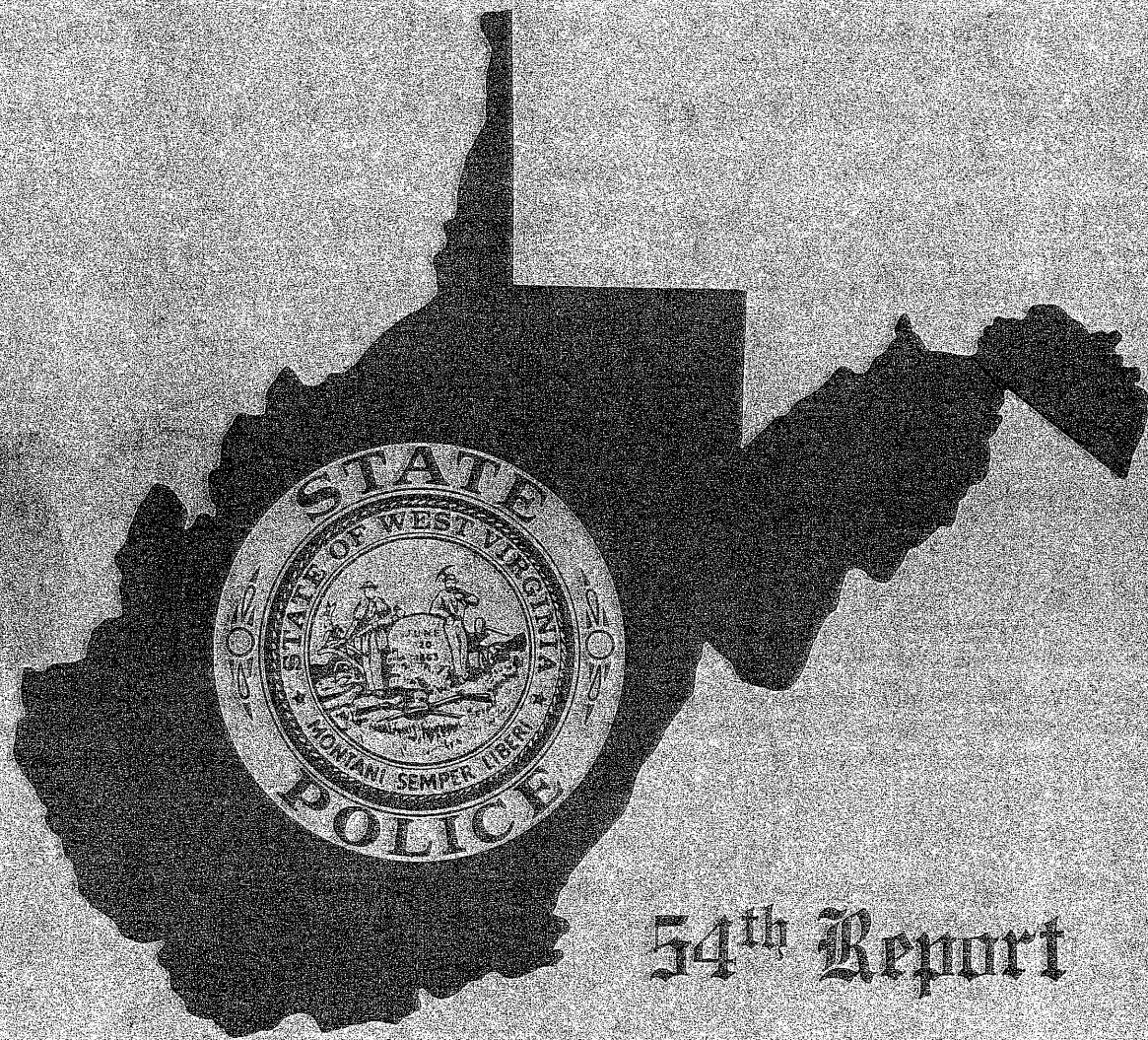


# West Virginia State Police

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY



## 54<sup>th</sup> Report

July 1, 1971 to June 30, 1972

Hon. Arch. A. Moore, Jr.  
Governor

Colonel R. L. Donar  
Superintendent





**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY**

*(West Virginia State Police)*

**725 Jefferson Road**

**South Charleston, West Virginia 25309**

December 6, 1972

**R. L. BONAR  
SUPERINTENDENT**

**ARCH A. MOORE, JR.  
GOVERNOR**

The Honorable Arch A. Moore, Jr.  
Governor - State of West Virginia  
Capitol Building  
Charleston, West Virginia

Dear Governor Moore:

The Annual Report of the Department of Public Safety covering the period beginning July 1, 1971, through June 30, 1972, is hereby submitted in compliance with Chapter 5, Article 1, Section 20, of the Code of West Virginia.

The primary objective of the Department of Public Safety continues to be to provide the best law enforcement services possible to the people of the State of West Virginia.

The accomplishments of the past year were made possible by the dedication to duty of the employees of the Department. These employees, both members and civilians, merit commendation for a job well done.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "R. L. Bonar".

**R. L. BONAR, COLONEL  
Superintendent**

RLB:jm

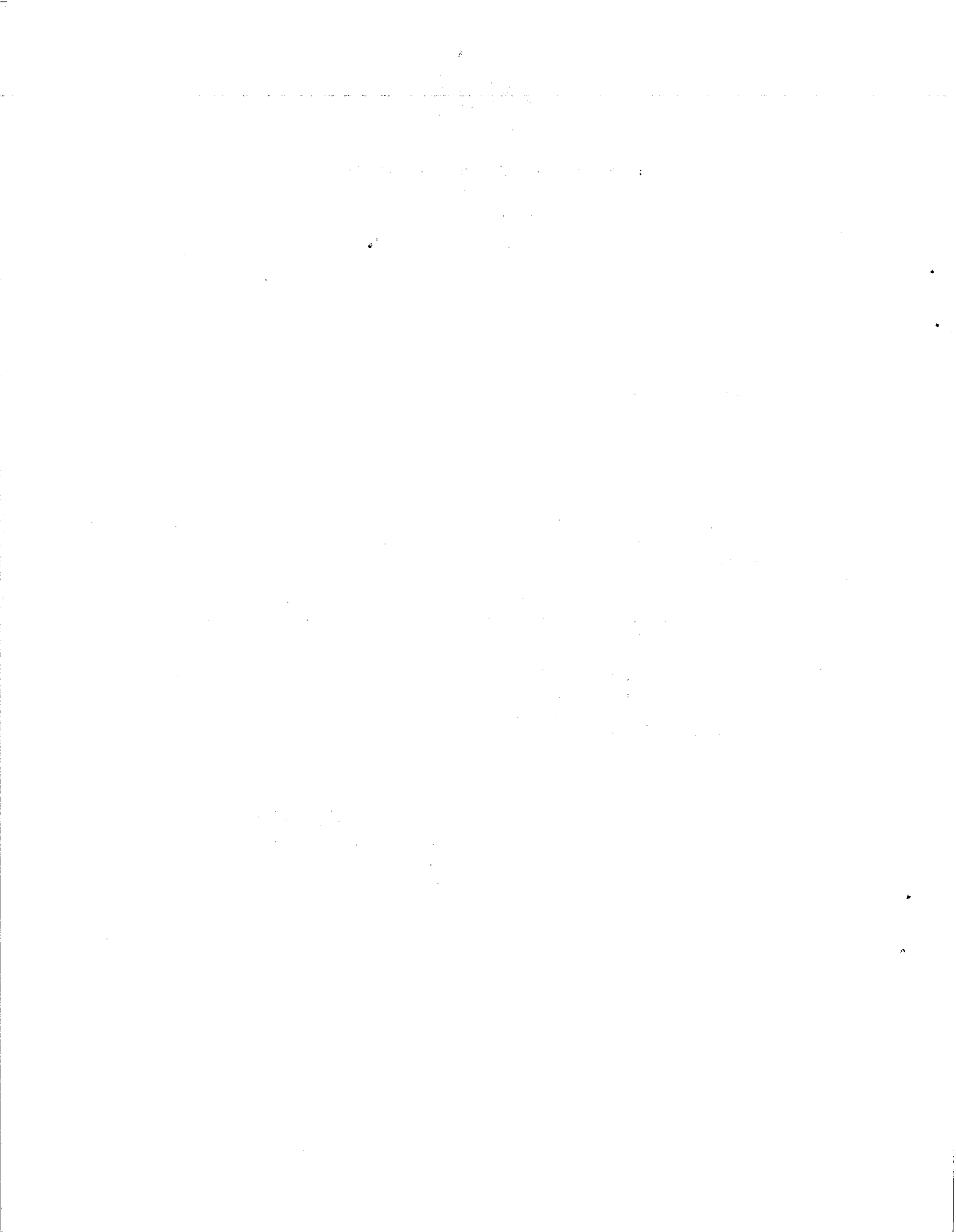


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## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. It is recommended that the reorganization of the Department of Public Safety as recommended by the Governor's Management Task Force Report on the Department be submitted to the 1973 Legislature and passed by that body. This is necessary for more efficient operation of the Department and better span of control and supervision of its members.
2. It is recommended that the number of enlisted personnel in the Department be increased by the addition of 100 men plus the additional funds necessary to outfit and equip these men, so that we may conform to all the requirements being heaped upon us by the "Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968" and the "Traffic Safety Act of 1966". Also with the increase in crime, traffic problems and demands for general police services the additional manpower is necessary so that we can better cope with these problems and extend better police service to the citizens of West Virginia.
3. It is recommended that additional clerical and communications personnel be allotted to the Department to handle duties created by the expanding of police communications and technical services to a 24 hour a day basis. The purpose is to relieve uniform personnel to perform those services for which they are trained and qualified, reducing the cost factor involved.
4. It is recommended that all employees of the Department of Public Safety, both sworn members and civilian employees, be granted pay raises in line with the guidelines established by the Federal Pay Board.

This would be one more positive step in making the West Virginia State Police more competitive in its efforts to attract better and more qualified personnel.

5. The applicability of the airplane as a law enforcement tool is widely acknowledged in many states across the country. More and more law enforcement agencies are carefully considering implementation of the versatile aircraft for patrol work, search and rescue and other emergency utilization. It has proven itself time and time again in a variety of success stories in police work. We recommend the purchase of two fixed-winged aircraft of the 182 type manufactured by Cessna, or of similar design. This aircraft offers unequalled safety in slow flight, at low altitudes. Yet, because of advanced engineering design, it can get to any trouble spot at speeds approximately 20 per cent faster than other aircraft of similar price.

Visibility is excellent through large wrap-around windows for easy, clear spotting. Exceptionally low vibration and sound levels allow excellent radio communications. Because of inherent stability and natural control response rates, this type of aircraft is easier to fly. In short, this type aircraft will add a new dimension to modern law enforcement.

6. The Highway Safety Act of 1966, passed by the United States Congress, establishes standards to be met by all State governments. One of the most important of these standards is police training, and we believe that it is this Department's responsibility to take the initiative in training all police officers in West Virginia. We, therefore, once again recommend that a Minimum Standards Training Law be enacted by the Legislature which would require all police officers to have a minimum of 200 hours of police training before becoming a permanent employee of any police organization in this state.
7. It is recommended that money be appropriated to employ a full-time attorney as legal advisor to the Department. The need for full-time legal counsel and assistance is a must before any professional law enforcement agency of the size and caliber of the West Virginia State Police can operate fairly, impartially and lawfully in accordance with recent Supreme Court decisions. The number of court cases the Department was involved in during the past year bears out the need for a full-time attorney.
8. The Department has been paying out thousands of dollars every year for rental properties, much of it sub-standard according to our needs. Each year the cost of rental properties increases leaving us the choice of paying more money or looking elsewhere for office space. To alleviate this situation it is recommended that the Department of Public Safety be allotted additional monies in the next several budgets to undertake a massive building program with the ultimate goal of owning a detachment office in every county of the state. The amount of money being paid out annually in rent by the Department more than justifies this building program.



## ENLISTED PERSONNEL

The 1971 Legislature failed to allot any positions in the budget for additional Troopers, thereby keeping the total authorized strength of the Department as of July 1, 1971, to 426 men. However, the 1970 Legislature allotted positions for 30 additional Troopers and failed to appropriate sufficient money to implement their salaries and the 1971 Legislature appropriated sufficient monies for this additional manpower.

Total authorized strength of Department on July 1, 1971 -----	426
Total actual strength of Department on July 1, 1971 -----	388
Enlistments -----	51
Re-enlistments -----	4
Resignations -----	26
Retirements -----	8
Deceased -----	1
Total Gain -----	20
Total authorized strength of Department on June 30, 1972 -----	426
Total actual strength of Department on June 30, 1972 -----	408

ACCOUNTING DIVISION

ACCOUNTS

ACCOUNT 5700-00 - PERSONAL SERVICES  
RECEIPTS

Appropriation	1971-1972
	4,520,387.00

DISBURSEMENTS

PERSONAL SERVICES	\$4,034,982.66
Trustee Fund	422.10
	<hr/>
TOTAL	\$4,035,404.76
Reverting to State Treasury	\$ 484,982.24

ACCOUNT 5700-01 - CURRENT EXPENSE  
RECEIPTS

Appropriation	1971-1972
	\$2,033,895.00

DISBURSEMENTS

CURRENT EXPENSE	1971-1972
Office Supplies & Subscriptions	68,604.51
Medical, Scientific & Educational	20,277.60
Educational Training	12,249.45
Clothing, Dry Goods, Household Supplies & Ex.	271,578.20
Heat & Electricity	71,148.90
Telephone & Telegraph	128,640.17
Postal, Freight, Express & Drayage	22,147.54
Travel Expense	4,406.99
Subsistence	540,047.50
Rental Expense (Building)	38,416.33
Printing & Binding	3,584.99
Association Dues	1,091.00
Pension & Retirement Plan Contribution	376,709.70
Food Products	41,422.80
Professional Services	8,414.11
Vehicle Expense	281,193.97
Miscellaneous	72,120.95
Maintenance Contract	6,917.18
Rental Expense (Machine)	12,774.02
Workmans Compensation	7,500.00
Fire Insurance	26,938.08
	<hr/>
TOTAL	\$2,016,183.99
Reverting to State Treasury	\$ 17,711.01

ACCOUNT 5700-02 - REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS  
RECEIPTS

Appropriation 1971-1972  
\$130,500.00

DISBURSEMENTS

REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS	1971-1972
Office Equipment Repairs	\$ 1,720.32
Household Equipment & Furnishings, Shop & Custodial, Communications	49,924.31
Building Repairs & Alterations	12,077.46
Vehicle Repairs	64,764.87
Ground Improvements	761.74
Other Equipment Repairs	1,145.19
Labor	-33.35
TOTAL	<u>\$130,360.54</u>

Reverting to State Treasury \$ 139.46

ACCOUNT 5700-03 - EQUIPMENT  
RECEIPTS

Appropriation 1971-1972  
\$859,048.00

DISBURSEMENTS

EQUIPMENT	1971-1972
Office & Communications Equipment	\$276,721.01
Household Equipment & Furnishings	14,683.30
Vehicles	606,213.53
Other Equipment	-46,020.73
Medical	1,833.67
Books	360.15
Shop & Custodial	146.82
TOTAL	<u>\$853,937.75</u>

Reverting to State Treasury \$ 5,110.25

ACCOUNT 5700-04 - EMERGENCY  
RECEIPTS

Appropriation 1971-1972  
\$ 10,000.00

DISBURSEMENTS

EMERGENCY	1971-1972
Medical	4,914.15
Small Tools and Other	1,598.00
TOTAL	<u>\$ 6,512.15</u>

Reverting to State Treasury \$ 3,487.85

INSPECTION FEES - SPECIAL REVENUE  
ACCOUNT 8350-00 - PERSONAL SERVICES  
RECEIPTS

BALANCE FORWARDED FROM 1970 and 1971		1971-1972 \$504,323.36
FROM COLLECTIONS 1971 and 1972		481,887.56
	TOTAL	<u>\$986,210.92</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

PERSONAL SERVICES		\$ 50,847.36
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ACCOUNT 8350-01 - CURRENT EXPENSE  
DISBURSEMENTS

CURRENT EXPENSE		1971-1972
Office Supplies & Subscriptions		\$ 79.20
Clothing, Dry Goods, Household Supplies & Exp.		12.00
Heat & Electricity		642.58
Telephone & Telegraph		19,703.03
Postal, Freight, Express & Drayage		80.00
Travel Expense		1,591.14
Subsistence		2,567.50
Printing & Binding		85.00
Pension & Retirement Plan Contribution		5,277.42
Food Products		538.89
Other Insurance		849.60
Vehicle Expense		2,918.81
Miscellaneous		941.01
Merchandise for Resale		25,625.75
	TOTAL	<u>\$ 60,911.93</u>

ACCOUNT 8350-02 - REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS  
DISBURSEMENTS

REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS		1971-1972
Household Equipment & Furnishings, Shop & Custodial, Communications		\$ 523.83
Building Repairs & Alterations		29.21
Vehicle Repairs		446.83
	TOTAL	<u>\$ 999.87</u>

ACCOUNT 8350-03 - EQUIPMENT  
DISBURSEMENTS

EQUIPMENT		1971-1972
Office and Communications Equipment		\$ 35.00
	TOTAL	<u>\$ 35.00</u>

SOCIAL SECURITY MATCHING FUND		\$ 934.96
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ACCOUNT 5700-02 - REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS

RECEIPTS

Appropriation 1971-1972  
\$130,500.00

DISBURSEMENTS

REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS	1971-1972
Office Equipment Repairs	\$ 1,720.32
Household Equipment & Furnishings, Shop & Custodial, Communications	49,924.31
Building Repairs & Alterations	12,077.46
Vehicle Repairs	64,764.87
Ground Improvements	761.74
Other Equipment Repairs	1,145.19
Labor	-33.35
TOTAL	<u>\$130,360.54</u>

Reverting to State Treasury \$ 139.46

ACCOUNT 5700-03 - EQUIPMENT

RECEIPTS

Appropriation 1971-1972  
\$859,048.00

DISBURSEMENTS

EQUIPMENT	1971-1972
Office & Communications Equipment	\$276,721.01
Household Equipment & Furnishings	14,683.30
Vehicles	606,213.53
Other Equipment	-46,020.73
Medical	1,833.67
Books	360.15
Shop & Custodial	146.82
TOTAL	<u>\$853,937.75</u>

Reverting to State Treasury \$ 5,110.25

ACCOUNT 5700-04 - EMERGENCY

RECEIPTS

Appropriation 1971-1972  
\$ 10,000.00

DISBURSEMENTS

EMERGENCY	1971-1972
Medical	4,914.15
Small Tools and Other	1,598.00
TOTAL	<u>\$ 6,512.15</u>

Reverting to State Treasury \$ 3,487.85

INSPECTION FEES - SPECIAL REVENUE  
ACCOUNT 8350-00 - PERSONAL SERVICES  
RECEIPTS

BALANCE FORWARDED FROM 1970 and 1971		1971-1972 \$504,323.36
FROM COLLECTIONS 1971 and 1972		481,887.56
	TOTAL	<u>\$986,210.92</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

PERSONAL SERVICES		\$ 50,847.36
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ACCOUNT 8350-01 - CURRENT EXPENSE  
DISBURSEMENTS

CURRENT EXPENSE		1917-1972
Office Supplies & Subscriptions		\$ 79.20
Clothing, Dry Goods, Household Supplies & Exp.		12.00
Heat & Electricity		642.58
Telephone & Telegraph		19,703.03
Postal, Freight, Express & Drayage		80.00
Travel Expense		1,591.14
Subsistence		2,567.50
Printing & Binding		85.00
Pension & Retirement Plan Contribution		5,277.42
Food Products		538.89
Other Insurance		849.60
Vehicle Expense		2,918.81
Miscellaneous		941.01
Merchandise for Resale		25,625.75
	TOTAL	<u>\$ 60,911.93</u>

ACCOUNT 8350-02 - REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS  
DISBURSEMENTS

REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS		1971-1972
Household Equipment & Furnishings, Shop & Custodial, Communications		\$ 523.83
Building Repairs & Alterations		29.21
Vehicle Repairs		446.83
	TOTAL	<u>\$ 999.87</u>

ACCOUNT 8350-03 - EQUIPMENT  
DISBURSEMENTS

EQUIPMENT		1971-1972
Office and Communications Equipment		\$ 35.00
	TOTAL	<u>\$ 35.00</u>

SOCIAL SECURITY MATCHING FUND		\$ 934.96
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PUBLIC EMPLOYEES INSURANCE MATCHING FUND	\$ 787.50
EXPENSES (Construction of New Barracks or Repairs to Barracks) 8350-07 - 8350-24 - 8350-25 - 8350-53	94,237.13
TRANSFER TO 8354-17	60,000.00
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES, CURRENT EXPENSE REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS, EQUIPMENT AND SOCIAL SECURITY MATCHING FUND AND PUBLIC EMPLOYEES INSURANCE MATCHING FUND	114,516.62
REFUNDS	1,121.00
BALANCE FORWARDED TO 1972-1973	<u>\$716,336.17</u>

WEST VIRGINIA TURNPIKE COMMISSION

Personnel and Expenses Provided for and paid by the Turnpike Commission

PERSONAL SERVICES	1971-1972
16 Members	\$119,151.33
CURRENT EXPENSE	1971-1972
Office Supplies and Subscriptions	520.00
Medical, Scientific, and Educational Expense	520.00
Clothing, Dry Goods, Household Supplies and Exp.	2,080.00
Postal, Freight, Express and Drayage	248.00
Travel Expense	360.00
Subsistence	20,670.00
Pension and Retirement Plan Contribution	14,297.56
Maintenance Contract	80.00
Professional Services	248.00
TOTAL	<u>\$ 39,023.56</u>
Total Personal Services and Current Expense	\$158,174.89

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY  
DEATH, DISABILITY AND RETIREMENT FUND  
RETIREMENT ACCOUNT NO. 8346

This account represents the principal of the fund, including income from payroll deductions, fees, costs, and rewards, etc. Disbursements from this account are for the purchase of additional bonds and refunds to ex-members. Also, any needed transfers to the Income Account.

Period from July 1, 1971 to June 30, 1972

July 1, 1971 - Cash Balance	\$158,545.31
(Bond Investment - \$6,894,700.00)	

Received from the following sources, from July 1, 1971 to June 30, 1972.

Criminal Identification Reports	\$ 200.00	
Accident Reports and Pictures	30,875.00	
Arrest Fees, Costs and Rewards, Etc.	221,644.11	
6% Deduction from Salaries	181,474.72	
12% Contribution by the State	363,120.87	
Gun Permit	2.00	
Sale of Land at the Academy	90.00	
Bonds Redeemed	3,241,953.28	
Re-imbusement of Re-enlisted Members	3,513.63	
TOTAL	<u>\$4,042,873.61</u>	<u>\$4,042,873.61</u>
		<u>\$4,201,418.92</u>

#### DISBURSEMENTS

Accident Report Refund	\$ 5.00	
Postage & Insurance on Bonds	47.64	
Purchase of U. S. Bonds	3,798,410.32	
Accrued Interest	11,047.14	
Refund to Ex-Members	32,016.50	
Transfer of Income Account	20,000.00	
Investment Fees	773.97	
Medical Bills	666.00	
TOTAL	<u>\$3,862,966.57</u>	<u>\$3,862,966.57</u>
	NET CASH BALANCE	<u>\$ 338,452.35</u>

June 30, 1972 - net amount of Retirement Account

Bond Investment (\$8,166,504.23)	\$7,642,439.85
Cash Balance	338,452.35
TOTAL	<u>\$7,980,892.20</u>

#### INCOME ACCOUNT NO. 8347

This is the account from which the Awards are paid. Income in this fund is the interest on bond investments and transfers from the Retirement Account.

July 1, 1972 - Cash Balance		\$ 62,578.19
Interest on Bond Investments	\$395,414.17	
Transfers from Retirement Account	20,000.00	
	<u>\$415,414.17</u>	<u>415,414.17</u>
	TOTAL	<u>\$477,992.36</u>

#### DISBURSEMENTS

Payment on Awards		\$397,613.46
	NET CASH BALANCE	<u>\$ 80,378.90</u>



## COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

The Communications Division consists of 1 member of the Department of Public Safety as Officer in Charge, 1 Chief Engineer, 1 Assistant Engineer, 4 Chief Technicians, 3 Technician Operators, 1 Electrician/Maintenance, 7 Chief Operators and 38 Radio Teletype Operators. This includes 3 employees who are working part time at Morgantown while attending West Virginia University.

### Traffic Volumes Handled July 1, 1971 through June 30, 1972.

Radio Teletype - - -	510,912
Radiotelephone - - -	266,467
Total - - - - -	777,379
Percentage of increase over last year -	23%

A continuous effort is being made to restrict Communications over our teletype and radio systems to those considered essential for the proper operation of a police agency. The General Alarms have been pared to a bare minimum as what was formerly General Alarm type information is now entered into the National Crime Information Center and is immediately available to any police agency who makes inquiry. The following figures show the trend in our General Alarm messages.

### GENERAL ALARMS

July 1, 1969 - June 30, 1970 -	32,103
July 1, 1970 - June 30, 1971 -	27,377
July 1, 1971 - June 30, 1972 -	22,992

It is interesting to note that although the General Alarm type traffic has been drastically reduced, the total teletype traffic figure is higher this year than last. The same statement applies to radiotelephone traffic, which means that we have more than utilized the relinquished time formerly absorbed by General Alarms.

The Department now has a total of 61 base stations operating on our network, with Durbin being the only detachment without a base station. This includes the seven primary Communications Stations but not the repeater stations located on mountain tops throughout the State, many of which control multiple transmitters upon our net.

As expected, our radiotelephone traffic continues to increase, a trend which should continue as means of communications are made more available by base stations on detachment level and operators are trained in their use.

Radiotelephone traffic has shown an increase and we feel it will continue to increase as detachment transmitter receivers are installed and employees are trained to originate and properly log radio traffic. Transmissions to and from cars going in and out of service are not recorded. This alone would greatly increase the total number of messages handled by our system.

The replacement of electro-magnetic switching equipment located at the switching center for LETS at Phoenix, Arizona, for the eight circuits of LETS, with a computer type switcher system has proven to be extremely successful, replacing eight very large machines occupying a room approximately 20 X 20 feet. The new computer switcher fits easily into an area formerly used as a cloak room at the switching center. In addition to the compactness, the improved operational benefits and efficiency are tremendous.

The International Association of Chief's of Police has officially recognized LETS as being an effective tool for police activities and propose that it be backed to the fullest extent. West Virginia Department of Public Safety, Communications Division, has participated in the operation of the LETS for 15 years.

The West Virginia State Police Teletype System, an 8AI Data Selective Calling System, is a multi-station private line service operating at 100 words per minute, using the American Standard Code for Information Interchange known as ASCII.

There are 15 Automatic Send-Receive Stations and one Receive-Only station on the State Police System. The Automatic Send-Receive stations are located at strategic locations throughout the State. The receive only station is located at the Executive Office at the Capitol Building in Charleston and makes it possible for the Superintendent to receive teletype traffic directly from any point on the system.

There are presently six cities using the teletype system, Huntington, Charleston, Beckley, Wheeling, Parkersburg and Bluefield. There is a Send-Receive station in the Kanawha County Sheriff's Office in Charleston. An interest has been expressed by the cities of Martinsburg, Morgantown, Fairmont and Clarksburg in joining the teletype system.

An automatic Send-Receive station was installed in the Department of Motor Vehicles and is in operation 24 hours, 7 days a week, making it possible for teletype stations to inquire directly to DMV for information on registrations, titles and drivers license.

This also gives the Department of Motor Vehicles the opportunity to update their files immediately after State Messages are broadcast which contains information concerning stolen automobiles, automobiles wanted in

connection with commission of a crime and stolen or wanted license plates.

The 8A1 System has a Line Controller at the Department of Public Safety Communications Center, which selectively polls each station on the system and picks up any traffic which is in the tape gate to be transmitted. Any terminal on this system can send a message to all stations simultaneously, to only one station, or any number of stations by simply inserting the proper coding to the beginning of the message.

While we consider all phases of police communications, important, the sole basis of an effective communications system is the radio contact between mobile units and the base station. Because of the rugged terrain in the State of West Virginia, it is necessary that radio transmitting and receiving equipment be placed in the highest available elevations to obtain the best possible radio coverage. A total of twenty-two mountain or hilltop repeater locations are in operation to serve the mobile and detachment operations. Many smaller base stations at the detachment level also communicate with vehicles assigned to their area. This is a short range system and generally the radio transmitter is located at the detachment site and controlled from the same location. This feature is desirable and permits an exchange of messages between the patrolling car and his office. Normally, this type of transmission does not interfere with radio traffic being handled in other areas due to the limited range.

The entire fleet of West Virginia State Police vehicles are equipped with modern transistorized radio equipment with 100 watt transmitters.

In addition to other types of communications, we also program and query information through our terminal of the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) located in Washington, D. C. The terminal for the NCIC is located at the Department Headquarters Building and is available at all times to any police agency within the state as a means of checking wanted persons, stolen or wanted firearms, stolen or wanted automobiles or stolen information on any item which can be identified by serial number.

National Crime Information Center transactions during this period, July 1, 1971 through June 30, 1972, totaled 332 "Hits" as compared to the previous year total of 605.

A statistical report from the National Crime Information Center for the month of August 1972 indicated 3,949,793 active records in NCIC with the breakdown showing 120,880 Wanted Persons, 794,849 vehicles, 249,508 license plates, 769,280 articles, 515,469 guns, 1,291,101 securities, 6,305 boats and 202,401 criminal offenders (Computerized Criminal Histories).

In August 1972, NCIC Network transactions totaled 3,042,454 averaging 98,144 daily. On August 22, 1972 a record number of 112,226 transactions were processed.

We feel that results of this system will continue upward as enforcement officers are educated to the use and potential of this system.

#### EQUIPMENT PROGRESS 1971-72

The new 3A1 Teletype System which first went into operation May 1971, continues to operate most efficiently, showing its ability to handle considerably larger volumes of traffic without any indication of overloading. Several new terminals have been added, the most recent being Kanawha County and State Police Detachment at Lewisburg, in February 1972. The system is now composed of terminals in 6 Municipal Police Departments, 1 County Police Agency, The Department of Motor Vehicles and 16 State Police terminals, a total of 24 terminals. We hope that several of the other larger cities within the State will evaluate this method, joining our teletype system to inter-link police type communications with the State Police. Our present system will permit a growth to 50 terminals.

We have continued toward our goal of equipping each State Police Detachment Office with a two-way radio. Throughout the past twelve months, detachment radios were installed at the following locations: St. Marys, Harrisville, Franklin, Berkeley Springs, Moorefield, Marlinton, Richwood, Elizabeth, West Union, Union, Wellsburg, Wheeling and Parsons.

Old base station equipment was replaced at the following Detachments: Blue Creek, Winfield, Hamlin and Charles Town.

In most of the above installations, antennae constructed in our shop at Company "B" were used at a considerable savings. The antennae is supported by three or more sections of commercial grade, small type tower. This type of installation at the detachments presents a good appearance, is easier for our technicians to make necessary antenna adjustments or repairs, can be disassembled and moved to other locations when necessary.

Our technicians have been very busy throughout the past twelve months handling the deluge of new and added electronic equipment. Over forty new department owned vehicles have been added to the State Police fleet, with the associated electronic equipment, two-way radio, electronic sirens and blue stroboscopic flashing lights. The added vehicles, plus the annual trading of half of the existing fleet created quite a bit of activity in our service shops during January and February of this year.

During the month of February we received our first partial shipment of 70 digital read out type radars. It was necessary that each unit be

checked out prior to field assignment as we were receiving the newest designed equipment, first production models from the assembly line. Most of the newer models have performed satisfactory with extended range and ease of operation, however, we have encountered some trouble with several of these units. The factory has been most cooperative in solving the problems, some of which is attributed to first production line models of the new type equipment.

The digital type radars were assigned to field operation in June 1972, making a total of 95 radars available for use. This included 25 of the older type units. The older units have been most satisfactory and proved to be an important asset in the performance of the State Policeman's duties, however, it is felt these units have served their purpose and should be phased out of service.

In April, funds became available and electronic sirens were ordered to equip all vehicles with the exception of trucks. Partial shipments of sirens were received in May and June and installations were commenced on the vehicles.

During August, new monitor receivers were installed, one at Parkersburg to monitor Ohio State Patrol at Marietta, one at Moundsville to monitor Ohio State Patrol Bridgeport and one at Welch to replace 42.1 monitor.

October, a 5 KW power plant operated on bottled gas, was installed for emergency power at our Caretta Mountain Top Repeater which serves Company "D" area. Also during this month, a closed circuit TV camera was mounted on the top of the new drivers clinic building located at Company "B" Headquarters, South Charleston to observe the drivers course from within the building.

Radio equipment was moved at the following detachments throughout the year due to relocation of detachments: Paden City, St. Marys, Sutton and Triadelphia to Wheeling.

In May, new 70 MHz., 6 element control antenna installed at Elkins to improve control of our Sharps Knob radio repeater located in Pocahontas County.

We have continued our program of temporarily equipping National Guard Aircraft over long holiday weekends for the purpose of traffic surveillance. The radio equipped aircraft, piloted by Air National Guard and accompanied by selected members of the Department, permits direct contact to mobile or base station operations has been most successful. Radio installations in the aircraft consists of using available portable 15 watt units with special noise cancelling microphones, earphones and existing antenna available on the aircraft.

Our emergency type base stations have been installed at several temporary locations throughout the past twelve months to handle emergency situations.

The use of this equipment has been very beneficial in the successful management of manpower and equipment in the area of the emergency.

On February 7, Primary Radio Station at Company "B" Headquarters, South Charleston, was moved to Department Headquarters Communications, South Charleston. The purpose of this move is to determine if combined operators will permit better use of existing operator manpower; relieve some of the clerical duties now performed by the radio operator permitting more time devoted to the radio operating and to provide a training area for all operating personnel. This move is to be evaluated throughout several months to determine the feasibility for a permanent move and if the move would prove to be detrimental to the operation of Company "B" Headquarters.

Police communications are easily monitored with the availability of monitor type receivers which can be obtained from many electronic sales outlets or through mail order catalogs. A decision was arrived at in June to equip most DPS vehicles with a sophisticated type of speech inversion equipment. An order was placed for equipment to provide improved radio security to 226 vehicles.

#### PROJECTED PROPOSALS

Once again we are able to make the statement that we believe we have achieved many of our goals as stated in our Projected Proposals for last years Annual Report. Our need for constant improvement to our communications system and equipment is an ever present requirement due to advancements in technology and a demand for electronic equipment.

The following items are recommended for improving police communications service to the people of West Virginia:

1. Following a study of the congestion of radio traffic on our communications system, it was decided that some method should be undertaken to improve communications from the vehicle to their primary radio station. We felt the proper approach would be to devise a system which would separate the companies in the respect of mobile to primary station. We still wish to retain the potential of moving vehicles from company to company for special assignments with the compatibility of radio equipment by means of a switch or control. Our first approach was to contact five other States throughout the Continental United States who are assigned frequencies adjacent to those used by the West Virginia Department of Public Safety. Our request to those states was to share their frequency and which under normal conditions; due to distant locations, should not create interference to their operations. Several of the States were cooperative, but requested a reciprocal agreement with the State of West Virginia.

Other States hesitated to grant us their permission, with the thought that it could create interference to their operation. The assignment of frequencies by the Federal Communications Commission has presented an ever increasing problem to all police agencies throughout the U. S. A. due to the lack of frequencies available. Police communications are still using the same number of frequencies available for the past twenty years to accommodate thousands of added police transmitters. After much thought, we abandoned the approach of additional frequencies and thought perhaps the proper approach would be to equip each mobile vehicle with a multiple tone selecting device, which would permit the mobile operator to select the tone required for the area of operation. A system of this type would permit compatibility of our present equipment. The approximate cost would be about \$200.00 per vehicle and primary base station. This cost would be considerably lower on the new mobile units purchased to include this specification and placed on competitive bid. It is our request that serious consideration be given to an improvement of this type.

2. We should elevate the requirements for radio/teletype operators with higher pay scales to be commensurate with their responsibilities. We should, in particular, look forward to the day of employing communications personnel on a long term basis. (Career type) A few selected personnel should be employed when vacancies occur, who show an interest in the technical field with a desire to eventually enter the technical division of our communications. Technically inclined operators would assist company technicians when arrangements could be made to relieve them of their operator duties.

3. Our excellent and recently acquired automated teletype system provides ample opportunity for expansion. Several additional stations at Detachment locations could be utilized. On the basis of geographic location, an additional teletype terminal should be installed at the Weirton and Point Pleasant Detachments. On the basis of Detachment level activity, installations should be in accordance with merit and achievement. We encourage the use of teletype to relieve our radio system of non-priority type traffic, therefore, we need the teletype terminals at detachments of higher activity locations.

4. Our radio control and repeater radio frequencies in the 70 MHz. band are presenting an ever increasing interference problem. This band of frequencies are also available to many other types of commercial and industrial services in adjoining states. After much thought and consideration to moving to other group of frequencies, it appears that the most reasonable and logical solution to the problem is the replacement of our present radio and repeater control equipment to the newer tone controlled type. The present equipment now in use varies in age from seven to thirteen years. The upgrading of the present equipment for tone operation would be prohibited. Top priority should be given to the replacement of this equipment on the basis of reducing interference from other controlling stations, plus, improving the reliability factor of the equipment.

5. High power base station should replace our present 100 watt base station at Point Pleasant Hilltop. Consideration should also be given to ordering additional control equipment, so this location can also be controlled from the Huntington Detachment. This hilltop location provides excellent coverage for Route 2 in Cabell and Mason Counties.

6. It is urgently suggested that very serious consideration be given to the construction of an appropriate work and storage area for technical work at Company "B" Headquarters, South Charleston. An excellent choice for the location of such a shop would be at the base of the 320 ft. tower and in the space between the tower and the new Department Headquarters. The present shop and garage is not large enough for the size of the modern day cruiser and was constructed in 1939. The requirements differ considerably in size and area between 1939 and 1971. Company "B" technicians must also service and install mobile units out of doors during both summer and winter months. The construction of a new shop could also be large enough to provide an ample storage location for required communications equipment. Some of this is quite large in size, such as tower sections and radio transmitters awaiting installation, trading, etc.

7. New building and tower should be installed at one of our most busy transmitter locations, Bee Mountain, Kanawha County. At the present, our antennae are located on a nearby tower owned by West Virginia Tractor and Equipment Company without cost or charge to the Department. The building is twenty five years old and no longer adequate to properly house the equipment installed.

8. Our mountain or hill top emergency power plants for operation of radio equipment should be converted from gasoline to liquid petroleum type operation. Many surveys and tests from other states, public utilities, etc., prove that liquid petroleum type operation provides more reliable service and fewer maintenance problems.

We believe there are many other proposals which could be taken into consideration such as additional test equipment for the maintenance of radio and electronic equipment, consoles to combine all electronic equipment, in particular, the higher powered type, etc.

We are constantly acquiring more electronic equipment with the newer type electronics involved. These are an advancement in the solid state art and described as logic circuitry. Test equipment and training should be included for this newer form of electronics. Some of our equipment which uses this type of equipment are the digital read out radars, vascars, speech inverters and electronic equipment used at the drivers clinic.



The time is gradually growing nearer and the demands upon the system for fast replies indicates the necessity for computer type operation. A progressive step in this direction would be the additional equipment necessary to permit our teletype stations to act as terminals to have direct access to DMV information presently stored in their computer.

WEST VIRGINIA STATE POLICE TELETYPE TRAFFIC REPORT

JULY 1, 1971 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1972

<u>STATION</u>	<u>MESSAGES RECEIVED</u>	<u>MESSAGES TRANSMITTED</u>	<u>TOTAL HANDLED</u>
Comcenter "DA"			
Intra-State	32,113	27,299	59,412
Interstate	19,775	19,396	39,171
General Alarms	17,310	5,682	22,992
Shinnston "DC"	16,515	8,968	25,483
South Charleston "DR"	14,073	5,652	19,725
Elkins "DE"	13,411	6,165	19,576
Beckley "DB"	16,362	10,529	26,891
Moundsville "DD"	13,311	6,274	19,585
Romney "DF"	13,282	7,169	20,451
Lewisburg "DW"	3,073	170	3,243
Logan "DJ"	9,263	1,732	10,995
Martinsburg "DG"	10,003	2,257	12,260
Morgantown "DI"	10,481	3,999	14,480
Huntington SP "DL"	9,706	1,487	11,193
Paden City "DH"	9,642	1,777	11,419
Parkersburg SP "DM"	10,097	2,796	12,893
Princeton "DK"	8,758	1,906	10,664
Beckley PD "DP"	9,843	3,241	13,084
Bluefield PD "DU"	6,588	609	7,197
Charleston PD "DN"	9,588	4,397	13,985
Huntington PD "DO"	9,998	3,842	13,840

WEST VIRGINIA STATE POLICE TELETYPE TRAFFIC REPORT (Cont'd)

<u>STATION</u>	<u>MESSAGES RECEIVED</u>	<u>MESSAGES TRANSMITTED</u>	<u>TOTAL HANDLED</u>
Parkersburg PD "DT"	5,960	1,323	7,283
Wheeling PD "DV"	7,236	1,743	8,979
Kanawha County SO "DX"	3,799	961	4,760
DMV "DQ"	52,431	48,920	101,351
TOTALS	332,618	178,294	510,912

RADIOTELEPHONE TRAFFIC REPORT

JULY 1, 1971 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1972

<u>STATION</u>	<u>DISPATCHES RECEIVED</u>	<u>DISPATCHES</u>	<u>TOTAL HANDLED</u>
Beckley KQA643	18,636	17,532	36,218
Berkeley Springs	586	643	1,229
Blue Creek	332	340	672
Buckhannon	455	532	987
Charleston KQB569	20,132	20,255	40,387
Charles Town	613	509	1,122
Chelyan	1,593	930	2,523
Clay	608	693	1,301
Elizabeth	381	500	881
Elkins KQA698	17,708	17,576	35,284
Fairmont	992	1,194	2,186
Franklin	204	162	366
Glenville	332	785	1,117
Grafton	424	399	823
Grantsville	309	225	534
Hamlin	802	673	1,475
Harrisville	510	305	815
Hinton	621	691	1,312

RADIOTELEPHONE TRAFFIC REPORT (Cont'd)

<u>STATION</u>	<u>DISPATCHES RECEIVED</u>	<u>DISPATCHES</u>	<u>TOTAL HANDLED</u>
Huntington KQB564	7,200	4,688	11,888
Keyser	460	475	935
Kingwood	67	41	108
Lewisburg	547	608	1,155
Logan KQB566	818	789	1,607
Madison KSC546	291	578	869
Marlinton	248	253	501
Martinsburg	3,750	3,693	7,443
Montgomery	600	822	1,422
Moorefield	543	294	837
Morgantown KQB567	4,067	3,950	8,017
Moundsville KQB273	7,759	13,594	21,353
Oak Hill	679	741	1,420
Paden City	851	604	1,455
Parkersburg KQA359	3,969	1,661	5,630
Parsons	28	25	53
Petersburg	706	719	1,425
Philippi	905	829	1,734

RADIOTELEPHONE TRAFFIC REPORT (Cont'd)

<u>STATION</u>	<u>DISPATCHES RECEIVED</u>	<u>DISPATCHES</u>	<u>TOTAL HANDLED</u>
Pineville	660	606	1,266
Point Pleasant KQI817	2,245	2,197	4,442
Princeton KCR924	2,112	1,690	3,802
Rainelle	477	500	977
Richwood	170	163	333
Ripley	1,301	1,238	2,539
Romney KQB568	7,496	7,610	15,106
Shinnston KQA488	9,714	14,752	24,466
South Charleston KQB569 (Detachment)	525	776	1,301
Spencer	400	486	886
St. Marys	116	105	221
Summersville	962	878	1,840
Sutton	270	203	473
Union	214	206	420
Wayne	413	1,029	1,442
Webster Springs	231	155	386
Weirton KQD538	275	400	675
Welch KQA391	687	855	1,542

RADIOTELEPHONE TRAFFIC REPORT (Cont'd)

<u>STATION</u>	<u>DISPATCHES RECEIVED</u>	<u>DISPATCHES</u>	<u>TOTAL HANDLED</u>
Wellsburg	208	467	675
Weston	560	686	1,246
West Union	600	564	1,164
Wheeling	117	347	464
Whitesville	666	528	1,194
Winfield	431	499	930
Williamson	768	825	1,593

GRAND TOTAL MESSAGES RECEIVED..... 130,344  
 GRAND TOTAL MESSAGES TRANSMITTED..... 136,123  
 GRAND TOTAL MESSAGES HANDLED..... 266,467

## CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION BUREAU

The Department of Public Safety's Criminal Identification Bureau maintains an intrastate information system of vital statistics relating to crime, criminals and criminal activity.

The Criminal Identification Bureau is a law enforcement criminal justice - information system that provides dedicated communication and information processing, storage and retrieval services to all West Virginia law enforcement and criminal justice agencies by utilizing West Virginia Department of Public Safety and other law enforcement - criminal justice agencies. The Criminal Identification Bureau is dedicated to the exclusive use of law enforcement - criminal justice - requirements.

The Criminal Identification Bureau was designed to be the "foundation" for and evolve into a Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS). The "keystone" for a CJIS System is the fingerprint CARD GENERATED AT THE TIME OF ARREST. In a CJIS System the three criminal justice "modules" (law enforcement, courts, and corrections) would be interfaced to form an integrated "offender based" information system. An "offender based" information system would provide a criminal history that includes each "transaction" from the time the individual enters the criminal justice process by arrest, until some disposition is made; case dismissed, convicted, probation, incarceration, parole, and/or until the offender exits the system. This criminal history would track the "transaction" even though an offender might be involved at various stages in the criminal justice process for multiple, unrelated offenses. Traditionally, persons arrested for crimes have been fingerprinted and their fingerprints became the primary input to a criminal history record.

Fingerprints are necessary to insure positive identification. Because of the seriousness of the decisions being made in the criminal justice process, based on criminal history information, the identification for generating, controlling and confirming the criminal history record must be positive. The fingerprints of the person arrested not only controls the inputting of additional transactions on the criminal history, but it provides the means of tracking and following the offender as he moves from decision point to decision point through the criminal justice process. A system that has this tracking capability is referred to as an "offender based" information system. It is totally dependent on positive identification by utilizing fingerprints for confirmation of each transaction.

As a first step towards the development of a CJIS System the CIB developed a fingerprinting process technique that utilizes microfilm technology for the rapid and positive identification of persons fingerprinted for criminal arrest. This system automatically generates a criminal history record for return to the contributing law enforcement agency and provides this criminal history.

The 100% submission of fingerprint cards generated by arrests for felony or misdemeanor (non-traffic) offenses is mandatory under the WVA Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. This fingerprint submission provides the initial input for establishing a criminal history base on all persons arrested for felonies and misdemeanors (non-traffic) in West Virginia.



The Federal Bureau of Investigation has developed a "new" fingerprint classification system that is "computer compatible" for use in the National Crime Information Center (NCIC). While not a positive identifier, the NCIC fingerprint classification can be of assistance as an "eliminator" in establishing the identity of a suspected wanted person. This capability has the potential of being a valuable investigative tool for the law enforcement officer on the street.

The NCIC fingerprint classification was recommended by Project SEARCH (System for the Electronic Analysis and Retrieval of Criminal Histories), as a "standard" for computerized criminal histories.

Recently, the Attorney General of the United States directed the FBI to develop a national criminal history exchange system in NCIC. The Department of Public Safety is working with the FBI on this project. One (1) of the standards for the NCIC criminal history is the NCIC fingerprint classification.

Effective April 1, 1971, the CIB adopted the NCIC fingerprint classification as the standard for the DPS System. The criminal history or the "rap sheet" that is returned on all fingerprint card submissions will have the NCIC fingerprint classification on it.

The NCIC classification formula differs from the Henry formula since each pattern is individually interpreted and the classification of all ten fingers is reflected in the formula. The Henry system utilizes value rather than exact interpretations, and often, even the values are ignored. In some cases, it is impossible to even approximate the ridge count or tracing of a finger by the classification formula. The traditional Henry classification system is quite suitable for the manual searching of fingerprint records; but it does not have the capability of computer addressing which the NCIC system provides.

The Technical laboratory is staffed by expert technicians who are qualified through education and experience to testify in various courts throughout the State as expert witnesses. These services consist of all types of chemical examinations, questioned documents, firearms identification, toolmark examinations, processing of film, latent fingerprint examinations and identifications.

The Records and Data Processing Section, through the use of electronic data processing equipment handles this accumulation of files economically and efficiently. The centralization of records brings together at one point all information concerning police activities, and it is through such centralization that the various line functions of the Department are coordinated.

The Bureau has two specialized record centers: One for the registration of guns, both by name and serial number. More than 185,000 guns are registered and on file in the Bureau. The second file contains domestic and criminal intelligence information. The Bureau is in the process of establishing a criminal speciality file of known criminals, filed according to criminal speciality. Such a file is commonly called a "MO" (Modus Operandi) file.

The following is a summary of the laboratory work in 1971:

JANUARY 1, 1971, TO DECEMBER 31, 1971

Handwriting Cases (Forgeries, Disputed Documents, etc.).....	136
Latent Fingerprint Cases (at scene of crime and laboratory).....	332
Chemical Analysis for Poison, Microscopic Examinations, etc.....	1,553
Firearms Cases.....	363
Lie Detector Cases.....	395
Photographs Taken.....	2,732
Prints Made.....	31,598

PERSONS ARRESTED BY STATE POLICE AND OTHER OFFICERS AS REPORTED  
TO THE CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION BUREAU FOR THE PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1971

STATE POLICE (FINGERPRINTED)	5,885
STATE POLICE (NOT FINGERPRINTED)	74,599
TOTAL ARRESTS BY STATE POLICE FOR THE CURRENT ANNUAL PERIOD	80,484
SHERIFFS (FINGERPRINTED)	2,907
CITY POLICE (FINGERPRINTED)	2,943
PROBATION AND OTHERS (FINGERPRINTED)	177
RAILROAD OFFICERS (FINGERPRINTED)	0
TOTAL NUMBER OF ARRESTS BY ALL DEPARTMENTS DURING ANNUAL PERIOD (FINGERPRINTED)	11,912
PRINTS RECEIVED FROM PENAL INSTITUTIONS	432
OUT-OF-STATE FINGERPRINTS RECEIVED (WANTED CIRCULARS)	183
CRIMINAL FINGERPRINTS RECEIVED FOR THIS ANNUAL PERIOD	12,527
NON-CRIMINAL FINGERPRINTS RECEIVED FOR THIS ANNUAL PERIOD	1,487
TOTAL FINGERPRINTS RECEIVED FOR THIS ANNUAL PERIOD	14,014
TOTAL CRIMINAL FINGERPRINTS ON FILE, DECEMBER 31, 1971	519,417
TOTAL NON-CRIMINAL FINGERPRINTS ON FILE DECEMBER 31, 1971	193,389
GRAND TOTAL FINGERPRINTS ON FILE DECEMBER 31, 1971	712,806
FINGERPRINTS SEARCHED FOR THE ARMED FORCES, GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, ETC.	46
FINGERPRINTS SEARCHED FOR INDUSTRY THIS ANNUAL PERIOD	1,451
PERSONS SEARCHED BY NAME ONLY FOR PROBATION AND PAROLE, SECURITIES DIVISION, GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, ETC.	13,855
PERSONS IDENTIFIED AS HAVING BEEN ARRESTED ONE OR MORE TIMES THIS ANNUAL PERIOD	4,892
PREVIOUS ANNUAL PERIOD	4,932

TABULATION OF SEVEN MAJOR OFFENSES REPORTED TO THE STATE POLICE DURING THE ANNUAL PERIOD BEGINNING  
 JANUARY 1, 1971, THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1971, AND COMPARISON WITH THE ANNUAL PERIOD  
 JANUARY 1, 1970, THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1970

	OFFENSES REPORTED	TOTAL UNFOUNDED	TOTAL NUMBER OF CRIMES ACTUALLY COMMITTED		%Increase	%Decrease
			1971	1970		
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE						
Murder-Manslaughter	78	5	73	70	+ 4.3	
Manslaughter by Negligence	421	226	195	209	- 6.7	
RAPE	83	30	53	71		-25.4
ROBBERY	135	20	115	104	+10.58	
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	1,325	64	1,261	1,177	+ 7.1	
BREAKING & ENTERING	2,606	58	2,548	2,319	+ 9.9	
LARCENY-THEFT (Except Auto Theft)						
\$50.00 and over in value	1,668	29	1,639	1,338	+22.5	
Under \$50.00 in value	972	18	954	844	+13.0	
AUTO THEFT	682	48	634	580	+ 9.3	
TOTAL	7,970	498	7,472	6,712	+11.3	

DATA COMPILED FROM INFORMATION THROUGH ARRESTS AND CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION REPORTS SUBMITTED BY MEMBERS  
 DURING THE ANNUAL PERIOD BEGINNING JANUARY 1, 1971, ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1971, WITH COMPARABLE FIGURES  
 FOR THE PRECEDING YEAR.

YEARS	Fines and Costs Assessed		No.	Percent	Stolen Autos Recovered		App. Value	Other Stolen Property Recovered	
	FINES	COSTS			App. Value	App. Value			
1970	\$1,015,452.00	\$588,039.00	430		\$545,596.00	\$310,634.00			
1971	\$ 986,772.00	\$536,548.00	406	-5.6%	\$576,153.00	\$300,961.00			

ARREST COMPARISON REPORT

CHARGE	***** 1971 *****				***** 1970 *****			
	ADULT	JUV	CONV	TOTAL	TOTAL	CONV	JUV	ADULT
CRIME NOT STATED								
ABDUCTION STATED	1			1	2			2
ABORTION					2			2
ASSAULT, FELONIOUS	279	38	16	317	268	13	16	252
EXTORTION	1			1				
KIDNAPPING	20	1		21	13		1	12
MURDER	70	4	3	74	77	4	4	73
MANSLAUGHTER, VOL.	2	1	1	3	2		2	
POISONING PERSONS								
RAPE, FORCEABLE	43	10		53	41	2	10	31
RAPE, STATUTORY	4	1		5	26		5	21
ROBBERY, ARMED	63	12	4	75	49	4	6	43
ROBBERY, UNARMED	20	7	1	27	25	2	4	21
ARSON	34	15		49	14			14
BREAKING & ENTERING	267	145	36	412	350	20	116	234
BRIBERY								
BURGLARY	76	35	4	111	94	10	38	56
COUNTERFEITING	15	2	3	17	4			4
EMBEZZLEMENT	4			4	8			8
ENTERING W/O BREAKING	20	7		27	10		3	7
FALSE PRETENSE	59	5	10	64	62	13	6	56
FORGERY	90	13	5	103	123	4	14	109

ARREST COMPARISON REPORT

CHARGE	***** 1971 *****				***** 1970 *****			
	ADULT	JUV	CONV	TOTAL	TOTAL	CONV	JUV	ADULT
LARCENY, Auto	101	60	8	161	185	13	67	118
LARCENY, Grand	395	108	32	503	423	17	83	340
STOLEN GOODS	96	15	9	111	106	13	21	85
WORTHLESS CHECKS	372	7	277	379	313	246	6	307
BIGAMY	2			2	2			2
INCEST	6			6	8		1	7
SODOMY	10			10	8		2	6
ATT. TO COMMIT CRIME	32	2	5	34	20	1	1	19
CONSPIRACY	19	3		22	26	3	3	23
DRUGS AND NARCOTICS	140	36	8	176	53	2	12	41
DYNAMITING	2	1	1	3				
ESCAPED PRISONERS	70	16	3	86	87	2	15	72
INVESTIGATIONS					1			1
PAROLE VIOLATORS	23	7	4	30	38	10	14	24
POLICY RACKET	33	1	14	34				
TREASON								
UNLISTED CRIMES	19	2	2	21	20	1	3	17
TOTAL FELONIES	2423	558	462	2981	2491	395	453	2038
ASSAULT, Misd.	1159	88	686	1247	1242	700	100	1142
MANSLAUGHTER, INVOL.	46	4	11	50	60	10	2	58
BAD CHECKS	1374	43	1056	1417	1318	1036	30	1288
DESTR. OF PROPERTY	369	83	239	452	441	214	131	310

ARREST COMPARISON REPORT

CHARGE	***** 1971 *****				***** 1970 *****			
	ADULT	JUV	CONV	TOTAL	TOTAL	CONV	JUV	ADULT
LARCENY, PETIT	330	150	360	480	423	280	117	306
ADULTERY					4	2		4
COHABITATION	17		6	17	6	2		6
HOUSE OF ILL FAME					5	5	2	3
FORNICATION					4	3	2	2
OBSCENITY	335	31	263	366	270	183	19	251
PROSTITUTION	6		6	6	15	6		15
ATT. TO COMMIT CRIME					2		1	1
AVIATION LAW VIOL								
BEER LAW VIOL	71	1	61	72	87	72	6	81
CONSPIRACY	19	18		37	11	4	1	10
DELINQUENCY, JUV.	30	1725	333	1755	1560	243	1529	31
DESERTION, AWOL	138	33	3	171	200	2	29	171
DESERTION, DOMESTIC	349	3	111	352	314	91	2	312
DRUNK	9080	375	9117	9455	10480	10152	375	10105
ESCAPED PRISONERS	13	13	11	31	67	13	33	34
FISHING AND HUNTING W/O LICENSE	22	2	19	24	27	20	2	25
GAME LAW VIOL	10	1	6	11	37	22	6	31
GAMBLING	123	5	105	128	257	196	4	253
HAWK. & PEDD. LAW	1		1	1	3	2	1	2
HEALTH LAW VIOL.	7		6	7	2	1		2
IMPERSONATION	1		1	1	2	1		2

ARREST COMPARISON REPORT

CHARGE	***** 1971 *****				***** 1970 *****			
	ADULT	JUV	CONV	TOTAL	TOTAL	CONV	JUV	ADULT
JUNK LAW VIOL	4	1	2	5	3	3		3
LIQUOR LAW VIOL	234	5	207	239	316	275	2	314
LICENSE VIOL	4	2	4	6	19	16	1	18
OBSTRUCTING OFFICERS	133	11	101	144	137	62	9	128
SCHOOL & CHURCH DIST.	6	4	6	10	3	3	2	1
TRESPASSING & TRAINRIDING	164	48	119	212	270	162	54	216
UNLISTED CRIMES	1776	180	663	1956	1944	759	196	1748
WEAPON LAW VIOL	533	39	316	572	492	313	27	465
DRUG AND NARCOTICS	33	12		45	29		8	21
TOTAL MISDEMEANORS	16387	2882	13819	19269	20050	14853	2691	17359
DISREGARD TRAFFIC SIGNS	704	142	815	846	958	916	149	809
DRIVING DRUNK	2568	75	2252	2643	2674	2278	75	2599
FOLLOWING TOO CLOSE	249	47	280	296	359	351	62	297
IMPROPER PASSING	1976	276	2147	2252	2537	2459	296	2241
IMPROPER SIGNAL	25	7	30	32	47	46	3	44
IMPROPER TURNING	277	24	279	301	323	310	38	285
RECKLESS DRIVING	1475	371	1697	1846	2181	2051	423	1758
SPEEDING	15145	1807	16243	16952	19974	19370	2152	17822
VIOL OF RIGHT OF WAY	1451	196	1605	1647	1209	1172	148	1061
WRONG SIDE OF ROAD	1640	259	1806	1899	2062	1980	311	1751
OTHER MOVING VIOL	3168	908	3939	4076	3713	3594	678	3035



## ARREST COMPARISON REPORT

CHARGE	***** 1971 *****				***** 1970 *****			
	ADULT	JUV	CONV	TOTAL	TOTAL	CONV	JUV	ADULT
HIT AND RUN	472	31	404	503	464	365	39	425
IMPROPER PARKING	328	39	343	367	321	308	46	275
OBSTRUCTING TRAFFIC	143	15	142	158	201	175	32	169
JOY RIDING	170	66	150	236	153	104	43	110
TOTAL MOVING VIOL	29791	4263	32132	34054	37176	35479	4495	32681
ALTERATION OF LICENSE					1	1		1
DEFECTIVE EQUIPMENT	2063	599	2527	2662	2850	2750	645	2205
IMPROPER LIGHTS	107	41	136	148	153	147	40	113
IMPROPER PLATES	6886	1014	7465	7900	5835	5584	747	5088
IMPROPER SALES	1		1	1	2	2		2
IMPROPER TITLE	20	2	13	22	18	9	1	17
NO OPERATORS LICENSE	2770	885	3435	3655	3963	3754	191	3044
OBTAIN LICENSE BY FRAUD	2	1	2	3				
OVERWEIGHT	1887	7	1786	1894	1721	1618	13	1708
PEDESTRIAN VIOL	3	3	6	6	13	12	2	11
PERMIT VIOL	1094	4	938	1098	1791	1636	11	1780
OTHER MOTOR VEHICLE VIOL	431	15	424	446	600	578	27	573
INSPECTION LAW VIOL	5210	533	5466	5743	6244	6008	555	5689
LITTERBUG	420	75	458	495	471	432	98	373
ALIEN & IMMIGRATION VIOL								
LIQUOR LAW, FEDERAL	5		3	5	2	2		2

ARREST COMPARISON REPORT

CHARGE	***** 1971 *****				***** 1970 *****			
	ADULT	JUV	CONV	TOTAL	TOTAL	CONV	JUV	ADULT
UNAMERICAN ACTIVITY	1			1				
UNLISTED FEDERAL VIOL					2			2
SELECTIVE SERVICE VIOL	1			1				
SABOTAGE								
INSANE & MENTAL DEFECTIVES	90	10	10	100	66	14	4	62
MISSING PERSONS								
TOTAL NON-MOVING VIOL	20991	3189	22670	24180	23732	22547	3062	20670
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>69592</u>	<u>10892</u>	<u>69083</u>	<u>80484</u>	<u>83449</u>	<u>73274</u>	<u>10701</u>	<u>72748</u>

## DATA PROCESSING SECTION

The Data Processing Section is a subdivision of the Criminal Identification Bureau. This Division is located in the ultra-modern headquarters of the Department of Public Safety in South Charleston, West Virginia.

The primary purpose of the Division is to process and maintain automated data processing files to enhance and meet the informational requirements of the administrators of the Department of Public Safety.

The Data Processing Section is composed of the appropriate technical personnel, necessary to accomplish all phases of automated computer processing. The functions accomplished by this group encompass the following categories:

- Data Entry
- Data
- Systems Survey/Analysis
- Systems Design
- Programming
- Systems Operation

All records required by Department of Public Safety policy and need are encoded and converted into computer readable media. After the encoding process is complete, this data is edited and loaded onto magnetic tape creating a data base. Using the Data base and programs in conjunction with the computer system, many varied reports and files can be maintained and generated economically. By utilizing the above processes the data processing division is able to supply timely accurate information to the administrators of the Department of Public Safety and to the State of West Virginia.

This Department does not possess its own computer system, rather the computer system located in the Department of Motor Vehicles is utilized after normal working hours by employees of this Division. All processing of information on the computer is performed by Department of Public Safety staff members. No computerized files or program decks are maintained extraneous to this facility (DPS).

The following table indicates the number of records encoded/verified by this Division by classification during the period fo January 1, 1971, through December 31, 1971.

RECORD CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER
STATE POLICE ARRESTS	149,277
OTHER AGENCY ARRESTS	6,096
MOTOR VEHICLE INSPECTION	34,146
ACCIDENTS INVESTIGATION	85,562
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION	7,834
MEMBER ACTIVITY	84,787
PERSONNEL LEAVE ACCOUNTING	25,045
GUN REGISTRATION	69,529
VEHICLE COST ACCOUNTING	55,239
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING	5,917
OTHERS	<u>27,511</u>
TOTAL	550,943

## UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING SECTION

### LEGISLATION

In February, 1971, the West Virginia Legislature enacted an amendment of Section 29, Article 2, Chapter 15 of the Code of West Virginia (the statute which created the Criminal Identification Bureau). The two paragraphs which were added, Section I and J, gave the Department of Public Safety the authority to implement a mandatory state-wide uniform crime reporting program.

The statute stipulated that "all State, County, and Municipal law enforcement agencies shall submit to the Bureau Uniform Crime Reports setting forth their activities in connection with law enforcement." Neglect or refusal of any person to make the required reports in connection with the operation of this program shall constitute a misdemeanor.

### IMPLEMENTATION

Upon passage of the above mentioned statute, the Department of Public Safety applied for assistance from LEAA. The grant application was approved and a federal assistance grant (#71DF756) in the amount of \$31,150.00 was awarded to the West Virginia Department of Public Safety, July 1, 1971. While preparing guidelines and information formats personnel responsible for implementing the Uniform Crime Reporting program worked closely with the Federal Bureau of Investigation as well as other states which were already operating a Uniform Crime Reporting program. The final design of the program insured that the information collected would remain compatible with the guidelines established by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

A Uniform Crime Reporting Guide Manual and reporting forms were designed and printed. These materials were distributed at seventeen regional training seminars in which the how and why of Uniform Crime Reporting was explained to representatives of all law enforcement agencies of West Virginia.

During November and December a pilot program was maintained. This pilot program tested data flow as well as technical aspects of the program, (computer programs, etc.).

Beginning January 1, 1972, the Uniform Crime Reporting Program became operational.

### OPERATION

All Uniform Crime Reporting statistics submitted by law enforcement agencies throughout the State are encoded and maintained on computerized files. All statistical report information generation is accomplished via the computer system. Information contained in this State's files is rearranged and forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation on a monthly basis.

CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE/NARCOTICS  
AND DANGEROUS DRUG DIVISION

The Department has implemented a new Division, which was created by an Executive Order from the Office of the Governor of West Virginia. Governor Moore recognizing that the dangerous drug traffic was ascending at a rapid rate, directed this Division to concentrate on "drug pushers" and other persons dealing in illegal drugs. This Division was created knowing that the quality of the service even though partially dependent on equipment and techniques, is ultimately dependent upon the individual police officers.

Therefore, the competence, integrity, and dedication of each officer is vital to the services that this Division performs, and contingent upon sound personnel management. Sound management was obtained in Major James D. Baisden, our most experienced administrator. More than in any other branch of police service, the personal character of police work makes the accomplishment of its purpose dependent on the quality and spirit of its personnel, the preparation of its people for the performance of their task, and on their direction and control. Here again, we selected our most experienced investigators, knowing that it would necessitate a change in their personal philosophy.

These people were re-trained and re-oriented technically in terms of communication equipment, transportation facilities, records operations, and scientific criminal investigations. The most succinct and careful analysis was made of these people and six of them were then selected as coordinators. Apathy, indifference, inertia, and the enervating effects of traditional police personnel were the hurdles most difficult to vault. After several weeks of training, this was accomplished by having operational narcotics divisions from other states assist with the training. By visiting other agencies out of state our people finally became highly motivated and an educated, careful individual of great capacity.

This Division finally became operational about June 1, 1972; coordinating their efforts with other police agencies and assisting all agencies with not only their drug problems, but also with their criminal investigations and criminal intelligence activities.

Sound motivation based on a sound ethical philosophy, and on a realistic appreciation of the meaning of professional status show results of which have been phenomenal for this Division. Their accomplishments have been many. The citizens have articulated their great personal feelings toward this Division; and recent raids in the Charleston area were the largest ever in the history of this State.

Monies for the operation of this Division has come from the Department's budget. However, now a Federal grant is being utilized. To dogmatically state the accomplishments of this Division would be impossible at this time. However, they are expanding their activities and becoming an integrated part of this Department.

## DIVISION OF SUPPLIES

The Division of Supplies is charged with the responsibility of buying all Department equipment and supplies, maintaining inventories of all detachments and individual members. An effort is made at all times to supply the Department with the very best available equipment with the monies available.

A total of two hundred two thousand three hundred sixty four dollars (\$202,364) was spent for clothing for individual members plus stock for the year. Added to the inventory of clothing for members was fatigue uniforms and caps as well as deerskin gloves.

A total of two hundred forty eight thousand nineteen dollars (\$248,019) was spent for office and radio equipment for headquarters and detachments.

Additional equipment was purchased for the Department Headquarters print shop, making the printing room capable of doing almost all of the Department's print work.

Hand tools and equipment was purchased for two maintenance crews which will have the responsibility for barracks maintenance and repair state wide.

The office at Rainelle was purchased by the Department. Two surplus houses were purchased from the State Highways Department and remodeled and are being used as barracks at Wheeling and St. Marys. An addition to Company "D" Headquarters was started as well as the enlargement of the grease room at the Company "D" shop.

The roof at the Oak Hill Barracks was repaired. Repairs were made to the furnace at Company "C" Headquarters and some new garage doors were added also. The shower was repaired and the rear door entry was completed at Martinsburg.

Several new riding tractors were purchased for the detachments with large grass areas to mow. Two new trucks were purchased for the Academy. A new snow mobile was purchased for Elkins. Several cars were purchased for the narcotics squad and for the fleet.

## TRAFFIC RESEARCH AND SAFETY DIVISION

The Traffic Research and Safety Division of the Department is charged with the responsibility for all traffic related activity. Located in the new headquarters building in South Charleston, West Virginia, this division provides staff services to all other divisions and detachments in matters relating to traffic or traffic safety.

The administration of the State's Motor Vehicle Inspection Program. Traffic Safety efforts and public education are a few of the many functions of this division.

### TRAFFIC SAFETY

Motor vehicle traffic accidents and injuries were increased in the report period. Fatalities were decreased from 551 in 1970 to 509 in 1971. The mile-death rate was again decreased. West Virginia's mile-death rate was 5.8 in the period as compared to 6.0 in the preceeding report.

The Highway Safety Act of 1966 is being moved closer to full implementation with each reporting period. Progress has been made in each of the following areas:

1. Traffic Records: Under a grant of federal funds, the State of West Virginia is now near the implementation of a central traffic records system. All preliminary work in this area was completed in the calendar year.
2. Driver Education: Members of the Department of Public Safety continued to support driver education in the secondary schools in the State of West Virginia and actively participated in state and national driver education meetings. Psychophysical testing continued to be a part of the Department's activities in cooperation with the various driver education classes.
3. School Bus Chauffeur's Examinations and School Bus Inspection: The Department continued to inspect all West Virginia school buses four (4) times each year. Examinations for all school bus drivers were conducted. Members participated in a state-wide conference during the report period designed to improve the quality of equipment used in school bus transportation in West Virginia. All of the State's fifty-five (55) county school transportation systems have completed the NSC Defensive Driving Course presented by the Safety Education Officers.
4. Helicopter - Air Ground Enforcement: The provisions of Chapter 15, Article 2, Section 9, Code of West Virginia, read in part; "the Superintendent shall provide suitable arms and equipment,". Under the foregoing provision the Department will acquire a Model 206-B Bell Jet Ranger Helicopter.



This new equipment will be used in traffic control and enforcement, making it possible to have air-ground units working to improve traffic safety.

Additionally, the craft has a two litter configuration and will be used in the area of Emergency Medical Services to provide rapid transit for victims of traffic accidents and other emergencies.

5. Public Support Organizations: The Department of Public Safety continued to cooperate with those traffic safety public support organizations operating in West Virginia. These organizations are the National Safety Council, the West Virginia Safety Council, the American Society of Safety Engineers and the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety.

WEST VIRGINIA TRAFFIC FATALITIES BY MONTH AND YEAR

(Ten Year Period)

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL	MILE RATE
1961	22	20	30	24	29	30	29	37	40	36	41	34	372	6.1
1962	32	30	39	22	28	52	34	41	42	34	39	34	427	6.7
1963	25	23	23	20	50	29	37	41	56	38	44	48	434	6.4
1964	37	33	25	44	41	40	34	37	45	44	45	42	467	6.6
1965	33	24	37	35	43	34	42	46	42	40	62	46	484	6.8
1966	31	33	37	36	37	43	63	55	51	62	40	29	517	6.9
1967	30	32	38	36	37	38	51	48	68	75	49	85	587	7.6
1968	25	31	39	36	68	52	48	49	46	45	47	34	520	6.4
1969	42	41	55	57	49	41	52	50	57	45	25	34	538	6.3
1970	34	32	31	28	53	60	53	60	44	58	46	52	551	6.0
1971	26	36	33	31	51	33	56	55	47	56	32	53	509	5.8

WEST VIRGINIA TRAFFIC FATALITIES

1946 -----	365	1959 -----	479
1947 -----	388	1960 -----	399
1948 -----	406	1961 -----	371
1949 -----	356	1962 -----	427
1950 -----	370	1963 -----	434
1951 -----	365	1964 -----	467
1952 -----	405	1965 -----	484
1953 -----	446	1966 -----	517
1954 -----	350	1967 -----	587
1955 -----	368	1968 -----	520
1956 -----	438	1969 -----	538
1957 -----	479	1970 -----	551
1958 -----	479	1971 -----	509

FATALITIES BY COUNTIES

	Calendar Year			Calendar Year	
	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>		<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
BARBOUR	8	8	MONONGALIA	16	20
BERKELEY	7	12	MONROE	2	5
BOONE	16	10	MORGAN	5	2
BRAXTON	5	2	MCDOWELL	14	10
BROOKE	5	4	NICHOLAS	12	4
CABELL	18	9	OHIO	12	9
CALHOUN	1	0	PENDLETON	4	5
CLAY	2	3	PLEASANTS	5	3
DODDRIDGE	1	3	POCAHONTAS	4	6
FAYETTE	26	31	PRESTON	7	19
GILMER	1	2	PUTNAM	8	12
GRANT	4	6	RALEIGH	20	19
GREENBRIER	12	10	RANDOLPH	15	13
HAMPSHIRE	9	8	RITCHIE	5	7
HANCOCK	15	10	ROANE	4	3
HARDY	5	4	SUMMERS	4	10
HARRISON	14	13	TAYLOR	1	6
JACKSON	11	8	TUCKER	5	6
JEFFERSON	13	7	TYLER	13	1
KANAWHA	72	59	UPSHUR	6	9
LEWIS	7	7	WAYNE	10	7
LINCOLN	7	6	WEBSTER	4	5
LOGAN	12	15	WETZEL	8	1
MARION	15	11	WIRT	0	1
MARSHALL	2	6	WOOD	25	10
MASON	7	12	WYOMING	11	8
MERCER	20	21			
MINERAL	4	11			
MINGO	12	10	TOTAL	551	509

ACCIDENT LOCATION COMPARISON

	All Accidents	(FISCAL) 1971-1972	
		Persons Killed	Persons Injured
1. Under 2,500 population	3,045	87	1,720
2. 2,500 - 10,000	64	13	29
3. 10,000 - 25,000	56	19	18
4. 25,000 - 50,000	27	8	11
5. 50,000 - 75,000	14	6	4
6. 75,000 - 100,000	18	9	7
7. 100,000 - over	0	0	0
Total urban	3,224	142	1,789
Outside incorporated areas	12,067	381	8,027
Total All locations	15,291	523	9,816

1971  
(CALENDAR YEAR)

	All Accidents	Persons Killed	Persons Injured
1. Under 2,500 population	3,057	85	1,852
2. 2,500 - 10,000	84	5	31
3. 10,000 - 25,000	62	8	21
4. 25,000 - 50,000	34	10	15
5. 50,000 - 75,000	13	9	4
6. 75,000 - 100,000	19	13	14
7. 100,000 - over	0	0	0
Total urban	3,269	130	1,937
Outside incorporated areas	11,250	379	5,748
Total all locations	14,510	509	7,685

TRAFFIC FATALITIES BY CITIES

Group "A" - Cities having 20,000 population and over

	Population	Fiscal
Fairmont	27,477	1
Morgantown	22,487	2
Clarksburg	28,112	2
Parkersburg	44,796	6
Huntington	83,627	4
Wheeling	53,400	3
Charleston	85,796	9
Weirton	28,201	1

TRAFFIC FATALITIES BY CITIES (Con't.)

Group "B" - Cities having 10,000 to 20,000 population Fiscal

Bluefield	19,256	2
South Charleston	19,180	2
Beckley	18,642	1
Martinsburg	15,179	1
Saint Albans	15,103	0
Moundsville	15,163	0
Dunbar	11,006	2

Group "C" - Cities having 7,000 to 10,000 population

Elkins	8,307	1
Weston	8,754	0
Vienna	9,381	0
Princeton	8,393	1

Group "D" - Cities having 5,000 to 7,000 population

Keyser	6,192	1
Buckhannon	6,386	0
Wellsburg	5,514	0
Hinton	5,197	1
Welch	5,313	0
Williamson	6,746	2
Grafton	5,791	1
Nitro	6,894	0
Point Pleasant	5,785	1
New Martinsville	5,607	1

Cities over 5,000 ----- 581,686

OPERATOR'S EXAMINATIONS

Number passed	<u>42,634</u>
Number validation	52,947
Number failed	35,656
	TOTAL
	<u>131,237</u>
Reason for failure	
Written	23,628
Operation	15,519
Motor Equipment	2,051
Physical defect	1,267
	<u>42,465</u>

WEST VIRGINIA TRAFFIC SUMMARY

Calendar Year

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>
Miles traveled	8,735,000,000	8,401,000,000
Increase - Miles	334,000,000	
Increase - Miles traveled	3.9%	
Fatal accidents	460	474
Traffic deaths	509	551
Decrease traffic deaths	42	
Decrease per cent	7.6%	
Mile rate	5.8 *	6.0 *
Decrease mile rate	.2	
Population rate	29.9 **	32.4 **
Decrease population rate	3.4	
Fatal accident rate	5.8 ***	5.2 ***
Increase fatal accident rate	6	

- \* Mile rate - Number traffic deaths per 100 million miles traveled.  
 \*\* Population rate - Number traffic deaths per 100 thousand population.  
 \*\*\* Fatal accident rate - Number traffic deaths per 100 million miles traveled.  
 NOTE: Mileage based on BPR - NSC 12.48 miles per gallon average.

ACCIDENTS INVESTIGATED BY POLICE DEPARTMENTS

Fiscal Year 1971 - 72

Fatal accidents	473
Injury accidents	10,124
Property damage accidents	32,098
Total accidents	42,678
Killed	523
Injured	15,389

PUBLIC TRAFFIC SAFETY EDUCATION

(Literature and Special Materials)

Publications prepared and distributed by the Department of Public Safety.

	<u>Number of Publications</u>	<u>Quantity Distributed</u>
1971	2	85,000
1970	1	15,000

Literature and Special Materials (continued)

Other publications distributed by the Department of Public Safety.

	<u>NUMBER OF PUBLICATIONS</u>	<u>QUANTITY DISTRIBUTED</u>
1971 -----	17	650,000

Bumper strips and cards distributed by the Department of Public Safety.

1971 -----	2,100
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Safety speeches made by the Department of Public Safety members during report period.

Fiscal Year -----	1,421
Total audience -----	200,780

Safety Films

	<u>Fiscal Year</u>
Number of safety films in library	90
Number of showings	1,307

Newspapers Publicity

	<u>1970 - 1971</u>
Number of safety articles released per week	1
Number of special releases	46

Radio and Television

	<u>1970 - 1971</u>
Number of releases	116
Number of program outlines	18
Number of transcribed spot announcements	672

## MOTOR VEHICLE INSPECTION

Periodic motor vehicle inspection, while controversial, is an important part of traffic safety in West Virginia. Vehicles must be maintained at minimum equipment levels in order to insure their safe operation. Vehicle inspection, while not the complete solution, must be enforced and constantly improved. The motor vehicle becomes unsafe primarily from neglect or abuse. In view of this fact, the inspection must be detailed and complete on all vehicles regardless of their age.

The following statistics indicate trends in P.M.V.I. Competent inspections will produce repairs and alterations which serve as an index, so evaluation of the program can be completed periodically:

### STATISTIC FOR MVI IN WEST VIRGINIA -- JULY 1, 1971 THRU JUNE 30, 1972

Total vehicles inspected	905,583
Total cost of inspection	\$2,442,180.42
Total cost of repairs, adjustments or replacements	\$6,926,167.06
Average cost per vehicle inspected	\$ 26.96
Total vehicles rejected	20,330
Total inspection stations	1,652
Total registered inspector mechanics	6,022
New stations licensed	181
Stations voluntarily cancelled	97
Stations suspended	13
Inspector mechanics suspended	10

### REPAIRS, ADJUSTMENTS OR REPLACEMENTS MADE TO VEHICLES INSPECTED

Horns	5,321
Wipers	20,720
Mirrors	2,667
Brakes	54,062
Tage Mountings	2,394



Steering	17,197
Exhaust system	38,657
Lights	147,544
Safety glass	5,140
Tires	10,835
TOTAL	304,537
CORRECTED VEHICLES	226,975

OBJECTIVES FOR 1972 - 73

1. Adoption of the uniform vehicle citation and complaint.
2. Procurement of two (2) fixed wing aircraft for traffic law enforcement.
3. Training program for all inspector mechanics.
4. Re-certification of all inspector mechanics.
5. Distribution of a new driver's handbook.
6. Distribution of a motorcycle driver's handbook.
7. Training of all License Examiners in new testing procedures.
8. Training of one member in Data Analysis as it relates to traffic records.
9. Prepare and publish appendix to MVI Manual - altered vehicles and motorcycles.
10. Automated sticker sales and accounting MVI.

. TRAINING ACADEMY

July 1, 1971 -- June 30, 1972

During this period 497 police officers received instruction at the Academy. A school of Supervision was conducted by Northwestern University at the Academy for thirty-seven (37) officers from city and county police departments. An Accident Investigation course was conducted by Northwestern University at the Academy for thirty-eight (38) officers. Also a Police Community Relations course was conducted by Northwestern University for twenty-eight (28) city, county and state police officers.

The following is a list of instructional activities conducted at the Academy during this annual period:

Basic School	7-11-71	9-17-71	38 members
Basic School	10-03-71	12-16-72	38 members
Jail Training	9-22-71	9-22-71	23 members
Legislative Committee	10-06-71	10-08-71	8 members
Captains' Meeting	11-10-71	11-10-71	8 members
Captains' Meeting	1-25-72	1-25-72	13 members
Seminar for Up-dating and Improving Department Forms	1-17-72	1-19-72	9 members
Captains' Meeting	3-23-72	3-23-72	10 members
Cadet Training	12-12-71	5-12-72	43 members
Basic School	1-30-72	4-12-72	38 members
Cadet Training	5-02-71	10-15-71	25 members
Police Community Relations	5-21-72	6-30-72	28 members
Accident Investigation	5-01-72	5-19-72	28 members
Public Service Commission	6-11-72	6-27-72	19 members
Supervision School	5-01-72	6-30-72	37 members
Riot Training	5-14-72	5-24-72	104 members
Huntington Recruit School	6-04-72	6-23-72	18 members

The Basic Police Recruit Training Program, which is federally funded and conducted for local law enforcement officers (city and county), consists of a basic 418 hour training course comprised of 69 subjects and is of a 10-week calendar period.

The State Police Cadet Training Program is a 22-week course with 909 classroom hours and 106 subjects.

The Cadet curriculum was evaluated by Morris Harvey College and has been given a weight of six hours of academic credit. This credit will carry a grade of "P" (Passing) and may be used as a lower division elective.

The new dormitory building is one of the most modern dormitory facilities of police academies in the country. It is a well-built, extremely serviceable type building; built specifically to suit the needs of the training program and designed according to the request of the training staff and department personnel. It has proved to be very satisfactory.

The Academy staff, as well as field personnel who participate as instructors at the Academy, participates with the Vocational Adult Education Division of the State Board of Education in conducting in-service training programs for local enforcement officers on a regional basis throughout the State.

The Academy pistol and rifle range is under construction and should be completed within the next few weeks.

