-service and inservice training. Appendix A-2 presents more detailed information on the Program.

In addition to minimum requirements established by the State, many departments have established additional requirements for employment. Forty-one percent (41%) of the municipal police departments have some type of written examination administered either by the individual police department or by some qualified agency. Of the written examinations

administered, 52% are of a general type, 42% are police oriented and the remaining 6% are a combination of police oriented and general examinations. In addition to the written examinations, the police departments also give other examinations as a requirement for employment. Of these other examinations, 38% of the police departments give oral examinations, 3% give psychiatric exams, 32% require background investigations, 5% have polygraph examinations and 22% of the departments give physical examinations.

The total number of full-time and part-time police officers for each municipality is shown on Table 2-6 and 2-7.

IV. MUNICIPAL POLICE EQUIPMENT

Modern police departments require a great deal of sophisticated and expensive equipment to perform properly. The individual equipment required by a police officer is relatively standard. However, there are great differences in the type and amount of organization equipment found in the police departments throughout the State. This section of the report does not focus on the individual police officer's equipment, but rather on equipment which provides a department with a unique capability.

The ability to communicate effectively is a prime requisite for any effective police department. During 1970, the State of New Hampshire allocated 2.1 million LEAA dollars for use during the period 1970 - 1975 to establish a State-wide Integrated Police Communications Network. Since its inception, the program has accomplished the following:

- 1. Municipal systems have consolidated operation in the 150 MHz band;
- 2. Communications between local, county and State Police agencies have been established;
- 3. County-wide dispatch centers have been established in all counties; and,
- 4. Police officers have been able to communicate from their vehicles throughout the State with other vehicles and with other law enforcement agencies.

The New Hampshire police communications system consists of dispatch centers, base stations, mobile and portable transmitters and receivers and pagers. The dispatch centers operate 24-hours a day and are the nucleus of the system. These centers receive calls for assistance and complaints, and direct police departments or individual policemen to respond. Base stations work in much the same manner as a dispatch center.

The basic difference between the two is that base stations are usually located in large towns or cities where the response is directed to its own jurisdictional area rather than county-wide. When a call is placed to a base station and no answer is obtained, the call is automatically directed to the county dispatch center where a response can be made. Mobile radios mounted in vehicles permit the police officer to communicate while on the move. Portable radios are hand held and provide communications with dispatch centers and base stations when the officer is out of his vehicle and on foot. Some portable radios are adaptable to vehicular use. Pocket pagers are electronic devices which allow the dispatch centers and base stations to page a police officer at any time. Presently, municipal police departments have a total of 14 dispatch centers, 103 base stations, 621 mobile radios, 585 portable radios, 11 teletypewriters, and 11 24-hour tape recorders.

At the present time, the municipal police departments have a total of 358 municipally owned cruisers and 219 privately owned cruisers. A privately owned cruiser is one which is owned by the police officer but is used for municipal police work. Additionally, municipal departments have 31 motorcycles or cushman scooters, 28 jeeps and trucks, and 12 ambulances, (see Table 2-1). There is approximately one cruiser for every 4.6 police officers or 1,400 citizens.

TABLE 2-1 NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES WITH MOTOR VEHICLES BY TOWN SIZE

	<u>A*</u>	<u>B*</u>	<u>C*</u>	<u>D*</u>	<u>E*</u>	TOTALS
Mun. Cruiser	69	35	16	13	4	137
Private Cruisers	120	16	4			140
Cycle/3 Wheel	2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2	2	4	10
Jeep/Truck	6	2	2	4	4	18
Ambulance	3	4,		2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	9

TABLE 2-2 TOTAL NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES BY TOWN SIZE

	<u>A*</u>	<u>B*</u>	<u>C*</u>	<u>D*</u>	<u>E*</u>	TOTALS
Mun. Cruisers	80	68	57	84	69	358
Private Cruisers	176	39	4			219
Cycle/3 Wheel	5	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	5	9	12	31
Jeep/Truck	8	2	4	5	9	28
Ambulance	4	6		2		12

*Note: A size Town: 0 - 2,500 Population B Size Town: 2,501 - 5,000 Population C Size Town: 5,001 - 10,000 Population D Size Town: 10,001 - 25,000 Population E Size Town: 25,001 - Over Population Some communities have acquired specialized equipment. Table 2-3 reflects the number of communities throughout the State that possess special capabilities by town size.

TABLE 2-3

NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES WITH SPECIAL CAPABILITIES

CAPABILITY	<u>A*</u>	<u>B*</u>	<u>C*</u>	<u>D</u> *	<u>E*</u>	TOTALS
Photography	28	26	14	12	4	84
Photo. Lab.	2	5	9	5	3	24
Videotape	1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3	3	4	11
Fingerprint	32	30	14	12	4	93
M. O. File	5	8	2	3	2	20
Mug File	13	20	11	10	4	58
Riot Control	11	15	11	11	4	52
EOD1	2	1	1	1	4	9
K-9 ²	2	.	1,	1	2	9
SWAT ³		1	1 ,	1	2	5

^{*}See note page 8

¹Explosive Ordinance Demolition Year

²Canine Unit

 $^{^3}$ Special Weapons and Tactics Unit

V. MUNICIPAL POLICE FACILITIES

The requirements and policies of each town determine what police facilities are required. Presently, within the 234 municipalities of New Hampshire, 56 communities have their police station as a building separate from any other use, 59 communities have an office in the town hall or other building as the police facility, and 115 communities use a part of the Chief's home as the police facility. Generally, larger communities have their own independent stations, while smaller towns either share a building or operate from the Chief's residence.

Fifty-one municipalities have holding cells for detaining suspected offenders or persons awaiting trial. Within these municipalities, there are 188 holding cells, including 20 which are designated for juveniles and 29 for females. There is no uniformity in the number of geographical distribution of holding cells for suspected offenders. There are, for example, a total of 47 holding cells for all communities in the State with more than 25,000 inhabitants; twenty-four of these cells are located in one town.

In a few instances the municipal police departments have their own automotive maintenance capability. However, most departments rely on commercial service stations for their maintenance needs.

The number and type of facilities available by town size are shown on Tables 2-4 and 2-5.

TABLE 2-4

NUMBER OF FACILITIES BY TOWN SIZE

	<u>A*</u>	<u>B*</u>	<u>C*</u>	<u>D*</u>	<u>E*</u>	TOTALS
Stations	12	16	13	11	4	56
Offices	40	14	3	2		59
Home	104	11	****			115
TOTAL	156	41	16	13	. 4	230
Total Holding Cells	22	30	49	40	47	188
Juvenile Cells	2	durin since	6	7	5	20
Female Cells	2	EMP 8000	7	11	9	29

TABLE 2-5

NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES WITH SPECIFIC FACILITIES BY TOWN SIZE

	<u>A*</u>	<u>B*</u>	<u>C*</u>	<u>D*</u>	<u>E*</u>	TOTALS
Stations	12	16	13	11	4	56
Offices	40	14	3	2		59
Home	104	11			<u></u>	115
Holding Cells	10	14	14	9	4	51
Juvenile Cells	2		6	4	3	15
Female Cells	2	1	6	6 • •	4	18

^{*}See note page 8

VI. MUNICIPAL POLICE FUNDING

Local police departments receive most of their funding through town appropriations. One variable to the size of the department is the amount of funds available. The budgets are not based on resident population alone, but rather on a combination of many factors, including local appropriations, and land area of the town, number and type of businesses, and the seasonal population. Almost every town has increased its law enforcement appropriation over the past few years (see table 2-6).

Federal and state agencies such as the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), is a source of financial assistance to local police departments. Since 1969, LEAA has provided over a million dollars to the municipal police departments for a variety of law enforcement projects, equipment, personnel and training.

Actual expenditures by municipal law enforcement agencies by town and county is reflected in Table 2-6 for the calendar years 1974 and 1975. Table 2-6 also shows 1976 law enforcement budgets and projected per capita law enforcement costs.

TABLE 2-6

MUNICIPAL BUDGET COMPARISON

BELKNAP COUNTY

TOWN	FULL-TIME PERSONNEL	PART-TIME PERSONNEL	ACTUAL 1974	ACTUAL 1975	BUDGET 1976	PER CAPITA 1976
Alton	4	15	\$ 48,222	\$ 56,024	\$ 57,950	\$ 26.58
Barnstead	1	3	15,000	14,611	13,500	8.46
Belmont	6	6	56,266	84,553	79,469	26.44
Center Harbour	0	3	10,150	9,720	10,490	16.13
Gilford	12	6	131,162	139,925	151,000	29.23
Laconia	28	19	382,676	394,636	440,588	28.49
Meredith	7	1	84,781	89,942	99,660	26.40
New Hampton	1	2	14,500	16,562	16,500	17.55
Sanbornton	2	2	21,000	32,315	25,871	18.02
Tilton	6	4	61,000	82,067	105,000	35.29
Gilmanton			16,800	18,428	23,000	15.91
		\$ ***				
TOTAL	67	61	\$ 871,257	\$ 938,783	\$1,023,028	\$ 26.48*

SOURCES: 1974, 1975 and 1976 Annual Reports; 1976 Annual Survey of Police Salaries

^{*}Average per capita for the County

- 94 - TABLE 2-6 (CONTINUED)

CARROLL COUNTY

TOWN	FULL-TIME PERSONNEL	PART-TIME PERSONNEL	ACTUAL 1974	ACTUAL 1975	BUDGET 1976	PER CAPITA 1976
Albany	0	5	\$ 350	\$ 199	\$ 300	\$ 1.20
Bartlett	2	5	18,500	16,133	23,500	13.50
Brookfield	0	1	600	916	1,100	3.18
Chatham	0	1.	50	-0-	50	.27
Conway	14	12	184,483	228,229	237,589	40.47
Eaton	0	1	250	250	250	.90
Effingham	0	1	1,500	2,614	3,700	9.02
Freedom	1	0	10,396	15,992	12,900	20.80
Jackson	1	0	12,000	13,000	13,000	25.24
Madison	0	1	800	2,583	2,880	3.55
Moultonboro	3	1	22,000	31,249	35,435	19.41
Ossipee	2	0 .	27,725	30,204	32,000	16.88
Harts Location	on 0	0	0	0	. 0	0
Sandwich	1	3	18,000	21,525	20,900	22.11
Tamworth	1	6	12,300	18,594	16,800	12.17
Tuftonboro	4	0	8,000	14,757	15,500	12.35
Wakefield	2	8	23,000	26,475	37,930	19.45
Wolfeboro	8	6	95,127	108,577	118,198	33.34
TOTAL	39	51	\$ 435,081	\$ 531,294	\$ 572,032	\$ 24.00*

^{*}Average per capita for the County

- 95 -LE 2-6 (CONTINU

TABLE 2-6 (CONTINUED) CHESHIRE COUNTY

TOWN	FULL-TIME PERSONNEL	PART-TIME PERSONNEL	ACTUAL 1974	ACTUAL 1975	BUDGET 1976	PER CAPITA 1976
Alstead	0	5	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,461	\$ 3,400	\$ 2.54
Chesterfield	0	3	6,400	9,401	9,000	4.32
Dublin	1	6	15,500	17,659	19,943	18.81
Fitzwilliam	2	4	15,500	22,285	26,750	17.65
Gilsum	0	5	1,200	1,000	1,989	3.90
Harrisville	0	5	3,300	5,954	6,450	10.48
Hinsdale	4	7	40,000	45,935	33,647	9.54
Jaffrey	8	7	85,000	93,917	97,497	24.34
Keene	30	24	488,612	490,999	507,413	24.50
Marlborough	0	7	6,500	7,911	10,000	5.74
Marlow	0 '	2	300	231	250	•50
Nelson	0	2	650	304	1,150	2.61
Richmond	0	9	6,000	5,923	6,000	14.28
Rindge	0	6	21,000	25,568	26,000	12.17
Roxbury	0	2	1,000	1,000	1,000	6.25
Stoddard	0	5	1,000	1,431	1,200	3.47
Sullivan	0	2	600	7,555	4,500	9.57
Surry	0	2	1,150	1,351	1,250	2.31
Swanzey	Q	20	18,500	19,636	20,000	4.21
Troy	2 ·	16	15,000	19,331	18,000	9.67
Walpole	0	3	10,000	5,243	7,500	2.55
Westmoreland	0	1	1,800	1,933	1,800	1.63
Winchester	2	10	17,900	37,178	36,806	11.66
TOTAL	49	153	\$ 759,912	\$ 825,206	\$ 841,545	\$15.05*
*Average per	capita for t	he County				

TABLE 2-6 (CONTINUED)

COOS COUNTY

TOWN	FULL-TIME PERSONNEL	PART-TIME PERSONNEL		ACTUAL 1975		BUDGET 1976	PER CAPITA 1976
Berlin	30	0	\$ 336,175	\$ 355,836	\$	480,000	\$ 32.41
Carroll	2	4	16,000	22,115		26,000	54.16
Clarksville	0	2	100	100		منته ونتم وعمو الأفتار	
Colebrook	4	4	23,500	26,597		31,000	14.41
Columbia	0 .	1	EXPENSES	ONLY			
Dalton	0	1	5,000	6,488		5,000	8.92
Dixville			UNINCORPORATED	TOWN			
Dummer	0	2	e de la companya del companya de la companya del companya de la co	1,473		300	1.20
Erroll	1	2	4,000	4,588		3,500	13.20
Gorham	7.	0	72,600	87,229		95,018	29.83
Jefferson	0	4	1,500	1,500		2,000	2.51
Lancaster	6	. 5	60,850	69,600		66,800	18.95
Pittsburgh	1	4	4,000	1,653		3,000	3.72
Randolph	0	5	2,000	1,166		12,000	48,00
Northumberland	4	6	51,000	51,225		60,000	22.77
Shelburne	0	2	1,500	1,349		1,700	7.08
Stark	0 ,	4	1,100	820		900	2.27
Stewartstown	0	2	2,000	2,527		2,000	2.19
Stratford	1	9,000	12,904		15,500	14.76
Whitefield	2	4			i ·	39,687	21.74
Milan	0	4	2,300	5,865		3,850	4.75
TOTAL	58	61	\$ 648,625	\$ 690,008	\$	_848,255	\$ 23.66

^{*}Average per capita for the County

- 97 -TABLE 2-6 (CONTINUED)

GRAFTON COUNTY

TOWN	FULL-TIME PERSONNEL	PART-TIME PERSONNEL	ACTUAL 1974	ACTUAL 1975	BUDGET _1976	PER CAPITA 1976
Alexandria	0	1	\$ 1,200	\$ 977	\$ 1,200	\$ 2.00
Ashland	2	4	28,936	35,514	31,038	17.53
Bath	0	2	200	1,518	200	.32
Benton	0	1	30	30	30	.10
Bethlehem	1	6	28,500	31,361	31,000	17.86
Bridgewater	O	6	1,500	1,646	1,800	3.75
Bristol	5	10	40,000	46,000	50,280	25.14
Campton	0	5	5,325	6,966	7,500	6.25
Canaan	1.	4	14,000	11,500	12,500	6.14
Dorchester	0	3	500	415	600	3.52
Easton	0	1	1,500	3,259	1,500	9.37
Enfield	2	8	22,915	30,258	31,000	11.19
Franconia	1	8	11,600	15,227	14,950	19.67
Grafton	0	1	1,000	1,034	1,350	2.72
Groton	0	4	850	850	3,000	18.18
Hanover	16	5	182,247	233,179	265,022	43.16
Haverhill	4	10	56,225	50,183	59,493	16.90
Hebron	0	3	2,000	3,309	2,300	6.96
Holderness	2	4	23,000	31,006	31,700	28.81
Landaff	0	1	50	50	50	.16
Lebanon	18	8	234,059	253,901	275,975	24.42
Lincoln	4	5	35,564	43,125	45,782	39.46
Lisbon	2	0	23,532	27,212	26,404	17.31
Littleton	8	10	97,349	109,444	119,175	22.78

- 98 -TABLE 2-6 (CONTINUED)

GRAFTON COUNTY (CONTINUED)

TOWN	FULL-TIME PERSONNEL	PART-TIME PERSONNEL	ACTUAL 1974	ACTUAL 1975	BUDGET 1976	PER CAPITA 1976
Lyman	0	2	\$ 500	\$ 825	\$ 800	\$ 2.85
Lyme	0	6	9,275	14,025	10,250	7.88
Monroe	0	3	3,000	3,056	3,100	6.07
Orange	0	1	50	125	125	.78
Orford	0	4	2,000	1,635	8,000	9.52
Piermont	0	3	400	1	500	.92
Plymouth	7	0	71,000	83,991	99,833	31.89
Rumney	0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3	4,000	4,286	4,500	4.59
Sugarhill	2	1	11,300	14,718	14,000	31.11
Thornton	0	5	250	2,379	1,000	1.36
Warren	0	2.	1,200	1,400	1,500	2.40
Waterville Va	11ey 4	8	68,400	68,256	74,711	498.07
Wentworth	0	2	200	91	300	.63
Woodstock	3	4	33,039	36,227	33,000	35.10
TOTAL	82	154	\$1,016,696	\$1,169,879	\$1,265,468	\$ 22.19*

^{*}Average per capita for the County

- 99 -TABLE 2-6 (CONTINUED)

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY

TOWN	FULL-TIME PERSONNEL	PART-TIME PERSONNEL	ACTUAL 1974	ACTUAL 1975	BUDGET 1976	PER CAPITA 1976
Amherst	8	8	\$ 88,855	\$ 98,073	\$ 111,438	\$ 14.64
Antrim	0	5	11,000	12,858	13,000	8.22
Bedford	14	7	148,575	169,562	181,150	26.21
Bennington	0	5	12,700	10,553	11,500	16.42
Brookline	0	3	9,500	10,471	10,500	7.36
Deering	0	10	7,000	8,559	8,500	10.69
Francestown	0	3	3,000	8,104	7,200	9.35
Goffstown	22	40	145,336	196,849	237,997	24.28
Greenfield	0	13	3,000	3,812	4,000	4.93
Greenville	1	11	18,000	21,662	23,700	13.77
Hancock	0	4	18,000	18,821	20,225	16.99
Hillsborough	5	6	57,840	67,551	72,000	24.00
Hollis	3	13	36,783	48,586	50,250	14.11
Hudson	17	10	220,000	234,862	245,000	18.06
Litchfield	1	14	10,175	11,381	19,850	8.02
Lyndeborough	0	5	2,400	3,513	4,400	4.70
Manchester	162	20	1,966,520	2,275,507	2,216,527	24.33
Mason	1	3	14,500	15,463	14,800	24.26
Merrimack	26	8 `	290,000	328,620	492,995	33.13
Milford	10	11	101,987	121,696	178,837	22.94
Mont Vernon	0	6	1,000	1,482	2,500	2.24
Nashua	127	0	1,800,000	1,901,643	2,323,217	35.85
New Boston	0	8	7,000	8,041	7,200	4.28

- 100 - TABLE 2-6 (CONTINUED)

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY (CONTINUED)

TOWN	FULL-TIME PERSONNEL	PART-TIME PERSONNEL	ACTUAL 1974	ACTUAL 1975	BUDGET _1976	PER CAPITA 1976
New Ipswich	1	8	\$ 22,900	\$ 35,582	\$ 26,500	\$ 13.38
Pelham	8	14	142,993	1.82,390	178,255	24.28
Peterborough	6	8	74,912	85,500	97,627	23.46
Sharon	NO POI	LICE DEPARTMEN	TV			
Temple	0	6	6,000	5,523	5,500	9.16
Weare	0	5 ·	7,800	9,983	9,000	3.58
Wilton	2	10	38,668	43,777	45,300	17.66
Windsor	0	7 3	are the second s	16	50	.62
TOTAL	414	267	\$5,266,444	\$5,940,440	\$6,619,018	\$ 25.63*

^{*}Average per capita for the County

- 101 -TABLE 2-6 (CONTINUED)

MERRIMACK COUNTY

<u>TG₩N</u>	FULL-TIME PERSONNEL	PART-TIME PERSONNEL	ACTUAL 1974	ACTUAL 1975	BUDGET 1976	PER CAPITA 1976
Allenstown	3	12	\$ 23,447	\$ 38,259	\$ 39,680	\$ 11.20
Andover	0	6	3,000	4,406	5,000	3.87
Boscawen	3	6	31,000	49,755	49,602	16.15
Bow	4	6	35,000	97,629	98,986	29.86
Bradford	1	10	18,000	20,545	16,000	17.20
Canterbury	0	8	4,140	6,689	7,300	7.33
Chichester	0	1	500	1,195	800	.68
Concord	56	5	576,363	917,387	1,101,878	35.31
Danbury	0	1	2,800	3,251	4,000	7.40
Dunbarton	0	10	6,542	7,392	7,400	7.11
Epsom	0	5	4,000	4,979	4,000	2.04
Franklin	16	12	97,385	148,967	188,262	24.70
Henniker	3	6	43,200	53,909	53,773	25.24
Hi11	. 0	6	1,600	2,924	2,200	3.79
Hooksett	7	12	54,585	135,894	87,722	12.84
Hopkinton	4	6	50,000	75,201	75,423	22.61
Loudon	1	8	7,160	21,910	18,500	9.13
Newbury	1	10	15,000	25,636	18,000	24.00
New London	3	5	52,431	55,927	60,152	27.03
Northfield	3	7	27,800	33,547	43,300	17.53
Pembroke	9	6	25,911	47,596	51,500	10.47
Pittsfield	1	9	16,688	18,133	19,064	7.20
Salisbury	0	7	3,000	6,220	5,900	8.87

- 102 - TABLE 2-6 (CONTINUED)

MERRIMACK COUNTY (CONTINUED)

TOWN	FULL-TIME PERSONNEL	PART-TIME PERSONNEL	ACTUAL 1974	ACTUAL 1975	BUDGET 1976	PER CAPITA 1976
Sutton	0	4	\$ 5,000	\$ 8,668	\$ 8,500	\$ 9.13
Warner	0	9	15,747	15,628	13,235	7.39
Webster	0	11	6,000	10,872	8,350	10.91
Wilmot	0	3	1,350	2,083	3,500	5.73
TOTAL	115	191	\$1,127,649	\$1,814,332	\$1,992,027	\$ 22.29*

^{*}Average per capita for the County

- 103 TABLE 2-6 (CONTINUED)
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

TOWN	FULL-TIME PERSONNEL	PART-TIME PERSONNEL	ACTUAL 1974	ACTUAL 1975	BUDGET 1976	PER CAPITA 1976
Atkinson	0	11	\$ 20,482	\$ 21,487	\$ 20,482	\$ 6.48
Auburn	0	7	10,800	12,251	13,600	5.48
Brentwood	0	13	5,400	6,609	5,085	3.15
Candia	0	11	12,000	14,831	10,000	4.21
Chester	.0	4	8,000	8,036	8,000	4.54
Danville	0	7	4,000	3,652	4,000	3.44
Deerfield	0	12	10,000	11,605	12,000	7.54
Derry	25	6	318,311	338,917	370,258	23.01
East Kingston	0	4	3,800	4,423	5,000	5,18
Epping	· 2	12	15,000	21,102	25,900	10.09
Exeter	18	6	217,960	245,084	236,215	22.52
Fremont	0	5	2,500	2,472	5,000	4.21
Greenland	2	4	17,000	27,565	25,039	12.18
Hampstead	0	11	15,500	19,615	19,500	5.96
Hampton	23	50	343,781	404,493	447,200	46.68
Hampton Falls	0	3	8,000	9,924	17,342	12.38
Kensington	0	3	6,500	6,998	7,000	6.06
Kingston	1 1 1 1	4	23,735	26,711	27,320	7.20
Londonderry	15	12	151,525	206,080	252,807	24.32
New Castle	1	2	18,500	15,467	21,750	25.00
Newfields	0	5	2,500	2,578	6,000	7.10
Newington	4	3	38,900	47,639	65,032	103.22
Newmarket	6	7	56,427	65,652	81,241	23.14
Newton		18	27,000	28,910	34,000	12.29

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TABLE 2-6 (CONTINUED)

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY (CONTINUED)

TOWN	FULL-TIME PERSONNEL	PART-TIME PERSONNEL	ACTUAL 1974	ACTUAL 1975	BUDGET 1976	PER CAPITA 1976
North Hampton	4	6	\$ 59,133	\$ 64,400	\$ 72,000	\$ 21.05
Northwood	0	10	7,131	10,244	12,800	6.93
Nottingham	0	2 ·	5,000	7,603	7,500	6.22
Plaistow	4	16	70,356	86,375	93,593	16.74
Portsmouth	48	40	881,021	771,509	1,022,975	44.65
Raymond	4	14	40,000	60,000	50,000	11.08
Rye	6	17	80,725	91,610	92,471	21.99
Salem	41	35	564,585	762,988	883,400	35.26
Sandown	1	8	6,500	5,626	8,000	6.95
Seabrook	12	52	133,000	153,850	162,000	30.28
South Hampton	0	2	2,000	3,134	3,000	4.54
Stratham	2	2	22,570	30,759	32,043	16.43
Windham	6	6	78,908	98,305	86,918	19.31
TOTAL	226	430	\$3,288,550	\$3,698,504	\$4,246,471	\$ 25.27*

^{*}Average per capita for the County

- 105 -TABLE 2-6 (CONTINUED)

STRAFFORD COUNTY

TOWN	PERSONNEL	PERSONNEL	ACTUAL 1974	ACTUAL 1975	BUDGET 1976	PER CAPITA 1976
Barrington	0	8	\$ 1,505	\$ 11,543	\$ 13,184	\$ 3.98
Dover	33	6	442,884	461,226	558,478	23.95
Durham	12	10	152,980	161,492	181,530	37.66
Farmington	12	0	42,490	54,000	65,000	16.64
Lee	1	10	20,000	24,575	26,000	14.13
Madbury	0	3	450	498	550	.67
Middleton	1	0	3,000	8,000	8,000	20.77
Milton	2	6	13,150	22,895	20,000	8.69
New Durham	2	8	17,600	25,657	22,700	23.04
Rochester	26	0	285,367	300,000	309,440	15.25
Rollinsford	3	2	30,000	41,227	43,062	20.50
Somersworth	17	4,	198,265	220,953	285,942	29.94
Strafford	0	9, ,	3,700	5,754	7,000	5.69
TOTAL	109	66	\$1,218,391	\$1,337,820	\$1,540,886	\$ 20.59*

^{*}Average per capita for the County

TABLE 2-6 (CONTINUED)

SULLIVAN COUNTY

TOWN	FULL-TIME PERSONNEL	PART-TIME PERSONNEL	ACTUAL 1974	ACTUAL 1975	BUDGET 1976	PER CAPITA 1976
Acworth	O	1	\$ 500	\$ 1,500	\$ 850	\$ 1.80
Charlestown	5	12	55,000	59,820	60,250	16.37
Claremont	20	9	283,000	326,695	371,500	24.04
Cornish	0	2	1,600	1,631	1,600	1.25
Croydon	0	3	3,000	4,669	3,001	7.31
Goshen	0	2	1,000	1,640	1,600	2.90
Grantham	0	2	1,500	3,333	3,500	7.69
Langdon	0	6	1,000	1,000	1,000	2.43
Lempster	0	3	1,500	2,500	2,500	5.81
Newport	9	6	123,847	141,000	141,013	21.98
Plainfield	1	3	4,000	17,035	18,000	11.21
Sunapee	3	6	37,621	40,797	45,400	21.41
Washington	0	5 2	2,500	3,365	4,700	13.05
Unity	0	3	1,500	3,019	1,500	1.94
Springfield	0	5	2,000	5,253	5,500	14.10
TOTAL.	38	68	\$ 519,568	\$ 613,257	\$ 661,914	\$ 19.02*

^{*}Average per capita for the County

TABLE 2-6 (CONTINUED)

LOCAL POLICE

STATE TOTALS

COUNTY	FULL-TIME PERSONNEL	PART-TIME PERSONNEL	ACTUAL 1974	ACTUAL 1975	BUDGET 1976	PER CAPITA 1976
Be1knap	67	61,	\$ 871,257	\$ 938,783	\$ 1,023,028	\$ 26.48
Carroll	39	51	435,081	531,294	572,032	24.00
Cheshire	49	153	759,912	825,206	841,545	15.05
Coos	58	61	648,625	690,008	843,255	23.66
Grafton	82	154	1,016,696	1,169,879	1,265,468	22.19
Hillsborough	414	267	5,266,444	5,940,440	6,619,018	25.63
Merrimack	115	191	1,127,649	1,814,332	1,992,027	22.29
Rockingham	226	430	3,288,550	3,698,504	4,246,471	25.27
Strafford	109	66	1,218,391	1,337,820	1,540,886	20.59
Sullivan	38	68	519,568	613,257	661,914	19.02
TOTAL	1,197	1,502	\$15,152,173	\$17,559,523	\$19,610,644	\$ 23.44*

From 1974 to 1975 there was a 16% increase in local police budgets and from 1975 to 1976 there was a 12% increase.

^{*}State average per capita

TABLE 2-7

FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME POLICE OFFICERS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE'S CITIES

CITY	POPULATION	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	1976 BUDGET
Berlin	14,810	30		\$ 480,000
Claremont	15,450	20	9	371,500
Concord	31,200	56	5	1,101,878
Dover	23,310	33	6	558,478
Franklin	7,620	16	12	188,262
Keene	20,705	30	24	507,413
Laconia	15,460	31	30	440,588
Lebanon	11,300	19	8	275,975
Manchester	91,080	162	20	2,216,527
Nashua	64,790	127		2,323,217
Portsmouth	22,910	48	40	1,022,975
Rochester	20,290	26		309,440
Somersworth	9,550	<u>17</u>	4	285,942
TOTALS	348,475	615	158	\$10,082,195*

^{*}Average City Per Capita

TABLE 2-8*

COUNTY COST PREDICTIONS

BELKNAP COUNTY TOTALS

ACTUAL BUDGETS	BUDGET PREDICTIONS
1974 \$ 871,257	1974 \$ 868,471
1975 938,783	1975 944,356
1976 1,023,028	1976 1,020,242
	1977 1,096,127

CARROLL COUNTY TOTALS

ACTUA	L BUDGETS	BUDGET	PREDICTIONS
1974	\$ 435,081	1974	\$ 106,057
1975	531,294	1975	174,532
1976	572,032	1976	243,008
		1977	311,483

CHESHIRE COUNTY TOTALS

ACTUAL BUDGETS	BUDGET PREDICTIONS
1974 \$ 759,912	1974 \$ 768,071
1975 825,206	1975 808,888
1976 841,545	1976 849,704
	1977 890,521

^{*}Using the total budgets for each county for the years 1974 - 1976, predictions were made for 1977 budgets.

TABLE 2-8 (CONTINUED)

COOS COUNTY TOTALS

ACTU	AL	BUDGETS			BUDGET	PRE	DICTIONS
1974	\$	648,625			1974	\$	629,148
1975		690,008			1975		728,963
1976		848,255			1976		828,778
					1977		928,593

GRAFTON COUNTY TOTALS

ACTU	AL BUDGETS	BUDGET	PREDICTIONS
1974	\$1,016,696	1974	\$1,026,295
1975	1,169,879	1975	1,150,681
1976	1,265,468	1976	1,275,067
		1977	1,399,453

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY TOTALS

ACTU	AL BUDGETS		BUDGET	PREDICTIONS
1974	\$5,266,444		1974	\$5,265,680
1975	5,940,440		1975	5,941,967
1976	6,619,018		1976	6,618,254
			1977	7,294,541

TABLE 2-8 (CONTINUED)

MERRIMACK COUNTY TOTALS

ACTU	AL BUDGETS	BUDGET	PREDICTIONS
1974	\$1,127,649	1974	\$1,212,480
1975	1,814,332	1975	1,644,669
1976	1,992,027	1976	2,076,858
		1977	2,509,047

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY TOTALS

ACTUAL BUDGETS		BUDGET	PREDICTIONS
1974 \$3,288,550		1974	\$3,265,548
1975 3,698,504		1975	3,744,508
1976 4,246,471		1976	4,223,469
		1977	4,702,429

STRAFFORD COUNTY TOTALS

ACTUAL BUDGETS	BUDGET PREDICTIONS	
1974 \$1,218,39	1974	\$1,204,452
1975 1,337,820	1975	1,365,699
1976 1,540,886	1976	1,526,947
	1977	1,688,194

TABLE 2-8 (CONTINUED)

SULLIVAN COUNTY TOTALS

ACTUA	L BUDGETS	BUDGET PREDICTIONS
1974	\$ 519,568	1974 \$ 527,073
1975	613,257	1975 598,246
1976	661,914	1976 669,419
		1977 740,592

STATE TOTALS

ACTUAL BUDGETS	BUDGET	PREDICTIONS
1974 \$15,152,173	1974	\$15,211,500
1975 17,559,523	1975	17,440,800
1976 19,610,644	1976	19,670,000
	1977	21,899,200

This prediction was done by a best straight line fit least squares to the available data. If the same trends persist, the cost for police will almost double in ten years.

VII. MUNICIPAL POLICE WORKLOAD

To address the workload of 230 different municipal police departments in one paper is difficult at best. Many police activities are not quantifiable - for example, it is difficult to obtain statistical data on crime prevention programs. Workload can easily be defined as the number of hours worked; however, to obtain a comprehensive picture, one must closely examine what a policeman does during those working hours. Many police departments estimate that 20-30% of their time is devoted to criminal investigations and apprehension, and, 50-60% to service calls. It is estimated that the remaining 10-30% is used for administration, maintenance, prevention and training. A discussion of each activity follows:

A. Criminal Investigations and Apprehension

Although a small portion of the police officer's time is actually devoted to criminal investigations and apprehension, it is to-ward this area that most of his training is directed. The complexity of modern criminal investigation techniques, coupled with ever increasing legal constraints, demand well trained and motivated police officers at every level.

New Hampshire's 1,197 full-time municipal police officers worked a total of 2,489,760 hours in 1976, while 1,502 part-time police worked 1,126,500 hours. The total number of hours that municipal police spend on criminal activity varied between 722,720 and 1,804,080 hours. Approximately 75% of this time (677,550 hours) was spent on investigations of all types. The remaining 25% of the hours were spent on such activities as court appearances,

administration, and guard duty.

During 1975, local departments recorded over 90,000* arrests in New Hampshire. The most serious crimes investigated by police are the Part I (crime index) offenses (see Table 2-10). In 1975, more than one half of the reported Part I offenses** were for larceny (62.67%). Burglary ranked second with 26.78%, motor vehicle theft was third with 7.91%, aggravated assault fourth with 1.3%, and robbery, rape and criminal homicide (in that order) each accounted for less than 1% of reported Part I offenses (see Figure B-4 of Appendix B-2).

The Statistical Analysis Center predicts that each of these offenses will increase in the future if present trends continue. (see Appendix C-2) In 1975, each offense actually increased beyond the predicted figures (excluding aggravated assault which grew at a lower rate than expected).

Figure B-10 of Appendix B-2 reflects the fact that there is a correlation between the crime index and population. Population categories are assigned to each town, ranking from A to E size towns.

^{*1976} Survey of Police Salaries in New Hampshire (New Hampshire Association of Chiefs of Police, Inc.)

^{**}Part I Offenses - The FBI uses seven offenses because of their seriousness, frequency of occurrence, and likelihood of being reported to the police. The Part I offenses are murder and non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny theft and motor vehicle theft.

The breakdown of these categories is as follows:

Size A town	0 - 2,500 population
Size B town	2,501 - 5,000 population
Size <u>C</u> town	5,001 - 10,000 population
Size <u>D</u> town	10,001 - 25,000 population
Size E town	25,001 - and over population

As shown in Figure B-3 of Appendix B-2, category \underline{C} has the highest rate/100,000 population, followed by categories \underline{E} , \underline{D} , \underline{A} and \underline{B} . Additional analysis shows that regardless of town size, the crime rate remains almost constant.

Figures B-5 through B-9 of Appendix B-2 shows a further breakdown by population and category, and by county. In A category towns, Grafton County has the largest number of Part I crimes, in B category towns, Belknap County ranks first, while for C and E category towns, Hillsborough County has the highest, and for D category towns, Rockingham County has the most crimes. Figure B-10 of Appendix B-2 shows the number and percentage of crimes and also the percentage of the population. An extremely high correlation is indicated by the fact that the percentage of the number of crimes committed in each category is nearly equal to the percentage of the population in those categories. These figures indicate that the number of crimes increases directly with the population. Figure B-2 of Appendix B-2 shows that Hillsborough County accounted for 36.4% of all Part I crimes, while Rockingham accounted for 22.6%. These counties have 30.8% and 19.9% of the population, respectively.

The number of Part I crimes by category and the percentage of total Part I crimes for the State is shown at Figure B-4 of Appendix B-2. A comparison of the Part I crime index (number of crimes) for each New England State is shown at Figure B-1, Appendix B-2.

B. <u>Service Calls</u>

The largest percentage of police time is devoted to community service calls (50-60%). This work includes activities such as accident investigation, traffic control, rescue and security missions, patrols, and guarding money while it is being transported. Approximately 1,808,130 to 2,169,756 police hours per year were devoted to service calls in 1975.

Local police departments responded to over 600,000 service calls during 1975, of which 23,824 were a result of traffic accidents. Each town establishes its own policies regarding service calls, therefore, in-depth analysis is not possible.

- C. Administration, Maintenance, Crime Prevention, and Training

 During 1975, the departments devoted from 361,360 to 1,084,080

 hours (10-30%) to administration, maintenance, crime prevention
 and training.
 - 1. Administration All members of a police department have some administrative duties. Correct documentation of all police activity is necessary. Financial reports, crime reports arrest reports, court documentation and payrolls must be accurate. Efficient administration and reporting plays an important role in effective

law enforcement and takes much of the time of police administrators. The patrolman must file reports in preparation of court proceedings, and to provide accurate department files. Many departments have personnel who devote full-time to administrative duties.

 Maintenance - Every department is to some degree involved in maintaining the vehicles and equipment with which they operate.

The time devoted to vehicular and communications maintenance varies greatly from department to department.

Vehicles are normally maintained locally, but the radio equipment and other technical equipment are usually serviced by the county sheriff's department, or the communications maintenance unit of the New Hampshire State Police.

3. Crime Prevention - Crime Prevention, viewed as a continuing responsive police function, is an area of urgent concern, primarily aimed at over 85% of Part I offenses; burglaries and larcenies, described as "crimes of opportunity". Since the major portion of crime involves amateurs making the most of opportunities created by victims, an actively involved community working with law enforcement will not only substantially reduce crime, and, in turn, police work loads, but could well reduce the number of future career criminals.

Included in the many crime prevention programs in New

Hampshire are; public and law enforcement seminars, workshops, home and business security surveys, crimes against senior citizens, property identification and neighborhood watch programs. Thousands of brochures and pamphlets to assist communities in crime prevention have been distributed.

In addition, public education has taken place through radio, newspapers, and TV coverage, as well as educational type seminars and clinics, conducted by the police.

4. Training - Pre-service, in-service, and on-the-job training of police officers receives a high priority in most departments throughout the State. During 1975, training accounted for approximately 6% of the police officers work time. In addition to attending the training presented by the Police Standards and Training Council and by the individual departments, many departments have educational incentive plans that enable officers to pursue undergraduate degrees at local colleges and universities.

The following table presents the total number of hours worked by municipal police and how those hours were devoted.

TABLE 2-9

TOTAL HOURS WORKED BY MUNICIPLE POLICE DEPARTMENTS

(STATE TOTALS BY ACTIVITY)

1976

1,197 Fuli-Time Police	2,489,760 hrs.
1,502 Part-Time Police	1,126,500 hrs.
- TOTAL -	3,616,260 hrs.
A. Criminal Investigations & Apprehensions (20-30%)	904,065 hrs.
B. Service Calls (50-60%)	1,988,943 hrs.
G. Administration (10-30%)	
Training	
Prevention	723,252 hrs.
Maintenance	
- TOTAL -	3,616,260 hrs.

TABLE 2-10

STATE TOTALS

NUMBER OF REPORTED PART I UCR CRIMES

(STATE TOTALS 1973 - 1975)

		1973	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
1.	Criminal Homicide	15 5 10	33 16 17	42 15 27
2.	Rape	75 42 33	75 47 28	91 66 25
3.	Robbery	128 35 29 1 63	180 36 23 27 94	227 79 40 14 94
4.	Aggravated Assault	295 29 37 68 161	469 49 48 139 233	358 36 52 57 213
5.	Burglary - Breaking & Entering	5,680 4,267 910 503	7,653 5,935 1,103 615	7,325 5,650 1,058 617
6.	Larceny - Theft (except motor vehicle theft)	10,655	16,139	17,142
7.	Motor Vehicle Theft	1,496 1,457 8 33 18,344	2,110 1,727 113 270 26,659	2,166 1,785 115 266 27,351
Per	cent of Population Reporting	83%	86%	76%

From 1973 to 1974 there was an increase of 45% in the number of Part I Offenses reported to the police while from 1974 to 1975 there was a 3% increase.

VIII. MUNICIPAL POLICE ANALYSIS

A review of the New Hampshire municipal police departments reveals certain major strengths and weaknessess.

- 1. The establishment of a State-wide Integrated Police Communications Network, at a cost of nearly 2 million dollars provided by LEAA, has made New Hampshire's communications network one of the finest in the United States.
- 2. On a State-wide basis, there is no correlation between the size of the resident population and the per capita cost for municipal police departments. Factors which do influence police department costs are contained in paragraphs 4 and 5 below.
- 3. Factors other than crime rate and resident population which contribute to the size and cost of police departments are:
 - A. Seasonal population;
 - B. Types of industry, institutions, and activities within the community; and,
 - C. The local government's assessment of the law enforcement requirements and hence funding support.
- 4. There is little correlation between town size and the crime rate (crimes per 100,000 population). Regardless of the town size, the crime rate remains relatively constant.
- 5. There is a slight correlation between the size of a local resident population and the size of their police department. That is, as the population of a community increases, so does the size of their police department.

- 6. Although projections indicate that crime rates will probably continue to rise, a police officer is able to devote only 20-30% of his time to criminal investigations and apprehensions.
- 7. Because of a State-wide emphasis on training, significantly better qualified officers now man the departments throughout the State.
- 8. New Hampshire is well below the national average regarding the number of full-time police officers employed in relation to population. New Hampshire employs 1.5 officers per 1,000 as compared to the national average of 2.1 per 1,000.

APPENDIX A-2

, POLICE STANDARDS & TRAINING

INTRODUCTION

The Police Standards and Training Council, established by statute in 1971, consists of eleven members. The Council is comprised of: two town chiefs of police; two chiefs of police in cities; two county sheriffs; two judges of courts with criminal jurisdiction; the commissioner of education or his designee, the Director of State Police; and, the Attorney General. The latter three members serve on the Council for the term of their office while the other members are appointed by the Governor for a two year term. The Governor appoints one of the members as the Chairman and the Council selects the Vice-Chairman.

The Council establishes minimum educational and training standards for employment as a police officer. The Council also certifies police officers and establishes minimum curriculum requirements for preparatory, in-service, and advanced training courses for police officers.

The Council may establish other qualifications for the appointment of police officers including: age; physical and mental standards; moral character; experience and such other matters as relate to the competence and reliability of persons to assume and discharge the responsibilities of police officers.

The Director of the Council serves at the pleasure of the Council.

He is required to have had substantial experience in the field of law enforcement and a degree in; criminology, police administration, or related field, or any equivalent combination of education and experience.

The training programs that are conducted by the Police Standards and Training Council are categorized as pre-service or in-service.

They provide training for police, probation and correctional officers.

A description of these programs follows:

I. POLICE

A. PRE-SERVICE TRAINING CONDUCTED BY THE NEW HAMPSHIRE POLICE ACADEMY

1. OBJECTIVES

- a. To develop skill and provide basic knowledge to police officers as to the duties and obligations of a law enforcement officer.
- b. To develop a desire for more knowledge and provide references and sources for that knowledge.
- c. To establish self-pride, not only as individuals, but among fellow officers and to build a foundation for cooperation between all police agencies.
- d. To maintain the high standards of law enforcement in New Hampshire and promote the manner of professionalism to the public.

2. DESCRIPTION

0

As of January 1, 1977, the New Hampshire

Police Academy graduated 740 students since
it was organized in 1970. The Academy conducts a six week program which all police

officers must successfully complete within six months of their appointment. They present five training sessions annually, of which four are conducted at Pease Air Force Base, Portsmouth, and the other one is conducted at the Vocational Technical Institute in Concord. The Academy is staffed by three State Policemen who are assigned to the Academy on a full-time basis. The students remain at the Academy from Monday through Friday of each week, and are housed at the Academy. Discipline at the Academy is strict and demerits are issued for infractions of the rules. The following is a list of a day's activities:

Revelle

Roll Call & Physical Training

Prepare for Inspection

Inspection

Breakfast

Classes

Lunch

Classes

Supper

Night Classes or Controlled Study

Free Time

Lights Out

3. ACADEMIC INSTRUCTION

Instruction at the Academy is presented through a combination of lectures, practical exercises, and examinations. The instruction is presented by the State Police cadre, guest lecturers, consultants, and professional law enforcement officers. The training schedule is comprised of the following blocks of instruction:

a. <u>Introduction to the Criminal Justice</u> System - 4 hours

An examination of the foundations and functions of the criminal justice system with specific attention to the role of the police in the system and government.

b. Law - 50 hours

An introduction to the development philosophy and types of law; criminal law, criminal procedure, and rules of evidence; discretionary justice; application of the U. S. Constitution; Court Systems and procedures; and related civil law.

c. Human Values and Problems - 13 hours

Public service and non-criminal policing; cultural awareness; changing role of the police, human behavior and psychology as it relates to the police function; and police public relations.

d. Patrol and Investigation Functions - 114 hours

The fundamentals of the patrol functions including traffic, juvenile, and preliminary investigations;

reporting and communication; arrest and detention procedures, interviewing; criminal investigation and facility use; and other day-to-day responsibilities and duties.

e. Police Proficiency - 81 hours

The philosophy of when to use force and the appropriate determination of the degree necessary; armed and unarmed defense; crowd riot and prisoner control, physical conditioning, emergency medical services.

f. Administration - 36 hours

Evaluation, examination and counselling process; departmental policies, rules, regulations, organization and personnel procedures.

TOTAL HOURS - 298

4. PHYSICAL TRAINING

The physical training program consists of the following:

	WEEK 1_	WEEK 2_	WEEK 3	WEEK	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	
Deep Breathing Exercise	5	, 5	5	5		5	Reps.
Chest Stretching	5	5	5	5	5	5	Reps.
4 Count Jumping Jacks	20	25	25	25	25	25	Reps.
Arm Rotation	50	100	100	100	100	100	Front/Back
4 Count Push-Up	7-10	10-12	12-14	14-16	16-18	18	Reps.
Bend & Reach	10	10	10	10	10	10	Reps.
Sit-Ups	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	Sec.
Leg Rises	30	40	45	60	90	120	Reps.
Squat Bender	10	10	10	10	10	10	Reps.
Turn and Bounce	10	10	10	10	10	10	Reps.
Trunk Twister	10	10	10	10	10	10	Reps.
Stationary Run	35	45	60	90	120	150	Sec.
Military Drill	10	10	10	10	10	10	Min.
Jogging	1/2	. 1	1^{1}_{2}	2	2	2	Miles

(OR MORE DEPENDING ON GROUP ABILITY)

5. FACILITIES

Pease Air Force Base provides the Police Standards and Training Council with the following facilities without charge:

- 1 large classroom;
- ample barracks room for recuits and instructors;
- dining facilities (except cost of meals)*:
- gymnasium (for physical training and graduation ceremony); and,
- 1 bus (for full time use, with two airmen, assigned full time, to assist the academy).

For the one session held annually in Concord, the Vocational Technical School provides similar facilities without charge, except for their dormitory facilities. The charge for the dormitory is approximately \$450.00 for the session.

In addition to the above, numerous training aids are utilized by the Academy and are available through the State Police.

6. FUTURE POLICE/FIRE ACADEMY

Because of the growing need for permanent facilities to be used in training police officers and fire-fighters, the Police Standards and Training Council has submitted a capital budget request for a combined

^{*}While the actual dining facility and its staff are free of charge, there is a charge of \$7.50/day/man for meals.

Police/Fire Academy in the amount of \$4,429,805. The proposal includes the following facilities:

a. Joint Police/Fire Usage

Forensic Lab

Photo Lab

Learning Resource Center

Auditorium

Kitchen

Dining Area

Quarter Master Room

Assembly/Tactics Room

Mechanical Room

Residential Area (60 people)

b. Police Service

4 Classrooms

Administrative Area

Firing Range

c. Fire Service

4 Classrooms

Administrative Area

Fire Apparatus Room

B. IN-SERVICE TRAINING

In-service training consists of a series of seminars, conferences and schools that vary in length from one day to two weeks. The following table presents a list of training sessions and the number of attendees conducted by the Police Standards and Training Council.

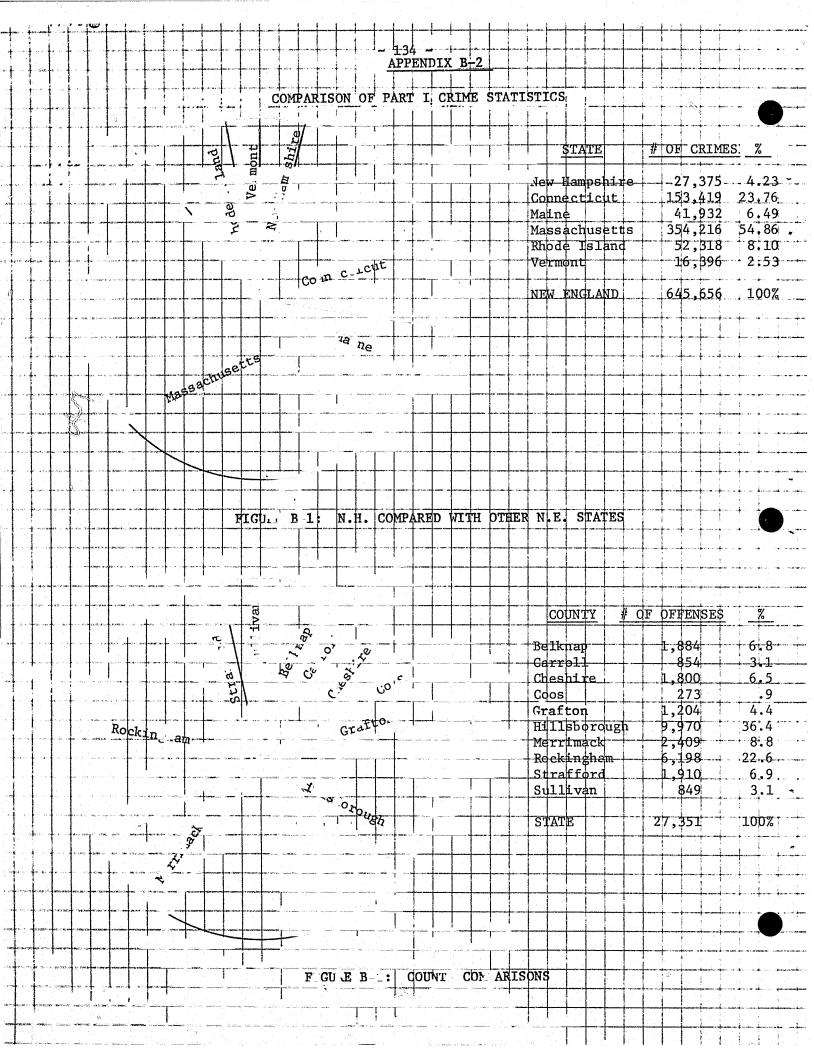
POLICE MANA	AGEMENT CONFERENCE	# OF SCHOOLS
1972	40 Attendees	1
1973	27 Attendees	1
BASIC FINGE	ERPRING SCHOOLS	
1973	35 Attendees	1
1974	65 Attendees	2
1975	24 Attendees	1
1976	25 Attendees	1
ADVANCED LA	ATENT FINGERPRINT SCHOOLS	
1973	26 Attendees	1
1974	49 Attendees	2
1975	24 Attendees	. 1
1976	23 Attendees	1
TRAFFIC ACC	CIDENT INVESTIGATION COURSES	
1973	77 Attendees	2
1974	26 Attendees	1
CRIMINAL IN	NVESTIGATION COURSES	
1973	96 Attendees	3
1974 1	137 Attendees	4
1975 1	114 Attendees	4
	L14 Attendees SECUTORS CONFERENCES	4
POLICE PROS		4
POLICE PROS	SECUTORS CONFERENCES	
POLICE PROS 1973 1	SECUTORS CONFERENCES	4
POLICE PROS 1973 1 1975 1976 1	SECUTORS CONFERENCES L39 Attendees 74 Attendees	4 2

ADVANCED OFFICERS SCHOOLS # OF	SCHOOLS
1974 116 Attendees	5
NARCOTICS & DANGEROUS DRUG COURSES'	
1973 45 Attendees	1
1974 130 Attendees	4
MEDICO-LEGAL FORENSIC SEMINARS	
1974 73 Attendees	1
JUVENILE JUSTICE SEMINAR	
1975 441 Attendees	1
DRUG INVESTIGATIONS	
1975 76 Attendees	2
SPECIAL/PART-TIME OFFICERS TRAINING	
1974 306 Attendees	6
1975 359 Attendees	6
POLICE PHOTOGRAPHY	
1975 48 Attendees	3
1976 49 Attendees	4
BREATH EXAMINER SPECIALISTS	
1975 99 Attendees	3
1976 25 Attendees	1
JUVENILE LAW SEMINAR	
1975 334 Attendees	4
FIRST-LINE SUPERVISION SEMINAR	
1975 56 Attendees	2
1976 40 Attendees	2
KIDNAP-HOSTAGE SEMINAR	
1976 40 Attendees	1

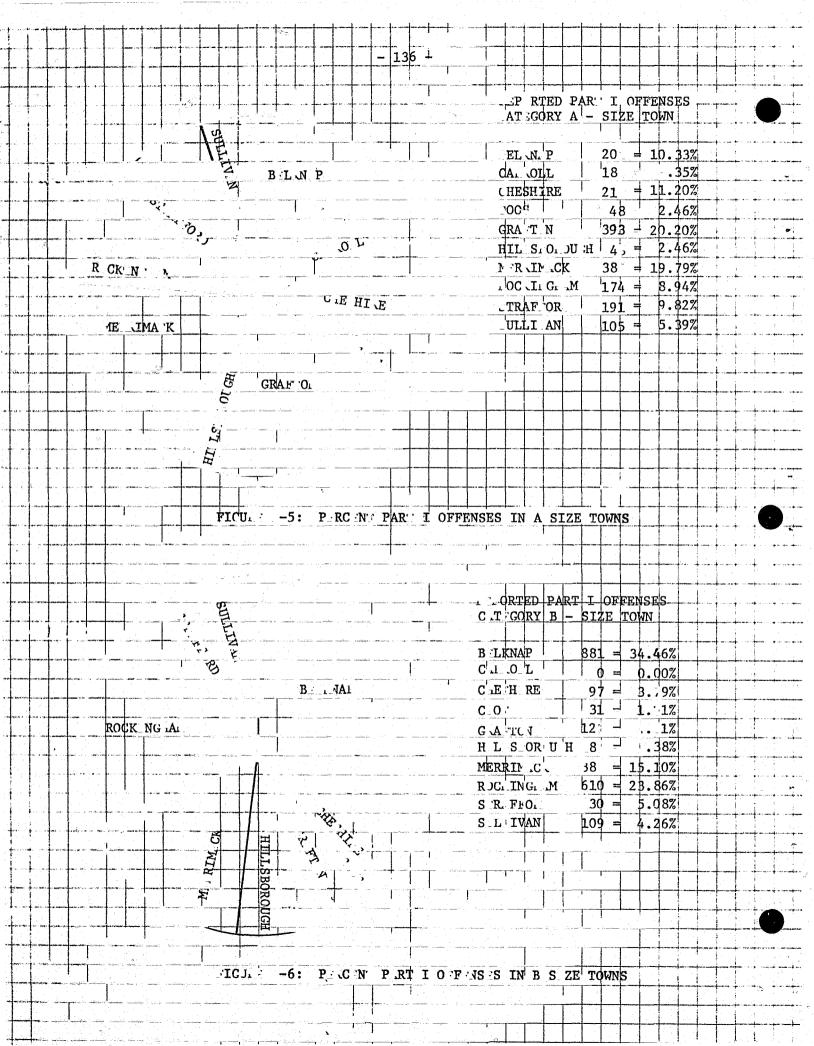
POST BOMBING INVESTIGATION SCHOOL	# OF	SCHOOLS
1976 67 Attendees		2
BREATHALYZER SCHOOL COURSE		
1976 51 Attendees		2
ON SCENE ACCIDENT COURSE		
1976 33 Attendees		2
OFF HIGHWAY RECREATION VEHICLE SEMINAR		
1976 129 Attendees		3
CRIME PREVENTION SEMINAR		
1976 118 Attendees		4
MANDATORY BREATH REFRESHER SEMINAR		
1976 387 Attendees		4

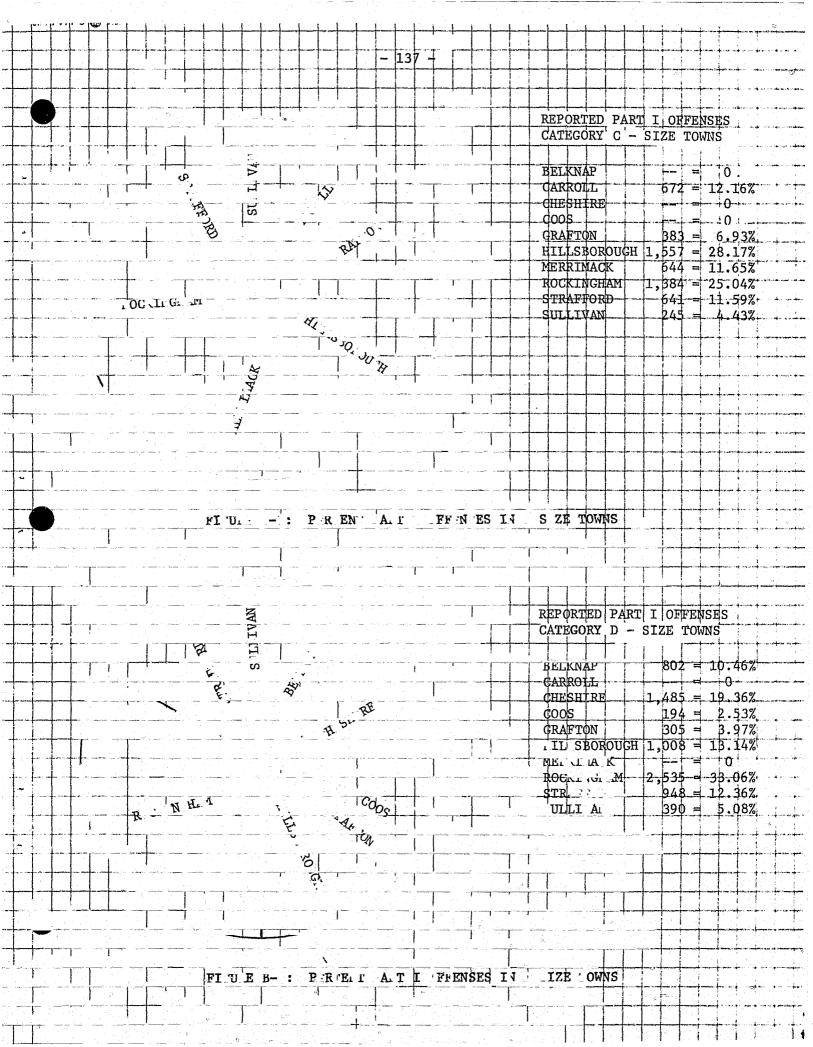
In addition to these sessions, 73 one-day seminars on a variety of subjects have been attended by 5,443 students from 214 departments.

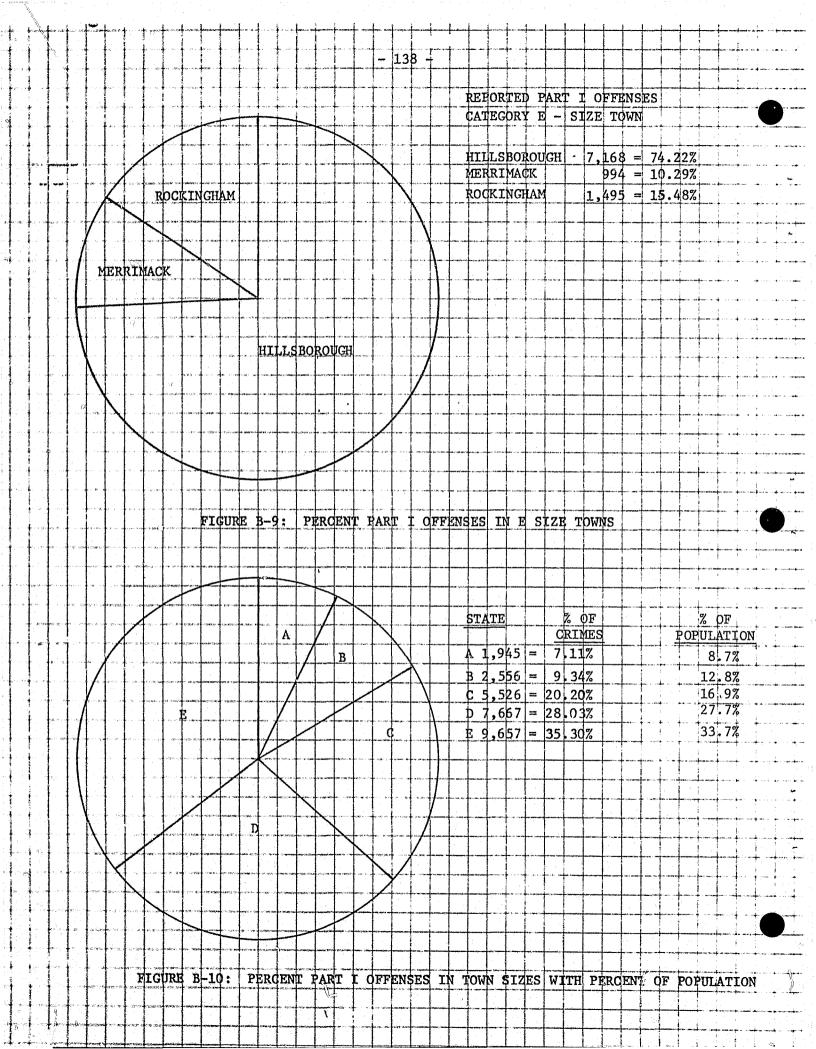
These in-service training sessions represent a total of 35,019 man training days from the program inception through December 31, 1976. Every department in the State has been represented at some portion of these sessions.



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A NOTE ON THE PROJECTIONS USED IN THIS REPORT

Available historical data was used for the projections shown in this report. The crime data was taken from the FBI Reports, <u>Crime in the United States</u> from 1959 to 1975. The projections shown for the years 1976 to 1985 are extentions of an exponential regression analysis of the data from 1959 through 1975. A least squares analysis involving six different formulae was done. The exponential curve, predictions equal Ae^{Bt}, where A and B are constants, e is the base of the natural logarithm and t is the time in years, was found to be the best fit for the data.

Predictions of this type are not accurate from year to year, but the over all trend is a reliable indicator of what can be expected in the future unless something is done to change the current situation.

APPENDIX C-2

CRIME TRENDS

By analyzing the data that the Statistical Analysis Center has compiled, it is possible to relatively accurately present a picture of how many crimes New Hampshire might experience in future years.

The data has mainly been taken out of the FBI Reports, Crime in the United States, dating back to 1959. The predictions from 1976 to 1985 have been done by exponential regressions of the data from 1959 to 1975*. The accompanying graphs present these results. The data is shown by solid lines. The mathematical curve which best fits this data is shown by dots. Both National and New Hampshire data are shown.

Figure Cl shows the crime rate as a function of time. As noted previously, New Hampshire's crime rate is significantly lower than the National rate. The rate of increase (as indicated both by the data and by the trend line) is much greater than the National rate of increase**. If this trend continues both for National and New Hampshire data, the New Hampshire crime rate will exceed the National rate well before the year 2000. Unless something different happens, these trends will continue.

Figures C2 and C3 break the data down into Violent Crimes (Murder, Rape, Aggravated Assault and Robbery) and Property Crimes (Burglary, Larceny and Motor Vehicle Theft). These data show clearly that most of the increase is accounted for by Property Crime. Violent Crime is increasing in New Hampshire at a much slower rate than for the Nation.

Figures C4 and C5 show data for Murder and Rape. The total number of these two violent offenses are so small in New Hampshire that the mathematical analysis of trends is not accurate, however, the National data shows a clear trend. The New Hampshire data was assumed to follow the same mathematical curve, but with the different parameters associated with New Hampshire data.

^{*}A least squares regression analysis involving six different formulae was done. The exponential curve, crime rate = Ae^{Bt} , where A and B are constants, e is the base of the natural logarithm and t is the time in years, was found to be the best fit to the data.

^{**}In 1972, Larceny-Theft was redefined by the FBI. The rapid increase for the last four years is largely accounted for by this change. The trend remains large and is only slightly influenced by this change.

Figure 6 shows the trends for Aggravated Assault. Here the data closely follows the regression curves and indicates a serious trend in New Hampshire crime. The rate for New Hampshire can be seen to increase much more rapidly than the rate for the Nation.

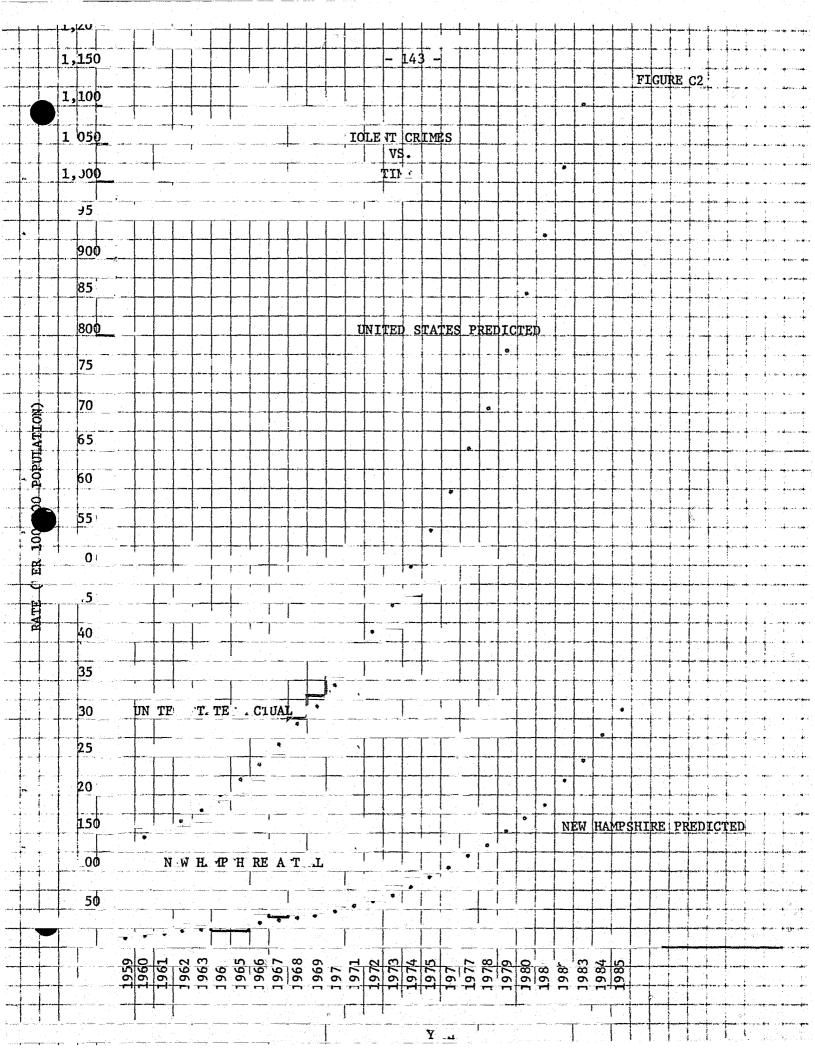
Robbery and Burglary (Figures C7 and C8) show rising rates for New Hamp-shire but rates smaller than for the Nation.

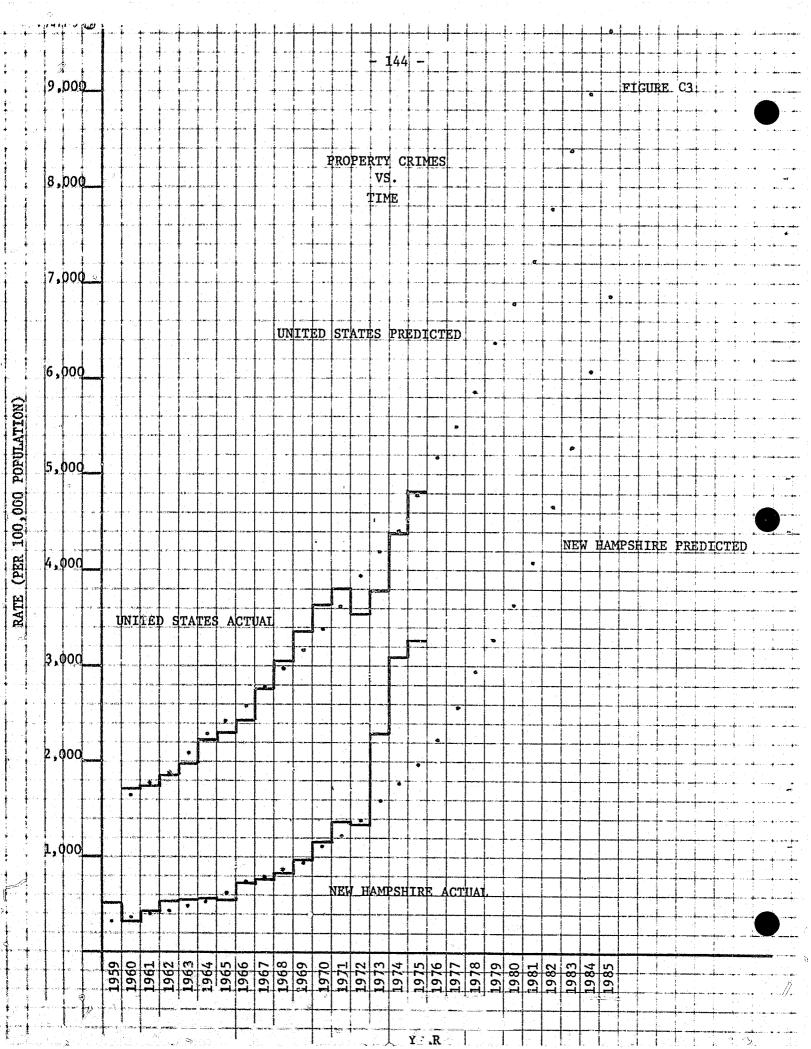
Larceny (Figure C9) is seen to be the most threatening crime in New Hampshire. Both the magnitude and the rate of increase of Larceny in New Hampshire indicate a serious problem. The mathematics predict that New Hampshire will have a Larceny rate which exceeds the National rate by 1981 (just 5 years from now) unless this trend is changed.

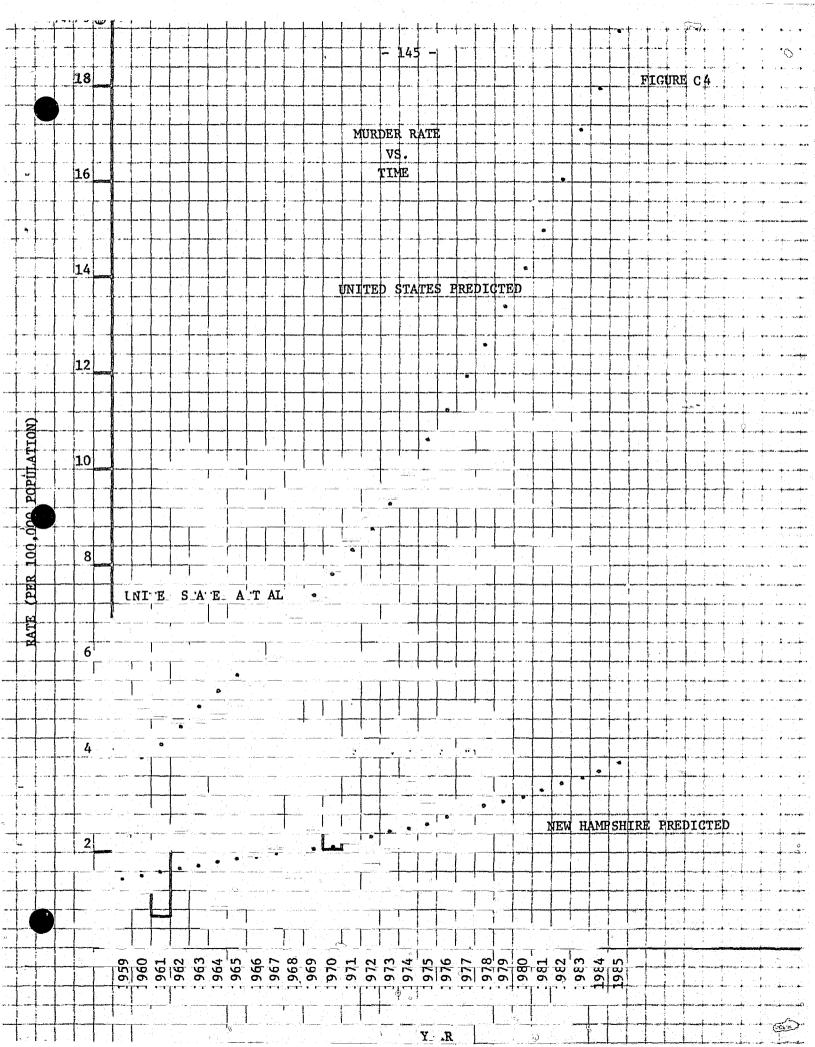
Motor Vehicle Theft (Figure C10) also exhibits an increasing trend in New Hampshire although not as fast a trend as the Nation shows.

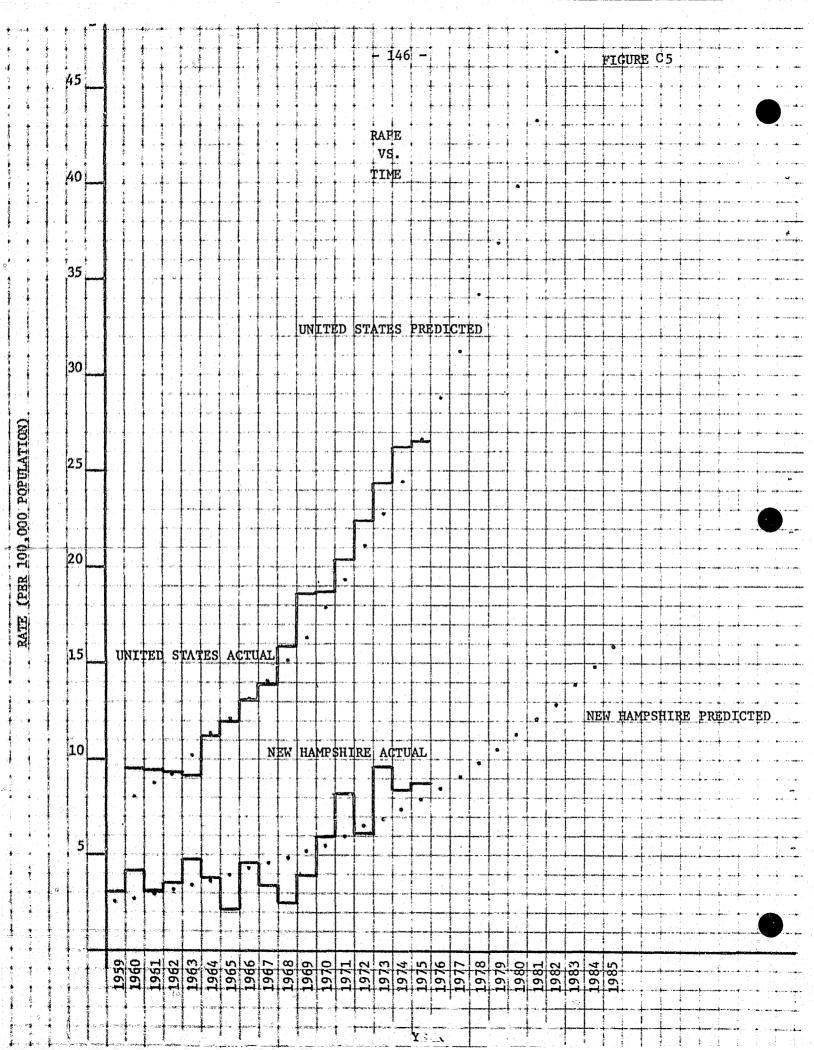
In summary, this analysis shows that New Hampshire has a crime problem which must be dealt with in a realistic way in the next few years. New Hampshire has enjoyed an environment relatively free of crime in the past and remains one of the safest places in the Nation. This will not continue unless the Criminal Justice Community in New Hampshire takes a hard look at the way it is operating. Honest data, good analysis and realistic decisions based on established fact and educated judgment will be needed if this trend is to be reversed.

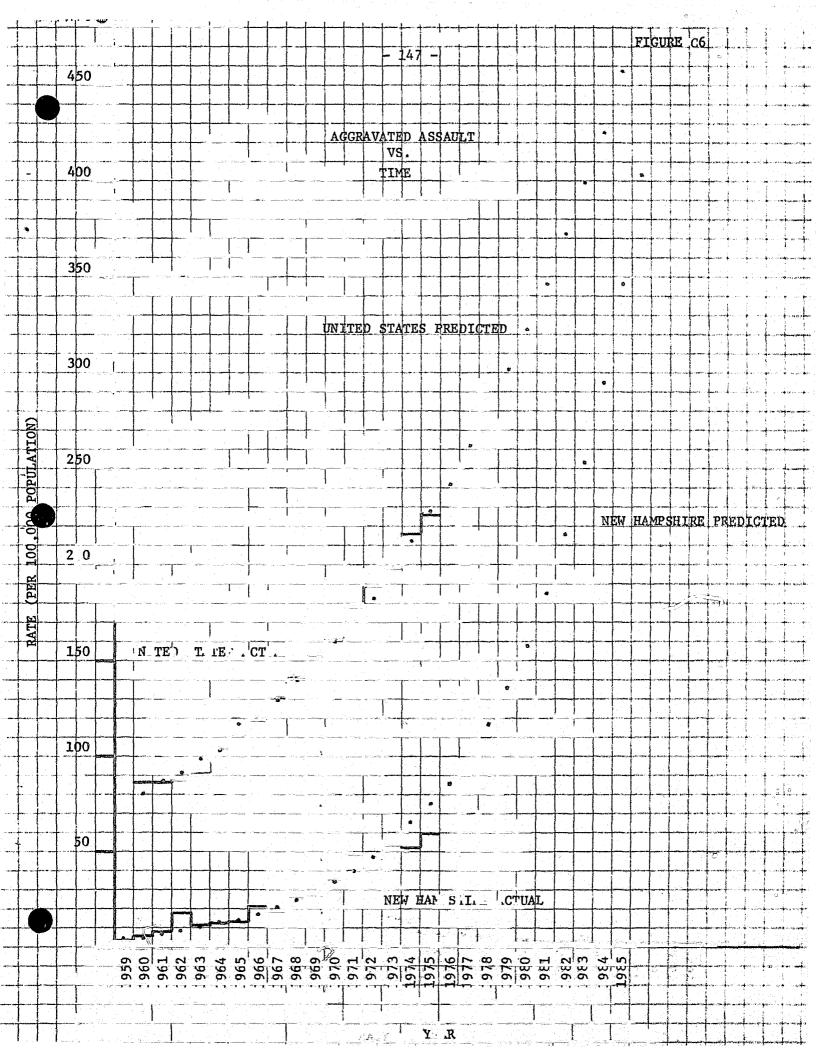
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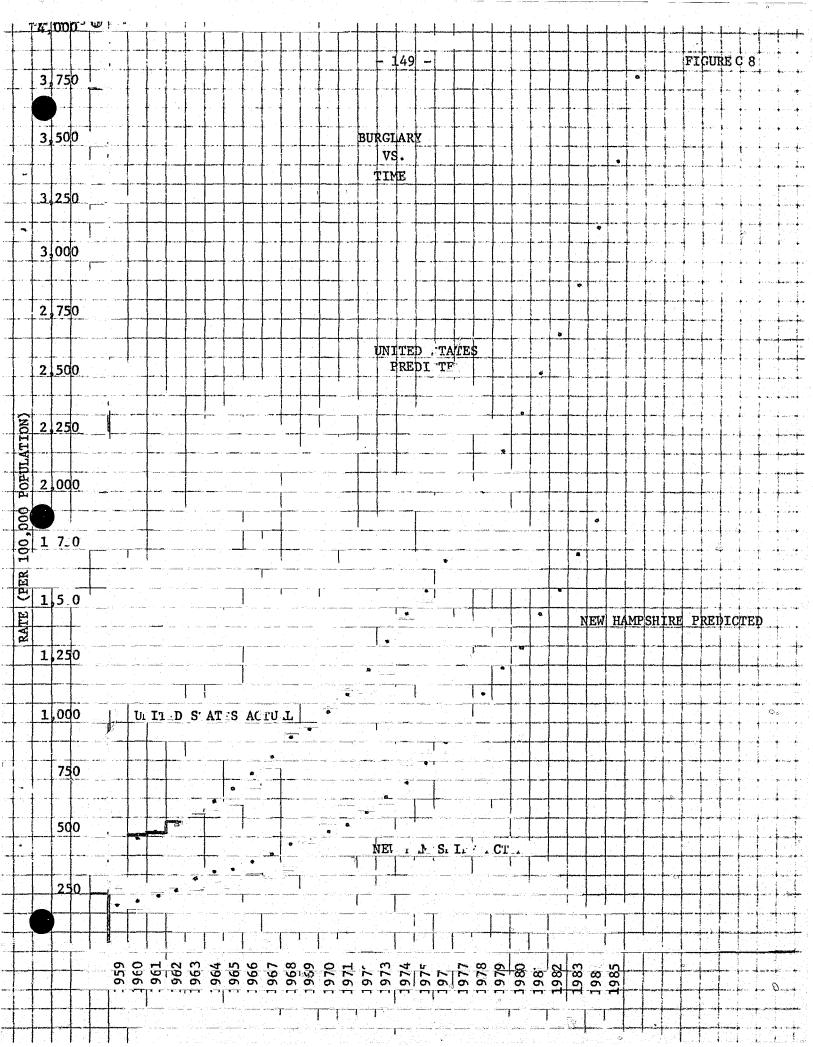


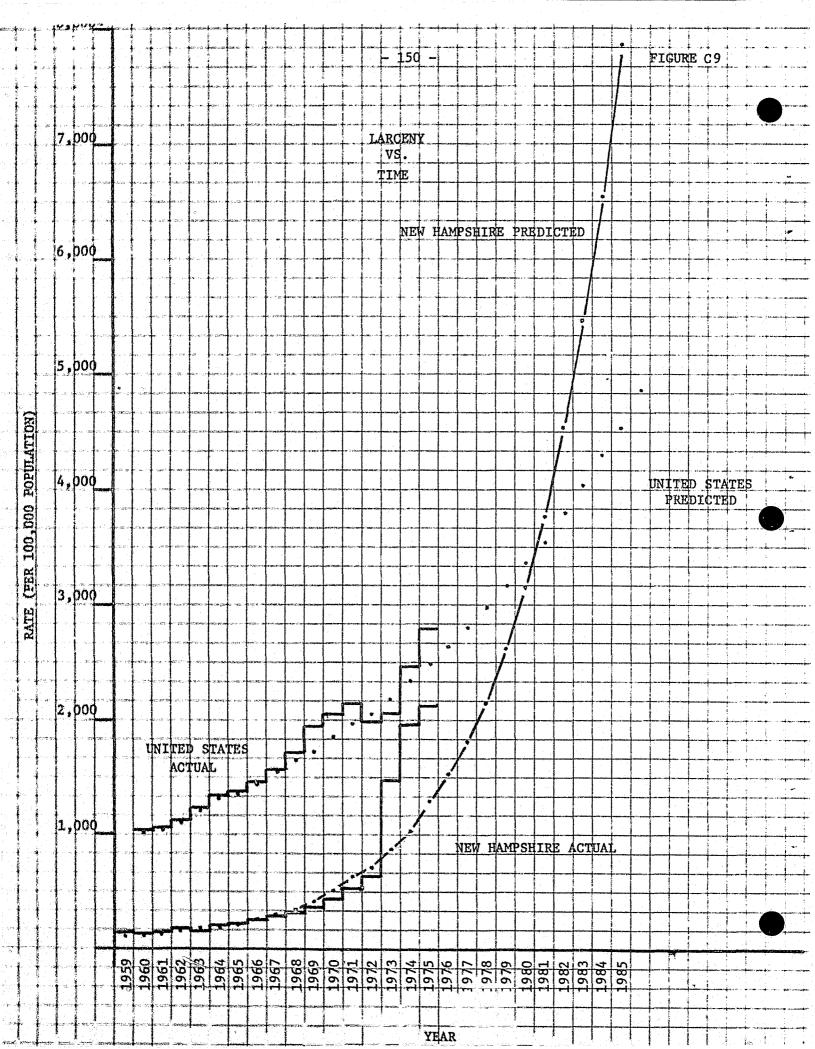


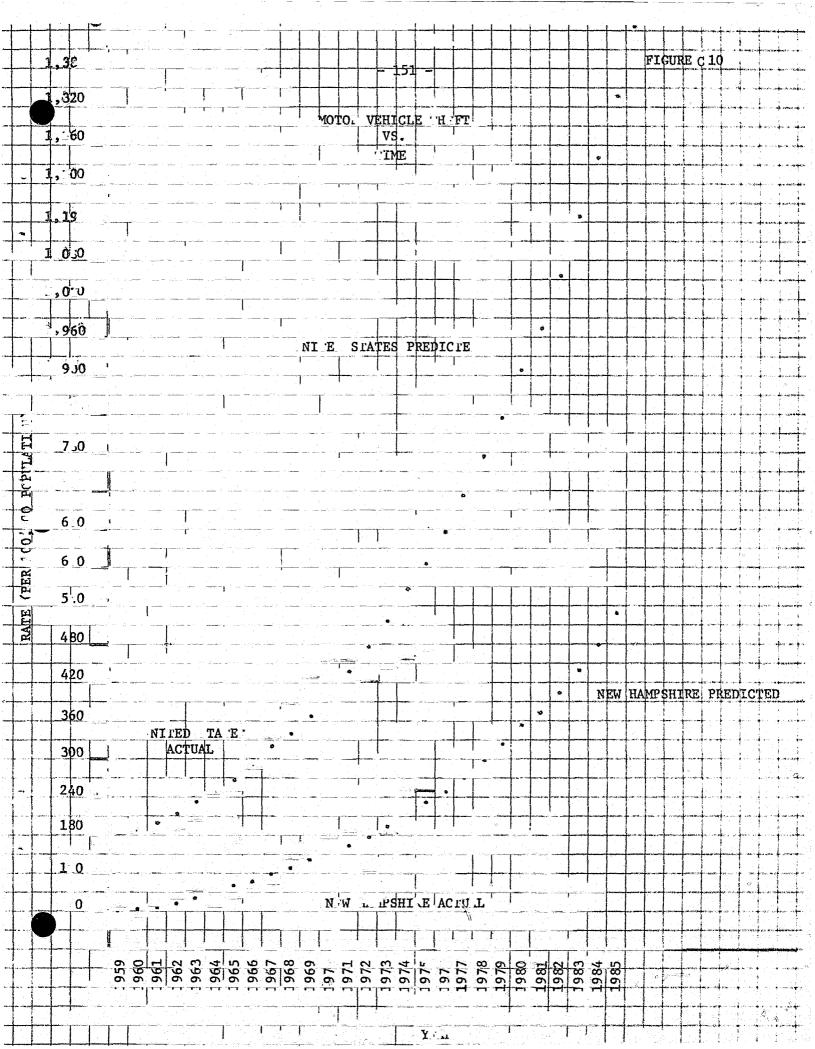




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SECTION 3 - COUNTY SHERIFFS

I. COUNTY SHERIFFS NARRATIVE

II. COUNTY SHERIFFS ORGANIZATION

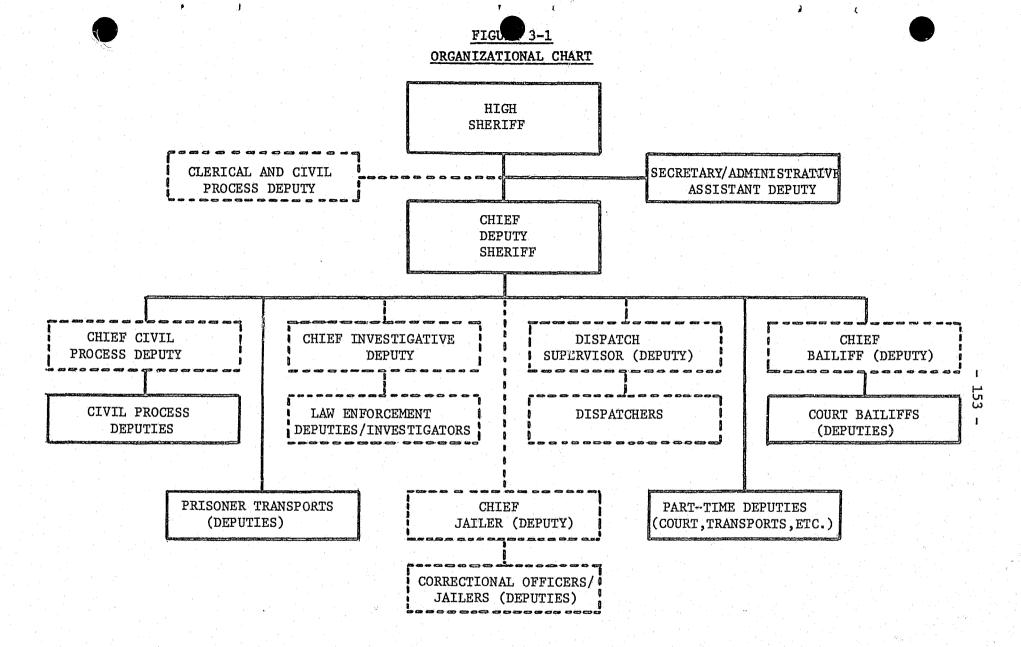
Sheriffs are elected, by county, for two year terms. They cannot hold office beyond the age of 69. The sheriff may appoint as many deputies to serve under him as he thinks are necessary. He is fully responsible for the actions of his deputies and has the authority to discharge them whenever he desires.

In New Hampshire, the sheriff holds an important position in the criminal justice system. There are 162 full-time and 108 part-time personnel employed by the ten sheriffs in this State. During 1976, the sheriffs and their deputies travelled more than 1.5 million road miles, incurred nearly \$1.7 million in operating expenses, and generated more than a quarter million dollars in county revenue.

The responsibilities of each of the departments vary dramatically from county to county. Figure 3-1 is a representation of the organization of sheriff departments. The solid lines represent functions common to all the departments, while the broken lines refer to those functions performed only by some of the departments and not others.

All departments supply bailiffs to the Superior Court, serve civil process documents for the courts, and transport prisoners. Table 3-1 is provided to indicate some of the functions performed in each county by the sheriff.

Two sheriffs currently serve on the Police Standards and Training Council. Three sheriffs also serve as members of the Governor's Commission on Crime and Delinquency; one of these sheriffs is Vice-Chairman of the Commission's Executive Committee.



FUNCTIONS PERFORMED BY ALL DEPARTMENTS
-----FUNCTIONS PERFORMED BY SOME DEPARTMENTS

TABLE 3-1

ORGANIZATION CHART SUPPLEMENT

(FUNCTIONS PERFORMED BY SHERIFF DEPARTMENTS)

COUNTY	LAW ENFORCEMENT/ INVESTIGATIVE	COMMUNICATIONS CENTER	CUSTODY OF	CUSTODY OF HOUSE OF CORRECTION
Belknap	***	Yes		
Carroll	***	. Yes		
Cheshire	**			
Coos	**			
Grafton	***	Yes		
Hillsborough	*		Yes	
Merrimack	**	Yes		
Rockingham	***	Yes	Yes	Yes
Strafford	**	Yes		
Sullivan	*			

NOTE:

All departments supply bailiffs to the superior court, execute civil process, transport prisoners and employ part-time deputies. The above chart reflects the degree of involvement in other areas. The communications center is distinguished from a departmental dispatch in that it offers services throughout the county and requires at least 3 full-time dispatches.

^{*}LIMITED INVOLVEMENT

**MODERATE INVOLVEMENT, USUALLY REQUEST ONLY

***SUBSTANTIAL INVOLVEMENT

The sheriff has custody of the county jail when the jail is not located at the county farm except in Rockingham County. He is also responsible for the house of correction when it is a joint facility with the jail, as is the case in Rockingham County. In Hillsborough County, the sheriff has custody of the jail only, whereas in Rockingham County, the sheriff has custody of both the jail and house of correction.

The statutes grant the sheriff the authority to serve criminal and civil processes, investigate crimes and to pursue and apprehend criminals.

Although State statute does assign certain responsibilities to all sheriffs, individual department efforts reflect local needs. Several departments deal predominately with civil matters; duties of other departments include criminal work. Specific differences by departments are noted later in this report.

III. COUNTY SHERIFFS PERSONNEL

All departments (except Coos County) are full-time and have at least five full-time or part-time deputies whose duties and responsibilities are assigned by the sheriff. There are no formal grades or ranks in the majority of the departments, but most have a chief deputy who acts in the sheriff's absence. The larger departments may designate particular deputies as division or section chiefs with responsibilities such as Bailiff, Criminal Investigator, Civil Processor, or Juvenile Officer. Both Hills-borough and Rockingham Counties have Chief Jailers.

Some sheriffs provide deputies to serve as legislative guards for the State Legislature while they are in session. Currently, the Merrimack County sheriff has fifteen deputies sworn for this purpose and the Belknap County sheriff has two. While these sheriffs do not prescribe the duties, nor incur the wests of these guards, they are responsible for their official

TABLE 3-2 SHERIFFS

FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME PERSONNEL

1976

	NON CORP	ECTIONAL NNEL +	JAILERS AND	CORREC. OFFICERS	= TOTAL	PERSON	NEL
COUNTY	F.T.	P.T.	F.T.	P.T.		+ <u>P.T.</u> =	-
Belknap	18	30			18	30	48
Carroll	15	, 9			15	9	24
Cheshire	6	4			6	4	10
Coos	0	9 1			0	9	9
Grafton	19	17			19	17	36
Hillsborough	18	6	25	4	43	10	53
Mercimack	11	4			11	4	1.5
Rockingham	24	7	12		36	7	43
Stuafford	11	10			11	10	21
Sullivan	3_	8	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		3	8	11
	125	104	37	4	162	108	270

DISPERSION OF FULL-TIME NON CORRECTIONAL PERSONNEL

COUNTY	SHERIFF	DEFUTIES	DISPATCHERS	TECH., SE	CRETARIAL,	CLERICAL
Belknap	1	12	4		1	
Carrol1	1	10	3		1	
Cheshire	1	5	θ		0	
Coos	0	0	0		O	
Grafton	1	10	4		4	
Hillsborough	1	17	0		0	enteres de la companya de la company
Merrimack	1	6	4		0	
Rockingham	1	13	7		3	
Strafford	1	4	6		0	
Sullivan	_1_	_2	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
	9	79	28		g	

conduct. Some sheriffs use individuals already serving as conservation officers or liquor commissioners as special or part-time deputies.

The sheriffs of Hillsborough and Rockingham Counties are directly responsible for their county jails. Several of the other sheriffs deputize jailers and corrections officers, and, thereby assume tacit control over the jails in their jurisdiction. All sheriffs maintain direct communication with the jails and houses of correction since they are responsible for disturbances and crimes committed at these facilities.

All new police officers must meet the educational and training requirements established by the Police Standards and Training Council.*

However, depending on the duties assigned to a deputy he may or may not be considered a police officer as defined by statute. Bailiffs, civil processors and dispatchers do not now require certification.

The sheriffs employ 270 personnel. Of this total, 162 are full-time employees, and 108 are part-time. Table 3-2 reflects the breakdown of personnel by county.

Table 3-3 depicts the criteria used by the departments in the selection of sworn officers. The examination, referred to on this table are either administered by the department or by outside agencies such as the State Personnel Office, the Law Enforcement Board, or the New Hampshire Sheriffs and Chiefs Association.

IV. COUNTY SHERIFFS EQUIPMENT

Most equipment used by sheriffs is either for transportation or communications. All departments (except Hillsborough County)** have government owned vehicles. They all have a central dispatch/communications

*See Page 123, Section 2.

**Hillsborough County leases their sheriff's vehicles.

TABLE 3-3
SELECTION OF SWORN DEPUTIES*

COUNTY	EXAM WRITTEN	S REQU	IRED PHYSICAL	FORMAL BACKGRO CHECK	OUND	OTHE MIN. AGE	R REQUIRE	
c .								
Be1knap	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		21	45	20/20 Corr.
Carroll	Yes	Yes	No	Yes		18		20/40
Cheshire	No					21		
Coos	No	No	No	No			None	
Grafton	,	Yes		Yes		21	40	Such rese
Hillsborough	No	No	No	No			None	None
Merrimack	Yes	Yes	No	Yes		18	None	20/20 Corr.
Rockingham	No	Yes	ere two	Yes		21	50	
Strafford	Yes	Yes		Yes			None	None
Sullivan	No	Yes	No	No		sale tire.	None	None
			V.					
% OF TOTAL	40%	70%	10%	60%				

^{*}HYPHENATED DATA FIELDS DESIGNATE LACK OF INFORMATION

unit and several operate a 24 hour county-wide dispatch/communications center. Most dispatch centers have 24 hour tapes which record all telephone and radio transmissions. Several of these centers have backup dispatch units and emergency generators. Some of them have a direct hookup with security systems throughout the county. All have intercom and/or communication with the jail and house of correction. The dispatch centers also control office security. Television cameras, intercoms and electronic door locks are used to control access. At least one center has direct communication with the Superior Courtroom; others use portable radios for this purpose.

The following tables (Tables 3-4 and 3-5) show the types of investigative and specialized equipment possessed by the various departments.

V. COUNTY SHERIFFS FACILITIES

This section of the report contains information on:

- 1. The age of the facilities provided by each county;
- 2. The proximity of these facilities to Superior Court;
- 3. The availability of holding cells; and,
- 4. Dispatch/Communications facilities.

CONDITION OF FACILITIES:

Belknap, Grafton, Hillsborough and Rockingham County sheriff's departments are located in new facilities.

Of the remaining departments, only Carroll County's is restricted in office space with three small rooms for all personnel and the dispatch unit.

PROXIMITY TO COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT:

Belknap, Cheshire, Grafton, Hillsborough, Rockingham and Merrimack County sheriff's departments are located

TABLE 3-4

INVESTIGATIVE EQUIPMENT/CAPABILITIES

COUNTY	POLYGRAPH		PHOTO LAB	FINGERPRINT	BREATHALYZER	M.O.FILE	MUG FILE
Belk.	X	X	X	X	X		
Carr.		X	X	X	X		
Ches.		X		X			X
Coos							
Graft.		X		X			X
Hills.							
Merr.		\mathbf{X}		X		X	X
Rock.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Straf.	X	X	X	X		X	X
Sull.							
TOTAL	3	7	4	7	2	* 3	5

TABLE 3-5

SPECIALIZED EQUIPMENT/CAPABILITIES

COUNTY		RIOT C	ONTROI		RGENC NANCE		OLITIC	<u>N</u>	NINE NIT		AL NS ANI TICS	D
Belk.			X		•	X			X	3	X	
Carr.			X									
Ches.			X									
Coos												
Graft.			X									
Hills.												
Merr.			X									
Rock.			X									
Straf.						X			X			
Sull.												
							.>					
TOTAL			6			2			2		1	

in the same building as the Superior Court. All other departments require some travel time to the Superior Court location.

HOLDING CELLS:

Belknap, Grafton, Merrimack, Strafford and Rockingham County sheriff's departments have holding cells in their office or station. All others use their county jails as required.

DISPATCH/COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES:

Belknap, Carroll, Cheshire, Grafton, Rockingham and Strafford County sheriff's departments have a dispatch/communications facility. These are staffed 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

All of the departments with dispatch/communications centers and/or holding cells on the premises of their facilities have moderate to substantial involvement in law enforcement/investigative activities.

VI. COUNTY SHERIFFS FUNDING

All departmental budgets are approved at the county level by the county delegation.

In addition to county funds, state and federal grants are available. Several departments have made significant use of LEAA funds, most of which have been used for communications equipment and education. The sheriff departments also generate revenues for the counties through civil process fees and from dispatch and patrol services provided to local communities and other departments. Most revenues generated by the department are handled as income to the county. Some departments pay part-time deputies with revenue funds.

Table 3-6 shows total departmental expenditures and revenues for 1975. LEAA grants are handled as expenditures rather than income.

VII. COUNTY SHERIFFS WORKLOAD

Workload information is presented in the following seven categories:

- 1. Civil process;
- Court work;
- Law Enforcement/Investigations;
- 4. Jail and House of Correction;
- 5. Prisoner transports;
- 6. Communications; and,
- 7. Miscellaneous.

Table 3-7 reflects workload volume and other workload related data.

CIVIL PROCESS:

All departments execute and serve civil process documents which include writs, notices, executions, bills, libels, petitions, attachments of personal and real property, sheriffs' sales and evictions. Most of these papers originate in the Courts. Fees are established by statute for each delivery.

Originally fees were retained by the sheriff and his deputies in lieu of wages. Statute changes now provide that fees be returned to the County Treasury.

COURT DEPUTIES:

All departments provide deputized bailiffs for use in the Superior Courts. Bailiffs maintain security in the courtroom and are responsible for the security and custody of prisoners

TABLE 3-6
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES AND REVENUES - 1975

		EXPENDI	TURES	: '		REVE	NUES
COU_{MTY}		SHERLIFF DEPARTMENT	JAIL,/HOT'SE OF CORRECTION	LEAA GRAWIS	PEES	OTHER	EXPLANATION
Be1knap	\$	210,815		\$ 13,672	\$ 21,936	\$18,150	Gilmanton Patrol
Carroll	\$	193,386		\$ 32,757	\$ 18,073	\$12,000	Kancamagus Hgw. Patrol
Cheshire	\$	52,289		\$ 4,109	\$ 5,463	\$ 568	Gas Tax Refund
Coos	\$	40,055		\$ 1,139	-		
Grafton ¹	\$	140,175		\$ 38,555	\$ 14,950	<u></u>	
${\tt Hillsborough}^{1}$	\$	244,043	\$404,271	\$ 3,546	\$ 84,692	-	
Merrimack	\$	122,153		\$ 21,201	\$ 47,925	_	
Rockingham	\$	345,563	\$210,275	\$ 27,886	\$118,508	\$21,681	
Strafford	\$	116,986		\$ 10,396	\$ 10,350	\$12,711	Dispatch Services
Sullivan	\$	50,027			\$ 1,689	-	
TOTAL	\$1	,515,492	\$614,546	\$153,261	\$323,586	\$65,110	

¹Fiscal Year 1976 Figures

TABLE 3-7

WORKLOAD DATA

(ALL 1975 DATA EXCEPT GRAFTON AND HILLSBOROUGH COUNTIES WHICH IS 1976 DATA)

COUNTY	, É			STEEL		E T	Sie Similaris Singles	Z SELLING LANGE	Styl 3 Lind	Principle of the second of the	Replication of the state of the	\$4.50 P. J.	States Salts Called States Salts
Belknap	1,909	49	390	515	512	68	1,473			216	138,416		1,467
Carroll	2,294		374	132	225	55				225			1,544
Cheshire		147	464	140									164 -
Coos		218											
Grafton	1,236		738	74	297	57				679	99,013	12,964	1,939
Hillsborough								20,828 ³	57 ³				
Merrimack	5,465		122	382			10			710	56,209	28,739	Salasa, mana amanda pertanti firmanti la papas
Rockingham	6,574							17,201 ⁴	474	99 ¹			
Strafford	2,289		175	123		1 7				1,347	248,921		175
Sullivan													

- NOTES: 1. Does not include transports to and from court.
 - Includes warning, summons, defective equipment citations, check-ups and complaints. 2.
 - Jail duty.
 - Jail and House of Corrections.

Responses to requests for assistance of technical assistance from other agencies.

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during trial. They are also required to maintain order, perform weapons searches, control courtroom access, provide transportation for witnesses, juries and prisoners, investigate and administratively process jurors, and in some cases, maintain custody of evidence for the court. The number of deputies assigned to court duty is determined by the sheriff.

LAW ENFORCEMENT/INVESTIGATIONS:

The sheriffs departments of Rockingham, Grafton, Carroll and Belknap Counties have significant law enforcement and investigative capabilities. Such activity originates by request from the Attorney General, County Attorney, County Delegation, local selectmen and police, or from the observation or report of a crime in progress.

The Director of the State Police is required to inform the County Attorney and sheriff of the apprehension of an alleged felon within their county. Responsibility for investigation and prosecution of such cases lies with the county. The Attorney General has the responsibility for prosecution of cases in which the accused could be sentenced to over 25 years imprisonment or death. The county sheriffs and the State Police may be asked to assist in the investigation of such cases.

The sheriff may also be called upon to investigate juvenile problems, vandalism, assaults, disturbances, family disputes, suspicious vehicles, prowlers, animal complaints, burglar alarms, fires, aircraft accidents, bomb threats, missing persons in-

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quiries and untimely deaths.

Most departments have some responsibility for the enforcement of motor vehicle laws. Carroll County, for example, patrols the Kancamangus Highway for the Department of Forestry.

JAIL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION:

Hillsborough and Rockingham County sheriffs have responsibility for their county jails. The sheriffs are responsible to the county commissioners and the Attorney General for the condition of the jail and the security, treatment and condition of the prisoners.

If prisoners at the house of correction are worked or employed, the sheriff must maintain security over them and keep records of their earnings. The sheriff must allow such accounts 'b be audited by the county commissioner and pay the resulting funds to the county treasurer.

In Rockingham County, the sheriff is also responsible for the house of correction since it is a joint facility with the jail. The county commissioners direct the manner, kind and place of inmate labor, and visit the facility monthly. The commissioners may recommend transfer of an inmate to another county institution in the State if it is ordered by the Superior Court.

TRANSPORTATION OF PRISONERS:

Most requirements for transportation are ordered by the court.

The counties transport nearly all prisoners to the State Prison and to the Youth Development Center. They move prisoners to

and from the courts, jails, houses of correction and the State
Hospital in Concord. The sheriff's State-wide authority to
pursue and apprehend criminals provides him authority to
transport prisoners anywhere within the State or beyond.

COMMUNICATIONS:

All departments have some type of departmental communications capability. The sheriffs of Belknap, Carroll, Grafton,
Merrimack, Rockingham, and Strafford Counties operate 24
hour dispatch/communications centers. These centers offer
services to all criminal justice agencies within the county.
They provide dispatching service for local police departments
which lack such capability. These centers operate on several
bands and can communicate with private ambulance services,
rescue squads and fire departments, local and State Police
headquarters and patrol units, local federal agencies, the
county jails, houses of correction, Department of Forestry and
Fish and Game and Conservation.

All incoming telephone calls and teletype messages are directed through the center. Several counties have a toll free, incoming WATS line available for public use. Fire and security alarms from banks, private residences and businesses, are connected to these centers. In some cases the Superior courtroom is wired to this center should the judge or bailiffs require assistance.

Strafford County center has a 24 hour tape recorder, with instant replay capability. Both radio and telephone transmissions are recorded and are available for immediate playback. Those departments which have internal security equipment such as electromagnetic door locks, intercoms and closed circuit T.V., locate controls for this equipment in the communications center. Most centers have backup equipment and an emergency generator.

The Grafton County dispatch center transmits storm warnings and maintains cross-referenced criminal files which can be queried almost immediately. Grafton also tapes bulletins broadcasted by the State Police and other agencies for ready reference and for transmission to local police departments. They also maintain a color coded file system on current inquiries which allows immediate response to rechecks or multiple queries on the same problem.

MISCELLANEOUS:

This section covers other functions which are performed by sheriffs which are not easy to categorize in the above fashion. These duties include:

- 1. <u>Service Calls</u> Escorts for bank deposits, security for community events, traffic control.
- 2. Services to Other Departments Technical assistance in radio repair, polygraph tests, arson investigations, etc. Departments also provide dispatch, police and patrol services to local police departments or communities.
- 3. <u>Detained Identification</u> Fingerprinting and running identity checks on individuals detained or held beyond a certain length of time.
- 4. <u>Background Checks</u> Sheriffs respond to inquiries sent to them by the armed forces, colleges and the federal

government when proper authorization accompanies the request.

5. Education - This includes lectures and seminars to students and local communities on crime and crime prevention. This area would cover departmental training such as Police Standards and Training courses, lectures and seminars. It covers on-the-job training of new deputies. It also includes cadet programs which employ high school students interested in law enforcement.

All departments perform administrative functions both internal and external. Some maintain daily trip tickets by vehicle and activity reports on each deputy. They maintain M.O. and fingerprint files. They apply for grants, report expenditures to the county commissioner and provide UCR data to the State Police. The departments respond to information requests by the Governor's Commission on Crime and Delinquency and other criminal justice agencies. They record all civil process papers executed by them and all bail taken. They report to the county commissioners annually.

Table 3-7 lists 1975 workload volumes by category for each department. Not all departments maintain complete statistics, therefore, portions of this table are blank. It should be noted that all departments do not compile their statistics in the same manner. For example, court efforts may be recorded as man days, session days, or hours attended. Court days, as presented here, are actual man days spent in court by the sheriff and his deputies/bailiffs. Therefore, two deputies spending three days in court each would equal six court days.

The following map (Figure 3-2) shows the geographic location of all sheriffs departments, the State Prison, and the Youth Development Center.

VIII. COUNTY SHERIFFS ANALYSIS

The analysis section will summarize the information presented in this report. In general, all county sheriffs are responsible for serving and executing civil process documents, providing deputized bailiffs for the Superior Court, operating some form of communications facilities and providing transportation for witnesses, jurors, and prisoners to and from the Superior Court. Beyond these basic duties, sheriff's functions involving law enforcement/investigative operations and maintenance of jails and houses of correction vary from county to county as determined by the respective county governments and the State Attorney General's office.

Table 3-8 provides a percentage breakdown of yearly county sheriff expenditures by expense category. A majority of a department's expenditures are outlayed for personnel salaries with only 5 counties (Carroll, Coos, Merrimack, Rockingham and Strafford) providing criminal investigative support. The delineation between each department's categorized expenditures clearly backs up the hypothesis that each sheriff's office is subject to spending requirements different from each other county. As outlined in table 3-10, on the average, 75% of all sheriff expenditures go for salaries which is followed, in order, by transportation and fringe benefit costs.

A detailed cost comparison for revenues and expenditures for each sheriff department is shown in table 3-9. Net expenditures (column 7) are defined as total yearly expenditures less any writ fees or revenues generated during the year. It is worthwhile to examine net, reported and

TABLE 3-8
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF 1975 EXPENDITURES

COUNTY		EXPENDITURES	SALARIES	PRIM	A PARTY AND A PART	TRANSPOL	HOUTH.	TWESTICAL	COURT AS TON	COM	OTHER CATTONS
Belknap	\$	210,815	78%	0	0	10%	0	0	0	3%	9%
Carrol1	\$	193,386	65%	9%	0	10%	2%	1%	0	4%	9%
Cheshire	\$	52,289		s	TATIS	TICS N	IAVA TO	LABLE		1	
Coos	\$	40,055	25%	4%	0	0	0	41%	22%	5%	3%
Grafton	\$	140,175	65%	8%	0	7%	10%	0	0	4%	6%
Hillsborough	\$	244,043		S	TATIS	TICS N	OT AVAI	LABLE			
Merrimack	\$	122,153	77%	0	0	5%	1%	2%	0	5%	10%
Rockingham	\$	345,563	77%	9%	0	7%	0	2%	0	2%	3%
Strafford	\$	116,986	69%	5%	0	5%	10%	1%	0	4%	6%
Sullivan	\$	50,027	67%	0	3%	7%	1%	0	12%	3%	7%
TOTAL	\$1	,515,492	71%	6%	.1%	7%	3.9%	2%	1%	3%	6%

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TABLE 3-9
SHERIFF EXPENDITURES BY COUNTY

					DETA	\IL	COST_COMPA	RISON (197	5)				8	9	10
	COUNTY		REPORTED EXPENDITURES	FRIMGE	BAILLIFF EXPENDITE	3 SHARITY	ADJUSTED EX- COLS. 1+2+3) F	WRIT FEES GENERATED	OTHER REVENUE GENERALIEN	6	NET EXPENDITURES COL. 4 LESS COLS. 5 + 6)	NET COST PER CAPITY.	/ E.	REPORTED COST PER CAN	COLATION)
	Be1kmap	\$	210,815	\$14,757	\$10,700	\$	236,272	\$ 21,936	\$18,150	\$	196,186	\$5.18	\$6.23	\$5.56	 !
1 62	Carrol1	\$	193,386			\$	193,386	\$ 18,073	\$12,000	\$	163,313	\$7.46	\$8.83	\$8.83	172
	Cheshire	\$	52,289		\$ 4,097	\$	56,386	\$ 5,463	\$ 568	\$	50,355	\$.91	\$1.01	\$.94	ř
	Coos	\$	40,055	en e		\$	40,055			\$	40,055	\$1.12	\$1.12	\$1.12	
	Grafton	\$	140,175		\$ 7,250	\$	147,425	\$ 14,950		\$	132,475	\$2.34	\$2.60	\$2.48	e i
	Hillsborough	\$	244,043			\$	244,043	\$ 84,692		\$	159,351	\$.63	\$.96	\$.96	
	Merrimack	\$	122,153	\$ 8,550		\$	130,703	\$ 47,925		\$	82,778	\$.93	\$1.47	\$1.37	
	Rockingham	\$	345,563			\$	345,563	\$118,508	\$21,681	\$	205,374	\$1.25	\$2.10	\$2.10	
	Strafford	\$	116,986		\$11,924	\$	128,910	\$ 10,350	\$12,711	\$	105,849	\$1.42	\$1.73	\$1.57	
	Sullivan	\$	50,027	\$ 3,501		\$	53,528	\$ 1,689		\$	51,839	\$1.50	\$1.55	\$1.45	
	TOTAL	\$1	,515,492	\$26,808	\$33,971	\$1	,576,271	\$323,586	\$65,110	\$1	,187,575	\$1.44	\$1.91	\$1.84	

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adjusted expenditures separately in order to get a more meaningful picture of the cost per capita data. For example, Rockingham County realized an \$.85 difference between net cost per capita and reported cost per capita which indicates that a significant portion of its yearly costs are offset by fees and revenues generated during the year. On the other hand, Coos County must allocate exact revenues to cover expenditures because of the lack of additional revenues.

The determination of the county sheriff budgets is dependent upon many factors which may be different from county to county. The role of the county sheriff department may be defined by a number of factors such as the county's need for additional law enforcement protection, the importance of county-wide transportation and investigative support and/or the need for additional personnel to meet the demands of seasonal population. Table 3-10 examines sheriff expenditures per capita for each county taking into account both the level of residential population and seasonal population. Column 4 of this table indicates that there is a wide range in expenditures per resident from a high of \$8.83 in Carroll County to \$.94 in Cheshire County. A casual observer may conclude that there seems to exist no relationship between population and expenditures as evidenced by one of the least populated counties (Carroll) having the highest per capita sheriff costs. However, column 5 of the same table shows a significantly smaller expenditure per capita for Carroll County when seasonal population figures are taken into account. This may imply that the amount of sheriff expenditures is partially dependent upon the expected level of seasonal population and its effect on law enforcement for the county. It should be noted that because of the limited amount of data, a verification of the effect of seasonal population and many other factors on sheriff budgets cannot be provided at this time.

TABLE 3-10

COUNTY/SHERIFF EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA

3	COUNTY	RESIDENT. POPULATION.	SEASOWAL POPULATION	TOTAL PEARLY POPULATION (SEASONAL	SHERITE EXPEND.	SHERLEY EXPENDE	COUNTY EXPENDI-	COUNTY EXPENDI.
	Belknap	37,904	95,200	133,104	\$5.56	\$1.58	\$ 57.96	\$16.50
	Carroll	21,905	97,000	118,905	\$8.83	\$1.63	\$115.32	\$21.24
	Cheshire	55,577	23,090	78,667	\$.94	\$.66	\$ 29.50	\$20.84
•	Coos	35,788	6,090	41,878	\$1.12	\$.96	\$ 42.20	\$36.06
	Grafton	56,615	90,630	147,245	\$2.48	\$.95	\$ 46.76	\$17.98
	Hillsborough	254,576	57,310	311,886	\$.96	\$.78	\$ 30.14	\$24.60
	Merrimack	88,867	18,475	107,342	\$1.37	\$1.14	\$ 50.22	\$41.58
	Rockingham	164,291	175,927	340,218	\$2.10	\$1.02	\$ 37.96	\$18.33
	Strafford	74,335	29,300	103,635	\$1.57	\$1.13	\$ 44.63	\$32.01
	Sullivan	34,544	12,500	47,044	\$1.45	\$1.06	\$ 67.35	\$49.45
	STATE	824,402	605,522	1,429,924	\$1.84	\$1.06	\$ 41.89	\$24.15
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