

**A STUDY OF THE FEASIBILITY OF
ESTABLISHING A NEVADA BUREAU
OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION
AND INVESTIGATION**

BULLETIN No. 40



**Nevada Legislative
Counsel Bureau**

DECEMBER 1959

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CARSON CITY, NEVADA

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD - - - - -	i
PREFACE - - - - -	ii
ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION NO. 28 - - - - -	iii
INTRODUCTION - - - - -	iv
CHAPTER	
I Prior attempts to establish a State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation in Nevada -----	1
II Duties and Functions of a State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation -----	3
III Duties and Functions of some other State Bureaus of Identification in the United States -----	6
IV Survey to determine the desire and need for a Nevada State Bureau -----	21
V Centralized Records and Reports -----	35
VI Need for a Centralized Fingerprint Bureau -----	44
VII Investigation, Polygraph and Laboratory Services -----	50
VIII Law Enforcement Communications -----	54
IX Cost of Establishing a Nevada State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation -----	58
X Recommendations -----	67
XI Decisions by the Consultant Committee on Criminal Identification and Investigation -----	74
APPENDICES:	
A. Questionnaire No. 1	
B. Questionnaire No. 2	
C. Questionnaire No. 3	
D. California State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation - Forms	
E. California State Bureau of Criminal Statistics - Forms	
F. Chiefs of Police, Sheriffs and District Attorneys, State of Nevada	
G. (Suggested) Organization and Function Chart of Nevada State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation	

P O R E W O R D

The Nevada Legislative Counsel Bureau is a fact-finding organization designed to assist legislators, State officers, and citizens in obtaining the facts concerning the government of the State, proposed legislation, and matters vital to the welfare of the people. The staff will always be non-partisan, and non-political; it will not deal in propaganda; take part in any political campaign, nor endorse or oppose any candidates for public office.

The primary purpose of the Counsel Bureau is to assist citizens and officials in obtaining effective State government at a reasonable cost. The plan is to search out facts about government and to render unbiased interpretations of them. Its aim is to cooperate with public officials and to be helpful rather than critical. Your suggestions, comments, and criticisms will greatly aid in accomplishing the object for which we are all working--the promotion of the welfare of the State of Nevada.

P R E F A C E

During the 1959 Session of the Nevada Legislature, the Assembly adopted Assembly Resolution No. 28, which memorialized the Legislative Counsel to study the feasibility of establishing a state bureau of criminal investigation and identification. The study programs of the Legislative Counsel Bureau are guided by the Legislative Commission, which is composed of four senators and four assemblymen. As a first step, the Legislative Commission appointed a committee composed of twenty persons representing Nevada sheriffs, chiefs of police, district attorneys, peace officers, Gaming Commission, and Highway Patrol, known as the Consultant Committee on Criminal Investigation and Identification, to aid and assist in the study.

In order to provide competent technical staff to execute the study, the Legislative Counsel Bureau executed a contract with Mr. George Brereton, Assistant Director of the Department of Justice, and Chief of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, State of California. Mr. Brereton came to us with a wealth of training and experience in the fields of law enforcement and criminal identification, and he is a recognized authority on these matters with a widely known reputation. The California Bureau, of which he is the Chief, is recognized as one of the finest organizations of its kind in America.

Copies of this study may be obtained without cost from the Nevada Legislative Counsel Bureau, Carson City, Nevada.

J. E. Springmeyer
Legislative Counsel

1959 SESSION, NEVADA LEGISLATURE

ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION NO. 28

Assembly Resolution-Memorializing the Legislative Counsel to study the feasibility of establishing a State Bureau of Criminal Identification.

WHEREAS, It is common knowledge that the State of Nevada relies upon the resources of other states and federal agencies in gaining information concerning those persons suspected of criminal violations; and

WHEREAS, It might be desirable to establish a Nevada State Bureau of Criminal Identification; and

WHEREAS, Establishing a Nevada State Bureau of Criminal Identification would create problems of such magnitude that the Legislature should be cognizant of all such problems and the manner in which such problems might be solved; now therefore, be it

RESOLVED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, That the Legislative Counsel is hereby memorialized to conduct a study relating to the feasibility of establishing a State Bureau of Criminal Identification, the cost, powers and duties thereof and the possibility of establishment thereof as a division of the attorney general's office; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Legislative Counsel deliver a report of the results of such study to the 1960 Session of the Legislature of the State of Nevada.

INTRODUCTION

As will be seen in the first chapter of this report, Nevada law enforcement officers during the past eighteen years have been considering the establishment of a State Bureau. In 1941, 1949, 1953, 1955 and again in 1957 bills were introduced in the State Legislature to establish a "State Bureau of Criminal Identification, Investigation and Statistics". Why such bills were not favorably acted upon, I do not know, but, having spent most of the past two months traveling throughout the seventeen counties of the State, and talking with nearly every sheriff, district attorney and chief of police relative to this subject and law enforcement problems, I am convinced that they do have a definite need for a properly manned and equipped State Bureau.

For the information of the Consultant Committee on Criminal Identification and Investigation, the Legislative Counsel Bureau, the Legislative Commission, and the State Legislature, Chapters II and III of this report outline briefly the types of services being furnished and the manner in which a number of other state bureaus are organized and being operated.

Since the question, propounded in Assembly Resolution No. 28, which memorialized the Legislative Counsel to undertake a study of the problem, is "the desirability and feasibility of establishing a State Bureau of Criminal Identification" it was, of course, necessary to ascertain from law enforcement officials in Nevada their desires, and their opinions concerning the establishment of such a Bureau. This was done, as has been stated previously, by interviewing these officials in their respective cities and counties, and, by obtaining from them by means of questionnaires, letters and telephone, additional factual information from which an analysis and evaluation of the question, and an estimate of the costs involved in establishing a Nevada State Bureau, has been determined.

It has been emphasized in Chapters IV and V of this report, that the lack of proper record keeping and complete and accurate reporting, by some departments, has made difficult an accurate determination of criminal activity and law enforcement operations in a number of areas. However, the information which was finally obtained, plus estimates of criminal and law enforcement activity, where no records were available, has made possible, I believe, as correct an appraisal of law enforcement needs and problems, as is possible to achieve under present circumstances. Chapters IV and VII, inclusive, will be found to include a detailed account of the field survey, and a discussion of the record, reporting, fingerprint, investigation, and laboratory problems, and a suggested solution.

The writer of this report agrees with many Nevada law enforcement officers as to the value of having a state operated teletypewriter net in Nevada. However, as discussed in Chapter VIII and indicated therein, a final evaluation of the "feasibility" of its establishment will be dependent upon further information obtained relative to the possible use of such a communications system by state and local departments of government, in addition to sheriffs, district attorneys, and police departments.

It is realized that the cost of establishing and operating such a bureau, which is itemized in Chapter IX, is a factor which must be given serious consideration. However it should also be kept in mind that modern identification, investigation, and laboratory services often can greatly increase the chances of apprehending and convicting a criminal and restore stolen property to its rightful owner. Also, the use of modern investigation techniques, and the use of such specialists as polygraph, latent fingerprint and document examiners, and trained police laboratory personnel often cause a suspect to plead guilty to the crime charged and save costly prosecution and judicial proceedings.

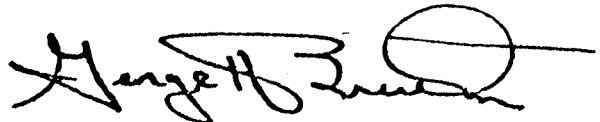
In considering the initial cost of establishing the bureau, which is estimated at \$201,966.50, it should be kept in mind that approximately \$47,945.00 would be expended for equipment and would not generally be of a recurring nature. In operating expense, the sum of \$4227.00 is allowed for yearly rental expenses which may not be necessary if the bureau is established in a state-owned building. Furthermore, as is indicated on page 66 of this report, the employment of personnel by the chief of bureau should be on a gradual basis as the work load received justifies their employment. It may be, if and when a bureau is established that the number of requests for service or assistance received from local law enforcement will not be as large as has been estimated. If this occurs, a lesser number of personnel would be required to operate the bureau, and this would naturally decrease the amount of money required for salaries, operating expenses, and equipment. Also, with reference to the fingerprint work load received from police and sheriffs' departments of applicants for gaming and other licenses, once an applicant is fingerprinted and his fingerprints forwarded to and filed in a state bureau, there would generally be no necessity for refingerprinting this person for license renewal applications made to the same department where he had previously been fingerprinted. This might then decrease the monthly receipt of fingerprints from this source, and, consequently require less fingerprint personnel in the state bureau. Finally if a state fee were charged for processing of the fingerprint cards of applicants for gaming and/or on sale liquor licenses, etc., and an "assessment levied" on every fine, except local traffic ordinances, as suggested in recommendations 5 and 6 of Chapter X of this report, money from these two sources would provide considerable money for the installation and operation of a state bureau.

In the chapter on "Recommendations", in addition to various other matters, a suggested bill has been included, which outlines the duties, functions and responsibilities of the proposed State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, the duties and responsibilities of local, and certain other state agencies, and provides for the organization of the bureau as a separate department of state government, operated under the control and supervision of a board of managers, which would include the Attorney General, and six law enforcement officials appointed to four year terms by the Governor. This proposed organization is not presently in agreement with that found in the State of California. However, due to the fact that more than ninety per cent of all Nevada law enforcement officials interviewed expressed a positive opinion that the bureau should be established independent of any other state department or office, and, also, because of a number of other reasons, some of which are indicated in the chapter, the writer of this report believes that the bureau should be organized in this manner.

In closing I would be remiss if I did not express my appreciation and sincere thanks to the many law enforcement officials and officers of Nevada, whom I met during my travels throughout the State, for their courteous and cooperative efforts in furnishing the information requested. Without their assistance it would not have been possible to present this report.

I also wish to express my appreciation to the members of the Legislative Commission, and to the members of the Consultant Committee on Criminal Identification and Investigation for their courteous attention during the times when I appeared before them and discussed some of the problems involved in making the survey and the establishment of a State Bureau.

Finally, last but not least, I express my appreciation to Mr. J. E. Springmeyer, Legislative Counsel of Nevada, and to the members of his staff, for their guidance and assistance; and to several members of my staff in the California State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation who so kindly advised and assisted me in a number of technical and clerical problems.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "George H. Brereton", with a large, stylized circular flourish at the end.

GEORGE H. BRERETON

Sacramento, California

November 25, 1959

CHAPTER I

PRIOR ATTEMPTS TO ESTABLISH A BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION AND INVESTIGATION IN NEVADA

Time does not permit, nor is it deemed appropriate or necessary in this report to give the history of fingerprints, their use in ancient history, and their general use and great value today in both criminal and civil identification. It is assumed that the readers are familiar enough with their use by federal, state and local government agencies of all kinds to accept the statement that they are usually the best, and most positive means of identifying any person whose fingerprints are available for purposes of comparison.¹

However, it is believed pertinent in this report to give a very brief account of the prior studies and/or attempts to establish a State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation in Nevada. Much of this information has been obtained from a mimeographed report made by the Legislative Counsel of Nevada in 1948.²

"In 1885, the Legislature authorized the Governor to appoint five State Detectives, who were to serve without compensation. The act was only one page in length and it could hardly be said that it created a bureau of identification and investigation"...the act was repealed in 1931."³

"Assembly Bill No. 211 was introduced during the 1941 Session of the Nevada Legislature, which would have created a state bureau of criminal identification, investigation and statistics, and would have appropriated a sum of \$31,200 for its operation for the succeeding biennium. The bill provided for a qualified superintendent appointed by the Governor, and a top staff of two assistants. They were to be peace officers, and were to assist local officers in the establishment of local identification and record systems, and in the investigation of the circumstances of any crime. Local officers were to be required to send all data and information that bureau might request, including fingerprints, photographs, and so

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1. Historical data and additional information concerning fingerprints can usually be found in most libraries. However, a few books for reference are as follows: The Fingerprint Instructor, 2nd Ed., 1937 by Frederick Kuhne, Munn & Co., Inc., New York City, N.Y.; Single Fingerprints by Harry Battley, H. M. Stationary Office, London; Practical Fingerprinting by B. C. Bridges, 1942, Funk and Wagnalls, N.Y.C.; and Fingerprinting Mechanics, by Walter R. Scott, 1951, Charles C. Thomas, Pub., Springfield, Illinois.
 2. A survey of Fingerprinting Problems in Nevada, Mimeo. 1948, p. 15, J. E. Springmeyer, Legislative Counsel, Nevada.
 3. Ibid. p. 15.

forth. Clerks of courts, coroners, and persons in charge of institutions caring for convicted persons, juvenile delinquents, criminal insane, or feeble-minded delinquents, were all required to furnish information and data to the bureau on request. The bureau was required to file all information and statistics received by it, and to accept and file the names, fingerprints, photographs, and other personal identification submitted voluntarily by individuals in the state. The bureau was required to furnish copies of all available information to law enforcement officers, prosecuting attorneys, or judges. The bureau was authorized to establish and maintain scientific crime detection laboratory facilities, and the superintendent was authorized to give instruction and assistance to local officers in identification and investigation work."⁴

Senate Bill No. 142, which would have created "a state bureau of criminal identification, investigation and statistics" and providing an appropriation of \$31,200, was introduced in the 1949 Session of the Legislature by Senator McGuirk. This bill was referred to, and "died" in the Committee on Judiciary.

In the 1953 Session Assemblyman Waters introduced Assembly Bill No. 211, which would have created "a bureau of criminal identification and investigation" and appropriated \$50,000. This bill was referred to, and also "died" in a "Joint Committee of Judiciary and Ways and Means".

Senate Bill No. 103, Committee on Labor, creating "a state bureau of criminal identification, investigation and statistics", and appropriating \$161,029, was introduced during the 1955 Session of the Legislature. It was referred to the Committee on Finance, where it suffered the same fate as those introduced during prior sessions.

Finally, in January 1957 a bill⁵ which would have created "a state bureau of criminal identification, investigation and statistics" and appropriating "for the biennium beginning July 1, 1957, and ending June 30, 1959, the sum of \$197,012...for the purpose of carrying out this act", was referred to a Joint Committee of Judiciary and Finance where it also "died" in Committee. However, as a result of the interest which was developed in this subject, the Committee on Judiciary secured the passage of Assembly Resolution No. 28, "Memorializing the Legislative Counsel to study the feasibility of establishing a State Bureau of Criminal Identification".

Although it is improbable that the number of employees or the amount of appropriation in any of the bills would have been sufficient to accomplish the tasks imposed on the "bureau of criminal identification, investigation and statistics", the persons responsible for drafting the bills did include, in most instances, the services which a good state bureau should provide to local law enforcement agencies, and also specified the duties and responsibilities of such agencies.

4. Ibid., pp. 14 - 15.

5. Senate Bill No. 32, Senator Johnson.

CHAPTER II

DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS OF A STATE BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION AND INVESTIGATION

In order that the reader of this report may have a clear understanding of what assistance a State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation can furnish to police and sheriffs' departments, to district attorneys, constables, coroners, and to other local and state law enforcement agencies, and many times, be of service to the citizens of a state, it is believed appropriate to give a brief account of the duties and functions of a bureau with which I am most familiar - the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, Department of Justice, State of California.

The Bureau is one of the oldest (and one of the largest) State bureaus, having been established, by an act of the State Legislature, at San Quentin Prison in 1905. After a number of years it was reorganized and moved to Sacramento, where it has maintained headquarters since January 1, 1918.

For many years the Bureau was operated as a separate department of government headed by a Board of Managers,¹ who, through a civil service Chief (and other civil service employees) directed its operation. First started as a Bureau of Identification, in 1929 chiefs of police, city marshals and sheriffs were required by law² to daily forward to the Bureau copies of their investigation reports on all felonies committed in their jurisdiction. In the same year the Legislature provided for the appointment of six Special Criminal Investigators and a Statistician.

In 1931 the State Legislature provided for the inauguration of the State teletype system and made the Bureau responsible for its direction and operation. In the same year the first Criminologist (Criminalist) was appointed and the Bureau's laboratory established.

In 1939 the Attorney General was made a member and the Chairman of the Board of Managers, and in 1944 the Bureau was joined with the State Narcotic Division and the Attorney General's Office to form the California State Department of Justice.

First organized as one of five divisions in the Department of Justice, the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation is today a part of the Division of Criminal Law and Enforcement - one of two divisions into which the Department of Justice has been divided.

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1. The Board consisted of a sheriff, a district attorney and a chief of police appointed by the Governor for four-year terms. Chap. 723, Statutes 1917, p. 1391 (Act 1904 Deering's General Laws).
 2. Chap. 788, pp. 1582 and 1851, Statutes 1929.

The primary function of the Bureau is to assist California law enforcement agencies³ in the identification of unknown persons; the investigation of crimes, the interrogation of suspects⁴ and the apprehension of criminals; the location of missing persons; the examination and identification of physical evidence by scientific laboratory methods and techniques, including the examination of questioned documents, and the presentation in court of expert testimony concerning the physical evidence and documents; the identification and location of stolen property; the processing of fingerprint cards, crime reports, lost, stolen and pawned property reports; ANC cases;⁵ the processing of Dealer's Records of Sale of all "concealable" firearms sold in California and all permits to carry concealable firearms;⁶ the processing of all registration forms which are required of all persons convicted of sex offenses;⁷ notification of release from custody of persons convicted of arson;⁸ the processing of all photographs of persons arrested and/or those committed to California penal institutions, and the maintenance of a great variety of files containing the above materials and/or information which constitutes a central records bureau and clearing house of information for the law enforcement agencies of California.

In addition to helping the police and sheriffs' departments, the district attorneys and constables, the Bureau furnishes information and services to numerous other local, state and federal agencies when it is possible to do so within the restrictions imposed by state law⁹ and the manpower available in the Bureau.

Besides the services previously enumerated, the Bureau has other responsibilities, such as: issuance of licenses for possession, sale and/or transportation of machine guns and tear gas equipment;¹⁰ issuance of certificates of necessity where application is made to form societies for prevention of cruelty to animals and children;¹¹ distribution of information relative to persons paroled or discharged from California penal institutions;¹² maintenance of records concerning all persons who have been granted rehabilitation certificates by the superior courts;¹³ and those granted pardons by the Governor; collection of information, maintenance of records, and, where necessary, the distribution of information concerning gangsters, and other persons involved in organized

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3. Which include some 332 police and 58 sheriffs' departments, 58 district attorneys' offices, and a large number of constables, marshals, state and federal agencies.
 4. With and without the use of the "Lie Detector" (polygraph).
 5. Aid to Needy Children reports which assist in the location of parents who are trying to evade the financial responsibility of the care of their children.
 6. Which are issued by sheriffs and chiefs of police.
 7. Pursuant to Sec. 290 of the Penal Code of California.
 8. Sec. 11152 Penal Code.
 9. Sec. 11105 Penal Code.
 10. Secs. 12200-12250 and Secs. 12400-12435 Penal Code.
 11. Secs. 607-607f Civil Code.
 12. Secs. 2082 and 11105 Penal Code.
 13. Sec. 4852.17 Penal Code.

criminal activities;¹⁴ under specific instructions of the Attorney General to conduct surveys concerning vice, gambling or other illegal operations and conduct or participate in raids of houses of prostitution, gambling establishments, etc.;¹⁵ as a cooperative service, and dependent upon workload and available personnel, the Bureau also makes surveys of records and identification bureaus, police departments, and sheriffs' offices at the request of local public officials.

All civil service employees of the State must be fingerprinted and their prints processed in the Bureau, and any records found are forwarded to the State Personnel Board.

Similarly, license applicants are fingerprinted, checked through the Bureau's files and forwarded to the Alcoholic Beverage Control Department, State Department of Motor Vehicles, Department of Education, and Division of Real Estate before licensees or employees are certified.

The Governor's Office, Departments of Corrections, Finance, Professional and Vocational Standards, Insurance, Corporations, Agriculture, Motor Vehicles, Public Health, etc., call upon this Bureau for information and many different kinds of services; various branches and sections of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the United States Secret Service, United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, Internal Revenue Service, and numerous other federal agencies contact the Bureau frequently for information or assistance.

The Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, which operates on a 24-hour day, 7-day week basis, employs 419 clerical, technical, and administrative personnel, all of whom, except three special agents in San Francisco, two special agents in Los Angeles, one in San Diego, and one in Fresno, are housed at Bureau headquarters at 1927 Thirteenth Street, Sacramento.

For administrative purposes the Bureau is divided into six sections as follows: Administration, Fingerprint, Special Services, Records, Investigation, and Laboratory.

The statistical functions of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation were transferred a few years ago to the Bureau of Criminal Statistics when it was created as a joint statistical agency for the Department of Justice, Department of Corrections and Youth Authority. Also, when the Department of Justice was created in 1944, the State Teletype system was removed from the control and supervision of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation and placed in the Office of General Administration of the Department of Justice.

14. Secs. 11100-11112 Penal Code.

15. Secs. 11005, 11050 and 11051 Penal Code.

CHAPTER III

DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS OF SOME OTHER STATE BUREAUS OF IDENTIFICATION IN THE UNITED STATES

The brochure, "Information Compiled from State Bureaus of Identification" by the Bureau of Identification, Michigan State Police (East Lansing, Michigan), is based on a questionnaire sent, in 1958, to forty-eight states which elicited replies from thirty-one stating that they had some form of Bureau of Identification. No replies were received from Alabama, Colorado, Idaho, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Rhode Island, or South Carolina. Four states, Maryland, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming are listed as having no State Bureaus of Identification, but more recent information discloses the fact that centralized identification bureaus are maintained in two of these and a third one maintains a rather large laboratory.

MARYLAND:

In answer to a recent letter¹ and questionnaire sent by me to law enforcement agencies in forty-eight states, the Commanding Officer of the Investigation-Identification Divisions, Maryland State Police, states: "The Identification Section of this Department is not legally a State Bureau of Identification, although it is contemplated we will be able to make a change in this direction in the near future. We do receive fingerprint contributions from penal institutions in this State, as well as contributions from some local enforcement agencies. We fully cooperate in the submission and exchange of fingerprints from the F.B.I. and other departments. We receive from the F.B.I. the criminal records of all individuals whose fingerprints have been contributed to the F.B.I. by agencies within this State."...

"This Division furnishes to district attorneys, sheriffs, chiefs of police and other law enforcement officers and agencies free of charge such services as polygraphic examinations, ballistics examinations, fingerprint examinations, laundry mark identification, heel and sole identifications, investigations of police applicants for their departments, record searches, and other types of examinations. In addition, we are called upon almost daily by other law enforcement agencies to conduct criminal investigations...."

"During the fiscal year 1958-59 we received approximately 10,000 fingerprint cards from police and sheriffs' departments..." and "we conducted approximately 500 laboratory tests..." and "approximately 3500 investigations for police and sheriffs' departments." However, he states that "these investigations consist principally of non-criminal matters and covered motor vehicle investigations, special police commissions, service of warrants, aeronautic investigations, summons, disasters and the

1. Letter, Oct. 16, 1959, and reports from C. W. Magaha, Captain-Commanding Investigation-Identification Division, Maryland State Police, Pikesville 8, Md.

investigation of applicants for these other agencies...." "Then, too, the Department is called upon often to assist, as well as to take complete charge of many investigations requiring exhaustive investigation. Of course, these investigations usually fall within the more complicated felony category."

VIRGINIA:

As in the case of Maryland, the State "Division of Investigation and Records is not established by statute", but upon order of the Superintendent of State Police.²

This Division during the calendar year 1958 received 5656 fingerprint cards, 9780 crime investigation reports from police and sheriffs' departments, made 394 laboratory tests, including bloodstains, blood type, fabric comparison, flammable, gunpowder residue, hair comparison, narcotics, paint comparison and seminal stains. "These tests were conducted by the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner."

During the same period 1203 "all types of criminal and traffic investigations" were made and "215 polygraph (lie detector) interrogations were made for police and sheriffs' departments."

WISCONSIN:

In Wisconsin, although there is no Bureau of Criminal Identification, there is a "State Crime Laboratory" which is located at Madison. Wisconsin Statutes, Volume 1, 1957, Chapter 165.01 states in Subsection (3) (a), "The purpose of the laboratory is to establish, maintain and operate a State crime laboratory in order to provide technical assistance to local law enforcement officers in the various fields of scientific investigation in the aid of law enforcement. Without limitation because of enumeration the laboratory shall maintain services for the preservation and scientific analysis of evidence material to the investigation and prosecution of crimes in such fields as ballistics, chemistry, handwriting comparison, metallurgy, comparative micrography, lie detector or deception test operations, fingerprinting, toxicology and pathology." In addition, Chapter 165.03 states, "the laboratory...shall operate a current modus operandi file on criminals operating in the state and such inter-state criminals as will be likely to operate in the state or seek refuge in the State."

WYOMING:

No information has been obtained from Wyoming, but information received from other states in answer to my questionnaire is as follows:

ARIZONA:

The Bureau of Criminal Identification is "a part of the Arizona State Prison". Fingerprint cards and inquiries received during the fiscal year from July 1, 1958, through June 30, 1959, totaled 10,236. The Bureau

2. Letter, Oct. 6, 1959, and reports from Lieutenant F. H. Moran, Assistant, Interrogation and Records Office, Dept. of State Police, Richmond 10, Va.

has "no outside investigators, laboratory or polygraph".³

Arizona amended Laws 1956, Chapter 72, Page 1, Section 13-1245 states: "The systems of identification of criminals shall include the fingerprint system, the modus operandi system, and such other systems and methods as the superintendent deems proper."

Relative to the forwarding of identification data to the Bureau, Section 13-1246 requires: "Within forty-eight hours after an arrest, the sheriff or constable of the county, the chief of police or city or town marshal of an incorporated city or town, shall forward to the bureau two sets of finger and thumb prints, photographs and other identification data" and in accordance with Section 13-1249 "each sheriff, constable, chief of police and city or town marshal of an incorporated city or town, shall keep a complete record of all felonies committed in his jurisdiction and shall report them at regular intervals upon forms furnished by the superintendent of the bureau."

Section 13-1250 provides that "each clerk of the superior court shall file with the bureau on forms prepared and submitted by the superintendent an annual report showing the prosecution and disposition of criminal cases within his jurisdiction. A duplicate copy of such report shall be retained by the clerk with the permanent records of his office."

Article 4, Section 13-1271 through Section 13-1274 provides for the registration of sex offenders with the sheriff of a county and "such person shall sign a statement in writing giving such information as may be required by the state bureau of criminal identification. The sheriff shall fingerprint and photograph such person and within three days thereafter send copies of the statement, fingerprints and photographs to the bureau of criminal identification and chief of police, if any, of the place where the person resides."

ARKANSAS:

This Bureau of Identification is in the Department of State Police.⁴

During 1958, 24,000 fingerprint cards were received of which 9600 "were made by sheriffs and police" within the state, "the others contributed by adjoining state institutions and various agencies". "Rap sheets are furnished prosecuting attorneys, sheriffs, police who submit fingerprints to the Bureau; copies are forwarded to all State bureaus where subject has previous arrest."

The crime laboratory, polygraph and criminal investigation division are not connected with the Bureau of Identification in the Arkansas State Police; are separate units within that organization. During 1958 150 polygraph interrogations and a large number of criminal investigations

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3. Letter, Sept. 25, 1959, from Lois A. Martin, I.D. Officer in Charge, Arizona State Prison, Florence, Arizona.
 4. Letter, Oct. 5, 1959, and reports from Capt. L. Gershner, In Charge Identification Division, Arkansas State Police, Little Rock, Arkansas.

and laboratory examinations were made by the respective sections.

CONNECTICUT:

Section 29-11, Revised General Statutes of Connecticut, provides for the establishment of a "State Bureau of Identification" in the Department of State Police. During the 1958-59 fiscal year 30,957 fingerprint cards were received "from all sources". As of June 30, 1959, a total of 154,155 criminal fingerprints were in their files.

No crime reports are received from police and sheriffs' departments, nor does the department have polygraph equipment at the present time although two men "are being trained in this field".⁵

As a service "to all law enforcing agencies", files are maintained on Fugitives, Missing Persons, Fraudulent and Bogus Checks, Pistol Permits, Laundry Marks, Criminal Records, Rogues' Gallery, Modus Operandi, Fingerprints, serial numbers on stolen items, etc.

During the year the Bureau made "about 300 tests covering firearms identification, suspected handwriting....latent fingerprint work, etc.... Examination, research and analysis of poisons, body fluids, tissues and all toxicological investigations are made by the Toxicological Laboratory which is a division of the State Department of Health."

GEORGIA:

The Georgia Bureau of Investigation and Identification is a branch of the State Department of Public Safety. The State Crime Laboratory is a separate unit in the same department.

During 1958 the number of fingerprint cards received from 494 contributors totaled 18,457. Lie detector tests were given to 202 persons and a very large number of tests, examinations, and identifications were made by the Laboratory. For example: 704 tests were made for the presence of blood; 52 tests for semen and 35 for spermatozoa in rape cases; 53 specimens examined in arson cases; 401 handwriting and document examinations; 81 firearms identification which included a large number of examinations; 2272 ethyl alcohol (blood alcohol) examinations, etc.⁶

More than 4000 investigations of all types, including traffic, were made during the year.

IDAHO:

"The identification unit at the Idaho State Penitentiary is not a state-wide system and it only keeps records on those who have been in the Idaho State Penitentiary."⁷

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5. Letter, Oct. 26, 1959, and reports from Capt. Albert H. Pethick, State Bureau of Identification, Dept. of State Police, Hartford, Conn.
 6. Letter, Sept. 29, 1959, manual and reports from Major Delmar Jones, Director, Georgia Bureau of Investigation, Dept. of Public Safety, P.O.Box 1456, Atlanta 1, Georgia.
 7. Letter, Oct. 6, 1959, from Carl J. Dalley, Asst. to H. P. Falls, Director, Probation and Parole, P. O. Box 1166, Boise, Idaho.

INDIANA:

The Acts of Indiana General Assembly 1945 integrated the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation into the Indiana State Police.

During 1958 fingerprints received from all sources totaled 35,101. During the same period 440 polygraph examinations were "made by our Laboratory Technicians".⁸

ILLINOIS:

The Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, which includes an identification section or division, an investigation division and a crime laboratory, is included in the Illinois Department of Public Safety. Chapter 38, Illinois Criminal Code, Sections 780a through 780g establish the duties and responsibilities of the department, the bureau, and of sheriffs and police officers relative to records and identification. The laws on these subjects are almost identical to those covering the same subjects in California's Penal Code.

The annual report of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation⁹ for the 1958-59 fiscal year reports that "the Bureau received a grand total of approximately 82,000 sets of fingerprints. These prints are received from sheriffs, police departments, out-of-state wanted subjects, state penitentiaries, Department of Public Health, Illinois State Department employees, etc. The Bureau furnished approximately 15,000 transcripts of records to various agencies..." and "furnished law enforcement agencies, at their request, with fingerprint technicians to assist them in 204 criminal cases."

The investigation division furnished, at the request of local law enforcement agencies, investigators and polygraph "on 419 occasions. This involved approximately 815 polygraph tests of different subjects and the interview and interrogation of 1200 individuals. These cases concerned murder, robbery, burglary, confidence game, rape, forgery, etc." "The Crime Laboratory has handled for law enforcement agencies 722 tests of evidence submitted in connection with criminal cases." These included alcohol determination, blood, hair and fiber identification, semen identification, blood identification grouping and typing, chemical analyses, firearms identification, glass, hair, handwriting, typewriting, tool mark identification and toxicological analyses.

The Bureau also "maintains a modus operandi file of subjects who are at large, have lengthy past records, and can be considered suspects of armed robbery, safe burglary, forgeries, narcotics, and confidence games".

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8. Letter, Oct. 9, 1959, and reports from Harold S. Zeis, Supt., Indiana State Police, Stout Field, Indianapolis 21, Indiana.
 9. Letter, Oct. 1959 and reports from James Christensen, Supt., Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, Dept. of Public Safety, Springfield, Illinois.

IOWA:

In this state the Bureau of Criminal Investigation is a division of the Department of Public Safety.¹⁰ The Bureau of Investigation is divided into an investigation section, an identification section and a technical laboratory.

Chapter 749, Code of Iowa, 1954 provides for the establishment of "a bureau of criminal identification" and requires "the sheriff of each county and the chief of police of each city and town to furnish to the department of criminal identification records and other information as directed by the commissioner of public safety". "The wardens of the penitentiary and men's reformatory, and superintendents of the women's reformatory, the Iowa training school for boys and the Iowa training school for girls" are required to take fingerprints of the inmates and "within ten days" are requested to forward them to the bureau of identification.

"The Criminal Investigation Division is a service organization which cooperates with and supplements the work of local officers of the State of Iowa. It is not a local policing unit but serves the law enforcement officers of counties and municipalities as a central agency to which all may come for help on difficult criminal investigations." ... "Upon receiving a request for and from a duly authorized law enforcement officer, a special agent is given a definite assignment to assist that officer in the investigation of the specific case."

During 1958 ten special agents and two special agent fingerprint technicians assisted local law enforcement agencies in the investigation of 1210 criminal cases.

During the same year 13,958 fingerprint cards were received and 23 polygraph examinations conducted.

KANSAS:

The Bureau of Investigation in this state (Sections 75-711 and 75-712, of the Session Laws of 1939) is a division of the Attorney General's Office. Pursuant to Section 75-712 "it shall be the duty of the members of the Bureau to make a file a complete investigation at the direction of the Attorney General. Each member of the Bureau shall possess all powers and privileges which are now, or may be hereafter given to the sheriffs of the State of Kansas. The Bureau shall be vested with the duty of acquiring, collecting, classifying and preserving criminal identification and other crime records, and the exchanging of said criminal identification records with duly authorized officials of governmental agencies of states, cities, and penal institutions. Reports of all investigations made by members of the Bureau shall be made to the Attorney General of the State of Kansas."

"All members of the Bureau are appointed by the Attorney General."¹¹

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10. Letter, Sept. 30, 1959, and reports from T. A. Thompson, Chief, Bureau of Criminal Investigation, Dept. of Public Safety, Des Moines, Iowa.
 11. Letter, Oct. 1, 1959, and reports from Logan H. Sanford, Director, Kansas Bureau of Investigation, Topeka, Kansas.

The Bureau personnel include qualified experts in fingerprint identification, firearms identification and questioned documents, as well as a qualified chemist who supervises the laboratory "where 95% of all required examinations are made in regard to evidence received from officers throughout the state. In all other cases a working arrangement is in force with the State Board of Health Laboratory and the Laboratory of the Kansas University at Lawrence, Kansas."

During the 1958-59 fiscal year 10,857 fingerprints were received and processed, 138 cases were received by the laboratory and more than 800 criminal investigations participated in by Bureau investigators.

MICHIGAN:

"The Bureau of Identification of the Michigan State Police is the central depository for more than 2,245,406 sets of criminal fingerprints submitted by police and penal agencies in this state and other states for classification, searching and filing"... (Legal Reference Act 289, P.A. 1925).

In addition to the criminal fingerprints on file, the Bureau has a non-criminal section which contains nearly 2,000,000 sets of fingerprints accumulated from a variety of sources, such as application for concealed weapons permit, liquor licenses, civil service, residents of all state institutions¹²... (Legal Reference Act 86, May 27, 1935; Act 120, approved May 31, 1935). (Also see Act 92, P.A. 1958 and Act 176, P.A. 1959 approved July 16, 1959.)

The Identification Bureau, Record Bureau, Statistical Bureau, and Photography Laboratory Bureau are included in the Records and Statistics Division of the Michigan State Police. A Detective Bureau, which includes a Special Investigation Squad Section, Polygraph Section, Security Investigation Squad Section, Rackets Squad Section, Scientific Crime Laboratory Section, Latent Fingerprint Identification Section, Fraudulent Check Section, and Sex Motivated Crimes Section, is included with several other bureaus in the Uniform Division of the State Police Department.

During 1958 the Bureau of Identification "received, processed and searched" 69,363 sets of criminal fingerprints and received, processed, searched and filed 46,109 sets of non-criminal fingerprints, making a total of 115,472 fingerprints received".¹³

The Scientific Crime Laboratory of Michigan State Police during the year 1958 received 591 original cases requiring several thousand "examinations" of firearms, checks and other documents, tool marks, glass, metal, botanical specimens, shoe prints, tire marks, etc.

Polygraph (lie detector) interrogations made for city police departments totaled 808; for sheriffs' departments 344; for township police 40; for prosecuting attorneys 97; for courts 12; for Michigan State

12. Letter, Oct. 5, 1959, Manuals and 1958 Yearly Report from Capt. Murray Young, Commanding Officer, Records and Statistics, Dept. of State Police, East Lansing, Michigan.

13. Ibid.

Police 816; and for "other authorized agencies" 119.

"The polygraph service of the Michigan State Police Department is available to all authorized enforcement agencies on the state, county township or city level without cost. It is not made available for private and/or non-criminal investigations."¹⁴

MINNESOTA:

In this state a Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, similar in some respects to Bureaus of Criminal Identification and Investigation in other states, was created by an act of the Legislature in 1927. Minnesota Statutes, 1949, Volume 2, Section 626.32 placed the bureau "under the attorney general", but Sec. 626.33 states "this bureau shall be under the supervision and control of a superintendent who shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the consent of the senate. The term of office of the superintendent shall be two years. The incumbent shall serve until a successor is appointed and qualifies. The governor may remove the superintendent any time at his pleasure." ... "The bureau shall cooperate with the respective sheriffs, constables, marshals, police, and other peace officers of the state in the detection of crime and the apprehension of criminals throughout the state, and shall have the power to conduct such investigations as the superintendent may deem necessary to secure the evidence which may be essential to the apprehension and conviction of alleged violators of the criminal laws of the state."

Employees of the Bureau, other than the Superintendent, are under state civil service. They include a Supervisor and Crime Investigators; a Laboratory Director and Laboratory Analysts; Firearms Examiner; Identification Officer; Fingerprint Technicians; Statistical Clerk; and clerks and stenographers.

The Bureau is divided into five sections as follows: Administration, Investigation, Identification, Laboratory and Statistics.¹⁵

Sheriffs and chiefs of police "shall furnish the bureau upon such form as the superintendent shall prescribe, with such finger and thumb prints, photographs, and other identification data as may be requested or required by the superintendent of the bureau". (Section 626.40)

"It shall be the duty of all sheriffs, chiefs of police, city marshals, constables, prison wardens, superintendents of insane hospitals, reformatories and correctional schools, probation and parole officers, school attendance officers, coroners, county attorneys, county clerks, the liquor control commissioner, the commissioner of highways, and the state fire marshal to furnish to the division (Division of Criminal Statistics established in the Bureau by Section 626.35) statistics and information regarding the number of crimes reported and discovered, arrests made, complaints, information, and indictments, filed and disposition made of

14. Ibid.

15. Letter, Oct. 5, 1959, and reports from Roy T. Noonan, Supt., Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, Legal Dept., State of Minnesota, St. Paul 2, Minnesota.

same, pleas, convictions, acquittals, probations granted or denied, receipts, transfers and discharges to and from prisons, reformatories, correctional schools and other institutions, paroles granted and revoked, commutation of sentences and pardons granted and rescinded, and all other data useful in determining the cause and amount of crime in this state and to form a basis for the study of crime, police methods, court procedure and penal problems. Such statistics and information shall be furnished upon the request of the division and upon such forms as may be prescribed and furnished by it. The division shall have the power to inspect and prescribe the form and substance of the records kept by those officials from which the information is so furnished." (Section 626.36)

"If any public official charged with the duty of furnishing to the bureau fingerprint records, reports or other information required by 626.32 to 626.55, shall neglect or refuse to comply with such requirement, the bureau, in writing, shall notify the state, county, or city officer charged with the issuance of a warrant for the payment of the salary of such official. Upon the receipt of the notice the state, county or city official shall withhold the issuance of a warrant for the payment of the salary or other compensation accruing to such officer for the period of 30 days thereafter until notified by the bureau that such suspension has been released by the performance of the required duty." In addition to this penalty Section 626.55 provides that "any person who violates any provisions of Sections 626.52 to 626.55 is guilty of a gross misdemeanor".

During the 1958-59 fiscal year 6105 fingerprint cards were received by the Bureau, 4171 criminal and 632 non-criminal requests for investigations were received, and 371 cases involving 2877 examinations handled by the laboratory.¹⁶

Of the 4803 crime investigation requests received "Bureau investigators assisted in the investigation of 1916 cases involving 2408 offenses." ... "In the 1916 cases in which assistance was rendered, the requests were from the following: 903 sheriffs, 893 police departments, and 120 requests from seventeen states."

The Bureau of Criminal Apprehension does not have polygraph (lie detector) equipment but has access to such equipment at the University of Minnesota, and "average two tests per week"..."at the request of a sheriff or chief of police".

MISSOURI:

"The Missouri State Bureau of Identification and Records is an integral part of the Missouri State Highway Patrol. Paragraph four of Section 43.120 Revised Statutes of Missouri states 'The Superintendent of the State Highway Patrol shall collect, compile and keep available for the use of peace officers of the state, such information as is deemed necessary for the detection of crime and identification of criminals'".¹⁷

16. Letter, Oct. 5, 1959, Op. Cit.

17. Letter, Sept. 28, 1959, and reports from Hugh H. Waggoner, Supt., by Major Kenneth K. Johnson, Division of Services, Missouri State Highway Patrol, Jefferson City, Mo.

"The submission of crime investigation reports to this bureau from police and sheriffs' departments is strictly on a cooperative basis."

"Under state law, this department has police powers throughout the state; however, because of personnel limitations, we do not operate in the areas that have organized police departments unless we are directed to do so by the Superintendent of the Highway Patrol or the Governor of the State of Missouri, unless we are requested by the city authorities. In most criminal investigations we also contact the local police department or sheriff's office and work with them on investigations, so most of our investigations are made with the local departments on a cooperative basis."

During 1958 the Laboratory received 947 cases of all types including homicide, arson, assault, burglary, checks, firearms identification, rape, robbery, intoxication, hit and run, etc. In addition, the lie detector (polygraph) was used in 71 cases. During the same year 41,923 criminal fingerprints and 2390 applicant prints were received from police departments (23,779), sheriffs' departments (5197), penal institutions (3995), and other sources both in and outside of the State of Missouri.

NEBRASKA:

In this state there is a Department of Law Enforcement and Safety Patrol which includes state identification and investigation functions. Prior to 1944, when the Bureau of Criminal Identification was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Nebraska Safety Patrol, it was "under the Sheriff's Office". It was first established in Nebraska in 1921. "Four civilians are employed in the Bureau of Identification" and "four officers of the Nebraska Safety Patrol are regularly assigned to the Division of Investigation. In addition, each Troop Area has one officer who has been trained in criminal investigation."¹⁸... "Officers assigned have the same police powers as sheriffs and police officers in the investigations of criminal nature. Investigations are made at the request of local officers, when a Trooper comes upon a felony violation in his routine traffic patrolling, or at the direction of the Governor."

"In addition to the investigative services, a laboratory is maintained for Firearms Identification, Questioned Document Examinations, latent fingerprints, and photography" ... "All services are free of charge."

"No crime investigation reports are received from police departments and sheriffs' offices except those to be had in our weekly bulletin."¹⁹

During 1958 the Identification "Division" received 8491 fingerprints to increase the total on file December 31, 1958, to 468,268.

The Investigation Division received 942 cases for investigation, examined 405 articles for fingerprints and made 35 firearms identification

18. Letter, Oct. 2, 1959, from Capt. V. W. Byler, Criminal Investigation Division, Nebraska Safety Patrol, Lincoln, Neb.

19. Letter, Oct. 2, 1959, Op. Cit. Also see Rev. Statutes, State of Nebraska, Sec. 60-401 Sub-Sec. 8; 60-431 to 60-439, and 29-209 and 29-210, re. establishment and duties of bureau.

tests. In addition, 221 subjects were given polygraph (lie detector) examinations and 439 specimens in 148 questioned document cases were examined.

NEW JERSEY:

The State Bureau of Identification in this state is in the Division of State Police, Department of Law and Public Safety. Created administratively as a Central Bureau of Identification in 1925 within the Department of State Police, it was established in 1930 by the State Legislature as a subdivision of that Department (New Jersey, R.S. 53-1-12 to 20) and "under the direction of the Superintendent as a clearing house and service agency for all penal institutions and law enforcement agencies throughout the state".²⁰

This Bureau does no investigation work, but its laboratory, fingerprint identification and photographic sections do a great amount of work both for the State Police and local law enforcement agencies.

During the 1958-59 fiscal year 104,132 fingerprints were received and added to the more than 2,300,000 fingerprints filed in the Bureau, and 1479 cases, requiring 13,423 examinations, were processed by the Laboratory Section.

During the same period 792 polygraph examinations were made by the State Police Criminal Investigation Section which makes all investigations for the Department.

NEW YORK:

The Division of Identification in New York State is established in the Department of Corrections.

This Division is restricted entirely to fingerprint identification (including latent fingerprint searches, physical descriptions, and names) and has no other duties or responsibilities. Communications, such as state teletype or state radio systems which, in a number of states are under, or closely associated with the Bureaus of Identification and Investigation; Investigation; Polygraph; Laboratory; or Modus Operandi Services, are not found in this Bureau. Most of these services are obtained from the New York State Police which is an entirely separate department of state government.

OKLAHOMA:

"The Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation was created by an act of the Legislature in 1925. In 1939, the Department was made a part of the Department of Public Safety by an act of the Legislature and so remained until recently when this Department was made by an act of the Legislature a part of the Executive Branch of Government."²¹ (Also see

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20. Letter, Sept. 29, 1959, and reports from Capt. A. S. Haussler, Supervisor, State Bureau of Identification, Division of State Police, Dept. of Law and Public Safety, Trenton, New Jersey.
 21. Letter, Oct. 15, 1959, brochure, etc. from Forrest L. Castle, Director, State Bureau of Investigation, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Title 74, Section 152-163, Oklahoma Statutes, 1957 Supplement.)

"This Department maintains a Criminal Laboratory and Criminal Identification Division along with field agents to assist all law enforcement agencies in the State of Oklahoma."²²

During 1958 fingerprint cards received from law enforcement agencies totaled 12,456, while laboratory tests which include narcotics, toxicology, spectroscopic paint and soil analysis and blood alcohol "average 600 to 700 per year".

Police and sheriffs do not forward crime investigation reports unless requested to do so and the information relative to the number of investigations made for police and sheriffs' departments "has not been correlated".

"One hundred twenty-eight requests less 39 cancellations prior to the test" were received during the year for polygraph interrogations.

OREGON:

The State Bureau of Identification and Investigation in Oregon is a division of the Department of State Police (Oregon Revised Statutes 181.060).

Established in 1941 at State Police Headquarters in Salem, it, together with the Criminal Division (a separate section responsible for "supervising and coordinating the members of the department in their criminal law enforcement efforts) and the Crime Detection Laboratory (operated in "cooperation with the University of Oregon Medical School" and "located in the Medical Science Building...in Portland)" furnish assistance without cost (except pathological examinations) to sheriffs, chiefs of police or district attorneys.²³

During the fiscal year 1958-59 the Bureau received 17, 169 fingerprint cards from Oregon agencies, and 17,119 fingerprint cards from out-of-state agencies. There are a total of 1,300,546 fingerprint cards in the Bureau's files.

TENNESSEE:

The Bureau of Criminal Identification in this state is established in the Department of Public Safety. Headed by a Director, the Bureau includes a Senior Agent, 16 Criminal Investigators, 3 Crime Technicians, 2 stenographers, a typist and a porter.

During the fiscal year 1958-59 Bureau personnel investigated 334 cases for district attorneys and "furnished 701 technical assists to sheriffs and police departments".

22. Ibid.

23. Letter, Oct. 15, 1959, and reports from George A. Kanz, Director, State Bureau of Identification and Investigation, Department of State Police, Salem, Oregon.

"A complete investigation is furnished to district attorneys on their request. Assists are furnished the sheriffs' and police departments. These services are free."²⁴

During the year 10,076 fingerprint cards were received from police and sheriffs' departments and the laboratory made 100 tests of various types for local law enforcement agencies.

TEXAS:

The Bureau of Identification and Records of the Department of Public Safety was created by the Forty-Fourth Legislature.²⁵ Senate Bill 146, Sec. 14, Chap. 181, p. 444 states:

"This Bureau shall procure and file for record photographs, pictures, descriptions, fingerprints, measurements and such other information as shall be pertinent, of all persons who have been or may hereafter be convicted of a felony within the State, and also of all well-known and habitual criminals wheresoever the same may be procured. The Bureau shall collect information concerning the number and nature of offenses known to have been committed in this State, of the legal steps taken in connection therewith, and such other information as may be useful in the study of crime and the administration of justice...."

"The Bureau shall make ballistic tests of bullets and firearms, and chemical analyses of bloodstains, clothing materials and other substances, for the officers of the state charged with law enforcement."

"The Modus Operandi Section receives and files reports of criminal cases submitted by state and local police officers to suppress and control criminal activities."

"The Laboratory is divided into six sections. These sections are: Chemical, Latent Fingerprint, Firearms, Questioned Documents, Photography and Polygraph Sections."

All services, to local law enforcement agencies, are free.

During the 1958-59 fiscal year the Bureau received 134,580 sets of fingerprints and 110,449 crime investigation reports from sheriffs' and police departments.

"In the reorganization program of the Texas Department of Public Safety, effective on September 1, 1957, there is now located in each of the six regions of the Department a polygraph examiner and a chemist, as well as a complete photographic laboratory."²⁶

24. Letter, Oct. 22, 1959, and laws from W. E. Hopton, Director, by A. T. Ellis, Senior Agent, Bureau of Criminal Identification, Dept. of Public Safety, Nashville, Tenn.

25. Letter, Oct. 5, 1959, with chart, laws, etc. from Joel Tisdale, Chief, Identification and Criminal Records Division, Dept. of Public Safety, Austin, Texas.

26. Letter, Oct. 5, 1959, Op. Cit. p. 3.

During the fiscal year "the Chemistry laboratories received 4,164 cases" requiring "14,296 individual tests or analyses. The Firearms Section received 337 cases which resulted in 11,290 examinations. Latent fingerprint experts received 315 cases, which resulted in 2,022 articles being processed for latent fingerprints. The Questioned Document Section received 624 cases, which resulted in 2,603 standards or known handwritten documents examined and 2,178 questioned documents examined and 48 questioned typewritten documents examined, ... also 3,595 fraudulent checks were examined ...".

Personnel from the Identification Division assisted in 151 investigations and 1878 persons were given polygraph examinations.

UTAH:

The State Bureau of Criminal Identification is established in the Department of Public Safety in Utah (Title 77, Chap. 59, Utah Code Annotated 1953, Sections 77-59-3 to 77-59-32).²⁷

Although the code provides for very complete reporting, statistics and service; i.e., laboratory and communications, to local law enforcement agencies, the number of employees (a Director, one fingerprint classifier and two typist-clerks) would appear to preclude the types of normal assistance needed by local law enforcement agencies, and which should be available from State Bureaus.

The Bureau conducts "latent fingerprint examinations for police and sheriffs' departments in the state who have no trained personnel or equipment" and "have purchased a bullet comparison microscope and shortly" ... "will offer this service".

During the fiscal year the Bureau received 10,936 sets of fingerprint cards, 5980 being received from police and sheriffs of Utah.

WASHINGTON:

In this state the State Bureau of Criminal Identification was for several years a division of the Washington State Patrol. However, in 1955 by legislative act (Senate Bill 170, State of Washington, 34 Regular Session) the Bureau was established within the Department of Institutions.

This Bureau, like that of the State of New York, is restricted entirely to the processing of fingerprint and photographs, occasional "lifting" of latent fingerprints at crime scenes for local law enforcement officers, and the maintenance and distribution of criminal records.

No laboratory, investigative, polygraph or modus operandi services are offered to local police or sheriffs' departments.

During the calendar year 1958 a total number of 33,587 fingerprint cards were received and processed by the Bureau.

27. Letter, Sept. 30, 1959, and law from Ivard R. Rogers, Director, State Bureau of Criminal Identification, Dept. of Public Safety, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Although the preceding examples do not include all state "Bureaus", it is believed that the number is sufficient to illustrate the diversity of organization and operations, of size, duties and responsibilities, and, in those which do more than receive fingerprint cards and photographs, to emphasize the large number of services which they can, and do render to assist local agencies in their law enforcement problems.

However, so that there will be no misunderstanding on the part of anyone who reads this report, it should be pointed out at this time that because I have indicated what it has been possible to achieve in some of the more populated states in the development of very large Bureaus of Criminal Identification and Investigation employing large numbers of highly trained identification, investigation, or other scientifically educated and trained specialists, I am, by no means, implying that the creation of a large Bureau would be either possible or desirable in the State of Nevada.

CHAPTER IV

SURVEY TO DETERMINE THE DESIRE AND NEED FOR A NEVADA STATE BUREAU

In order to find the answer to the Legislature's question as to "the feasibility and desirability of establishing a Nevada State Bureau of Criminal Identification", both the Legislative Counsel and the writer of this report, who was employed to make the survey, were in agreement that it was necessary to personally visit each county and incorporated city and talk with each sheriff, district attorney, chief of police, and others concerning their problems and law enforcement activities. At the same time, insofar as is possible to do in a short visit, the writer could, and did observe their operations, techniques and procedures.

It was also agreed that, insofar as the wishes of Nevada law enforcement officials are concerned, "the desirability of establishing a Nevada State Bureau of Identification" would soon become apparent in personal contact and conversation with such officials, which might not be the case if such information were solicited entirely by questionnaire or letter without prior personal contact.

Because of the writer's knowledge as to the many other types of assistance, in addition to "identification", which are continually being requested from the California State Bureau by local law enforcement agencies, and also his familiarity with the types of assistance requested of that Bureau by Nevada peace officers, it was agreed that the survey would include not only the "feasibility and desirability of establishing a Nevada State Bureau of Identification", but also include the "feasibility and desirability" of including other services such as investigation, polygraph (lie detector) interrogation, and technical laboratory tests and examinations.

Since the determination of "the feasibility" of establishing a Nevada State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation will, in major part, be dependent upon the cost involved in its establishment and maintenance, it is necessary to analyze various facets of that problem. In order to estimate the amount of money involved, expenditures for equipment and housing facilities, employment of personnel, and costs of maintenance and operation, it was first necessary to determine what assistance or services were desired by law enforcement agencies; what services are actually needed to cope with present day criminal problems; and, finally, what assistance or service can be furnished by the State within the limits of its financial structure.

The answers to the first two questions - what assistance is desired by Nevada peace officers and other officials and what services I believe are necessary to obtain an effective and efficient law enforcement operation in the State of Nevada - are included in this report. The answer to the third and final question - what assistance can the State of Nevada

afford to provide to its law enforcement and other government agencies, and, indirectly to its citizens - can only be given by the State's fiscal experts and the State Legislature.

In estimating the cost of establishing and operating a Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, as in the case of establishing any other business, it is necessary to analyze the amount and kind of workload which will be placed on the bureau. This will determine not only the number and classification of personnel required to operate the bureau, but also the amount and type of housing and equipment which must be provided.

To help estimate the workload which would be placed on the bureau, if one were created, and at the same time learn the kinds or types of service and assistance desired by sheriffs, district attorneys, chiefs of police, and other law enforcement officials, a short questionnaire¹ was prepared and used by the writer to record pertinent information obtained in his conferences with each official.

With the questionnaire in hand and the basic problems in mind, the writer began his field survey on September 14, 1959, and visited each of the seventeen counties and all of the incorporated cities in Nevada. During the field trips, which were completed the latter part of October, sixteen of the seventeen sheriffs, fifteen of the seventeen district attorneys, twelve of the fourteen chiefs of police of incorporated cities, and the "chiefs" (constables) of Battle Mountain, Lander County, and Wells, Elko County, were personally contacted and their opinions solicited as to their need and desire for a State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation.

The first department visited on September 14 was the Reno Police Department, one of the two² largest departments in the State of Nevada. Having an area of 12.5 square miles and an estimated population of 55,000 December 31, 1958, the city is policed by a force of 128 personnel in all categories.³ Although the writer was unfortunate in not being able to meet and talk with Chief of Police William Gregory on this first visit, Captain Dallas Seevers, who is in charge of the Identification Bureau, and Assistant Chief William Brodhead were contacted. The latter officer stated that in his opinion a State Bureau was needed in Nevada and would be of great value, not only to the smaller police and sheriffs' departments, but also to his own department if all Nevada law enforcement crime reports, pawned and stolen property reports, criminal and applicant fingerprint cards were forwarded to and processed in such a state agency. This same opinion was expressed by Chief of Police William Gregory when the writer contacted him upon a subsequent visit.

Although under normal conditions this police department would not need the services of a state investigator or a polygraph (lie detector) specialist since the Assistant Chief is a qualified polygraph specialist and the department includes a number of experienced detectives, even these services from a State Bureau would be used on special occasions. Also,

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1. Questionnaire No. 1 - Appendix A.
 2. Las Vegas is the other.
 3. Reno Police Department Annual Report 1958.

although firearms identifications and handwriting analyses are made in the Reno Bureau of Identification,⁴ physical evidence requiring other types of laboratory tests and examinations would probably be sent to a state laboratory if one were established.

During my visit in this area of the state, Sheriff C. W. Young and District Attorney William Raggio, Washoe County,⁵ and Chief of Police Robert Galli of Sparks⁶ were also contacted. Like the Chief and the Assistant Chief of the Reno Police Department, they expressed their belief in the need for a State Bureau. However, all law enforcement officials in this area, similarly to the majority of officials in other areas of the state, stressed emphatically, if such a bureau is established, the necessity that it be organized and operated with the highest degree of professionalization and be removed, insofar as the selection of its personnel and its operations are concerned, from the influence of local or state politics. It is the consensus of opinion of the great majority of law enforcement officers whom the writer interviewed that if a bureau is established (which they desire) and is to be successful, all personnel for such bureau must be selected upon the basis of high professional proficiency in their respective fields, and as a result of competitive civil service examinations.

All officials in the Washoe County-Reno area, as well as many of the law enforcement officers in other cities and counties of the state, also stated that there is a great need for a state-wide, state-operated teletype system, such as that operated in the State of California.

Upon leaving this area the writer, in his first "circuit", then contacted law enforcement officials in Lovelock, Pershing County; Winnemucca, Humboldt County; Battle Mountain, Lander County; Carlin, Elko and Wells, Elko County; Ely, White Pine County; Eureka, Eureka County; and then returned to Reno to attend a conference of Nevada district attorneys which was held in the office of the District Attorney in the Washoe County Court House.

Pershing County, with an estimated area of 8,000 square miles and an estimated total of 3,500 population, has five-sevenths (2,500) of its population living in the city of Lovelock. Sheriff A. E. Rose has two deputies to assist him in county law enforcement problems, and Chief of Police Gordon Richardson has three police officers to handle police matters in the city. The office of District Attorney Roland N. Belanger, who is the President of the Nevada District Attorneys Association, is a "one-man" operation.

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4. Annual Report, Op. Cit., 202 handwriting analyses and 19 firearms identifications were made in 1958.
 5. The total area of Washoe County is estimated by the Sheriff's Department to be 6,251 square miles. The county has an estimated population of 89,000 including a population of 10,000 in the unincorporated areas, and the cities of Sparks and Reno. The Sheriff's Department have 37 paid deputies which include 2 records and identification deputies.
 6. The City of Sparks has an estimated area of 9 square miles and an estimated population of 16,000. Its police department has a total personnel of 20 persons which includes 3 officers having records and identification duties.

These officers, when contacted, not only expressed their desire and belief in the need for a State Bureau which would assist them in investigations, polygraph interrogation, latent fingerprint and document examinations, and all types of laboratory assistance in the examination of physical evidence, they also cited an investigation then being conducted relative to suspicious circumstances surrounding the death of one of their citizens, as a specific example of their need for a variety of state assistance if it were available. Need for state-operated teletype communications was also stressed although the sheriff and police do have, as in most other areas, radio communications which reportedly are good, bad or indifferent.

Sheriff Delbert Moore, Humboldt County, one of the "senior" sheriffs of Nevada in years of service and President of the State Sheriffs Association, District Attorney James A. Callahan, and Chief of Police Paul Echeverria, Winnemucca, were the next law enforcement officials to be interviewed by the writer. The departments of these officers, like Pershing County, are small and, as they stated, in need of technical assistance on many occasions if such assistance were available from trained and experienced personnel of a State Bureau. The sheriff's department has, including the sheriff, a total of three full-time personnel; the total police department personnel, including the chief, is five; and the district attorney has no one except a stenographer to assist him. Total population of Humboldt County is estimated at 5,000 and population of Winnemucca is estimated at 3,200. The area of the city is approximately 4 square miles, and the area of the county is 9702 square miles.

The law enforcement officials in this county estimate that if the services of a State Bureau had been available during the fiscal year 1958-59, they would have asked for at least 4 polygraph interrogations, 3 document examinations, 50 to 60 latent fingerprint comparisons, 60 blood alcohol analyses, and 60 additional laboratory examinations of physical evidence.

At Battle Mountain, Lander County, the writer was unable to interview Sheriff Don P. Maestretti or District Attorney George C. Holden as they were in another part of the state. Although Austin is the county seat of Lander County, both the sheriff and district attorney maintain their homes and principal offices in Battle Mountain. In the absence of the sheriff, Marvin R. Syme, Deputy Sheriff and Constable of Argenta Township which comprises the northern half of Lander County, was interviewed. He estimates the population of Lander County at 2,000 and Battle Mountain at 1,000. The sheriff's department has a total of three full-time personnel.

On the basis of his own knowledge concerning crimes in the area, Constable Syme stated that state "services", if they had been available, could have been used in a number of cases. These would have included investigation, polygraph, document and latent fingerprint examinations, and laboratory tests for blood alcohol.

In Elko County Sheriff J. C. Harris and District Attorney Joseph O. McDaniel were interviewed at Elko. Since I was unable to contact Chief of Police Duane McClure either at his home or his office, a questionnaire was left with the sheriff who stated that he would obtain the required answers to the questions.

Douglas Ingram, newly appointed Chief of Police of Carlin, a

town in Elko County having a population of 2,000 and a police force of 5 officers including the chief; and E. M. Wells, Constable of the township which includes Wells and "Chief of Police" of that unincorporated town of 1,000, were also interviewed.

Sheriff Harris, who is also one of the "senior" sheriffs in Nevada, having eight years of experience as sheriff, four years as under-sheriff, and thirteen years in the Burbank, California, Police Department, has a total force of 8 to police the unincorporated area of Elko County. The total area of the county is estimated at between 16,000 and 17,000 square miles and the total population is estimated at between 10,000 and 15,000 persons. The city of Elko has a population estimated at 5,500 persons which, it is reported, is policed by a force of 10 to 12 personnel.

The sheriff, district attorney, and chiefs of police who were interviewed all stated that there was no doubt in their minds as to the desirability and need for the establishment of a State Bureau if it is economically possible for the state to do so. Chief Ingram, who had been in office only thirty days but with ten years prior police experience in Los Angeles, California, and other departments, stated that there were no records in his office of the past year's activities, but that he knew from past experience how much service he would be able to obtain from a State Bureau if one were established. He also emphasized the need for teletype and better radio communications although Sheriff Harris said that his radio communications and those of the city of Elko were fairly satisfactory and looked for improvement in the near future. Chief Ingram also stressed the need for some central school where Nevada peace officers might be sent for police training.

Sheriff Harris, District Attorney McDaniel and Constable Powers (in a separate interview in Wells) reported, on the basis of the criminal investigations in which they had participated during the past year, the number of times the services of a State Bureau could have been used in the three jurisdictions as follows: investigation 6; polygraph 16; document examination 14; latent fingerprint examination 16; and laboratory assistance 16.

Sheriff Harris also emphasized the fact that since Nevada has a number of constables who also make criminal investigations and since all justices of the peace are coroners, they too should be required to submit reports on all investigations if the state should require mandatory submission of crime investigation reports to a State Bureau. Both the sheriff and district attorney also believe that it would be of value to all Nevada law enforcement agencies to have a state law requiring the forwarding of the fingerprints and photographs of all persons now being fingerprinted and photographed pursuant to city and/or county ordinances, to a State Bureau should one be established.

In White Pine County, which was the next area visited by the writer, both the sheriff and the district attorney were elected and took office in January, 1959, so they had difficulty in obtaining any records pertaining to the activities of their respective offices prior to the date of their incumbency. Chief of Police Jack C. Caylor of the city of Ely, who has been in that position for the past six years, had less difficulty in providing answers to the questions relative to criminal activities

prior to January, 1959.

White Pine County has an estimated area of 14,400 square miles, and an estimated total population of 11,500; the city of Ely has an area of 4 or 5 square miles and an estimated population of 5,000.

The police department of Ely consists of 5 "sworn" personnel, including the chief and 2 non-"sworn" women used primarily as street meter readers.

The district attorney has no assistance other than a stenographer, and the sheriff has 8 "sworn" personnel to assist him. On the basis of last year's investigations made by the police department, Chief Caylor stated that he would have asked a State Bureau for polygraph assistance in 12 cases, document examination in between 3 and 6 cases, latent fingerprint examination in 6 to 10 cases, and for various types of laboratory tests in 12 cases.

On the basis of criminal investigations made since January, 1959, Sheriff Derlin Greenwell stated that his department would have used a polygraph specialist on 8 occasions, a document examiner from 3 to 6 times, latent fingerprint examination 6 to 10 times, and other laboratory examinations on 12 different cases. District Attorney A. D. Demetras agreed with the sheriff's statement concerning the number of occasions assistance would have been requested from a State Bureau if one had been in existence.

At Eureka, in Eureka County, the writer interviewed Sheriff Fred Minoletti, but, unfortunately, was unable to talk with District Attorney Johnson W. Lloyd, who at that time was in another county.

Eureka County has an estimated area of 4,800 square miles and a total population of 800, of whom 500 live in the unincorporated town of Eureka.

Sheriff Minoletti, who is also a "new" sheriff, having taken office in January, 1959, has two deputies to care for the law enforcement needs of his constituents. However, although there are no records available as to the crime situation prior to January, 1959, the sheriff stated that he had had very little crime, having made only 4 felony and 6 misdemeanor investigations during the time he had been in office. He stated that he probably would rarely use a State Bureau's services, although there might be some investigation develop when he could and would ask for assistance.

Due to the fact that it was necessary to return to a district attorneys' meeting which was being held in Reno, the writer, on this first part of his field survey, did not interview the law enforcement officials of Churchill County, although subsequently they were contacted.

At the meeting in Reno, which had been called by Roland W. Belanger, President of the Nevada District Attorneys Association, the writer explained his relationship with the Legislative Counsel and Legislative Commission of Nevada; that the purpose of his employment was to "determine the feasibility and desirability" of establishing a State

Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation in Nevada, and distributed questionnaires to those district attorneys who had not as yet been contacted in their respective counties. Although the President of the Association was disappointed that more district attorneys were not able to attend the meeting, the writer was able to meet for the first time, and discuss the desirability of establishing a State Bureau, with District Attorneys W. O. Jeppson, Lyon County; John T. Ross, Ormsby County; and Robert Moore, Storey County. Although at this meeting the necessity for establishing a non-political, highly qualified, civil service organization was again emphasized, everyone was in agreement that if this is possible, there is certainly a need to establish a Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation in Nevada.

The second part of the field survey was started by contacting the law enforcement officials of Storey County. Since the district attorney, Robert Moore, had already been interviewed at the district attorneys' meeting in Reno, it was only necessary to obtain the completed questionnaire from his office and call upon Sheriff Cecil J. Morrison and Chief of Police Emil Engelhard of Virginia City. Storey County has both a small area and small population. The area is estimated at 251 square miles and the total population at 700, with 600 living in Virginia City. During the year 1958-59 Sheriff Cecil J. Morrison reported that only 8 felony investigations had been made by his office and a total of 40 persons, including 8 felons and 32 persons either arrested for misdemeanors or "sleepers", had been booked in the county jail. This also included all persons arrested by the Virginia City Police Department, which consists of Chief Emil Engelhard and one man. It should also be noted that Chief of Police Engelhard, who has a number of years of law enforcement experience in the State of Pennsylvania, is also Chief of the Fire Department, Superintendent of Virginia City and Gold Hill Streets and Sewer District, Superintendent of the Storey County Road Department, and also a Storey County Deputy Sheriff.

Robert H. Moore, District Attorney, has only held that office for the past six or seven months so could cite only four occasions when he could have used the services of a specialist from a State Bureau.

Sheriff Morrison stated that he could have used the services of a State agent in two or three investigations, used a latent fingerprint examiner twice, and a crime laboratory on eight to ten examinations. Only persons charged with having committed a felony are fingerprinted, and this work is done only in the sheriff's office. No photographic equipment is available either in the sheriff's office or the police department.

Although their crime problem is small, the district attorney, sheriff and chief of police stated that in their opinions the services of a State Bureau "would be very valuable to Storey County" and to Virginia City.

The law enforcement officials to be interviewed in Churchill County were Sheriff George Wilkins, District Attorney Raymond B. Free, and Peter Lugaski, Chief of Police of Fallon.

Churchill County has an area of 5,000 square miles, with a total

population of 7,000, of whom 4,000 are scattered throughout the unincorporated area and 3,000 live in the city of Fallon, which has an area of one or two square miles.

Personnel of the sheriff's department total 6, including the sheriff and one female deputy sheriff. Personnel of the Fallon Police Department also total 6, including the chief of police. The district attorney has no other assistant than a stenographer.

Although neither the police nor sheriff's departments are very large, they both report a considerable amount of activity during the past year. The sheriff's department investigated 79 felonies and 203 misdemeanors, arrested 39 persons charged with having committed felonies, and made 195 misdemeanor arrests. All persons arrested were fingerprinted and the felons were also photographed. The total number of fingerprint cards, including persons arrested and those applying for gaming and/or liquor licenses and permits, were 219.

Sheriff Wilkins reports that had services from a State Bureau been available, during the past year he would have used an investigator 6 times, a polygraph specialist 12, document examiner 18, latent fingerprint examiner 32, chemical analyses in the laboratory 88, ballistics tests on 10 occasions, and numerous checks in the various files which would be available in a State Bureau.

Chief Lugaski and District Attorney Free also stated that they could have, and would have used various services from a State Bureau, including investigation, polygraph, and laboratory had they been available. Mr. Free also stated that if the State Bureau could afford to employ a good pathologist who could perform an autopsy, he believed his services would be very valuable in a number of areas of the state.

Sheriff Wilkins believed that his radio communications were adequate, but Chief Lugaski stated that a teletype network would be of great value to his department.

The three law enforcement officials interviewed all strongly endorse the idea of establishing a Nevada State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation.

In Mineral County, which has an area of 4,019 square miles and a total population of 7,500, including 3,800 in the unincorporated town of Hawthorne, Sheriff E. T. Sanderson and District Attorney Leonard E. Blaidell were interviewed relative to the establishment of a State Bureau. Both expressed themselves as being strongly in favor of its establishment and stated that they could and would use it on a number of occasions.

The sheriff's department of Mineral County has a personnel of 10, including the sheriff, undersheriff, office deputy, matron, night jailer, despatcher, etc. During 1958-59 fifteen persons were arrested for felonies, 200 (mostly traffic) for misdemeanors, and 460 persons fingerprinted, including various applicants.

Sheriff Sanderson believes that law enforcement communications must be improved and stated that a state-wide radio network would be of great value.

In Tonopah the two leading law enforcement officials of Nye County, District Attorney William P. Beko and Sheriff George Barra, were interviewed. Nye County, with an area of 18,000 square miles, has a total population of 5,500. Tonopah, which is unincorporated, has a population of about 2500 and the remainder is scattered throughout the county.⁷

The sheriff's department has a total personnel of 18, a number of whom police the unincorporated towns of the county.

During 1958-59 the sheriff's department investigated 8 felonies and 83 misdemeanors and fingerprinted 511 persons, which included 5 felons who were arrested and charged with having committed a felony and a large number of applicants for gaming and liquor licenses and permits.

Both Sheriff Barra and District Attorney Beko believe that a State Bureau would be extremely valuable to assist them in their criminal investigations and, in addition, emphasized their need for better communications, preferably being joined to a state-wide teletype system.

From Tonopah, Nye County, the writer proceeded to Caliente and the county seat of Lincoln County at Pioche.

Lincoln County has an area of approximately 180 square miles and a population estimated at about 3,000 to 3,500. The population of Pioche is estimated at about 1,000 and of Caliente at 1,200 persons.

Chief Claud O. Davis of Caliente has three full-time officers to assist him, and Sheriff Alex Orr has seven full-time deputies to "cover" the county. District Attorney Roscoe H. Wilkes operates his office with the help of a secretary. During 1958 the sheriff's department fingerprinted 230 persons, including felons, misdemeanants and applicants, and the Caliente Police Department fingerprinted 680 persons. Sheriff Orr stated that if the services of a State Bureau had been available, he would have called upon it for various types of assistance "in about forty per cent of the cases" which he had investigated. Chief Davis also said that he could have used laboratory assistance in 15 cases, and would have averaged about one case a week when he could have used the assistance of an experienced investigator, a latent fingerprint examiner, polygraph specialist, or laboratory technician.

The sheriff, district attorney and chief of police not only emphasized their need and desire for a State Bureau, they also are extremely anxious to have better communications developed for this area. The police and sheriff's department are equipped with radio, but state that out-of-county radio communications are far from being satisfactory.

7. Gabbs - 2 deputy sheriffs; Beatty 2; Round Mountain 2; Pahrump Valley 1; Mercury 4; Tonopah 4.

The next area to be visited was Clark County which has the largest population, an estimated 125,000 people, of any county in the state. The total area is estimated at 8,880 square miles, and within the county's boundaries are the three incorporated cities⁸ of Las Vegas, having an estimated 60,000 residents; North Las Vegas with 17,000 persons; and Henderson, with an estimated 12,500 population.

Sheriff W. E. Leypoldt, District Attorney George Foley, Chief R. K. Sheffer of Las Vegas, Chief F. Loren Bunker of North Las Vegas, and Chief George F. Crisler, Henderson, and several subordinates in some offices were interviewed by the writer who asked their opinions and their desires relative to the establishment of a State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation. They were in unanimous agreement that there was a great need for such a Bureau, although the officials of the two largest departments, the Las Vegas Police Department and the Clark County Sheriff's Department, said that investigative, polygraph, latent fingerprint, and some types of laboratory examinations would probably not be used, or used only rarely due to the fact that such services were available in their own departments. They are, however, very much interested in having all fingerprints, photographs, crime reports, pawned and stolen property reports centralized in a State Bureau where they would be available to all Nevada law enforcement agencies. The chiefs of police of North Las Vegas and Henderson were also interested in the establishment of central files in a State Bureau, which they too believed would benefit their law enforcement activities, but also stated that they need polygraph, investigation, fingerprint and document examinations, and many types of chemical and other laboratory tests and examinations.

In addition to the establishment of a State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, the sheriff and each of the three chiefs of police emphasized their need and desire for the establishment of a State teletype system.

Information relative to law enforcement activity obtained from the three police departments and from the sheriff's department which would add to the workload of a State Bureau is as follows:

The Las Vegas Police Department, with a total personnel of 156 and an area of 25 square miles, during 1958-59 made 2,472 felony and 4824 misdemeanor investigations, arrested 545 felons and 4824 misdemeanants, and fingerprinted and photographed more than 6000 persons.

During this same period of time the Clark County Sheriff's Department, with a total personnel of 88, investigated 1542 felony and 483 misdemeanor complaints, and fingerprinted more than 12,000 persons.

The North Las Vegas Police Department, with a force of 16, during 1958-59 investigated 44 felony (Part I offenses) and 465 (Part II Offenses) including both felonies and misdemeanors. More than 1500 persons were fingerprinted and photographed, 317 persons arrested and booked on felony charges, and 1114 arrested and booked for misdemeanors.

The third city, Henderson, with a police force of 13, made 150 felony and 300 misdemeanor investigations, arrested 17 felons and 300 per-

8. Boulder City is presently operated by the Federal Government.

sons charged with a misdemeanor.

Returning from Las Vegas to northern Nevada, Sheriff E. N. Kitchen of Esmeralda County was interviewed by the writer at Goldfield. Although in its "heyday" this was a "booming" city of more than 30,000 persons, today only 125 people are resident. The entire county area is 1350 square miles and the total population is 400.

Compared to a number of other areas in Nevada, this county has little criminal activity. The sheriff, who has one woman office assistant and a "night deputy", stated that 15 to 20 investigations had been made during 1958-59 and 6 to 8 persons arrested.

Although he would not need assistance very often, the sheriff said that he probably would call upon a State Bureau for help probably 6 to 8 times during a year.

Mr. Fred E. Nelson, who lives in Hawthorne, has but recently been appointed District Attorney of Esmeralda County. He was contacted in Hawthorne, and stated that although he knew little about the past crime situation in Esmeralda County, he would be heartily in favor of the establishment of a State Bureau which he could call upon for assistance when needed.

In Yerington, Lyon County, Sheriff Claude Keema was interviewed by the writer. Since he had previously been contacted at the meeting of district attorneys in Reno, Mr. W. O. Jeppson, District Attorney of Lyon County, was not contacted.

Although attempts were made on two occasions to contact Chief of Police Julio Ricci, Yerington, the writer unfortunately was not able to meet him. However, with the help of the City Clerk (and local police judge), Miss Juanita Smith, most of the desired information relative to the police was obtained.

Lyon County has an estimated area of 1900 square miles, and a total population of 7,000, of whom 1,800 live in the county seat of Yerington.

During 1958-59 the sheriff's department, which has a total of 8 full-time paid officers including the sheriff, investigated 34 felony and 150 misdemeanor cases, arrested 12 persons charged with having committed a felony and 102 persons charged with a misdemeanor offense. Forty persons were fingerprinted and photographed.

Sheriff Keema is a strong advocate of the establishment of a State Bureau, and stated that there were numerous times that he could use its services if they were available. He stated that during 1958-59 he could have used a state investigator on two cases, a polygraph interrogator on four cases, a latent fingerprint examiner eight times, and would have sent four cases to a Bureau laboratory for chemical and ballistics tests and examinations. With reference to communications, the sheriff of this county states that he is satisfied with his present radio "setup".

The Yerington Police Department has a force of 4 men including the chief of police. During the year 1958-59 no felony arrests were made, but 283 persons were arrested and booked for misdemeanor violations. Fifty-six persons were fingerprinted.

In Douglas County, which has an area of 1,120 square miles and a total population of 3,500, Sheriff George R. Byers and District Attorney Carl Martillaro were interviewed.

The district attorney, who has no assistant other than a secretary, stated that he is very much in favor of establishing a State Bureau of Identification and Investigation, and during 1958-59 could have used its services on at least 20 occasions.

The sheriff, who has 11 male deputy sheriffs and 2 women stenographers, also stated that his office would have used the services of a State Bureau "many times" during 1958-59.

During that period of time his department made more than 90 felony investigations, arrested 75 persons charged with having committed felonies and 625 persons for misdemeanor offenses. Sixty persons were photographed and 7,000 fingerprinted.

The sheriff of this county also emphasized the need for a statewide teletype net and cited difficulties in using the present radio system to send and receive information from outlying Nevada law enforcement agencies.

In Carson City, Ormsby County, Sheriff Howard Hoffman and several of his assistants, including "Chief" Robert Humphrey,⁹ and District Attorney John T. Ross were interviewed relative to "the feasibility and desirability of establishing a State Bureau".

Ormsby County has a comparatively small area of 300 square miles, and a total population of 7,200, of whom 5,600 live in Carson City. In addition to normal city police and rural sheriff's problems, Sheriff Hoffman has the responsibility of protecting State property because of the fact that the State Capitol is located in Carson City.

Including the sheriff, the Ormsby County Sheriff's Department has a total force of 12 deputies and/or policemen.

During 1958-59 the department made 90 felony and approximately 1000 misdemeanor investigations, arrested 90 felons and 1344 misdemeanor offenders, photographed approximately 600 persons, and fingerprinted 1390 persons. It is estimated by the department that the number of fingerprints and photographs will double in 1959-60.

In addition to being heartily in favor of the establishment of a State Bureau, the sheriff and his key assistants state that a Nevada State teletype net would be of great assistance, not only to the Ormsby County Sheriff's Department and other law enforcement agencies, but, in their opinions, would be of value to a great number of Nevada State agencies.

9. Sheriff Hoffman is also ex-officio City Marshal of Carson City, and Robert Humphrey, his Undersheriff, is Chief Deputy City Marshal.

Although a number of additional "key" people in law enforcement; i.e., Attorney General Roger Foley; Mr. Ray Abbaticchio, Chairman, Nevada Gaming Board; Warden Jack Fogliani, Nevada State Prison; and Robert F. Stenovich, Superintendent of the Nevada Highway Patrol, etc., were interviewed, the principal "field" survey was completed after the interview of the Ormsby County officials.

It was mentioned at the beginning of this chapter, the writer, in making the field survey, took with him a questionnaire to assist in the interviews of sheriffs, district attorneys and chiefs of police. Answers to questions included in the questionnaire not only furnished information as to what types of assistance are desired, and provide the basis for an estimate of the workload a Bureau would receive if it were established, they also helped the writer of this report to evaluate, in a number of respects, the operations of a particular office or department. The inability of some officials to answer some questions, or their difficulty in easily obtaining accurate information so that they might answer other questions concerning the activities and operations of their departments, at once made apparent one of the major weaknesses in most Nevada law enforcement agencies, which is the absence of accurate, complete and easily accessible crime reports and records. This subject will be discussed in detail in another chapter, but I hasten to state that in spite of this fact, with which nearly every official with whom I talked is aware, and wishes to change, the writer received from more than ninety per cent of the persons contacted, the utmost cooperation, consideration and courtesy, and the best information which they were able to research or estimate. Although the workload estimate would be far more accurate if good records and reports were available in all law enforcement agencies, the information which has been obtained from the questionnaires, and information obtained from other sources,¹⁰ make possible what I believe to be a fairly accurate estimate of the potential workload which would be received by a Bureau if one were established during the next session of the Nevada Legislature.

In addition to the information concerning the amount of service and anticipated workload, answers as to kinds of assistance believed necessary were obtained from nearly every sheriff, district attorney and police chief.

As will be seen by an examination of the questionnaire,¹¹ Questions 3 through 6 on page 3, and Question 10 on page 4 are designed to determine the number of fingerprint cards, photographs and crime reports, and other types of reports, which would be forwarded to a Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation if one were in existence. Question 8 on page 3 is designed to determine the number and different types of services; i.e., investigation, polygraph (lie detector) interrogation, document examination, and various types of technical laboratory tests and

10. Uniform Crime Reports, 1958 (Released Sept. 2, 1959) Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Dept. of Justice, Washington 25, D.C., and records from the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, Dept. of Justice, State of California, Sacramento 18, California.

11. Op. Cit., Appendix A.

examinations which would be used by law enforcement officers if a State Bureau were available.

The answers to these questions, together with additional information obtained in conversations with other Nevada law enforcement officers, indicate an almost universal desire, and apparent need for a central State depository for fingerprints, crime reports, photographs, and pawned and stolen property records.

Although answers to the questions relative to what other types of assistance and services are desired by Nevada law enforcement officers from a State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation vary a great deal among different departments, with the exception of the two largest police and the two largest sheriffs' departments, who, under normal conditions, probably would not call upon the State Bureau for investigation, latent fingerprint, polygraph, and some of the laboratory services, the sheriffs, district attorneys and chiefs of police of nearly all¹² of the remaining cities and counties emphasize their need for investigation, polygraph (lie detector) interrogation, latent fingerprint and questioned document examinations, and laboratory services.

12. On Nov. 23, 1959, a letter was received from Chief of Police McClure, Elko, stating that he was opposed to the establishment of a State Bureau.

CHAPTER V

CENTRALIZED RECORDS AND REPORTS

As was stated in the previous chapter, one of the weaknesses which was found by the writer when he called upon and talked with the sheriffs, district attorneys and chiefs of police in the seventeen counties of Nevada,¹ is the lack of good law enforcement information. There is a vital need to establish in many of the departments better reporting and recording of information relative to the number and nature of criminal complaints; number and kind of investigations and their results; number of arrests, prosecutions, and convictions or acquittals; and other collateral information concerning criminal activities. The maintenance of accurate and easily accesible reports covering these subjects is not only absolutely necessary at the local level, if the law enforcement official is to know the true picture of the crime situation and the effectiveness of his operations within his jurisdiction, it is also of extreme importance in law enforcement's present-day fight against crime to promptly forward all such information from his jurisdiction to a central state agency where it can be analyzed, compared, and often integrated with similar information received from other jurisdictions. This will often result in the identification, apprehension and prosecution of perpetrators of crimes, and the identification and repossession of stolen property.

Although some Nevada sheriffs' and police departments, and some district attorneys maintain fair records, and a few departments maintain what might be called good records, generally speaking, there is a great need for improvement in many departments and offices. Although some of the larger departments had little difficulty in providing the answers to questions which were asked both in personal conversation, and by means of the questionnaires,² even in these cases answers to the questions were not quickly obtainable.

In a number of the smaller departments and offices no accurate records are maintained and answers to the questions as to the number of criminal complaints and investigations, number of arrests, prosecutions and convictions had to be obtained as estimates of what had happened dur-

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1. The writer was unable to personally contact the Chiefs of Police of Elko and Yerington, the Sheriff and District Attorney of Lander County, and the District Attorney of Eureka County. However, letters and questionnaires were forwarded to these officials soliciting answers to the same type of questions which had been propounded to the officials of the other Nevada counties and cities.
 2. The first questionnaire, No. 1, was used by the writer in his initial contact with the law enforcement official; Questionnaires Nos. 2 and 3 were mailed to each sheriff, chief of police and district attorney to either secure their confirmation of the recorded facts, a correction, or additional information.

ing the previous year.³ It should be emphasized, however, that nearly every law enforcement official who was contacted realizes the deficiencies which have been enumerated and have expressed their desire and belief in the need for standardized report forms and the enactment of a State law which would require not only the keeping of proper records but the forwarding of crime reports, fingerprint cards and other data to a central state agency. With respect to the importance of maintaining adequate law enforcement records at the local level and forwarding the required reports to a State Bureau, one well-known writer has this to say:

"The only known crimes are those reported to law enforcement agencies either by the personnel of the agency as a result of observation, by the victim or injured party, or by others who have knowledge of such acts. Since it is a law enforcement agency that first makes a record of a crime, these agencies - police, sheriffs, prosecutors - are the primary source of data relating to the existence of a crime. Consequently, in order to determine the amount of crime, a method must be devised for collecting and consolidating information recorded by all public law enforcement agencies."⁴

Since many of the law enforcement agencies or offices are very small - sometimes, in the case of a district attorney or constable being only a one-man department, neither the report form nor the reporting system should be too elaborate or time-consuming. For reporting the investigation of felonies, and such misdemeanors as are desirable, it is believed that the standard crime report forms now being used by many law enforcement agencies in California, where they have been "tested" for many years,⁵ and which are furnished free of charge to any law enforcement agencies who request them by the State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, would be excellent for this purpose.⁶

As is done in California, this crime (investigation) report form might be furnished to the sheriffs, police and constables who desire them, while the departments who prefer to print their own forms could do so provided that the information required in the "standard" state form is included therein. Some larger departments might wish to include more detailed information than that required in the standard state approved form, but all forms should be designed so that the minimum amount of information necessary to determine the "Modus Operandi" (method of operation) of a criminal offender, and other pertinent information; i.e., description of persons and property, (stolen or abandoned) automobiles, etc., can easily be inserted by the reporting officer either in typed or written form.

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3. In fairness to a number of officials it should be stated that they had been elected or appointed to their offices in January, or since January, 1959, and had been left no records by their predecessors.
 4. Ronald H. Beattie, Chief, Bur. of Criminal Statistics, Dept. of Corrections, State of California, in Manual of Criminal Statistics prepared for the Committee on Research and Planning, American Prison Association, New York City, N.Y., April 1950, pp. 5-6.
 5. Since 1929 Chiefs of Police, City Marshals and Sheriffs have been required to report felonies, Chap. 788, Statutes 1929, pp. 1582 and 1851. Also Cal. Penal Code, Sec. 11107.
 6. See Appendix D - Crime report forms and other forms furnished by the California State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation.

An examination of the exhibits in Appendix D will indicate the important items of information, including modus operandi "factors", which are included in the California crime investigation report forms. It should also be noted that these report forms are, in some respects, a "check list" of the information which must be obtained, if at all possible, when making an initial investigation of a crime, and which, with the information secured and reported in any subsequent report, will be used for identification, apprehension, prosecution, statistical and administrative purposes.

The report form should be of such nature that it may be made in an original and multiple copies so that the officer, in a single action, provides his own department with a report of the offense and the action he has taken, and at the same time provides a copy of the report which should be forwarded to a central state agency.

Although in a very small police or sheriff's department or constable's office, it may not be possible to type such reports, there is, in my opinion, no law enforcement agency so small, or so overburdened with work in Nevada, which should not be required to make such reports and forward the original or first duplicate copy within 48 hours to a State Bureau or other state agency charged with the responsibility of receiving and processing them. Supplementary and/or final reports, indicating the results or status of the case, should also be required so that there will be a complete record of the crime situation, law enforcement activity, and results, both at the state and local levels.

Although the law in California covering the forwarding of crime reports⁷ does not require constables, district attorneys, or law enforcement officials other than sheriffs, chiefs of police and city marshals to forward copies of any crime "investigation" reports to the State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, the law does require⁸ and makes it "the duty of every constable, city marshal, chief of police, railroad and steamship police, sheriff, coroner, district attorney, city attorney and city prosecutor having criminal jurisdiction, probation officer, the Department of Justice, Department of Corrections, Adult Authority, Department of the Youth Authority, and the Board of Trustees of the California Institution for Women, Department of Mental Hygiene, Department of Public Health, Department of Social Welfare, State Fire Marshal, Liquor Control Administrator, and every other person or agency dealing with crimes or criminals or with delinquency or delinquents, when requested by the Attorney General (who is also the Director of the Department of Justice):

(a) To install and maintain records needed for the correct reporting of statistical data required by the bureau; (State Bureau of Criminal Statistics);

(b) To report statistical data to the bureau at such times and such manner as the Attorney General prescribes;

7. California Penal Code, Part 4, Title 1, Chap. 1, Art. 3, Sec. 11107.

8. California Penal Code, Part 4, Title 3, Art. 3, Sec. 13020 (added by Stats. 1955, Chap. 1128, Sec. 1)

(c) To give to the Attorney General, or his accredited agent, access to statistical data for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this title." (Added by Stats. 1955, Cap. 1128, Par. 1.)

It is believed that any law which may be enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nevada requiring the forwarding of crime investigation reports should not be restricted to "sheriffs, chiefs of police and city marshals", but should also include constables and coroners (Justices of the Peace), district attorneys or their investigators, and all other law enforcement officials, when they make an investigation of any felony.

In addition to the requirement of forwarding crime investigation reports, which would be used primarily for investigation, identification, apprehension and prosecution purposes, there should also be a law enacted similar to the one now in effect in California which, for statistical purposes, would require reporting from a number of additional officials and agencies and require them "to install and maintain records needed for the correct reporting of (criminal and) statistical data required by the bureau."¹⁰

Since neither the number of crime investigation reports of felonies¹¹ and selected misdemeanors,¹² nor number of reports of adult and juvenile arrests,¹³ reports of prosecutions, convictions and acquittals would be, at this time or in the foreseeable future, of such magnitude to justify a separate bureau of statistics, it is believed that the collection of all required statistical information could be adequately handled in a Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation by the inclusion with the personnel of such a bureau a person, or persons, trained and experienced in the collection and handling of such statistical information.

So that anyone requiring or desiring to use the standard state crime investigation report form¹⁴ would have little or no difficulty in using it, mimeographed instructions, or a printed booklet similar to the Manual of Modus Operandi and Report Writing,¹⁵ prepared and distributed by the California State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation to law enforcement officers or agencies of that State, upon request could be prepared and distributed by a State Bureau to Nevada law enforcement officers.

9. California Penal Code, Op. Cit., Sec. 11107.

10. California Penal Code, Op. Cit., Sec. 13020.

11. Total felony investigations for the year 1958-59 are reported by the sheriffs of 16 of the 17 counties, and chiefs of police of 14 of the 15 incorporated cities as 7494.

12. Total misdemeanor investigations for the same period, and reported by the same officials cited in the immediately preceding footnote, were 10,130.

13. See Appendix E for Monthly Adult and Juvenile Arrest forms used by California Bureau of Criminal Statistics.

14. See Appendix D, Op. Cit.

15. Copies of this booklet can be made available, if the number of requests is not too great, to Nevada legislators or Nevada law enforcement officials by directing the request to the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, Dept. of Justice, P.O. Box 1859, Sacramento, California.

No exact formula can be given for the handling and "processing" of crime investigation reports, photographs, stolen and pawned property reports, making index cards and record folders, "searching" alphabetical files, typing transcripts of records, correspondence, etc. However, based upon a comparison with the number of persons required to do the same type of work in the California State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, and based also upon information obtained from Nevada police and sheriffs' departments as to the number of photographs and investigation reports which they would forward to a State Bureau, if one were established in Nevada, an estimate of the number and classification of the personnel and equipment required to process this part of a Bureau's workload has been determined.

On the basis of the information obtained from Nevada police and sheriffs' departments,¹⁶ 19,622 persons are photographed, and at least 7494 investigations made of felonies which have been reported. Assuming that it would be made mandatory to forward photographs (and fingerprint cards) and crime investigation reports to the State Bureau, these figures have been used in making the estimate of required positions. However, due to incomplete records and reporting, the estimated number of felony investigation reports which would be forwarded by local law enforcement agencies has been increased to 10,000. In addition, a yearly total of 11,193 misdemeanor investigations has been reported. However, only about 2000 of these reports, including those reporting shoplifting, "till-tapping", sex crimes, and frauds, would require complete processing.

For every two preliminary investigation reports, one supplementary report would also be forwarded,¹⁷ which would amount to 3700 additional reports to be handled.

Bulletins, correspondence, circulars, (and teletypes if a State Teletype net were established) would add an additional 2000 documents.¹⁸

Based on an estimated workload of 17,700 documents, the type of work, the number and classification of personnel required to handle this part of a Bureau's operation has been determined to be as follows:

1. Crime (Investigation) Reports, etc.

Total documents to be processed: 17,700

a. <u>"Processing" consists of:</u>	<u>Hours per Year</u>
(1) Reading	900
(2) Coding (one-third of reports estimated)	600
(3) Searching (approx. 5 searches per day)	500
(4) Filing	500
(5) Preparing Correspondence	400
(6) Handwriting comparisons and testimony	300
Total	3200

16. Questionnaire No. 2 - Appendix B.

17. Ratio based on experience of California Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation.

18. Ibid.

b. <u>Employees Required:</u>	<u>No. of Persons</u>
--------------------------------------	------------------------------

(Hours available per person 1848)¹⁹

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Top grade crime report analyst to code, search, make comparisons and dictate correspondence - 1600 hours. | 1 |
|---|---|

The 248 hours not used could be devoted to telephone calls, officers on official business, meetings and supervision.

- | | |
|--|---|
| (2) Top grade clerk or junior analyst to read, sort, do some preliminary coding and file documents - approximately 1400 hours. | 1 |
|--|---|

Balance of 448 hours to be used elsewhere in the section.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (3) Stenographer-clerk to prepare correspondence - 200 hours. | 1 |
|---|---|

Total	3
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2. Stolen and Pawned Property Reports

Using the same proportion of stolen items reported in the crime investigation reports forwarded to the State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation in California, and applying it to the estimated number of crime reports which would be received by a Nevada State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, the latter Bureau should process approximately 1200 items of stolen property in a year.

For a nine-month period, the California Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation received from the Las Vegas Police Department 6853 reports of pawned items. Projecting this figure over a twelve-month figure, and doubling it to include reports which would be received from the Reno Police Department, a State Bureau in Nevada would receive approximately 17,000 pawned items. Based, it is realized, on very poor statistical information, approximately 18,200 items would be "processed" as follows:

a. <u>Processing consists of:</u>	<u>Hours per Year</u>
(1) Typing cards	900
(2) Searching and filing	900
(3) Preparing replies and correspondence	200
	<hr/>
Total	2000

19. Using a 40-hour week, a vacation period of 15 working days, an average loss of 5 days due to sickness during a year, and 10 holidays.

<u>b. Employees required:</u>	<u>No. of Persons</u>
(1) Typist-clerk to prepare card, file and search - 1899 hours.	1

The junior grade analyst or clerk previously mentioned in the Crime Report Unit, and the stenographer-clerk mentioned in that section can be used here for approximately 100 hours.

3. Photograph Files:

The estimated 19,622 photographs forwarded from local law enforcement agencies would be filed in this unit.

<u>a. Processing will include:</u>	<u>Hours per Year</u>
(1) Copying photographs	260
(2) Filing and obtaining photographs	2300
	<hr/>
Total	2560

<u>b. Employees required:</u>	<u>No. of Persons</u>
(1) A photographer, or an employee with the ability to copy photographs.	1/7
(2) A clerk to file photographs and to send photos to law enforcement agencies requesting them.	1

At the rate of 100 photographs per hour, one employee could not handle the filing, but the junior analyst might be able to assist in this work.

4. Alphabetical Files:

Included in these files would be the names, descriptions, etc. of all persons mentioned in crime reports and other documents as principal subjects, and the names of all persons whose fingerprints would be sent to the Bureau.

From the 14,000 crime investigation reports and other documents, approximately 3000 names must be indexed and searched. In addition, the names on the 46,420 fingerprint cards must be searched and indexed.

<u>a. Processing:</u>	<u>Hours per Year</u>
(1) Searching 49,420 names and making "Out of file" cards - at 29 searches per hour.	1663

<u>b. Employees required:</u>	<u>No. of Persons</u>
(1) One clerk to search files, make identification and make "Out" card.	1

5. Record Folder Files:

These folders would contain all information available on individuals other than on fingerprint cards. It would not always be necessary to make a folder on a person whose fingerprint card had been received for the first time until additional information has been received concerning the individual. However, a Nevada State Bureau (NBS) number should be assigned just as soon as the fingerprint card is received in the Bureau.

By the end of the first year it is estimated that there will be 10,000 folders in this file.

<u>a. Processing:</u>	<u>Hours per year</u>
(1) Numbering Folders	300
(2) Filing, re-filing, routing and making "Out" cards	200
	<hr/>
Total	500

<u>b. Employees required:</u>	<u>No. of Persons</u>
(1) Clerk to number, file and route folders - part-time.	1
This clerk could also duplicate and mail records (see following).	

6. Preparation of Records:

This will consist of typing transcripts of arrest records. Although one typist-clerk can write approximately 17,000 "raps", or records, per year, in a new bureau such as is being considered in Nevada this number would not be reached for several years.

In addition to typing transcripts for those persons having records, index cards and "No Record" notices would have to be prepared.

<u>a. Processing:</u>	<u>Hours per Year</u>
(1) Typing "No Record" notices and index cards	1250
(2) Typing Record Transcripts	840
(3) Duplicating and Mailing Records	1300
	<hr/>
Total	3390

b. Employees required:

No. of Persons

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Typist-clerk to type records and
"No Record" notices. | 1 |
|--|---|

This employee can also sort mail for distribution. In these duties she could also be assisted by the stenographer-clerk in the Crime Investigation Report Section.

As will be seen by an examination of the outlines just completed, nine, and a fraction of a person (whose duties may be absorbed by someone in another section), are required to effectively process this part of the Bureau's anticipated workload. The key position in this section is the Crime Report Analyst who would supervise both the record and fingerprint activities. If it is possible to obtain a person with extensive investigation and modus operandi analyses experience, and experience as a questioned document examiner, this would be the "ideal" person to head this section. However, since it may not be possible to obtain a person with "questioned document" qualifications, an additional employee, who is a qualified document examiner, would have to be obtained either for this section or for the laboratory.

Clerical personnel in this section would also serve the six "analysts" (fingerprint examiners) who would be required to process the fingerprint cards received in the State Bureau.

Equipment, operating costs and salaries of personnel will be given in a subsequent chapter.

CHAPTER VI

NEED FOR A CENTRALIZED FINGERPRINT BUREAU

In addition to the need for the development of better reporting and the maintenance and coordination of better records of criminal offenses by Nevada law enforcement agencies, there is also a need to centralize, and to make available to all law enforcement agencies in Nevada the criminal records and other information which may be obtained from the fingerprint cards of a large number of people in Nevada which are presently located in the files of a number of different departments and agencies.

Although most of the police and sheriffs' departments contacted during the survey reported that they fingerprint most of the persons arrested for the commission of felonies, and some also fingerprint certain misdemeanor violators, there appears to be no standard practice or procedure which is followed.

With respect to photographs, even in the case of felons, there are a number of departments who, because they have no photographic equipment of their own, make no effort to secure this very important "identification" data.¹

The larger police and sheriffs' departments, and a number of the smaller departments, do fingerprint and photograph a large number of persons,² (compared to the number taken in some Nevada cities and counties) and forward many of these fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, D.C., and to the California State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation in Sacramento for criminal record information. However, due to the absence of a state law which would make it mandatory for all law enforcement officers to fingerprint all persons arrested for the commission of a felony and specified misdemeanors, and the forwarding of such fingerprints to a State Bureau, it is almost certain that a great amount of information concerning the location, movement and activities of criminals is lost to Nevada law enforcement agencies.

In addition to the fact that a number of "wanted" criminals may escape identification and detention for prosecution by some other jurisdiction by not being fingerprinted, in the case of the large number of "licensees" or "applicants" (who are fingerprinted, either by police and sheriffs' departments, or by state agencies), information which may often be of value to one law enforcement agency may be in the files of another unknown department.

At the present time there are many "sources of information" based upon fingerprint records in the State of Nevada which are not, but

1. See Questionnaire No. 2 - Appendix B.

2. Ibid.

which should be, in my opinion, coordinated and, in some instances, consolidated in the files of a central state agency, preferably a State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation. These "sources of information" include the following:

1. Police and/or Sheriffs' Departments.

Many, if not all such departments, pursuant to the requirements of local ordinances fingerprint and, in a number of instances, photograph all applicants for a variety of licenses or "working permits". These include persons who are in any way "connected" with the gaming and liquor industries, taxicab operators, ex-felon registrations, known prostitutes, panderers, etc.

2. Nevada State Gaming Control Board.

This Board, in accordance with the powers granted to it and the Nevada Gaming Commission,³ fingerprints all applicants for a state gaming license and owners and operators of slot machines.⁴ These fingerprint cards are placed in the applicant's folder which is filed chronologically,⁵ but is cross-indexed by name of applicant in another file.

3. Nevada State Prison.

The fingerprints and, with the exception of some of the earlier inmates, the photographs of all persons committed to the Nevada State Prison since 1931 are maintained in the prison identification bureau which is operated by inmate personnel.⁶

3. Nevada Gaming Control Act. 1: 429: 1955 - (NRS A 1959, 427) 463.150.

4. A representative of the Gaming Control Board states that 292 applicants for state gaming licenses were fingerprinted between Oct. 3, 1958, and Oct. 15, 1959. However, since a program of fingerprinting slot machine owners and operators has been inaugurated, it is estimated that the number of persons fingerprinted each year by the Board representatives will increase to 850.

5. Folder No. 1 is dated Dec. 31, 1947, and No. 5079 is dated Oct. 15, 1959.

6. Information herein was obtained during an interview with Mr. Jack Fogliani, Warden, Nevada State Prison. The Warden "inherited" the present procedure of using prison inmates to take fingerprints and photographs of other inmates, and of maintaining the criminal records. He agrees with the writer that such a practice is intolerable, places too much "temptation" on the inmate identification officer, and makes it possible to alter the records of inmates. In one instance he cited the fact that the "identification" inmate had failed to include in his own record the fact there was a "hold" placed on him for another crime in Los Angeles. Had not the chief of police of that city written to the Warden relative to the "hold", the inmate would have been discharged from prison without any knowledge on the part of the Warden or other prison authorities that he was "wanted" in another state. The Warden has asked for a "free man" in his next year's (1960) budget to do the identification work at the prison.

Since the first inmate fingerprinted in the Nevada State Prison was prisoner number 3201, and the number of the most recent inmate in 1959 is 7718, the prison identification files should contain 4517 fingerprint cards and photographs of past and present inmates. An average of about 400 new inmates are fingerprinted and photographed each year.

4. Teachers, Real Estate Salesmen, State Employees, etc.

A number of chiefs of police and sheriffs report that their identification personnel fingerprint applicants for teachers' credentials, and return the fingerprint card to the school authorities. However, no attempt has been made to discuss with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, or other State officials, the value of placing the fingerprint cards of teachers, state employees, and applicants for real estate licenses in a central State Bureau, or to determine the number of such fingerprints which might be forwarded to a State Bureau as is done by the State Department of Education, the State Personnel Board, and the State Division of Real Estate in the State of California.⁷ However, should a State Bureau of Identification and Investigation be established in Nevada, these state departments and a number of others should investigate the value of centralizing their fingerprint records in that agency.

Although the forwarding of all fingerprints and photographs to a central state bureau in Nevada might not appear to be as important as the forwarding of all crime investigation reports, pawn shop reports, etc., because of the fact that local and state agencies can send their fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, D.C., or, in some instances, to the California State Bureau at Sacramento, and although it is realized that in the beginning a Nevada State Bureau would be, as are local law enforcement agencies, almost entirely dependent for fingerprint clearances on the two out-of-state agencies mentioned, there are many reasons why this, too, should be mandatory. One such reason has already been indicated in discussing the value of placing all Nevada applicant and licensee fingerprints in a central state agency from which information may be routinely and quickly distributed without request to any number of interested agencies, as well as to the agency forwarding the fingerprint cards of an individual.

Another and very important reason for the establishment of a state fingerprint file is the necessity to examine the fingerprint card either for the purpose of making "latent" fingerprint comparisons, or to obtain pertinent information contained thereon which may be needed in the analysis of a crime report, or in making an investigation. In addition, if an identification or tentative identification is made by *modus operandi*

7. The fingerprints of all applicants for teaching credentials and, effective 1959, the fingerprints of all school district employees must be searched and filed in the State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation in California. The same regulation applies in California to all State civil service employees; all real estate brokers and salesmen; all automobile dealers and salesmen, prize fighters and managers; applicants for alcoholic beverage licenses, and many others.

through study and analysis of the investigation reports received from local law enforcement agencies, it is often necessary to furnish to the investigating agency fingerprints and photographs of the suspect for purposes of local comparison and/or identification.

Since it is the practice of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to return applicant fingerprints, after they are searched, to local law enforcement agencies, the value of establishing one central State fingerprint file where they are permanently retained for future "automatic" searching and reference would appear to be obvious. For example: Although an applicant for a teaching credential, a real estate license, liquor license, automobile dealer's or salesman's license, or an applicant for employment in any local or state agency, may have no criminal record when first fingerprinted, unless the fingerprint cards of these applicants or licensees are maintained in a central file, against which future fingerprint cards will be searched, there is often the chance that such person, after obtaining a credential, license or employment, may later be arrested without such information being brought to the attention of his or her employer.

Although it would immediately make the fingerprint section of a State Bureau more valuable if duplicate copies could be obtained of all of the fingerprint cards now contained in the files of various Nevada government agencies, it is believed impossible of accomplishment. Although in some instances there may be a few "duplicates", in most instances the local police or sheriff's department and the Nevada Gaming Board have only their file copy.

Although it would be possible to photograph or photostat the records of various departments, it is not believed economically sound to do so.

The only group of fingerprint cards and photographs which might well be transferred en toto to a State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, and which would appear to be justified because of the extreme danger, in their present location, of being misused or injured, are the 4517 fingerprint cards and photographs of inmates of the Nevada State Prison. Although it would still be necessary, to assure proper identification of inmates, to have a non-inmate employee fingerprint and photograph each person committed to prison, copies of the fingerprint and photograph could be forwarded to a State Bureau, where all "holds" or "wants" could be placed in the record and there would henceforth be no fear that prison inmate records were not complete and accurate.

If a State Bureau, including a Record and Fingerprint Section, were established in Nevada, and a State law enacted making it mandatory to forward the fingerprints of all persons arrested for committing felonies and specified misdemeanors, together with the various applicants and licensees which have already been discussed, the larger police and sheriffs' departments, and possibly some of the smaller departments, would probably continue to maintain their own department fingerprint files and, also, at least for a number of years continue to forward fingerprint cards directly to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and

the California State Bureau of Identification and Investigation, as well as sending a copy of the fingerprint card to the Nevada State Bureau. However, with the establishment of a State Bureau in Nevada, which could forward copies of fingerprint cards to either the National Bureau or adjoining state agency, it might be felt unnecessary, by the chiefs of police and sheriffs having small departments, to maintain any actual fingerprint files but rather depend on the State Bureau for fingerprint identification and classification as is done in some of the smaller cities and counties in California.

As was stated by the Chief of Police, Ray W. Sheffer of Las Vegas, in a meeting of the Consultant Committee on Criminal Identification and Investigation,⁸ "One of the great values of establishing a State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation in Nevada would be to collect in one place all of the photographs, fingerprints, particularly applicant fingerprints, pawned and stolen property records, and other documents and information which are presently, in small or large amounts, potentially available in a great number of offices and agencies in the 17 counties and 15 incorporated cities." However, this information, sometimes due to inadequate communications, sometimes because of poor investigation, and quite often due to poor reporting and record keeping, is, in a great degree, not available for use by police, sheriffs, district attorneys, and other law enforcement officers.

Answers received from 16 out of the 17 sheriffs' departments, and 14 out of the police departments of the 15 incorporated cities indicate that 45,170 persons are fingerprinted by such law enforcement agencies during a calendar year;⁹ but added to this amount should be the number of persons fingerprinted each year by the Nevada Gaming Control Board which it is estimated¹⁰ will increase to about 850 in 1960, and the fingerprints of inmates received at the Nevada State Prison which will average about 400 per year. No information has been obtained as to the number of fingerprints which might be forwarded by constables, if they fingerprinted and forwarded the prints of persons whom they arrest, nor has any information been obtained as to the additional number of applicant fingerprints which might be forwarded to a State Bureau if State employees, applicants for teachers' credentials, applicants for licenses to sell real estate, or other types of State or local applicant fingerprints were required to be searched and filed in a central State Bureau of Identification. On the basis of the number reported by police, sheriffs' departments, the Gaming Control Board, and the State Prison, a minimum number of 46,420 fingerprint cards would be forwarded to a State Bureau. However, the total number might easily be double this amount for the first two or three years if the various state agencies indicated previously should decide to file the fingerprint cards of their employees.

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8. Monday, Oct. 26, 1959, first meeting, held in the Senate Chambers, State Capitol, Carson City, Nevada.
 9. Some departments were able to furnish an accurate count while others had to estimate the average number of persons fingerprinted.
 10. Between Oct. 3, 1958, and Oct. 15, 1959, the fingerprints of 292 applicants were received. An increase is expected during the 1959-60 fiscal year, Letter, Nov. 12, 1959, from Nevada Gaming Control Board.

Based on an estimated 46,420 fingerprint cards which would be forwarded to a State Bureau, and also on the assumption that a qualified fingerprint examiner can process 7500 fingerprint cards per year,¹¹ a supervisor and six analysts (who would also be qualified fingerprint examiners) would be required to do the classification and searching of the fingerprint cards, and to process the latent fingerprints which would be sent to the Bureau.

a. <u>Employees required:</u>	<u>No. of Employees</u>
(1) Senior grade analyst, with thorough knowledge of investigation and fingerprint identification who can handle latent fingerprint comparisons, supervise the lower grade crime report and fingerprint analysts, and assist the top grade analyst in other duties.	1
(2) Intermediate grade analysts These analysts should be thoroughly capable of classifying and searching fingerprints and analyzing the less difficult crime investigation reports, etc.	6
Total	<hr/> 7

11. The California State Bureau recently agreed to 7500 fingerprints as a workload basis for budget purposes.

CHAPTER VII

INVESTIGATION, POLYGRAPH AND LABORATORY SERVICES

As indicated in a number of places in the preceding chapters, police, sheriffs, and district attorneys of nearly every city and county in Nevada have expressed their desire and need for investigative, polygraph, latent fingerprint and document examination, and for the even more scientific and technical assistance which could be furnished by a State criminalistics laboratory.

An examination of Questionnaire No. 3,¹ will disclose the fact that based upon the number of reported investigations made in criminal cases during 1958-59 by sheriffs, district attorneys and chiefs of police, they could, and would have used the services of a State investigator 213 times, of a polygraph specialist 221 times, a latent fingerprint examiner 256 times, a document examiner 208 times, and would have submitted 955 cases of various kinds to a State Bureau laboratory.

Although it is realized that some of the estimates relative to the number of times a polygraph specialist would have been used, if available, may not be accurate, on the basis of an average of not more than 8 cases (not persons interrogated) assigned per month to a polygraph operator,² this would have required the full-time of more than two polygraph specialists for a twelve-month period. Also, the 207 investigations would have required the services of two investigators, working an average of $8\frac{1}{2}$ cases per month during the same twelve-month period. The time of both the polygraph specialists and investigators would, of course, not only include the time spent on actual investigation or interrogation, but also would include travel time, report writing, conferences, etc. As a general rule employees in these classifications usually accumulate many hours of non-compensable overtime.³

Using 58 cases per month (which is high) as an average workload for a Criminalist (an experienced, university graduate in police science, chemistry, etc.), the cases which would have been referred by Nevada police, sheriffs and district attorneys to a State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation would have required the full-time serv-

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1. Appendix C.
 2. Figure used by the California State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation as a general case load average of Polygraph Specialists for budget purposes.
 3. Between July 1, 1957, and June 30, 1958, two Polygraph Specialists in California State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation (processed 207 polygraph cases out of 262 cases which had been scheduled (55 cancelled for lack of time); made 302 examinations or interrogations of persons in connection with the 207 cases; secured 104 admissions; concluded the subject was truthful on 166 occasions; and not truthful on 108 occasions; obtained 28 inconclusive results; traveled 54,472 miles; and accumulated 799 hours of overtime.

ices of 1.41 criminalists.⁴ If the latent fingerprint cases (256) and the questioned document cases (208) were added to those classified as strictly "laboratory", the total 1419 cases would have required 2.3 technical employees in the laboratory.

Since the only completely equipped police laboratories, manned by personnel educated and trained in the various fields of natural science, are at considerable distance from, and outside the State of Nevada, and also since the various laboratory, photographic, and other technical services needed by Nevada law enforcement agencies should be closely integrated with the centralized fingerprint, crime report, modus operandi, and property identification files and operations of a State Bureau, it is believed necessary to establish a laboratory as part of such bureau, and, also to provide such services as investigation, polygraph interrogation, latent fingerprint and document examination.

Since personnel for latent fingerprint comparisons have already been included in the personnel required for the Crime Reports, Records and Fingerprint Section,⁶ it is unnecessary to discuss this subject here.

With reference to document examination, this too has been considered previously in conjunction with the establishment of a Crime Reports, Records and Fingerprint Section. Although it makes little difference whether the position of Document Examiner is placed in the Crime Reports, Records and Fingerprint Section, or in the Laboratory, there is no doubt as to the need for including a qualified Document Examiner in the personnel of a Nevada State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation.

Personnel required to furnish the necessary investigation, polygraph, laboratory, and document examination services are as follows:

1. Investigation and Polygraph Interrogation: No. of Persons

Investigator (or "Special Agent") 4

These investigators should be extremely well qualified, trained and experienced, with a minimum of five years full-time investigation experience in a public law enforcement agency. They should be selected from a State civil service eligible list established after competitive examination. Since they would be traveling throughout the State of Nevada on

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4. During the 1957-58 fiscal year criminalists in the California State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation averaged 58 cases (requiring 105 examinations) per month.
 5. The reader should be cautioned that at best these estimates of manpower can only be very rough approximations. The amount of time each polygraph examination, investigation, latent fingerprint or document examination, laboratory test or examination requires, is extremely variable.
 6. Chapter VI.
 7. Chapter V.

a great variety of assignments, their specifications should include experience and ability to use a polygraph, ability to use a camera, and "lift" latent fingerprints. By establishing these qualifications which, it is granted, may be difficult to meet, a great variety of cases can be handled by a single investigator.

If personnel with such qualifications cannot be located, then it would be necessary to have two Investigators and two Polygraph Specialists.

<u>2. Laboratory Personnel:</u>	<u>No. of Persons</u>
(a) <u>Senior Criminalist</u>	1
Basic requirements: At least a college degree in criminalistics or chemistry. At least 5 years of full-time experience in a law enforcement laboratory. Ability to teach, good personality and appearance. This man would make laboratory examinations and field investigations when necessary, do some training if time permits, and supervise all laboratory activities.	
(b) <u>Criminalist</u>	1
Basic requirements: At least a college degree in chemistry, 3 or more years of experience, most of which involves toxicology or chemistry, preferably some experience in a police laboratory. Good personality and appearance. This employee would do all toxicological work in the laboratory, narcotic and blood alcohol examination. He would assist the Senior Criminalist when possible, and be familiar with basic criminalistic examinations and crime scene searches for evidence.	
(c) <u>Document Examiner</u>	1
A qualified, experienced expert, familiar with all phases of document examination and presentation of evidence in court.	
(Although it may be possible to obtain a man qualified as both a Questioned Document Examiner and a "top grade" Modus Operandi Analyst, as suggested in Chapter V of this report, probably it would be far more satisfactory to have two well qualified individuals to fill these two very important positions.)	

No. of Persons

d. Stenographer-Clerk

1

(Probably part-time from another section)

To write laboratory reports, prepare correspondence and maintain laboratory files.

Total Laboratory positions 4

As stated in Chapter V, equipment, operating costs, and suggested salaries of personnel will be given in a subsequent chapter.

CHAPTER VIII

LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMUNICATIONS

Although some sheriffs, including those of Elko, Humboldt, Lyon, and Storey Counties, evaluate their radio communications as "fair", "satisfactory" and "pretty good", other sheriffs, as well as district attorneys and chiefs of police who were interviewed during the field survey, expressed their dissatisfaction with present law enforcement communications in Nevada. Although the Nevada Highway Patrol has a state radio system with stations in Reno, Carson City, Elko, Winnemucca, Las Vegas, Pioche, Tonopah and Ely, apparently in some areas the reception is poor and there is considerable difficulty in sending or receiving messages.

Most law enforcement officials, however, believe that something must be done to establish faster and more dependable communications between their departments and other law enforcement agencies throughout the State of Nevada. In order to accomplish this they believe that the establishment of a modern, State operated teletype system, similar to the system being operated in California, would not only be of great benefit to local law enforcement agencies, but also would be of value to many other local and State departments of government. For this reason Mr. Harry B. McNutt, Service Engineer for the Bell Telephone Company of Nevada, was asked to prepare a teletypewriter communications proposal for the State of Nevada. As will be seen by an examination of the diagrams on the following pages, two teletypewriter communications proposals were prepared. Mr. McNutt states in his October, 1959, memorandum accompanying the diagrams, "the circuits proposed are the same in purpose as the California Department of Justice network, however, we would utilize the most modern teletypewriters available, the new 'No. 28' line. The advantages are many fold, easier operation and station selection, quieter, greater reliability and - less cost."...."The circuit shown in Diagram No. 1 covers all important highway junctions and gives the best coverage of the State. The circuit in Diagram 2 would meet a minimum requirement", (the Northern and North-Eastern area of the State) "however, either one can be altered to include or eliminate any location without changing the type of equipment or method of operation."¹

In answer to a request for additional information concerning the cost of adding an additional eight teletypewriter "stations", Mr. McNutt stated:² "I have worked up the charges for the various points you suggested on the phone today. These costs are firm for addition to Circuit No. 1 providing all the present locations on No. 1 remain."

	Monthly	Installation
"1. Yerington only	57.30	15.00
2. Minden only	60.78	15.00

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1. See Charts 1 and 2 on following pages.
 2. Letter, Nov. 2, 1959, from Mr. Harry B. McNutt, Service Engineer, Bell Telephone Company of Nevada, Reno 12, Nevada.

	Monthly	Installation
"3. Yerington & Minden	120.40	30.00
4. Battle Mountain	66.68	15.00
5. Fallon	*149.50	15.00
6. Pioche only	161.70	15.00
7. Caliente only	187.22	15.00
8. Pioche & Caliente	238.72	30.00

*Churchill County Telephone Co. Rates.

"The above charges include mileage and the same type of equipment shown on the original teletypewriter proposal."

Because of the high cost of service to Pioche and Caliente, Mr. McNutt was asked if it were not possible to obtain TWX service. His answer was as follows:³

"Pioche, Caliente and Fallon can be served by Teletypewriter Exchange Service (TWX) at a flat charge of \$15.00 per month plus messages. However, as I pointed out, TWX has certain limitations which must be considered.

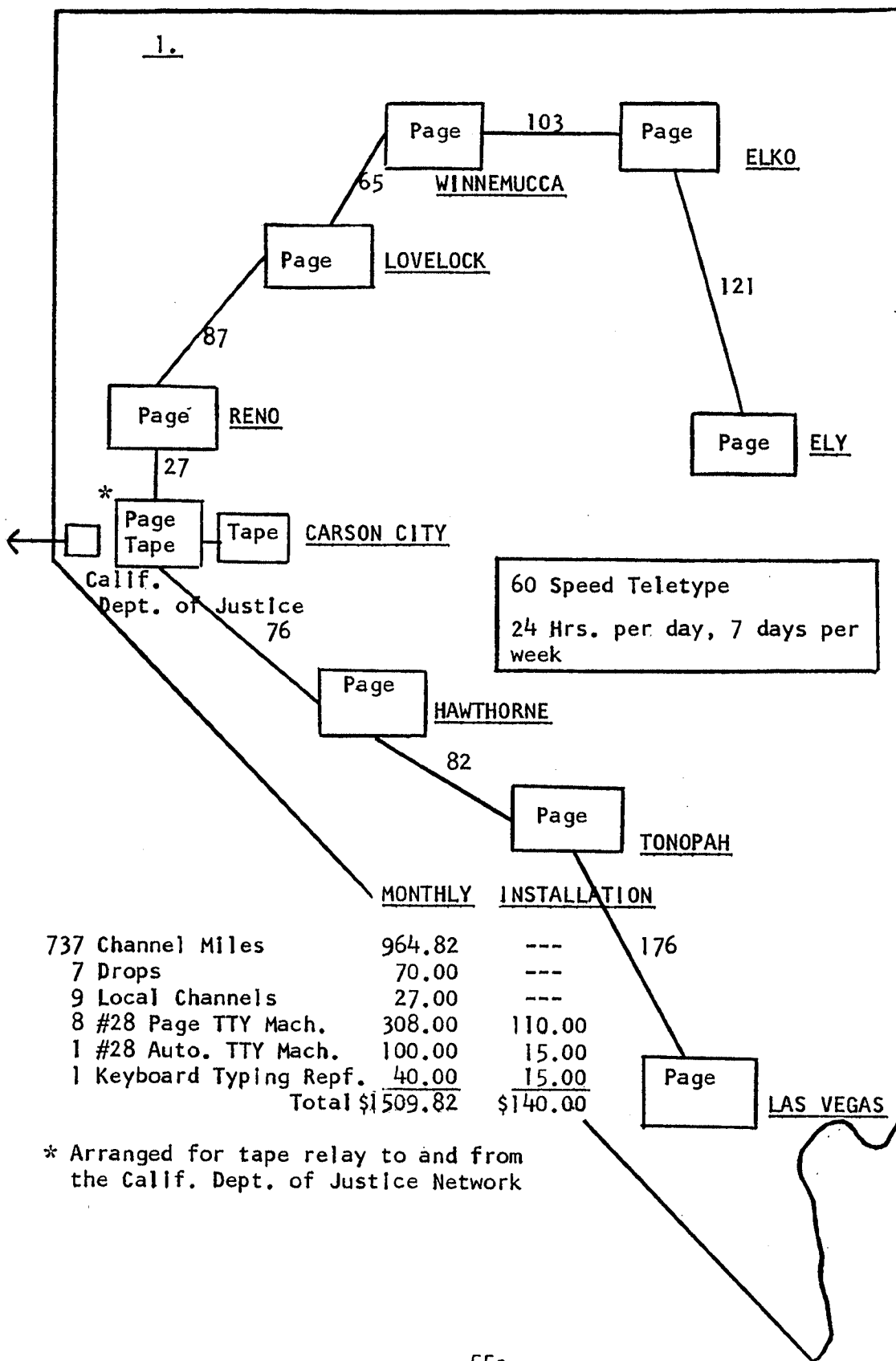
- "1. Messages originated by either the California or Nevada network must be relayed by TWX to the points served by TWX.
- "2. A.P.B.S. (All Points Bulletins) would be cumbersome because they would have to be sent to each TWX machine individually.
- "3. Traffic from these points would have to be relayed to the California or Nevada network.
- "4. It would be necessary for someone, probably Carson City, to accept the responsibility of relaying the traffic.

"These limitations are not mentioned to discourage the use of TWX but merely to point out that they exist. Actually, TWX would serve quite well and should be considered when distance from major points is so great as to make the cost of Private Line Teletypewriter prohibitive. TWX will provide a written record and will permit two-way conversation just like private line teletypewriter. Substantial savings could be realized if the volume of traffic were kept to a minimum."

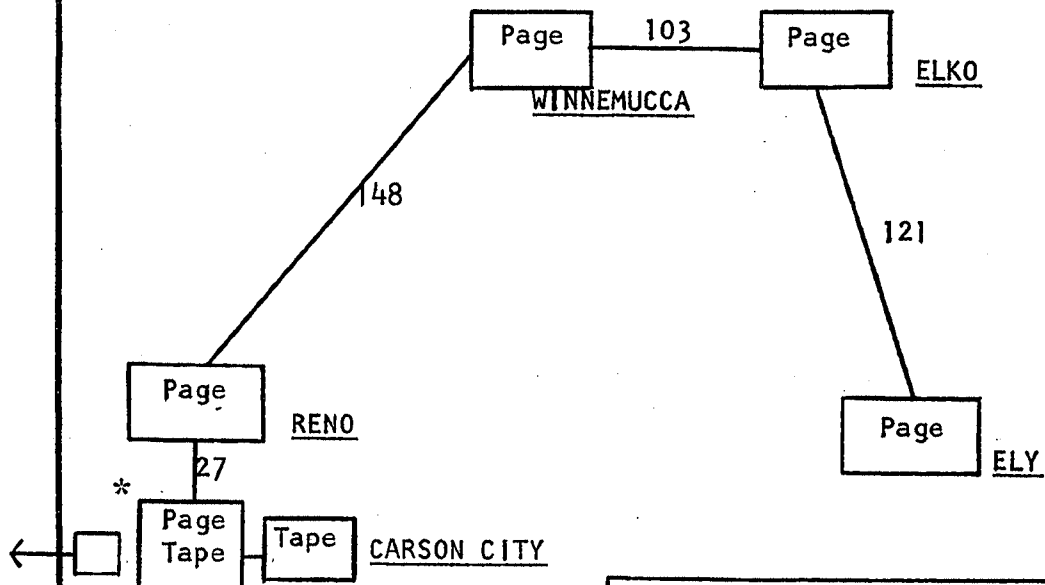
The establishment of a State operated teletypewriter net as is described in Circuit No. 1, plus additional stations in Yerington, Minden, Battle Mountain, Fallon, and Pioche, would give to Nevada law enforcement agencies, when interrelated with their local radio systems, almost, if not complete communication coverage throughout the State.⁴ However, since there is a

3. Letter, Nov. 2, 1959, Op. Cit.

4. The yearly rental charges for the system would be, with the additional stations just mentioned, \$24,097.20. Installation costs would total \$215.00.



2.



60 Speed Teletype
24 Hrs. per day, 7 days per week

	<u>MONTHLY</u>	<u>INSTALLATION</u>
399 Channel Miles 5	557.69	---
3 Drops	30.00	---
5 Local Channels	15.00	---
4 #28 Page TTY Mach.	154.00	60.00
1 #28 Automatic TTY	100.00	15.00
1 Keyboard Typing Reperf.	40.00	15.00
Total	\$896.69	\$90.00

* Arranged for tape relay to and from the Calif. Dept. of Justice Network

difference of opinion among law enforcement officials in different areas of the State, relative to the operation of their present communication system, it is recommended that further study, which is not possible within the scope of this survey, be given to this subject before a final decision is made relative to the establishment of a State teletypewriter system.

One phase of the subject, which I believe should be examined, is the possible use of a State operated teletypewriter net, such as that proposed in Circuit No. 1 (plus additions) by various Nevada State departments, and possibly local governmental agencies, as well as being used by local and State law enforcement agencies. An inspection of the monthly costs of long-distance telephone calls, and/or telegrams of State departments, may divulge the fact that considerable savings in communication costs could be made by the installation of a State operated teletypewriter system. Even though such a system were installed primarily for the use of local law enforcement agencies, and for communication with a State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, nominal charges for messages sent by other State departments, which would probably be lower than commercial rates, might effect sufficient economies to justify the establishment of such a system. A survey of present communication costs of Nevada State departments is the only way that this question can be answered.

The second phase of the communication problem, which probably can only be determined by the law enforcement agencies themselves, is a study of the possibility of, (1) installing teletype communications only in those areas where radio communications are not satisfactory, and (2) investigating the possibility of dividing the cost of operation for each particular "station" (location of the teletypewriter) between the State and the local governmental agencies on some equitable basis.

Both phases of the question concerning the "advisability and feasibility" of establishing a State operated teletypewriter circuit, should be studied just as quickly as possible if any legislation concerning this subject is to be presented to the State Legislature in the 1960 Session. For this reason it is recommended that, (1) all Nevada State departments of government be requested to furnish the Legislative Counsel Bureau accurate information as to their yearly long-distance telephone and telegraph costs which they incur in the course of their normal business within the State of Nevada, and also a statement as to whether or not they would use, in place of commercial long-distance telephone and telegraph, a State teletype system, if such a system were available to them on a 24-hour basis, at a lower cost per message than they are now paying,⁵ and, (2) that the members of the Consultant Committee on Criminal Identification and Investigation determine whether or not it would be "feasible and desirable" to establish a State operated teletypewriter system which would by-pass those law enforcement agencies who are apparently satisfied with their radio communications, and, also determine if it is possible for the law enforcement agencies who do wish to have such a system, to pay a fair share of the

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5. Many State departments in California use the California State teletype system and pay to the Department of Justice 25 cents for the first ten words plus one cent per word thereafter for each message which they send.

cost of operating a teletypewriter in their area.⁶

There is no doubt in the mind of the writer as to the great value to Nevada law enforcement agencies of having a State operated teletypewriter communication system, not only because of its speed and dependability, but also because of the fact that both the sender and the receiver of a message would always have an accurate record which may be referred to, which is not possible in the present system of radio communications. However, because of the divergence of opinion, which has already been referred to, and the necessity of obtaining additional information in the manner suggested above, no recommendation concerning the installation of a State operated teletypewriter system will be made at this time.

6. The Oregon State teletypewriter system is operated in this manner with local law enforcement agencies and the State dividing the cost of operation on an equitable basis. "The group presently administering a similar network in Oregon is headed by Sheriff Rupert Gilmirth, Hood County, Hood River, Oregon, who has a wealth of information available." Letter of Harry McNutt, Op. Cit.

CHAPTER IX

COST OF ESTABLISHING AND OPERATING A NEVADA STATE BUREAU

The "breakdown" for cost purposes does not, necessarily, indicate the manner in which the proposed Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation would be organized, but I have grouped certain functions or services so that they may be individually evaluated.

It should also be stated that although the titles used may not be those eventually adopted, they are selected with the idea of obtaining personnel with the broadest experience and utmost versatility possible in each position, so that maximum flexibility can be maintained in the organization and operations of the Bureau. One means of attaining the greatest efficiency and economy, and of being able to furnish the maximum amount of assistance to local law enforcement agencies, is to require extensive experience, and high degree of professional ability, in the comparatively small number of technical or professional personnel who would be employed in the Bureau.

Although it is possible and sometimes desirable in larger bureaus to hire personnel who "specialize" in only one field, in the beginning in the Nevada State Bureau it is believed best to employ personnel who have had training and experience in several, rather than in one limited and restrictive field of identification or investigation. However, this statement is not meant to imply that persons with a superficial "jack-of-all trades and master of none" experience would be satisfactory. What is meant is that the specifications for each position, insofar as it is possible to do so, should not be restricted to experience in one field; i.e., fingerprint classification and searching, but should also include some experience in, and knowledge of investigation, modus operandi of criminals, records analysis, etc. If an investigator or special agent can be recruited who not only has had extensive and successful investigative experience in a public law enforcement agency, but also has the ability to photograph crime scenes, photograph and lift "latent" fingerprints, and use a polygraph (lie detector) instrument, the employment of a person of this versatility would often provide better, faster and more economical field service to law enforcement agencies than if it is necessary to employ personnel with more limited abilities.

Although no mention has heretofore been made of the person who would head the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, and direct its activities, this is, naturally, the most important position in the organization, and is one upon which a great amount of the success of the Bureau will be dependent. The position of Chief of the Bureau is also one which demands broad and extensive experience, not only in investigation, identification and records, but also in organization, administration, training and personnel supervision. If the operations of the Bureau are to successfully meet the needs of Nevada law enforcement agencies, they must be directed, not by an amateur or man of limited experience, but by a qualified, professional police administrator who has already proved his

abilities. It will, of course, be necessary, in order to recruit such a person as Chief of the Bureau, to offer him not only a salary which is commensurate with his abilities, duties and responsibilities, but, also, to assure him that he will be protected in his tenure of office from the vagaries of politics. This can best be done, in the opinion of the writer, and of many Nevada and California law enforcement officials, by placing this position (as well as all other positions in the Bureau) in the State civil service and by filling the position, and the other positions, from a State civil service eligible list which has been compiled after a competitive examination. It is also believed by the writer, although this may not be compatible with the thinking of Nevada law enforcement officials, that in order to obtain a number of well qualified applicants for the position of Chief of the Bureau, and the other key technical personnel; i.e., Supervising and Senior Analysts, Criminalist, Questioned Document Examiner, Special Agents and Polygraph Specialists; such civil service examinations, at the time of the initial establishment of the Bureau, should be held on an "open" nationwide basis.

Before tabulating the personnel and equipment, etc., which it has been determined a Nevada State Bureau will need to process the workload received from local law enforcement agencies, and to provide the technical assistance which they desire, it should be explained that the total number of personnel need not, and should not be hired immediately, but should be hired by the Chief of Bureau, as he needs assistance from an individual in a particular classification. Although it would be necessary, if the State Legislature approves the establishment of a Nevada Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, to appropriate the entire amount of money which would be required to operate the Bureau during the first year of its operation, the total amount budgeted would not be expended.

A detailed outline of personnel, equipment and operating expenses will be found on subsequent pages of this chapter.

NEVADA
BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION AND INVESTIGATION

BUDGET ESTIMATE 1960-61

I. PERSONNEL

	<u>No. Persons</u>	<u>Suggested Salary</u>
<u>A. Administration</u>		
Chief, Bur. of Crim. Ident. & Invest.	1	862 - 1050
Stenographer-Clerk	<u>1</u>	288 - 347
	2	
<u>B. Records, Reports & Fingerprint Identification</u>		
Supervising Analyst (Second Bur. Command)	1	644 - 782
Senior Analyst (Supv. F.P., etc.)	1	556 - 676
Intermediate Analyst (F.P., etc.)	6	436 - 530
Junior Analyst	1	358 - 436
Stenographer-Clerk	1	288 - 347
Typist Clerk	2	238 - 288
File Clerk	<u>3</u>	238 - 288
	15	
<u>C. Investigation</u>		
Special Agent II (Polygraph, etc.)	2	584 - 710
Special Agent I	2	556 - 676
Stenographer-Clerk	<u>1</u>	288 - 347
	5	
<u>D. Laboratory</u>		
Senior Criminalist	1	644 - 782
Criminalist (Toxicologist-Chemist)	1	613 - 745
Questioned Document Examiner	1	613 - 745
Stenographer-Clerk	<u>1</u>	250 - 302
	4	
Total Personnel	26	
Total Salaries* - 12 months (based on minimum rates)		\$137,880.00

*If all personnel employed for full 12-month period the first year.

NEVADA
BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION AND INVESTIGATION

BUDGET ESTIMATE 1960-61

II. EQUIPMENT

	<u>No.</u>	<u>Est. Cost</u>
A. <u>ADMINISTRATION</u>		
Desk - Exec - 60 x 34	1	\$140.00
Chair - Swivel - Arms	1	41.00
Chair - Straight	5 (at 20. ea.)	100.00
Desk - Typing - 30 x 50	1	150.00
Chair - Typing - Posture	1	58.00
Typewriter	1	215.00
File - 5 Dr - Legal - Lock	1	167.00
Table - 70 x 34	1	80.00
Bookcase - 48 x 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11-3/4 - Steel	1	75.00
Automobile	1	<u>2,055.00</u>
	Total	\$3,081.00
B. <u>RECORDS, REPORTS & F.P. IDENTIFICATION</u>		
Desk - Exec - 60 x 34	2 (at 140. ea.)	280.00
Desk - 42 x 32	7 (at 100. ea.)	700.00
Desk - Typing - 30 x 50	4 (at 150. ea.)	600.00
Table - 70 x 34	5 (at 80. ea.)	400.00
Chair - Swivel - Arms	2 (at 41. ea.)	82.00
Chair - Straight	2 (at 20. ea.)	40.00
Chair - Swivel	9 (at 30. ea.)	270.00
Chair - Typing - Posture	4 (at 58. ea.)	232.00
Typewriter	4 (at 215. ea.)	860.00
File - Letter - 5 Dr	5 (at 156. ea.)	780.00
File - 3 x 5 - 10 Dr	7 (at 325. ea.)	2,275.00
File - 8 x 8 - 5 Dr - Single	5 (at 200. ea.)	1,000.00
Spirit Duplicator	1	400.00
Numbering Stamp	1	35.00
Fingerprint Glass	7 (at 12. ea.)	<u>84.00</u>
	Total	\$8,038.00
C. <u>INVESTIGATION & POLYGRAPH</u>		
Desk - 60 x 34 - Exec	4 (at 140. ea.)	560.00
Chair - Swivel - Arm	4 (at 41. ea.)	164.00
Desk - Typing - 30 x 3	1	150.00
Chair - Typing - Posture	1	58.00

C. (Continued)	<u>No.</u>	<u>Est. Cost</u>
Typewriter - Electric - 13"	1	\$429.00
Polygraph - Cardio-Pneumo (Stoelting #22940)	2 (at 702. ea.)	1,404.00
Dictator - Transcriber - Gray #D-16	2 (at 328. ea.)	656.00
Automobile	4 (at 2055. ea.)	8,220.00
Radio - 2-Way - Mobile	4 (at 650. ea.)	<u>2,600.00</u>
	Total	14,241.00

D. LABORATORY

Exclusive of darkrooms, a good two-to-three man laboratory should have at least 1200 square feet of floor space. This area should be divided into two large laboratory rooms (one for chemical analysis, and one for microscopic examinations, serology, soil comparisons, and numerous other criminalistic examinations), an evidence storage room, and a combination office and library, and a small shop for instrument repair, minor gunsmithing, etc.

The laboratory rooms should have mechanical air circulation to remove fumes. A fume cabinet is also necessary in each of the two laboratory rooms. They must also have sinks, chemical work benches and tables, gas connections and numerous electrical outlets and be well lighted.

Close to the laboratory must be a photographic darkroom for developing, printing, and enlarging negatives.¹

<u>Equipment</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Est. Cost</u>
(a) <u>Office</u>		
Desk - Exec - 60 x 34	3 (at 140. ea.)	\$420.00
Chair - Swivel - Arms	3 (at 41. ea.)	123.00
Desk - typing - 30 x 50	1	150.00
Chair - Typing - Posture	1	58.00
Typewriter	1	215.00
Bookcase - 49 x 34½ x 11-3/4 - Steel	1	75.00
File - Letter - 5 Dr	1	<u>156.00</u>
Total Office Equip.		\$1,197.00

(b) Field

Automobile - 4 Dr Sedan W/Heater	1	\$2,055.00
Radio - 2-Way - Mobile	1	650.00
Fingerprint Kit	1	50.00
Tool Kit and Tools	1	30.00
Evidence Kit and Field Test Instruments	1	50.00

1. The writer of this report is indebted to the Criminalists in the California Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation for their advice and assistance in preparing this information on the laboratory section.

(b) (Continued)	<u>No.</u>	<u>Est. Cost</u>
Fingerprint Camera (Field & Office)	2	\$ 250.00
Camera - 4 x 5 Speed Graphic, and Accessories	1	<u>500.00</u>
Total Field Equip.		\$3,585.00

(c) Laboratory

Scientific Reference Library		300.00
General Stock of Laboratory Chemicals		300.00
General Stock of Laboratory Glassware, Porcelainware, Thermometers, Gauges, Clamps, Stands, Burners, Magnifiers, Blood Alcohol Apparatus, and Miscellaneous Small Items		2,000.00
Torsion Balance, Druggist Type	1	150.00
Analytical Balance	1	200.00
Refractometer	1	700.00
PH Meter, Bechman	1	240.00
Refrigerator - Large	1	300.00
Long & Short Wave Ultra Violet Lamps		100.00
Hot Plates - Several		150.00
Small Centrifuge	1	130.00
Oxygen Tank and Gauges		130.00
Vacuum Cleaner & Sweeper Attachment	1	160.00
Melting Point Block	1	30.00
Gravimeter	1	175.00
Fisher Melting Point Apparatus		125.00
J. W. Combustible Gas Meter	1	155.00
Micro Furnace	1	100.00
Infra-Radiator	1	35.00
Powerstat (Voltage Control)	1	23.00
Special Flammable Fluid Stills & Heating Mantles		85.00
Bullet Comparison Microscope, Model VM-340, Held	1	2,184.00
Stereoscopic Microscope, Stand & Lamp	1	500.00
Research Microscope, Phase	1	1,000.00
Cap Analyzer and Polarizer	1	50.00
Oven, Electric	1	150.00
Microscope Illuminators	2	120.00
Pressure-Vacuum Pump	1	85.00
Micro Tessar Lens, 72 mm	1	130.00
Photomicrographic Camera & Accessories	1	1,000.00
Rotator for Serological Tests	1	86.00
Document Gauges - Several		400.00
Beckman DU Spectrophotometer and Accessories	1	2,000.00
Cabinets for Chemicals, etc.	2	600.00
Fume Cabinet	1	600.00
Laboratory-type Sink	2	500.00

(c) (Continued)	<u>No.</u>	<u>Est. Cost</u>
Laboratory Table 72 x 30	5	\$ 400.00
Enlarger - 4 x 5 Omega, or Equal, With Color Head & Accessories	1	650.00
Contact Printer	1	125.00
Film Tanks, Trays, Lamps, Etc.		200.00
Print Washer	1	385.00
Print Dryer	1	550.00
Darkroom Lead Sink	2	<u>500.00</u>

Total Laboratory Equip \$17,803.00

Total "Office" Equip.	\$ 1,197.00
Total "Field" Equip.	3,585.00
Total "Lab" Equip.	<u>17,803.00</u>

TOTAL FOR LABORATORY \$ 22,585.00

NEVADA
BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION AND INVESTIGATION

BUDGET ESTIMATE 1960-61

III. OPERATING EXPENSES

GENERAL EXPENSES

Office and Printing	\$ 4,416.00	
Freight, Cartage and Express	261.00	
Photography	476.00	
Laboratory	94.50	
Guide Cards	375.00	
Radio Maintenance	<u>20.00</u>	
Total		\$5,642.50

COMMUNICATIONS

Telephone Exchange Charges	443.00	
Telephone Toll Charges	400.00	
Telegraph and Teletype	15.00	
Postage	<u>1,208.00</u>	
Total		2,066.00

TRAVEL IN STATE

Travel In State	2,046.00	
Automobile - Operation	1,130.00	
Automobile - Rental	<u>25.00</u>	
Total		3,201.00

TRAVEL OUT OF STATE

Travel Out of State	175.00	175.00
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<u>UTILITIES</u>	830.00	830.00
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<u>RENT - BUILDING SPACE</u>	4,227.00	<u>4,227.00</u>
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TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSE ²		\$16,141.50
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2. Since the 26 total personnel of the proposed Nevada State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation represent about 1/16 of the 420 personnel in the California State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, in order to estimate the operating expense of the Nevada State Bureau approximately 7 per cent of the 1959-60 revised operating budget of the California Bureau was used.

NEVADA
BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION AND INVESTIGATION

BUDGET ESTIMATE 1960-61

IV. COMBINED COST OF
SALARIES, EQUIPMENT AND OPERATING EXPENSES
WHICH WILL BE REQUIRED FOR FIRST YEAR³

Brought Forward:

Salaries	\$ 137,880.00
Equipment	\$ 47,945.00
Operating Cost	\$ 16,141.50
	<hr/>
Total Amount	\$ 201,966.50

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3. The estimate is a maximum figure since it is assumed that the Chief of the Bureau would not fill positions until workload justified the employment of additional personnel in either the clerical or technical classifications. This, of course, would also affect the purchase of equipment; i.e., desks, chairs, automobiles, polygraph machines, etc., and the expenditure for "operating expense". After the original expenditure for equipment, subsequent expenditures would be quite small in comparison to the amount required to "fit out" the laboratory, and provide furniture, files, automobiles, etc., for the Bureau.

CHAPTER X

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based upon observation of law enforcement operations in Nevada, conferences with many sheriffs, district attorneys, chiefs of police, and other law enforcement officers, an analysis of the information secured during the field survey, and the writer's own law enforcement experience, recommendations are made as follows:

Recommendation No. 1:

That if it is financially possible to do so, a State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation be established at Carson City, Nevada, which will include the personnel and equipment which it has been estimated is necessary to furnish the most effective assistance to local law enforcement officers, and to other State agencies.

Recommendation No. 2:

That the Nevada State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation be organized and established as a department of State government, separate and distinct from any other department.

Explanation:

In order for such a bureau to operate at its maximum efficiency, and obtain from local law enforcement officials their fullest cooperation, respect, and trust, it must be; (1) organized in such manner that it will be removed as far as possible from the control and/or influence of either State or local politics, or politicians who might use its personnel and facilities for political, or even criminal purposes, as was done in California in 1947,¹ and; (2) not placed in any state department, such as the office of the attorney general, in a state where that official has constitutional powers to supervise local sheriffs, district attorneys, chiefs of police, etc., or to take over local law enforcement. Although having such a bureau in his office does give to an attorney general additional personnel to enforce uniform law enforcement standards, or such standards as he wishes to enforce, local sheriffs, district attorneys, chiefs of police, and others often become suspicious and resentful, and the trust in, and cooperation with the state bureau is destroyed, or seriously affected.

Although, when interviewed, one sheriff and one district attorney suggested placing the Bureau in the Nevada Highway Patrol or "State

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1. See "The Attempt to Organize a State-Wide System of Racket-Protection, 1947-50", Final Report of the Special Crime Study Commission on Organized Crime, pp. 10-22, et. al. (The State Board of Corrections, State of California, Sacramento, California, 1950.)

Police", three district attorneys, one sheriff and one chief of police suggested placing the Bureau in the Attorney General's Office. A number of officers gave no answer to this question. More than twenty-five sheriffs, district attorneys and chiefs of police strongly recommended that the Nevada State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation be established as a separate and independent agency of Nevada State government.

Recommendation No. 3:

That the Nevada Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation be administered by a "Board of Managers" and that the organization of the Bureau, its duties and responsibilities, and those of local law enforcement agencies be specified by the State Legislature of Nevada by a statute of the following nature:

The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1, Title 16 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new chapter to consist of the provisions set forth in Sections 2 to 16, inclusive, of this act.

Sec. 2. In this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "Bureau" means the state bureau of criminal identification and investigation.
2. "Board" means the board of managers of the state bureau of criminal identification and investigation.
3. "Chief" means the chief of the state bureau of criminal identification and investigation.

Sec. 3.

1. There is hereby created the state bureau of criminal identification and investigation of the State of Nevada.
2. The office and headquarters of the bureau shall be located at Carson City, Nevada, and suitable quarters therefor shall be provided by the superintendent of the state department of buildings and grounds.

Sec. 4. Within ten days after this act goes into effect, it shall be the duty of the governor to appoint a board of managers of said bureau, consisting of nine members, the attorney general by virtue of his office, and eight members appointed by the governor, three of whom shall be chiefs of police of an incorporated city within the State of Nevada; and three of whom shall be duly elected, qualified and acting sheriffs of counties within said state; and two to be duly elected, qualified and acting district attorneys of counties within said state. Such appointees shall include one district attorney from either Washoe or Clark County, and one district

attorney from any one of the remaining fifteen counties; one sheriff from either Washoe or Clark County, and two sheriffs from the remaining fifteen counties; one chief of police from Clark County, one chief of police from Washoe County, and one chief of police from any city within the remaining fifteen counties.

The terms of the district attorneys and the sheriffs as members of the board shall be coincident with the terms of their respective elective offices. The terms of the chiefs of police who are appointed as members of the board shall be staggered and not exceed four years.

If any district attorney, sheriff or chief of police resigns or is removed from his elective or appointive office, he shall no longer be a member of the board.

When any vacancy occurs on the board the new appointee shall serve for the unexpired term of his predecessor.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of said board of managers within ten days after its appointment to meet at the State Capitol in Carson City and organize by choosing one of its members to be chairman; to make and adopt such rules as are necessary for its own management and government. Five members of the board shall constitute a quorum. A quorum may exercise all the power and authority conferred on the board, but no rules or regulations shall be adopted, amended, or rescinded except by a majority vote of the entire membership of the board.

The board shall also provide for the appointment of the chief of the bureau; said appointment to be in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 284, Nevada Revised Statutes; and to promulgate such rules and regulations as are necessary to give effect to the provisions of this chapter. Such rules and regulations promulgated by the board shall have the full force and effect of law.

Sec. 6. The members of the board of managers shall serve without salary; provided, however, that they shall receive their traveling expenses as provided by law while attending meetings of the board, or while engaged in official business of the bureau.

Sec. 7. The chief of the bureau is authorized to employ the necessary personnel in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 284, N.R.S., provided, however, that all employees of the bureau shall be in the classified service notwithstanding any other provisions at law to the contrary; to approve and to sign any claims for the expenditures of funds, and to acquire the necessary furniture, fixtures, apparatus, appliances, and equipment as are necessary for the collection, filing and preservation of all records, fingerprints, photographs, descriptions, modus operandi, etc., both as to identification and investigation of criminals, and of stolen, lost, found, purchased and pawned property; the interrogation of persons by use of the polygraph or "lie detector"; the examination of questioned documents and latent fingerprints; and the examin-

ation, analysis and testing of physical evidence and other materials, fluids, etc., in the bureau's laboratory.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the chief to procure and keep on file in the bureau all photographs, fingerprints, descriptions, measurements, and information of all persons who have been, or shall hereafter be convicted of a felony, and all well-known and habitual criminals from wherever procurable.

Sec. 9. It shall be the duty of the chief to provide for the installation of a proper system, and file all plates, photographs, fingerprints, measurements, descriptions, crime investigation reports, bulletins, lost, stolen and pawned property reports, modus operandi information, and other information received, and to make, or have made a complete and systematic record and index providing a method of convenience, consultation and comparison.

Sec. 10. The chief shall furnish, upon application, to all peace officers of the State, to United States officers, or officers of other States, territories or possessions of the United States, or to officers of other countries duly authorized to receive the same, all information pertaining to the identification of any person, a plate, photograph, description, measurement, or any data of which person there is a record in the bureau. Such information shall not be given to any private citizen or private agency or organization, except, that, in the discretion of the chief, such information may be released if it is in the interest of due administration of the law of the State of Nevada.

Sec. 11. The chief shall, upon the request of any district attorney, sheriff, or chief of police, and within the limits of available manpower and equipment, furnish to said requesting official, investigative and any other services which are available from the bureau. For the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this act the chief, assistant chief, investigators, special agents and polygraph specialists shall have all the powers conferred by law upon any peace officer in the State of Nevada.

Sec. 12. Each sheriff, chief of police, city marshal, and constable shall furnish to the bureau daily, reports on standard forms, to be prepared by the bureau, describing all felonies and gross misdemeanors committed in his jurisdiction, and any other misdemeanors prescribed by rule or regulation of the board, describing the nature and character and noting all peculiar circumstances of each such crime together with any additional or supplemental data or information, including all statements and conversation of persons arrested, and listing any crime theretofore reported which may be of aid in the investigation of such crime and the apprehension and conviction of the perpetrators thereof.

Sec. 13. Each sheriff, chief of police, city marshal, and constable shall furnish the bureau daily reports of lost, stolen, found, pledged or pawned property received in his office.

Sec. 14. Each sheriff, chief of police, city marshal, and constable

shall furnish the bureau daily copies of fingerprints on standardized eight-by-eight inch cards, photographs, and descriptions of: All persons who have been arrested for, or suspected of:

- (a) Being fugitives from justice.
- (b) Being charged with a felony or misdemeanor.
- (c) Being vagrants, prostitutes, pimps, panderers, or sleepers.
- (d) An indictable offense.
- (e) Being habitual users of narcotics or other habit-forming drugs.
- (f) Being in the possession of stolen goods or of goods believed to be stolen.
- (g) Being in possession of illegal or illegally carried firearms, or other weapons.
- (h) Being in possession of burglar's keys, tools, outfits, or keys, tools and outfits reasonably believed to be used, or intended to be used for unlawful purposes; tools for defacing or altering numbers on automobiles, engines, frames, parts, or altering numbers on firearms or other personal property.
- (i) Being in possession of inks, dye, paper, or other articles used in the making of counterfeit banknotes, or in the lateration of banknotes, checks, drafts, or other instruments of credit, or dies, molds, or other articles used in the making of counterfeit money, and reasonably believed to be used, or intended to be used by them for such unlawful purposes.
- (j) Being in possession of high-power explosives, infernal machine, bombs, or other contrivances reasonably believed by the investigating or arresting person to be used or intended to be used for unlawful purposes.

Sec. 15. The warden of the Nevada state prison shall promptly forward to the bureau the fingerprints, photograph and descriptive information of any inmate, when requested to do so by the chief of bureau, and, further; shall promptly forward the fingerprints, photograph and descriptive information of each inmate who is henceforth committed to, and received at the Nevada state prison.

Sec. 16. The chairman of the gaming control board shall promptly forward to the bureau the fingerprints and photographs of all persons who henceforth apply for State gaming licenses.

Recommendation No. 4:

That further study be made, as suggested in this report in Chapter VIII, Law Enforcement Communications, as to the possibility of establishing and using a State operated teletypewriter net by all departments of State government, rather than using long-distance telephone, as a means of transacting State business and thus, economically provide a modern system of law enforcement communications.

Recommendation No. 5:

That, in order to provide an additional source of State revenue to offset the costs involved in establishing and operating a State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, con-

sideration be given to levying an assessment in an amount equal to 10 per cent of every fine and forfeiture imposed and collected by the courts for criminal offenses other than a fine or forfeiture for a violation of any local ordinance relating to the stopping, standing, parking or operation of any vehicle. When a fine is suspended, in whole or part, the assessment would be reduced in proportion to the suspension. If bail is deposited, the person making the deposit would be required to also deposit an amount to include the assessment, should bail be forfeited. The amount of the assessment could be transmitted by the clerk of the court to the county treasury and thence to the State Treasurer's office, where such money would be credited in the general fund as an "offset" against the cost of operating the State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation. This method of obtaining additional revenue to establish a State fund to assist in the training of peace officers was adopted, and a law enacted by the California State Legislature during the 1959 Session. (Penal Code, Cal. Chap. 1823, Title 4, Sec. 13520 - 13523.)

Recommendation No. 6:

That, in order to provide an additional source of revenue to "offset" the costs of processing the fingerprint cards of applicants for various State and/or local licenses, permits, etc., that a fee of two dollars be charged for the processing by the State Bureau of each fingerprint card (or set of two cards of the same individual) which are received by the Bureau. This amount is based on the amount now being charged for processing the fingerprints of all "non-certificated" personnel employed by any school district in the State of California, as a result of an amendment to Section 13588 of the California State Education Code during the 1959 Session. Payment has been made for the processing of the fingerprint cards of all applicants for teaching credentials in California for the past several years. A similar charge is made for the processing of the fingerprint cards of all applicants for automobile dealers' and automobile salesmen's licenses, which are handled by the California State Department of Motor Vehicles. McClellan Air Force Base also has a contract with the State Department of Justice for the processing of its fingerprint cards by the California State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation.

Such fees or charges are made in addition to any charges made by any local law enforcement agency who may "roll" the fingerprints of the applicant (on a card furnished by the State Bureau) and then forward the card, with the fee, to the State Bureau.

Recommendation No. 7:

That a State law be enacted, which will require the fingerprinting and photographing of all peace officers in the State of Nevada who have not heretofore been fingerprinted and their fingerprints forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the forwarding of said fingerprints and photographs to the Nevada State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, (should such a bureau be

established), and prohibiting the employment of any person convicted of a felony (and certain specified misdemeanors) of being employed as a peace officer.

Recommendation No. 8:

That an amendment be made to the present law NRS 207.080 to 207.150 requiring the sheriff or chief of police to promptly forward to the Nevada State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation copies of fingerprints and statements of "convicted persons" who register, pursuant to the State law cited. Whenever there is a city or county ordinance requiring the registration and fingerprinting of "convicted persons", the sheriff and/or chief of police should be required to forward a copy of said fingerprints to the State Bureau.

Recommendation No. 9:

That a State law be enacted requiring the sheriff or chief of police, whenever there is a city or county ordinance providing for the fingerprinting and photographing of employees of gambling houses, taxi drivers, employees of establishments where alcoholic beverages are sold at retail on the premises, or the fingerprinting and photographing of any other persons, to promptly forward a copy of such fingerprints and photographs to the State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation.

Recommendation No. 10:

That a State law be enacted requiring sheriffs and chiefs of police to report to the State Bureau daily information pertaining to all lost, stolen, pawned, or purchased property that is received in their respective offices.

Recommendation No. 11:

That a State law be enacted requiring the fingerprinting of all applicants for permits to carry firearms concealed, and requiring the forwarding of copies of said fingerprints to the State Bureau; furthermore, that no permit be issued until information has been received from the State Bureau as to whether or not said applicant has a criminal record. The law should also require that copies of all permits issued be forwarded to the Bureau.

CHAPTER XI

DECISIONS BY THE CONSULTANT COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION AND INVESTIGATION

The Consultant Committee on Criminal Identification and Investigation held its second meeting at 10 a.m. on December 30, 1959, in the Senate Chamber, State Capitol, Carson City.

At this meeting, in addition to making recommendations concerning minor changes in Sections 4, 5, 7, 12 and 14 in Recommendation No. 3, Chapter X, pages 68 - 70, and in Recommendations Nos. 7 and 8 on page 72, which have been made and are incorporated in the present report, the Committee passed unanimously the following motion:

That when the bill providing for the establishment of a Nevada State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation is drafted, it shall include therein a State operated teletype system, as outlined and described on page 55a of this report, plus the additional stations of Yerington, Minden, Battle Mountain, Fallon, and Pioche (indicated in the last paragraph on page 55 of the report), plus an additional station at Henderson.

Also, that the estimated yearly rental of \$24,097.20 and installation cost of \$215.00 be added to the amount of money estimated to establish the State Bureau.

Note: Since the \$24,097.20 is to pay for rental of equipment, it would be added to the yearly operating costs of the bureau. No estimates have been obtained on the cost of a station at Henderson, since this recommendation was made by the Consultant Committee long after information was received from Mr. McNutt of the Bell Telephone Company.

To operate on a 24-hour shift, seven days per week, which would be required in a system of this nature if maximum efficiency is to be obtained, it will require at least five teletypewriter operators. However, in the beginning some typist-clerks employed on other duties in the bureau could probably be used during some "shifts" to send teletype messages, and limit the employment to three additional employees.

APPENDIX A
SAMPLE OF QUESTIONNAIRE NO. 1

(Survey pursuant to Assembly Resolution No. 28 to determine feasibility and desirability of establishing a Nevada State Bureau of Identification and Investigation.)

DATE OF INTERVIEW _____ NAME OF PERSON INTERVIEWED _____

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Name of Department

a. County (Sheriff or Dist. Atty.) _____
b. City (Police Dept.) _____

2. Population

a. County total _____ Unincorporated area _____ Total _____
b. City _____

3. Area of jurisdiction (Sq. miles)

Incorporated _____ Unincorporated _____ Total _____

4. Unusual or special problems relative to population or area? _____

5. Finance

a. Total amount of city/county budget fiscal year 1958-59 _____
b. Amount of Departmental Budget 1958-59 _____

6. Administrator

Name & Title _____
Address _____ Telephone Number _____
Years in office _____ Prior experience _____

7. Personnel

a. Number of sworn _____ Number of non-sworn _____

b. Assignments.

	M. F.		M. F.		M. F.
Patrol		Traffic		Detective	
Records		Identification		Jail	
Bailiffs		Laboratory		Civil	
Clerical		1.			

7. Personnel (continued)

- c. Rank and Pay Male-Female Salary range
- Chief/sheriff/dist. atty. _____
- Asst. Chief/ under sheriff/Ass't.D.A. _____
- Chief Criminal Deputy _____
- Chief Civil Deputy _____
- Captain _____
- Lieutenant _____
- Sergeant _____
- Patrolman or Deputy _____
- Non-sworn clerical _____
- Others _____
- d. Civil Service
1. Do all ranks have civil service status? _____
2. Exceptions, if any _____
- e. Retirement
1. System _____
2. Age _____
3. Service _____
- f. Training
1. Department training? _____
2. Number sent to FBI School? _____
3. Any other school _____

B. POLICE AND SHERIFFS

Operations-Fiscal Year 1958-59

1. How many persons arrested for:

- a. Felonies _____
- b. Misdemeanors _____

2. How many persons booked for:

- a. Felonies _____
- b. Misdemeanors _____

B. Operations (continued)

3. How many persons fingerprinted for:

- a. Felonies _____
- b. Misdemeanors _____

4. How many persons photographed for:

- a. Felonies _____
- b. Misdemeanors _____

5. How many fingerprints sent to:

- a. Fed. Bur. Invest. _____
- b. Others _____

6. How many investigations made:

- a. Felonies _____
 - Murder and non negligent manslaughter _____
 - Manslaughter by negligence _____
 - Rape _____
 - Robbery _____
 - Aggravated Assault _____
 - Burglary _____
 - Larceny _____
 - Theft _____
 - Auto theft _____
- b. Misdemeanors _____

7. How much stolen property was recovered and returned to the owners?
_____ Percentage of that reported stolen? _____ Value? _____

8. How many investigations made in which you would have used the services or assistance of a state agency as follows:

- a. Investigator _____
- b. Polygraph (Lie Detection Specialist) _____
- c. Document Examiner _____
- d. Latent Fingerprint Examiner _____
- e. Laboratory and Criminalist's services _____
 - (1) Chemical analysis _____
 - (2) Ballistics Tests _____
 - (3) Etc. _____
- f. Pawned and Stolen Property File _____
- g. Concealed Weapons and/or Firearm Dealer's Records File _____
- h. Photograph file _____
- i. Questioned Document and Bad Check File _____
- j. Fingerprint file _____
- k. Modus Operandi File _____

9. Would you use such services if they were available to you on the following basis.

a. Free	Yes _____	No _____
b. Charge for expenses	Yes _____	No _____
c. Fee basis	Yes _____	No _____

Comments: _____

10. Would you contribute the following to a State Bureau on a daily basis?

a. Fingerprint cards of persons arrested and/or booked?	_____
b. Copies of crime (investigation) reports?	_____
c. Photographs of persons arrested and/or booked?	_____
d. Pawnshop and Secondhand dealers reports	_____
e. Additional Arrest and/or disposition of arrest records	_____
f. Etc.	_____

Comments _____

C. DISTRICT ATTORNEYS

Operations-Fiscal Year 1958-59

1. How many persons have you (or your office) investigated and prosecuted for::

a. Felonies	_____
b. Misdemeanors	_____

2. How many were convicted:

a. Felonies	_____
b. Misdemeanors	_____

3. If a State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation had been available to furnish assistance how many times during the last year could you have used the services of the following:

a. Criminalists and laboratory for toxicology	_____	Ballistics	_____
Semen tests	_____	Others	_____ ?
b. Document Examiner	_____		?
c. Latent Fingerprint Examiner	_____		?
d. Polygraph	_____		?
e. Trained investigator	_____		?
(1) General			
(2) Narcotics			

D. SUGGESTIONS

1. Have you any suggestions or recommendations as to other services a State Bureau might render in addition to those mentioned above?

2. Have you any suggestions or recommendations as to the location of a State Bureau or of certain employees?

3. Have you any suggestions or recommendations as to whether a State Bureau of Criminal Ident. & Invest. should be a separate State Department or be joined with or placed in an existing department of State Government?

4. Have you any suggestions or recommendations as to state-wide law enforcement communications?

5. Have you any suggestions or recommendations concerning legislation which might be considered in connection with the establishment of a state bureau, ie:
 - a. Fingerprinting or photographing of certain classes of persons prior to the issuance of permits or licenses, ie.
Various State or local licenses
Permits to carry concealed weapons
Applicants for Real Estate licenses.
Applicants for teaching credentials
 - b. Inmates of State Hospitals
 - c. Sex Offenders, including prostitutes pimps and panderers
 - d. Reporting of pawned and secondhand property
 - e. Etc.

APPENDIX B
Tabulation of Results of
QUESTIONNAIRE #2

Number of Fingerprint and Photos Taken
and
Felony & Misdemeanor Investigations (or Prosecutions)
Made During Fiscal Year 1958-59

		Actual or Estimated Yearly Total			
		<u>Fingerprints</u>	<u>Photos</u>	<u>Invest.(or prosecution for DA)</u> <u>Felony</u>	<u>Misdemeanor</u>
<u>Churchill Co.</u>	SO	219 all categories	12	79	203
"	DA			?	? No info.avail.
Fallon	PD	300	53	11	800? est.
<u>Clark Co.</u>	SO	12,553	1633	1542	483
"	DA			?	?
Henderson	PD	317	317	150	350 approx.
Las Vegas	PD	5968 (9 mo)	4958	2472	4824
N.Las Vegas	PD	1544	1544	44	465
<u>Douglas Co.</u>	SO	7000	60	103	
"	DA			9	50
<u>Elko Co.</u>	SO	?	?	34	50?
"	DA			29	60
Carlin	PD	0	0	0	0 (No rec.avail.)
Elko	PD	469	96	27	496
Wells	PD	0	0	29?	?
<u>Esmeralda Co.</u>	SO	6?	0	15	10
"	DA			?	?(No info 2 wks in office)
<u>Eureka Co.</u>	SO	6	6	10	?
"	DA			?	?
<u>Humboldt Co.</u>	SO	334	50	71	150 approx.
"	DA			30	150
Winnemucca	PD	146	0	13 approx.	20 approx.

APPENDIX B (Continued)
Tabulation of Results of
QUESTIONNAIRE #2

		<u>Fingerprints</u>	<u>Photos</u>	<u>Felony</u>	<u>Misdemeanor</u>
<u>Lander Co.</u>	SO	?	?	?	?
"	DA			?	?
Battle Mountain		60 approx.	0	19 approx.	?
<u>Lincoln Co.</u>	SO	230	230	8	120
"	DA			15 approx.	90 approx.
Calliente	PD	680	680	170 approx.	300 approx.
<u>Lyon Co.</u>	SO	200	40?	34	150
"	DA			?	?
Yerington	PD	56	0	?	?
<u>Mineral Co.</u>	SO	460 all categories	15 criminal 60 other	30	67
"	DA			?	?
<u>Nye Co.</u>	SO	600	0	8	83
"	DA			?	?
<u>Ormsby Co.</u>	SO	1390 total	1390 total	90	1000
"	DA			?	?
<u>Pershing Co.</u>	SO	175	175	72 total of both	
"	DA			12	113
Lovelock	PD	225 all categories	225	12 approx.	5 approx.
<u>Storey Co.</u>	SO	8	0	8	?
"	DA			?	?
Virginia City	PD	0	0	0	33
<u>Washoe Co.</u>	SO	800	800	259	310
"	DA			123	96
Reno	PD	8652	4706	1738	?
Sparks	PD	2272	2272	178	608
<u>White Pine Co.</u>	SO	500	300	36	92
Ely	PD			14	15
TOTALS		45,170	19,622	7,494	11,193

Totals correct from information received as of 11-27-1959

APPENDIX C
Tabulation of Results of
QUESTIONNAIRE #3

Number of technical services which would or could have been used if available for a State Bureau in Nevada:

City or County		Polygraph	Investigation	Latent Fingerprints	Document	Laboratory
<u>Churchill</u>	SO	12	6	0	18	98
"	DA	3	1	0	0	6
Fallon	PD	10	County- wide	0	0	12
<u>Clark</u>	SO	6	2	0	12	97
"	DA					
Henderson	PD	12	0	40	40	40
Las Vegas	PD	Occasional	0	0	Yes	24
N. Las Vegas	PD	20	4	0	6	24
<u>Douglas</u>	SO	0	100	0	0	400
"	DA	During yr. about 20 cases including Lab, Polygraph, Investigation & Latent F.P.				
<u>Elko</u>	SO	12	0	0	6	6
"	DA	4	6	10	3	10
Carlin	PD	All services would be of value*				
Elko	PD					
Wells	PD	6	0	6	6	Yes
<u>Esmeralda</u>	SO	During year would use services 6-8 times.				
"	DA	Need all of services but cannot estimate**				
<u>Eureka</u>	SO	Would need services sometimes.				
"	DA					
<u>Humboldt</u>	SO	4	0	50	3	60
"	DA	(Above are combined cases of Sheriff, District Attorney and Chief in which services could have been used)				
Winnemucca	PD					

* New Chief-No past record available

** New Dist. Atty.-No past records available.

APPENDIX C (Continued)
 Tabulation of Results of
 QUESTIONNAIRE #3

<u>City or County</u>		<u>Polygraph</u>	<u>Investigation</u>	<u>Latent Fingerprints</u>	<u>Document</u>	<u>Laboratory</u>
<u>Lander</u>	SO					
"	DA					
<u>Lincoln</u>	SO	(Could have used services in about 40% of all cases)				
"	DA	(Could have used services in 24 cases)				
Caliente	PD	15	52	72		15
<u>Lyon</u>	SO	4	2	8	2	4
"	DA					
Yerington	PD					
<u>Mineral</u>	SO	(Could and would use all services-no prior info.)***				
"	DA	(Could use various services a minimum of 12 times yearly				
<u>Nye</u>	SO	(Could and would use all services)***				
"	DA	0	3	2	0	0
<u>Ormsby</u>	SO	12	8	0	30	60
"	DA					
<u>Pershing</u>	SO	6	6	6	6	12
"	DA	12	12	0	6	28
Lovelock	PD	3	2	3	0	2
<u>Storey</u>	SO	0	3	2	0	10
"	DA	2	0	1	0	1
Virginia City	PD					
<u>Washoe</u>	SO	Reno has own polygraph			yes	yes
"	DA					
Reno	PD				yes	yes
Sparks	PD	52	0	36	52	12
<u>White Pine</u>	SO	8	6	10	6	12
"	DA	6	0	0	6	10
Ely	PD	12	0	10	6	12

*** New Sheriffs-No past info. available.

APPENDIX C (Continued)
Tabulation of Results of
QUESTIONNAIRE #3

	<u>Polygraph</u>	<u>Investigation</u>	<u>Latent Fingerprints</u>	<u>Documents</u>	<u>Laboratory</u>
TOTALS	221	213	256	208	955

Totals correct from information received as of 11-27-1959

APPENDIX "D"

FORMS

CALIFORNIA BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION AND INVESTIGATION

STATE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION AND INVESTIGATION
P. O. Box 1859, Sacramento, California

CRIME REPORT

Specific Offense			Case Number
Reporting Department			
Date and time occurred; day of week	Location of occurrence	Division—Beat	Date and time reported to department
Victim's name (firm name if business)	Residence address (business address if firm)	Residence phone	Business phone or address
Person reporting offense	Residence address	Residence phone	Business phone or address
Person who discovered crime	Residence address	Residence phone	Business phone or address
WITNESS(ES): Name	Residence address	Residence phone	Business phone or address
Victim's occupation race sex age	Type of premises or location where offense was committed		

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY Point where entrance was made:	CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON Weapon—Force or means used:
Exact location of property when stolen	Exact location of victim at time of offense
Instrument used (describe)	Victim's activity at time of offense
Method used to gain entrance	Exact words used by suspect
Where were occupants at time of offense?	
Apparent motive—Type of property taken or obtained	
Trademark of suspect(s)—Actions or conversation	
Vehicle used by suspect(s)—Year, make, body type, color, license number and any other identifying marks	

SUSPECT(S):								
	Name	Address used	Hair	Eyes	Hgt.	Wgt.	Age	Identification Numbers (if any)
No. 1								
No. 2								
No. 3								

DETAILS: Describe evidence; summarize details not given above; itemize and describe any property obtained, including serial numbers and value—

LIST CASE NUMBERS OF ANY OTHER OFFENSES CLEARED OR CONNECTED WITH THIS REPORT: USE ADDITIONAL SHEET IF NECESSARY

APB number and date	Signature of reporting officer	Badge or serial number	Date and time report written
Warrant issued?	Signature of supervisor approving	Badge or serial number	Date and time report reviewed

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION AND INVESTIGATION
P. O. Box 1859, Sacramento

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

NUMBER OF ORIGINAL REPORT _____

REPORTING DEPARTMENT _____

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSE _____

DATE OF THIS REPORT _____

INFORMATION NOT INCLUDED IN ORIGINAL REPORT

PERSONS ARRESTED

1.	NAME	DATE ARRESTED	IDENTIFICATION No.
	FIRST MIDDLE LAST NAME		NUMBER OF FP CARD
2.
3.
4.

LIST NAMES OF ANY ADDITIONAL PERSONS ARRESTED AT BOTTOM OF REPORT FORM

REPORT NUMBERS OF OTHER CASES CLEARED BY ABOVE ARRESTS

(NOTE IF SUBJECTS MAY BE SUSPECTS IN OFFENSES BEING INVESTIGATED BY ANOTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY)

PROPERTY RECOVERED

(LIST QUANTITY, TYPE, MANUFACTURER'S NAME, MODEL, SERIAL NUMBER, CONDITION, AND ANY OTHER DESCRIPTIVE DATA)

Value \$ _____

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

(DESCRIBE ANY ADDITIONAL OR DIFFERENT MODUS OPERANDI FACTORS, DESCRIPTIONS OF VEHICLES, TOOLS, OR PROPERTY DISCLOSED BY FURTHER INVESTIGATION, AND ANY CHANGES OR REDUCTIONS IN ORIGINAL CHARGES. USE ADDITIONAL PAGES IF NECESSARY.)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION AND INVESTIGATION
P. O. Box 1859, Sacramento, California

FRAUDULENT DOCUMENT REPORT

Specific Offense		Case Number	
1		2	
Reporting Department			
Date and time occurred		Location of occurrence	
4		5	
Victim's name (firm name if business)		Residence address (business address if firm)	
8		9	
Person reporting offense		Residence address	
12		13	
Person who accepted document		Residence address	
16		17	
Was document or endorsement written in his presence? Specify what parts, if any (face, endorsement, address, etc.)			
WITNESS(ES): Name		Residence address	
21		22	
Victim's occupation race sex age		Type of premises	
25		26	
Method used in writing (handwritten, typewriter, check protector, etc.)		Type of document (personal, stolen, payroll, etc.)	
28		29	
Trademarks of suspects (acts, conversation, etc.)		Identification used to pass check	
30		31	
Vehicle used by suspect—describe in as much detail possible		Reason not honored (NSF, raised, no account, etc.)	
32		33	
Firm name on check		How applied (typed, printed, etc.)	
34		35	
Name of bank		City and Branch	
37		38	
Pay to the order of:		Numerical amount on check	
40		41	
Signature(s) of maker(s)		Signature(s) of endorser(s)	
43		44	
Suspect(s)		Amount of loss	
45		46	
No. 1		No. 2	
No. 3		No. 4	
Name		Address used	
47		48	
Accompanied by: Names, description, relationship, etc., of anyone with suspect(s)		Identification Number(s) if any	
49		50	
DETAILS: Describe evidence; summarize details not given above; itemize and describe any property obtained, including serial numbers and value.			
APB number and date		Signature of reporting officer	
51		52	
Warrant issued?		Badge or serial number	
53		54	
Signature of supervisor approving		Date and time	
55		56	

APPENDIX "E"

FORMS

CALIFORNIA BUREAU OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS
MONTHLY ADULT ARREST REPORT

Report from: ☐ City of
☐ County

Month of

REPORT OF ADULT FELONY ARRESTS

FELONY OFFENSE		1 Male	2 Female	3 Adult Felony Arrests (18 years or over)	Disposition of ADULT Arrests			
					4 Released	5 Turned Over to Other Jurisdictions	6 Misdemeanor Complaint Filed	7 Felony Complaint Filed
Murder (187 PC)	10							
Manslaughter—Non-Veh (192.1, 192.2 PC)	15							
Manslaughter—Veh (193.3 PC)	16							
Robbery (211 PC)	20							
Aggravated assault (217, 245 PC)	32							
Burglary (459 PC)	40							
Grand theft—except auto (484, 487 PC)	50							
Auto theft (487 PC, 10851 VC)	53							
Rec. Stolen Property (496 PC)	57							
Check offenses (470, 476, 476a PC)	58							
Rape (261 PC)	60							
L & L Conduct (288 PC)	73							
Sex perversion (288a PC)	75							
Sodomy (286 PC)	74							
Narcotic violation	80							
Poss. of prohib. weapon (12020, 12021 PC)	82							
Drunk driving injury (23101 VC)	86							
Hit and run injury (20001 VC)	88							
Arson (447a-451a PC)	92							
Escape (4532 PC)	95							
Kidnaping (207, 209 PC)	97							
Bookmaking (337a PC)	01							
Other felony arrests (list)								
Felony want—From outside jurisdiction	XX							
TOTALS	2-							

ADULT MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS

MISDEMEANOR OFFENSE			
Assault	03		
Theft	04		
Narcotics violation	05		
Drunk driving (23102 VC)	06		
All other (except traffic)	07		
Traffic (custody cases only)	08		
Total misdemeanors	4-		

Date of this report:

.....19.....

[[SIGNED]]

Chief of Police—Sheriff

By.....

INSTRUCTIONS

Please report even if all sections are blank. Write "None" across the face of the whole form.

This report should be completed and mailed as soon after the close of the month as it is possible. Adjustments can be made on this month's report for previous omissions or discrepancies.

Report of Adult Felony Arrests. Report only your ADULT FELONY ARRESTS in this section. If an offense may be either felony or misdemeanor, report arrest as felony if booking is on a felony charge. Report these regardless of whether booked in your own jail or in a county jail. Count each person once. If booked on more than one felony, count only the most serious charge. Show "Suspicion" or "Investigation" arrests as if booked for offense suspected.

Arrests on OWN warrants should be reported according to the felonies charged.

Offenses. The list of offenses shown is not inclusive. Others not shown here should be listed under "Other felony arrests." Include only offenses which are Felonies under the California law.

Felony Want. Give the number arrested on outside Felony warrants or other "wanted" notices. (Do not list these by offense)

ADULT MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS

Report in this section all Adult Misdemeanor Arrests only.

Offenses. The list of offenses is not inclusive. Others not shown in this section should be reported as "All Other (except Traffic)." Do not include traffic citations where subjects are not taken into custody. Do not include immigration holds unless subject was arrested by your department for another offense.

NOTE: Sheriffs should not report direct bookings by police departments, except when there is a local agreement that the sheriff will report and the arresting department will not do so.

Defendants arrested by the police and subsequently booked into the County jail upon being held to answer and remanded to the custody of the sheriff, should not be included in the sheriff's report.

Column 1 shows the number of Adult Males (18 years of age or over) arrested for each type of offense.

Column 2 shows the number of Adult Females (18 years of age or over) arrested for each type of offense.

Column 3 shows the number of Adults (18 years of age or over) arrested for each type of offense.

Columns 4 through 7, inclusive, show "police" dispositions of ADULTS shown in Column 3, as arrested on felony charges. The sum of each line, Columns 4 through 7, should be equal to the number shown on that line in Column 3. (Show one disposition for each ADULT felony arrest shown.)

Column 4 shows ADULTS against whom no charge is filed or other action taken.

Column 5 shows ADULTS against whom no action is taken by your department but who are turned over to any other law enforcement agency for investigation or prosecution.

Column 6 shows ADULTS who were booked on Felonies but misdemeanor complaints filed.

Column 7 shows ADULTS against whom felony complaints are filed.

Detailed instructions on all reports to the Bureau of Criminal Statistics are included in the Manual on the Statistical Reporting of Crimes and Arrests.

Mail Reports to

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS
Room 110, State Office Building No. 1
SACRAMENTO 14, CALIFORNIA

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS

MONTHLY ARREST REPORT ON YOUTHS UNDER EIGHTEEN

County [] of:
City []

Month of _____

REPORT OF JUVENILES ARRESTED

OFFENSES OR REASONS FOR ARREST		ARRESTED				DISPOSITION OF ARREST			
		TOTAL 1	DETAINED (Booked in Juvenile Hall or Jail) 2		NOT Detained 3		Handled Within Dept. 4	Referred To	
			Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Other Agencies 5	Juv. Ct. or Prob. Dept. 6	
A									
Homicide	10								
Robbery	20								
Assault (aggravated)	30								
Burglary	40								
Grand theft (except auto)	50								
Theft (auto)	53								
Rape (forcible)	60								
Narcotics laws	80								
B									
Assault (all other)	33								
Petty theft	51								
Sex (all other)	66								
Weapons laws	71								
Drunk driving	73								
Hit and run (auto)	74								
Arson	75								
C									
Malicious mischief	91								
Disturbing the peace	92								
Liquor laws	93								
Truancy	94								
Runaway	95								
Incorrigible	96								
Loitering (include curfew)	97								
Transients (out-of-state)	98								
All other offenses	99								
D									
Protective custody (dependent)	01								
E									
Traffic (except parking)	02								
TOTALS	3—								

Date of this Report: _____

[[SIGNED]] _____

Chief of Police — Sheriff

By _____

INSTRUCTIONS

Please report even if all sections are blank. Write "None" across the face of the whole form.

This report should be completed and mailed as soon after the close of the month as it is possible. Adjustments can be made on the current month's report for previous omissions or discrepancies.

Definition of Juvenile Arrest

A juvenile arrest is the taking, seizing, or detaining of the juvenile, either by touching or putting hands on him or by any other act which indicates an intention to take him into custody; it subjects the juvenile arrested to the actual control and will of the person making the arrest. The act must be performed with the intent to effect an arrest, and the person making the arrest must be acting under some real or pretended legal authority for taking the juvenile into custody.

An application of actual force or physical restraint is not necessary; it is sufficient if the juvenile arrested understands that he is in the power of the one arresting and submits to his custody. But if there is no manual touching, intent becomes very important; the one arresting must intend to arrest, while the juvenile arrested must intend to submit.

Thus arrest involves four separate elements: (1) There must be an intent to take the juvenile into custody. (2) There must be an authority, either actual or pretended. (3) There must be an actual or constructive restraint or detention. (4) The juvenile arrested must submit to the authority of the one arresting.

Offenses or Reasons for Arrest

The selected offenses listed on this form do not separately identify all offenses under California laws and/or local ordinances. Those not specifically listed on this form should be reported with "all other offenses."

NOTE: Runaway includes not only runaways from home but AWOL from a probation department facility; escapes from official custody of sheriff or other law enforcement agency, and the California Youth Authority. Transients (out of State) are runaways, as defined above, from out of State.

Protective Custody (Dependents) includes dependent or neglected children who require police action because of unfit home, lack of supervision, etc., and who are not reported under any of the above specific reasons for police action.

Traffic Violations (except parking) include all traffic violations except those listed separately, i.e., drunk driving and hit and run (auto). Parking violations are not to be reported.

Arrested

All juveniles 17 years of age or under, reported as arrested are to be recorded as follows:

Column 1. Total arrested—Report in this column, the total number of juveniles arrested. The totals shown in each line of this column should equal the sum of the totals on the same line that are shown in columns 2 and 3.

Column 2. Arrested and Detained—Include each juvenile arrested who is booked into a Juvenile Hall or jail pending further investigation and disposition of the case.

Column 3. Arrested—Not Detained—Include each juvenile arrested who, without being placed in a Juvenile Hall or jail, is released to parent, guardian, other responsible person or released O.R. pending further investigation and disposition of case. Also include those cited to probation departments.

Enter separate totals for boys and girls for each offense or reason for arrest. If arrested for more than one offense or reason, report only the most serious charge. Show "suspicion" or "investigation" arrests as if arrested for offense suspected.

Disposition of Arrest

Columns 4 through 6 inclusive—Show "police" dispositions of total juveniles arrested and reported in column 1. The sum of each line, columns 4 through 6, should be equal to the numbers shown on that line in column 1. (Show one disposition for each juvenile arrest reported)

Column 3. Handled Within Department—Include each juvenile for whom your record is cleared through such means as: exonerated; proved to be an adult; voluntary supervision program put into operation; admonished and/or counseled; released without action; etc.

Column 4. Referred to Other Agencies—Include each juvenile for whom your record is cleared through referral of juvenile to the attention of some agency other than court or probation department. This may include, but is not limited to: other law enforcement agency; school counselor; church group; etc.

Column 5. To Court or Probation Department—Include each juvenile for whom your juvenile record is cleared by Juvenile Court petition application, by referral to the Probation Department or inferior court.

Detailed instructions on all reports to the Bureau of Criminal Statistics are included in the Manual on Statistical Reporting of Crimes and Arrests.

Mail Reports to

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS
Room 110, State Office Building No. 1
SACRAMENTO 14, CALIFORNIA

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS
MONTHLY FELONY CRIME AND CLEARANCE REPORT

County [] of:
City []

Month of _____

1 FELONY OFFENSES (Add others when needed)		2 Offenses Reported or Known to Police (Include "Unfounded")	3 Unfounded, i.e. False or Baseless Complaints	4 Number of Actual Offenses (Column 2 Minus Column 3) (Include Attempts)	5 Offenses Cleared	
					a By Arrest	b Otherwise
1. Criminal Homicide						
a. Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	10					
b. Manslaughter by Negligence	16					
2. Rape						
a. Forcible	61					
b. Statutory	62					
3. Robbery						
a. Weapon	26					
b. Strongarm	27					
4. Aggravated Assault	32					
5. Burglary						
a. Residence	43					
b. Other structure	44					
c. Safe (Exclude from a or b)	45					
d. Locked Vehicle	46					
6. Grand Theft (Except auto)	50					
7. Auto Theft	53					
8. Check Offenses	58					
9. Sex Offenses						
a. L. and L. (288)	73					
b. Other sex felonies	79					
10. Other felonies (List)						
TOTALS	1-					

LARCENY—THEFT—As Reported on "Return A" to Federal Bureau of Investigation

a. \$50 and over in value	X1					
b. Under \$50 in value	X2					

Date of this Report: _____

[[SIGNED]] _____

Chief of Police — Sheriff

By _____

_____ 19 _____

INSTRUCTIONS

Please report even if all sections are blank. Write "None" across the face of the whole form.

This report should be completed and mailed as soon after the close of the month as it is possible. Adjustments can be made on this month's report for previous omissions or discrepancies.

Column 1. Felony Offenses—Items 1 through 10 should include only those offenses that are felonies under the California law.

Column 2. In column 2, count all reports received by your department during the month of occurrences for which the offender, when apprehended could have a felony charge filed against him. These will be any offense that, upon conviction, are punishable "by death," "by imprisonment in the state prison," or "by imprisonment in the state prison or in the county jail." Count "attempts" as completed offenses, except that "attempts to kill" are aggravated assaults.

Column 3. In column 3, count those reports which upon investigation have been determined to be false or baseless. For example: the property reported stolen was found to be lost; the place entered was not a structure as specified in Section 459 P.C., and the property taken was of a lesser value than specified in Section 487 P.C.; the alleged assault victim received his injuries in a fall; the car was reported stolen to avoid accident responsibility, etc.

Column 4. Column 4, on each line, shows the number of actual offenses that are left after the unfoundeds shown in column 3 are subtracted from the gross number of offense reports shown in column 1.

Column 5a. Column 5a, on each line, shows the number of offenses of that kind whose investigation is closed by the arrest and prosecution of the offender or offenders by the reporting department.

Column 5b. Column 5b permits reporting of the final and successful termination of an investigation when the offender is not prosecuted for the offense or a similar local offense.

NOTE: The boxed section at the bottom of this report is a request for information on Larceny and Theft as shown on your Report (Return A) to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Detailed instructions on all reports to the Bureau of Criminal Statistics are included in the Manual on the Statistical Reporting of Crimes and Arrests.

MAIL REPORT TO
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Bureau of Criminal Statistics
Room 110, State Office Building No. 1
SACRAMENTO 14, CALIFORNIA

APPENDIX "F"

CHIEFS OF POLICE, SHERIFFS & DISTRICT ATTORNEYS

NEVADA

CHIEFS OF POLICE, SHERIFFS & DISTRICT ATTORNEYS
NEVADA

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>CITY</u>	<u>CHIEF</u>	<u>SHERIFF</u>	<u>DISTRICT ATTORNEY</u>
CHURCHILL	Fallon*	Peter Lugaski	George Wilkins	Raymond B. Free
CLARK	Henderson	George Crisler		
CLARK	Las Vegas*	Ray W. Sheffer	W.E.Leypoldt	George Foley
CLARK	N.Las Vegas	F. Lorin Bunker		
DOUGLAS	Minden		George R. Byers	Carl Martillaro
ELKO	Carlin	Douglas Ingram		
ELKO	Elko*	Duane McClure	J. C. Harris	Joseph O. McDaniel
ELKO	Wells	E.M.Power (Chief & Constable)		
ESMERALDA	Goldfield*		E. N. Kitchen	Fred Nelson
EUREKA	Eureka*		Fred Minoletti	Johnson W. Floyd
HUMBOLDT	Winnemucca*	Paul Echeverria	Delbert Moore	Jas. A. Callahan
LANDER	Austin*		Don Maestretti (Battle Mt.)	George C. Holden (Battle Mt.)
LINCOLN	Caliente	Claude O. Davis		
LINCOLN	Pioche*		Alex Orr	Roscoe H. Wilkes
LYON	Yerington*	Julio Ricci	Claude L. Keema	W. O. Jeppson
MINERAL	Hawthorne		E. T. Sanderson	Leonard E. Blaidell
NYE	Tonopah*		George Barra	Wm. P. Beko
ORMSBY	Carson City*	Howard Hoffman	Howard Hoffman	John T. Ross
PERSHING	Lovelock*	Gordon Richardson	A. E. Rose	Roland W. Belanger
STOREY	Virginia City*	Emil Engelhardt	Cecil J. Morrison	Robert Moore
WASHOE	Reno*	William Gregory	C.W."Bud"Young	William J. Raggio
WASHOE	Sparks	Robert J. Galli		
WHITE PINE	Ely*	Jack C. Caylor	Derlin Greenwell	A. D. Demetras

*County Seat

APPENDIX "G"

SUGGESTED

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTION CHART

NEVADA BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION AND INVESTIGATION

SUGGESTED
ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTION CHART
NEVADA BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION AND INVESTIGATION

