

Annual Report 1988-1989

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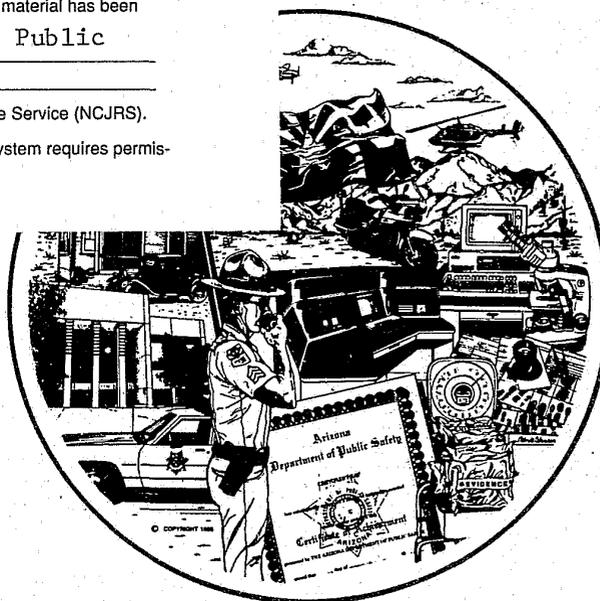
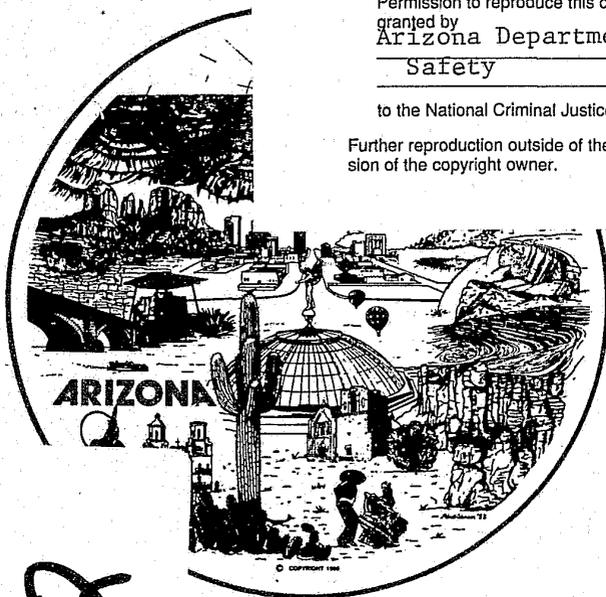
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Arizona Department of Public Safety
— Celebrating 20 years of service —



ABOUT OUR COVER

The commemorative medallion on our cover depicts scenic representations of the State of Arizona (left side) and of the Arizona Department of Public Safety (right side). This unique medallion was designed by the Department to be used for special awards and presentations.



ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

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ROSE MOFFORD
GOVERNOR

F. J. "RICK" AYARS
DIRECTOR

The Honorable Rose Mofford
Governor of Arizona
State Capitol Building
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Dear Governor Mofford:

I am pleased to present the Arizona Department of Public Safety's Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1988/89. This was an especially noteworthy year because on July 1, 1989, we celebrated our 20th anniversary of service to the State of Arizona. As we are proud of our heritage, this report presents some reflections on our first year of operation and how we have progressed to where we are today.

We view the past 20 years as a foundation on which to build, not a destination reached. Through the years, our experience has strengthened us as a family, sharing common goals, helping one another, changing and growing with the State, and honoring those who have served and sacrificed in fulfilling our mission. FY 88/89 was an important year in our progress. It was a year during which:

- We kept our pledge to fight harder in the war on drugs and saw our participation in the statewide effort result in impressive arrests and seizures of illegal drugs and the proceeds therefrom;
- We applied proactive, innovative and efficient traffic enforcement programs, achieving reductions in the rate of alcohol-related traffic accidents;
- We expanded our technical and operational support to better serve other law enforcement agencies in Arizona;
- We improved equipment and training that were vital to officers' safety;
- We pursued applied technology, openness to new ideas and employee development as means to achieve better productivity and effectiveness.

I am very proud of these accomplishments especially considering our lack of growth due to budget shortfalls faced by State government for the past three years.

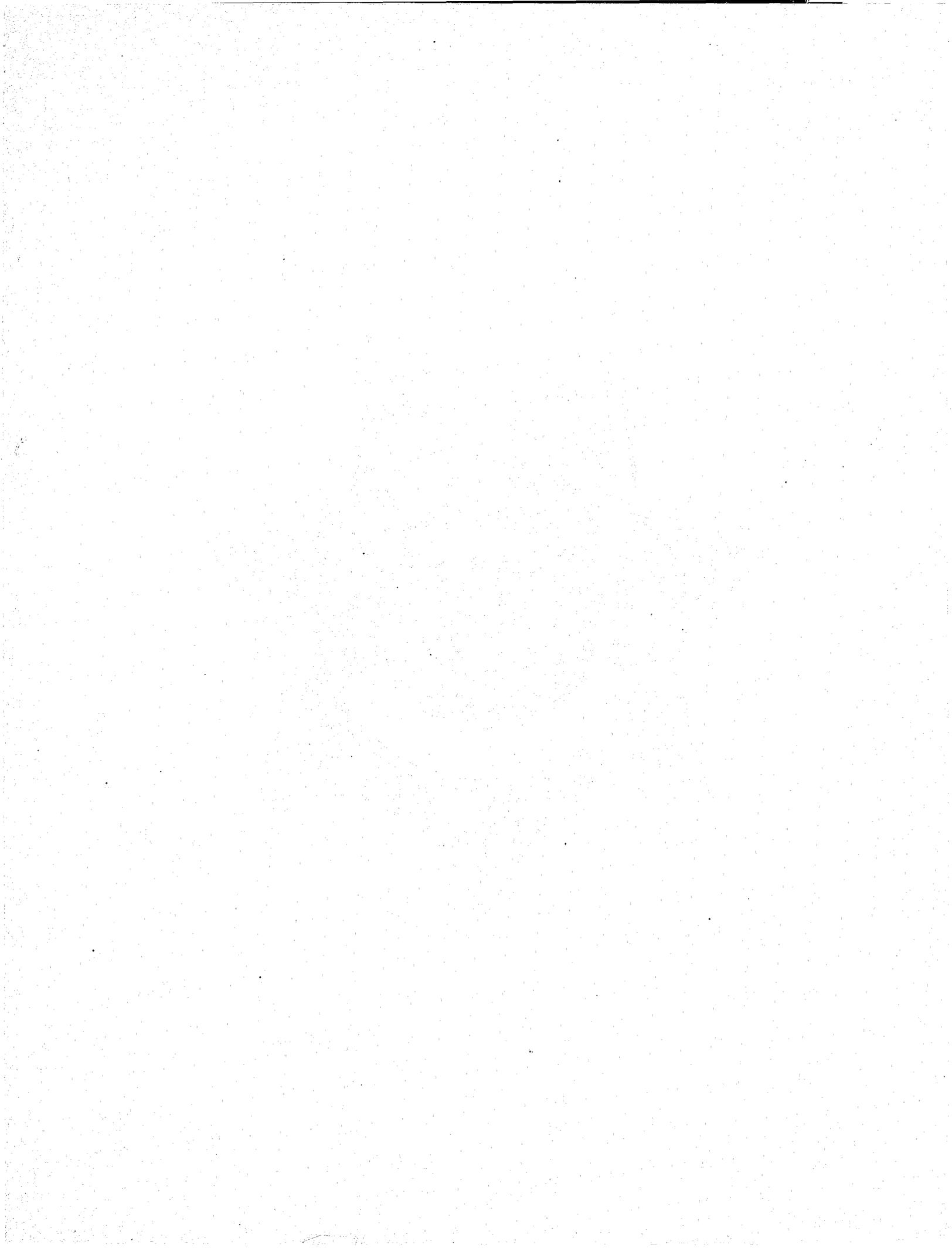
As you know, I have just begun my tenure as Director of the Arizona Department of Public Safety. I am a firm believer in what a well-known American businessman has said: The only sacred cow in an organization is its principles. A company must never change them. No matter what its nature or size, there must be certain bedrock beliefs to serve as its guiding force. While a company must be flexible, always regrouping and changing with the times, its beliefs must remain irrevocable, deeply embedded throughout time.

Twenty years ago we chose "Courteous Vigilance" as our motto, and through the years we have collectively exemplified this motto, operating with the highest standards and ethics. In the years to come, we will continue to maintain our old ideals while finding new ways to enhance our operations. As we face the challenges of the 90s, we look forward to continued support from your Office and the Arizona Legislature.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "F.J. Ayars".

F. J. "Rick" Ayars, Colonel
Director



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CELEBRATING 20 YEARS

July 1, 1989, marked the 20th anniversary of the Arizona Department of Public Safety (DPS). In recognition of that milestone, this year's Annual Report presents brief reflections back to 1969, DPS' first year of operations, together with a summary of accomplishments achieved during this 20th year.

Comparisons and contrasts between 1969 and 1989 build from an historical context to emphasize the dramatic changes and growth experienced during the past score of years. In addition, this report introduces readers to the Department's unique mission, the functional variety and geographic scope of its services, and the versatility, depth and leadership of its personnel.

For most of the last decade, that leadership included Ralph T. Milstead as the Director of the Department of Public Safety. Colonel Milstead retired on July 31, 1989, after successfully leading the DPS through the transition into the information age that unfolded in the 1980's. During his term of service, the Department sustained and expanded its well-deserved reputation as one of the top state law enforcement agencies in the nation.

In accepting responsibility for continuing this tradition of exemplary leadership, incoming Director, F. J. Rick Ayars, stated that he was proud to have served under Colonel Milstead. The new Director credited Milstead for distinguished service and for promoting professionalism, dedication to excellence, innovation and a spirit of cooperation as vital to accomplishing the Department's mission. Director Ayars promised to maintain the tradition of excellence and uphold the Department's motto of "Courteous Vigilance."

Office of the Governor



**ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
RALPH T. MILSTEAD**

I, Rose Mofford, Governor of the State of Arizona, do hereby certify that the people of Arizona are pleased to join with me in saluting an outstanding citizen who has shown himself to be a man of courage, humility and integrity.

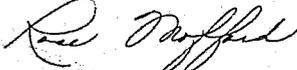
RALPH T. MILSTEAD

Ralph was commissioned as a peace officer on March 28, 1960. He has spent the past thirty years in a distinguished career in the state's two largest law enforcement agencies, the City of Phoenix Police Department and the Arizona Department of Public Safety.

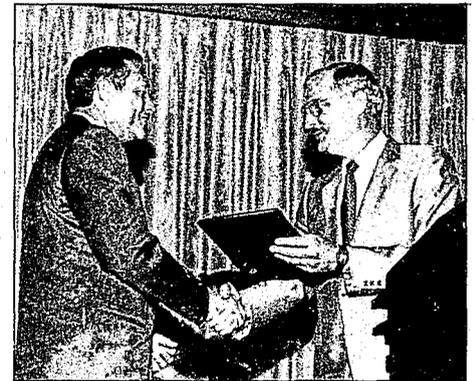
As an innovative administrator, Ralph has led the Arizona Department of Public Safety through nearly a decade of change. Under his command, the Department has earned the respect of law enforcement professionals within the state and on the national front. Despite tight budgets and other restraints, the quality of service to the state has consistently improved. Due to his efforts, law enforcement agencies throughout Arizona are working together to stop illegal activities. He has also been an advocate of peace officer training.

Not all of Ralph's energies have been dedicated to law enforcement. He has devoted time to many civic and charitable efforts, particularly the Young Men's Christian Association. In addition, he is frequently called upon to speak before civic groups, helping them understand the problems facing law enforcement and issues relating to crime.

Ralph has accomplished all of this while still maintaining his wit and sense of humor. As he retires as a peace officer, he leaves a profession that is much better because he chose to be a member. On behalf of the citizens of Arizona, I wish you continued success.


Governor





Colonel Ralph T. Milstead, retiring director of the Arizona Department of Public Safety (left) is congratulated by newly-appointed director, Colonel F.J. "Rick" Ayars on the occasion of Milstead's completion of a distinguished decade of service with the Department.



*Ralph T. Milstead, Director
March 1980 - July 1989*

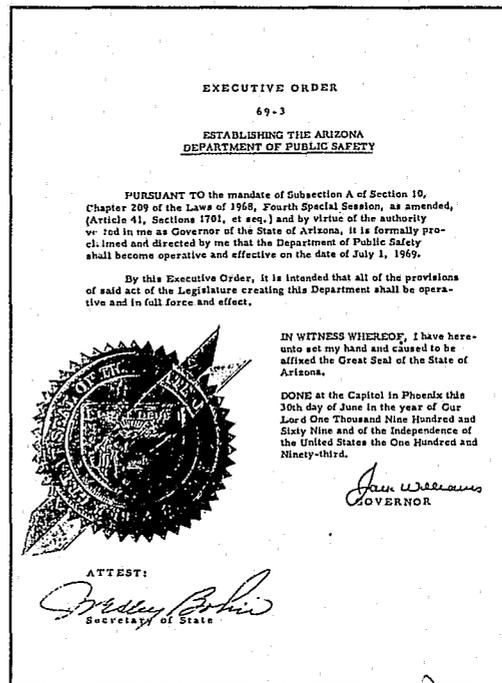
OF SERVICE TO ARIZONA

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Prior to the Department's creation, state-level law enforcement functions were scattered among three agencies, while support services for the State's criminal justice community were severely limited or not even available. The need for a centralized public safety agency which would consolidate these functions and provide professional support services to law enforcement agencies in Arizona was first recognized by the Governor's Crime Commission in 1967.

The Commission's recommendations prompted the Twenty-Eighth Legislature to pass enabling legislation in 1968 that authorized formation of a new public safety organization. This legislation provided a preparatory period of one year to facilitate the transition. Finally, on June 30, 1969, Governor Jack Williams signed Executive Order 69-3 authorizing operations to begin. The following day, the Arizona Department of Public Safety, headed by Colonel James J. Hegarty, became an official entity.

DPS consolidated the resources and responsibilities of the Arizona Highway Patrol, the Enforcement Division of the Department of Liquor Licenses and Control, and the Narcotics Division of the Arizona Department of Law. Since its formation, the Department has established a criminal history records repository, a criminal investigation organization, a crime laboratory, air rescue services, a statewide communications network, a certified law enforcement officer training program, and motor carrier and hazardous materials functions. The Department also provides resources in support of the Arizona Law Enforcement Officers' Advisory Council (ALEOAC) and the Law Enforcement Merit System Council (LEMSC).



Responsibilities added in recent years include school bus inspections, commercial vehicle weight enforcement and serving as host agency for both the Rocky Mountain Information Network (RMIN) and the Governor's Office of Highway Safety (GOHS). These services and other forms of assistance are provided to

Arizona's criminal justice agencies and to its citizens.

To implement its mandated functions, the Department has been organized into five bureaus. At the end of Fiscal Year 1988/89 (FY 88/89), DPS was authorized by the legislature to employ 1,620 full-time employees.



Vernon L. Hoy, Director
January 1976 - March 1980



Lloyd H. Robertson, Acting Director
January 1975 - December 1975



James J. Hegarty, Director
July 1969 - December 1974

REVIEWING THE 20TH YEAR

HIGHWAYS MADE SAFER

"...Patrol the highways of the state, both day and night, and enforce the laws of the state..."

- Arizona Revised Statute
41-1743

These words from the legislation which established the Arizona Department of Public Safety clearly mandated traffic safety as one of DPS' primary responsibilities. When that legislation became law on July 1, 1969, Arizona had a population of 1,775,000 and over 1,120,000 vehicles were registered in the State.

During the Department's first year of operation, DPS officers investigated 7,951 accidents. Fatigue, inattention and drinking were determined to be the top three contributing causes of those accidents. The result was a fatality rate of 6.1 deaths for every 100 million vehicle miles traveled (VMT) on highways patrolled by the Department.

Between 1969 and 1989, Arizona's population more than doubled, reaching 3,600,000 by year's-end. However, the population growth rate was exceeded by a 124 percent increase in vehicle registrations that totaled 2,511,115 by 1988. In contrast, the number of officers available for patrol duties increased by only 36 percent. Moreover, demands for Department services also grew, with the addition of statutory



responsibilities in the areas of hazardous materials, commercial vehicles, tow trucks and school bus inspections.

Other law enforcement responsibilities have also expanded. For example, in Fiscal Year 1988/89, the Highway Patrol averaged 8.9 felony arrests per day (excluding DUI), seized approximately 384 pounds of marijuana a month and recovered 1,240 stolen vehicles. Along with these additional duties, the Department remains fully committed to keeping Arizona's highways as safe as possible.

In FY 88/89, DPS officers investigated 15,938 traffic accidents and cited 6.6 percent more traffic violators than during the previous year. On average, these officers collectively conducted 41 commercial vehicle inspections and 259 motorist assists each day and were responsible for removing an average of one drunk driver from the road every 76.6 minutes.

By the end of its 20th year, DPS had accomplished much to improve highway safety. Nowhere was this more evident than in the rate of

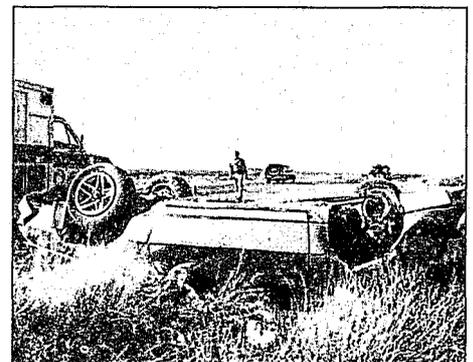
fatalities, which was significantly reduced. In 1969, the rate was 6.1 fatalities per 100 million VMT. In FY 88/89, the rate had dropped to 2.6.

PROVEN TACTICS REDUCE DUI RATES

One thing that has remained constant throughout its existence is the Department's continued use of effective and proactive measures to improve traffic safety. In particular, dramatic results have been achieved in reducing the number of drinking drivers.

This fiscal year, arrests for driving under the influence (DUI) of alcohol totaled 223 less than recorded in 1969, despite the doubling of population and vehicles during the past 20 years. Furthermore, between FY 87/88 and FY 88/89, the rate of alcohol-related accidents per VMT decreased 6.4 percent, and an average of 18.8 drinking and driving motorists were arrested each day during FY 88/89.

Contributing to this success were sobriety checkpoint operations which were increased by 53.8 percent over FY 87/88. In the seventh year of this on-going program, over 160 alcohol-impaired-drivers were arrested in 20 checkpoint operations. Also emphasized this year was continued participation in multi-agency task



forces that concentrated on DUI enforcement. In one task force operation spanning nine days, DPS joined seven other agencies in arresting 280 drunk drivers.

The Department also saw an experimental program culminate in enactment of a new law requiring motorists charged with drunk driving to surrender their drivers' licenses to arresting officers. The law came about after DPS and Tucson Police Department officers confiscated licenses between July and December 1986, as part of a highly-praised Motor Vehicle Division (MVD) pilot project. The pilot project stemmed from a suggestion submitted by a Highway Patrol officer to the Department's Employee Suggestion Program. The new law became effective January 1, 1988, and by calendar year's end had resulted in 27,054 DUI-related license suspensions—triple the number realized in 1987.



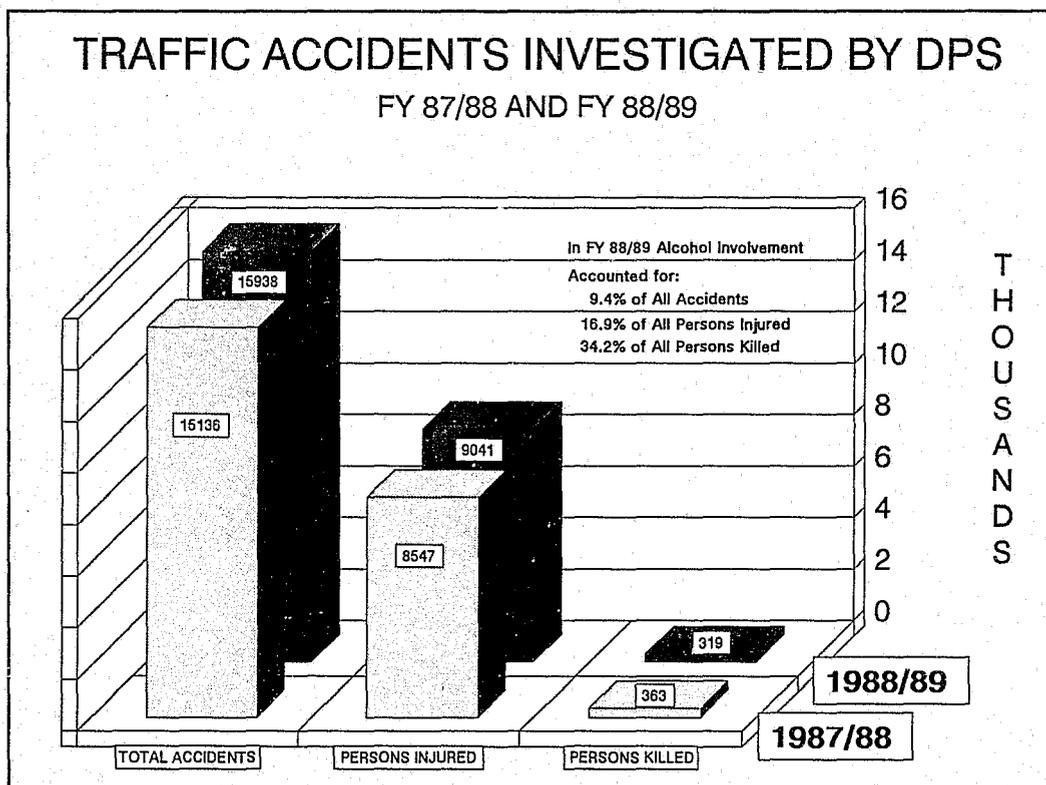
These and other strategies gradually reduced alcohol-related accidents to 9.3 percent of all accidents investigated by the Department. However, alcohol-related accidents continue to take a devastating toll, accounting for a disproportionate 34.2 percent of accident fatalities.

'TOPS' TO TOPPLE FATIGUED DRIVERS

From its inception, DPS has pursued dual strategies of developing new highway-safety tactics while concurrently fine-tuning old ones. This was especially true in FY 88/89, when the Department tested an adaptation of space-age technology which may shape traffic-safety blueprints of tomorrow.

Critical Tracking Task (CTT), a technology originally developed to monitor the performance of astronauts, was first examined by the Department in FY 87/88. Based on that research, DPS proposed adapting CTT to scientifically measure fatigue levels of commercial vehicle drivers.

Statistics show that 40 to 50 percent of commercial vehicle accidents are precipitated by a decline in driver alertness. The decline is usually attributable to fatigue. In an effort to reduce these accidents, the



Department obtained a grant to develop a computerized device to measure fatigue impairment.

In FY 88/89, during Phase I of the project, Systems Technology, Inc. developed and delivered two Truck Operator Proficiency System (TOPS) devices. Somewhat like a video arcade game, computerized TOPS equipment determines a truck driver's alertness by simulating commercial vehicle driving conditions and recording the driver's responses to visual signals.

TOPS devices were installed in a motorhome for portability and at a permanent facility (Topock Port of Entry). The portable unit was employed in conducting 290 baseline tests on a control group of commercial drivers. Both units were then used by DPS officers to administer over 350 field tests to gather comparable data from on-the-road drivers.

Phase I results exceeded expectations. Initial evaluations prove that without further modification, TOPS is sensitive to driver fatigue and can determine the degree of alertness based on a single driving simulation trial. Voluntary participation by the control group and on-the-road drivers implies a high probability of industry acceptance of the TOPS concept.

In Phase II of the program, begun in July 1989, pass/fail algorithms will be developed based on collected data. These formulas will then be added to the computer program and field-tested for accuracy. Phase III calls for development of a smaller TOPS device which can be installed in a patrol vehicle.

By pioneering the development of TOPS, the Department is providing a tool with the potential to greatly improve accident reduction programs world-wide.



FUTURE STRATEGIES TESTED

TOPS is not the only traffic-safety strategy of tomorrow that is taking shape at DPS today. The Department is participating in several other pilot programs impacting a variety of related areas.

DPS was one of eight agencies nationwide testing the Police Allocation Model (PAM) developed by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute (NUTI). The model is designed to help law enforcement agencies determine staffing levels and geographic allocation requirements for mandated traffic services. DPS completed field testing of the pilot model and found it beneficial in projecting personnel and cost requirements for varying levels of service.

On a second front, the Department originated and coordinated a federally-funded Acid Cargo Tank Inspection Program in Arizona and four other states. In this program,

officers use portable, ultrasonic, metal-thickness detectors on cargo tank walls. The data gathered will be used for development of a national standard for testing and determining the service life of tanker trucks transporting hazardous materials.

In another innovative program begun in 1987, Arizona was one of five initial participants in a U.S.



Department of Transportation (DOT) Drug Evaluation and Classification Program. This program trains police officers to identify, arrest and provide expert testimony against drivers who are under the influence of drugs. By the end of FY 88/89, DPS had 10 certified Drug Recognition Experts (DRE) on call throughout the state. Over the Christmas holidays, their participation in one multi-agency DUI enforcement detail resulted in eight drug-impaired drivers being removed from the roads.

Moreover, eight DPS officers are certified DRE instructors. In July 1988, these instructors joined with the Phoenix Police Department's DRE's to co-host the first DRE school held outside of California.

DPS also provided crime laboratory support for the statewide program involving approximately 35 DRE's from nine police agencies. To meet the demands of the expanding DRE program, the Department obtained a three-year grant beginning May 23, 1989. These funds will provide additional support personnel, equipment and supplies to ensure timely analysis of urine samples submitted to corroborate DRE field evaluations.



HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENTS INCREASE

On the morning of September 7, 1988, a DPS hazardous materials team was called out to investigate an abandoned commercial vehicle reportedly carrying chemical wastes that had ignited.

Upon arrival at the scene, the officers saw a cloud of poisonous chlorine gas beginning to form. They recognized that the nearby sleeping community of Ehrenberg was in imminent danger. There was no time to evacuate the town and yet immediate action had to be taken. Without hesitation and at the risk of his own life, a DPS officer drove the burning vehicle away from the town to an area where the problem was safely contained.

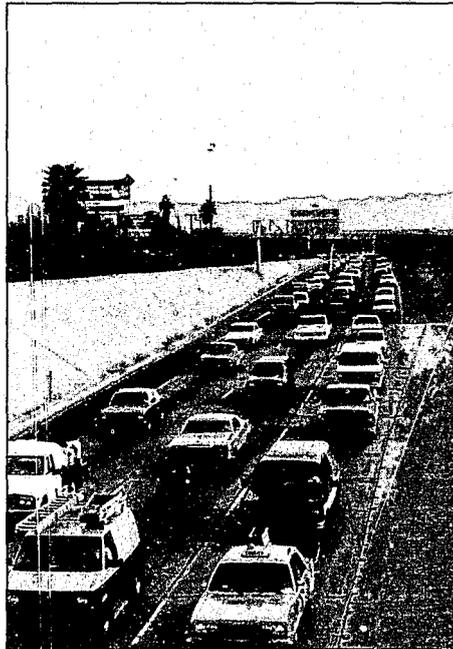
This was not an isolated incident in FY 88/89. The Department saw a 13.7 percent increase in hazardous materials responses and logged a total of 340 calls. One major incident required over 2,000 man-hours. In that occurrence, DPS responded to a Flagstaff-area train derailment involving six cars loaded with high pressure liquid propane. Another incident involved a cyanide spill on Interstate 10 in the Phoenix area which closed eastbound lanes for eight hours. In January 1989, DPS responded to seven incidents involving overturned fuel-tanker trucks.

URBAN-FREEWAY GROWTH ADDRESSED

Although the Department made significant progress in improving highway safety during its first two decades, the impact of the last three years of virtually no growth in personnel, coupled with budget reversions has taken its toll. The resultant shortages have led to increasingly dangerous delays in service response and actual reductions in coverage. One indicator is that from FY 87/88 to FY 88/89, both the total number of accidents and the number of commercial vehicle accidents on DPS-controlled highways rose by 5.3 and 4.7 percent, respectively.

In the meantime, continuing population growth in the state's metropolitan areas and a four-year increase of 21.4 percent in VMT are finally being addressed by rapid expansion of urban freeway systems. In the next 20 years, the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) plans to build 231 miles of major highways in Maricopa County alone, all of which will be added to the system patrolled by DPS. Ninety miles of that freeway expansion will be opened within five years.

In planning for this growth, the Department created a new patrol division for the Metro-Phoenix area in FY 87/88 and expanded that by the addition of a new patrol district in FY 88/89. However, personnel had to be shifted from outlying areas of the state in order to staff the division.



DPS officers also worked closely with ADOT in planning a control center and a computerized traffic control system being built to maximize the flow of traffic on the Valley's new freeways. Despite these and other proactive measures, the Department anticipates that another metro-area patrol district will be needed within the next year and-a-half.

As the Department plans for the 1990s, the greatest obstacle it faces is balancing budget constraints with growing service demands while sustaining past achievements in traffic safety.

DRUG WAR EXPANDED

"The use of and trafficking in marijuana is a problem of epidemic proportions."

This dramatic statement, from the Arizona Department of Public Safety's first annual report, was based upon a ten-fold increase in marijuana seizures between 1968 and 1969. The impressive statistic was achieved by the Department's Narcotics Enforcement Section, which was formerly part of the Arizona Department of Law. This section was one of three state-level law enforcement groups which were merged to form the Arizona Department of Public Safety.

Today, trafficking in and use of illegal drugs are considered to be even greater "problems of epidemic proportions." In confronting these problems during FY 88/89, the DPS seized 23,365 pounds of marijuana, 1,237 pounds of cocaine and the equivalent of 371,336 dose units of methamphetamine.

In 1969, enforcement targeted "persons who sell drugs in quantity rather than the user or small time peddler." Twenty years later, the war on drugs is being fought using a broad battery of old and new tactics that not only incapacitate major dealers but also interdict supplies, choke off street-level sales and reduce the demand for illegal drugs.



Impressive results were reaped by the State's many drug task forces between April 1988 and June 1989. Over 50,000 pounds of drugs were seized and 3,000 drug-related arrests were made in this 15-month period. DPS provided personnel and support functions for 10 such task forces.

In the Phoenix area, for example, DPS joined with the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to use a daring buy/walk tactic to accomplish the largest single seizure of black tar heroin in Arizona history. One kilo of the drug was purchased by officers in November 1988 for \$107,000. The suspects were allowed to walk with the money and return to Mexico, promising to deliver more drugs. The pay-off was realized in January 1989 when bigger fish in the heroin distribution operation delivered three

additional kilos. The four suspects arrested by the task force at that time are believed to be major heroin traffickers with connections in Los Angeles, Nogales and San Luis.

BUY/BUSTS LEAD TO ROUND-UPS

The more traditional "buy/bust" tactic was the workhorse in other DPS task force operations. Undercover officers across the state bought drugs on the streets, in resort hotels, at bars, on schoolgrounds and in private residences. Arrests of the dealers were made at the time of sale or postponed until the investigation was completed and the suspects were then "rounded-up."

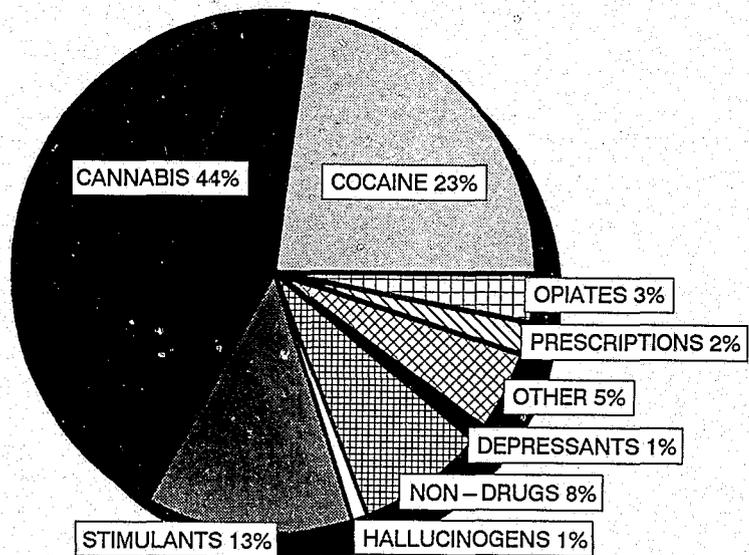
In one of the year's largest "round-ups," the Department joined nearly every major law enforcement agency in the Phoenix area, culminating an

All elements of the Department contributed to this expanded offensive in FY 88/89. Included were the undercover officer buying drugs and then arresting the seller, the patrol officer using specialized training to recognize and stop vehicles transporting drugs, the lab technician analyzing vast quantities of evidence, the latent print examiner lifting incriminating prints from drug containers and the legal representative drawing up contracts to implement asset forfeiture policies.

TASK FORCE TACTICS SUCCEED

Perhaps the best of the "old" tactics carried into this fiscal year was the Department's on-going commitment to multi-jurisdictional task forces. By joining together local, county, state and federal agencies, enforcement effectiveness far exceeds the capabilities of these same agencies working alone.

Arizona's Most Preferred Drugs Based on samples submitted to DPS Crime Labs FY 88/89



eight-month investigation on August 31, 1988. Over 200 law enforcement officers, including 50 from DPS, served 21 search warrants against a drug trafficking ring tied to Colombian terrorists. Caught in the round-up was the alleged ringleader of a group believed responsible for smuggling and distributing hundreds of kilos of cocaine and marijuana. Also seized were \$28,000 cash, 35 firearms and seven vehicles.

CAVEAT EMPTOR (LET THE BUYER BEWARE)

The "reverse sting" is another tactic added to the Department's arsenal in recent years. In the "reverse sting," undercover officers "sell" drugs and then arrest the buyer. This technique was used effectively in July 1988, when officers sold a cocaine substitute and then arrested seven suspects and seized \$42,600. In October 1988, task force officers seized a quarter-million dollars from a suspect trying to buy 600 pounds of marijuana. In April 1989, five highly-addicted suspects were arrested when they

attempted to buy four kilos of cocaine to make into "crack" for their own personal use.

In a classic undercover operation, a DPS officer infiltrated a smuggling organization which was funneling large quantities of marijuana into Arizona from Mexico. The officer participated in the illegal operation during a six-month investigation that culminated with the arrest of 10 suspects and seizure of \$150,000 in cash, 10 vehicles, 46 weapons, over 150 pounds of drugs, a 40-acre ranch and a \$150,000 house. More importantly, this tactic was then tested in court and resulted in a July 1989 ruling that upheld such enforcement actions.

SPECIAL UNITS SPEED RESULTS

New tactics and refinements of old techniques also achieved great success during the year. One example of this was the formation of a specialized unit for investigating clandestine laboratories. This unit has a core of five full-time officers who have been certified by DEA in lab safety procedures.

Entry into such labs is extremely dangerous due to the presence of hazardous chemicals and the high risk of explosion or fire, not to mention armed suspects.

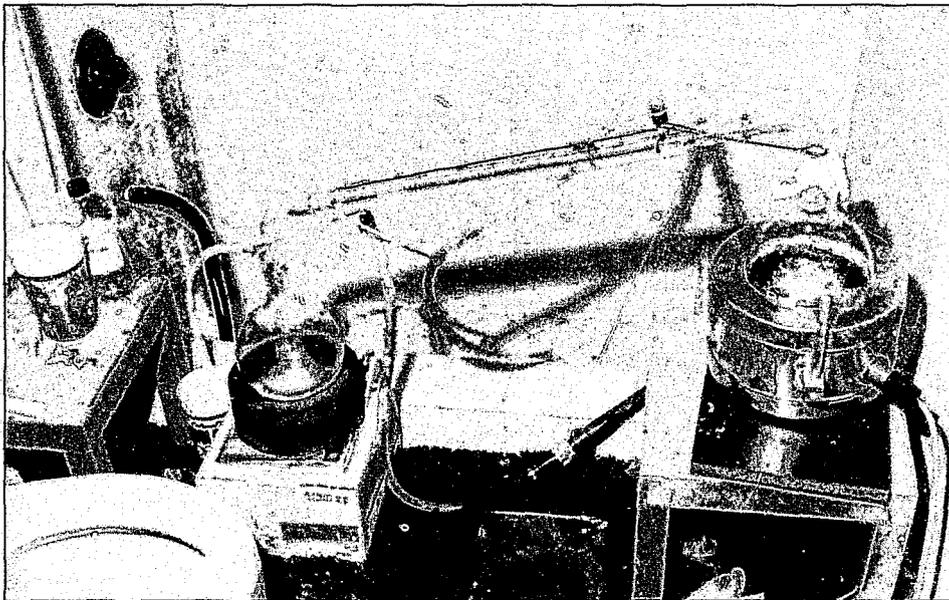
For this reason, entry is a multi-phased procedure in which support personnel drawn from throughout the Department are used. The initial assault is made by a tactical team whose goal is to secure all occupants within 20 seconds. Once the occupants have been removed, chemists, bomb technicians and hazardous material officers enter to render the site safe. Finally, lab unit investigators work with the chemist to conduct the search and to secure evidence.

In FY 88/89, the Department seized 18 clandestine labs. Labs were located in residential areas of Phoenix, Mesa, Kingman, Peoria, Tucson and Glendale, as well as in rural areas surrounding Clay Springs, Christopher Creek and Prescott.

CRIMINALS' ASSETS SEIZED

One of the most effective weapons being employed by the Department in the war on drugs is the aggressive use of asset seizure and forfeiture procedures, based on Racketeer Influenced Corrupt Organizations (RICO) laws. Stripping assets from manufacturers or distributors is both a penalty and a deterrent that visibly increases risks associated with dealing in illicit drugs. It also provides criminal justice agencies with much needed supplemental funds and equipment for intensifying the war on drugs.

During this year, drug users had their cars seized when evidence of drugs was detected during traffic stops. Small-time and mid-level dealers had homes, vehicles, cash and weapons seized when they were caught buying



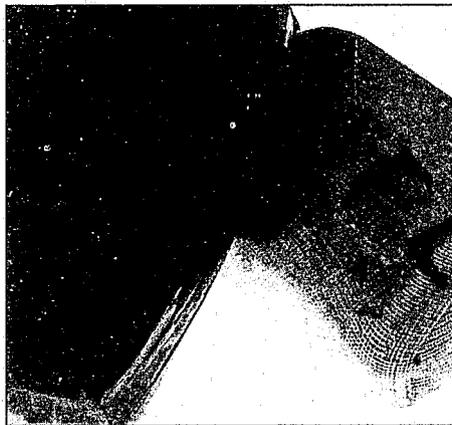
and selling drugs. Drug "kingpins" became the targets of in-depth financial investigations conducted by a unit specializing in financial recovery techniques.

The Department took several administrative steps, as well. In October, a procedure was implemented to move seized monies from evidence safes into an interest-bearing "holding" account pending court action. In November, research and literature reviews were conducted to provide guidelines for policy development. In December, a Director's Management Regulation was issued establishing a department-wide asset forfeiture program.

VDP AND CANINE PROGRAMS TARGET PIPELINE TRAFFIC

Arizona's long stretches of interstate highways and sparsely populated deserts present attractive avenues to smugglers transporting illegal drugs to other parts of the nation. To plug these drug pipelines, the DPS relies on the integration of many tactics, including two special programs developed to specifically target drug traffickers.

The Violator Directed Patrol (VDP) program was first tested by the Department in 1986. This program trains patrol officers in criminal



The kilo of cocaine on the left is wrapped in plastic tape, while the one on the right is encased in fiberglass tape. Despite the careful wrappings, neither of the above would escape detection by the Department's new drug detection dogs, Josh and Rocky.

investigation techniques and sharpens their skills in detecting illegal drug activity. During the past two years this program has been expanded into all DPS divisions. The Department also provides VDP training to other law enforcement agencies.

The effectiveness of VDP training was evidenced in patrol-related statistics FY 88/89 which showed the following increases: felony arrests up 10.2 percent, cocaine seizures up 10.8 percent and stolen vehicle recoveries up 5.3 percent.

In addition to expanding the VDP effort this year, the Department also began laying the foundation for a Canine Narcotics Detection program to be kicked-off in FY 89/90. This program teams highly-trained drug detection dogs with traffic patrol officers.

A pilot canine program was successfully completed in June 1988, using handlers and dogs on loan from U.S. Customs. During the pilot program, the dogs were responsible for the seizure of 1,200 pounds of

marijuana and eight vehicles. At the conclusion of the test project, the Santa Cruz County Attorney provided RICO funds to start a DPS program. In June 1989, two DPS officers and two dogs attended the U.S. Customs Canine Training Center in Virginia.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO NON-METROPOLITAN AREAS

Narcotics trafficking in Arizona's outlying communities presents special problems. First, the amount of drugs involved is smaller, so tactics must focus on removing traffickers from the streets rather than seizing large amounts of drugs. Secondly, local undercover operations are difficult in towns where police and residents know each other well. Finally, smaller agencies simply do not have the depth of resources that larger agencies have developed over the years to fight a war against illegal drugs.

For these reasons, the Department of Public Safety offers assistance, such as officers, equipment, expertise, and fiscal resources, to attack drug problems that surface in such communities. In April 1988, grant funds were obtained to form a special group of enforcement agents to further the drug enforcement services available to non-metropolitan agencies on request.

In these operations, tactics are tailored to match the communities' drug problems. Typically, this involves undercover and surveillance activities, buy/busts, arrests and seizures of small amounts of drugs. Though not statistically significant, the impact on the well-being of these smaller communities is extremely important. Fifteen such drug enforcement projects were conducted in FY 88/89, resulting in 86 arrests.

DRUG-TRAFFICKING GANGS SWATTED

A new threat to smaller towns on the fringes of metropolitan areas are street gangs that traffic in drugs. These gangs move out to satellite areas when enforcement is intensified in the large cities. Both "Crips" and "Bloods," Los Angeles-based gangs, began crack and cocaine distribution in Chandler, Eloy and Casa Grande after crackdowns were conducted against their Phoenix locations.

In May 1989, DPS and the Phoenix Police Department joined local police to raid a gang-run "crack house" in Eloy. To avoid being spotted by gang lookouts, tactical officers were transported right to the door in innocent-looking U-Haul trucks. Twenty-three arrests were made and seven weapons seized, including a sawed-off shotgun and 9mm assault pistol.

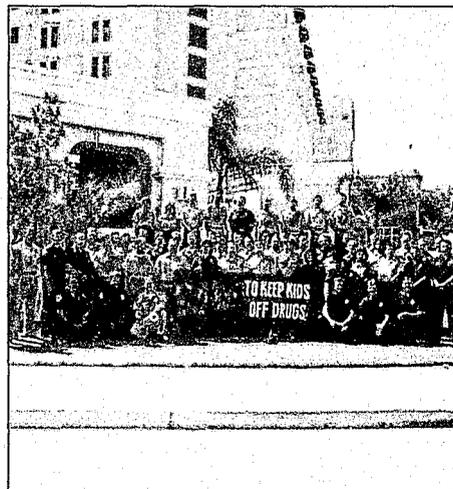
D.A.R.E. HOLDS HOPE FOR FUTURE

A most promising long-range strategy emphasized in the FY 88/89 war on drugs was the Arizona Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) program coordinated by the Department. Indications are that programs such as D.A.R.E. may be changing young people's attitudes concerning drugs.

This statewide program, which involves police officers teaching children the skills needed to resist drug-use pressures, was presented in over 250 schools. Fifty-one police agencies and 12 county sheriffs' offices joined the Department in providing program instructors. In FY 87/88, 20,000 fifth- and sixth-grade students participated in the 17-week D.A.R.E. curriculum. An additional 25,000 completed the program in FY 88/89 and 25,000 more are enrolled for the 89/90 school year.

Steps were taken this year to obtain increased funding for expansion of the Arizona program. Additional grant monies were obtained and a non-profit organization was established to acquire donations from private industries. Numerous civic leaders have volunteered to serve on the organization's board of directors. The

Department also operates one of five regional training centers for the national D.A.R.E. program. The DPS center trained 189 officers in seven 80-hour Instructor Certification Seminars held this year. In addition, two in-service training sessions were presented for current instructors and 24 officers received advanced training to certify them as teachers of new D.A.R.E. instructors.



GRANT FUNDS EXPAND SCIENTIFIC SUPPORT

The portfolio of successful tactics used by DPS and other law enforcement agencies across the state has caused a major increase in the demand for scientific services supporting the war on drugs. Over a three year period,

requests submitted to the Department for analysis of seized drugs rose more than 34 percent.

In April 1988, a Criminal Justice Commission grant of \$497,000 was obtained by the DPS to fund additional support services in response to the intensified statewide effort to crack down on drugs. With these monies, the Department hired and trained six criminalists, one secretary and one latent print examiner to work on a growing backlog of drug-case submissions. In addition, equipment was purchased and the grant also covered some of the travel costs incurred when lab personnel provided expert testimony in courts throughout the State.

Between September 1, 1988 and August 15, 1989, the new criminalists provided drug analysis services to 256 agencies, processed 3,626 drug cases, and reduced the drug-case backlog by 51.4 percent. They additionally processed evidence from 24 clandestine labs, testified in court 152 times and analyzed 2,327 cocaine, 4,540 marijuana, and 1,357 stimulant drug exhibits. In the five month period from February 1 to August 15, the latent print examiner processed evidence from 147 drug cases. These achievements have greatly contributed to effective prosecution of suspects arrested in Arizona's war on drugs.



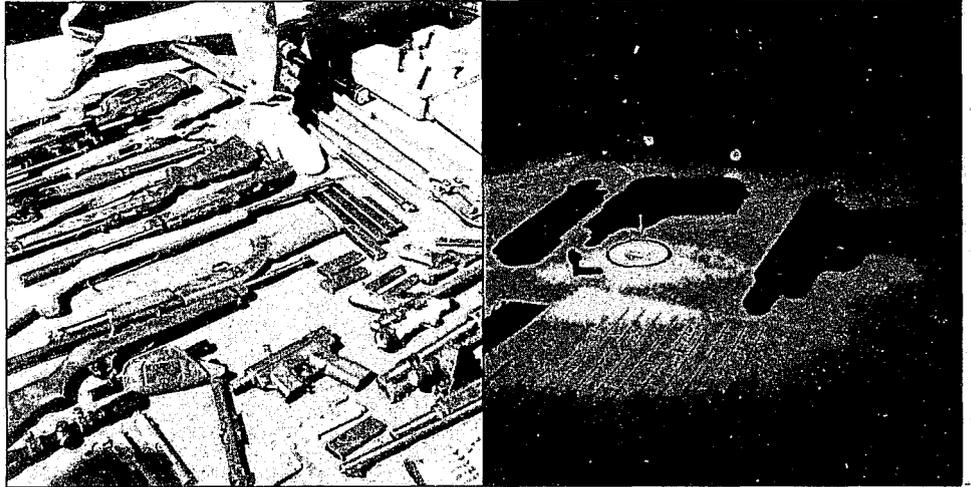
OFFICER SAFETY STRESSED

"With each succeeding year, the job of officers of the law becomes more difficult . . . Yet, each day they report for duty, they lay their lives on the line . . ."

These words, taken from a June 1969 editorial in the Prescott Courier newspaper, were part of a tribute to a young Highway Patrolman who lost his life trying to apprehend an escaped convict. That observation is more true today than ever before, as evidenced by events during the five-week period between May 27 and June 30, 1988, when four Arizona law enforcement officers lost their lives in the line of duty.

Assaults on lawmen have become increasingly violent as more criminals arm themselves, often with weapons which are superior to those issued to police. Several suspects arrested by DPS officers in FY 88/89 were armed with AK47 assault rifles, fully automatic Uzi machine guns, automatic and semi-automatic handguns, sawed-off shotguns and other rifles.

In a Tucson-area drug round-up in August 1988, 46 guns were seized. In another incident, over 100 weapons were discovered in a single June 1989 raid in the Cornville area. These and related events, plus intelligence reports on terrorists and drug-gangs, indicated that the law enforcement officer's working environment was becoming far more dangerous.



Due to these elevated concerns and the need for timely action, the Department placed officer safety as its number one priority in FY 88/89. Every effort was made to find funds to purchase vital safety-related equipment, such as semi-automatic handguns, mobile radios, and concealable soft body armor.

SIG-SAUER CONVERSION NEARS COMPLETION

First on the list was a need to expedite the planned replacement of Department-issued .38 caliber revolvers with semi-automatic handguns. In 1986, a Department study concluded that semi-automatics provided superior stopping power,

accuracy and speed in reloading and sustained fire situations. The evaluation also recommended the SIG-Sauer over other semi-automatics tested.

Based on these findings, the Department began a handgun conversion program on January 1, 1987. The program was initiated by issuing semi-automatics to all new officers who then received SIG-Sauer instruction during academy training, thus eliminating a need to retrain them at a later date. Conversion training and qualification for existing officers was planned over a three-year period. However, the Director also authorized officers to purchase their own SIG-Sauers rather than waiting for a department-issued weapon.



During the next two years, top priority was given to SIG-Sauer transition training of uniformed officers in operational assignments. The department-wide conversion to semi-automatic handguns should be completed in the first-half of FY 89/90.

PORTABLE RADIO FUNDING OBTAINED

Hand-held portable radios were second on the Department's list of much needed safety-related equipment. These are important because every time officers leave their patrol car to approach a stopped motorist, pursue a fleeing suspect on foot or search a suspected vehicle, their car-radio, which serves as their communications life-line, is inaccessible. Since DPS officers patrol alone and are usually miles away from one another, they cannot summon assistance or request vital information unless they carry a portable radio.

In September 1988, the Department submitted a budget request to the Legislature that placed hand-held radios as the number two priority, second only to market equity salary-adjustments for officers. When the FY 89/90 budget was finally received, it included monies to purchase 352 hand-held radios, one for each officer currently operating without one.

MOBILE DATA TERMINALS PURSUED

Another important communications issue this year was acquisition of Mobile Data Terminals (MDTs).

In the fall of 1988, 12 MDTs were installed in Northern Division patrol cars during a pilot test. Officers used the small data-linked computer terminals to directly check motor vehicle and driver records without the necessity of speaking to a dispatcher and then waiting for a response.

Direct access to automated files reduced voice traffic on the radio system and shortened response times. As a result, officer efficiency improved, since the MDT checks took less time to complete and allowed more checks to be run. Of equal importance was the fact that officer safety was enhanced by promptly providing the officer with critical information regarding warrants and identification of possibly armed/dangerous suspects, as well as making radio time more readily available for emergency messages.

Based on these proven benefits, MDT's were recommended for the Phoenix-Metro area to help offset the impacts caused by rapid expansion of urban freeways and increasingly congested radio frequencies. This program will be phased in as funds become available.



BODY ARMOR PROMOTED

As an officer safety measure, the Department had for some time equipped patrol officers with concealable body armor. However, at the beginning of FY 88/89, concerns arose as to why many officers chose not to wear them and whether all employees in high exposure assignments had been issued ballistic vests.

An August 1988 department report indicated "discomfort" was the major reason officers gave for not wearing these garments. The report concluded that by permitting officers to select and buy their own custom-fitted vests the Department could promote increased use of soft body armor. Shortly thereafter the Department implemented a purchase program which enabled eligible officers to obtain personal body-armor from a variety of authorized sizes and styles and then receive reimbursement.

A census of 1,093 uniformed employees was also conducted to identify current and prospective use of body armor and attitudes regarding its wear. The data gathered were used to assist in prioritizing purchase of new and replacement equipment. Survey results again reinforced the concept of providing custom-fitted garments, since 55 percent of the respondents indicated they would wear a ballistic vest if suitable equipment were provided.

To further promote use of such vests, two training tapes were produced emphasizing officer safety through the proper use and care of soft body armor. The tapes received national recognition and copies have been requested by other agencies.

OTHER SAFETY MEASURES TAKEN

While guns, radios, MDTs and ballistic vests topped the Department's funding agenda for safety-related equipment this year, other important safety issues were also addressed.

An Officer Survival Video Tape Library was produced and distributed statewide. The library offered a collection of IMPACT and Arizona Police Training Quarterly (APTQ) segments pertaining to officer survival.

A Vehicular-Pursuit Policy Study examined Department policies and compared them with safety-standards and procedures used by major agencies in the country.

Health bulletins and a computerized bulletin board were used to keep employees informed on how to avoid infectious diseases such as AIDS and Hepatitis-B. Funding was received for a voluntary immunization program for employees exposed to the Hepatitis-B virus.



A list of protective equipment and supplies needed by officers to prevent the spread of communicable diseases was completed by the Department's representative on the Governor's Task Force on AIDS.

A general order was published formalizing a department-wide program to encourage and assist employees in achieving physical fitness levels necessary to meet the demands of their assignments.

In addition, funding was obtained to purchase safety gear and breathing apparatus for employees assigned to clandestine-lab investigative units, bomb squads and tactical operations teams, and extra training sessions were held to practice safe and effective operational techniques.

CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES SUPPRESSED

“ . . . the Department of Public Safety is committed to the strengthening of Arizona's capability to suppress or eliminate traffic in various criminal activities.”

The first Director of the Arizona Department of Public Safety, James J. Hegarty, used these words in 1971 to describe the Department's expanded role in criminal investigations. Although the legislative mandate assigned primary responsibility to the Department in the areas of traffic, narcotics and liquor enforcement, it also included general investigative duties.

Director Hegarty was given considerable latitude in organizing the new Department to effectively carry out its mandated functions. In the ensuing 20 years, the challenges of changing and continually growing demands for services necessitated several reorganizations. This pattern of responsiveness to change continued in FY 88/89, when DPS restructured its investigative elements. This permitted the Department to wage an expanded war on drugs while still meeting requirements of its mission to enforce traffic and liquor laws and provide investigative assistance to other agencies.

In January 1989, DPS narcotics and organized crime investigation units were combined to more efficiently combat organized trafficking in illegal drugs. This focusing of resources responded to the Department's ongoing commitment to increased support of multi-agency task forces as a way to strengthen the State's overall anti-drug effort.

Another aspect of this mid-year reorganization was to concentrate liquor enforcement units on key liquor violations. Efforts centered on policing problem bars having a history of violations, aiding other agencies in liquor-law enforcement at public events and reducing the sale of alcoholic beverages to minors.

Year-end statistics for FY 88/89 reflect this redirection. A 33 percent increase was achieved in Covert Underage Buy (CUB) operations. Two-hundred and eighty-seven checks were conducted to identify establishments selling liquor to minors.

Thirty-nine percent of those checked were subsequently cited for selling liquor to underage DPS operatives.

Other undercover checks of licensed liquor establishments also increased 5.3 percent. In addition, the Phoenix Grand Prix race was added to the list of large public events monitored this year. At that event, five individuals were cited for selling beer to minors.

This redirection evidenced a successful response to the Department's complex challenge to balance narcotics enforcement with other mandated responsibilities at a time when resources were severely limited by budget constraints.

BROAD RANGE OF INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED

Despite the small number of officers and the vast territory covered, the Department reinforced its investigative reputation by exhibiting a high-level of expertise in over 25 different types of



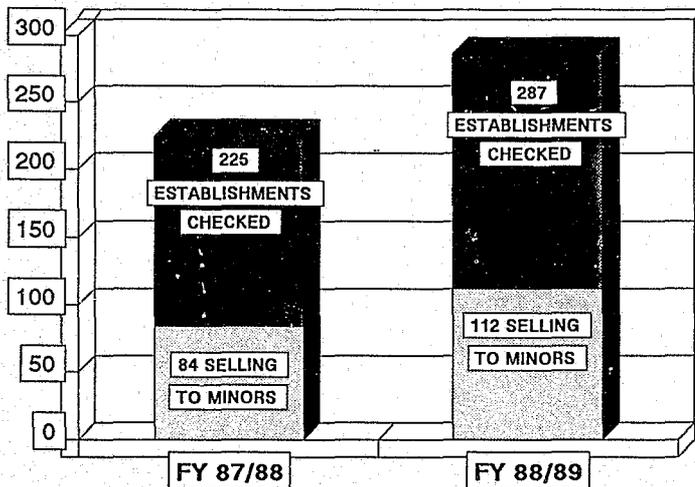
The "Leasing Agent Rapist" task force combined the resources of ten agencies and successfully identified and arrested a suspect who was later convicted of 32 sex offenses.

general investigations. These partially included: homicide, kidnapping, assault, burglary, theft, rape, and fraudulent activities. Officers made 2,497 arrests during these investigations and recovered 424 stolen vehicles.

Auto theft recoveries increased 23.6 percent through programs that included locating stolen vehicles by reviewing tow-truck company reports and by conducting vehicle checkpoints on highway routes used to transport stolen cars out of country. Officers also set up surveillance operations that stopped auto thefts from occurring at the Veterans Memorial Coliseum and worked with U.S. Customs to intercept stolen pick-ups before they could be driven through holes in the fence along the United States and Mexico border.

Some interesting fraud and extortion cases included investigating allegations that a Tucson attorney was stealing the proceeds of a \$2 million trust fund, assisting the Attorney General's

COVERT UNDERAGE BUY (CUB) PROGRAM



Office in locating an extortion letter by searching a bank's business files, and arresting three suspects who tried to extort \$400,000 from a local airplane broker suspected of selling aircraft to Colombian drug smugglers.

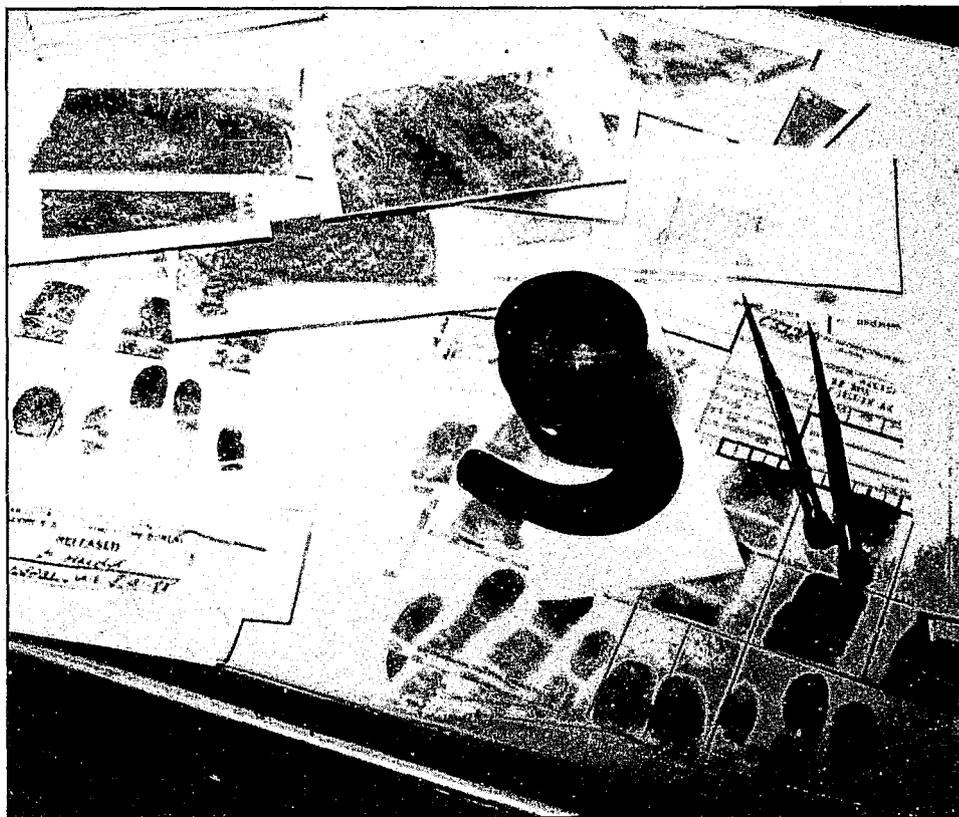
A special unit was also created in May 1989 to provide additional investigative support. In its first month of operation, the unit handled 14 cases, 11 of which were sensitive investigations requested by other law enforcement agencies.

ARIZONA'S MOST WANTED FUGITIVES PROFILED

Prime-time television programming was used this year as a new technique to help locate and capture some of Arizona's most wanted fugitives.

The Department's fugitive experts worked closely with the Fox Network's America's Most Wanted program to spotlight four Arizona fugitives. Officers provided extensive background and investigative information as well as on-camera interviews. As a result, suspected bank robber and prison escapee Harold Hummel was captured in Idaho after being featured on a program in December 1988.

Two more cases featuring serial child molesters have been prepared for future broadcasts.



RESEARCH CAPABILITIES ENHANCED

In addition to conducting investigations, the Department also processed over 23,000 requests for research assistance from scores of police agencies. The DPS investigative research unit accessed 47 different information sources to aid law enforcement officers in identifying and locating criminal suspects. These sources included automated criminal history records, motor vehicle and aviation files, city business-licenses logs, intelligence systems, federal data banks, newspapers, utility records and postal data. Overall, requests for criminal investigation research increased 31.6 percent in FY 88/89.

These services were enhanced in July 1988, when direct access was gained to computerized data on applicants for positions in occupations which necessitate criminal record screening.

The Department also coordinated the Family Information Directory (FIND) program which, among other things, provided investigative research to aid law enforcement agencies nationwide in finding missing persons. FIND activities for FY 88/89 included mailing 249 missing persons bulletins to Arizona law enforcement agencies, handling 64 hot-line calls from the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, and providing video tapes on criminal issues and investigative procedures related to parental kidnapping cases.



**HELP US FIND
MARJORIE MONIQUE BURNETT**

Missing: 12-14-87 From: Shelton, WA
D.O.B. 7-24-76 Sex: Female
Hair: Brown Eyes: Hazel
Height: 4 ft. 7 in. Weight: 60 lbs.

Race: White

If you have information, please call:

1-800-843-5678

NATIONAL CENTER FOR MISSING AND
EXPLOITED CHILDREN



**HELP US FIND
LIEN CAM-THI HOANG**

Missing: 9-15-84 From: Alexandria, LA
D.O.B. 4-18-81 Sex: Female
Hair: Dk Brown Eyes: Dk Brown
Height: 3 ft. Weight: 40 lbs.

Race: Oriental

If you have information, please call:

1-800-843-5678

NATIONAL CENTER FOR MISSING AND
EXPLOITED CHILDREN



**HELP US FIND
CARLINA RENAE WHITE**

Missing: 8-4-87 From: Harlem, NY
D.O.B. 7-15-87 Sex: Female
Hair: Black Eyes: Brown
Height: 21 in. Weight: 8 lbs.

Race: Black

If you have information, please call:

1-800-843-5678

NATIONAL CENTER FOR MISSING AND
EXPLOITED CHILDREN



**HELP US FIND
CRYSTAL NICOLE JENKINS**

Missing: 12-25-85 From: Hartford, CT
D.O.B. 7-27-84 Sex: Female
Hair: Black Eyes: Brown
Height: 3 ft. 1 in. Weight: 25 lbs.

Race: Black

If you have information, please call:

1-800-843-5678

NATIONAL CENTER FOR MISSING AND
EXPLOITED CHILDREN



**HELP US FIND
MITCHELL THOMAS AMADOR**

Missing: 10-17-87 From: Phoenix, AZ
D.O.B. 8-11-83 Sex: Male
Hair: Brown Eyes: Brown
Height: 3 ft. 3 in. Weight: 38 lbs.

Race: Hispanic

If you have information, please call:

1-800-843-5678

NATIONAL CENTER FOR MISSING AND
EXPLOITED CHILDREN



**HELP US FIND
GABRIEL FRANCISCO AGUILAR**

Missing: 9-4-83 From: Phoenix, AZ
D.O.B. 7-10-77 Sex: Male
Hair: Brown Eyes: Brown
Height: 3 ft. 6 in. Weight: 85 lbs.

Race: Hispanic

If you have information, please call:

1-800-843-5678

NATIONAL CENTER FOR MISSING AND
EXPLOITED CHILDREN



**HELP US FIND
COREY JAMES EDKIN**

Missing: 10-12-86 From: New Columbia, PA
D.O.B. 6-11-84 Sex: Male
Hair: Blonde Eyes: Blue
Height: 3 ft. Weight: 30 lbs.

Race: White

If you have information, please call:

1-800-843-5678

NATIONAL CENTER FOR MISSING AND
EXPLOITED CHILDREN



**HELP US FIND
JONATHON JOSEPH BROCK GERMAN**

Missing: 12-26-87 From: Lafayette, IN
D.O.B. 3-13-85 Sex: Male
Hair: Brown Eyes: Brown
Height: 2 ft. 11 in. Weight: 30 lbs.

Race: White

If you have information, please call:

1-800-843-5678

NATIONAL CENTER FOR MISSING AND
EXPLOITED CHILDREN



**HELP US FIND
CAROL ANN FELGER**

Missing: 5-14-87 From: Conneaut, OH
D.O.B. 6-17-79 Sex: Female
Hair: Brown Eyes: Blue
Height: 4 ft. Weight: 60 lbs.

Race: White

If you have information, please call:

1-800-843-5678

NATIONAL CENTER FOR MISSING AND
EXPLOITED CHILDREN



**HELP US FIND
ANDREW WILLIAM MacMASTER**

Missing: 2-6-86 From: Concord, MA
D.O.B. 3-11-79 Sex: Male
Hair: Black Eyes: Black
Height: 4 ft. 6 in. Weight: 60 lbs.

Race: Black/Mulatto

If you have information, please call:

1-800-843-5678

NATIONAL CENTER FOR MISSING AND
EXPLOITED CHILDREN



**HELP US FIND
KIMBERLY JANISE BOYD**

Missing: 4-3-87 From: Orangeburg County, SC
D.O.B. 10-30-84 Sex: Female
Hair: Brown Eyes: Black
Height: 3 ft. 4 in. Weight: 25 lbs.

Race: Black

If you have information, please call:

1-800-843-5678

NATIONAL CENTER FOR MISSING AND
EXPLOITED CHILDREN



**HELP US FIND
MONICA LYNN MARTIN**

Missing: 9-11-85 From: Plattsburg, MO
D.O.B. 8-5-82 Sex: Female
Hair: Blonde Eyes: Brown
Height: 3 ft. Weight: 40 lbs.

Race: White

If you have information, please call:

1-800-843-5678

NATIONAL CENTER FOR MISSING AND
EXPLOITED CHILDREN

COOPERATIVE ENFORCEMENT SUPPORTED

Equally important to its mission to strengthen Arizona's law enforcement capabilities was the Department's on-going support of other criminal justice agencies.

DPS officers assisted in quelling disturbances at Department of Corrections (DOC) facilities, negotiated the extradition of murder suspects from Mexico and, for several months, responded to police calls in and around Littlefield, Colorado City and Jerome when police manpower in those areas could not keep up with calls for service.

Local jurisdictions with police chief vacancies also requested DPS to provide officers to serve as interim chiefs of police. These "acting" chiefs ensured continuation of professional management and operation of police services in the communities. They also evaluated local agency operations, made recommendations for improvement and aided newly-appointed chiefs during transitional periods.

In FY 88/89, DPS provided interim chiefs to the Eloy, Cottonwood and Capitol Police Departments. During their tenure, DPS officers resolved prisoner transportation problems, initiated procedures for emergency responses, established a records management system and furnished guidelines for performance evaluation of agency personnel. In addition, they arranged for training in property and evidence processes and worked to correct existing jail deficiencies.

SUPPORT SERVICES IMPROVED

"The department shall formulate plans with a view to establishing modern services for prevention of crime, apprehension of violators, training of law enforcement personnel, and for the promotion of public safety."

— ARS 41-1711

In establishing a Department of Public Safety, the lawmakers of 1968 placed great emphasis on creating a state-level agency that would provide specialized services to assist Arizona's criminal justice system. In addition to law enforcement functions, DPS was mandated to establish and maintain a state crime laboratory, law enforcement training, and criminal identification and intelligence services.

Over the last 20 years, support functions were expanded by the legislature to include air rescue, emergency medical communications, executive security, latent print and questioned document services. The Department also gained responsibility for regulating tow trucks, and licensing security guards, private investigators and polygraph examiners.

In 1989, DPS not only continued its commitment to providing this basic support to the Arizona law enforcement community but worked to achieve vital improvements in these support services.



INTELLIGENCE FILES COMPUTERIZED

The "modern" intelligence service initiated by the Department in its first year of operation concentrated on organized crime, extremist groups and campus disorders. Since then, outlaw gangs and other groups prone to violent crimes have been added. Information formerly kept in file cabinets is now computerized and requests for information from law enforcement agencies continue to grow.

The Department's intelligence service was expanded this year with development and implementation of a statewide GANG system. This system permits investigators to make inquiries using various suspect identifiers. GANG also contains a Tattoos and Other Oddities (TOTO) file listing descriptions and locations of tattoos, scars or other identifying marks which may aid in identifying suspects. The GANG database was also enhanced by the addition of a Gang Reporting Evaluation and Tracking (GREAT) file

containing in excess of 57,000 records of Southern California gang members.

Almost 600 requests for intelligence assistance were received this year from other agencies, including requests for information on extremists suspected of committing acts of criminal damage and members of organized crime families suspected of using Arizona businesses to launder illegally obtained monies.



FORENSIC SERVICES PROGRESS

Prior to moving from the Department of Law to DPS in 1969, the state forensic laboratory provided only analyses of narcotics and dangerous drugs. After DPS was established, forensic services were steadily expanded, beginning with latent print examinations. In the first year, Department personnel completed 70 latent print examinations for other agencies and criminalists scientifically evaluated all types of physical evidence from over 1,200 criminal cases. Then in January 1970, a questioned document examiner was added to the DPS staff.

Today, the Department's questioned document and latent print examiners have received world-wide recognition for their expertise. In FY 88/89, they completed 890 questioned document and 2,217 latent print examinations. Their work, in conjunction with the crime lab, was instrumental in linking three California murders to two suspects accused of committing seven Arizona homicides.

GANG EXPLOSION MONITORED

Membership in Arizona's drug-trafficking street gangs has exploded over the past few years. The reason can be explained in simple economic terms. Cocaine and "crack," a crystallized form of cocaine, can be sold for a higher price in Arizona than in California.

For this reason, members of the Los Angeles-based Crips and Bloods gangs have migrated into the state. They have quickly recruited local members with the promise of high profits from distributing drugs. In April 1989, gang membership in Maricopa county was estimated to be 5,000 plus one to two thousand associate members. DPS intelligence officers have identified this type of street gang activity in Yuma, Mesa, Winslow, Goodyear, Holbrook, Glendale, Avondale, Eloy, Apache

Junction, Flagstaff, Phoenix, Tucson and Casa Grande.

In FY 88/89, the Department took several steps to monitor and suppress street gang activity. DPS officers were trained regarding the nature and impact of gangs in Arizona. A full-time intelligence officer was assigned to work with gang task forces. DPS also participated in three multi-agency task forces formed to put pressure on gangs in Maricopa, Pinal and Coconino Counties. The task forces conducted raids on crack houses in Eloy, Chandler, Casa Grande and Phoenix's Coffelt Project area. In addition, whenever gang members were booked into county jails, intelligence information from the booking slips was entered into the state-wide GANG database and checked against related files.

Crime lab services have expanded functionally and geographically, operating from regional labs located in Phoenix, Tucson and Flagstaff. Lab services include: Serology, trace evidence, arson and explosives, toxicology, drug identification, and firearms and other comparative examinations. This year, the three labs processed evidence from 16,166 criminal cases.

FY 88/89 also saw planning completed for building a fourth regional crime lab in eastern Maricopa County. Eleven East-Valley agencies worked with the Department to develop a two-phased program of expansion. Phase one will establish a lab in Mesa Police Department facilities. A grant totalling \$93,000 was made to Mesa on April 28, 1989, to cover costs for housing the lab. A second grant was used to purchase necessary scientific instruments to equip the lab. The lab should be operational in FY 89/90.

Phase two is a long term plan to build a new 10,000 square-foot facility at a location bordering Tempe, Mesa and Chandler. This project is slated for completion in four to five years.

DNA COMING SOON

A technological breakthrough that will be making headlines in the years to come is "DNA testing." In 1989, the Department made substantial progress in its commitment to provide state-level deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) testing services for Arizona law enforcement agencies. DNA analysis of body fluids, hair, skin and cell structure provides a genetic pattern that can positively identify the perpetrator of a crime. This technique has been hailed in law enforcement as the greatest investigative aid since the implementation of fingerprint analysis.

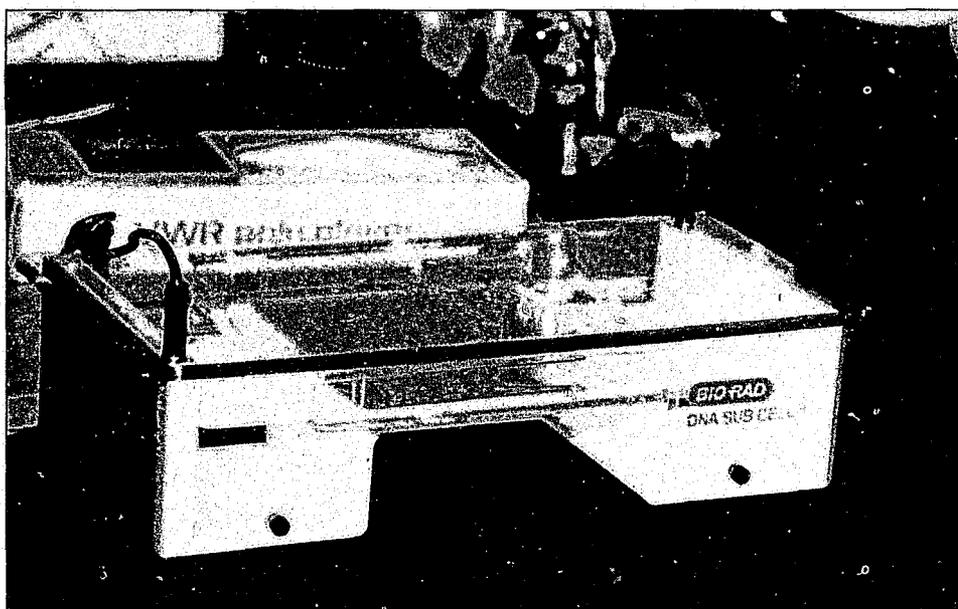
Currently there are only three laboratories capable of conducting DNA analysis in the United States—the FBI Lab in Virginia and two private laboratories also in the East. The DPS crime lab is committed to a program that will provide this technology to Arizona's law enforcement community.

Phase one of a planned three-phase program was completed in FY 88/89. Grant funds were used in this phase to train DPS criminalists and to purchase necessary equipment to allow criminalists to practice and

validate techniques that isolate and collect DNA samples essential to implementing a DNA program.

Funding from the legislature in FY 89/90, coupled with a grant from the Bureau of Justice Administration, will enable the Department to initiate DNA analysis services at the Phoenix regional lab by the end of 1990, essentially completing Phase Two. At that time, Arizona's state and local law enforcement agencies will have the availability of this process without prohibitive costs or interminable delays.

Additional funding is being sought for the third phase which will expand DNA service to the other regional labs in Tucson, Flagstaff and Mesa as the demand for this vital technology grows.



DIVERSIFIED TRAINING DELIVERED

With creation of the DPS came mandated responsibilities to offer basic law enforcement training to local agencies lacking their own training academies. In 1969, the Department trained and graduated three classes of new officers from academies conducted at its Phoenix headquarters. By 1981, basic training for law enforcement officers had been moved to a 40-acre training academy in the foothills west of Tucson.

Due to its multi-agency approach to training, the Arizona Law Enforcement Training Academy (ALETA) operated by DPS is unique among police academies in the United States. A steering committee, representing a cross-section of Arizona agencies, reviews and makes recommendations regarding operational policy and training. Based on the User Committee's recommendation, ALETA training was expanded from 12 to 13 weeks this year. User-agencies also provide class instructors. Fifty officers from eleven agencies assisted a core of five DPS officers to provide instruction for six cadet classes in FY 88/89.

Among ALETA's modern equipment is the electronic Firearms Training System (FATS). This unique computer-generated simulator projects life-sized figures on a screen so that officers may learn how to assess and respond to potentially life-threatening situations. Cadets are armed with laser-equipped guns and respond to a series of scenarios in which they must make split-second, life-and-death decisions. Each time a cadet fires the FATS gun, a computer records the shots fired and reports the accuracy, reaction time and judgment.



Academy instructors also provide training outside the basic cadet curriculum. In FY 88/89, a specialty training school was conducted for officers from the ADOT Motor Vehicle Division, the Livestock Board and the Lake Havasu City Fire Department. Officer survival classes were presented for 17 other agencies. Defensive driving instruction was given to a class at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. A Performance Management class was presented to 54 supervisors representing nine different agencies, and a Team Building program was conducted for the Prescott Police Department.

These classes supplemented the 272 hours of advanced officer training (AOT) the Department provided this year to local agencies. To enhance the AOT program, a 1989 training calendar was developed to announce training opportunities in a form that facilitates scheduling.

Many other Department elements also shared special knowledge with local agencies in support of statewide law enforcement efforts. For example,

DPS criminal investigators spent over 390 hours training local agency investigators. Mexican police agencies were afforded training in officer survival and crime scene and homicide investigation techniques at the Sonora State Police Academy.

Criminalists continued an on-going program of seminars on DNA printing, the Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) program, clandestine lab dangers, crime lab capabilities, and the collection and preservation of physical evidence. Thirty-eight such seminars were presented this year to 684 individuals representing 108 agencies.

A variety of other courses was also offered. Training in the use of intoxilyzer equipment was provided to 450 officers from around the state. Questioned document examiners covered fraud and forgery techniques for the Attorney General's office. Courses were offered to police, civic and private groups in basic first aid, CPR, basic emergency care and precautions against AIDS and infectious diseases.



In addition, agencies using the Arizona Criminal Justice Information System (ACJIS) network sent their trainers to DPS classes on adapting various instructional techniques to the Terminal Operator Certification (TOC) program. Over 134 trainers were taught how to use study guides, slide presentations and computer-aided tutorials. In addition, new techniques were covered for producing overhead transparencies, audio-video cassette-aided instruction and use of study groups.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS AMPLIFIED

As part of the extensive planning and preparations made to establish the Department of Public Safety, criminal records were transferred from the State Prison in Florence to Highway Patrol headquarters in Phoenix in July 1968. Service improvements and expansions began almost immediately. In 1969, the section processed 24,785 requests for criminal records, doubling the previous year's totals. Record information was made available 24-hours a day, seven-days a week, and planning was begun for development of a computerized criminal offender file.

Today, technological advances in data communications have made the Arizona Computerized Criminal History (ACCH) file a reality. Some 951,020 ACCH record requests were processed in FY 88/89. ACCH is but one of 29 computerized information files now available to the criminal justice community. These files provide such information as data on wanted persons, sex offenders, stolen property, motor vehicle registrations

and drivers licenses. Access to state and federal databases is provided through the Arizona Criminal Justice Information System (ACJIS) network maintained by the Department.

Three new files were added to the ACJIS network this fiscal year. First was the Non-Fingerprint Arrest/Disposition (NFAD) system, which became operational on July 1, 1988. It was developed at the request of Arizona prosecuting attorneys and other criminal justice users. The system supplements the fingerprint-based ACCH file by providing authorized agencies with on-line access to arrest and arrest disposition information that cannot be entered into ACCH due to missing or invalid data or unreadable fingerprints.

The second new file provides ACJIS-users with on-line information concerning road and weather conditions for those highways under DPS jurisdiction. The Road and Weather System (RAWS) file became operational January 24, 1989.

A third new database was brought on-line June 26, 1989. It provides an index of equipment, specialized services and other types of resources that law enforcement officials in Arizona are willing to share with each other. The primary objective of the Statewide Help: Agency Resources (SHAR) file is to provide federal, state and local criminal justice agencies with needed resources in emergency situations.

Use of the ACJIS network has grown phenomenally during the past 20 years. Currently, 2.5 million transactions are transmitted each month via the network. With law



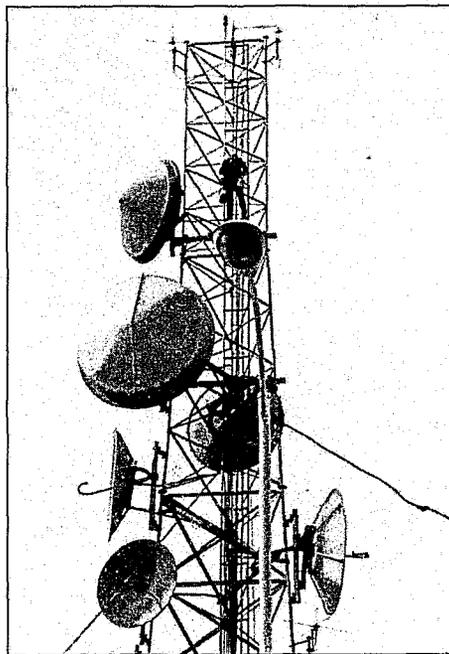
enforcement agencies statewide planning to add nearly 1,000 mobile digital terminals in FY 89/90 and 90/91, the monthly transaction volume is projected to soar to 3.5 million by 1991. To meet the challenge of the '90s, the Department began a three to five year project to convert the DPS' data communication networks to IBM's System Network Architecture (SNA).

Among other things, the SNA conversion will provide faster data communication responses and will meet network expansion requirements for the next decade. The SNA conversion will also facilitate writing and modifying computer programs and allow computer operations staff to respond to and resolve problems faster than in the past.

RADIO COMMUNICATIONS COVER STATE

In 1969, the Department shared its statewide radio communications system with the Arizona Highway and Game and Fish Departments. The DPS microwave network linked 26 unmanned mountain top stations, furnished 1,900 miles of microwave paths and interconnected 150 VHF base stations and 1,800 mobile radio units. In FY 88/89, DPS provided radio communications support to 17 state and federal agencies. Its microwave network now links 49 unmanned mountain top stations, furnishes 3,140 miles of microwave paths and interconnects 419 VHF and UHF base stations while supporting 5,770 mobile and portable radio units.

In a continuing program to maintain this extensive system, the Department is constantly faced with replacing old equipment that has become unreliable or obsolete. This year several



replacement projects were completed, including a 30 year old antenna tower on Telegraph Pass, 24 year-old back-up power generators on Greens Peak and Mule Mountain, 18 year-old baseband equipment at four major microwave sites and 20 year-old antennas at nine microwave sites.

Other replacement projects included new microwave equipment for Guthrie Peak, baseband combining equipment for Phoenix and Hualapai Mountains and multiplex modems at twelve communication sites. New radio communication consoles were also installed in the Phoenix MVD office and the Flagstaff DPS facility, and 10 Highway Patrol mobile relay stations were replaced due to their age and lack of available repair parts.

Steps were also taken this year to protect existing facilities from lightning and to repair weather damage at remote communication site buildings located at Carol Springs, Tubac, Signal Peak, South Mountain, Juniper, Oatman and Telegraph Pass.

EMSCOM COMMON CALLING CHANNEL IMPLEMENTED

In 1972, the legislature moved to improve the level of emergency medical services in rural areas of the State by mandating that DPS provide a state-wide Emergency Medical Services Communications (EMSCOM) system. EMSCOM was then added onto the DPS radio network already in place for law enforcement purposes. Air rescue units and ambulances can be quickly dispatched via EMSCOM to accident scenes or other medical emergencies. EMSCOM also provides communications between these mobile units and hospital personnel.

The Department of Health Services (DHS) works closely with the DPS to maintain and enhance the EMSCOM radio system. This year DHS funding paid for new mobile relay stations on Bernardino and Hutton Peaks to improve radio coverage in the Florence area and along U.S. highway 80 between Douglas and Rodeo, New Mexico.

The Governor's Office of Highway Safety also provided a grant to install two additional relay stations and associated equipment in the Sunset Point and Metro-Tucson areas to improve the systems' coverage and reliability.

On July 12, 1989, work was also completed on a new common-calling channel. The MED-5 channel was needed to overcome congested radio-traffic problems experienced by EMSCOM users when transporting patients from outlying areas to facilities in metropolitan areas. The MED-5 channel is used by dispatchers and mobile units to exchange non-medical information. Other channels are then more available to carry vital medical communications.

AIR RESCUE CONCEPT SUCCEEDS

Among the many provisions of the emergency medical services legislation passed by the Thirtieth Arizona Legislature in 1972 was one which required DPS to acquire and operate two ambulance helicopters. The Department had conducted a successful nine month pilot program for such service in 1969. By FY 88/89, the DPS fleet of air ambulances had grown to five helicopters situated in Kingman, Flagstaff, Phoenix and Tucson.

In FY 88/89, DPS helicopters flew a total of 1,082 medical evacuation missions and participated in 311 search and rescue operations. Beginning July 1, 1989, operations were expanded to include weekend air rescue services based in Show Low during the summer months when seasonal visitors swell the area's population.

The Department's air rescue service is unique in having three of its five helicopters based at non-DPS facilities. These three crafts and their crews work out of two regional hospitals and a fire station. Phoenix Fire Station #41 and the Kingman and Tucson Medical Centers furnish helipads and living and office space for the DPS operations. They also provide either a paramedic or flight nurse on board each flight to assist the DPS crew of one pilot and one paramedic. This arrangement improves on-site and in-flight support which is especially vital in multiple-injury or severe-trauma incidents.

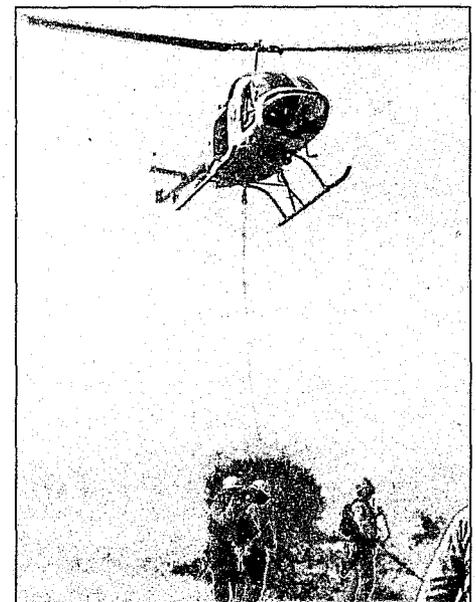
The effectiveness of such teams was evidenced during a July 21, 1988, air rescue response to a multiple injury accident north of Clifton. Upon arrival, the crew found one seriously injured individual trapped inside and



another pinned underneath an upside-down pick-up truck precariously located half-way down a steep canyon wall. The vehicle was in danger of falling the rest of the way to the canyon floor and a score of persons desiring but unable to help were in vulnerable positions next to and below the truck.

The DPS team cleared the area of on-lookers and had a tow truck lower a cable and chain to wrap around the vehicle's axle to help secure it. To reach the wreckage, the team slid 75 feet down the canyon wall while tied to ropes. Then, for the next three-and-a-half hours, they worked on the face of the sheer slope to stabilize and extricate the patients from the wreckage. Twice the DPS paramedic crawled under the vehicle before freeing the pinned victim while the flight nurse worked near and within the shifting vehicle to administer emergency care to the other party. Once the accident victims were freed from the wreckage, they were lowered on litters to the canyon bottom and then transported to

Tucson-area hospitals. Thanks to the dedication and teamwork of the DPS air rescue crew, both survived this serious accident.



RULES AND REGULATIONS STREAMLINING PROPOSED

A series of legislative acts in the 1970s added several regulatory functions to the Department of Public Safety's growing list of responsibilities. Laws were passed requiring DPS to develop administrative rules and regulations under which private investigators (1971), security guards (1974) and polygraph examiners (1976) would be licensed. Inspection and registration of tow trucks and regulation of tow truck companies were mandated in 1972.

In FY 88/89, the Department inspected 2,022 tow trucks and processed 12,427 new applications and license renewals for security guards, private investigators and polygraph examiners. Steps to streamline portions of the administrative rules were also taken this year. In August 1988, amendments to the

EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE SECURITY PROVIDED

The Department has provided security for Arizona's Governors from its very inception. However, in 1973, ARS 28-240 was amended to formally require DPS to provide security and transportation for the Governor of Arizona. During FY 88/89 that meant accompanying a very active Governor as she made numerous appearances throughout the State of Arizona and trips to Washington D.C., Washington State, Ohio and Mexico. Out-of-state functions included a Governor's Conference, Congressional hearings on Arizona's Super Collider Proposal and the annual Arizona-Sonora Border Conference.

From January through May of this year, assistance was again furnished by DPS to the Capitol Police while the legislature was in session. On



Private Investigators Rules and Regulations were approved by the Governor's Regulatory Review Council and are now in the final stages of approval. In addition, a task force was assigned to revise the tow truck regulations.

Another project involved improvements to the internal record-keeping procedures within the

licensing section. A computer generated audit was conducted in February and several problem areas were identified. In addition to correcting erroneous base figures, a revised computer program is being developed for implementation in FY 89/90 which will properly account for licensees who transfer from one agency to another.



three occasions, demonstrators marched on the State Capitol and DPS was called out to remove protesters from the Senate Gallery. As an added measure to prevent unauthorized access to restricted Capitol areas, the Department designed and issued new identification credentials to legislative members this year.

The Department was also called on to assist local and federal agencies with the protection of visiting dignitaries and government officials. The DPS furnished security services for the Governors of Virginia and West Virginia, Col. Oliver North, Tribal Chairman Peter McDonald, Vice-President Dan Quayle and a conference of Arizona judicial officials.

PRODUCTIVITY AND EFFICIENCY EMPHASIZED

"The Department of Public Safety will . . . provide greater service to the State of Arizona through centralized administration and coordination."

This preface to the Department's first annual report set the tone for the information that followed by stressing the greater services achieved through efficient administration. This concept was reinforced with examples of improvements made to administrative and operational functions. During that first year, firearms instructors were placed in each district to cut travel and training costs. The computer was upgraded so that separate information systems could be accessed from one terminal. Efficiency was improved as liquor enforcement officers began issuing citations for misdemeanor complaints in lieu of making physical arrests. In addition, the business office reduced the number of forms needed to process funds from 10 separate budgets.

The tradition of seeking improvements in administrative and operational functions, and of emphasizing the importance of people, ideas and technology to achieve cost effectiveness also prevailed in FY 88/89.

TECHNOLOGY HONES PRODUCTIVITY AND CUTS COSTS

The Department continued to search aggressively for new technologies to enhance workforce productivity and cut operating costs.

One of the major advances which began in FY 88/89 was the multi-year conversion of the Department's data communications systems to System Network Architecture (SNA). The SNA conversion will provide faster response times, improved problem resolution and less system down-time for both DPS and state-wide users of the Department's computerized systems.

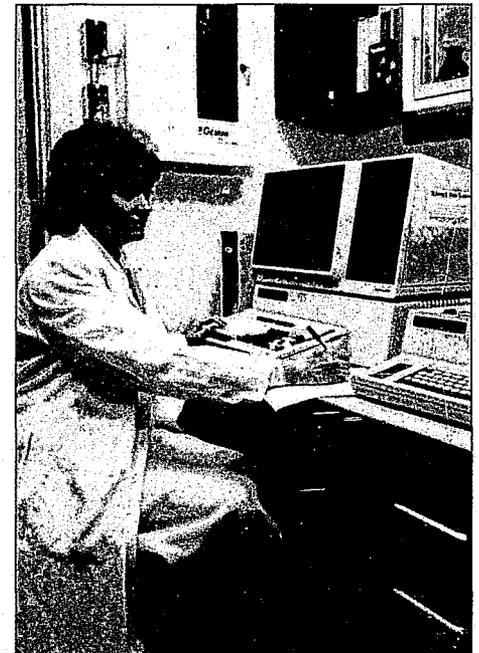
Also approved was a pilot program to test a computer-assisted dispatch (CAD) system in the Department's Southern Communications Center. CAD provides up-to-date, comprehensive data on the location and status of on-duty officers. CAD automates tasks now performed manually by police dispatchers and aids in the making of informed decisions. Dispatchers can also respond more quickly to officers' calls. In addition, the system documents statistical information which can be used by command personnel in making deployment decisions and reviewing critical incidents.

Acquisition of technologically advanced equipment also enhanced scientific laboratory functions. A microspectrophotometer and microscope comparison bridges were purchased to analyze hair, fibers and dyes. Radioimmunoassay equipment, an ultraviolet spectrophotometer and a mass selective detector were acquired for confirmatory screening

and analysis of drugs. In addition, a radioisotope counter, radiation shield and radiation safety hood were added for genetic identifications of biological matter.

Other purchases included new computer components which increase accident reconstruction computations by 300 percent and a high resolution monitor which facilitates production of Department publications.

The installation last year of a department-owned telephone switch system at the State Headquarters building helped reduce FY 88/89 telephone expenditures by \$89,000. Enhancements to that system this year included a least-cost routing software package that automatically routes calls by the most economical method available. This is expected to reduce phone expenditures even further.



PROGRAMMING EXPANDS USE OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY

Expanded use of the department's existing computer capabilities resulted in both cost savings and increased efficiencies.

New this year was an on-line employee directory available through the statewide Management Information System (MIS). This computerized directory provides employee name, badge number, rank, organizational location, business phone number and pager number. A second level of access, for which special authorization and use of a restricted password is required, permits retrieval of home addresses and phone numbers. The on-line program eliminated monthly printing and distribution of over 11,800 pages of directory information. No additional data input is required to maintain this program since the information is already contained in the Department's mainframe computer. The program should save around \$900 annually in paper costs, plus labor time savings.

Another improvement via automation was achieved by completion of the Crime Lab Case Tracking (CLAB) system. CLAB allows on-line entry of data which formerly was hand coded and key punched. The previous manual process delayed access to information for up to two months. The automated system allows on-line retrieval of information and provides data on cases completed, turn-around time, criminalist caseload and production, drug analysis results, identity of submitting agency, etc. CLAB is designed to interface with the existing Departmental Report Tracking (DART) and the Property and Evidence (PROP) systems. Evidence can now be tracked from

the time it is submitted to an evidence unit through its transfer and analysis by the lab. Access to this information will allow department personnel to quickly respond to requests for information regarding the status of an investigation.

The corresponding DART system was also enhanced in response to users' input. Patrol offices now have the ability to issue department report (DR) numbers for citizen-reported traffic accidents without the delay of going through a dispatcher. Another enhancement allows entry of vehicle identification and license plate numbers to assist in the identification of towed and recovered vehicles. Further modifications permit the entry of other agency badge numbers on reports generated by multi-agency task forces. In addition, an indicator flag

has been added to inform both the case officer and the records unit that a request for information is pending for a report not yet filed.

Improvements were accomplished as well for the computerized financial system. A task force of users provided input to make the inquiry screen for the Arizona Financial Information System (AFIS) more user-friendly. Inquiries can now be made using either a requisition, purchase order, claim or warrant number. The status of the financial transaction will then be displayed, along with the identity of the originating organization, the function and object codes and vendor descriptions. These enhancements make tracking of financial transactions much easier.



EMPLOYEE DEVELOPMENT ADVOCATED

Applied technology is important, but at a time when resources are severely limited by budget constraints, the resource most crucial to DPS' success is its workers. This year the Department continued development of the capabilities of its employees by providing incentives and opportunities for both in-house and outside training. Classes included general instructors school, stress and time management, basic staff skills, management practices, interpersonal effectiveness, supervisory workshops, budgeting for vehicle maintenance and computer software classes, as well as advanced training in various forensic disciplines.

Other training included technical and safety instruction for officers serving on special tactical teams. A criminal investigations transitional school was offered to strengthen officers' investigative skills. A training program on accident reconstruction techniques was provided to increase expertise in accident investigation.

The legal staff also presented formal instruction on numerous legal issues including search and seizure, DUI

enforcement, use of deadly force, physical fitness, procurement codes, civil liability, defamation, equal employment opportunity and media relations.

In addition, the Department funded a tuition reimbursement program for college credit courses. Sixty-two employees participated in this program and 100 percent of the monies allocated were expended. Thirty-one additional requests could not be satisfied.

The Department also used a variety of printed and video formats as instructional and informative tools to improve internal communications and operations. Special video tapes were produced addressing officer safety, including a dramatization of a fatal-shooting incident, the care and use of soft-body armor and a training exercise for special weapons and tactical teams at the Palo Verde Nuclear Plant. FOCUS, a monthly video newsletter, and the "Arizona Police Training Quarterly" (APTQ) video were also distributed for department-wide viewing.

A total of eight manuals were published to disseminate or update

policies and procedures, including the Safety and Loss Prevention Manual, Weapons and Training Manual, Satellite Property and Evidence Room Manual and Personnel Handbook.

A Legislative Review was published to summarize 1989 legislation impacting department operations. Several bulletins were used to disseminate vital information on fleet operations, training opportunities and recent judicial decisions affecting law enforcement.

The Department's electronic bulletin board was used frequently to inform employees of key decisions, events, opportunities and other facts. The most popular message on this automated system was the informative Supply FYI newsletter which used humor to present facts concerning the high cost and usage of certain supply items.



COST CUTTING IDEAS ENCOURAGED

DPS' strategy for controlling costs and improving operational efficiency included searching for new ideas while continuing effective programs.

The Department continues to save money by participating in a program to test Ford Motor Company vehicles and vehicle components. This year seven supercharged Thunderbirds and a Probe were received and placed into service as patrol cars. Testing also continued on two Ford pick-up trucks and 10 Mustangs equipped with test engines placed into service in 1987.

Ford also provided the following components for installation in Department vehicles: 50 high-output alternators, 49 batteries and 65 fuel injection systems. The new fuel injectors eliminate the need for high detergent fuel and require less maintenance but cost Ford approximately \$46,800.

One new program initiated this year enabled outside vendors to service and repair DPS vehicles at Department facilities. This resulted in a reduced labor rate of \$20 per hour versus \$36 per hour charged at the vendor's garage, which in the month of June alone saved \$6,810 in labor costs. Also new this year was a contract to purchase used instead of new vehicles for some criminal investigation operations.

Other cost-saving measures included timely purchasing of antifreeze before prices escalated after a major glycol manufacturing plant was destroyed in a fire, opening an account with a Yuma tire vendor to avoid transportation costs from Phoenix, and increasing storage space at the Flagstaff facility to reduce costly emergency purchases. Overall, these measures helped reduce the vehicle maintenance cost-per-mile-driven by 4.1 percent compared with FY 87/88.

In other areas of the Department, hazardous chemical disposal fees were eliminated by turning seized chemicals over to a distributor for resale. Postage costs were held to an 8 percent increase this year despite the 13 percent increase in the cost of stamps. Bulk mail and mail presort services were also used to produce a savings of over \$5,000. In addition, the library replaced several hardbound sets of Arizona Revised Statutes with the unannotated, softbound editions for a savings of \$9,000.

Continuing a 20 year tradition, the Department's Reserve Officer Program contributed over 20,000 hours of donated traffic enforcement coverage during FY 88/89. These volunteer services represented the equivalent of \$317,548 in personnel savings to the State.



Increased emphasis was placed on preventative and corrective maintenance of facilities, and in-house technical expertise was used more extensively to reduce expenditures on professional outside services. Several renovation projects were completed using a combination of in-house and vendor labor, including the Phoenix crime lab and computer room expansions, roof repairs at ALETA and fleet operations, installation of energy efficient heating and cooling systems at fleet management and resurfacing of parking lots in Kingman and at ALETA.

A new plan was also devised which will reduce the number of security officers for the Headquarters area from ten to three.

An agreement was made for patrol officers to share office space at the ADOT project headquarters on the Superstition Freeway. This increased the number of hours available for patrol of State Route 360 since officers no longer had to travel to the district office to complete paperwork.

Several employee suggestions were implemented to reduce costs, improve operations or eliminate potentially hazardous working conditions. One suggester developed a battery powered frequency oscillator for use in testing telecommunications equipment. A second suggester proposed a new award ribbon and a third proposed different methods for binding publications. Another suggested padding forms on the

bottom to prevent jamming of computer printers. One officer submitted two suggestions that called for confiscation of driver's licenses and development of a form to request re-examination of drivers, both of which were recently enacted by ADOT. Other suggestions addressed the safety of equipment mounts in vehicles and creating no-parking zones to enhance visibility on a side street facing the employee parking lot.



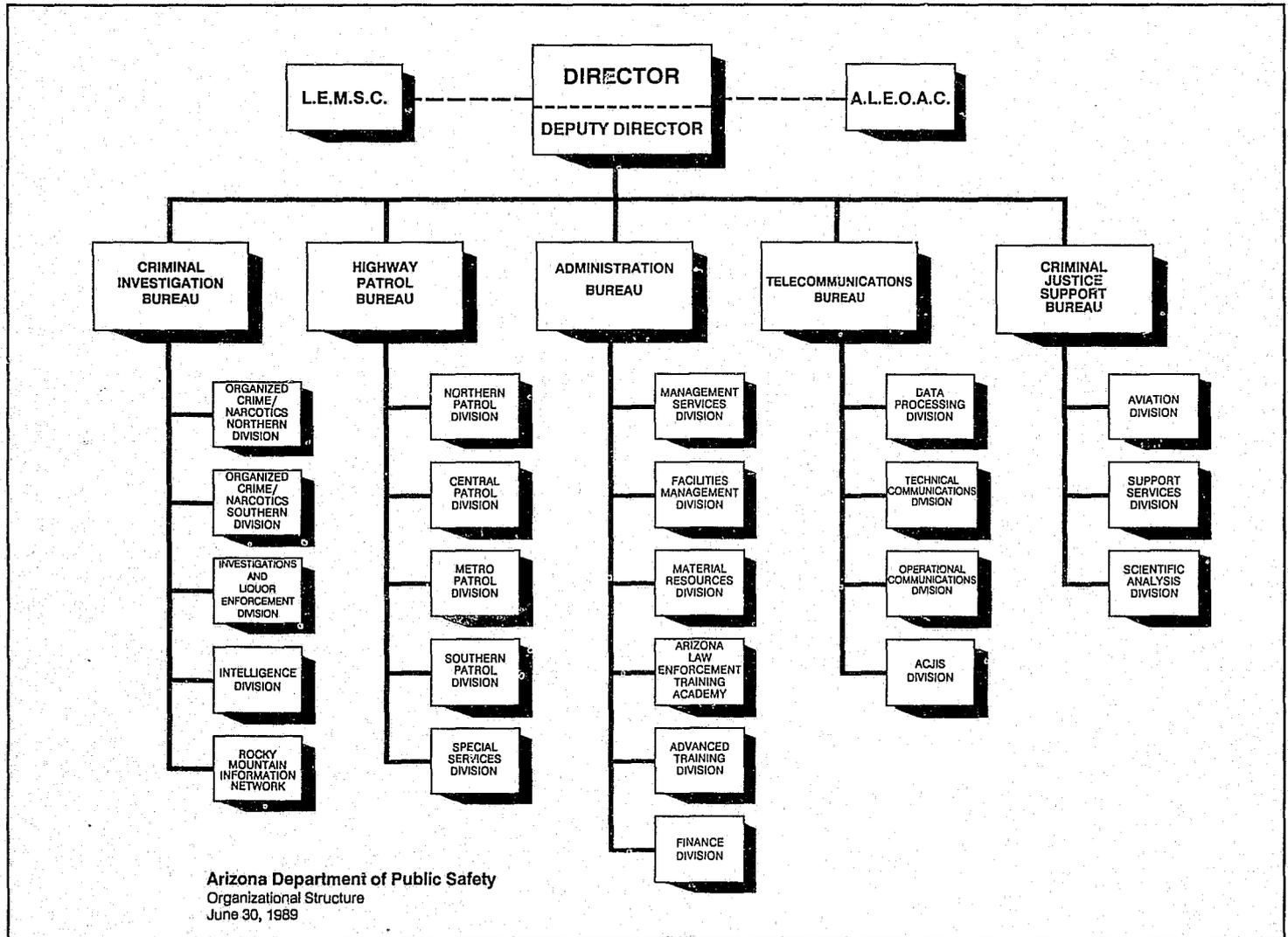
MISSION OF THE ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

The Arizona Department of Public Safety is a state law enforcement agency dedicated to the protection of life and property and to the development and utilization of the Department's human and material resources. The Department enforces state laws with primary responsibility in the areas of traffic, narcotics, organized crime/racketeering, liquor,

and specific regulatory functions. Operational and technical assistance is provided to local and state governmental agencies and other components of the criminal justice community. Services include: scientific analysis, aircraft support, emergency first care, criminal information systems and statewide communications. The Department also promotes and

enhances the quality of public safety through cooperative enforcement, intelligence gathering, training employees of law enforcement agencies, and increasing public awareness of criminal activities. This mission is accomplished in an atmosphere of trust, mutual support and understanding maintained through participative involvement.

AT A GLANCE ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY



LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

| | 1987/88 * | 1988/89 | % Change |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------|
| ARRESTS | | | |
| Felony | 5,855 | 4,875 | -16.7 |
| Misdemeanor | 11,371 | 11,325 | -0.4 |
| DUI (misdemeanor & felony) | 6,725 | 6,859 | 2.0 |
| Total Arrests | 23,951 | 23,059 | -3.7 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| CITATIONS ISSUED | 299,891 | 319,510 | 6.5 |
| WARNINGS ISSUED | 245,475 | 238,931 | -2.7 |
| TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVESTIGATED | 15,136 | 15,938 | 5.3 |
| STOLEN VEHICLES RECOVERED | 1,524 | 1,664 | 9.2 |
| DRUGS SEIZED * * | | | |
| Marijuana | 41,978 lbs. | 23,366 lbs. | -44.3 |
| Marijuana Plants | 38,466 plants | 4,711 plants | -87.8 |
| Heroin | 6 lbs. | 13 lbs. | 124.2 |
| Cocaine | 1,694 lbs. | 1,237 lbs. | -27.0 |
| Other Drugs | 28 lbs. | 136 lbs. | 386.8 |
| | 316,012 units * * * | 390,262 units | 23.5 |

* Totals vary from prior reports due to submission of revised data.

* * Includes drug seizures by both Highway Patrol and Criminal Investigation Bureaus.

* * * Units include various measures such as "hits," doses and tablets.

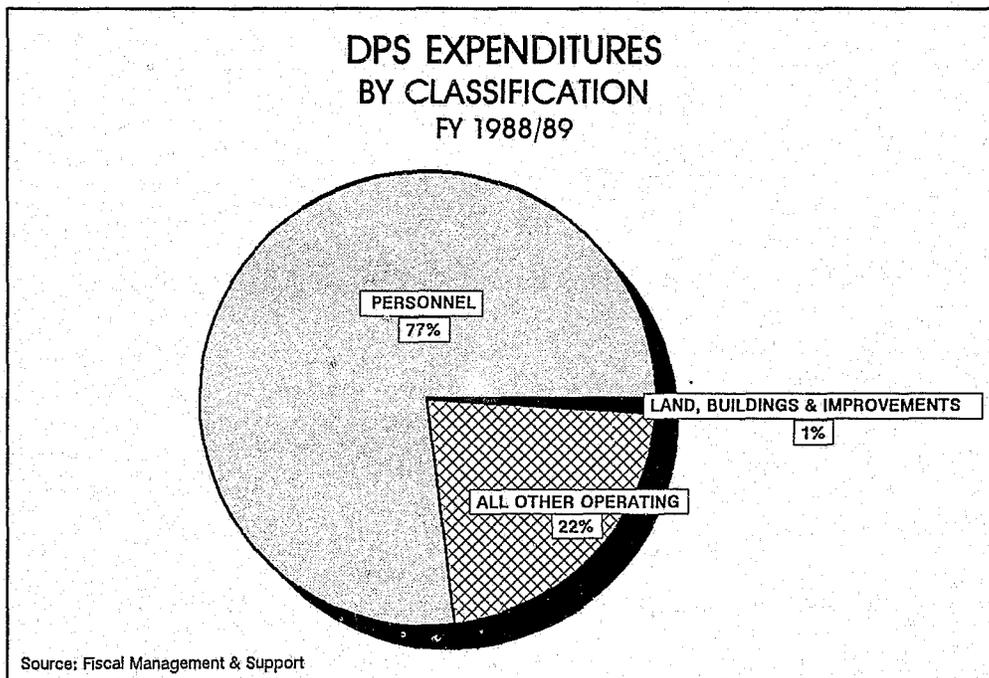
Source: Highway Patrol
Criminal Investigation

APPROPRIATIONS AND FUNDING

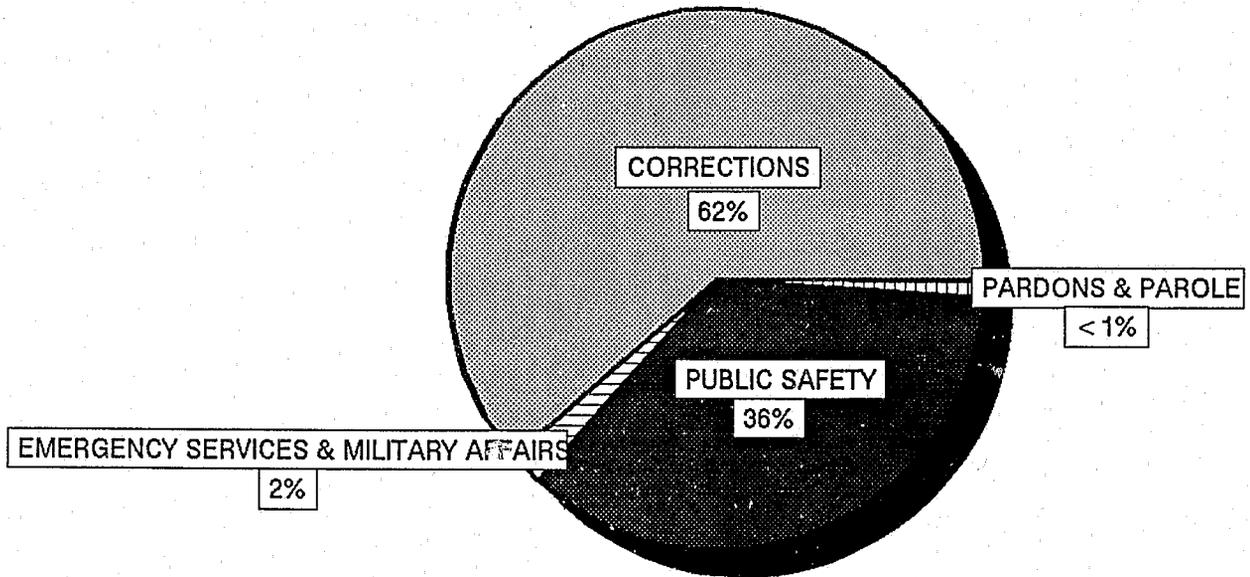
| | FY 85/86 | FY 86/87 | FY 87/88 | FY 88/89 |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| OPERATING | | | | |
| Administration | \$13,977,500 | \$14,689,100 | \$15,616,400 | \$16,924,700 |
| Highway Patrol | 27,152,800 | 27,786,600 | 29,239,800 | 30,750,700 |
| Criminal Investigation | 10,424,100 | 10,775,100 | 11,493,200 | 11,880,000 |
| Telecommunications | 12,826,400 | 12,347,700 | 12,653,900 | 13,736,600 |
| Criminal Justice Support | 7,439,100 | 8,039,000 | 8,801,700 | 8,920,000 |
| TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET | \$71,819,900 | \$73,637,500 | \$77,805,000 | \$82,212,000 |
| Land, Bldgs - Improvements | \$ 2,928,000 | \$ 2,182,200 | \$ 1,427,000 | \$ 158,200 |
| TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS | \$74,747,900 | \$75,819,700 | \$79,232,000 | \$82,370,200 |
| FUNDING BY SOURCE | | | | |
| General Fund | \$69,347,900 | \$58,738,600 | \$77,557,300 | \$69,673,200 |
| Arizona Highway User Fund | 5,000,000 | 16,500,000 | 1,274,700 | 1,326,000 |
| Other State Monies | 400,000 | 400,000 | 400,000 | 11,371,000 |
| Corrections Fund | - | 181,100 | - | - |
| TOTAL STATE FUNDING | \$74,747,900 | \$75,819,700 | \$79,232,000 | \$82,370,200 |
| FULL-TIME POSITIONS | 1,579 | 1,587 | 1,620 | 1,620 * |

* State-funded, full-time positions authorized as of June 30, 1989.

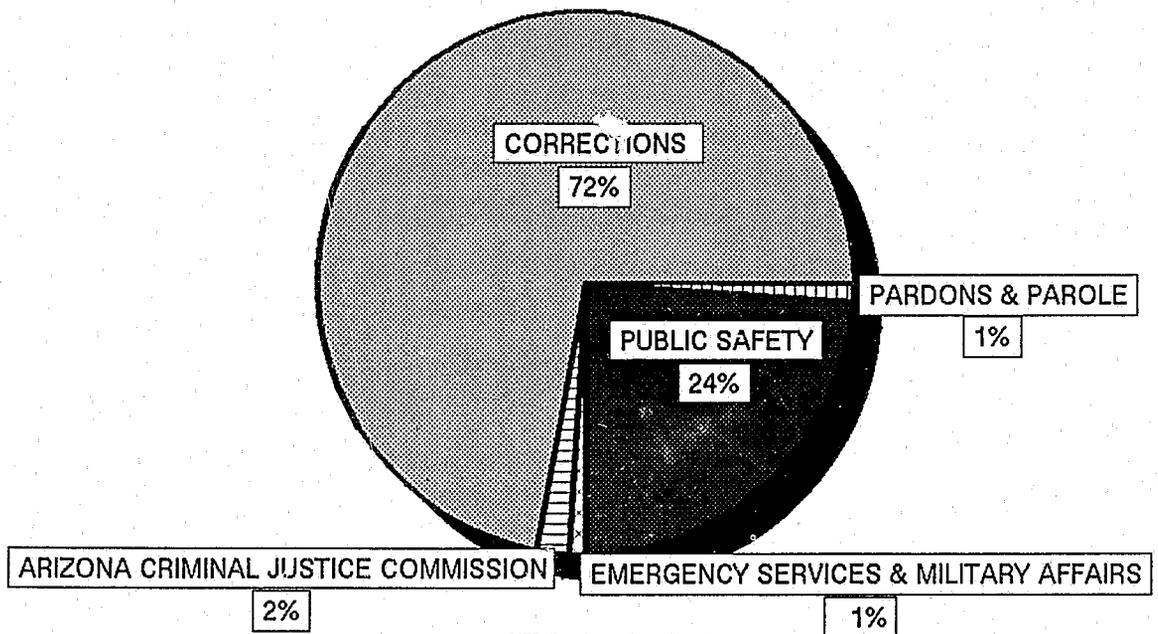
Source: Fiscal Management and Support



STATE EXPENDITURES FOR PROTECTION AND SAFETY FY 1983/84 AND FY 1988/89



FY 1983/84



FY 1988/89

FY 1988/89

Source: JLBC Appropriations Report

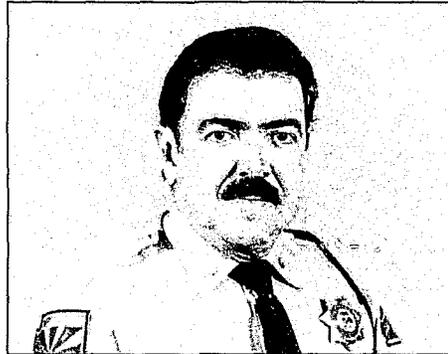
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

The Director of the Arizona Department of Public Safety, Colonel F. J. "Rick" Ayars, establishes the Department's goals, policies, procedures and organizational structure. He directs and controls the activities of the agency and is responsible for accomplishing its mission.

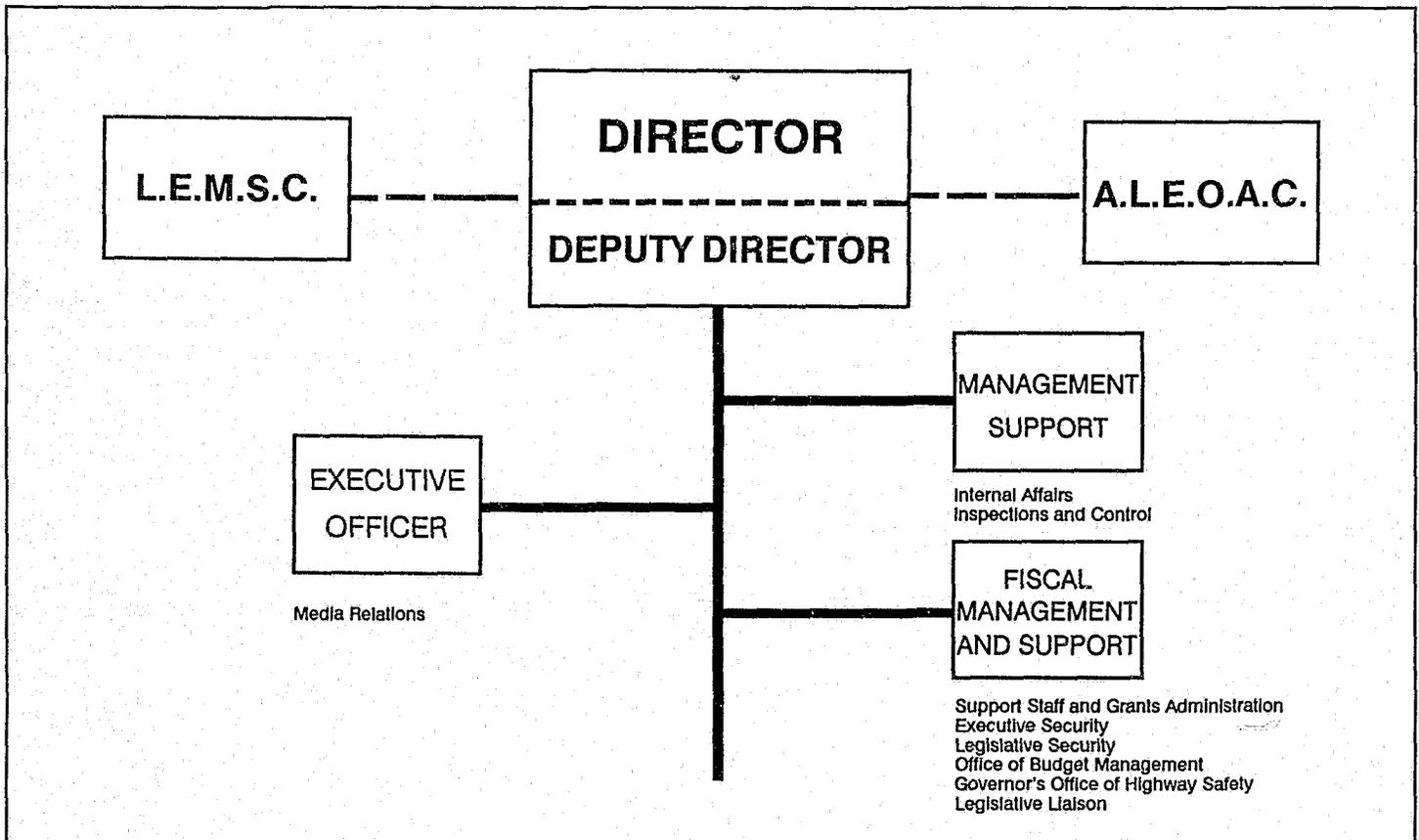
The Director is assisted by a Deputy Director, Lt. Colonel Gary S. Phelps.



Colonel F. J. "Rick" Ayars
Director



Lt. Colonel G. S. Phelps
Deputy Director



OVERVIEW

Management Support

Conducts internal investigations to ensure integrity and professionalism.

Performs section and district inspections to enhance Department effectiveness and efficiency.

Administers the Department's Equal Employment Opportunity and Affirmative Action (EEO/AA) Programs.

Fiscal Management and Support

Facilitates development of the Department's annual budget request.

Monitors fiscal processes and maintains budgetary control within the Department.

Monitors proposed legislation pertaining to the criminal justice system.

Provides security and transportation for the governor and her family.

Maintains security for the Senate and House of Representatives.

Administers federal block grants.

Serves as the statistical repository and clearinghouse for the Department's federal grants.

Administers the Criminal Justice Enhancement Fund grant program.

Oversees the operation of the Governor's Office of Highway Safety.

Ensures cooperative relations between the Department and local, county, state and federal criminal justice agencies.

Coordinates the selection of officers to serve as interim chiefs of police as requested by local government.

Provides executive director for the Arizona Association of Chiefs of Police.

The Director's Office also provides resources to the Law Enforcement Merit System Council and the Arizona Law Enforcement Officers' Advisory Council.

OVERVIEW (continued)

Law Enforcement Merit System Council (LEMSC)

Ensures that merit principles are applied to the selection, appointment, retention, promotion, discipline or dismissal of classified employees.

Establishes standards and qualifications for all classified positions.

Arizona Law Enforcement Officers' Advisory Council (ALEOAC)

Outlines minimum qualifications for Arizona's police officers.

Prescribes minimum standards for police officer training.

Recommends curricula for advanced courses in law enforcement.

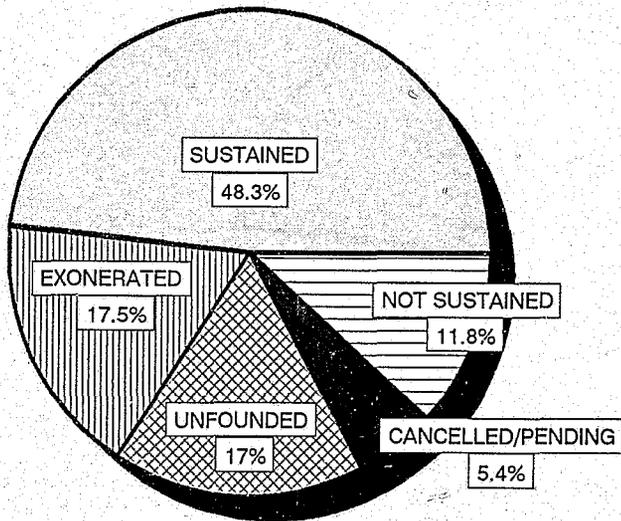
Ensures adherence by local law enforcement agencies to ALEOAC selection and training standards.

Administers allocation of Police Officer Training Funds (POTF) for use by all Arizona law enforcement agencies.

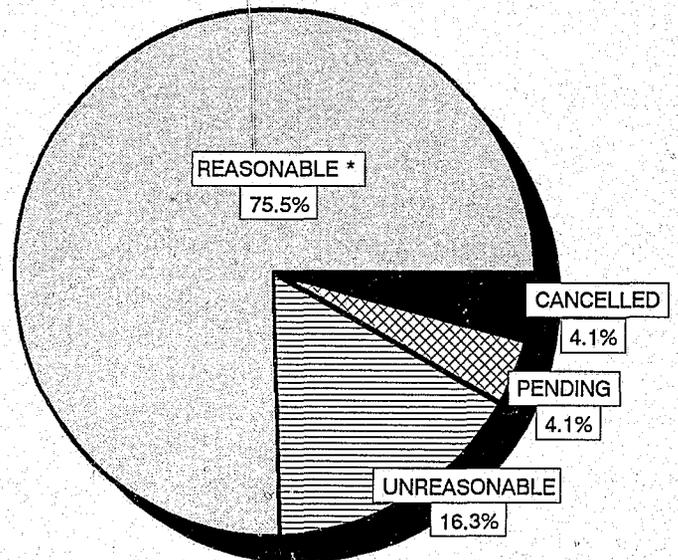
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE ACTIVITIES

| | FY 87/88 | FY 88/89 | % CHANGE |
|---|------------|------------|-------------|
| INTERNAL INVESTIGATIONS | | | |
| Complaints Investigated by Bureaus | 281 | 303 | 7.8 |
| Complaints Investigated by Internal Affairs | 72 | 86 | 19.4 |
| Total Complaints | 353 | 389 | 10.2 |
| | | | |
| Critical Incident Investigations | 45 | 49 | 8.9 |
| TOTAL INTERNAL INVESTIGATIONS | 398 | 438 | 10.1 |
| | | | |
| Management Inspections | 13 | 14 | 7.7 |

COMPLAINT INVESTIGATION FINDINGS
FY 88/89



CRITICAL-INCIDENT REVIEW FINDINGS
FY 88/89



* Means that upon independent review, an employee's actions and conduct during a critical incident were deemed "reasonable" under the totality of circumstances.

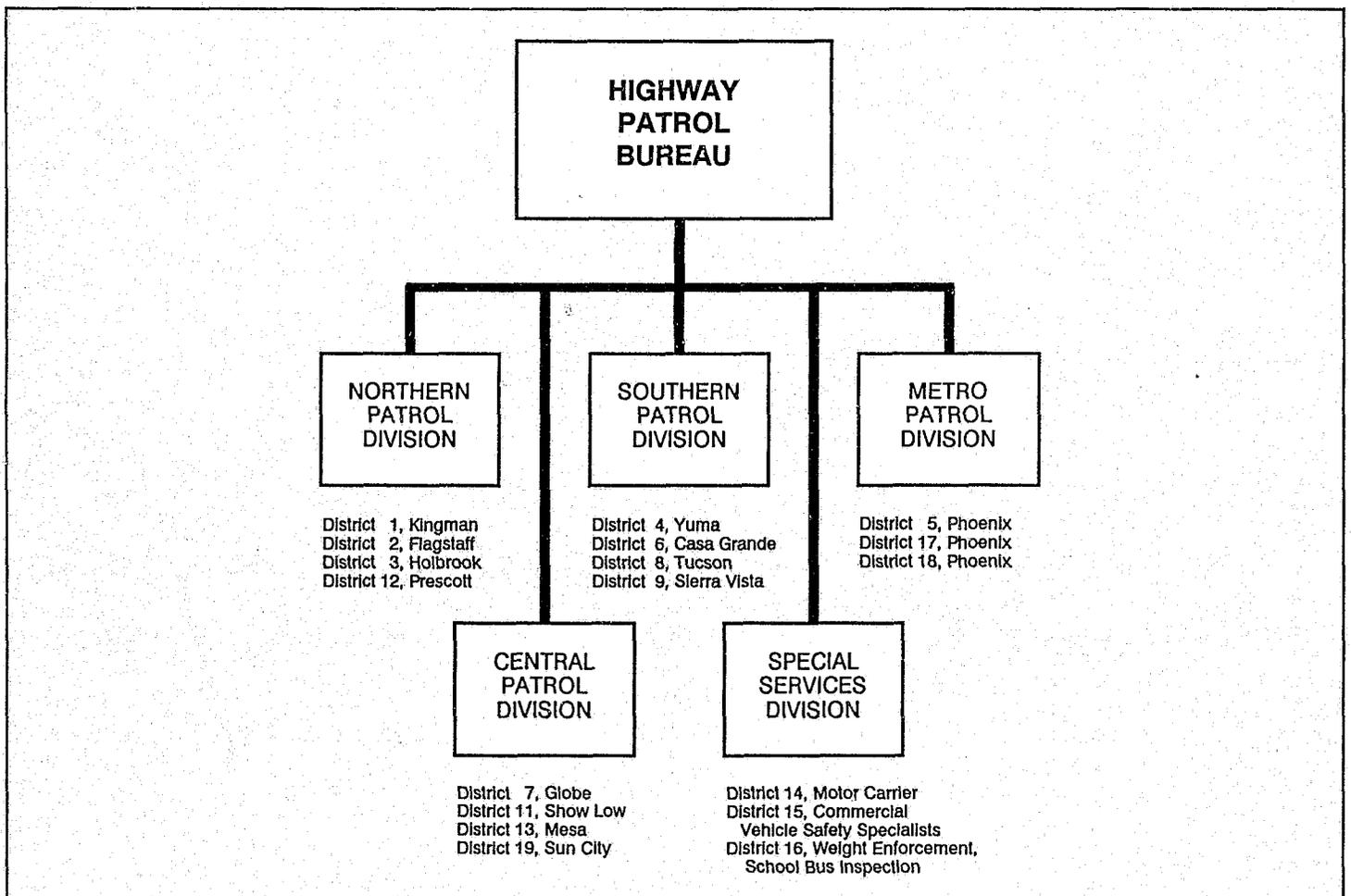
Source: Management Support

HIGHWAY PATROL

The Highway Patrol is responsible for the safety of motorists on Arizona's highways. In serving the needs of the public, the bureau is guided by the principles embodied in the Department's motto: "Courteous Vigilance."



Lt. Colonel L.N. Thompson
Assistant Director



OVERVIEW

Northern, Central, Metro and Southern Patrol Divisions

Each of the above divisions:

Enforces state traffic and criminal statutes.

Controls accident scenes and investigates traffic accidents.

Patrols a combined total of 5,791 miles of state and federal highways and freeways.

Assists motorists with disabled vehicles.

Controls and reports on traffic when adverse weather, accidents, construction or other road restrictions create unusual traffic conditions.

Enforce states and federal commercial vehicle regulations.

When requested, responds to emergency situations during civil disturbances and unusual occurrences at correctional institutions.

Handles emergency-relays of blood, medical and other vital supplies.

Provides traffic safety information programs to service groups and schools.

Furnishes specialized training and assistance to criminal justice agencies throughout Arizona.

Special Services Division

Provides technical and investigative assistance for accidents and incidents involving hazardous materials and commercial vehicles.

Enforces commercial vehicle safety standards and vehicle weight regulations; inspects commercial vehicles and truck terminal facilities.

Performs inspections of school buses to ensure compliance with vehicle safety standards.

Conducts inspections of tow truck companies and enforces regulations governing tow truck operations.

Provides specialized training and assistance to criminal justice agencies throughout Arizona regarding motor vehicle theft.

Maintains liaison with and provides assistance in criminal matters to the Republic of Mexico.

HIGHWAY PATROL ACTIVITIES

| | 1987/88 | 1988/89 | % Change |
|--|---------|---------|----------|
| CITATIONS ISSUED | | | |
| Hazardous Violations * | 224,623 | 232,906 | 3.7 |
| Non-Hazardous Violations | 73,934 | 85,343 | 15.4 |
| Total Citations | 298,557 | 318,249 | 6.6 |
| WARNINGS ISSUED | | | |
| Hazardous Violations | 173,102 | 177,230 | 2.4 |
| Non-Hazardous Violations | 71,773 | 61,310 | -14.6 |
| Total Warnings | 244,875 | 238,540 | -2.6 |
| REPAIR ORDERS ISSUED | 95,683 | 93,690 | -2.1 |
| MOTORIST ASSISTS | 87,471 | 94,739 | 8.3 |
| STOLEN VEHICLES RECOVERED | | | |
| Auto Theft Recoveries | 906 | 954 | 5.3 |
| Border Liaison Recoveries | 275 | 286 | 4.0 |
| Total Vehicles | 1,181 | 1,240 | 5.0 |
| ARRESTS | | | |
| Felony (excludes DUI) | 2,950 | 3,250 | 10.2 |
| Misdemeanor (excludes DUI) | 9,379 | 10,453 | 11.5 |
| DUI (misdemeanor - felony) | 6,725 | 6,859 | 2.0 |
| Total Arrests | 19,054 | 20,562 | 7.9 |
| HAZARDOUS MATERIAL RESPONSES | 299 | 340 | 13.7 |
| COMMERCIAL VEHICLES PLACED OUT OF SERVICE | 6,560 | 6,694 | 2.0 |
| MOTOR CARRIER INSPECTIONS | 15,203 | 15,039 | -1.1 |
| VEHICLES WEIGHED | 34,381 | 23,806 | -30.8 |
| SCHOOL BUSES INSPECTED | 4,533 | 4,469 | -1.4 |
| TOW TRUCKS INSPECTED | 1,748 | 2,022 | 15.7 |
| TERMINAL AUDITS CONDUCTED | 814 | 459 | -43.6 |

* Hazardous violations include speeding and child restraint offenses.

Source: Highway Patrol

HIGHWAY PATROL ACTIVITIES (continued)

DRUGS SEIZED

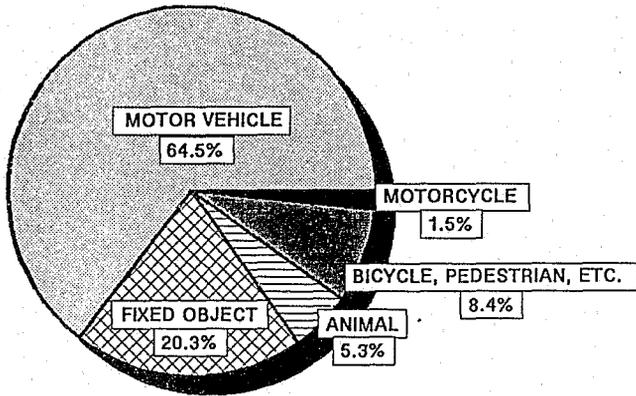
| | 1987/88 | 1988/89 | % Change |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|----------|
| Marijuana | 5,750.0 lbs. | 4,618.0 lbs. | -19.7 |
| Heroin | 8.4 oz. | 4.0 oz. | -52.7 |
| Cocaine | 717.0 lbs. | 794.5 lbs. | 10.8 |
| Other Drugs | 28.3 lbs. | 5.6 lbs. | -80.3 |
| | 7,375.0 units | 2,186.0 units | -70.4 |

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND ALCOHOL

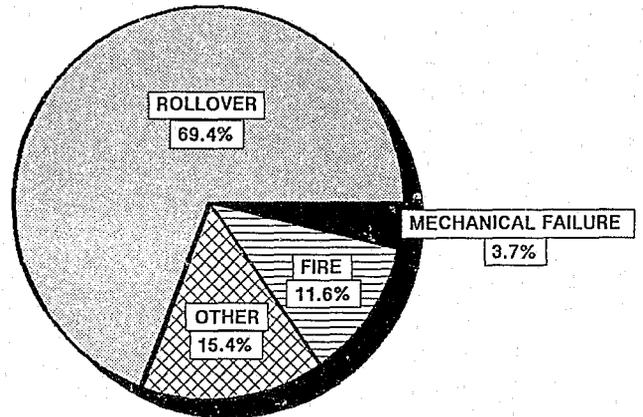
| | 1987/88 | 1988/89 | % Change |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|----------|
| ACCIDENTS INVESTIGATED BY DPS | | | |
| Total Accidents | 15,136 | 15,938 | 5.3 |
| Number Alcohol-Related | 1,527 | 1,490 | -2.4 |
| Percent Alcohol-Related | 10.1 | 9.3 | |
| INJURIES | | | |
| Number of Accidents with Injuries | 5,005 | 5,187 | 3.6 |
| Total Injuries | 8,547 | 9,041 | 5.8 |
| Number Alcohol-Related | 1,513 | 1,529 | 1.1 |
| Percent Alcohol-Related Injuries | 17.7 | 16.9 | |
| FATALITIES | | | |
| Number of Fatal Accidents | 288 | 279 | -3.1 |
| Total Fatalities | 363 | 319 | -12.1 |
| Number Alcohol-Related | 114 | 109 | -4.4 |
| Percent Alcohol-Related | 31.4 | 34.2 | |

Source: Highway Patrol

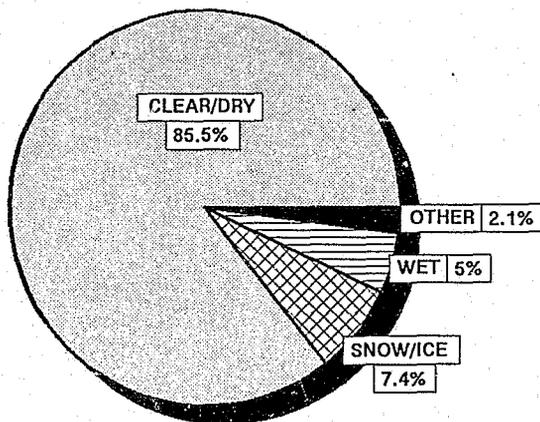
CHARACTERISTICS OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVESTIGATED BY DPS FY 88/89



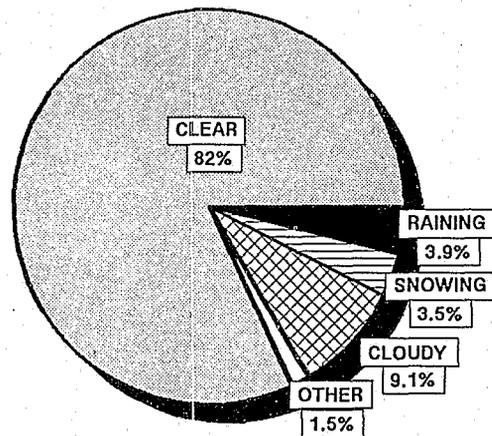
COLLISIONS WITH OTHER OBJECTS



CAUSES OF
NON-COLLISION ACCIDENTS



ROAD CONDITIONS

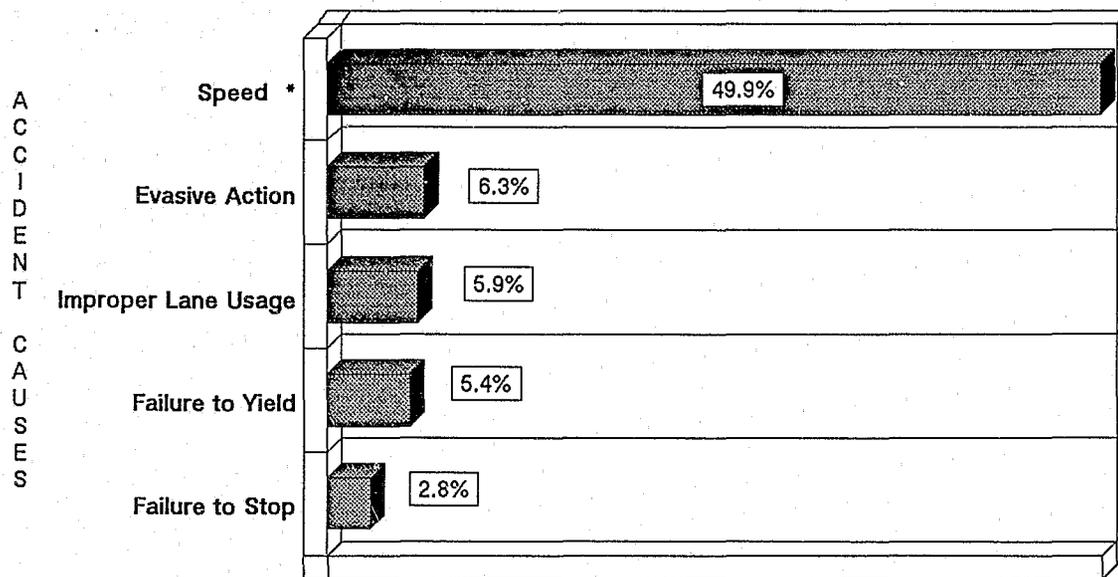


WEATHER CONDITIONS

Source: Highway Patrol

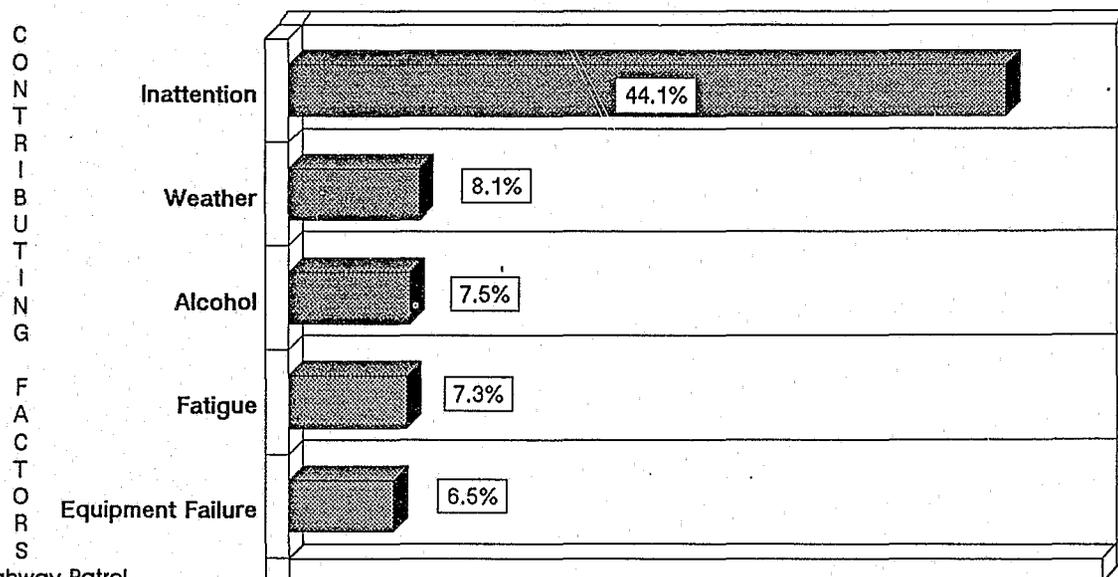
TOP FIVE CAUSES AND FACTORS IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVESTIGATED BY DPS FY 88/89

Predominant Causes



* Refers to speed that is not reasonable and prudent. This encompasses instances in which drivers fail to exercise due care, such as driving too fast for existing road or weather conditions, following too close, operating a vehicle while fatigued or impaired, as well as exceeding the speed limit.

Primary Contributing Factors



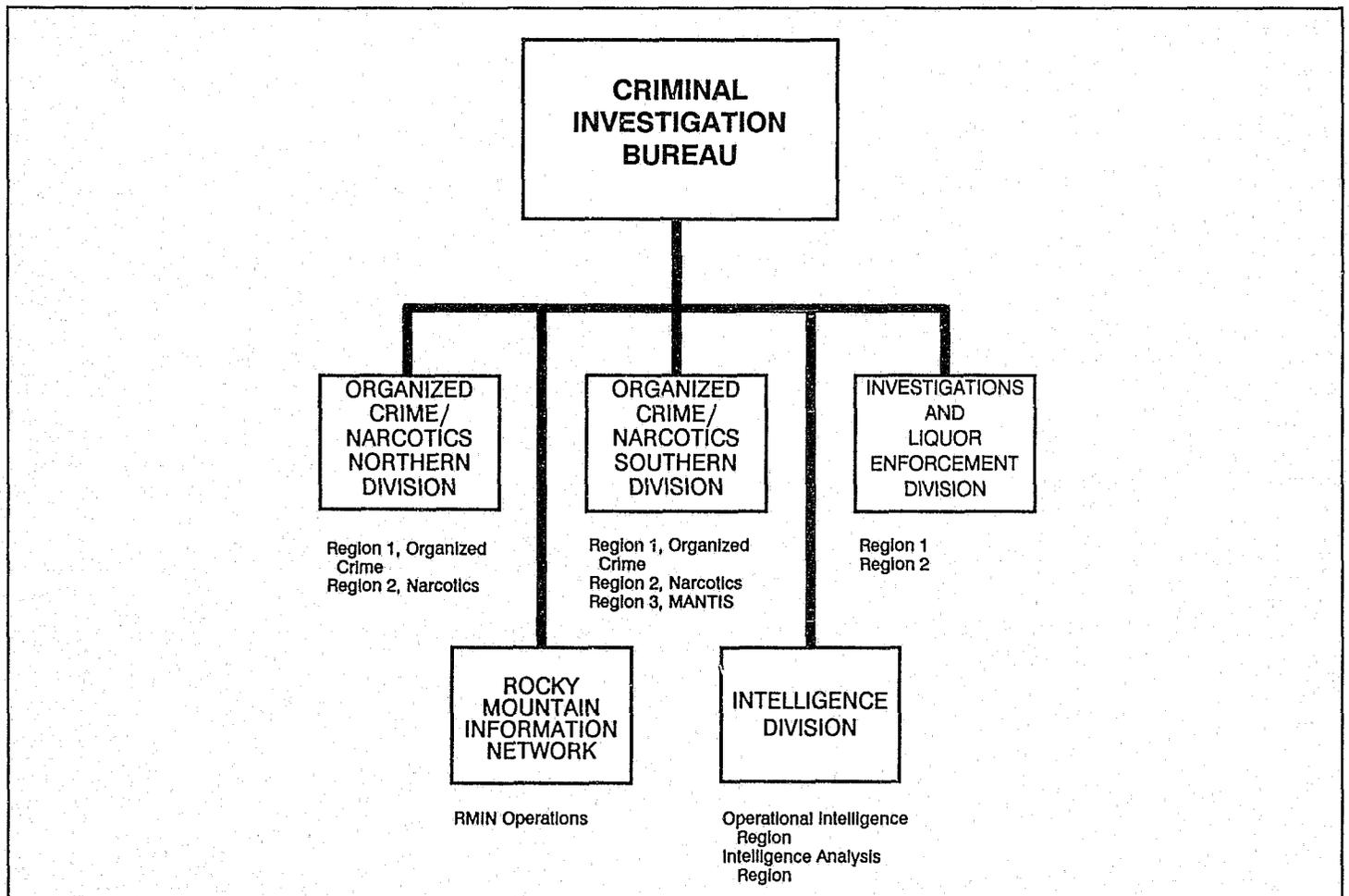
Source: Highway Patrol

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

Criminal Investigation supports the mission of the Arizona Department of Public Safety by enforcing criminal statutes, deterring criminal activity and cooperating with other public safety agencies. These efforts encompass narcotics, organized crime/racketeering, liquor laws and criminal intelligence. Investigative assistance is provided to local, county, state and federal criminal justice agencies.



*Lt. Colonel D.R. St. John
Assistant Director*



OVERVIEW

Organized Crime/Narcotics Northern and Southern Divisions

Each of the above divisions:

Deters the importation, manufacture and distribution of illegal narcotics and dangerous drugs.

Investigates organized crime, white-collar crime and racketeering.

Works in close cooperation with the attorney general in the investigation of white-collar crime.

Apprehends fugitives and prison escapees.

Identifies, investigates and seizes laboratories which manufacture illegal drugs.

Conducts in-depth financial investigations to identify and seize assets of major criminal enterprises and organizations.

Provides help to DPS and local police agencies during tactical situations, hostage negotiations, seizures of illegal labs and disposal of explosives.

Investigations and Liquor Enforcement Division

Enforces liquor and narcotics laws.

Assists city and county law enforcement agencies with a wide range of criminal investigations.

Supplies investigative assistance regarding sensitive issues for criminal justice agencies and political subdivisions throughout Arizona.

Intelligence Division

Collects, analyzes and disseminates criminal intelligence information pertaining to organized crime and public disorder activities.

Provides criminal investigation research for DPS and other agency investigators.

Provides clearinghouse activities on missing and exploited children for Arizona law enforcement agencies.

Rocky Mountain Information Network

Operates one of seven Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) under a block grant from the Bureau of Justice Assistance. The Rocky Mountain region includes: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming.

Provides a broad range of intelligence and investigative services to member agencies to support law enforcement efforts in combating organized crime, drug trafficking and white collar crime.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES

| | 1987/88 | 1988/89 | % Change |
|--|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| COURT DOCUMENTS SERVED | | | |
| Search Warrants | 438 | 394 | -10.0 |
| Arrest Warrants - Felony | 267 | 137 | -48.7 |
| Arrest Warrants - Misdemeanor | 254 | 647 | 154.7 |
| Fugitive Warrants | 183 | 382 | 108.7 |
| Court Orders | 63 | 79 | 25.4 |
| Subpoenas | 284 | 305 | 7.4 |
| Summonses | 62 | 49 | -21.0 |
| Other | 114 | 90 | -21.1 |
| TOTAL | 1,665 | 2,083 | 25.1 |
| LIQUOR ENFORCEMENT | | | |
| Routine Liquor Inspections | 318 | 144 | -54.7 |
| Covert Establishment Checks | 2,126 | 2,239 | 5.3 |
| Regulation Violations Noted | 493 | 414 | -16.0 |
| Warnings Issued | 600 | 391 | -34.8 |
| Citations Issued: | | | |
| To Licensee/Employee | 317 | 449 | 41.6 |
| To Other Adults | 58 | 286 | 393.1 |
| To Minors-Consume/Possess | 832 | 469 | -43.6 |
| To Minors-Fraudulent ID | 37 | 12 | -67.6 |
| To Minors-Premises Violations | 90 | 45 | -50.0 |
| TOTAL CITATIONS | 1,334 | 1,261 | -5.5 |
| CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION RESEARCH | | | |
| Requests - DPS | 10,351 | 11,753 | 13.5 |
| Requests - Other Agencies | 7,725 | 12,026 | 55.7 |
| TOTAL | 18,076 | 23,779 | 31.6 |
| STOLEN VEHICLES RECOVERED | 343 | 424 | 23.6 |

Source: Criminal Investigation

1988/89 ARRESTS *

| VIOLATIONS INVESTIGATED | NUMBER OF ARRESTS | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | FELONY | MISDEMEANOR |
| Arson | 1 | 0 |
| Assault | 20 | 20 |
| Burglary | 49 | 6 |
| Commercialized Sexual Offenses | 7 | 0 |
| Damaged Property | 6 | 0 |
| Drug Offenses | 1,219 | 94 |
| Embezzlement | 1 | 0 |
| Flight/Escape | 33 | 1 |
| Forgery/Counterfeiting | 6 | 0 |
| Fraudulent Activities | 30 | 5 |
| Homicide | 9 | 0 |
| Immigration | 3 | 19 |
| Kidnapping/Abduction | 5 | 0 |
| Larceny/Theft | 104 | 14 |
| Liquor | 29 | 640 |
| Obstruct Police | 4 | 0 |
| Obstruct Judiciary/Legislature | 2 | 0 |
| Other Offenses | 24 | 51 |
| Public Peace/Riot | 1 | 2 |
| Robbery | 6 | 0 |
| Sex Offenses | 9 | 3 |
| Sexual Assault/Rape | 12 | 0 |
| Smuggling | 8 | 0 |
| Stolen Vehicle | 13 | 0 |
| Stolen Property | 7 | 6 |
| Traffic Offenses | 12 | 9 |
| Weapon Offenses/Explosives | 5 | 2 |
| TOTAL ARRESTS | 1,625 | 872 |

* The method of recording Criminal Investigation statistics was revised and automated in FY 88/89. Comparable statistics for FY 87/88 are not available.

Source: Criminal Investigation

DRUGS SEIZED

| | 1987/88 | 1988/89 | % CHANGE |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Marijuana | 36,227.9 pounds | 18,748.0 pounds | -48.2 |
| Marijuana Plants | 38,466 plants | 4,711 plants | -87.8 |
| Heroin | 5.5 pounds | 13.2 pounds | 140.0 |
| Cocaine | 977.2 pounds | 442.2 pounds | -54.7 |
| Other Drugs (by weight) | | | |
| Hashish | 2.7 ounces | 783.0 ounces | 29227.0 |
| Narcotic Drugs | * | 200.2 ounces | - |
| Methamphetamines | * | 481.7 ounces | - |
| Non-Narc. Controlled Substances | * | 614.4 ounces | - |
| Crack | * | 11.9 ounces | - |
| Other Drugs (by dose units) | | | |
| LSD | 260,438 units | 7 units | -100.0 |
| Narcotic Drugs | 3,004 units | 1,872 units | -37.7 |
| Methamphetamines | 37,964 units | 371,336 units | 878.1 |
| Prescription Drugs | 7,231 units | 3,356 units | -53.6 |
| Non-Narc. Controlled Substances | * | 10,320 units | - |
| Heroin | * | 212.0 units | - |
| Cocaine | * | 973.0 units | - |
| Total Other Drugs | 2.7 ounces 308,637 units | 2,091.3 ounces 388,076 units | 78224.7 25.7 |
| Marijuana Fields/Greenhouses | * | 46 items | - |
| Precursor Chemicals | * | 4825.9 ounces | - |

* FY 87/88 data are not available.

Source: Criminal Investigation

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER AGENCIES

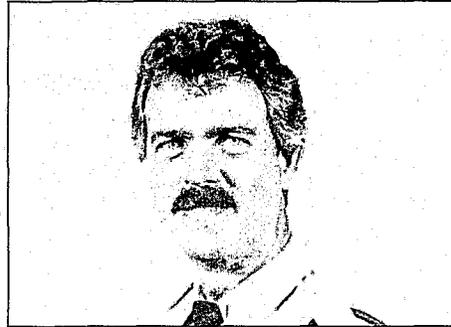
| | 1987/88 | 1988/89 | % Change |
|--|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| TYPE/NUMBER OF REQUESTS PROCESSED | | | |
| Applicant Background Check | * | 10 | - |
| Auto Theft Investigation | 63 | 95 | 50.8 |
| Criminal Surveillance | * | 75 | - |
| Drug Investigation | 1,154 | 775 | -32.8 |
| Economic Crime Investigation | 375 | 40 | -89.3 |
| Explosive Incident Response | 119 | 93 | -21.8 |
| Fugitive Locate/Arrest | 57 | 99 | 73.7 |
| Hostage Negotiation | 7 | 7 | - |
| Intelligence Assistance | * | 598 | - |
| Investigative Research | 8,814 | 11,342 | 28.7 |
| Internal Investigation | * | 12 | - |
| Liquor Investigation | 180 | 167 | -7.2 |
| Pen Register | 21 | 28 | 33.3 |
| Tactical Operation | * | 22 | - |
| Technical Surveillance | 4 | 9 | 125.0 |
| Training | 62 | 81 | 30.6 |
| Other | 385 | 318 | -17.4 |
| TOTAL REQUESTS | 11,241 | 13,771 | 22.5 |
| TOTAL PERSONNEL-HOURS INVOLVED | * | 40,753 | - |

* FY 87/88 data are not available.

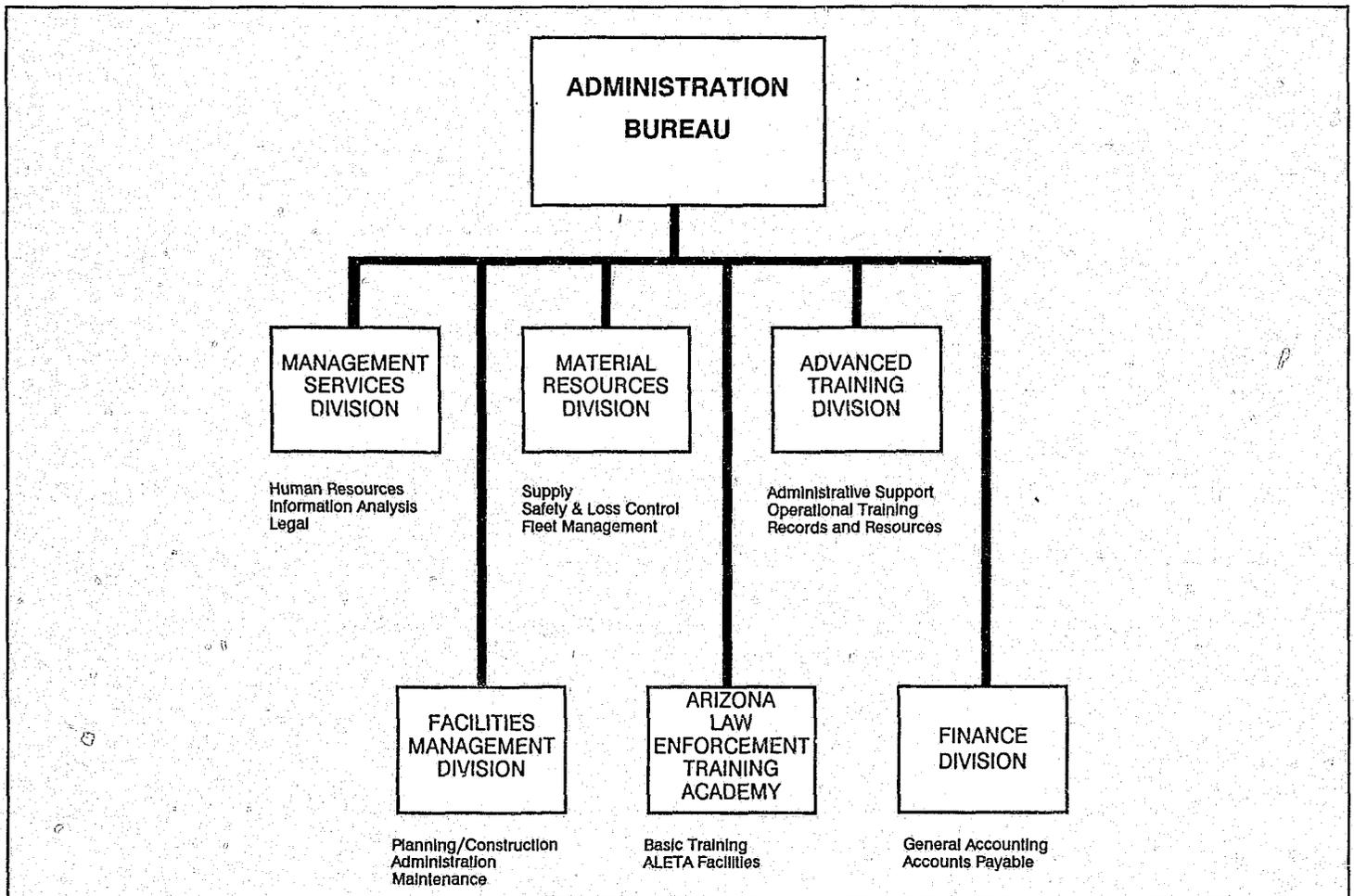
Source: Criminal Investigation

ADMINISTRATION

Administration provides centralized services which include human resources, basic officer training, advanced training, legal assistance, policy development and research, maintenance of vehicles and facilities, building security and financial management.



*Lt. Colonel R.A. Sterna
Assistant Director*



OVERVIEW

Management Services Division

Develops and maintains programs to recruit, test, hire, develop and manage the Department's human resources.

Develops and maintains a comprehensive classification and compensation plan, coordinates employee benefits, provides guidance on retirement planning, maintains personnel records and administers Department insurance programs.

Prepares research studies on law enforcement issues and publishes various departmental reports.

Administers forms control and employee suggestion programs, and develops policies and procedures for effective management of organizational resources.

Provides legal assistance to DPS and other law enforcement agencies regarding criminal and traffic laws.

Material Resources Division

Maintains supplies, equipment and vehicles for the Department.

Coordinates industrial health and safety programs.

Finance Division

Manages the Department's payroll, purchasing, budgetary and accounting services.

Advanced Training Division

Develops and coordinates advanced law enforcement training and recertification programs.

Develops and conducts advanced audio-visual, emergency medical and drivers training sessions.

Administers the Department's physical fitness program.

Trains law enforcement instructors.

Provides library services to Arizona's criminal justice community.

Administers the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) program.

Provides video filming services.

Provides armory services.

OVERVIEW (continued)

Facilities Management Division

Develops plans, monitors construction and maintains departmental facilities.

Provides security for the Phoenix and Tucson facilities.

Arizona Law Enforcement Training Academy (ALETA)

Develops and coordinates basic law enforcement training programs.

Develops and conducts basic audio-visual and emergency medical training sessions.

ADMINISTRATION ACTIVITIES

| | 1987/88 * | 1988/89 | % Change |
|---|-----------|-----------|----------|
| ADVANCED TRAINING | | | |
| Programs Conducted | 415 | 405 | -2.4 |
| Students/Attendance | 7,297 | 6,882 | -5.7 |
| Employees Given Physical Fitness Tests | 820 | 905 | 10.4 |
| ARIZONA LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING ACADEMY | | | |
| Basic Training Classes Graduated | 8 | 6 | -25.0 |
| Students Graduated | 241 | 152 | -36.9 |
| ARMORY | | | |
| Weapons Repaired | 343 | 567 | 65.3 |
| Officers Trained on SIG Sauer Weapons | 147 | 238 | 61.9 |
| SIG Sauer Weapons Processed | 155 | 541 | 249.0 |
| FACILITIES | | | |
| Maintenance Orders Completed | 1,570 | 2,199 | 40.1 |
| Design and Construction Projects Completed | 15 | 39 | 160.0 |
| Building/Square Footage Maintained | 562,626 | 567,314 | 0.8 |
| FINANCE | | | |
| Purchase Orders Processed | 8,310 | 8,987 | 8.1 |
| Financial Claims Processed | 27,335 | 29,597 | 8.3 |
| FLEET | | | |
| Vehicle Work Orders Processed | 15,745 | 20,839 | 32.4 |
| Vehicle Maintenance Expenditures (\$) | 2,834,260 | 2,932,865 | 3.5 |
| Maintenance/Fuel Costs Per Mile Driven (\$) | 0.122 | 0.117 | -4.1 |
| HUMAN RESOURCES | | | |
| Personnel/Position Control Actions Completed | 3,912 | 4,643 | 18.7 |
| Employee Benefit Requests Processed | 7,581 | 9,853 | 30.0 |
| New Hires Processed | 215 | 142 | -34.0 |

ADMINISTRATION ACTIVITIES (continued)

| | 1987/88 * | 1988/89 | % Change |
|---|-----------|------------|----------|
| INFORMATION ANALYSIS | | | |
| Policy and Information Projects Completed | 185 | 172 | -7.0 |
| Major Projects Completed | 4 | 7 | 75.0 |
| Employee Suggestions Evaluated | 8 | 23 | 187.5 |
| Graphics Projects Completed | 87 | 138 | 58.6 |
| LEGAL | | | |
| Contracts Processed | 358 | 339 | -5.3 |
| Law Bulletins Issued | 6 | 8 | 33.3 |
| Teaching Assignments | 24 | 29 | 20.8 |
| LIBRARY | | | |
| Titles/Volumes Added | 577 | 462 | -19.9 |
| Audiovisual Circulation | 12,940 | 14,276 | 10.3 |
| MAILROOM | | | |
| Pieces of Mail Processed | 594,240 | 511,377 | -13.9 |
| Mailing Costs (\$) | 65,337 | 73,615 * * | 12.7 |
| SUPPLY | | | |
| Value of Consumable Supplies Issued (\$) | 560,654 | 659,098 | 17.6 |

* Totals may vary from prior reports due to submission of revised data.

* * Includes 13% increase in price of postage stamps.

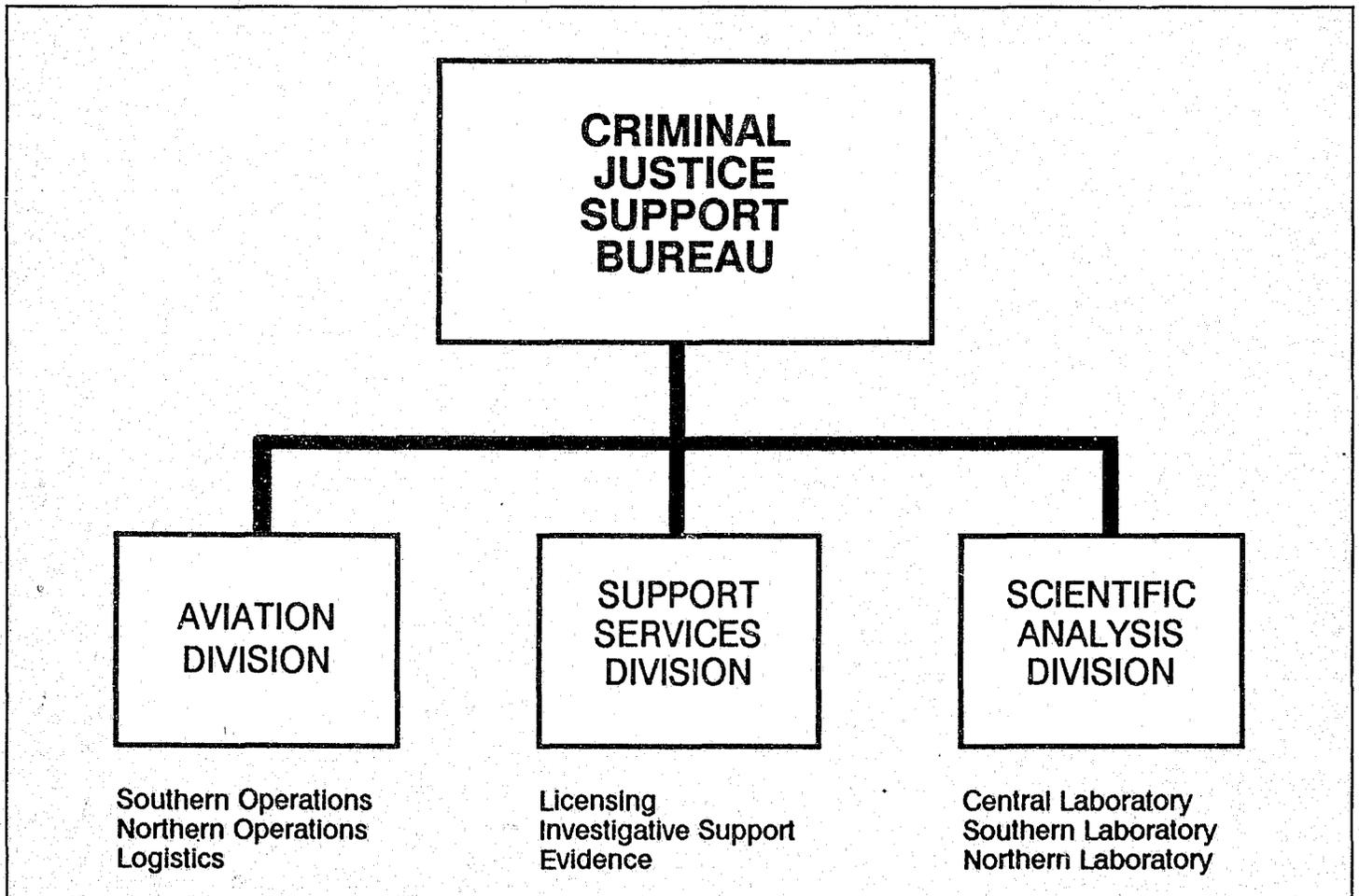
Source: Administration

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SUPPORT

Criminal Justice Support develops, provides and coordinates scientific, technical and other services essential to the promotion of public safety within Arizona. Special attention is given to providing scientific analysis and technological support to Arizona's local law enforcement agencies and ensuring the availability of public services and air rescue operations in all parts of the State.



*Lt. Colonel James N. Chilcoat
Assistant Director*



OVERVIEW

Support Services Division

Provides scientific analysis and expert testimony in the areas of fingerprint identification, questioned documents, polygraph, and accident reconstruction; intoxilyzer services; and crime scene assistance to prosecutors, law enforcement officials and regulatory agencies.

Licenses private investigators, security guards and polygraph examiners.

Stores, safeguards and disposes of property and evidence.

Aviation Division

Provides airborne emergency medical, transport, and search and rescue services statewide.

Furnishes air support to assist in felony apprehensions and other law enforcement activities throughout the State.

Scientific Analysis Division

Assists prosecutors, law enforcement agencies and court officers in the investigation and adjudication of criminal cases through the use of scientific techniques for the precise identification and evaluation of physical evidence.

Pioneers the development of technological advances in order to furnish state-of-the-art services to Arizona law enforcement agencies.

Provides training to DPS and other agency personnel concerning crime laboratory services.

Provides expert court testimony.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

| | 1987/88 | 1988/89 | % Change |
|---|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| INVESTIGATIVE SUPPORT CASELOAD SUMMARY | | | |
| Accident Reconstruction Cases | 185 | 156 | -15.7 |
| Latent Print Examinations | 2,584 | 2,217 | -14.2 |
| Questioned Document Examinations | 830 | 890 | 7.2 |
| Polygraph Examinations | 1,513 | 1,493 | -1.3 |
| Photo Prints | 105,070 | 126,407 | 20.3 |
| Print Press Impressions | 5,892,101 | 6,064,906 | 2.9 |
| PROPERTY AND EVIDENCE CASELOAD SUMMARY | | | |
| DPS Submissions | | | |
| Director's Office | 181 | 408 | 125.4 |
| Highway Patrol | 4,059 | 4,757 | 17.2 |
| Criminal Investigation | 3,820 | 2,132 | -44.2 |
| Criminal Justice Support | 11 | 24 | 118.2 |
| Administration | N/A | 3 | - |
| Telecommunications | N/A | 4 | - |
| Total DPS Submissions | 8,071 | 7,328 | -9.2 |
| Other Agencies Submissions | 10,750 | 10,490 | -2.4 |
| TOTALS | 18,821 | 17,818 | -5.3 |
| INTOXILYZER ACTIVITY SUMMARY | | | |
| COURT ACTIONS | | | |
| Subpoenas Received | 464 | 535 | 15.3 |
| Trial Testimony Requested | 52 | 39 | -25.0 |
| Schools Taught | 15 | 26 | 73.3 |
| EQUIPMENT REPAIR SERVICES | | | |
| Units Repaired | 64 | 90 | 40.6 |
| Units Serviced | 28 | 46 | 64.3 |
| Equipment Operators Trained | 277 | 509 | 83.8 |
| Quality Assurance Officers Trained | 15 | 36 | 140.0 |
| Agencies Served | 103 | 138 | 34.0 |
| ASSISTANCE TO OTHER AGENCIES | | | |
| Information Requested | 1,333 | 1,706 | 28.0 |
| Maintenance Service Requested | 129 | 340 | 163.6 |
| Training Requested | 63 | 75 | 19.0 |
| Other Requests | 146 | 171 | 17.1 |

Source: Criminal Justice Support

LICENSING WORKLOAD SUMMARY

| | 1987/88 | 1988/89 | % Change |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|----------|
| SECURITY GUARDS | | | |
| Active Employee Licenses | 29,629 | 12,879 | * |
| Employee Applications Processed | 10,011 | 8,346 | - |
| Employee Renewals Processed | 2,639 | 2,977 | 12.8 |
| Active Agency Licenses | 149 | 119 | * |
| Agency Applications Processed | 34 | 23 | -32.4 |
| Agency Licenses Issued | 26 | 25 | -3.8 |
| Agency Licenses Renewed | 91 | 101 | 11.0 |
| Agency Restructures Processed | 16 | 14 | -12.5 |
| PRIVATE INVESTIGATORS | | | |
| Active Employee Licenses | 1,268 | 1,303 | * |
| Employee Applications Processed | 576 | 418 | * |
| Employee Renewals Processed | 480 | 590 | 22.9 |
| Active Agency Licenses | 642 | 708 | * |
| Agency Applications Processed | 186 | 185 | -0.5 |
| Agency Licenses Issued | 155 | 189 | 21.9 |
| Agency Licenses Renewed | 434 | 565 | 30.2 |
| POLYGRAPH EXAMINERS | | | |
| Active Licenses | 194 | 108 | * |
| Applications Processed | 18 | 9 | -50.0 |
| Licenses Issued | 17 | 7 | -58.8 |
| Licenses Renewed | 118 | 87 | -26.3 |

* The changes in totals are attributed to corrections to the record keeping system as a result of a February 1989 audit. Errors in the original design of the old system resulted in duplication of some data.

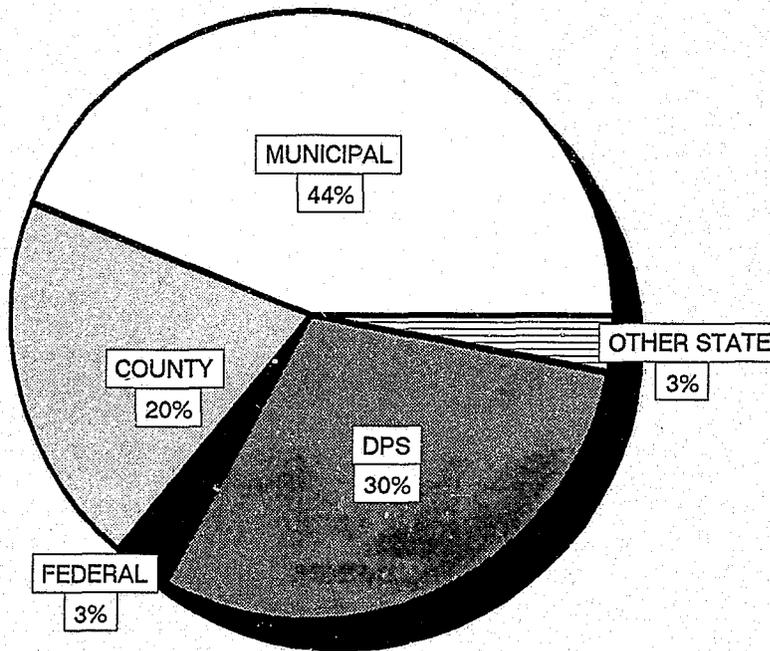
Source: Criminal Justice Support

CRIME LABORATORY CASELOAD SUMMARY

| | 1987/88 | 1988/89 | % Change |
|---|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| Central Regional Lab Cases | | | |
| Trace Evidence | 831 | 542 | -34.8 |
| Toxicology | 2,207 | 2,990 | 35.5 |
| Serology | 634 | 426 | -32.8 |
| Controlled Substances | 5,689 | 6,586 | 15.8 |
| Total Central Regional Lab Cases | 9,361 | 10,544 | 12.6 |
| Southern Regional Lab Cases | 2,097 | 2,091 | -0.3 |
| Northern Regional Lab Cases | 2,825 | 3,531 | 25.0 |
| TOTALS | 14,283 | 16,166 | 13.2 |

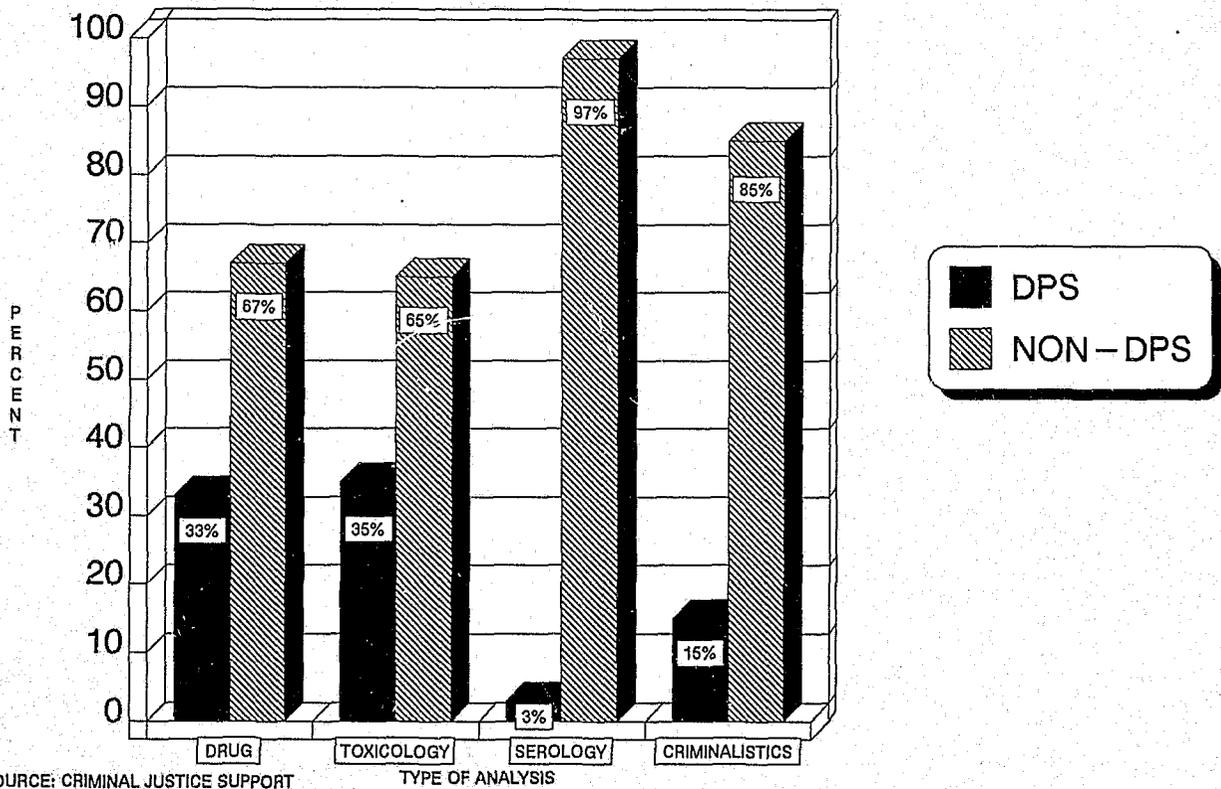
Source: Criminal Justice Support

**CRIME LAB CASELOAD
BY CATEGORY OF REQUESTING AGENCY
FY 1988/89**



SOURCE: CRIMINAL JUSTICE SUPPORT

CRIME LAB CASELOAD BY TYPE OF ANALYSIS AND SOURCE FY 88/89



AIR RESCUE MISSIONS

| | 1987/88 | 1988/89 | % Change |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| Hospital Transfer | 746 | 727 | -2.5 |
| Highway Medical Evacuation | 624 | 807 | 29.3 |
| Non-Highway Medical Evacuation | 330 | 355 | 7.6 |
| Search - Rescue | 323 | 311 | -3.7 |
| Law Enforcement - Criminal | 260 | 277 | 6.5 |
| Aircraft Maintenance | 193 | 173 | -10.4 |
| Flight Training | 118 | 132 | 11.9 |
| Public Education | 95 | 134 | 41.1 |
| Law Enforcement - Traffic | 44 | 45 | 2.3 |
| Patrol Flights | 39 | 13 | -66.7 |
| Vital Materials | 24 | 42 | 75.0 |
| Medical Training | 17 | 31 | 82.4 |
| Other | 206 | 265 | 28.6 |
| TOTAL MISSIONS | 3,019 | 3,312 | 9.7 |
| TOTAL MISSION HOURS | 3,260 | 3,194 | -2.0 |

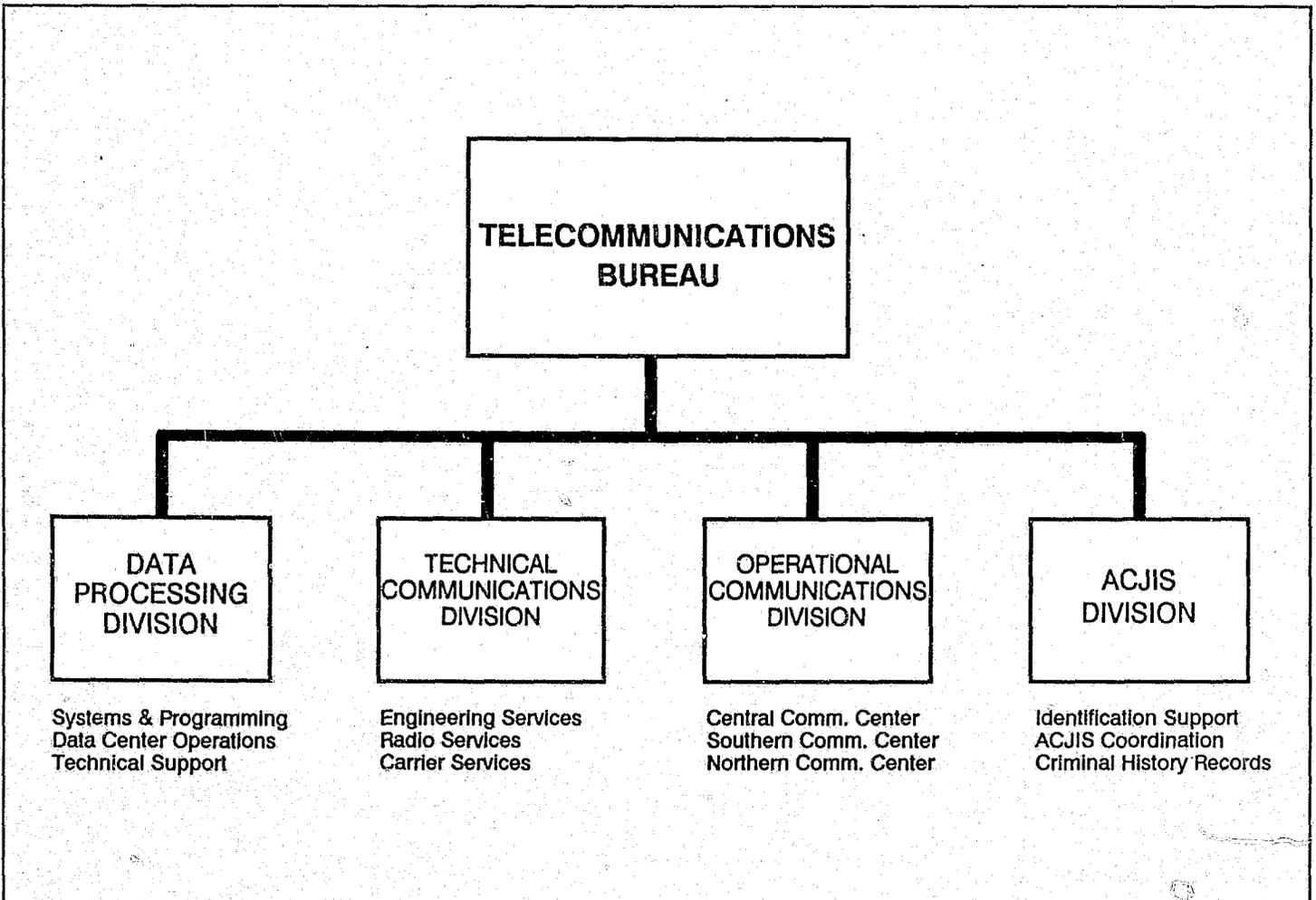
Source: Criminal Justice Support

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Telecommunications develops, operates and maintains the Department's data processing and communications systems. Most of these systems operate statewide and provide essential information services to DPS and other criminal justice agencies.



Richard G. Carlson
Assistant Director



OVERVIEW

Arizona Criminal Justice Information System (ACJIS) Division

Operates the statewide Arizona Computerized Criminal History network.

Maintains DPS citations, warrants, motor vehicle accident reports, and offense reports.

Trains DPS and other agency personnel on use of the ACJIS system.

Audits all ACJIS-user agencies to verify adherence to privacy and security regulations and ensures data integrity of criminal justice records.

Compiles and publishes data for the Uniform Crime Reporting program.

Administers the department-wide records systems to assure that needless records are not created or kept, and valuable records will be preserved.

Data Processing Division

Develops and maintains computer programs for the statewide criminal justice on-line network which permits over 100 state and local jurisdictions to interface with other computer systems. Maintains access through DPS computers to Arizona county and city computers, the FBI Crime Center, and the other 49 states' computer systems via the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS).

Provides data processing and computer programming services for the administrative, enforcement and investigative needs of the Department. Operates the DPS computer systems and the statewide criminal justice computer systems 24 hours each day, seven days per week.

Provides technical assistance to county and local criminal justice agencies regarding current or planned linkages to the statewide criminal justice computer network.

Operational Communications Division

Provides radio communications services for the Department and law enforcement personnel from other agencies.

Operates the statewide Emergency Medical Services Communications (EMSCOM) System.

OVERVIEW (continued)

Technical Communications Division

Designs, constructs, maintains, and coordinates statewide radio, voice and data telecommunications systems for the Department and other state agencies.

Designs, installs and analyzes problems concerning data communications equipment and circuits for the ACJIS network users.

Designs, constructs and maintains the EMSCOM System which provides radio communications between field emergency medical personnel and medical facilities personnel.

Provides engineering design and technical assistance to county and local law enforcement agencies on radio system problems and designs.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACTIVITIES

| | 1987/88 | 1988/89 | % Change |
|---|-------------|-------------|----------|
| CRIMINAL RECORDS SERVICES | | | |
| Fingerprint Cards | | | |
| Compared and Filed | 66,058 | 103,650 | 56.9 |
| New Records Established | 24,302 | 53,020 | 118.2 |
| Number of Records Maintained | 777,793 | 830,910 | 6.8 |
| Number of Requests for Records Processed | 420,073 | 951,020 | 126.4 |
| DATA PROCESSING SERVICES | | | |
| Computerized | | | |
| Teleprocessing Transactions | 100,632,798 | 105,382,514 | 4.7 |
| Computer Terminals Supported | | | |
| (Includes MIS) | 2,235 | 2,859 | 27.9 |
| Criminal Justice Terminals Supported | 1,932 | 2,423 | 25.4 |
| DPS IBM-PC's Supported | 210 | 240 | 14.3 |
| DPS PROFS Terminals Supported | 317 | 472 | 48.9 |
| TECHNICAL/RADIO COMMUNICATIONS | | | |
| Communications Equipment | | | |
| Items Maintained | 15,964 | 15,358 | -3.8 |
| Engineering Man-Hours | | | |
| Provided to Other Agencies | 1,016 | 1,278 | 25.8 |
| Other Agencies Supported | | | |
| in Radio Communications | 17 | 17 | - |
| Portable/Mobile Radios Maintained | 4,935 | 5,770 | 16.9 |
| Radio Communication Sites Maintained | 67 | 68 | 1.5 |
| Radio Dispatch Consoles Operated | 15 | 15 | - |
| TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS | | | |
| Telephone Expenditures (\$) | 516,000 | 488,000 | -5.4 |
| Telephone Instruments Supported | 750 | 750 | - |
| PROJECTS COMPLETED | | | |
| | 43 | 40 | -7.0 |

Source: Telecommunications

AWARDS

VALOR AWARD

Presented to DPS employees for conspicuous acts of heroism that involve a high degree of risk of life, knowledge of that risk, and which are clearly delineated from lesser deeds of courage.

Recipients:

Officer Timothy E. Bolger
Officer Art J. Levario
Officer James L. McMinn

CITIZEN'S VALOR AWARD

Presented to citizens for conspicuous acts of heroism that involve a high degree of risk of life, knowledge of that risk, and which are clearly delineated from lesser deeds of courage.

Recipients:

Laurel Muir
Eustacio Padilla

LIFESAVING AWARD

Presented to DPS employees for acts resulting in the saving or preservation of human life which would otherwise have expired, and when such actions exceed the scope of normal professional performance.

Recipient:

Officer William D. Murphy

CITIZEN'S LIFESAVING AWARD

Presented to citizens for courageous acts of heroism and initiative which result in the preservation of human life and when such actions place their own lives at risk.

Recipients:

Darren Farar
Dennis Farar
James Gore
Pam Pegnam

LETTER OF COMMENDATION

Presented to employees for exceptional acts, service or sustained excellence in performance of duties.

Recipient:

Ruben M. Chavez

CERTIFICATE OF COMMENDATION

Presented to citizens for brave and courageous conduct in assisting a commissioned officer in performing a police action.

Recipients:

Jay Braswell
Mark Fowler

CERTIFICATE OF RECOGNITION

Presented to citizens and organizations demonstrating an exceptional degree of good judgment, initiative and competence in serving the interest of public safety, or having a record of distinguished service to the Department, law enforcement or the criminal justice community.

Recipient:

Office of Special Investigations, Motor Vehicle Division, Arizona Department of Transportation

DIRECTOR'S UNIT CITATION

Awarded to departmental elements or groups of employees in recognition of outstanding accomplishment and for facilitating achievement of organizational goals and objectives. A group's involvement in special community service projects that enhance the Department's image may also be recognized.

Recipients:

Drug Enforcement Administration
Task Force, Phoenix
Investigation - Liquor Enforcement
Division, Region I
Highway Patrol, District 11
Advanced Training Division
Licensing Section
Fiscal Management Group
Management Support Division

EMPLOYEE SUGGESTION AWARD

Presented to DPS employees in recognition of suggestions resulting in significant cost savings, improvement of a Department operation or in conducting state business.

Recipients:

Melinda M. Adamson
Sergeant Frank J. Callegari
Patricia A. Gilmore
Officer Timothy R. Goodwin
(two awards)
Captain Doug E. Kluender
James B. Stobaugh
Officer Chuck Torrie
Sergeant Sherrill Wood

AWARDS (continued)

COMMANDER'S AWARD

Presented to a reserve officer within each district for distinguished job performance and involvement in local community activities.

Recipients:

- Officer Larry M. Alonzo, District 7
- Sergeant Mark M. Dryer, District 6
- Officer Terry J. Hemmen,
Metro Division
- Officer Adrian C. Kitchen, District 2
- Sergeant Brian K. Marvin, District 8
- Officer Alison G. Murphy, District 11
- Officer Mike J. Novotny, District 13
- Officer Kirk H. Smith, District 4
- Officer Steve J. Tritz, District 10

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR'S AWARD

Presented to the Highway Patrol district whose reserve program provided the greatest contribution in furtherance of Highway Patrol objectives.

Recipient:

District 13

DIRECTOR'S AWARD

Presented to one reserve officer for singularly distinctive and outstanding performance of duty that warrants recognition as "Reserve Officer of the Year."

Recipient:

Officer Steve J. Tritz, District 10

PHYSICAL FITNESS AWARDS

Presented to officers receiving the top ten highest scores during physical fitness tests conducted in calendar year 1988. All recipients achieved scores in the 90th percentile.

Recipients:

RANK

- Lieutenant Colonel
Larry N. Thompson1 tie
- Officer Del C. Blunk1 tie
- Officer Timothy R. Goodwin2
- Sergeant Michael A. O'Brien3
- Colonel Ralph T. Milstead4
- Officer Roger L. Hoover5
- Sergeant Gary R. Purvis6
- Officer Robert J. Stout7
- Officer Charles H. Hilton8
- Officer Guy K. Willis9
- Officer Jan G. Madeya10

EMPLOYEE RETIREMENTS

LENGTH OF DPS SERVICE

| | |
|--|----------|
| Wilfred L. Bouley, Officer | 20 years |
| Thomas R. Fields, Officer | 20 years |
| William R. Fredinburgh, Security Officer | 13 years |
| Gary D. Goldsmith, Officer | 20 years |
| Thomas J. Hammarstrom, Sergeant | 19 years |
| Walker L. Hayes, Motor Carrier Investigator | 12 years |
| Joseph V. Hernandez, Equipment Mechanic Supervisor | 22 years |
| E. Whitey Hirschinger, Officer | 11 years |
| Clair D. Larsen, Administrative Services Officer | 10 years |
| Thomas H. Milldebrandt, Major | 33 years |
| Gerald N. Mulleneaux, Administrative Assistant | 7 years |
| Louise M. Owen, Secretary | 18 years |
| Dick H. Pruitt, Sergeant | 20 years |
| William D. Saulter, Lieutenant | 16 years |
| Richard E. Shafer, Lieutenant Colonel | 34 years |
| C. Gerald Smith, Officer | 21 years |
| Robert M. Stocksdale, Sergeant | 21 years |
| James F. Vines, Communications Technician | 20 years |

IN MEMORIAM – EMPLOYEE DEATHS

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| Tim J. Sine, Sergeant | 21 years |
|---------------------------------|----------|