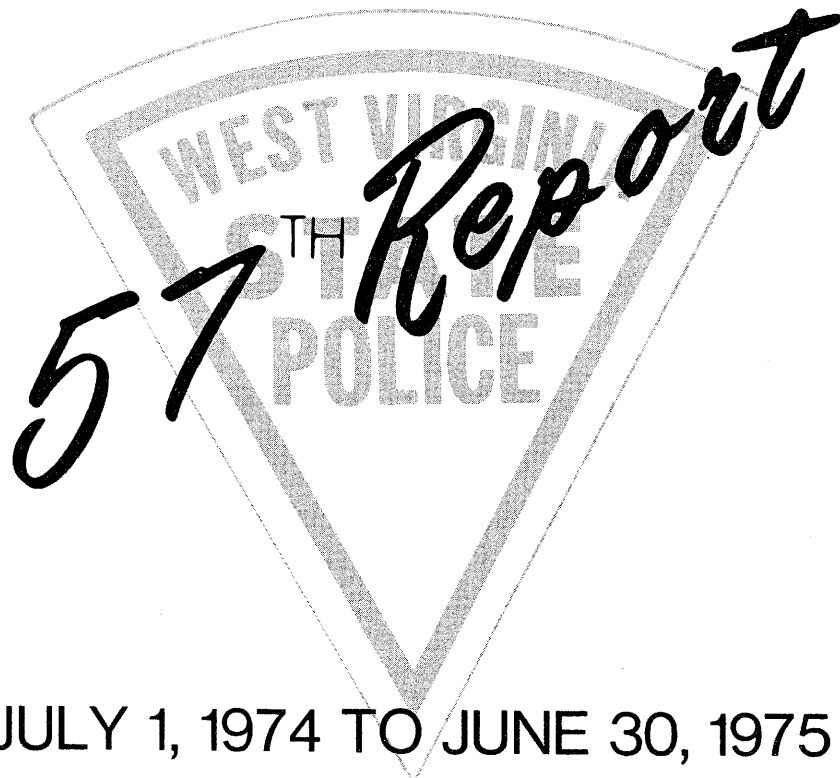


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D. P. S.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY



JULY 1, 1974 TO JUNE 30, 1975

Hon. Arch A. Moore, Jr.
GOVERNOR

Col. R. L. Bonar
SUPERINTENDENT





DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

(West Virginia State Police)

725 Jefferson Road

South Charleston, West Virginia 25309

R. L. BONAR
SUPERINTENDENT

ARCH A. MOORE, JR
GOVERNOR

The Honorable Arch A. Moore, Jr.
Governor of the State of West Virginia
State Capitol Building
Charleston, West Virginia 25305

Dear Governor Moore:

The annual report of the Department of Public Safety covering the period beginning July 1, 1974, through June 30, 1975, is hereby submitted in compliance with Chapter 5, Article 1, Section 20 of the Code of West Virginia.

The statistics and figures contained herein are becoming more helpful each year in guiding the law enforcement community toward meeting their responsibility to the citizens of our State, which we strive to serve, and to the total criminal justice system.

Likewise, I hope this report will be of value to you in making those evaluations and judgments you find it necessary to make as Governor of this State.

I wish to acknowledge my gratitude to our personnel, both uniform and civilian, for their efforts in helping to make this program and report possible.

Respectfully,

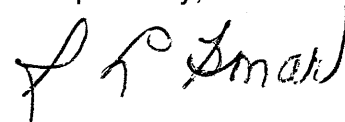

R. L. BONAR, COLONEL
SUPERINTENDENT

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RECOMMENDATIONS

1. It is recommended that the Department of Public Safety, as reflected in our 1976-77 budget request, be granted an increase in our rank structure to enable us to provide proper supervisory personnel in our ever expanding table of organization and responsibility, a better span of control of its members and more incentive to our younger officers (i.e., Academy, Aviation, Criminal Intelligence/Narcotic and Dangerous Drug Division, Transportation, etc.). This increase in rank structure would require legislation to be passed by the 1976 Legislature.
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 1968." 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.

Additionally, 100 men per year for each of the next five (5) years, plus the additional funds necessary to outfit and equip these men. This would enable the Department to strive for more uniformity in individual work day/man hour scheduling. It would provide less strain on manpower and equipment to meet increasing demands facing this Department.

3. It is recommended that additional technical personnel be allotted to the Criminal Identification Bureau of the Department for the minimum three (3) year training required to qualify as an expert in these fields. We would utilize the people in the proposed future expansion of laboratory services in the form of "satellite labs." These future labs would provide mobile lab facilities, with trained personnel, to be strategically located throughout the state and the ability to engage in technical examinations and crime scene searches "on the scene." They would eliminate the necessity of physical evidence examinations, for the most part, being conducted at the main laboratory located in Charleston. Further they would reduce the number of personnel required in court to establish "chains of evidence" and the deterioration of certain physical evidence prior to examination.
4. It is recommended that additional clerical, communications and maintenance 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.
5. It is recommended that all uniformed members of the Department of Public Safety be granted pay raises, to upgrade our salary scales, making them commensurate with Departments having equal or less duties and responsibilities as does the Department of Public Safety.

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.

It is further recommended that civilian employees be granted pay raises in line with the increased cost of living expense.

6. It is recommended the Aviation Division of the Department be expanded. The services provided and the capability of service, demonstrated by this Division, has proven the need for such consideration and expansion. The new dimension to law enforcement provided by this Division, has produced an increasing demand for the types of services they can provide.

7. 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 the Department of Public Safety Minimum Standards Training Law be enacted by the Legislature which would require all police officers to have a minimum of 400 hours of police training before becoming a permanent employee of any police organization in this State.
8. Reorganization of the Department of Public Safety as has been requested of the Legislature on previous occasions. This is necessary to provide a better span of control and supervision of members resulting in more operational efficiency.
9. It is recommended that money be appropriated to employ a full-time attorney as legal advisor to the Department. The need for a full-time legal counsel and assistance is a must by any professional law enforcement agency of the size and caliber of the West Virginia State Police. Such an attorney could be utilized to keep members abreast with continuing Supreme Court decisions so that enforcement could be administered fairly, impartially and lawfully. In addition he could serve as an instructor in academy courses.

ENLISTED PERSONNEL

The 1973 Legislature allotted thirty-five (35) positions in the budget for additional Troopers, thereby increasing the total authorized strength of the Department as of July 1, 1973, to 496 men. The Department was unsuccessful with requests presented to the 1974 Legislature for reorganization, additional ranks and manpower allocations. As a result the authorized Department strength has remained as authorized July 1, 1973, at 496 men.

Total authorized strength of Department on July 1, 1974	496
Total actual strength of Department on July 1, 1974	461
Enlistments	43
Re-Enlistments	1
Re-Instatements	1
Resignations	18
Retirements	6
Leave of Absence	0
Deceased	0
Total Gain	21
Total authorized strength of Department June 30, 1975	496
Total actual strength of Department on June 30, 1975	482

ACCOUNTING DIVISION

ACCOUNTS

ACCOUNT 5700-00 - PERSONAL SERVICES

RECEIPTS

	1974-1975
Appropriation	\$5,894,519.00

DISBURSEMENTS

PERSONAL SERVICES	\$5,702,880.98
Reverting to the State Treasury	\$ 191,638.02

ACCOUNT 5700-01 - CURRENT EXPENSE

RECEIPTS

	1974-1975
Appropriation	\$2,500,000.00

DISBURSEMENTS

CURRENT EXPENSE	1974-1975
Office Supplies and Subscriptions	\$67,832.54
Medical, Scientific and Educational	15,780.88
Educational Training	5,020.00
Clothing, Dry Goods, Household Supplies	77,711.07
Heat and Electricity	125,373.96
Telephone and Telegraph	175,695.76
Postal, Freight, Express and Drayage	21,959.38
Travel Expense	32,419.72
Subsistence	678,320.50
Rental Expense (Building)	57,454.29

Printing and Binding	1,017.60
Association Dues	185.00
Pension and Retirement Plan Contribution	533,948.24
Food Products	80,960.16
Professional Services	6,742.96
Vehicle Expense	507,098.96
Miscellaneous	13,491.77
Maintenance Contract	23,342.91
Rental Expense (Machine)	21,602.41
Workmen's Compensation	9,000.00
Fire Insurance	325.81
Re-imbursements	-99,487.13
Other Insurance	34,905.99
I.S.S.D.	104,207.44
Automobile Insurance	3,973.00
	<hr/>
	\$2,498,883.22

Reverting to the State Treasury	\$1,116.78
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ACCOUNT 5700-02 - REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS

RECEIPTS

	1974-1975
Appropriation	\$193,850.00

DISBURSEMENTS

REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS	1974-1975
Office Equipment Repairs	\$5,616.40
Household Equipment and Furnishings	35,332.92
Building Repairs and Alterations	5,785.88

Vehicle Repairs	116,924.61
Ground Improvements	607.95
Small Tools and Other	27,540.89
	<hr/>
	\$191,808.65
Reverting to the State Treasury	\$2,041.35

**ACCOUNT 5700-03 - EQUIPMENT
RECEIPTS**

	1974-1975
Appropriation	\$787,900.00

DISBURSEMENTS

EQUIPMENT	1974-1975
Office and Communications Equipment	\$29,716.50
Household Equipment and Furnishings	2,507.91
Vehicles	745,453.34
Small Tools and Other	9,737.10
	<hr/>
	\$787,414.85
Reverting to the State Treasury	\$485.15

**ACCOUNT 5700-04 - EMERGENCY
RECEIPTS**

	1974-1975
Appropriation	\$5,000.00

DISBURSEMENTS

	1974-1975
EMERGENCY	
Travel	522.02
	<hr/>
	\$522.02
Reverting to the State Treasury	\$4,477.98

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

	1974-1975
BALANCE FORWARDED FROM 1973 and 1974	\$1,298,200.45
FROM COLLECTIONS 1974 and 1975	539,500.90
	<hr/>
	\$1,837,701.35

DISBURSEMENTS

	1974-1975
PERSONAL SERVICES	\$151,118.18

ACCOUNT 8350-01 - CURRENT EXPENSE

DISBURSEMENTS

	1974-1975
CURRENT EXPENSE	
Office Expense	1,455.90
Travel Expense	631.33
Research, Educational and Medical	1,169.91
Merchandise for Resale	29,061.85
Clothing and Household Supplies	4,366.44
Utilities	4,699.33
Telephone	4,901.37

Postal and Freight	1,391.68
Rental (Machine)	3,257.92
Rental (Building)	58.06
Subsistence	4,056.00
Miscellaneous	579.84
Food Products	1,182.97
Printing and Binding	328.00
Professional and Contractual Services	200.00
Pension and Retirement Plan Contribution	20,236.32
Vehicle Expense	10,231.46
Other Insurance	1,062.72
Maintenance Contract	3,953.46
Promotional Expense	120.00
	<u>\$92,944.56</u>

**ACCOUNT 8350-02 - REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS
DISBURSEMENTS**

REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS	1974-1975
Household Equipment and Furnishings	\$30.89
Vehicle Repairs	647.17
	<u>\$678.06</u>
SOCIAL SECURITY MATCHING FUND	\$1,482.03
PUBLIC EMPLOYEES INSURANCE MATCHING FUND	6,552.62
EXPENSES (construction of New Barracks or Repairs)	251,411.29
REFUNDS	1,475.50
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES, CURRENT EXPENSE, REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS, EQUIPMENT AND SOCIAL SECURITY MATCHING FUND, PUBLIC EMPLOYEES INSURANCE MATCHING FUND AND BARRACKS CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR	\$505,662.24
BALANCE FORWARDED TO 1975-1976	\$1,332,039.11

WEST VIRGINIA TURNPIKE COMMISSION

Personnel and Expenses Provided for and paid by the Turnpike Commission.

PERSONAL SERVICES	1974-1975
18 Members	\$186,541.38
CURRENT EXPENSE	1974-1975
Office Supplies and Subscriptions	\$520.00
Medical, Scientific and Educational Expense	520.00
Clothing, Dry Goods, Household Supplies	2,080.00
Personal Expense	360.00
Transportation	248.00
Subsistence	\$27,495.00
Pension and Retirement Plan Contribution	22,384.96
Firearm Supplies	80.00
Professional Services	248.00
Life Insurance	1,112.52
	<hr/>
	\$55,048.48
Total Personal Services and Current Expenses	\$241,589.86

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, rewards, etc. Disbursements from this account are for the purchase of additional bonds and refund to ex-members. Also, any needed transfers to the Income Account.

Period from July 1, 1974 to June 30, 1975

July 1, 1974 - Cash Balance \$357,205.84
(Bond Investment - \$9,997,985.99)

Received from the following sources from July 1, 1974
to June 30, 1975

Accident Reports and Pictures	\$27,604.00
Arrest Fees, Costs and Rewards, Etc.	30,184.80
6% Deducted from Salaries	284,959.41
12% Deducted from Salaries	575,705.12
Bonds Redeemed	92,000.00
Redeposit	634,227.34
Re-imburement of Re-enlisted Members	2,821.35
Transfer for bond re-investment	700,000.00
	<u>\$2,347,502.02</u>

Cash Balance and Receipts \$2,704,707.86

DISBURSEMENTS

Purchase of Bonds	\$2,505,698.98
Accrued Interest	32,776.85
Refund to Ex-Members	30,297.45
Investment Fees	961.00
Medical Bills	60.00
	<u>\$2,569,794.28</u>

NET CASH BALANCE **\$134,913.58**

June 30, 1975 - Net Amount of Retirement Account

Bond Investment (\$11,801,267.16)	\$11,080,941.43
Cash Balance	134,913.58
	<u>\$11,215,855.01</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, 1975 - Cash Balance	\$348,743.25
Interest on Bond Investments	756,369.01
	<hr/>
	\$1,105,112.26

DISBURSEMENTS

Payment on Awards	\$487,687.71
NET CASH BALANCE	\$142,199.55

AVIATION DIVISION
ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1974-75

This report for the Fiscal Year 1974-75 reflects a summary of all activities conducted by the Aviation Division during this period.

TYPE OF MISSION	FLIGHT HOURS
Traffic Related	457.0
Search (Persons)	54.3
Search (Property)	14.0
Criminal Surveillance	34.8
Transport Equip., Blood, Evidence, Etc.	14.4 (\$5,300.00 Recovered)
Photography	11.3
Traffic Accident Investigation	1.0
Transportation (Personnel)	66.9
Flight Training	99.4
TOTAL FLIGHT HOURS	<u>753.1</u>

The helicopters were directly responsible for the following arrest activity by providing a means of surveillance and patrol which achieves results when other means fail:

Arrest Activity - Traffic (HNV) 2,237 Arrests
 Criminal (Felony) 10 Arrests

A total of 753.1 flight hours were flown during this reporting period of which 457.0 hours were in direct support of traffic and its related activities. The Airwing assisted 161 stranded motorists during this period by directing members to their location. Approximately 75,000 miles of roadways were patrolled. Our patrol efforts were on primary and secondary as well as interstate highway systems.

As it can be readily seen, our criminal activity has increased. This is contributed to the fact that the field personnel are becoming aware of what can be done by utilizing our Airwing to assist in criminal investigations. A total of 114.4 flight hours were flown in direct support of criminal activities. There were 10 felony arrests made as a result of air to ground cooperation. The Airwing has assisted CINDD in drug traffic by providing a method of criminal surveillance unsurpassed by any other method. It is felt that during the next period our criminal activities should triple. It is suggested that field commanders encourage members to utilize the helicopters when needed or felt justified.

The Airwing is now operating three (3) helicopters which are based at the Academy. The Division has four qualified pilots and the need to increase our staff in the future. It has been recommended that a fixed wing aircraft be purchased to better serve our needs for swift cross country flights.

This Division is gaining in experience and productivity while gaining the respect and confidence from field personnel. These two very important ingredients coupled with new administrative ideas will enhance our prospects for a very productive future. It should be remembered, "Our mission is the same as any other member of this Department. It's just that our vehicle is different."

COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

The Communications Division consists of one Communications Officer/Chief Engineer, one Assistant Engineer, one Chief Technician and Assistant for each of the four companies in the Department of Public Safety. Each Primary Station, Shinnston, Moundsville, Elkins, Romney, Beckley and South Charleston, is allotted a compliment of five operators which includes a Chief Operator. The seventh Primary Station is located at the new Department Headquarters Building in South Charleston and is allotted seven operators, plus a Chief Operator. All Primary Stations operate on a twenty-four hour basis, seven days a week.

Each of our detachments throughout the State is equipped with radio transmitters and receivers and have the capability of talking to cars within the immediate area of their detachment or to a Primary Communications Station for their area. Many of our detachments presently are, or will be, equipped with a terminal on the computerized "WEAPON" System. At some of our larger and busier detachments, civilian personnel are employed for communication purposes. In many of our detachments, the clerk/secretary has concurrent duties of dispatching and secretarial duties.

TRAFFIC VOLUMES HANDLED JULY 1, 1974 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1975

TELETYPE	828,458	-	17.6% Increase
RADIOTELEPHONE	305,731	-	- No Increase
TOTAL	1,134,189	-	12.3% Increase

PERCENTAGE INCREASE OVER LAST YEAR 12.3%.

Traffic totals continue to climb, particularly on the teletype system (WEAPON). The system continues to expand in both facilities offered and the number of terminals on the system. We anticipate large increases in traffic volumes on this system within the coming year. Although figures for traffic volume over the radio system does not reflect an increase over the past year, many messages which consist of duty status (in service-out of service), road and weather conditions, request for stolen car records, etc., are not normally recorded. The above totals, therefore, reflect only the messages considered necessary for recording or logging purposes.

We have stressed the need and importance of using correct procedures such as the use of "TEN" Radio Signals when possible and the need to be brief and concise on our radio system. We believe there is a definite improvement by users of the system, but the need still exists for greater improvement. The Superintendent has emphasized the requirement in Department regulations to comply with proper operating procedures.

Although we have continued to improve various phases of communications activity within the past year, the one we feel excited about and one we consider an outstanding achievement, is that of our new computerized message switching system, "WEAPON". The acronymn "WEAPON" was chosen to represent **West Virginia Automated Police Network**.

For many years we have visualized the possibility of having an automated computerized message switching center dedicated to police work for the exchange of messages and police type information. We have made gradual preparation throughout the years by first establishing a teletype system which could be used as a foundation for a computerized center to grow upon. Secondly, by gradually introducing to our teletype terminals the transitional change in operating procedures required for computerized systems.

In July 1974, a requisition was advertised for bid quotations on a message switcher for the Department of Public Safety, with facilities of providing computerized criminal or case histories in a data bank and available on a rapid retrieval basis to our members throughout the State. After several weeks of study and comparison of bids submitted by various vendors throughout the United States, a "turn-key" bid was awarded to Public Management Service, Inc., (PRC), McLean, Virginia. Implementation, consulting was to be made by PRC/PMS using hardware configuration from Digital Equipment Corporation.

Actual work on the system began in October 1974. As most members of the Department, Communications employees and Data Processing personnel can attest, the following months were most difficult. We were undergoing a change from one system to another, enlarging the system, and finding ourselves in drastic need of an educational and training program. We also presented some very difficult obstacles and requirements to the vendor to tailor a computerized system to meet the needs of the Department. There are definite needs for further enhancement of the present system, however, we feel that the system is now on solid ground and many of the departments requirements have been fulfilled.

Each field terminal now has direct access to NCIC with turn-around or response times of a few seconds. This is accomplished by means of an interface between the WEAPON computer and the NCIC computer. The potential of this one interface alone is tremendous, allowing our field terminals access with rapid retrieval of information stored in a data bank by police agencies throughout the United States.

Another interface from the WEAPON computer is with NLETS. NLETS is a national computerized message switching center with a point of entry into each state, plus several federal agencies. This means that a message originated by our field terminal any place within the State of West Virginia can be placed on the WEAPON System with proper message formatting and be directed to any State within a matter of seconds. If the message is directed to an established data bank, such as one to a Bureau of Motor Vehicles, it is possible to obtain out-of-state motor vehicle information within seconds.

The WEAPON System is also interfaced with another state-owned and operated system, ISSD, which has established a data base for motor vehicle information. At the present, this data bank is only available during the normal work day and working hours, otherwise, motor vehicle information must be checked from a manual look-up terminal located at DMV. We hope to see greater availability of the ISSD data bank within the coming year to provide police agencies with the type of service our system is capable of producing.

The WEAPON System is establishing the common bond and communications channel for all police agencies throughout the state. Many of our present terminals are those of municipal and county agencies. The system is presently operating at a very small percentage of its capability. We anticipate great growth in size and traffic volumes, but have confidence our present system was designed to take care of our needs presently and in the future. Messages sent and received on the WEAPON System is presently averaging sixty-five to seventy thousand per month.

The very faithful Model 35 teletype machines were gradually phased out throughout the year and replaced with the Cathode Ray Tube and printer type terminal Model 40. Our system speed was increased from 100 wpm operation to 1000 wpm.

As mentioned in our annual report for last year, the control and repeater equipment ordered to replace that in use was received and installed. A total of 34 radio control and repeater stations with tone squelch operation were installed. This action eliminated one of our growing problems that of other stations in adjacent states operating on the same frequencies controlling our mountain top base stations. All mountain top base stations, repeater and control links have been provided additional protection from lightning and electrical line voltage surges

by the installation on sola voltage regulating transformers. Our service records and reports from our field technicians indicate the sola transformers are performing a valuable service and reducing our outages. We have received inquiries from other state agencies concerning our ability to keep operating when they have lost their service due to electrical storms.

Our technicians have been provided with new service monitors as requested and suggested in our last report. Due to the ever increasing work load and the ever increasing sophistication of electronic equipment to be serviced, test equipment of the type purchased becomes necessary. Our gradual installation of tone equipment continues. During the last car trade, when over half of the department vehicles were traded, tone squelch equipment was added to each radio unit as it was reinstalled. Other installations of this equipment continue to be made when time from other duties permit.

Several of our mountain repeater locations have been completed with the installation of digital tone equipment to permit various functions to be remotely performed from the primary control point. We hope to see the completion of tone equipment as planned during the coming year.

Ninety-two mobile units of the older type were phased out during the past year and replaced with new units. We plan to phase out an additional seventy-eight units, to be replaced with new units within the coming year. Upon the completion of this program, all mobile units will be uniform, thus improving the requirements for spare parts, service and spare units.

All department owned voice scramblers were installed during the past year for a total of 235 units in operation. Over 200 vehicles are equipped.

The speed detecting devices, Vascar, were phased out of operation in favor of Digital radar equipment. Tests have been conducted on the moving type radar and they appear to be favorable. The moving radar provides good features of both the fixed radar and the "in motion" capabilities of the Vascar. The operation of the "in motion" radar is less complicated than that of Vascar with the ability to be moved from car to car and operated by any member with considerably less training than that required for the Vascar.

A new 100 watt base station was installed at the Governor's Mansion on the department frequencies with remote control from the Governor's Office and from the office of the Governor's Security Detail.

Terminals on the ISSD computer system were installed in ComCenter, Company "B" Headquarters, South Charleston and the Criminal Identification Bureau. These terminals permit direct access to the ISSD data banks for functions in addition to an interface to this system through WEAPON. At the present time, the direct connect terminals to ISSD offers a good back-up in case of interface failure on the WEAPON System. It is anticipated that traffic records can be entered and constantly updated directly into the data base maintained by ISSD in the future.

Additional personnel is needed to handle the ever increasing work load and responsibilities for dispatching at our existing stations and detachment locations. Higher standards and qualifications for dispatchers with pay scales equal to neighboring states and complimentary to the position should be given high priority. The constant turn over and retraining of personnel for dispatchers presents problems in the continuity of station operation and is a waste of allocated funds for salaries.

The need is more urgent each day for the construction of an appropriate technical work and storage area at Company "B" and Department Headquarters area. The presently used areas are completely inadequate with much of the repairs and installations to mobile units being performed outdoors due to a lack of work space.

RADIOTELEPHONE TRAFFIC REPORT

JULY 1, 1974 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1975

STATION	DISPATCHES RECEIVED	DISPATCHES	TOTAL HANDLED
Ansted	526	472	998
Beckley	17,703	14,254	31,957
Berkeley Springs	493	537	1,030
Big Chimney	1,038	1,045	2,083
Buckhannon	428	372	800
Charleston	19,386	19,271	38,657
Charles Town	410	338	748
Clarksburg	533	712	1,245
Clay	431	394	825
Cross Lanes	2,062	873	2,935
Elizabeth	220	346	566
Elkins	14,955	16,317	31,272
Fairmont	515	562	1,077
Franklin	161	99	260
Gauley Bridge	279	273	552
Glasgow	711	503	1,214
Glennville	289	684	973
Grafton	526	550	1,076
Grantsville	201	167	368
Hamlin	690	708	1,398
Harrisville	591	503	1,214
Hinton	338	694	1,032
Huntington	10,283	14,197	24,480
Keyser	438	559	997

RADIOTELEPHONE TRAFFIC REPORT (Cont'd)

STATION	DISPATCHES RECEIVED	DISPATCHES	TOTAL HANDLED
Kingwood	280	295	575
Lewisburg	306	306	612
Logan	458	436	894
Madison	404	519	923
Marlinton	187	156	343
Martinsburg	5,741	6,930	12,671
Moorefield	227	359	586
Morgantown	6,286	6,271	12,557
Moundsville	11,937	21,534	33,471
Oak Hill	295	291	586
Paden City	983	860	1,843
Parkersburg	4,774	1,670	6,444
Parsons	521	1,331	1,852
Petersburg	1,093	887	1,980
Philippi	791	808	1,599
Pineville	476	418	894
Point Pleasant	825	836	1,661
Princeton	4,484	3,750	8,234
Rainelle	528	425	953
Richwood	263	217	480
Ripley	667	819	1,486
Romney	8,744	9,119	17,863
Shinnston	11,662	17,078	28,740
South Charleston	917	1,134	2,051
Spencer	382	502	884

RADIOTELEPHONE TRAFFIC REPORT (Cont'd)

STATION	DISPATCHES RECEIVED	DISPATCHES	TOTAL HANDLED
St. Marys	39	427	466
Summersville	627	506	1,133
Sutton	257	283	540
Union	418	370	788
Wayne	1,139	1,172	2,311
Webster Springs	188	89	277
Weirton	744	867	1,611
Welch	1,066	1,335	2,401
Wellsburg	306	683	989
Weston	989	1,116	2,105
West Union	627	643	1,270
Wheeling	300	226	526
Whitesville	136	105	241
Winfield	1,323	600	1,923
Williamson	674	724	1,398
GRAND TOTAL MESSAGES RECEIVED			145,271
GRAND TOTAL MESSAGES TRANSMITTED			160,460
GRAND TOTAL MESSAGES HANDLED			305,731

WEST VIRGINIA STATE POLICE TELETYPE TRAFFIC REPORT

JULY 1, 1974 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1975

STATION	MESSAGES RECEIVED	MESSAGES TRANSMITTED	TOTAL HANDLED
Comcenter "BX"	74,785	74,370	149,155
Shinnston "AA"	19,288	9,854	29,142
South Charleston "BB"	17,416	8,339	25,755
Elkins "CC"	15,025	6,193	21,218
Moundsville "AF"	14,876	6,883	21,759
Beckley "DD"	18,438	10,633	29,071
Romney "CD"	14,060	6,622	20,682
Huntington "BN"	12,185	3,695	15,880
Lewisburg "DF"	9,442	547	9,989
Logan "DB"	11,257	2,650	13,907
Martinsburg "CB"	11,444	3,399	14,843
Morgantown "AD"	11,755	3,626	15,381
Paden City "AG"	9,640	1,244	10,884
Parkersburg "BK"	10,934	2,389	13,323
Princeton "DE"	12,919	2,579	15,498
Beckley PD "DA"	11,601	3,039	14,640
Bluefield PD "DH"	10,282	963	11,245
Charleston PD "BG"	11,140	6,423	17,563
Charles Town PD "CF"	10,732	1,044	11,776
Clarksburg PD "AM"	5,558	580	6,138
Fairmont PD "AC"	19,504	1,382	20,886
Huntington PD "BL"	13,951	9,095	23,046
Keyser PD "CA"	9,983	1,085	11,068
Parkersburg PD "BJ"	7,908	2,541	10,449

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

STATION	MESSAGES RECEIVED	MESSAGES TRANSMITTED	TOTAL HANDLED
St. Albans PD "BD"	11,617	1,411	13,028
South Charleston PD "BF"	6,753	561	7,314
Weirton PD "AI"	10,912	2,462	13,374
Wheeling PD "AH"	12,547	2,918	15,465
DMV "BE"	80,254	76,374	156,628
SHERIFF'S OFFICE			
BROOKE COUNTY "AJ"	10,178	770	10,948
CABELL COUNTY "BM"	10,199	3,880	14,079
FAYETTE COUNTY "DK"	9,007	439	9,446
KANAWHA COUNTY "BH"	12,964	4,548	17,512
MERCER COUNTY "DG"	10,953	659	11,612
MINGO COUNTY "DC"	9,153	462	9,615
MONONGALIA COUNTY "AE"	10,045	984	11,029
NICHOLAS COUNTY "DI"	4,877	233	5,110
TOTALS	563,582	264,876	828,458

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. The acronym for this system is WEAPON — West Virginia Automated Police Network. 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 fingerprint 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.

The 100% submission of fingerprint cards generated by arrests for felony or misdemeanor (non-traffic) offenses is mandatory under the West Virginia Uniform Criminal 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 interpretation, 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, voice print analysis, polygraph examinations and all the forensic sciences services.

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 301,181 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 1975.

JANUARY 1, 1974 TO DECEMBER 31, 1974

Handwriting Cases (Forgeries, Disputed Documents, etc.)	196
Latent Fingerprint Cases (At Scene of Crime and Laboratory)	543
Footwear Cases	14
Chemical Laboratory Cases	2,748
Firearms Cases	151
Toolmark Cases	33
Lie Detector Cases	498
Photographs Taken	4,446
Prints Made	32,973

**PERSONS ARRESTED BY STATE POLICE AND OTHER OFFICERS AS REPORTED TO THE
CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION BUREAU FOR THE PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1974**

State Police (Fingerprinted)	5,014
State Police (Not Fingerprinted)	93,532
Total Arrests by State Police for the Current Annual Period	98,546
Sheriff (Fingerprinted)	2,678
City Police (Fingerprinted)	6,039
Probation and Others (Fingerprinted)	211
Railroad Officers (Fingerprinted)	2
Total Number of Arrests by All Departments During Annual Period (Fingerprinted)	13,944
Prints Received from Penal Institutions	391
Out-of-State Fingerprints Received (Wanted Circulars)	174
Criminal Fingerprints Received for this Annual Period	14,509
Non-Criminal Fingerprints Received for this Annual Period	1,149
Total Fingerprints Received for this Annual Period	15,658
Total Criminal Fingerprints on File, December 31, 1974	570,840
Total Non-Criminal Fingerprints on File, December 31, 1974	198,953
Grand Total Fingerprints on File, December 31, 1974	769,791
Fingerprints Searched for the Armed Forces, Government Agencies, etc.	441
Fingerprints Searched for Industry this Annual Period	1,149
Persons Searched by Name Only for Probation and Parole, Securities Division, Government Agencies, etc.	11,162
Persons Identified as Having Been Arrested One or More Times this Annual Period	5,794
Previous Annual Period	4,892

TABULATION OF SEVEN MAJOR OFFENSES REPORTED BY THE STATE POLICE DURING THE ANNUAL PERIOD BEGINNING JANUARY 1, 1973 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1973, AND COMPARISON WITH THE ANNUAL PERIOD JANUARY 1, 1974 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1974

	OFFENSES REPORTED	TOTAL UNFOUNDED	TOTAL NUMBER OF CRIMES ACTUALLY COMMITTED		%INCREASE	%DECREASE
			1974	1973		
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE						
Murder - Manslaughter	63	3	60	61		1.6-
Manslaughter by Negligence	274	174	100	124		19.4-
RAPE	78	19	59	56	5.4+	
ROBBERY	103	3	100	77	29.9+	
FELONIOUS ASSAULT	338	20	318	368		13.6-
BREAKING AND ENTERING	2,901	40	2,861	2,189	30.7+	
LARCENY THEFT (except Motor Vehicle Theft)	3,185	43	3,142	3,627		13.4-
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	739	67	672	550	22.2+	
TOTAL	7,681	369	7,312	7,052	4.1+	

DATA COMPILED FROM INFORMATION THROUGH ARRESTS AND CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION REPORTS SUBMITTED BY MEMBERS DURING THE ANNUAL PERIOD BEGINNING JANUARY 1, 1974, ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1974, WITH COMPARABLE FIGURES FOR THE PRECEDING YEAR

YEARS	Fines and Costs Assessed		NO.	Stolen Autos Recovered		Other Stolen Property Recovered
	FINES	COSTS		PERCENT	APP. VALUE	APP. VALUE
1973	\$1,122,968.00	\$843,298.00	310		\$464,531.00	\$409,788.00
1974	\$1,249,067.00	\$963,052.00	279	-10.0%	\$412,154.00	\$336,664.00

ARREST COMPARISON REPORT

***** 1974 *****

***** 1973 *****

CHARGE	ADULT	JUV	CONV	TOTAL	TOTAL	CONV	JUV	ADULT
CRIME NOT STATED								
ABDUCTION STATED	6	1		7	2			2
ABORTION								
ASSAULT, FEL.	307	24	18	331	296	10	19	277
EXTORTION		2		2	2			2
KIDNAPPING	21	1		22	21		2	19
MURDER	52	10	3	62	62	6	1	61
MANSLAUGHTER, VOL.	3		2	3	2	1		2
POISONING PERSONS								
RAPE, FORCIBLE	42	14	1	56	54	3	10	44
RAPE, STATUTORY	11	1	1	12	6	1		6
ROBBERY, ARMED	48	19	7	67	49	4	7	42
ROBBERY, UNARMED	8	1		9	22		3	19
ARSON	22	1		23	30		3	27
BREAK. AND ENTER.	285	104	17	389	348	31	132	216
BRIBERY					2			2
BURGLARY	106	54	17	160	127	7	43	84
COUNTERFEITING					3			3
EMBEZZLEMENT	8		1	8	7	1		7
ENTERING W/O BRK.	7	8	6	15	37	1	10	27
FALSE PRETENSE	81	4	13	85	89	17	2	87
FORGERY	60	27	10	87	83	6	14	69
FRAUD	50	1	23	51	20	8		20
LARCENY, AUTO	86	50	13	136	170	14	65	105
LARCENY, GRAND	400	128	41	528	393	24	91	302
STOLEN GOODS	116	19	27	135	139	13	17	122
WORTHLESS CHECKS	667	14	563	681	595	470	14	581
BIGAMY	3			3	1			1
INCEST	4			4	4			4
SODOMY	11	2		13	9		5	4
ATT. TO COMMIT CRIME	30	9	2	39	14		1	13

ARREST COMPARISON REPORT (Cont'd)

CHARGE	***** 1974 *****				***** 1973 *****			
	ADULT	JUV	CONV	TOTAL	TOTAL	CONV	JUV	ADULT
CONSPIRACY	34	15		49	39	1	14	25
DRUGS AND NARCOTICS	298	81	30	379	315	12	69	246
DYNAMITING	1	3		4	2			2
ESCAPED PRISONERS	94	51	22	145	103	8	17	86
INVESTIGATIONS					1		1	
PAROLE VIOLATORS	14	8	8	22	33	7	9	24
POLICY RACKET					2	1		2
TREASON								
UNLISTED CRIMES	25	2	3	27	20	4	1	19
TOTAL FELONIES	2,900	654	828	3,554	3,102	650	550	2,552
ASSAULT, MISD.	1,170	97	655	1,267	1,173	629	101	1,072
MANSLAUGHTER, INVOL.	40	3	10	43	45	8	11	34
BAD CHECKS	2,501	80	2,248	2,581	1,837	1,470	53	1,784
DEST. OF PROPERTY	394	116	219	510	480	248	97	383
LARCENY, PETIT	286	119	318	405	388	267	101	287
ADULTRY	6		3	6	2		1	1
COHABITATION	11	1	1	12	2	2	2	
HOUSE OF ILL FAME	8	3	1	11	43	42	7	36
FORNICATION					6	5	1	5
OBSCENITY	165	16	130	181	213	167	24	189
PROSTITUTION	19	2	4	21	13	1		13
ATT. TO COMMIT CRIME								
AVIATION LAW VIO.								
BEER LAW VIO.	85	1	66	86	110	88	2	108
CONSPIRACY	3			3	22		1	21
DELINQUENCY, JUV.	14	1,534	544	1,548	1,497	367	1,469	28
DESERTION, AWOL	64	24	5	88	126	2	49	77
DESERTION, DOMESTIC	290	6	76	296	275	66	7	268
DRUNK	8,684	391	8,755	9,075	9,034	8,685	368	8,666
ESCAPED PRISONERS	1			1	24	7	15	9
F AND H W/O LICENSE	2	2	3	4	10	8	2	8
GAME LAW VIO.	12	2	10	14	30	26	3	27

ARREST COMPARISON REPORT (Cont'd)

CHARGE	***** 1974 *****				***** 1973 *****			
	ADULT	JUV	CONV	TOTAL	TOTAL	CONV	JUV	ADULT
GAMBLING	166	3	92	169	141	113	6	135
HAWK. AND PEDD. LAW	1		1	1	2	2		2
HEALTH LAW VIO.	12		7	12	6	4		6
IMPERSONATION	3		1	3				
JUNK LAW VIO.	3		2	3				
LIQUOR LAW VIO.	115	4	84	119	83	66	1	82
LICENSE VIO.	8	1	7	9	3	3		3
OBSTRUCTING OFFICERS	216	22	155	238	205	126	20	185
SCH. AND CRH. DIST.	4			4	5	1	3	2
TRES. AND TRAIN RID.	228	27	150	255	285	185	67	218
UNLISTED CRIMES	1,421	175	530	1,596	1,632	471	205	1,427
WEAPON LAW VIO.	589	35	348	624	560	302	30	530
DRUG AND NARCOTICS	217	93	31	310	236	18	67	169
TOTAL MISDEMEANORS	16,738	2,757	14,456	19,495	18,488	13,379	2,713	15,775
DISR. TRAFFIC SIGNS	1,008	193	1,144	1,201	921	897	148	773
DRIVING DRUNK	2,018	60	1,749	2,078	2,259	1,953	67	2,192
FOLLOW TOO CLOSELY	300	49	320	349	348	330	50	298
IMPROPER PASSING	1,693	245	1,871	1,938	2,024	1,955	216	1,808
IMPROPER SIGNAL	42	11	48	53	79	75	14	65
IMPROPER TURNING	262	33	281	295	283	274	36	247
RECKLESS DRIVING	1,670	360	1,892	2,030	1,909	1,793	380	1,529
SPEEDING	28,523	2,428	29,037	30,951	21,457	20,528	2,058	19,399
VIO. OF RIGHT OF WAY	1,411	234	1,574	1,645	1,790	1,738	243	1,547
WRONG SIDE OF ROAD	1,303	249	1,465	1,552	1,746	1,657	275	1,471
OTHER MOVING VIO.	3,697	996	4,479	4,693	5,072	4,905	1,078	3,994
HIT AND RUN	446	51	396	497	530	430	45	485
IMPROPER PARKING	172	41	184	213	275	253	24	251
OBSTRUCTING TRAFFIC	126	30	139	156	130	119	29	101
JOY RIDING	104	47	86	151	145	87	44	101
TOTAL MOVING VIO.	42,775	5,027	44,665	47,802	38,968	36,994	4,707	34,261
ALTERATION OF LIC.	6	1	7	7				
DEFECTIVE EQUIPMENT	2,487	804	3,094	3,291	2,765	2,656	629	2,136

ARREST COMPARISON REPORT (Cont'd)

CHARGE	***** 1974 *****				***** 1973 *****			
	ADULT	JUV	CONV	TOTAL	TOTAL	CONV	JUV	ADULT
IMPROPER LIGHTS	82	25	96	107	113	104	31	82
IMPROPER PLATES	8,048	1,144	8,608	9,192	8,232	7,812	1,095	7,137
IMPROPER SALES	20	1	9	21	14	5	2	12
IMPROPER TITLE	14		5	14	27	20	2	25
NO OPERATORS LIC.	2,586	898	3,155	3,484	3,549	3,331	994	2,555
OBTAIN LIC. BY FRAUD		1	1	1	1	1		1
OVERWEIGHT	1,625	18	1,549	1,643	1,687	1,627	12	1,675
PEDESTRIAN VIO.	28	10	33	38	11	10	2	9
PERMIT VIO.	3,181	30	2,879	3,211	2,317	2,056	20	2,297
OTHER MOTOR VEH. VIO.	27	5	31	32	63	55	7	56
INSPECTION LAW VIO.	5,519	598	5,849	6,117	5,601	5,414	544	5,057
LITTERBUG	392	68	431	460	321	309	49	272
ALIEN AND IMMIGT. V.	2			2				
LIQUOR LAW, FEDERAL UNAMERICAN ACTIVITY								
UNLISTED FED. VIO.	3	1	1	4	3			3
SEL. SERVICE VIO.								
SABOTAGE								
INSANE AND MNTL. DEF.	61	10	13	71	68	3	12	56
MISSING PERSONS								
TOTAL NON-MOVING VIO.	24,081	3,614	25,761	27,695	24,772	23,403	3,399	21,373
GRAND TOTAL	86,494	12,052	85,710	98,546	85,330	74,426	11,369	73,961

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.

The Department of Public Safety currently processes its automated records systems on the centralized system which is maintained by the Information Systems Services Division (ISSD) of the West Virginia Department of Finance and Administration. All data which is processed at the centralized computer facility by this agency is non-confidential in nature.

The Department of Public Safety has installed a computer system which provides automated communications message switching. The system's personnel of the Data Processing Division are responsible for programming, systems support and analysis in support of the WEAPON communications network.

CIB/DATA PROCESSING PRODUCTION STATISTICS

THE TABLE, AS INDICATED BELOW, DETAILS THE NUMBER OF RECORDS ENCODED/VERIFIED BY THE DATA PROCESSING DIVISION DURING THE PERIOD OF JANUARY 1, 1974 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1974. STATISTICS ARE ALSO PRESENTED FOR COMPARATIVE PURPOSES FOR THE PREVIOUS ANNUAL PERIOD OF 1973.

RECORD CLASSIFICATION	***** 1974 *****			1973	PER- CENTAGE INCREASE	PER- CENTAGE DECREASE
	ENCODED	VERIFIED	TOTAL	TOTAL		
1. Notification of Arrest	92,579	91,632	184,211	160,995	+14.42	
2. State Police Fingerprints	5,026	4,887	9,913	11,300		-12.27
3. Other Agency's Fingerprints	9,372	854	10,226	9,684	+ 5.60	
4. Motor Vehicle Inspection	42,587	3,750	46,337	49,219		- 5.86
5. Accidents	—	—	—	24,332		.00*
6. Criminal Investigation	3,537	3,709	7,246	7,528		- 3.75
7. Final Disposition	2,660	2,271	4,931	3,847	+28.18	
8. Activity	25,959	26,599	52,558	67,829		-22.51
9. Leave	13,875	14,371	28,246	28,514		- .94
10. Gun Registration	76,841	76,569	153,410	156,704		- 2.10
11. Program and System Development	8,930	6,845	15,775	17,666		-10.82
12. Transportation	27,179	27,247	54,426	52,372	+ 3.92	
13. UCR	50,236	59,134	109,370	88,920	+23.00	
14. Deleted System	—	—	—	—		
15. Personal Appearance	169	176	345	255	+35.29	
16. Wanted Persons	631	584	1,215	975	+24.62	
17. Other Records	26,352	27,531	53,883	35,092	+53.55	
TOTAL	385,933	346,159	732,092	715,232	+ 2.36	

*Discontinued System

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING SECTION

The West Virginia Uniform Crime Reporting Program involves the Uniform compilation, classification and analysis of crime statistics reported by all law enforcement agencies of the state pursuant to guides and regulations prescribed by law.

The West Virginia Legislature in the Criminal Identification Bureau Act of 1971 established the Uniform Crime Reporting Statute.

The responsibility and authority for collection and dissemination of UCR data was given to the West Virginia Department of Public Safety (State Police). This program became operational January 1, 1972.

The counterpart of the statewide UCR Program is the National UCR Program which is under the direction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This national program is the result of a need for nationwide uniform compilation of law enforcement statistics. Uniform Crime Reports were first collected in 1930 after being developed by a committee of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Crime statistics voluntarily submitted by individual law enforcement agencies from all fifty states are presented annually in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports publication entitled, "Crime in the United States."

OBJECTIVES

The fundamental objectives of the West Virginia Uniform Crime Reporting Program are:

1. Inform the governor, legislature, other governmental officials, and the public as to the nature of the crime problem in West Virginia — its magnitude and its trends.
2. Provide law enforcement administrators with criminal statistics for administrative and operational use.
3. Determine who commits crimes by age, sex, race and other social attributes in order to find the proper focus for crime prevention and enforcement.
4. Provide base data and statistics to measure the effects of prevention and deterrence programs.
5. Provide base data and statistics to measure the workload and effectiveness of West Virginia's criminal justice system.
6. Provide base data and statistics for research to improve the efficiency, effectiveness and performance of criminal justice agencies.
7. Provide base data to assist in the assessment of societal and other causes of crime for the development of theories of criminal behavior.
8. Provide the FBI with complete UCR data to be included in the national crime reports.

REPORTING TO THE PROGRAM

Under the West Virginia Uniform Crime Reporting statute, participating West Virginia law enforcement agencies are required to submit specified Uniform Crime Reports. The necessary information for each of the required reports is gathered from each agency's record of complaints, investigations and arrests.

Crime data and information is submitted by state, county and municipal law enforcement agencies on a daily, monthly and annual basis. The daily report consists of the fingerprints of all persons arrested, detained or charged with any crime or offense in West Virginia in which the penalty provided therefore is confinement in any penal or correctional institution or of any person who they have reason to believe is a fugitive from justice or an habitual criminal.

On a monthly basis, municipal police, state police and county sheriffs' departments report the number of offenses known to them in the following crime categories:

- (1) Criminal Homicide
- (2) Forcible Rape
- (3) Robbery
- (4) Assault
- (5) Breaking and Entering
- (6) Larceny Theft
- (7) Motor Vehicle Theft

Law enforcement agencies also report on a monthly basis supplemental offense information such as the value of property stolen and recovered as well as circumstances surrounding homicides and other pertinent data. Additional monthly reports of persons arrested are submitted. These reports provide information concerning the age, sex, and race of persons arrested by each individual law enforcement agency.

Annual report forms contain data such as the number of persons formally charged and dispositions. Police employee data is also collected annually.

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

For information concerning the amount of crime reported during 1974, refer to the Uniform Crime Reports publication entitled, "Crime in West Virginia — 1974."

CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE, NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUG DIVISION

The Criminal Intelligence, Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Division, established by Executive Order on January 5, 1972 and which was and is funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, continued its activities in the area of drug program control during the period of this report. The primary duty and responsibility of the Criminal Intelligence, Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Division remained the controlling of the illegal sale and use of narcotics and dangerous drugs in the State of West Virginia, and the establishment of criminal intelligence files pertaining to the criminal element both within and out of the State of West Virginia.

The Division during the report period continued to act as liaison between federal, state, county and local law enforcement agencies in controlling all areas of criminal activity, particularly narcotics and dangerous drug traffic.

The Division approached the problem of illegal drugs and narcotics in a variety of ways. The most important of those being acting as a cooperating agency and providing a coordination staff to the various law enforcement agencies in West Virginia dealing with a drug problem. In addition to acting as a cooperating agency, the Division initiated many investigations involving violations of both state and federal narcotic and dangerous drug statutes; the Division provided both training and in-the-field assistance to other state and federal police agencies in the development of drug control programs and in the enforcement of statutes relating to both narcotics and dangerous drugs; the Division provided both technical and investigative service to prosecuting attorneys in the development of narcotics and dangerous drug cases; the Division has developed a lawful intelligence data file relating to criminal activity and narcotics and dangerous drugs which includes information on organized crime and other on-going criminal activities; the Division has exchanged information relating to criminal activities and narcotics and dangerous drug traffic with established police agencies throughout the State of West Virginia and in many other jurisdictions.

The attached statistical data indicates the effectiveness of the Criminal Intelligence, Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Unit in the investigation of crime and the apprehension of dealers and narcotics and dangerous drugs.

GOALS

To continue to expand the activities of the Division in eliminating the sources of supply of narcotics and dangerous drugs within the State of West Virginia and to expand the Division's activities as it relates to crime through proven enforcement and intelligence activities.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEAR

JULY 1, 1974 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1975

The following statistical breakdown of investigations and criminal cases reflect those involving CINDD personnel and does not necessarily indicate the total number of persons charged as a result of enforcement action by the other agencies.

Felony drug arrest	362
Misdemeanor drug arrest	63
Drug buys by members	494
Drug related complaints investigated	793
Non drug related complaints investigated	225
Non drug arrest, felony and misdemeanor	126
Total arrest by CINDD members	1,045
Marihuana fields destroyed	19
Value of marihuana seized and destroyed	\$114,750
Value of other drugs seized and destroyed	\$ 20,410.50
Value of personal property recovered	\$ 34,833.00
Man hours spent on surveillance	3,124
Public speaking engagements (hours)	20

The following statistical information is the activity of the Criminal Intelligence/ Narcotic and Dangerous Drug Division from June, 1972 to June 30, 1975.

Total arrest	1,699
Drug investigations conducted	1,635
Criminal investigations conducted	314
Property recovered (includes value of drugs seized and destroyed and personal property recovered)	\$569,530
Total marihuana fields destroyed	49

PLANNING AND RESEARCH DIVISION

The Planning and Research Division was established by Department Special Order on June 1, 1974 for the purpose of coordinating the activities of the Department of Public Safety and its various units with state and federal agencies providing funds for the improvement of criminal law enforcement and traffic safety.

The officer-in-charge of the Planning and Research Division became project director for twenty-four (24) federal grants ranging from updating the State's communications system to the building of the new Criminal Justice Training Center at the State Police Academy in Institute. In addition, the Division initiated planning efforts related to reduction of crime and traffic accidents, the evaluation of personnel, the assignment of driver licensing examination responsibility, and other staff studies designed to assist the Department of Public Safety in meeting its objectives.

GOALS

1. To continue to serve as director on all DPS-Federal programs relating to law enforcement.
2. To develop projects for federal funding to the extent of fund availability and within the framework of Department objectives.
3. To initiate and develop studies relating to the improvement of the police service.
4. To initiate and develop programs which will improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the Department of Public Safety, its functioning units and individual members.
5. To promote and develop within the Department of Public Safety an Archives and History Section reflecting on the inherent qualities of the Department of Public Safety.

SUPPLY DIVISION

Additional laboratory equipment was purchased, a spectroanalyzer machine. This will help the Officers in the Chemistry Lab to make better analysis of evidence sent in to the Chemistry laboratory.

Two (2) new polygraph units were purchased for the Polygraph Section, thus enabling better coverage and upgrading this section with new and better equipment.

A new accounting machine was purchased for the Traffic Research and Safety Division. This will help this section to better serve the Department of Public Safety, as well as the public in general.

One (1) additional Greyhound Bus was bought this year. This is to enable the Department to transport officers where needed throughout the State.

Construction work was done on the Winfield, Summersville, Philippi, Wellsburg, and Jesse Detachment Offices.

New Communications equipment was bought for the Department. Base stations, mobile units, etc., giving the Department a much better communications system throughout the State.

The Department purchased a new under water television camera to aid the Department divers in recovery and rescue work.

New computers for Data Processing were purchased with storage memory banks to aid in speeding up identification work and assist field officers.

A message switching machine was purchased for the Department of Public Safety.

TRAFFIC RESEARCH AND SAFETY DIVISION

This division is engaged in all traffic safety efforts on behalf of the Department. Our primary concern is to aid and assist State Police Officers in the field to better enable them to present comprehensive safety programs. Additionally this division co-operates with other enforcement agencies, educators, and engineers to promote total traffic safety in West Virginia.

TRAFFIC SAFETY

West Virginia in 1974 had a decrease in total traffic fatalities. The number of persons killed in 1974 was 449 as compared to 478 in 1973. Total figures are impressive; but it should be pointed out that the only accurate indicator is the mile-death rate, and West Virginia again showed a decrease. It is safe to conclude that the efforts of West Virginians in 1974 had paid handsome dividends in the area of lives saved.

	PROPERTY DAMAGE	INJURED PERSONS	TOTAL ACCIDENTS
1973	34,731	16,606	46,423
1974	34,597	16,511	46,073

The Department of Public Safety through this division continues to implement federal traffic safety legislation. Additionally, we are continuing our efforts for traffic safety in the following areas: School bus driver examination and physical bus inspection, motor vehicle inspection, examination of all new drivers and re-examination of those deemed to be in need of re-evaluation.

WEST VIRGINIA TRAFFIC FATALITIES

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
1959	479	1972	535
1960	399	1973	478
		1974	449

FATALITIES BY COUNTIES

Calendar Year

	1973	1974		1973	1974
BARBOUR	7	4	MONONGALIA	18	16
BERKELEY	14	8	MONROE	0	1
BOONE	3	12	MORGAN	3	1
BRAXTON	3	6	MCDOWELL	18	22
BROOKE	4	5	NICHOLAS	6	13
CABELL	17	19	OHIO	10	7
CALHOUN	2	4	PENDLETON	3	2
CLAY	5	7	PLEASANTS	9	3
DODDRIDGE	4	4	POCAHONTAS	4	2
FAYETTE	21	20	PRESTON	10	13
GILMER	2	2	PUTNAM	3	8
GRANT	2	0	RALEIGH	13	11
GREENBRIER	9	14	RANDOLPH	10	4
HAMPSHIRE	5	8	RITCHIE	5	2
HANCOCK	7	8	ROANE	7	6
HARDY	3	4	SUMMERS	4	9
HARRISON	11	7	TAYLOR	7	5
JACKSON	12	6	TUCKER	2	2
JEFFERSON	10	10	TYLER	3	2
KANAWHA	43	44	UPSHUR	5	0
LEWIS	12	4	WAYNE	8	8
LINCOLN	4	4	WEBSTER	8	4
LOGAN	16	18	WETZEL	1	2
MARION	20	7	WIRT	1	1
MARSHALL	1	5	WOOD	24	24
MASON	6	8	WYOMING	9	10
MERCER	19	16			
MINERAL	6	7			
MINGO	20	10	TOTAL	478	449

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
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
1972	33	51	28	34	38	40	71	67	46	53	32	42	535	5.3
1973	26	28	27	36	54	54	37	59	45	47	41	24	478	5.1
1974	21	24	31	47	30	45	43	42	51	46	40	29	449	4.4

TRAFFIC FATALITIES BY CITIES

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

	Population	Calendar
Fairmont	26,093	2
Huntington	74,315	7
Charleston	71,505	6
Wheeling	48,188	2
Parkersburg	44,208	2
Morgantown	29,431	2
Weirton	27,131	3
Clarksburg	24,864	1

Group "B" — Cities having 10,000 to 20,000 population

Beckley	19,884	0
South Charleston	16,333	1
Bluefield	15,921	0
Martinsburg	14,626	1
St. Albans	14,356	1
Moundsville	13,560	0
Vienna	11,549	0

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

Dunbar	9,151	0
Elkins	8,287	0
Nitro	8,019	0
Weston	7,323	0
Princeton	7,253	1

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

Keyser	6,586	0
New Martinsville	6,528	0
Grafton	6,433	0
Point Pleasant	6,122	0
Williamson	5,831	0
Westover	5,086	0

WEST VIRGINIA TRAFFIC SUMMARY

Calendar Year

	1973	1974
Miles Traveled	10,203,000,000	10,118,000,000
Change in Miles	395,000,000	85,000,000
Change in Miles Traveled	+4%	-.8%
Fatal Accidents	413	398
Traffic Deaths	478	449
Change in Traffic Deaths	-57	-29
Change in Percent	-10.6%	-6.1%
Mile Rate	5.1*	4.4*
Change in Mile Rate	-2%	-14%
Population Rate	28.1**	26.4**
Change in Population Rate	-8%	-6%
Fatal Accident Rate	4.0***	3.9***
Change in Fatal Accident Rate	-16.6%	-3%

* 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.

ACCIDENTS INVESTIGATED BY ALL POLICE DEPARTMENTS

Year - 1974

Fatal Accidents	398
Injury Accidents	11,080
Property Damage Accidents	34,597
Total Accidents	46,073
Killed	449
Injured	21,020

PUBLIC TRAFFIC SAFETY EDUCATION

(Literature and Special Materials)

Publication prepared and distributed by the Department of Public Safety:

	Number of Publications	Quantity Distributed
1974	4	200,000

Literature and Special Materials (continued)

Other publications distributed by the Department of Public Safety.

	Number of Publications	Quantity Distributed
1974	20	160,000

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

1974	5,000
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Safety speeches made by the Department of Public Safety members during report period.

Fiscal Year	1,063
Total Audience	167,420

SAFETY FILMS

	Fiscal Year
Number of Safety Films in Library	214
Number of Showings	1,860

NEWSPAPERS PUBLICITY

	1973-1974
Number of Safety Articles Released per month	1
Number of Special Releases	30

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Number of Releases	42
Number of Program Outlines	14
Number of Transcribed Spot Announcements	210

MOTOR VEHICLE INSPECTION

Periodic motor vehicle inspection, an integral part of all traffic safety programs continues to occupy a high priority in West Virginia. The Motor Vehicle is constantly subjected to stress; and in order to prevent mechanical problems which could cause traffic accidents, the citizens of West Virginia must be encouraged to develop a program of preventative maintenance.

The periodic motor vehicle inspection program provides an awareness to every citizen that at least once a year he or she will be subjected to an examination of the component parts of the total motor vehicle. As a result, the program provides highway safety in two areas.

1. Actual defects will be found and corrected.
2. The owner and/or operator makes an effort to repair parts which he feels will not pass the next inspection period.

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:

STATISTICS FOR MVI IN WEST VIRGINIA

January 1, 1974 through December 31, 1974

Total Vehicles Inspected	1,092,000
Total Cost of Inspection	\$2,978,751.05
Total Cost of Repairs, Adjustments or Replacements	\$8,854,976.62
Average Cost Per Vehicle Inspected	\$8.11
Total Vehicles Rejected	28,912
Total Inspection Stations	1,604
Total Registered Inspector Mechanics	6,302
New Station Licensed	210
Stations voluntarily cancelled	120
Stations Suspended	135
Inspector Mechanics Suspended	70

REPAIRS, ADJUSTMENTS OR REPLACEMENTS MADE TO VEHICLES INSPECTED.

Horns	6,096
Wipers	19,848
Mirrors	2,895
Brakes	59,296
Tag Mountings	2,687
Steering	24,041
Exhaust System	41,041
Lights	164,098
Safety Glass	4,127
Tires	17,149
CORRECTED VEHICLES	252,203

DIVISION OBJECTIVES FOR 1975-76

1. Revise or update driver testing facility at South Charleston and install similar system in Huntington, West Virginia.
2. To expand and update the film library to include material suitable for safety programming in all areas.
3. To obtain funding for comprehensive training programs for all motor vehicle inspector mechanics.
4. To convert the present reporting system on motor vehicle inspection to a type suitable for ready input into a computer file.
5. To prepare, publish, and distribute a supplemental inspection manual to address the problems of altered vehicles.

TRAINING ACADEMY

JULY 1, 1974 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1975

Our present society demands that the police officer be adequately trained. The West Virginia State Police Academy is situated upon 24 acres at Institute, West Virginia. The Academy staff is comprised of five (5) uniformed personnel and fourteen (14) civilian employees. It is through the combined efforts of these people that an earnest effort is made to impart the knowledge, skill and discipline essential to our profession to those attending classes at this facility.

During this period one hundred fifty-four police officers were graduated from the Academy. The following is a list of schools conducted at the Academy during this annual period:

BASIC SCHOOLS:

16th Basic Class 33 graduated (35 enrolled)	09-08-74 to 11-26-74
17th Basic Class 35 graduated (40 enrolled)	01-05-75 to 03-19-75
18th Basic Class 45 graduated (45 enrolled)	04-06-75 to 06-13-75

CADET CLASS:

27th Cadet Class 41 graduated (44 enrolled)	09-08-74 to 02-14-75
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OTHER SCHOOLS:

The Governor's Committee on Crime, Delinquency and Correction conducted two schools for county and municipal police officers.

1. Criminal Investigation Development Program 40 officers enrolled	04-07-75 to 04-18-75
2. Crime Scene Technician Program 36 officers enrolled	04-28-75 to 05-09-75

The West Virginia Department of Natural Resources availed themselves of the Academy facilities to conduct a Police Firearms Instructor Training School for their officers. This school was conducted from May 11, 1975 to May 13, 1975, and thirteen (13) officers were enrolled.

In addition to the above schools, our facilities were used for meetings by the following: Captains, Police Chiefs, and the Governor's Committee on Crime, Delinquency and Correction.

The Basic Police Training Program, a federally funded program and designed for city and municipal police officers, consists of a basic 450-hour training course comprising 71 subjects. The training period is for a 10- to 11-week calendar period.

The State Police Cadet Training Program is a 23-week course comprising 871 classroom hours and 104 distinct subjects.

The Department of Public Safety has acquired twelve (12) Harley Davidson motorcycles and four (4) trailers to be used for transporting the respective motorcycles. The motorcycles and trailers are maintained and quartered at the Academy complex.

The Law Enforcement Exploring Post No. 530 of the Department of Public Safety conducted their monthly activities at the Academy complex. This Exploring Post is designed as a career exposure activity to aid young men considering a career in law enforcement.

During this period, ground breaking was conducted for a new classroom and dormitory building. In addition, a new cafeteria will be located within the new facility also. The new structure will include twelve (12) bedrooms, with each room billeting four (4) persons. There will be two (2) large classrooms, and, if necessary, each classroom may be divided into two separate rooms. Therefore, a potential of four (4) classrooms is conceivable should the need arise. There will also be featured additional office space and a library-archives room. There is a tentative date of occupancy for December, 1975.

