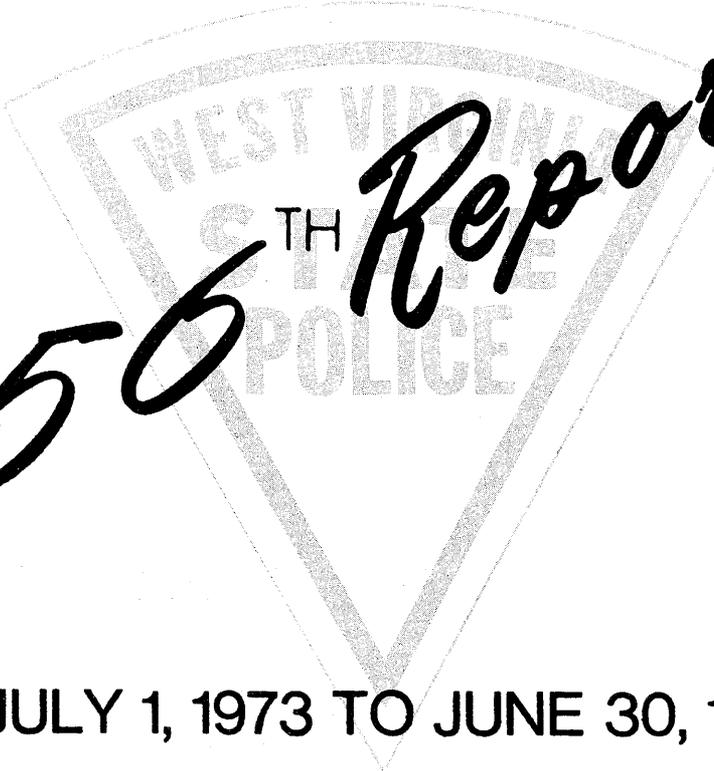


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D. S. S.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY



56TH Report

JULY 1, 1973 TO JUNE 30, 1974

Hon. Arch A. Moore, Jr.
GOVERNOR

Col. R. L. Bonar
SUPERINTENDENT

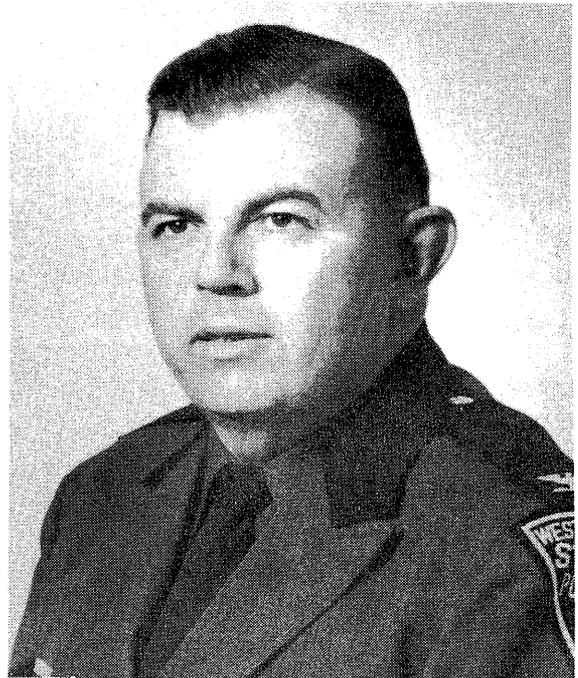




Arch A. Moore, Jr.
Governor

He has made realistic assessments of criminality and has demonstrated his courage and dedication to law enforcement and supports their concepts in the face of criticism. Governor Moore supports an expensive criminal justice system with the earnest hope that it will justly punish offenders commensurate with the extent of their crimes.

West Virginia has the lowest crime rate in the Nation. Colonel Bonar encourages a careerist dedication to criminal pursuits, which has significantly reduced the risk of community crime in West Virginia.



Colonel R. L. Bonar
Superintendent



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
(West Virginia State Police)

CHARLESTON 25305

R. L. BONAR
SUPERINTENDENT

ARCH A. MOORE, JR
GOVERNOR

October 1, 1974

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, 1973, through June 30, 1974, is hereby submitted in compliance with Chapter 5, Article 1, Section 20 of the Code of West Virginia.

The West Virginia Department of Public Safety, as you know, is the Fourth Oldest State Police Agency in the United States and as we move toward our 56th Year of existence, our basic objective is to continue to render a quality law enforcement commensurate with our old and honored mandate.

I hope you as Governor find this report both informative and useful in those evaluations you find it necessary to make of the Department.

I would like to acknowledge my gratitude to the personnel who endeavored to compile this report, to all other members and civilians who strive daily to make us a respected and successful Police Force, and to you sir for your support of the West Virginia State Police.

Respectfully,

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

R. L. BONAR, COLONEL
SUPERINTENDENT

RLB:tjf



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO, ILL.

1900

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RECOMMENDATIONS

1. It is recommended that the Department of Public Safety, as reflected in our 1975-76 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 & Dangerous Drug Division, Transportation, etc.). This increase in rank structure would require legislation to be passed by the 1975 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.
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.

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.

Total authorized strength of Department on July 1, 1973.....	496
Total actual strength of Department on July 1, 1973	458
Enlistments	44
Re-Enlistments	3
Resignations	39
Retirements	2
Leave of Absence.....	1
Deceased	0
Total Gain	3
Total authorized strength of Department on June 30, 1974	496
Total actual strength of Department on June 30, 1974	461

ACCOUNTING DIVISION

ACCOUNTS

ACCOUNT 5700-00 - PERSONAL SERVICES

RECEIPTS

	1973-1974
Appropriation	\$5,580,852.00

DISBURSEMENTS

PERSONAL SERVICES	\$5,188,045.44
Reverting to the State Treasury	\$ 392,806.56

ACCOUNT 5700-01 - CURRENT EXPENSE

RECEIPTS

	1973-1974
Appropriation	\$2,296,519.00

DISBURSEMENTS

CURRENT EXPENSE	1973-1974
Office Supplies and Subscriptions	72,002.10
Medical, Scientific and Educational	15,521.22
Educational Training	5,010.00
Clothing, Dry Goods, Household Supplies	83,776.95
Heat and Electricity	94,197.32
Telephone and Telegraph	173,966.98
Postal, Freight, Express and Drayage	29,752.84
Travel Expense	37,556.21
Subsistence	613,799.50
Rental Expense (Building)	50,904.00
Printing and Binding	4,758.81

Association Dues	1,231.00
Pension and Retirement Plan Contribution	489,042.75
Food Products	70,235.74
Professional Services	24,950.43
Vehicle Expense	366,658.56
Miscellaneous	7,614.55
Maintenance Contract	14,176.06
Rental Expense (Machine)	21,375.47
Workmans Compensation	3,000.00
Unemployment Compensation	43.20
Land	40.06
Other Insurance	33,707.28
Promotional Expense	-248.00
I.S.S.D.	95,918.63
Transfer	-26,746.23
Automobile Insurance	<u>4,895.00</u>
	\$2,287,140.43
Reverting to the State Treasury	\$9,378.57

ACCOUNT 5700-02 - REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS

RECEIPTS

	1973-1974
Appropriation	\$137,000.00

DISBURSEMENTS

REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS	1973-1974
Office Equipment Repairs	3,924.25

Household Equipment and Furnishings	25,200.20
Building Repairs and Alterations	12,585.50
Vehicle Repairs	87,844.57
Ground Improvements	420.45
Small Tools and Other	5,859.02
Vehicles	<u>-323.40</u>
	\$135,510.59

Reverting to the State Treasury	\$1,489.41
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ACCOUNT 5700-03 - EQUIPMENT

RECEIPTS

	1973-1974
Appropriation	\$787,978.00

DISBURSEMENTS

EQUIPMENT	1973-1974
Office and Communications Equipment	60,202.73
Household Equipment and Furnishings	23,173.25
Shop and Custodial	4,690.54
Building	557.82
Vehicles	613,463.48
Small Tools and Other	86,924.38
Transfer	<u>-1,140.00</u>
	\$787,872.20
Reverting to the State Treasury	\$105.80

ACCOUNT 5700-04 - EMERGENCY

RECEIPTS

	1973-1974
Appropriation	\$5,000.00

DISBURSEMENTS

EMERGENCY	1973-1974
Travel	<u>4,784.27</u>
	\$4,784.27
Reverting to the State Treasury	\$215.73

INSPECTION FEES - SPECIAL REVENUE

ACCOUNT 8350-00 - PERSONAL SERVICES

RECEIPTS

	1973-1974
BALANCE FORWARDED FROM 1972 and 1973	\$955,410.19
FROM COLLECTIONS 1973 and 1974	<u>497,395.60</u>
	\$1,452,805.79

DISBURSEMENTS

	1973-1974
PERSONAL SERVICES	\$48,780.34

ACCOUNT 8350-01 - CURRENT EXPENSE

DISBURSEMENTS

CURRENT EXPENSE	1973-1974
Travel Expense	40.50
Merchandise for Resale	17,627.98

Miscellaneous	73.74
Printing and Binding	9,586.80
Pension and Retirement Plan Contribution	5,312.87
Other Insurance	<u>1,002.24</u>
	\$33,644.13

ACCOUNT 8350-02 - REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS

DISBURSEMENTS

REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS	1973-1974
Household Equipment and Furnishings	1,061.76
Office Equipment Repairs	322.00
Building Repairs and Alterations	358.05
Vehicle Repairs	2,063.48
Ground Improvements	1,496.01
Small Tools and Other	<u>216.00</u>
	\$5,517.30
SOCIAL SECURITY MATCHING FUND	\$1,312.84
PUBLIC EMPLOYEES INSURANCE MATCHING FUND	\$2,459.19
EXPENSES (Construction of New Barracks or Repairs to Barracks)	\$61,466.54
REFUNDS	\$1,425.00
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES, CURRENT EXPENSE, REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS, EQUIPMENT AND SOCIAL SECURITY MATCHING FUND, PUBLIC EMPLOYEES INSURANCE MATCHING FUND AND BARRACKS CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR:	\$154,605.34
BALANCE FORWARDED TO 1974-1975	\$1,298,200.45

WEST VIRGINIA TURNPIKE COMMISSION

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

PERSONAL SERVICES

	1973-1974
16 Members	\$162,907.10

CURRENT EXPENSE

	1973-1974
Office Supplies and Subscriptions	520.00
Medical, Scientific and Educational Expense	520.00
Clothing, Dry Goods, Household Supplies	2,080.00
Postal, Freight, Express and Drayage	248.00
Travel Expense	360.00
Subsistence	25,584.00
Pension and Retirement Plan Contribution	19,548.79
Maintenance Contract	80.00
Professional Services	<u>248.00</u>
	\$49,188.79
Total Personal Services and Current Expenses	\$212,095.89

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, 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, 1973 to June 30, 1974

July 1, 1973 - Cash Balance	\$227,827.08
(Bond Investment - \$9,133,486.49)	

Received from the following sources from July 1, 1973 to June 30, 1974:

Accident Reports and Pictures	15,986.00
Arrest Fees, Costs and Rewards, Etc.	241,950.80
6% Deducted from Salaries	254,397.36
12% Deducted from Salaries	551,078.00
Bonds Redeemed	1,635,660.93
Re-imbusement of Re-enlisted Members	2,282.78
Physicians Fee	30.00
	<u>30.00</u>
	\$2,701,385.87

Cash Balance and Receipts	\$2,929,212.95
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DISBURSEMENTS

Accident Reports	10.00
Postage and Insurance on Bonds	12.67
Purchase of U. S. Bonds	2,509,620.92
Accrued Interest	15,798.10
Refund to Ex-Members	45,617.03
Investment Fees	918.39
Medical Bills	30.00
	<u>30.00</u>
	\$2,572,007.11

NET CASH BALANCE	\$357,205.84
------------------	--------------

June 30, 1974 - Net Amount of Retirement Account

Bond Investment (\$9,997,985.99)	\$9,384,616.85
Cash Balance	<u>357,205.84</u>
	\$9,741,822.69

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, 1974 - Cash Balance	\$210,658.64
Interest on Bond Investments \$602,534.16	<u>602,534.16</u>
	\$813,192.80

DISBURSEMENTS

Payment on Awards	<u>\$464,449.55</u>
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NET CASH BALANCE \$348,743.25

AVIATION DIVISION

Activities and Achievements for Fiscal Year 1973-74

This report for the fiscal year 1973-74 reflects a summary of all activities conducted by the Aviation Division in order that some type of overall analysis can be visualized on the impact of Helicopter usage within our Department.

The estimation of time and/or lives saved as a result of the Helicopter use has been significant inasmuch as the activity might reflect. During the month of July, 1973 an accelerated implementation of aerial patrol was activated at which time an Interstate Patrol (ground) was also established.

Although the voluntary request in speed reduction at Presidential request and the now mandatory compliance has in itself reduced the accident frequency in our patrol area, we feel that our efforts has made a significant mark in the accident and fatality reduction. In comparison to these same roadways now patrolled by our Helicopter as opposed to this same period last fiscal year without the Helicopter, a realization of **15.7 percent** was experienced in the reduction of traffic fatalities. Of course, the Helicopter Patrol program was accelerated at or about the same time as our Interstate Patrol, but nevertheless, the vigorous work and coordination between air and ground has made a profound impact in the overall reduction of accidents in general. For this we take partial credit. In addition thereto, a significant contribution has been made in the assistance offered to the motoring public in terms of stranded motorists, proper notification and disposition of hazardous road conditions, and other safety aspects as commonly noted by the public and, of course, our own observation. Public and civil response has been extremely high in this area. There appears to be some type of security in knowing that if a breakdown or a condition exists that warrants an immediate response, the Helicopter will be there and positive steps taken to alleviate the situation.

A total of 634.9 hours were flown during this reporting period of which 482.3 were in direct support of traffic and its related activities. This reflects 75.4 percent of the total flying time of which we estimate 48,000 miles of roadways were patrolled. Our patrol efforts are primarily on the interstate systems with limited patrol on primary and secondary routes.

As it can be readily seen, the major portion of our flying has been with traffic and its enforcement thereof. Our direct relations with the Interstate Patrol has contributed to the major portion of 1,637 arrests issued during this period. This accounts for an average of one contact every 17.6 minutes of flight time. These traffic violations involves speeding, driving while under the influence, reckless operation, right of way violations and pedestrian infractions.

While using the number of traffic apprehensions as a measure of effectiveness does have some usefulness as an indicator, it also has some difficulties associated with it. It is almost universally true that the Helicopter assists with or makes possible the arrest rather than land and make the actual contact. That is to say, most of the arrests and/or contacts would not be possible without the cars on the ground to physically make the contact. Therefore, there is virtually no data to indicate the percentage of cases in which the arrest would not have been made without the Helicopter assistance.

The remaining 24.6 percent of total flying time reflects criminal surveillance (2.5%), search missions (2.8%), personnel transports (9.5%), medical transports (1.2%), rescue and evacuation (0.2%), equipment, blood, evidence transports (0.6%), photography missions (0.8%), other emergency missions (0.8%), and flight training (5.9%). Our records indicate that the Helicopter has been instrumental in the apprehension and arrest of seven (7) felony and one (1) other misdemeanor type crimes. And although our primary mission is traffic and its related activities, the need and impact for continued usage in this area cannot be overemphasized. We know of no tool or yard stick for measuring cost and man hour reduction in this or traffic activity, with its continued utilization, the time and man hours saved can be endless to say the least.

Our medical evacuation is one of extreme caution. Telecast, new media reporting, and the motion picture industry have exploited the use of the Helicopter to an unrealistic aspect. Our one Helicopter, which can be used for medical transports, can be utilized just so much and we dare not explore the unknown for fear of overextension. Our program has progressed inasmuch as requests are made and all efforts are made to honor same. Each one is evaluated on individual merit, of course. However, we recognize the need for an academic expansion before real and true implementation can be realized. Also, hospitals will need to evaluate their needs so they will be able to accommodate this type of program. During this reporting period we accomplished four medical transports, one which saved the life of a young girl. We hope to expand this service in the future, but at present, we feel the cautious approach we've taken is justified.

During this reporting period, the Aviation Section has increased its staff by three additional members. Two of these members have been in a program of training and are now competent pilots. In June of this year an additional Helicopter was incorporated into our program and in late September another Helicopter will become operational. This will permit our division to expand our services to other areas of the state on a more routine basis. This will give us a total of three Helicopters. Serious consideration should be given to the purchase of a fixed-wing aircraft to accommodate our needs which cannot be accomplished with a Helicopter. Most recently a hanger to accomodate our Helicopters was completed at the Academy. The Aviation Division will be moving in the near future to the Academy after an office is completed in the new hanger.

To describe how our Helicopter Section has affected services through improvement, we summarize with this conclusion — since the patrol function is the primary method of task accomplishment, it is evident that amplification of patrol line power by every means possible is a constant objective. Realization of this objective, through Helicopter Patrol, is a step toward achieving this section's and the Departmental task of preservation of peace, protection of life and property, the citizens right to live in peace, and increased efficiency with our product — **SERVICE.**

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 operates on a twenty-four hour basis, seven days a week.

Many of our larger detachments throughout the State also employs civilian personnel with concurrent duties of dispatching and clerk/secretarial duties. Each detachment throughout the State has base station radio equipment available and they are experiencing the need for full time dispatchers at some of the larger detachments.

TRAFFIC VOLUMES HANDLED JULY 1, 1973 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1974

TELETYPE	704,283	-	22.6% Increase
RADIOTELEPHONE	305,718	-	5.5% Increase
TOTAL	1,010,001	-	16.9% Increase

PERCENTAGE INCREASE OVER LAST YEAR - 16.9%

Traffic totals continue to climb as a result of increased activity on the system and because of added terminals to the Police Teletype Network. The Governor's Committee on Crime, Delinquency and Corrections has supported the use and expansion of our Police Teletype Network and assisted in obtaining federal grants for many of our terminals and replacement of radio equipment.

We encourage the expansion of the teletype network to include municipal police departments as well as county law enforcement agencies as the one common communications between police agencies within the state. Rapid and accurate communications is provided as well as a written record. Each terminal will eventually have the facility of making direct inquiries into the different systems such as NCIC, DMV and the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS).

We continue to discourage the permission of other police agencies to operate on State Police Frequencies. Because of the severe overloading on our present system by our own department vehicles and those outside agencies previously allowed on our frequency, we must deny in practically all circumstances the requests to operate on our frequency. Any police agency with more than one or two radio equipped vehicles should support their own system with a base station. LEAA funding through the Governor's Committee has greatly assisted the smaller police agencies in obtaining their own independent systems.

As our radio system continues to become more active and greater in numbers, the restraints placed upon police operational procedures must become more severe.

The communications between base stations and mobile units may be of vital nature and extremely urgent. A case of life or death confronts our troopers many times.

For this reason, we must use correct procedures, be brief, and most important, have our air time free to communicate. Our Superintendent has reminded us in a Memorandum, failure to properly abide by Department regulations concerning the use of radio can result in severe penalties.

During the past year, a large amount of equipment has been ordered to place in effect some of our planned programs as outlined in the last annual report. Electronic equipment delivery is very slow from practically all suppliers. The usual waiting period for delivery, following the order, can be six months or greater. Thus, in many cases, even the most simple changes to equipment must be planned a year in advance. Most suppliers of radio equipment attempt to keep adequate replacement parts for repairs, but many times several months delay is experienced because the supplier cannot obtain parts from the manufacturer.

Control and repeater radio equipment for thirty-five points, including tone operation to prevent foreign stations from controlling our equipment, has been ordered with delivery to commence in August and September, 1974. This still leaves nine points to be updated.

Multiple tone channel equipment has been ordered for our mobile radio equipment. Some delivery has been made, however, it will be necessary to wait until the delivery is mostly complete to initiate installation. This will be a project of considerable size involving the addition to each mobile unit of a tone switching control. Many of the mobile radio units will have to be slightly modified. Those units requiring great modification will be replaced by newer units. At the present, it is proposed to commence mobile tone installations during car trades. Following that, which is normally half of the fleet, installations will be made to the remaining vehicles. Each hilltop or mountain receiver must be modified to accommodate the new tone system, thus, a long term project will be underway during the year of 1974-75.

Other tone systems have also been ordered; digital type, to activate power plants, change antenna, remove or activate receivers from the repeater systems. This equipment was ordered many months ago, but we still do not have a delivery date.

We have continued to install consoles in department vehicles to accommodate the vast array of electronic equipment, radio control heads, PA/electronic sirens, speech scrambling equipment and tone channel switching.

Installation of speech scrambling devices has been completed in most units and base stations. Over two hundred mobile units are presently equipped as well as all primary base stations and many detachments. This equipment has proven to be quite effective on several occasions through the past year. Speech equipment in use by the department is considered to be more advanced than many types available and very difficult to decode. To our knowledge, we have not had any reports of confidential information being decoded, by other than our own equipment.

The vendor has agreed not to sell exact coding sequences to other vendors.

The Police Teletype Network continues to expand with additional terminals brought into service throughout the calendar year, mostly cities and counties. As

mentioned earlier in this report, the present system provides a good foundation for our proposed switcher/mini computer operation. A lot of planning and study has been devoted by the Communications Division, Data Processing and Criminal Identification Bureau to bringing up such a system. We hope to see a message switcher in use at our ComCenter within the coming year with the ability to provide rapid access and recovery to previously programmed material from DMV, CIB, NCIC and out-of-state agencies.

The National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System went into operation with their new high speed system on December 24, 1973. The upgraded system removed all delay time getting into the network. We have not experienced any backlog of traffic from the new system. Several states presently have high speed interface from their own computer systems and we obtain information unbelievably fast. At the present time, there are seven states directly interfaced with computer type equipment. From these states we receive license and drivers checks within seconds. The average time is about ten seconds. The ultimate aim or desire is to have all states providing this type of service to better assist the patrol vehicle and trooper in the field. The new NLETS is capable of handling 26,000 messages per hour in its present configuration, based on an average message length of 75 words. Even with great increases of message totals on the new system, less than twenty percent of potential capacity is presently being used for NLETS. The upgraded system has exceeded by far our expectations. National LETS is a joint effort by each state for a mode of message exchanges between police agencies throughout the nation.

During the course of the past year, a terminal on the National Weather Service was installed at the ComCenter. Thus, weather forecasts and accurate existing weather conditions for the State of West Virginia and neighboring states can be provided upon request from our ComCenter.

In January, 1974, two dedicated 800 telephone lines were terminated in our ComCenter at Department Headquarters. Two telephone numbers, 800-642-9061 and 800-642-9062, are available to citizens of West Virginia to place emergency calls for State Police assistance. In most cases, it is requested and assumed that an effort was first made to contact local State Police authorities. Emergency type information is accepted by our dispatchers on duty at the ComCenter and then relayed to the proper authorities immediately by our communications facilities (teletype, radio or telephone).

A very busy winter has been experienced by our technicians. In addition to their regular duties of maintenance, repair and moving of several radio sites due to detachment moves, 196 vehicles were traded which necessitated in most transfer of radios from one vehicle to the new car. The use of blue strobe type roof lights, electronic sirens, radars, scramblers, drivers license examination equipment, new equipment for Photo and Chemical Lab and maintenance thereof, Voice Printer, video equipment for Polygraph, special electronic equipment for Narcotics and Aviation Division, sound systems for the Academy and recorders on telephone lines, etc., continues to add extra burdens to our technicians.

PROJECT PROPOSALS

Additional personnel is needed for dispatching at our existing stations and to include personnel for our larger detachment.

Higher standards and qualifications for dispatchers with pay scales equal to neighboring states and complimentary to the responsibilities placed upon these people.

Operations and implementation of a switcher/mini computer operation to provide high speed recovery of vital information, for the most part presently available.

We have need to construct a new building at our Bee Mountain site with new antenna and tower.

The need is becoming 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 to mobile units being performed outdoors due to lack of work space.

Some additional test equipment to assist our technicians to more rapidly gather required FCC measurements is also needed. This equipment is quite expensive and at least one unit per company is needed.

We have continuous requests for handie talkie equipment which we presently try to distribute from a central point at the ComCenter. Additional units should be purchased to permit the distribution from each Company Headquarters rather than one area in the State.

RADIOTELEPHONE TRAFFIC REPORT
JULY 1, 1973 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1974

STATION	DISPATCHES RECEIVED	DISPATCHES	TOTAL HANDLED
Ansted	564	459	1,024
Beckley KQA643	18,273	15,965	34,238
Berkeley Springs	582	475	1,057
Big Chimney	1,469	1,437	2,906
Buckhannon	433	422	855
Charleston KQB569	22,373	21,855	44,228
Charles Town	497	711	1,208
Chelyan	756	419	1,175
Clarksburg	428	460	888
Clay	390	366	756
Cross Lanes	2,570	1,368	3,938
Elizabeth	410	550	960
Elkins KQA698	15,451	16,788	32,239
Fairmont	347	400	747
Franklin	178	83	261
Glenville	375	764	1,139
Grafton	1,169	977	2,146
Grantsville	158	142	300
Hamlin	909	895	1,804
Harrisville	458	366	824

RADIOTELEPHONE TRAFFIC REPORT (Cont'd)

STATION	DISPATCHES RECEIVED	DISPATCHES	TOTAL HANDLED
Hinton	437	535	972
Huntington	9,401	13,466	22,867
Keyser	642	516	1,158
Kingwood	65	27	92
Lewisburg	362	340	702
Logan KQB566	530	532	1,062
Madison KSC546	232	499	731
Marlinton	165	163	328
Martinsburg	7,228	6,442	13,670
Montgomery	259	369	628
Moorefield	414	679	1,093
Morgantown KQB567	3,635	3,358	6,993
Moundsville KQB273	11,965	18,122	30,087
Oak Hill	320	393	713
Paden City	439	374	813
Parkersburg KQA359	6,034	1,756	7,790
Parsons	353	1,164	1,517
Petersburg	1,280	1,056	2,336
Philippi	1,102	1,274	2,376
Pineville	269	268	537

RADIOTELEPHONE TRAFFIC REPORT (Cont'd)

STATION	DISPATCHES RECEIVED	DISPATCHES	TOTAL HANDLED
Point Pleasant KQI817	824	839	1,663
Princeton KCR924	4,140	3,614	7,754
Rainelle	365	383	748
Richwood	273	297	570
Ripley	542	522	1,064
Romney KQB568	9,137	8,806	17,943
Shinnston KQA488	12,139	16,798	28,937
South Charleston KQB569 (Detachment)	301	491	792
Spencer	407	581	988
St. Marys	35	449	484
Summersville	627	546	1,173
Sutton	372	326	698
Union	535	450	985
Wayne	546	974	1,520
Webster Springs	158	89	247
Weirton KQD538	234	472	706
Welch	845	1,025	1,870
Wellsburg	271	665	936
Weston	981	1,079	2,060

RADIOTELEPHONE TRAFFIC REPORT (Cont'd)

STATION	DISPATCHES RECEIVED	DISPATCHES	TOTAL HANDLED
West Union	653	593	1,246
Wheeling	455	479	934
Whitesville	212	188	400
Winfield	1,041	565	1,606
Williamson	548	689	1,237

GRAND TOTAL MESSAGES RECEIVED.....148,563
GRAND TOTAL MESSAGES TRANSMITTED..... 157,155
GRAND TOTAL MESSAGES HANDLED..... 305,718

WEST VIRGINIA STATE POLICE TELETYPE TRAFFIC REPORT

JULY 1, 1973 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1974

STATION	MESSAGES RECEIVED	MESSAGES TRANSMITTED	TOTAL HANDLED
Comcenter "DA"			
Intra-State	36,317	30,792	67,109
Interstate	27,036	25,045	52,081
General Alarms	12,070	6,603	18,673
Shinnston "DC"	17,876	9,991	27,867
South Charleston "DR"	16,554	8,754	25,308
Elkins "DE"	13,968	5,673	19,641
Beckley "DB"	17,980	11,186	29,166
Moundsville "DD"	13,590	6,449	20,039
Romney "DF"	13,249	6,772	20,021
Huntington SP "DL"	10,399	2,383	12,782
Lewisburg "DW"	8,737	634	9,371
Logan	9,789	2,217	12,006
Martinsburg "DG"	10,716	3,619	14,335
Morgantown "DI"	11,591	4,012	15,603
Paden City "DH"	9,123	1,459	10,582
Parkersburg SP "DM"	9,625	2,341	11,966
Princeton "DK"	11,102	2,968	14,070
Beckley PD "DP"	11,304	3,716	15,020
Bluefield PD "DU"	9,184	1,063	10,247
Charleston PD "DN"	10,312	4,902	15,214
Charles Town PD "AC"	9,798	920	10,718
Clarksburg PD "AH"	1,900	184	2,084

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

STATION	MESSAGES RECEIVED	MESSAGES TRANSMITTED	TOTAL HANDLED
Fairmont PD "DZ"	6,344	903	7,247
Huntington PD "DO"	12,092	6,235	18,327
Keyser PD "AA"	9,832	1,274	11,106
Parkersburg PD "DT"	6,544	2,108	8,652
St. Albans PD "AD"	9,904	1,059	10,963
South Charleston PD "AK"	497	18	515
Weirton PD "DY"	9,558	1,723	11,281
Wheeling PD "DV"	10,220	2,490	12,710
DMV "DQ"	71,536	68,811	140,347
SHERIFF'S OFFICE			
Cabell County "AF"	9,580	2,740	12,320
Fayette County "AJ"	487	16	503
Kanawha County "DX"	12,496	4,740	17,236
Mercer County "AE"	7,523	83	7,606
Mingo County "AG"	1,980	106	2,086
Monongalia County "AB"	8,857	624	9,481
TOTALS	469,670	234,613	704,283

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 Criminal Identification Bureau (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 West Virginia 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 identification.

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. This file contains more than 248,093 guns and has now been automated and is on line for immediate retrieval of information. Also, special searches in this file can be made.

The following is a summary of the laboratory work in 1973:

JANUARY 1, 1973 TO DECEMBER 31, 1973

Handwriting Cases (Forgeries, Disputed Documents, etc.)	176
Latent Fingerprint Cases (At Scene of Crime and Laboratory)	432
Footwear Cases	16
Chemical Laboratory Cases	3,061
Firearms Cases	126
Toolmark Cases	42
Lie Detector Cases	444
Photographs Taken	4,667
Prints Made	31,369

**PERSONS ARRESTED BY STATE POLICE AND OTHER OFFICERS AS REPORTED TO THE
CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION BUREAU FOR THE PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1973**

State Police (Fingerprinted)	5,249
State Police (Not Fingerprinted)	80,071
Total Arrests by State Police for the Current Annual Period	85,320
Sheriff (Fingerprinted)	2,816
City Police (Fingerprinted)	5,362
Probation and Others (Fingerprinted)	84
Railroad Officers (Fingerprinted)	0
Total Number of Arrests by All Departments During Annual Period (Fingerprinted)	13,511
Prints Received from Penal Institutions	414
Out-of-State Fingerprints Received (Wanted Circulars)	250
Criminal Fingerprints Received for this Annual Period	14,175
Non-Criminal Fingerprints Received for this Annual Period	1,957
Total Fingerprints Received for this Annual Period	16,132
Total Criminal Fingerprints on File, December 31, 1973	556,331
Total Non-Criminal Fingerprints on File, December 31, 1973	197,802
Grand Total Fingerprints on File, December 31, 1973	754,133
Fingerprints Searched for the Armed Forces, Government Agencies, etc.	10
Fingerprints Searched for Industry this Annual Period	1,956
Persons Searched by Name Only for Probation and Parole, Securities Division, Government Agencies, etc.	12,551
Persons Identified as Having Been Arrested One or More Times this Annual Period	4,892
Previous Annual Period	5,023

**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, 1972 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1972**

	OFFENSES REPORTED	TOTAL UNFOUNDED	TOTAL NUMBER OF CRIMES ACTUALLY COMMITTED		% INCREASE	% DECREASE
			1973	1972		
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE						
Murder - Manslaughter	63	2	61	71		-14.1
Manslaughter by Negligence	298	174	124	156		-20.5
RAPE	80	24	56	65		-13.9
ROBBERY	81	4	77	80		- 3.8
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	389	21	368	528		-30.3
BREAKING AND ENTERING	2,232	43	2,189	2,455		-10.8
LARCENY-THEFT (Except Auto Theft)						
\$50.00 and Over in Value	2,851	23	2,828	1,714	+65.0	
Under \$50 in Value	806	7	799	848		- 5.8
AUTO THEFT	618	68	550	559		- 1.6
TOTAL	7,418	366	7,052	6,476	+ 8.9	

**DATA COMPILED FROM INFORMATION THROUGH ARRESTS AND CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION REPORTS SUBMITTED BY MEMBERS
DURING THE ANNUAL PERIOD BEGINNING JANUARY 1, 1973, ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1973, WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES
FOR THE PRECEDING YEAR**

YEARS	Fines and Costs Assessed		Stolen Autos Recovered			Other Stolen Property Recovered
	FINES	COSTS	No.	Percent	App. Value	App. Value
1972	\$ 989,919.00	\$691,189.46	367		\$530,828.00	\$528,690.00
1973	\$1,122,968.00	\$843,298.00	310	-15.5%	\$464,531.00	\$409,788.00

ARREST COMPARISON REPORT

CHARGE	***** 1973 *****				***** 1972 *****			
	ADULT	JUV	CONV	TOTAL	TOTAL	CONV	JUV	ADULT
CRIME NOT STATED								
ABDUCTION STATED	2			2	1			1
ABORTION								
ASSAULT, FELONIOUS	277	19	10	296	254	20	14	240
EXTORTION	2			2	1			1
KIDNAPPING	19	2		21	12		1	11
MURDER	61	1	6	62	62	3	2	60
MANSLAUGHTER, VOL.	2		1	2	4			4
POISONING PERSONS								
RAPE, FORCIBLE	44	10	3	54	59	3	13	46
RAPE, STATUTORY	6		1	6	10		2	8
ROBBERY, ARMED	42	7	4	49	51	2	8	43
ROBBERY, UNARMED	19	3		22	28	2	6	22
ARSON	27	3		30	25			25
BREAK. AND ENTER.	216	132	31	348	404	28	131	273
BRIBERY	2			2	2			2
BURGLARY	84	43	7	127	108	5	33	75
COUNTERFEITING	3			3	4			4
EMBEZZLEMENT	7		1	7	4			4
ENTERING W/O BREAKING	27	10	1	37	30	1	17	13
FALSE PRETENSE	87	2	17	89	58	12	11	47
FORGERY	69	14	6	83	103	11	12	91
FRAUD	20		8	20	21	5	3	18
LARCENY, AUTO	105	65	14	170	137	15	58	79
LARCENY, GRAND	302	91	24	393	401	26	94	307
STOLEN GOODS	122	17	13	139	112	16	21	91

ARREST COMPARISON REPORT CONTINUED

CHARGE	***** 1973 *****				***** 1972 *****			
	ADULT	JUV	CONV	TOTAL	TOTAL	CONV	JUV	ADULT
WORTHLESS CHECKS	581	14	470	595	434	352	5	429
BIGAMY	1			1	2			2
INCEST	4			4	8			8
SODOMY	4	5		9	13			13
ATT. TO COMMIT CRIME	13	1		14	26	2	4	22
CONSPIRACY	25	14	1	39	31		6	25
DRUGS AND NARCOTICS	246	69	12	315	181	2	36	145
DYNAMITING	2			2				
ESCAPED PRISONERS	86	17	8	103	77	8	14	63
INVESTIGATIONS		1		1				
PAROLE VIOLATORS	24	9	7	33	21	3	9	12
POLICY RACKET	2		1	2	10	5		10
TREASON								
UNLISTED CRIMES	19	1	4	20	16		1	15
TOTAL FELONIES	2,552	550	650	3,102	2,710	521	501	2,209
ASSAULT, MISD.	1,072	101	629	1,173	1,222	660	75	1,147
MANSLAUGHTER, INVOL.	34	11	8	45	62	11	6	56
BAD CHECKS	1,784	53	1,470	1,837	1,535	1,247	42	1,493
DEST. OF PROPERTY	383	97	248	480	421	229	97	324
LARCENY, PETIT	287	101	267	388	375	267	130	245
ADULTERY	1	1		2	5			5
COHABITATION		2	2	2	4	2	1	3
HOUSE OF ILL FAME	36	7	42	43	1	1		1
FORNICATION	5	1	5	6				
OBSCENITY	189	24	167	213	255	191	25	230
PROSTITUTION	13		1	13	10	1		10

ARREST COMPARISON REPORT CONTINUED

CHARGE	***** 1973 *****				***** 1972 *****			
	ADULT	JUV	CONV	TOTAL	TOTAL	CONV	JUV	ADULT
ATT. TO COMMIT CRIME					2			2
AVIATION LAW VIO.								
BEER LAW VIOLATION	108	2	88	110	114	96	3	111
CONSPIRACY	21	1		22	30	1	9	21
DELINQUENCY JUV.	28	1,469	367	1,497	1,315	301	1,302	13
DESERTION AWOL	77	49	2	126	108		29	79
DESERTION DOMESTIC	268	7	66	275	302	85	3	299
DRUNK	8,666	368	8,685	9,034	8,692	8,408	364	8,328
ESCAPED PRISONERS	9	15	7	24	50	10	34	16
F AND H W/O LICENSE	8	2	8	10	7	6	1	6
GAME LAW VIOLATION	27	3	26	30	41	25	3	38
GAMBLING	135	6	113	141	183	157	8	175
HAWK. AND PEDD. LAW	2		2	2				
HEALTH LAW VIOLATION	6		4	6	9	6		9
IMPERSONATION					2			2
JUNK LAW VIOLATION					3	3		3
LIQUOR LAW VIOLATION	82	1	66	83	190	170		190
LICENSE VIOLATION	3		3	3	5	4		5
OBSTRUCTING OFFICERS	185	20	126	205	162	107	15	147
SCH. AND CRH. DIST.	2	3	1	5	13	11	2	11
TRES. AND TRAIN RID.	218	67	185	285	223	144	59	164
UNLISTED CRIMES	1,427	205	471	1,632	1,584	520	138	1,446
WEAPON LAW VIOLATION	530	30	302	560	551	308	28	523
DRUG AND NARCOTICS	169	67	18	236	70	4	14	56
TOTAL MISDEMEANORS	15,775	2,713	13,379	18,488	17,546	12,975	2,388	15,158
DISR TRAFFIC SIGNS	773	148	897	921	793	760	138	655

ARREST COMPARISON REPORT CONTINUED

CHARGE	***** 1973 *****				***** 1972 *****			
	ADULT	JUV	CONV	TOTAL	TOTAL	CONV	JUV	ADULT
DRIVING DRUNK	2,192	67	1,953	2,259	2,297	1,937	64	2,233
FOLLOW TOO CLOSELY	298	50	330	348	312	302	54	258
IMPROPER PASSING	1,808	216	1,955	2,024	1,808	1,735	198	1,610
IMPROPER SIGNAL	65	14	75	79	69	64	13	56
IMPROPER TURNING	247	36	274	283	380	358	48	332
RECKLESS DRIVING	1,529	380	1,793	1,909	1,745	1,640	305	1,440
SPEEDING	19,399	2,058	20,528	21,457	21,866	21,063	2,097	19,769
VIO. OF RIGHT OF WAY	1,547	243	1,738	1,790	1,723	1,659	199	1,524
WRONG SIDE OF ROAD	1,471	275	1,657	1,746	1,866	1,792	269	1,597
OTHER MOVING VIOL.	3,994	1,078	4,905	5,072	4,690	4,518	1,020	3,670
HIT AND RUN	485	45	430	530	517	428	35	482
IMPROPER PARKING	251	24	253	275	271	263	27	244
OBSTRUCTING TRAFFIC	101	29	119	130	171	154	19	152
JOY RIDING	101	44	87	145	132	83	40	92
TOTAL MOVING VIOL.	34,261	4,707	36,994	38,968	38,640	36,756	4,526	34,114
ALTERATION OF LIC.					2		1	1
DEFECTIVE EQUIPMENT	2,136	629	2,656	2,765	2,766	2,648	632	2,134
IMPROPER LIGHTS	82	31	104	113	128	115	37	91
IMPROPER PLATES	7,137	1,095	7,812	8,232	7,778	7,419	982	6,796
IMPROPER SALES	12	2	5	14	10	4		10
IMPROPER TITLE	25	2	20	27	16	9		16
NO OPERATORS LICENSE	2,555	994	3,331	3,549	3,344	3,125	869	2,475
OBTAIN LIC BY FRAUD	1		1	1	4	3	1	3
OVERWEIGHT	1,675	12	1,627	1,687	1,393	1,335	12	1,381
PEDESTRIAN VIOL.	9	2	10	11	7	6	4	3
PERMIT VIOL.	2,297	20	2,056	2,317	1,239	1,100	8	1,231

ARREST COMPARISON REPORT CONTINUED

CHARGE	***** 1973 *****				***** 1972 *****			
	ADULT	JUV	CONV	TOTAL	TOTAL	CONV	JUV	ADULT
OTHER MOTOR VEH. VIOL.	56	7	55	63	110	102	4	106
INSPECTION LAW VIOL.	5,057	544	5,414	5,601	5,646	5,435	516	5,130
LITTERBUG	272	49	309	321	450	414	52	398
ALIEN AND IMMIGT. VIOL.								
LIQUOR LAW, FEDERAL								
UNAMERICAN ACTIVITY								
UNLISTED FEDERAL VIOL.	3			3	3			3
SEL. SERVICE VIOL.								
SABOTAGE								
INSANE AND MNLT. DEF.	56	12	3	68	58		6	52
MISSING PERSONS								
TOTAL NON-MOVING VIOL	21,373	3,399	23,403	24,772	22,954	21,715	3,124	19,830
GRAND TOTAL	73,961	11,369	74,426	85,330	81,850	71,967	10,539	71,311

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 computer 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.

Recently, the Department of Public Safety received the authority to procure a computer system to provide for automated communications message switching. This system will also be capable of maintaining Computerized Criminal History (CCH) and other files which contain confidential information. As of this writing, a vendor has been selected to install and implement the aforementioned system. Implementation of the message switching system should be complete during the early months of 1975.

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, 1973 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1973. STATISTICS ARE ALSO PRESENTED FOR COMPARATIVE PURPOSES FOR THE PREVIOUS ANNUAL PERIOD OF 1972.

RECORD CLASSIFICATION	1973			1972	PERCENTAGE INCREASE	PERCENTAGE DECREASE
	ENCODED	VERIFIED	TOTAL	TOTAL		
1. Notification of Arrest	80,423	80,572	160,995	151,056	+ 6.58	
2. State Police Fingerprints	5,800	5,500	11,300	9,953	+ 13.53	
3. Other Agency's Fingerprints	8,275	1,409	9,684	8,355	+ 15.91	
4. Motor Vehicle Inspection	41,820	7,399	49,219	38,618	+ 27.45	
5. Accidents	11,645	12,687	24,332	97,464		- 75.03*
6. Criminal Investigation	3,748	3,780	7,528	7,085	+ 6.25	
7. Final Disposition	1,906	1,941	3,847	3,805	+ 1.10	
8. Activity	33,312	34,517	67,829	79,016		- 14.16
9. Leave	14,173	14,341	28,514	25,614	+ 11.32	
10. Gun Registration	77,935	78,769	156,704	116,664	+ 34.32	
11. Program and System Development	9,387	8,279	17,666	16,663	+ 6.02	
12. Transportation	25,633	26,739	52,372	46,519	+ 12.58	
13. UCR	41,682	47,238	88,920	80,041	+ 11.09	
14. Search and Seizure	-	-	-	336		-100.00*
15. Personal Appearance	128	127	255	354		- 27.97
16. Wanted Persons	486	489	975	1,060		- 8.02
17. Other Records	<u>18,129</u>	<u>16,963</u>	<u>35,092</u>	<u>15,965</u>	<u>+119.81</u>	
TOTAL	374,482	340,750	715,232	698,568	+ 2.39	

*System was discontinued

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 state-wide 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 nation-wide 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) Auto 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 1973, refer to the Uniform Crime Reports publication entitled "Crime in West Virginia, 1973."

CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE, NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUG DIVISION

The Criminal Intelligence, Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Division, established by Executive Order dated January 5, 1972, and funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, continued its activities designed to combat the drug problem within the State of West Virginia. The primary duty and responsibility of the Criminal Intelligence, Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Division was and is to combat the illegal sale and use of narcotics and dangerous drugs within the State of West Virginia, and to establish and maintain criminal intelligence files pertaining to the criminal element in the State of West Virginia.

During the report period the Division continued to act as liaison between Federal, State, County and Local law enforcement agencies in evaluating and controlling all areas of criminal activity.

Since its inception the Division has served as a catalyst for the State's drug enforcement program, and most other police agencies are fully cooperating in controlling the traffic in and use of narcotics and dangerous drugs. The Division has pursued those measures proven most effective and efficient in controlling the sale and use of dangerous drugs.

Some of the techniques include, but are not limited to:

1. Investigations involving violation of both State and Federal narcotics and dangerous drug statutes.
2. Providing both training and "on-site" assistance to other police agencies in the development of drug control capacities and in the enforcement of statutes relating to narcotics and dangerous drugs.
3. By providing both technical and investigative assistance to Prosecuting Attorneys in the development and prosecution of narcotics and dangerous drug cases.
4. By the development of lawful intelligence data relating to criminal activities and narcotics and dangerous drugs, including organized crime and other criminal activities.
5. Through the exchange of information with established police agencies relating to drug and criminal intelligence data.

The effectiveness of the Criminal Intelligence, Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Unit becomes obvious through evaluation of statistical data relating to drug purchases, drug seizures, arrests, convictions, stolen property recovered and the activities of other police agencies in these areas.

The Unit's success is also obvious in the unavailability of and decrease in narcotics and dangerous drug sales, the incident of drug use, and the diminishing of the drug culture.

The use and abuse of narcotics and dangerous drugs is one of the State's major social problems and the use of narcotics and dangerous drugs will continue to be a factor so long as sources of supply are significantly available.

GOALS

To continue and intensify the activities of the Division in eliminating the sources of supply of narcotics and dangerous drugs within the State of West Virginia through proven enforcement and intelligence activities.

DIVISION ACTIVITY

The following statistical data covers the drug and criminal cases by CINDD units and does not necessarily indicate the total number of persons charged as a result of enforcement action by other agencies.

CINDD Activity - July 1, 1973 through June 30, 1974

Drug Purchases: Schedule I - 324
Schedule II - 34
Schedule III - 29
Schedule IV - 5
When purchased known to be non-controlled - 7

Total of 392 drug buys during this period.

Total of 57 Marijuana fields destroyed.

Total Drugs Confiscated: 6 jars of hashish oil valued at \$6,000 (Street value) twenty thousand pills in Bland County, Virginia; 165 lbs. of Marijuana; \$3,000 worth of heroin; five thousand pills; and \$18,875 worth of other drugs.

Total arrests, criminal and narcotic, felonies and misdemeanor during this period - 610.

Total property recovered: large amount of cash including \$14,275 from vice raids; assisted in recovery of one 1974 Buick 4D sedan; 2 pistols (1 at \$75 and 1 at \$50) and 1 gun at \$100 value; \$8,099 worth of motor-cycles recovered; and approximately \$600 worth of other property recovered.

Criminal Activity: Vice Investigations into Prostitution, Number Organized Crime, Liquor Law Violations and Gambling - 6 main investigations into

Ohio County - Prostitution - leading to 61 arrests and \$12,000 cash confiscated.

Hancock County - Numbers - leading to 9 arrests and \$1,000 cash confiscated.

Putnam County - Liquor Law Violations and Gambling - 47 arrests.

Wayne County - Liquor Law Violations and Gambling - 11 arrests and liquor confiscated.

Cabell County - Liquor Law Violations and Gambling - 28 arrests.

Fayette County - Prostitution, Liquor Law Violations and Gambling - leading to 35 arrests and liquor and money being confiscated.

False Pretense - 1 investigation leading to 1 arrest.

ATF Violations - 2 explosives buys and 1 illegal transportation of liquor - total of 3 investigations leading to 3 arrests.

Murder - 2 investigations - 1 leading to arrest of two for Murder and two for Assessor before the Fact; and 1 leading to 2 suspects only.

Conspiracy to Commit Murder - 1 investigation leading to arrest of 1.

Vandalism - 1 investigation leading to 3 arrests.

Brandishing - 1 investigation leading to 1 arrest.

Carrying Weapon w/o Permit - 1 investigation leading to 1 arrest.

Breaking and Enterings - 5 investigations; 1 leading to 6 arrests; 1 leading to 3 arrests, and 1 leading to 3 arrests; and 1 leading to 2 arrests; 1 leading to 2 arrests.

Kidnapping - 1 investigation; leading to 1 arrest.

Forgery - 7 investigations (1 investigation leading to 1 arrest, 5 charges).

Embezzlement - 1 investigation.

Grand Larceny - 5 investigations (1 leading to 5 arrests, another leading to 5 arrests, 1 assisted Huntington Police Department leading to 3 arrests).

Burglary - 1 investigation assisted Huntington Police Department leading to 1 arrest.

Armed Robbery - 3 investigations (1 leading to 1 arrest; another leading to 1 arrest and the third leading to suspect only).

Rape - 1 investigation leading to 6 arrests.

Felonious Assault - 1 investigation leading to 1 arrest.

Shoplifting - 1 investigation leading to 1 arrest and recovery of stolen property.

Investigation leading to recovery of \$8,000 worth of stolen money orders with 1 arrest.

Possession of Stolen Property and/or Recovery and Transporting Stolen Property - 5 investigations (1 leading to the arrest of 5 subjects and recovery of approximately ten to fifteen thousand dollars worth of stereo equipment; 1 leading to a arrest of 1 subject and recovery of 1 RCA TV Set; 1 investigation leading to recovery of stolen title; 1 investigation leading to 2 arrests; and another investigation leading to 4 arrests).

Parole Violation - 1 investigation leading to the arrest of 1.

The objective of this Division is to continue the activity outlined previously for the CINDD Division and to facilitate the State's activity on the illegal use and sale of illegal drugs through ongoing and cooperative programs encompassing not only the Department of Public Safety but local and county police departments as well.

PLANNING AND RESEARCH DIVISION

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

The officer-in-charge of the Planning and Research Division became project director for all federal programs during the month of June, 1974. The Division was also charged with initiating planning activities, organizing and directing research and statistical studies designed to reduce crime and traffic accidents, and to assist the Department of Public Safety in meeting its objectives.

GOALS

1. To absorb directorship of all federally funded programs being conducted or developed by the Department.
2. To initiate and complete studies relating to the promotion and demotion of members of the Department of Public Safety and the associated evaluation of performances.
3. To initiate and develop programs designed to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the Department, its units and individual members.

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 eighty five thousand seven hundred seventy six dollars and ninty five cents (\$85,776.95) was spent for clothing for individual members plus stock for the year.

A total of eighty three thousand three hundred seventy five dollars and ninty eight cents (\$83,375.98) was spent from the Department's general fund, for office and radio equipment for Department 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 printing work.

Equipment was purchased for our Photo Laboratory thus making the laboratory capable of doing almost all of the Department's photo work.

A new engraving machine was purchased enabling the Department to do it's own engraving work, such as name tags, etc.

Equipment (Rotary Files and etc.) was purchased for the Criminal Identification Bureau. More equipment was purchased for the Chemistry Laboratory.

Six new Bolen tractors were purchased for Department use.

Construction was started on new barracks at Winfield, Philippi and Pineville. Rainelle Detachment was covered with aluminum siding.

A new building was erected at the State Police Academy for use as a helicopter hanger.

Two (2) Helicopters were totally overhauled to enable this section to better perform their duties and thus have better coverage throughout the entire State.

Twenty four sets of tools were purchased to equip Interstate cars, enabling them to better assist motorists.

Car Caddies were purchased for all Department patrol vehicles.

Material, patterns and notions were furnished to all Department female personnel so that uniforms could be made.

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 1973, had a marked decrease in total traffic fatalities. The number of persons killed in 1973 was 478 as compared to 535 in 1972.

While total figures are impressive, it should be pointed out that the only accurate indicator is the mile-death rate. In this area, West Virginia again showed a decrease from 5.3 in 1972 to 5.1 in 1973. A decrease of about 4 percent.

It is safe to conclude that the efforts of West Virginians in 1973 had paid handsome dividends in the area of lives saved.

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.

OPERATOR'S EXAMINATIONS - CALENDAR YEAR

Number Passed	42,522
Number Validation	52,369
Number Failed	<u>37,112</u>

TOTAL	132,003
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Reason for Failure:

Written	21,117
Operation	13,193
Motor Equipment	1,745
Physical Defect	<u>1,057</u>

TOTAL	37,112
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WEST VIRGINIA TRAFFIC FATALITIES

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
1959	479		1972	535
			1973	478

FATALITIES BY COUNTIES

Calendar Year

	1972	1973		1972	1973
BARBOUR	5	7	MONONGALIA	5	18
BERKELEY	12	14	MONROE	5	0
BOONE	11	3	MORGAN	2	3
BRAXTON	9	3	MCDOWELL	19	18
BROOKE	8	4	NICHOLAS	11	6
CABELL	17	17	OHIO	7	10
CALHOUN	2	2	PENDLETON	8	3
CLAY	8	5	PLEASANTS	3	9
DODDRIDGE	4	4	POCAHONTAS	4	4
FAYETTE	27	21	PRESTON	12	10
GILMER	1	2	PUTNAM	11	3
GRANT	0	2	RALEIGH	42	13
GREENBRIER	16	9	RANDOLPH	9	10
HAMPSHIRE	2	5	RITCHIE	7	5
HANCOCK	9	7	ROANE	4	7
HARDY	7	3	SUMMERS	5	4
HARRISON	13	11	TAYLOR	2	7
JACKSON	4	12	TUCKER	2	2
JEFFERSON	7	10	TYLER	1	3
KANAWHA	54	43	UPSHUR	2	5
LEWIS	5	12	WAYNE	5	8
LINCOLN	5	4	WEBSTER	3	8
LOGAN	19	16	WETZEL	6	1
MARION	14	20	WIRT	1	1
MARSHALL	9	1	WOOD	21	24
MASON	20	6	WYOMING	15	9
MERCER	19	19			
MINERAL	6	6			
MINGO	10	20	TOTAL	535	478

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
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
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

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	2
Wheeling	48,188	1
Parkersburg	44,208	3
Morgantown	29,431	0
Weirton	27,131	1
Clarksburg	24,864	0

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

Beckley	19,884	0
South Charleston	16,333	0
Bluefield	15,921	0
Martinsburg	14,626	0
St. Albans	14,356	1
Moundsville	13,560	1
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	1
Princeton	7,253	0

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

	1972	1973
Miles Traveled	9,808,000,000	10,203,000,000
Increase - Miles	1,073,000,000	395,000,000
Increase - Miles Traveled	12.2%	4%
Fatal Accidents	486	413
Traffic Deaths	535	478
Change in Traffic Deaths	+26	-57
Change in Percent	+5.1%	-10.6%
Mile Rate	5.3*	5.1*
Decrease Mile Rate	8.6%	.2%
Population Rate	28.4**	26.1**
Decrease Population Rate	5.0	8%
Fatal Accident Rate	4.8***	4.0***
Decrease Fatal Accident Rate	17.2%	16.6%

* 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.

ACCIDENTS INVESTIGATED BY ALL POLICE DEPARTMENTS

Year - 1973

Fatal Accidents	413
Injury Accidents	11,279
Property Damage Accidents	34,731
Total Accidents	46,423
Killed	478
Injured	16,606

PUBLIC TRAFFIC SAFETY EDUCATION

(Literature and Special Materials)

Publications prepared and distributed by the Department of Public Safety:

	Number of Publications	Quantity Distributed
1973	3	165,000

Literature and Special Materials (continued)

Other publications distributed by the Department of Public Safety.

	Number of Publications	Quantity Distributed
1973	10	240,000

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

1973	45,000
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Safety speeches made by the Department of Public Safety members during report period.

Fiscal Year	1,142
Total Audience	173,120

SAFETY FILMS

	Fiscal Year
Number of Safety Films in Library	234
Number of Showings	2,040

NEWSPAPERS PUBLICITY

	1972 - 1973
Number of Safety Articles Released per month	2
Number of Special Releases	58

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Number of Releases	142
Number of Program Outlines	27
Number of Transcribed Spot Announcements	314

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, 1973 through December 31, 1973

Total Vehicles Inspected	1,005,103
Total Cost of Inspection	\$2,719,372.61
Total Cost of Repairs, Adjustments or Replacements	\$7,549,505.62
Average Cost Per Vehicle Inspected	\$7.51
Total Vehicles Rejected	19,242
Total Inspection Stations	1,598
Total Registered Inspector Mechanics	7,234
New Station Licensed	183
Stations Voluntarily Cancelled	63
Stations Suspended	127
Inspector Mechanics Suspended	44

REPAIRS, ADJUSTMENTS OR REPLACEMENTS MADE TO VEHICLES INSPECTED

Horns	4,810
Wipers	16,414
Mirrors	2,429
Brakes	52,861
Tag Mountings	2,303
Steering	20,712
Exhaust System	36,985
Lights	143,989
Safety Glass	4,815
Tires	12,826
CORRECTED VEHICLES	223,835

DIVISION OBJECTIVES FOR 1974-75

1. Develop, print and distribute an updated motor vehicle inspection manual.
2. Prepare an appendix to motor vehicle inspection manual which will address the altered vehicle problem.
3. To expand the area of safety programming to include other aspects of safety, i.e., industrial, drug and home.
4. Re-initiate traffic statistical report for dissemination to all interested citizens groups.
5. Co-ordinate traffic safety objectives of Department to meet or exceed those programs mandated by federal legislation.
6. Revise or update driver testing facility at South Charleston and install similar system in Huntington, West Virginia.

TRAINING ACADEMY

July 1, 1973 through June 30, 1974

Our present society demands that a police officer be adequately and properly trained. The West Virginia State Police Academy, located at Institute, West Virginia, is staffed by five uniform members and thirteen civilian employees. With the combined efforts of these people, a sincere effort is made to impart the knowledge and skills of our profession to those attending classes here.

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

Interstate Patrol School	7-16-73	-	7-18-73
Governor's Committee on Crime, Delinquency and Correction (Instructor's School-NWU)	7-8-73	-	7-20-73
Narcotics School	8-5-73	-	8-17-73
26th Cadet Class (Graduated 32 out of 40)	8-12-73	-	1-10-74
13th Basic Class (43 members)	9-9-73	-	11-17-73
MVI Regulation School	9-4-73	-	9-5-73
14th Basic Class (40 members)	1-14-74	-	3-27-74
15th Basic Class (36 members)	4-28-74	-	7-16-74

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

The Basic Police Training Program, which is federally funded and conducted for local law enforcement officers (city and county), consists of a basic 443 hour training course comprised of 74 subjects and is of a 10 - to - 11 week calendar period.

The State Police Cadet Training Program is a 23-week course with 863 classroom hours and 99 subjects.

A new engraving machine was recently purchased. This machine will be used to produce name plates, desk plates, etc. With the proper blanks, it will also stamp various medals, such as marksmanship medals.

Twenty (20) Model 1200 breathalyzers have been purchased and will be used for training purposes.

A new building to be used for housing the Department's aircraft has been erected and will be in full use in the very near future.

Additional film has been purchased to update the film library. This film is available and used by numerous police agencies throughout the State for training purposes.

New equipment for the maintenance crew has been purchased. This equipment included a dump bed for the Chevrolet truck and a backhoe attachment for the tractor.

The new range facilities were officially accepted during this period and are now in use. It is rated by numerous shooters as the best range anywhere in this area.



