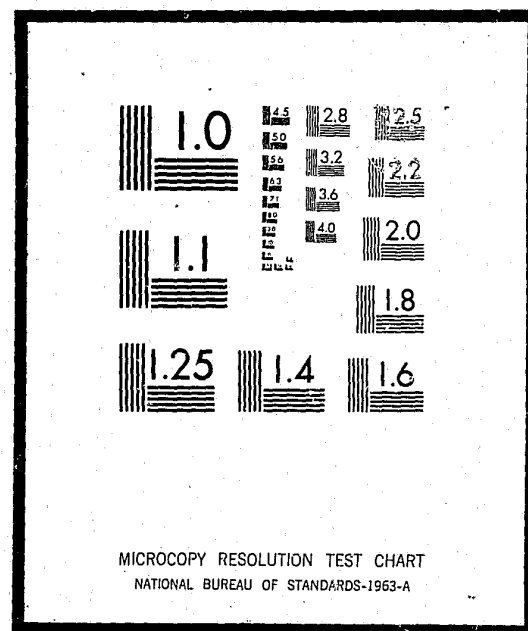


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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

8/13/75

Date filmed

Arizona Department of Public Safety

P. O. BOX 6638
Phoenix, Arizona 85005

31 December 1973



Honorable Jack Williams
Governor of Arizona
State Capitol Building
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Dear Governor Williams:

The 1973 Annual Report of the Department of Public Safety is respectfully submitted in accordance with the statutory requirements. This report relates the organization's story and some of the major achievements of the past year.

The accomplishments of the organization resulted ultimately from the dedication to duty of all employees of the department. These employees merit commendation for a job well done.

During this period, I believe we have offered a comprehensive and competent service to all Arizona law enforcement agencies and to the citizens of our state.

Sincerely,
James J. Hegarty
James J. Hegarty, Director
Department of Public Safety

THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



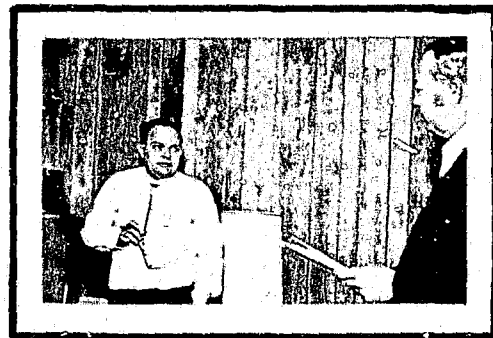
A.L.E.O.A.C.



DIRECTOR



L.E.M.S.C.



LEGAL



ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

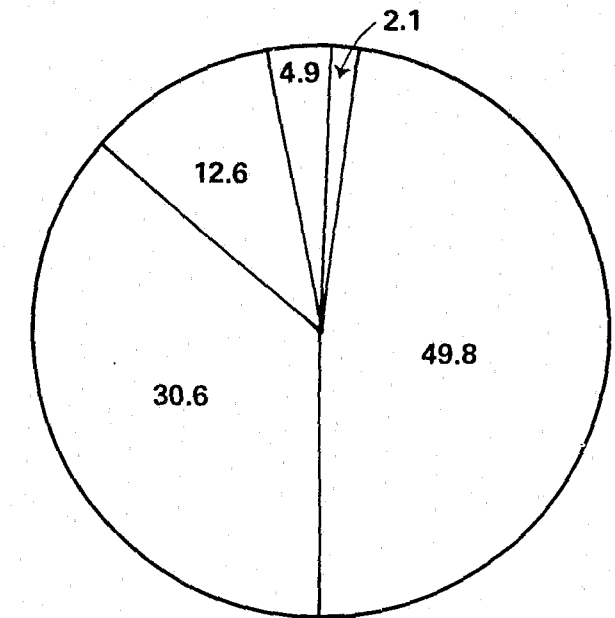


INTERNAL SECURITY

The Director of the Department of Public Safety is appointed by the Governor subject to confirmation by the Senate and is charged with the responsibility of the administration and conduct of the department. It is also his responsibility to prescribe procedures for the use of department personnel, facilities, equipment, supplies and other resources in assisting search or rescue operations. The Director is also responsible for the establishment, operation and maintenance of the Statewide Emergency Medical Services Communications System.

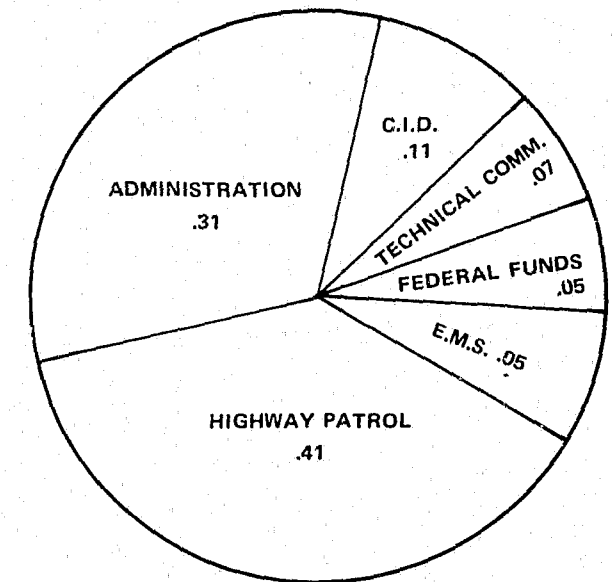


SECRETARY



ORGANIZATIONAL PERSONNEL BREAKDOWN

Highway Patrol Division	49.8
Administration Division	30.6
Criminal Investigations Division	12.6
Technical Communications Division	4.9
Emergency Medical Services	2.1



ORGANIZATIONAL BUDGET 1973

THE DIRECTOR AND HIS DIVISION CHIEFS



THE LAW ENFORCEMENT MERIT SYSTEM COUNCIL

Members of the Law Enforcement Merit System Council are appointed by the Governor on the basis of their experience in and sympathy with merit principles of public employment. The council has established standards and qualifications for all classified positions. This provides for fair and impartial selection, appointment, retention, and separation or removal from service by resignation, retirement, or dismissal of all classified employees.

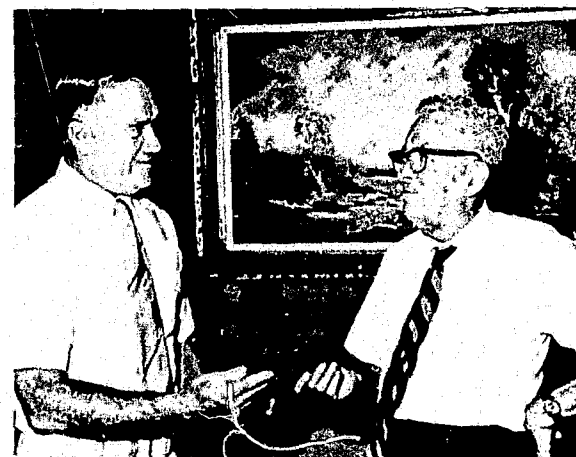
On September 7, 1973, a Distinguished Service Award was presented to George Bideaux in recognition of his sixteen years of dedication and outstanding contributions to the Arizona Law Enforcement Merit System Council by Colonel L. H. Robertson, Superintendent of the Highway Patrol Division of the Department of Public Safety.



George Bideaux, a prominent editor, publisher and businessman was first appointed to fill the unexpired term of Daniel Moore on June 19, 1956, by Governor Ernest W. McFarland. He was elected to Secretary in 1960 and again in 1968; he served as Chairman in 1962 and again in 1970.

Governor Williams regretfully accepted his resignation on April 9, 1973. The State of Arizona extends George Bideaux a heart felt thanks for his public service.

James F. Shahan, an executive of the Duval Corporation, was appointed by Governor Jack Williams. Mr. Shahan's appointment was made on April 9, 1973.



THE ARIZONA LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER ADVISORY COUNCIL

The Arizona Law Enforcement Officer Advisory Council consists of nine members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. The membership includes; two sheriffs, two chiefs of city police, a college faculty member in Public Administration, two citizens, the Attorney General, and the Director of the Department of Public Safety.

The Arizona Law Enforcement Officer Advisory Council was established in July of 1968 to provide minimum standards for Arizona law enforcement officers as well as minimum courses of training and standards for training facilities. Those serving as members of the council during 1973 were:



**GARY NELSON
ATTORNEY GENERAL**



DR. KEITH DAVIS



**JAMES J. HEGARTY
DIRECTOR**



**SHERIFF
AL AYARS**



**CHIEF
POWELL ELKINS**



ELAINE FRYE



**SHERIFF
PAUL BLUBAUM**



**CHIEF
ELMO MAXWELL**



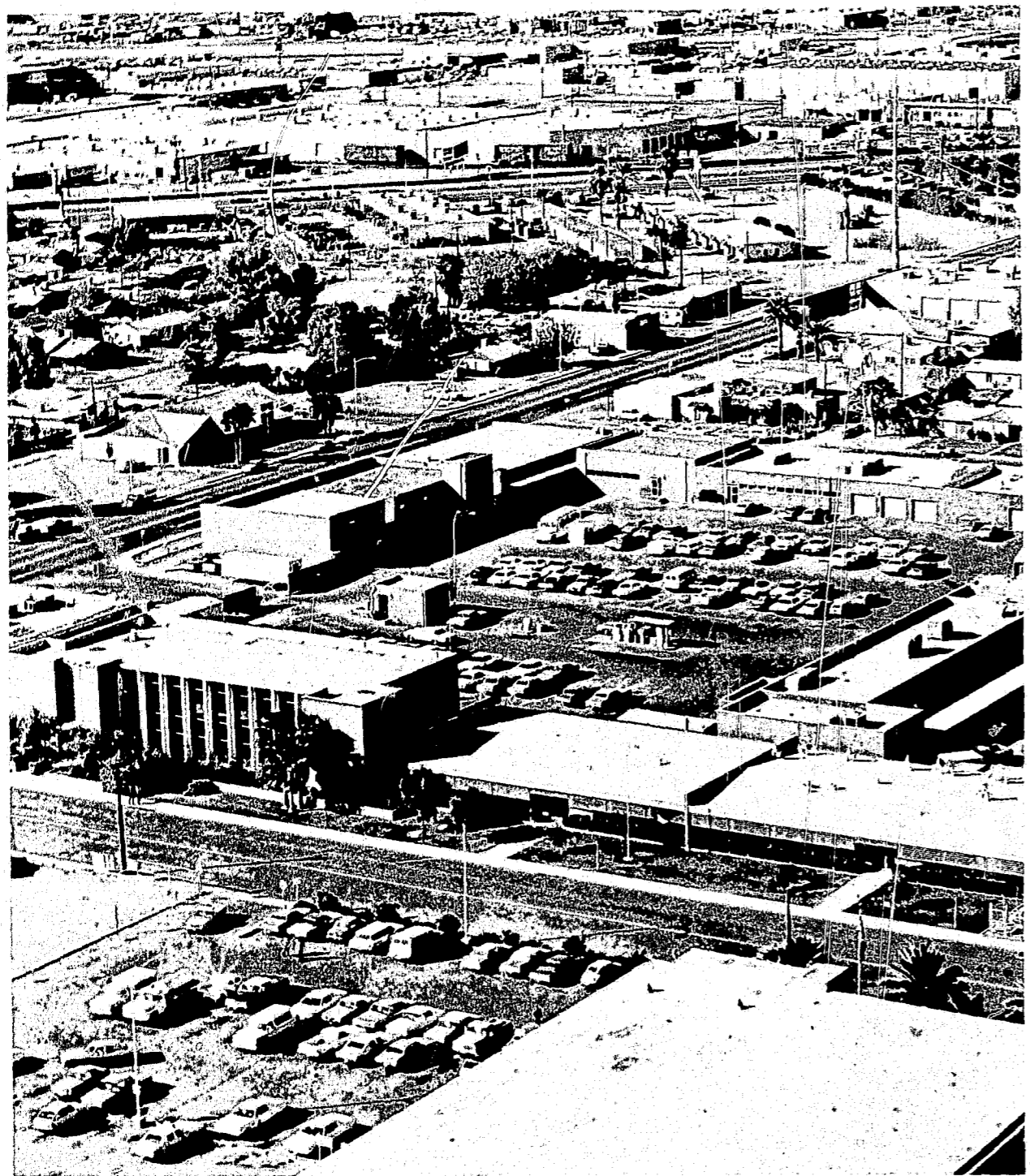
GEORGE GREGORY, JR.

The council shall:
Prescribe reasonable minimum qualifications for officers to be appointed to enforce the laws of the State of Arizona and its political subdivisions.

Prescribe minimum courses of training and minimum standards for training facilities for law enforcement officers.

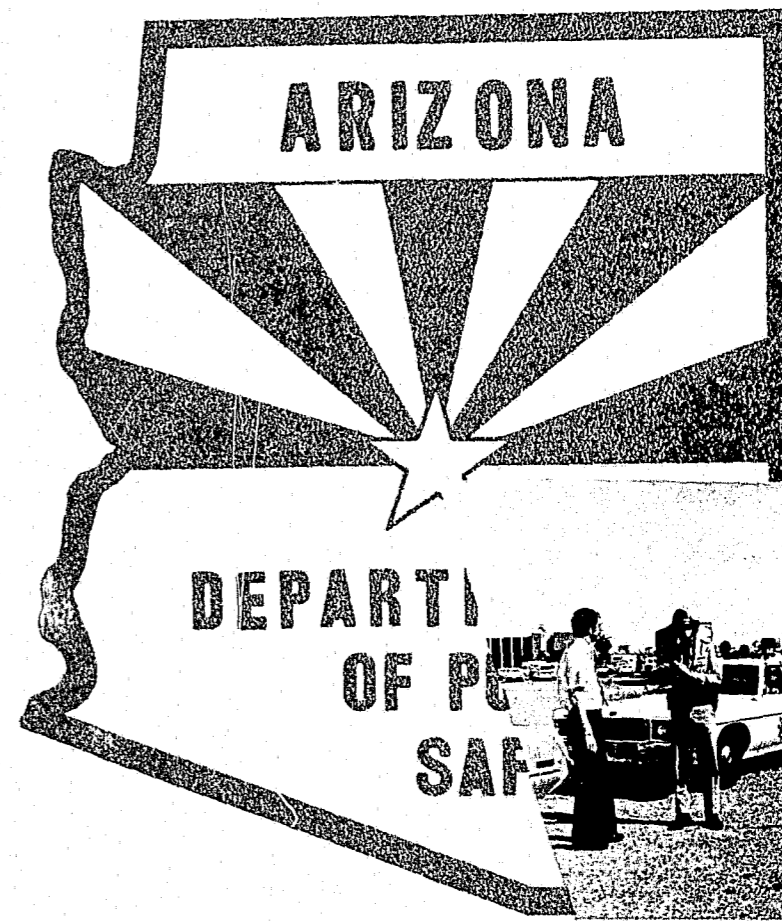
Make inquiries to determine whether political subdivisions of the state are adhering to the established standards for recruitment and training.

Dr. Keith Davis, having served as chairman of the council since its inception, resigned at the close of the year due to upcoming travel and teaching commitments. His work with the council was greatly appreciated and his capable service will be missed.



Department of Public Safety
HEADQUARTERS

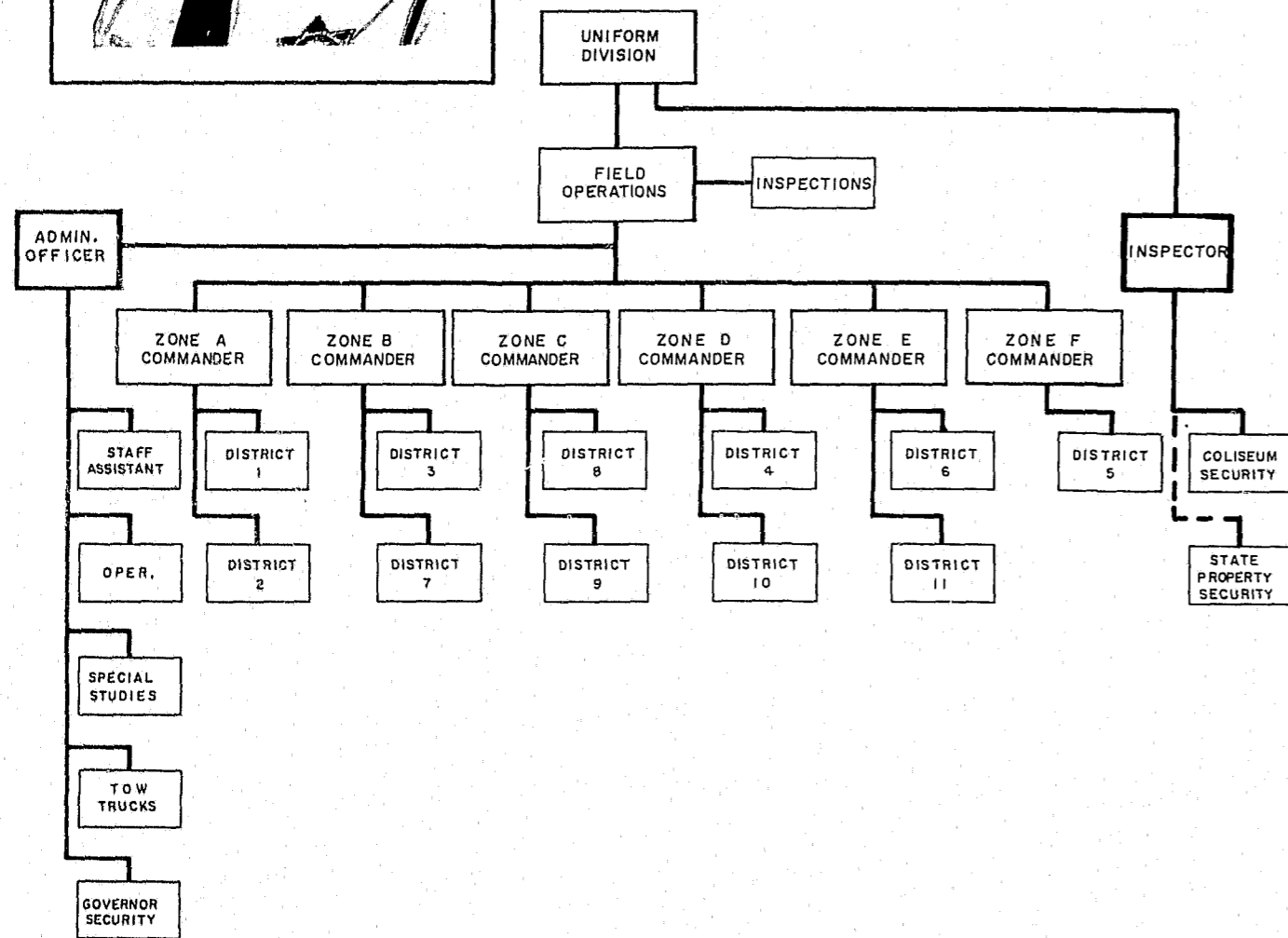
ARIZONA HIGHWAY PATROL DIVISION





ARIZONA HIGHWAY PATROL DIVISION

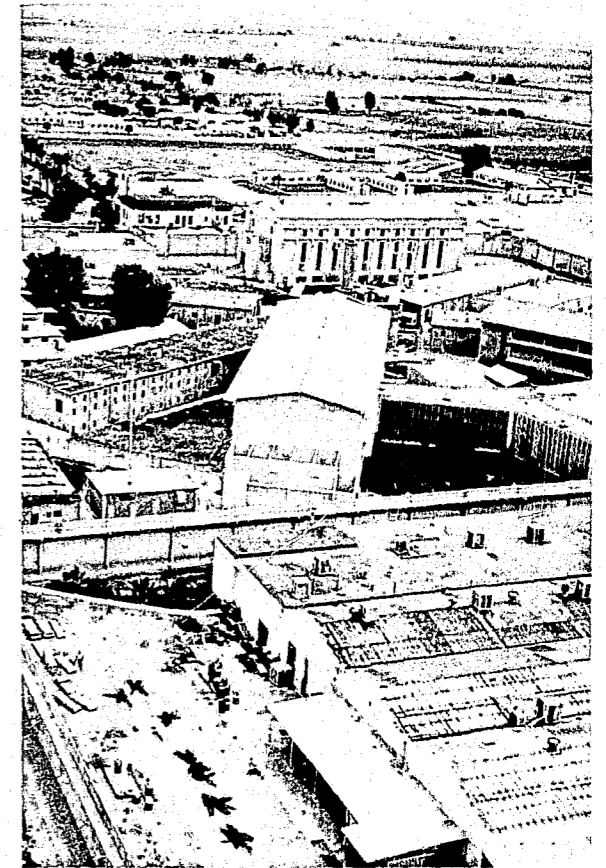
Col. L.H. Robertson
Superintendent



HIGHWAY PATROL ADMINISTRATION SPECIAL STUDIES SECTION

The Special Studies Section of the Uniform Division was involved in a variety of activities during 1973. The major projects involved a study of the Arizona State Prison, the Abandoned Vehicle Survey, the Work Plan, and the Impact '73' Program.

In April 1973, the Special Studies Section was assigned to make a study of the Arizona State Prison. This was done at the request of the Department of Corrections for the purpose of developing an Emergency Procedures Manual for the Department of Public Safety's operations at the prison. The study phase of this project was brought to an abrupt end in June when two prison guards were killed. The information obtained through this study was beneficial to the department during the subsequent shakedown operation. An Emergency Procedures Manual has now been prepared, based on the information obtained in the study.



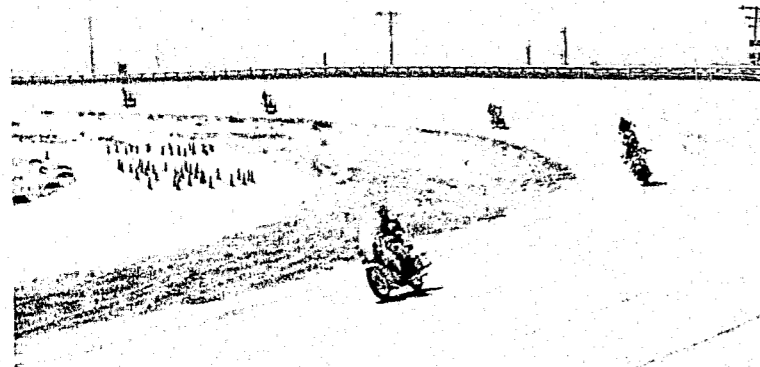
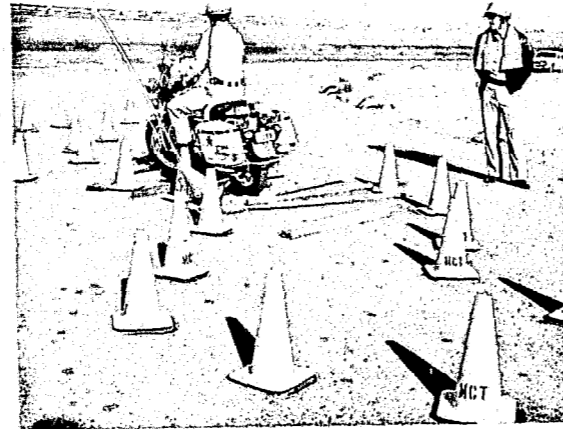
The Abandoned Vehicle Survey, which started in September 1972, was concluded in April 1973. The survey team was staffed by men from the Department of Public Safety and the Motor Vehicle Division. Approximately 32,000 vehicles were checked by the survey team in storage lots and wrecking yards throughout the state. The end result of this project was a more efficient system used in the processing of abandoned vehicles by the Motor Vehicle Division.

The Game Plan (Work Plan) study, designed to determine manpower deficiencies within the Uniform Division, was completed on June 30, 1973. This program, which was initiated in 1970, provided the basis for the Uniform Division's manpower requests to the Arizona Legislature.

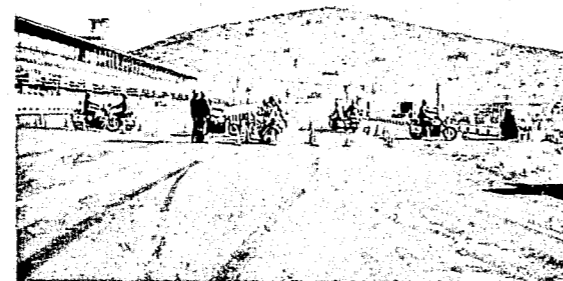
MOTORCYCLE TRAINING

In 1972, the Department of Public Safety realized that a dramatic increase in motor vehicle traffic would require the renewal of the use of motorcycles in traffic patrol. Initially, six Highway Patrol Division officers were selected and trained in riding and enforcement techniques by the California Highway Patrol Motorcycle Academy. After their training course they were assigned to District Eleven.

The success of this limited trial motorcycle patrol indicated that there was a definite need for their services patrolling Arizona highways. The Highway Patrol Division now has established a six week training academy patterned after the California school. Each motorcycle officer is required to complete this formal training and prove his ability to operate a motorcycle safely and effectively before he is given permanent assignment on solo motorcycles.



The Arizona motorcycle training school is designed to instruct new and experienced riders in three phases. First, a basic one week course of instruction and practice is given to familiarize each officer with the 850cc Moto Guzzi Solo Motorcycle and with controlled low speed maneuvers. Second, an additional forty hours experience is given each officer in actual traffic conditions. Finally, after an officer has been trained to handle a motorcycle under all road conditions, he is instructed in proper techniques for use of the motorcycle in traffic patrol. During this two to four week period, the trainee begins traffic patrol and enforcement on a motorcycle with a qualified instructor observing his actions from a second motorcycle. When an officer has demonstrated his proficiency, he is then assigned to a Highway Patrol district office where he begins a normal duty schedule.



The Arizona motorcycle training school is designed to instruct new and experienced riders in three phases. First, a basic one week course of instruction and practice is given to familiarize each officer with the 850cc Moto Guzzi Solo Motorcycle and with controlled low speed maneuvers. Second, an additional forty hours experience is given each officer in actual traffic conditions. Finally, after an officer has been trained to handle a motorcycle under all road conditions, he is instructed in proper techniques for use of the motorcycle in traffic patrol.

GOVERNOR'S SECURITY SECTION

Arizona Revised Statute § 28-240 states that, "The Director of the Department of Public Safety shall provide transportation, security and protection for the Governor and security for the Governor's family. . ."

The primary mission of the Governor's Security Detail is threefold:

1. Protection from assassination or intentional physical harm.
2. Protection from unintentional physical harm through accident.
3. Transportation which is directly related to the Governor's protection.

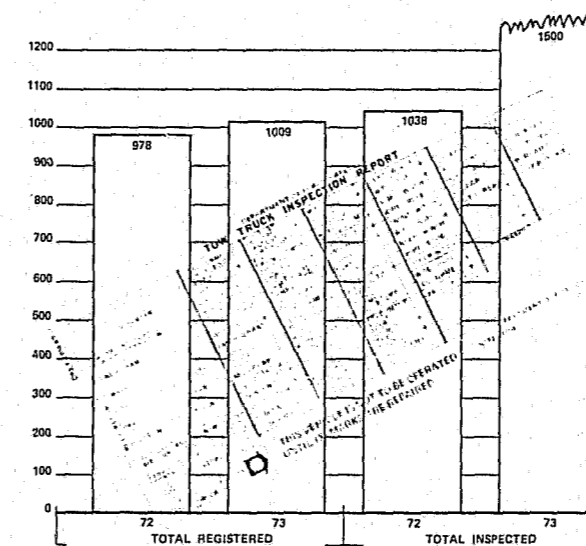


During 1973, the Governor's Security Detail began using an advanced security concept. This means a security officer made a physical survey of the location of any function the Governor was to attend, to locate any potential hazard before the Governor's arrival. This technique has functioned well and increased the efficiency of the security detail.

During 1973, members of the security detail attended training courses on the protection of public figures. These training sessions were sponsored by the United States Secret Service and the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

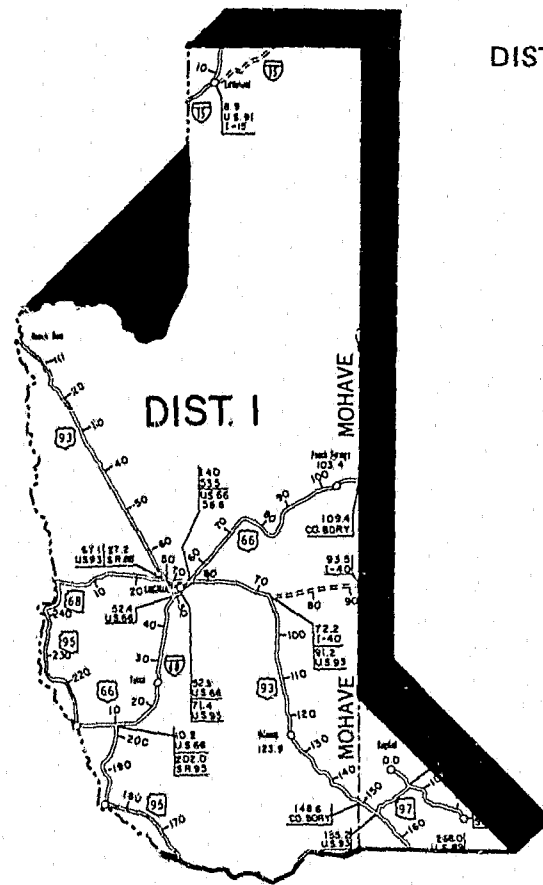
THE TOW TRUCK SECTION

Arizona Revised Statute § 29-1007C states that, "The Director of the Department of Public Safety shall adopt and enforce rules and regulations . . . to govern the design and operation of all tow trucks used for the purpose of towing . . . vehicles on any highway."



At the present time, there are 1009 tow trucks that have been registered and inspected by the Department of Public Safety Tow Truck Section, and are in operation in the state of Arizona.

ZONE A * * * * *



DISTRICT ONE

ACCIDENTS:	
36	FATAL
262	INJURY
266	PROPERTY DAMAGE
MOTORIST ASSISTS:	
2,403	ITEMS
OVERTIME:	
6,505	HOURS
ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES:	
7,836	CITATIONS
14,533	WARNINGS
6,923	REPAIR ORDERS




The Railroad Tank Car Explodes...
 Photo by: Hank Graham
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On July 5, 1973, a railroad tank car containing propane gas was being unloaded at the Doxel Plant in Kingman, Arizona. A fire started which burned two men, one fatally. Twenty minutes after the fire started, while firemen were attempting to keep the tank car cool, it exploded. The deaths of twelve men and injuries to more than 100 persons resulted.

The most seriously burned victims were air lifted by helicopters from the Department of Public Safety, U. S. Air Force bases, and by departmental and private aircraft, to hospitals in Arizona and Nevada. District One, and other department personnel, and every law enforcement agency in the area worked countless hours of overtime stabilizing the situation.

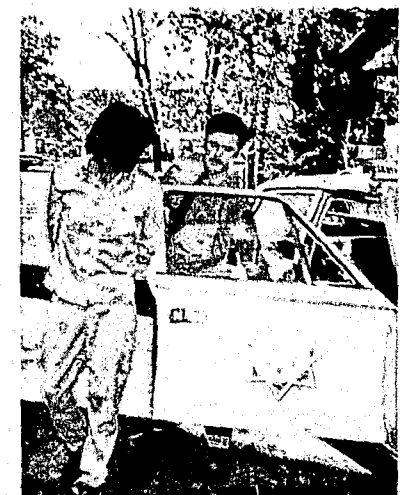
Almost everyone in Kingman performed heroic deeds as the entire community answered the call for help. Ice was badly needed for the treatment of burn victims. Housewives brought ice cubes, restaurants and taverns answered the call and took their ice to the hospitals. Townspeople manned roadblocks and directed traffic.

Patrolman Alan H. Hansen
 1939 - 1973

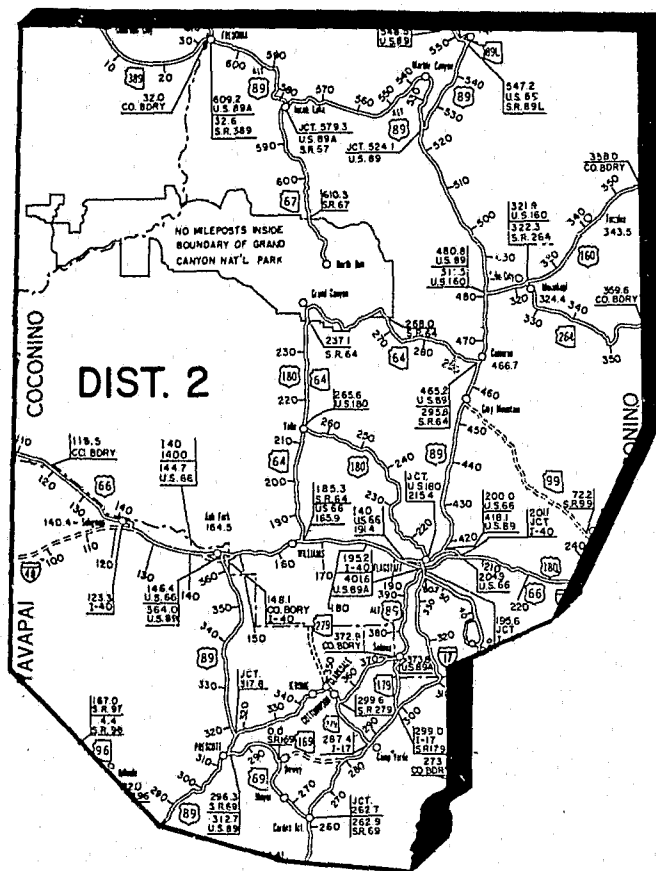


Patrolman Hansen, a twelve year veteran of the Highway Patrol Division, was one of the first persons to arrive at the Doxel plant fire in Kingman. As a result of the explosion of the railroad tank car, Patrolman Hansen received extensive burns, leading to his untimely death. For his heroic actions at the scene of that fire, he was awarded the Valor Award posthumously.

In November, a prisoner in the Mohave County Jail was to be transported to the Arizona State Prison, to begin a sentence for assault. The prisoner asked to telephone his mother and, when out of his cell, overpowered the guard and released four other prisoners, three of whom were being held for murder. District One personnel maintained roadblocks, checking every vehicle leaving Kingman. The department's helicopter and aircraft assisted in the search. Two days later, uniformed officers captured three of the escapees after they were seen attempting to leave the area. That same day, the wife of a District One officer observed an unoccupied house with a door ajar. This information, given to the district headquarters, resulted in the Highway Patrol Division also capturing the last two escapees.



Late in 1973, 29.5 miles of Interstate 15 were completed across the northwest corner of the state, at a cost of over sixty-one million dollars. The dedication was attended by Governor Jack Williams, Governor Calvin L. Rampton of Utah, and more than 1,000 interested citizens. A portion of this picturesque highway winds through a canyon that is only 150 feet wide, with vertical rock walls towering to 500 feet. Sections of this canyon are so deep that the sun never touches the pavement in winter months.

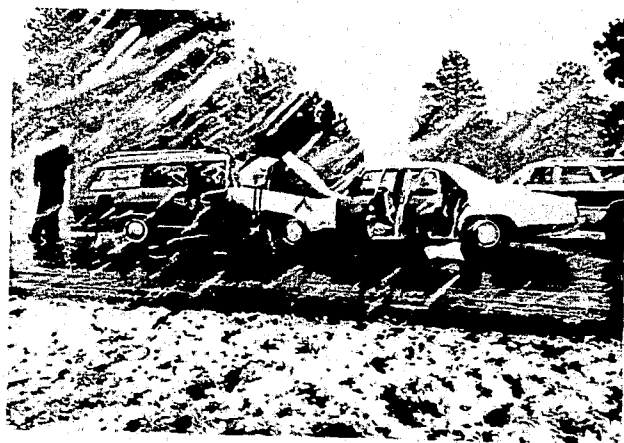


DISTRICT TWO

ACCIDENTS:	
56	FATAL
642	INJURY
1,173	PROPERTY DAMAGE
MOTORIST ASSISTS:	
6,557	ITEMS
OVERTIME:	
10,889	HOURS
ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES:	
14,715	CITATIONS
18,531	WARNINGS
10,223	REPAIR ORDERS

Severe winter storms in the District Two area during the early months of 1973 caused a dramatic increase in the number of traffic accidents, an increase in other traffic related duties, and an increase in the number of hours overtime required of the District Two personnel. The assistance of the Department of Public Safety Reserve Officers, the Coconino County Sheriff's Office, and the Flagstaff Police Department was invaluable during the time manpower needs were critical.

Snow storms, which were almost continuous during this period, required that roadblocks be set at many locations on various State and Interstate highways to advise motorists that chains or snow tires would be required on those highways. On several occasions, U. S. Highways 89A, 180, and Interstate 17 were totally closed to all traffic because of the large quantity of snow and ice present on the highway. Total snowfall in the Flagstaff area through March 1973 was a record breaking 198 inches.



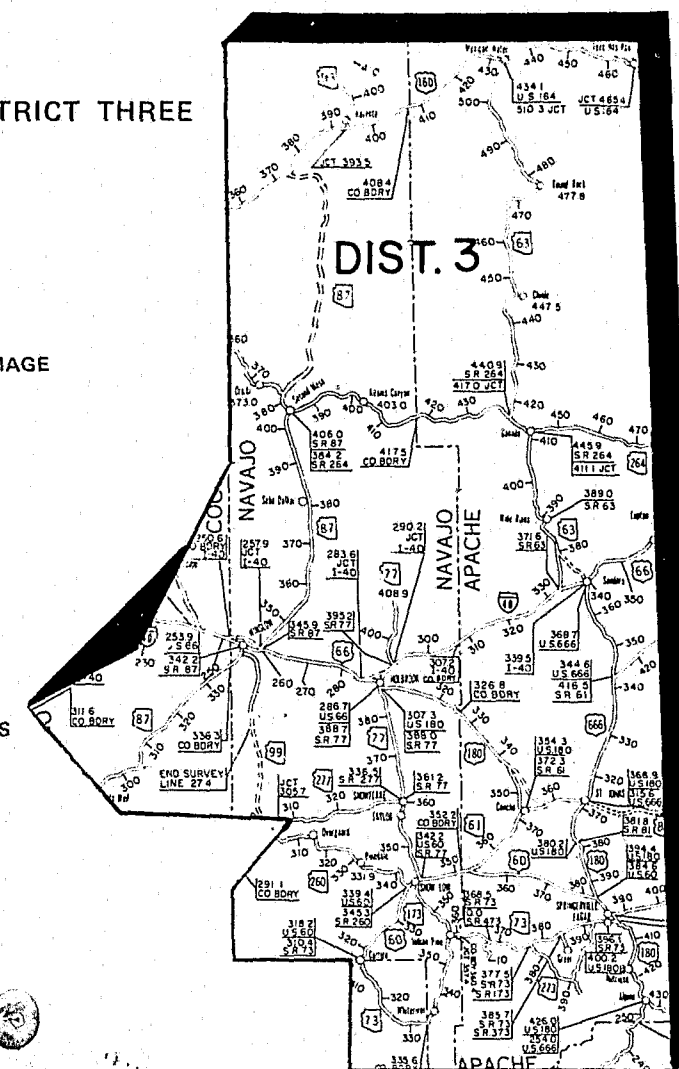
As a direct result of one of the severest winters in many years, District Two Patrolmen worked a total of 7,957 overtime hours in a three month period. This means an average of 144 hours per commissioned officer, excluding hours worked by Reserve Officers, civilian personnel, and other assisting law enforcement agencies.

ZONE B

* * * * *

DISTRICT THREE

ACCIDENTS:	
47	FATAL
410	INJURY
624	PROPERTY DAMAGE
MOTORIST ASSISTS:	
2,257	ITEMS
OVERTIME:	
8,208	HOURS
ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES:	
9,100	CITATIONS
18,198	WARNINGS
11,816	REPAIR ORDERS



Early in March, the Department of Public Safety and the Navajo County Sheriff's Office responded to a request for assistance from the Winslow Police Department to provide security for the United States Senate Sub-Committee hearings being held on the Hopi - Navajo land dispute. These hearings were held in the Winslow Civic Center and lasted three days. Because of the volatile dispute between these two tribes, and the distinct probability of outside agitation, plans were formed in anticipation of a wide variety of unlawful occurrences. Command level officers from all three agencies were assembled in this joint operation and the Department of Public Safety Mobile Command Post was placed in operation at the Winslow airport. District Three personnel, other Highway Patrol Division personnel, units from the Criminal Investigations Division, and departmental helicopters and aircraft were moved to the area. Although several known militants were observed during the hearings, there were no overt incidents.

In addition to the enforcement responsibility on 1,153 miles of state and interstate highway, the following are representative examples of the type of activities in which District Three personnel became involved.

On several occasions, when labor relations problems were experienced by the Navajo Indian Police Department, District Three personnel provided police services on the reservation for short periods of time.

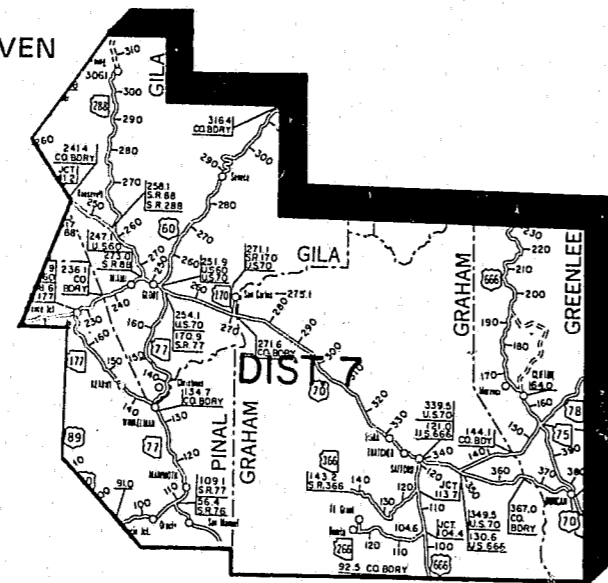
In March, two U. S. Air Force F-111 aircraft collided in flight during a nighttime snowstorm and crashed. District personnel located and secured both crash sites at the request of the Air Force pending their arrival at the crash scene.

Investigation into blood stains found in an impounded vehicle from a traffic arrest, resulted in a murder confession.

On two occasions, District Three personnel responded to requests for assistance from the Winslow Police Department when hostile gun fire was directed at that department's officers.

ACCIDENTS:	
35	FATAL
401	INJURY
533	PROPERTY DAMAGE
MOTORISTS ASSISTS:	
2,007	ITEMS
OVERTIME:	
5,875	HOURS
ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES:	
9,513	CITATIONS
18,019	WARNINGS
10,022	REPAIR ORDERS

DISTRICT SEVEN



On July 17, a truck tractor-trailer unit entered Superior on an exit ramp which terminates in a "T" intersection. The brakes failed and the truck rammed into a house, injuring the occupants of the home and spilling the truck's contents onto the yard. The unmarked cargo of powdered magnesium, hydrocarbon fluid, powdered aluminum, and potassium perchlorate combined to form dangerous fumes which hospitalized one patrolman. In addition, those chemicals, when combined with water, sparks, or any heat source, held the potential of creating an intense explosion and fire. When this hazard was discovered, nearby residential areas were immediately evacuated and chemical experts contacted. Because of the fumes, specialists from the Phoenix Fire Department with self-contained breathing equipment were airlifted by helicopter to the accident scene. Immediate action by District Seven personnel, and other law enforcement agencies, resulted in the safe solution of this potentially catastrophic situation without serious incident.

Three days later, at the same location in Superior, a second tractor-trailer unit owned by the same trucking company, became involved in a nearly identical accident. The driver of this second unit was killed and his co-driver injured. The cargo of this unit was 3,850 gallons of Parathion in large barrels. Several drums were punctured on impact and the chemical was spilled. Several drops of Parathion, if in contact with the skin, would be fatal to an adult human. However, this truck was clearly marked reflecting the danger, and nearby homes were again evacuated. Through a coordinated effort by several law enforcement agencies, the hazardous material was removed without further incident.



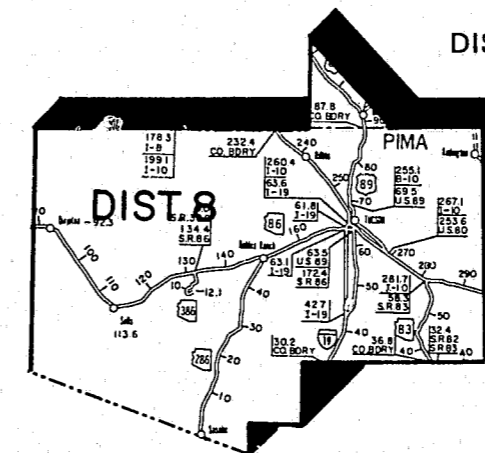
District Seven was one of several Highway Patrol Districts to have a resident Criminal Investigations Agent assigned to their area. The Resident Agent concept provides a trained criminal investigator who is immediately available to assist the district Patrolmen and other law enforcement agencies when local situations occur.



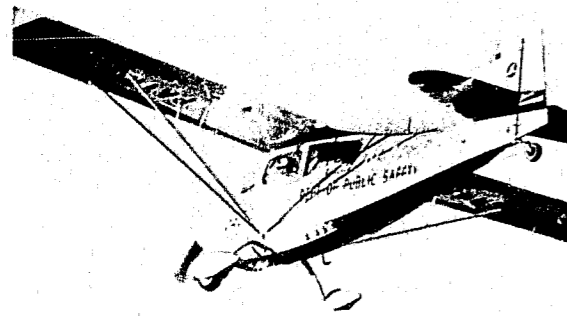
In a recent fatal hit-and-run situation, the Resident Agent in District Seven assisted the local Patrolmen in locating the offending vehicle, securing evidence from the vehicle to be processed by the State Crime Laboratory, and in securing a confession from the vehicle's driver.

ZONE C

DISTRICT EIGHT



ACCIDENTS:	
38	FATAL
500	INJURY
691	PROPERTY DAMAGE
MOTORIST ASSISTS:	
8,233	ITEMS
OVERTIME:	
8,148	HOURS
ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES:	
12,491	CITATIONS
26,709	WARNINGS
17,231	REPAIR ORDERS



In October, the Department of Public Safety embarked on a relatively unique aerial patrol program utilizing a modification of the successful "Forward Air Controller" technique developed by the military in Vietnam. The general concept involves the use of a light, fixed wing aircraft in close integration with ground units to supplement services available to the highway users. District Eight was selected for the initial program because of its total variety of highway types and traffic volumes, all emanating from a centralized location. The aircraft selected for

this program is the Champion "Citabria" which is capable of economical operation, short take-off and landing, and a cruising speed of 125 miles per hour. This aircraft flies intermittent patrol missions during most daylight hours, on a seven day per week basis, accomplishing the following objectives:

The routine patrolling of highways in remote areas for highway hazards, traffic accidents and violations, and stranded motorists.

Providing safe, high speed response to accidents in outlying areas when ground patrol units are not immediately available. The pilot can verify the existence of an accident and indicate the number of patrolmen, ambulances, and tow trucks required while ground units are responding.

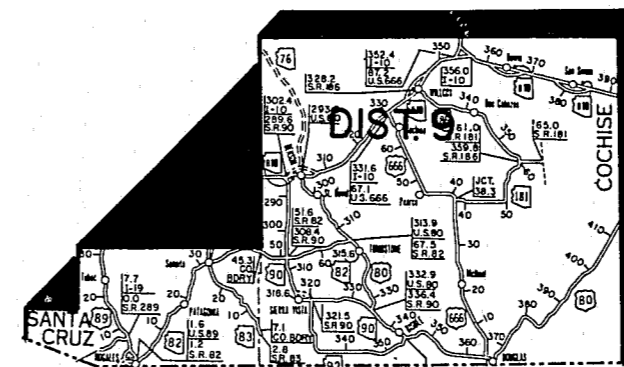
Provides traffic patrol on Interstate 10 through Tucson during high volume periods to locate accidents or traffic obstructions, and assist in their rapid solution.



During the month of August, a determination was made that the Department of Public Safety and the people of Arizona would mutually benefit by the establishment of a Public Information Office in the Tucson area. The responsibility of this office is to project the department in the best manner possible while honestly informing the general public as to the activities of the department in southern Arizona. The Public Information Officer now maintains rapport with all news

media. He gives lectures for private organizations, clubs, and schools relating to traffic safety, narcotics information, and the department's organization.

DISTRICT NINE



ACCIDENTS:

28	FATAL
298	INJURY
359	PROPERTY DAMAGE

MOTORIST ASSISTS:

3,619	ITEMS
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OVERTIME:

5,056	HOURS
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ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES:

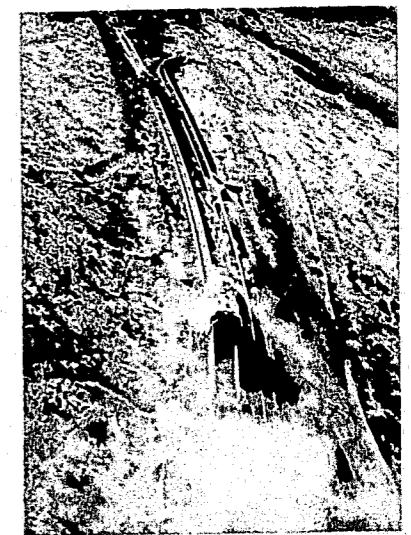
15,378	CITATIONS
29,876	WARNINGS
19,533	REPAIR ORDERS



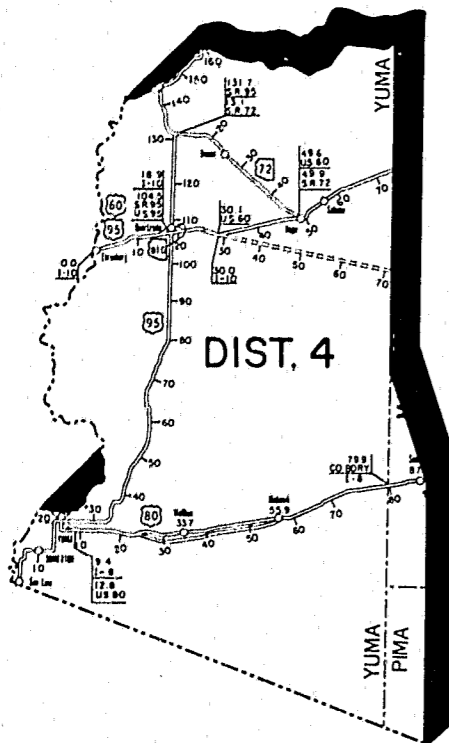
In the early evening hours on May 24th, District Nine personnel were patrolling Interstate 10 east of Benson when they observed a large, mushroom shaped cloud nearby. What they had observed was the explosion of a railroad boxcar loaded with 500 pound military bombs. A Southern Pacific freight train loaded with 1.5 million pounds of bombs began to burn, causing the detonation of some of the bombs. The resulting explosions created a crater well over 100 feet in circumference and 50 feet deep. Other unexploded bombs and parts of the railroad cars were hurled over a mile from the initial explosion site. Fire and secondary explosions continued for almost three hours.

District Nine personnel checked for injuries and evacuated the area of all but authorized emergency personnel. Then, they cordoned off the explosion site and initiated procedures to prevent traffic problems on the nearby freeway. As these tasks were accomplished, District Eight communications personnel coordinated communication efforts and alerted the military and appropriate civil authorities of the incident.

Immediate and coordinated response by District Nine and Eight personnel, the U.S. Army and Air Force, the Benson Police Department, and the Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Office, minimized the grave potential danger involved in this incident.



ZONE D



DISTRICT FOUR

ACCIDENTS:	
40	FATAL
282	INJURY
369	PROPERTY DAMAGE
MOTORIST ASSISTS:	
5,595	ITEMS
OVERTIME:	
7,814	HOURS
ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES:	
13,287	CITATIONS
16,780	WARNINGS
13,717	REPAIR ORDERS

After a significant increase in commercial vehicle accidents was noted on Interstate 8, a special enforcement program was implemented by the personnel of District Four. With the cooperation of the U. S. Department of Transportation and the Arizona Corporation Commission, four mobile check points were established to conduct safety inspections on commercial vehicles. At the end of a three week test period, a total of 112 traffic citations, 98 warnings, and 118 repair orders were issued. Of the trucks passing through these check points, 18 were removed from service due to driver fatigue and hazardous equipment violations. Also, two felony drug arrests were made and one arrest warrant served. As a result of this enforcement action, not one vehicle that passed through this check point became involved in a traffic accident on the Interstate 8 system.



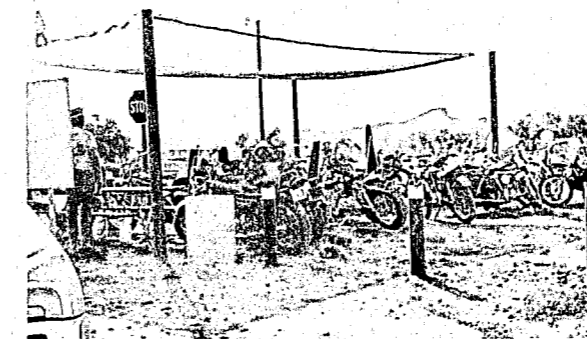
During this period without commercial vehicle accidents on Interstate 8, a marked increase in accidents was then noted on Interstate 10. An increase in the enforcement activity by District Four personnel on Interstate 10 subsequently reduced the number of these accidents.

A two man commercial vehicle inspection team was created to help keep the commercial vehicle accident rate down. The men have great mobility throughout the entire zone. It is believed that the efforts of this special enforcement team will have a substantial impact on the District Four accident picture.

The Arizona - California border is developing into a recreational area utilized by persons of all ages on a regular basis. The Parker vicinity is fast becoming one of the favorite locations. Various groups are now sponsoring events, including boat, motorcycle, and "off-road" vehicle races, which require more traffic and crowd control. This area is within the Colorado River Indian Reservation and, as a result, District Four personnel work in close association with the Colorado River Indian Police in patrolling this area.

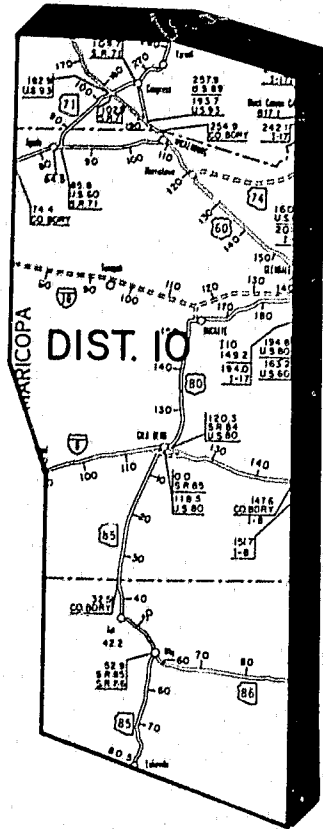


Holiday weekends have created a very significant problem for District Four personnel in the Parker area. It is during these periods that a large number of high school and college age youth from both Arizona and California descend on several miles of the Colorado River known as the "Parker Strip". The resulting activities create special enforcement problems and needs, to which District Four has responded.



During the Easter and Memorial Day period this year, a total of 3,215 man-hours were expended by the Highway Patrol Division in the maintenance of civil order. Traffic and criminal enforcement action resulted in 775 traffic citations being issued, 85 arrests for driving while intoxicated, and 23 felony arrests primarily for possession of marijuana and/or dangerous drugs. It was significant that only seven traffic accidents were investigated during this period, an indication that enforcement activities have been successful in this area.

Experimentation with a relatively new management concept was initiated when the District Four Commander was given administrative and functional command of both the Highway Patrol Division and Criminal Investigations Division personnel within District Four. This program is an alternative to the Resident Agent program which is being used in several districts. The implementation of the dual role provides greater flexibility to the district function by allowing manpower resources to be utilized where most advantageous.



DISTRICT TEN

ACCIDENTS:
 34 FATAL
 348 INJURY
 523 PROPERTY DAMAGE

MOTORIST ASSISTS:
 4,716 ITEMS

OVERTIME:
 5,258 HOURS

ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES:
 9,820 CITATIONS
 15,712 WARNINGS
 10,761 REPAIR ORDERS



With the opening of the new section of Interstate 10 between the towns of Tonopah and Brenda, (the "Brenda cutoff"), District Ten anticipated that a large amount of traffic would be diverted from U. S. Highway 60 to this new highway. Because this highway was not completed into Phoenix, traffic is forced to use the temporary Interstate 10 route, a twenty-three mile portion of winding road. It was believed that a large number of traffic accidents would result on this section of road. However, this problem never materialized. Instead, a totally different situation surfaced, that of providing assistance to persons stranded on the new roadway. Interstate 10 traverses a sparsely populated section of the state, and no gasoline or service facilities are available from Buckeye to Quartzsite, a distance of over 100 miles. District Ten personnel have responded to provide the necessary assistance to stranded motorists. In addition to the normal patrol personnel on this highway, a specially equipped van was detailed to patrol the highway and provide gasoline, water, air, or contact with the necessary commercial service vehicles.



ZONE E

* * * * *

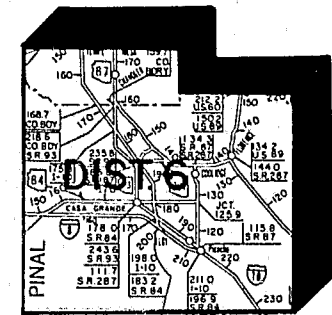
ACCIDENTS:
 42 FATAL
 312 INJURY
 416 PROPERTY DAMAGE

MOTORIST ASSISTS:
 7,107 ITEMS

OVERTIME:
 8,026 HOURS

ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES:
 13,060 CITATIONS
 18,538 WARNINGS
 11,616 REPAIR ORDERS

DISTRICT SIX



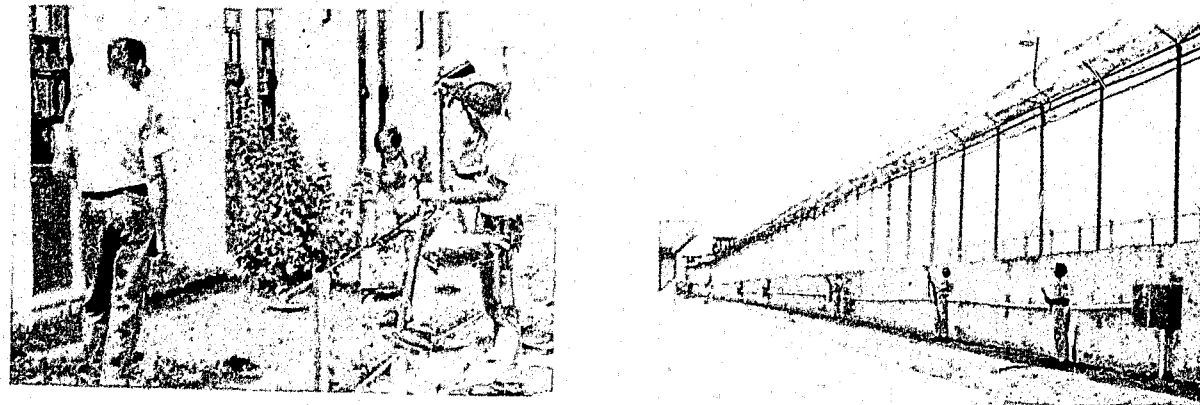
Late in the year it became apparent that the United States, and other countries, were involved in an energy crisis. District Six, and all Department of Public Safety personnel, cooperated fully with requests by the President of the United States and the Governor of Arizona to conserve valuable fuels. During the final months of 1973, District Six initiated many programs designed to reduce consumption of energy in all forms.

One program involved the partial use of stationary roadblocks for traffic enforcement to supplement the routine patrolling in vehicles. One such roadblock was held in the Chandler area for five hours and utilized automobile and motorcycle officers. This one action alone saved approximately forty gallons of gasoline that would have normally been expended.



As a result of the energy saving programs in the final months of 1973, District Six experienced a reduction of 16% in the consumption of gasoline while increasing the overall traffic supervision time by 6%. During this same period, no significant increase in traffic accidents occurred.

Temporarily, the District Six headquarters is located in the basement of the Chandler Police Department. The Department of Public Safety recently purchased three acres of land in Eloy for a permanent district building. Completion of the new headquarters is tentatively scheduled for July, 1974. The site was chosen because of the rapid growth pattern shown by the Casa Grande, Florence, Eloy area.



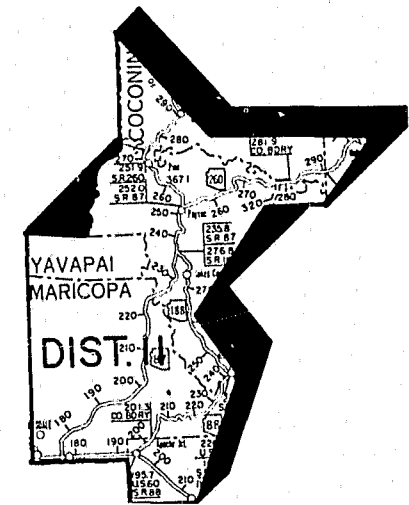
During the evening hours of June 22, 1973, a disturbance erupted in Cell Block Three of the Arizona State Prison, resulting in the murder of two prison guards. In addition to the homicide investigation conducted by the General Investigations Division, it was determined by the Arizona Department of Corrections and the Department of Public Safety that a thorough search of the entire prison would be required for the protection of the inmates and guards. 150 Highway Patrol Division officers were called to the prison and a seven day, inch-by-inch search began. As a result of this search, over 1,400 items of contraband were discovered within the cells and work areas. Items which were of unusual interest were:

- Five functional pistols, ammunition, and one homemade silencer.
- \$35,000 in counterfeit U. S. currency which had been printed within the prison.
- Over 600 knives and homemade sharp instruments.
- Hundreds of items of false identifications, including driver's licenses and vehicle titles.
- A working "Zip Gun Factory".
- Marijuana, heroin, numerous syringes, and other drug related equipment.
- One complete prison guard's uniform, lock picks, and assorted keys.
- Escape maps of the prison and Florence area.



DISTRICT ELEVEN

ACCIDENTS:	
23	FATAL
352	INJURY
437	PROPERTY DAMAGE
MOTORIST ASSISTS:	
2,736	ITEMS
OVERTIME:	
10,662	HOURS
ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES:	
7,104	CITATIONS
9,746	WARNINGS
6,124	REPAIR ORDERS

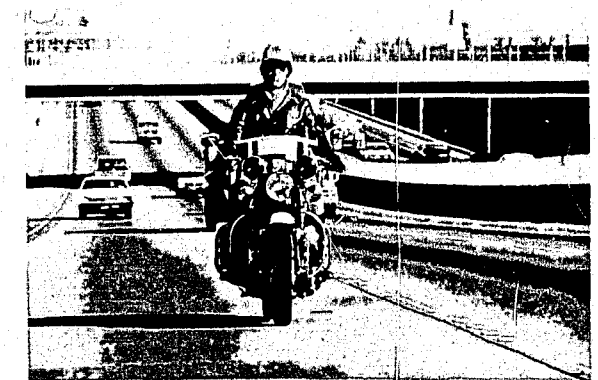


District Eleven has experienced a problem of steadily increasing traffic volume on the highways within their geographical area over the last several years. In some areas, this increase amounted to over 30% per year. Two specific problem areas, the Beeline Highway and U. S. Highway 60 between Mesa and Apache Junction, have traffic situations which have become so dense at times that the regular patrol vehicles are unable to maneuver around traffic and, as a result, become ineffective.



Careful evaluation of these problems, and a search of all patrol techniques which might yield solutions, caused the Highway Patrol Division to revive the use of the solo motorcycle as an effective enforcement tool. The department originally purchased seven motorcycles and trained selected Patrolmen in techniques of motorcycle safety and traffic enforcement. The Moto Guzzi solo motorcycle was selected for this program because of its proven success while used by the California Highway Patrol and numerous other traffic law enforcement agencies.

Because of the obvious success of this pilot program, solo motorcycle officers are regularly seen on the Beeline Highway and in the Mesa-Apache Junction areas. The Department of Public Safety has purchased additional motorcycles and trained Patrolmen to bring the department's motorcycle squad to a total of fifteen units. These vehicles will be utilized on a need basis in all areas of the state to deal with specific traffic problems.



ZONE F

DISTRICT FIVE

ACCIDENTS:

15 FATAL
502 INJURY
1,099 PROPERTY DAMAGE

OVERTIME:

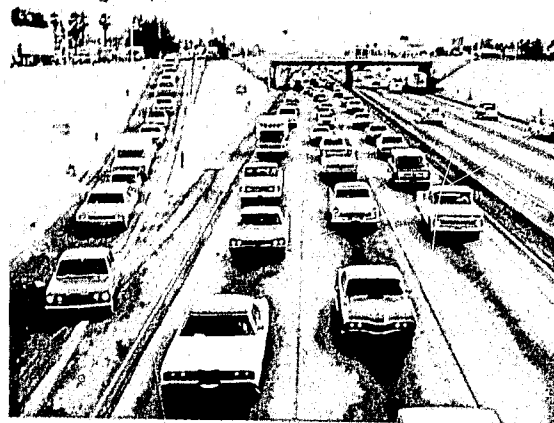
7,565 HOURS

ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

9,121 CITATIONS
13,644 WARNINGS
10,751 REPAIR ORDERS

MOTORIST ASSISTS:

18,159 ITEMS



Although District Five is the smallest geographical subdivision within the Highway Patrol Division, the area of responsibility is one of the most demanding. The district's personnel are regularly supplemented by a very active reserve force. They patrol the freeway system within the greater Phoenix area. The problems involved are best illustrated by traffic counts on Interstate 10 and 17 within District Five showing that the highway is utilized by more than 94,000 vehicles each day.

During the past two years, the Phoenix Police Department has been operating the "Alcohol Safety Action Project," (A.S.A.P.), with funds provided by the federal government. The project is an intense effort toward the detection and apprehension of the intoxicated driver within the city of Phoenix. Two District Five officers participated directly in this program by devoting the majority of their duty shift on the freeway to the A.S.A.P. objective. During 1973, these officers arrested 176 persons, which was 37% of the district arrests for "Driving While Intoxicated".



District Five may be justifiably proud of the Reserve Officers within their district. These officers meet the same entrance requirements and perform the same duties as a regular Patrolman, but donate their services without compensation as a public service. A total of 6,600 hours, or 825 working days, were contributed by this reserve force in the Phoenix area during 1973.

District Five personnel "adopted" four boys from the Sunshine Acres Children's Home in Mesa for Christmas in 1973. The boys, ages eight to fifteen, were given presents of their choice purchased by a fund created through donations from district personnel. Additional toys, sports equipment, clothing, candy, nuts, and fruit were also provided and distributed to all the children in the home.



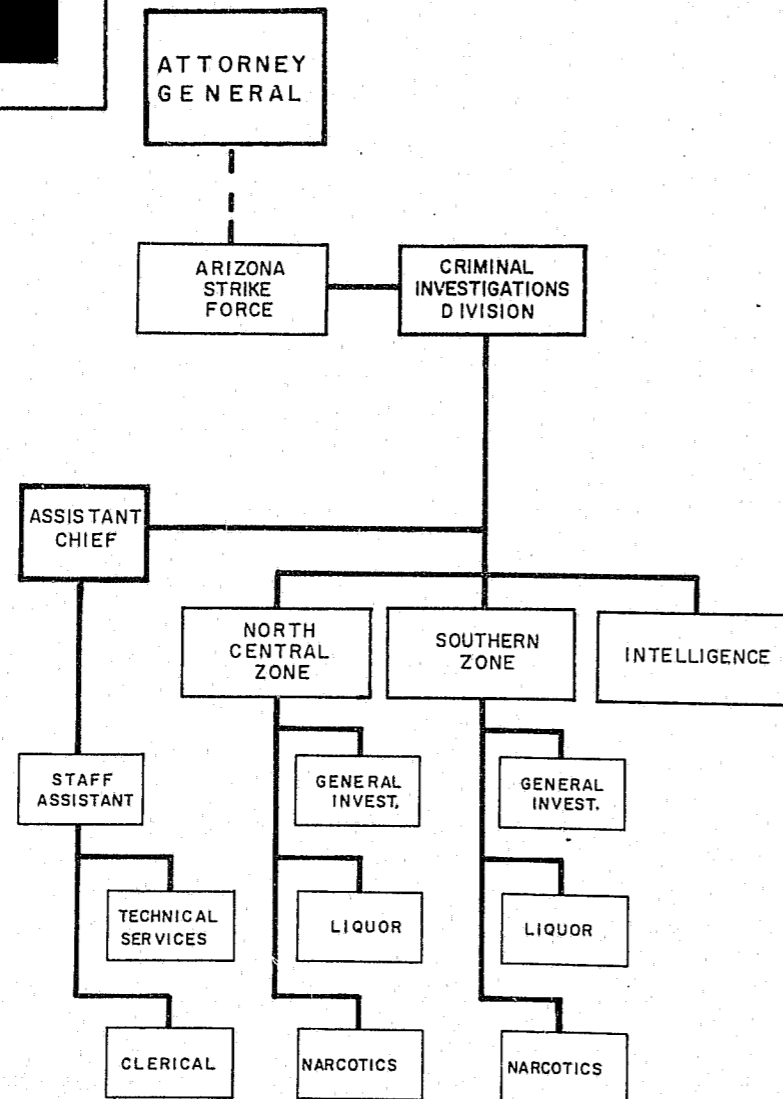
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION





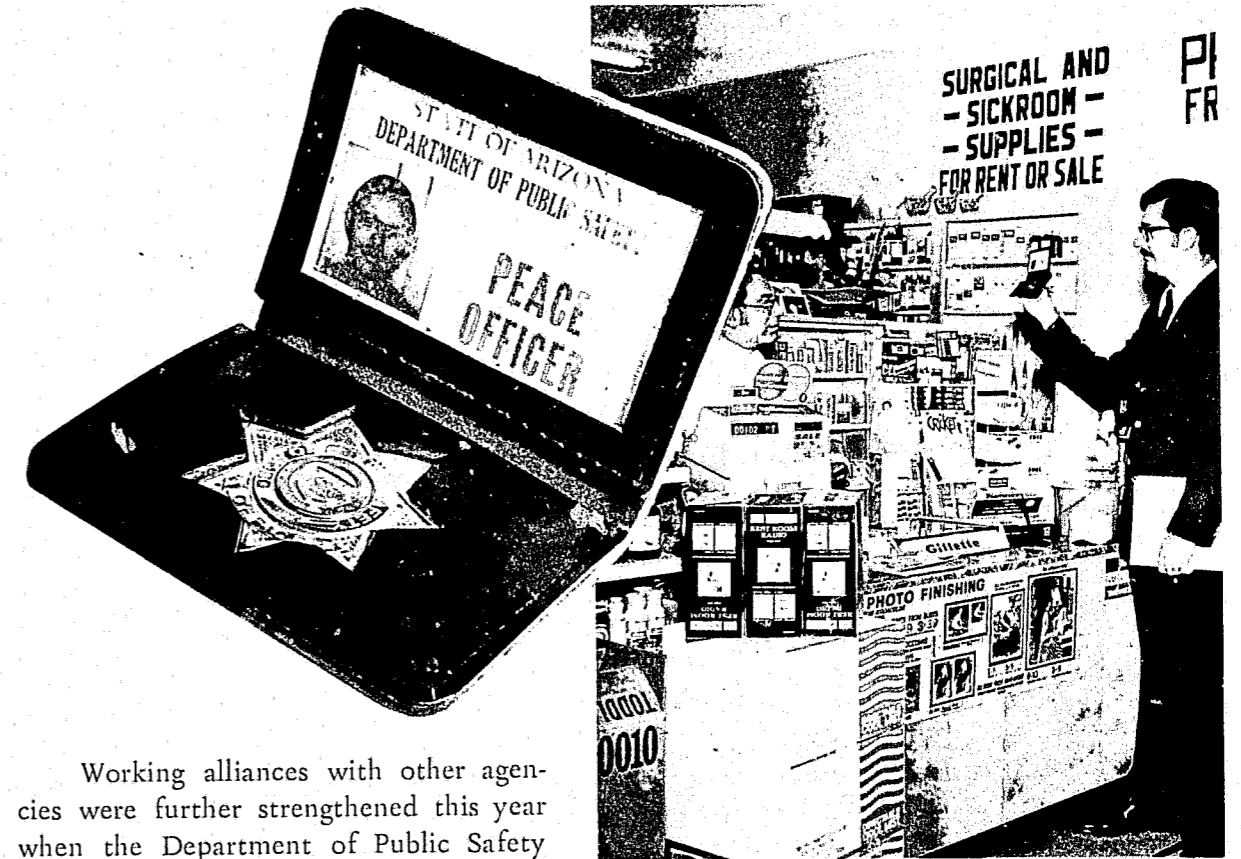
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION

Lt. Col. C.W. Needham
Division Chief



Since its inception in 1969, and during 1973, the Criminal Investigations Division of the Arizona Department of Public Safety has continued to meet its assigned tasks in a responsible manner. The objective of the division is to establish investigative ability and services for the prevention of crime and apprehension of violators. Personnel assigned to the General Investigations, Liquor Enforcement, and Intelligence Sections, as well as other specialized units, are given comprehensive training in their particular field. Personnel in these sections are well prepared to conduct a wide variety of independent criminal investigations, supplement other agencies' personnel upon request, or provide the agencies with technical assistance.

In 1973, the Criminal Investigations Division instituted advanced in-service training schools comprising a broad spectrum of subjects. Officers of this division, and other agencies, received special training by both experienced instructors from within the department and expert investigators from other law enforcement agencies. Training courses were offered in investigation of auto theft, burglary, embezzlement, forgery, assault, rape, robbery, kidnapping, extortion, homicide, and the processing of crime scenes.



Working alliances with other agencies were further strengthened this year when the Department of Public Safety responded to a request by the City Council of a southern Arizona city to assist in the reorganization of their police department and with the selection of a new chief of police. The Criminal Investigations Division assigned officers and administrative personnel to that agency. When the selection of a permanent police chief and the necessary reorganization was accomplished, Department of Public Safety personnel were withdrawn and that department is now functioning as an efficient organization under its own administration.

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS SECTION

The General Investigations Section of the department's Criminal Investigations Division provides specialized investigative personnel and equipment to all law enforcement agencies requesting this assistance. The Arizona Department of Public Safety will provide expert advice, supplemental manpower, or conduct a complete investigation at the option of the requesting agency. Officers from this section, and other Criminal Investigations Division sections, assisted other agencies in a wide variety of criminal cases during 1973. The following are representative examples of cases in which this section was involved:

In May of 1973, the General Investigations Section became involved in an investigation at the request of the Arizona Department of Corrections. During this investigation, which was initiated at the Arizona State Prison, information was developed which revealed a large forgery ring that was quite active in the Tucson area. The Arizona Department of Public Safety, in cooperation with the Tucson Police Department, was able to quash any further activity by this ring.



In a separate case during June of 1973, two Arizona State Prison correctional officers were brutally murdered while in the performance of their duties. General Investigations officers conducted the investigation into the double homicide at the request of the Arizona Department of Corrections and the Pinal County Sheriff's Office. After completion of the investigation, two inmates were charged with two counts of First Degree Murder. A third inmate was charged with two counts of Assault with a Deadly Weapon on a Prison Guard by a Life Prisoner which is a capital offense in Arizona.



the murder were quite reluctant to give any information to the investigating officers causing the physical evidence gathered by the Department of Public Safety officers to become of prime importance. The findings of the investigation were given to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the U. S. Attorney for prosecution.

On September 2, 1973, an Apache County Deputy Sheriff was shot and killed after responding to a trouble call at a small trading post. The Department of Public Safety was asked by the Apache County Sheriff and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to assist with the investigation and processing of the crime scene. Witnesses at the scene of

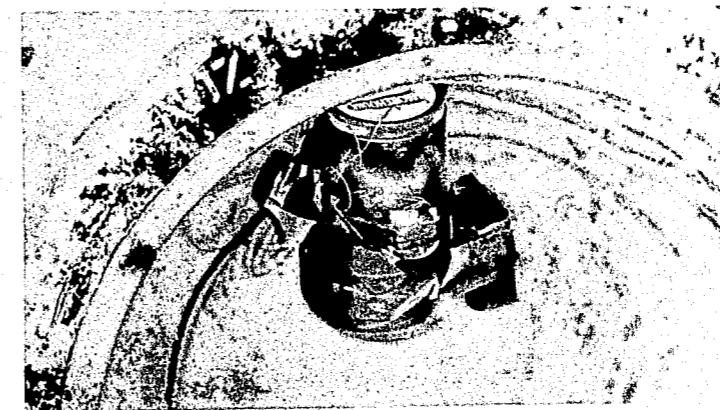
An additional responsibility of the General Investigations Section is the on-the-scene and follow-up assistance provided to the Highway Patrol Division in the investigation of serious injury and fatal hit-and-run accidents. During 1973, an increasing number of hit-and-run cases were referred to General Investigations. Agents, working in close association with the Highway Patrol Division, solved a record number of these incidents and the violators were identified and arrested.



In 1971, the Arizona State Legislature enacted the Private Investigator Law which requires that Private Investigators be licensed. The authority and responsibility to conduct background investigations, license, and enforce the provisions of this law were placed upon the Department of Public Safety. During 1973, the Private Investigators Licensing Unit processed 309 agency and individual license requests. Four of these were rejected when the applicant failed to meet statutory requirements or falsified the application for license.

The Applicant Background Investigation Unit of this section conducts investigations into the background of all commissioned and civilian employees prior to their employment with the Department of Public Safety. Through this procedure and other screening safeguards the quality of employees finally selected is greatly improved. While the majority of background investigations are for prospective Department of Public Safety employees, 37 investigations were conducted for other governmental and law enforcement agencies at their request. A total of 345 background investigations were conducted by this unit during 1973.

Among the expertise found in the General Investigations Section is the Department of Public Safety Bomb Squad. This team, with its x-ray and other bomb disposal equipment, is readily available at all times to assist law enforcement agencies dealing with suspected bomb devices.



Twenty cases were investigated during 1973 which resulted in the successful recovery of seven explosive devices and the destruction of 500 pounds of explosives. As an example, the bomb squad responded to an emergency call for assistance from the Mohave County Sheriff's Office. They had located a device suspected of being a bomb in a manhole next to a Bullhead City High School building. Department explosives technicians were immediately flown to Bullhead City and disarmed the device. This particular bomb was filled with gasoline and armed with a clockwork mechanism.

Department explosives technicians were immediately flown to Bullhead City and disarmed the device. This particular bomb was filled with gasoline and armed with a clockwork mechanism.

NARCOTICS ENFORCEMENT SECTION

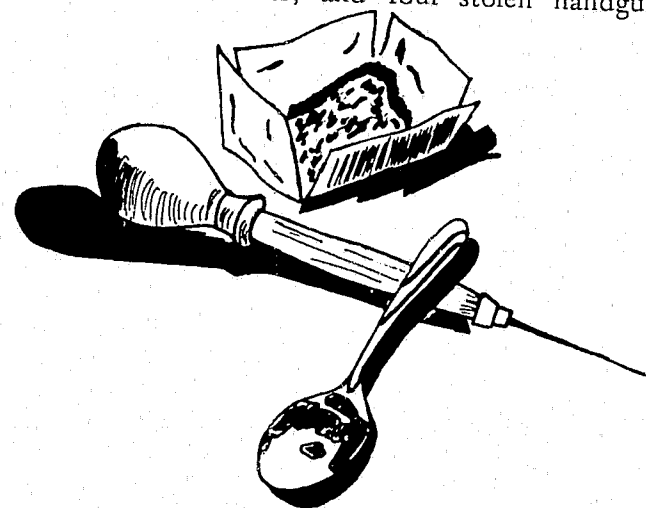
During 1973, the Department of Public Safety Narcotics Enforcement Section continued their efforts to enforce the state and federal drug laws and to suppress the trafficking of narcotics and dangerous drugs. Through use of proper police techniques, and with the complete cooperation of other sections of this department, a substantial impact was made on the illicit drug market in Arizona. In addition, agents of this department continued to fully cooperate with other law enforcement agencies both inside and outside the state, and often with agents of foreign governments. This cooperation resulted in the seizure of vast quantities of marijuana and illegal drugs and the arrest of numerous persons from the state, national, and international drug scene.

In January of 1973, agents of the Department of Public Safety Narcotics Enforcement Section received information that a Phoenix pharmacy was dealing in illicit drug traffic. After an extensive investigation, department agents gathered evidence revealing that the pharmacy was dealing narcotic drugs out of their narcotic inventory, and on one occasion,

had made arrangements for an armed robbery to take place to cover the loss. An indepth inventory and audit of the pharmacy's records disclosed 390 bottles of injectable drugs and several hundred tablets were missing from the pharmacy's stock. As a result of the investigation, it was also learned that the pharmacy was obtaining prescription drugs by the use of fraudulent prescriptions presented to other pharmacies. A search warrant was executed on the residence of the owners of the pharmacy resulting in the arrest of three subjects, closure of the pharmacy, and the seizure of the following contraband: 450 pounds of capsules and tablets, (approximately one million items), liquid prescription drugs, one pound of marijuana, two LSD tablets, and four stolen handguns.



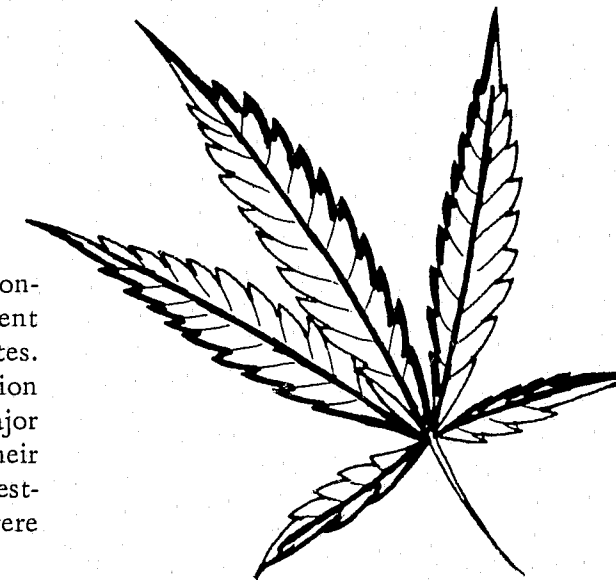
In June of this year, Department of Public Safety narcotics agents, acting on information provided by the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration, obtained a search warrant for a room in a Tucson hotel. As a result of service of that warrant, two suspects were arrested and eleven ounces of heroin and seven and one-half ounces of cocaine were seized. Street value of the drugs would have been \$51,800.



Early in 1973, the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration (formerly the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs) initiated their "Cactus II Operation". Department of Public Safety narcotics agents and their informants worked with federal narcotics agents, Mexican Federal Police, local city police departments, and local sheriff's offices for a period of three months. This combined effort resulted in the arrest of 287 narcotics violators and the seizure of the following:

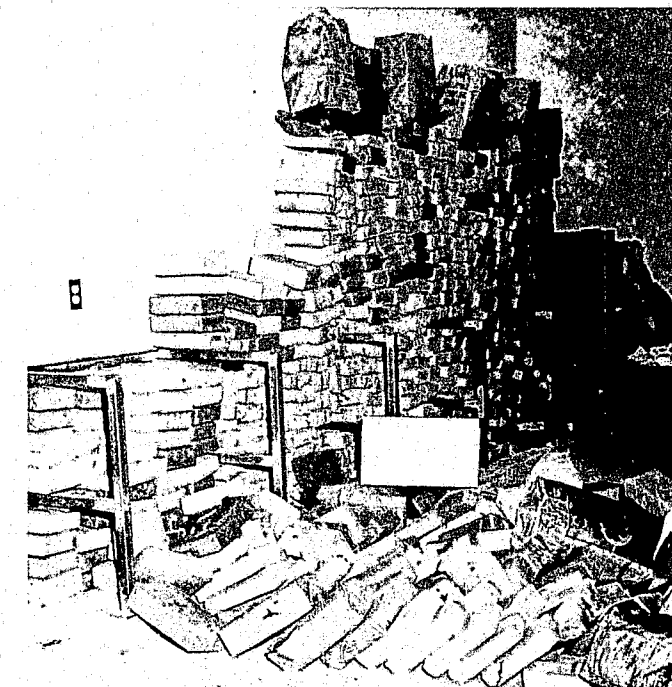
Marijuana:	94,110	pounds
Heroin:	15.5	pounds
Cocaine:	12	pounds
Vehicles:	152	
Airplanes:	2	
Weapons:	32	

Throughout the year, narcotics agents continued cooperating with other law enforcement agencies within and outside the United States. In March, agents worked a joint investigation with the Los Angeles Police Department's Major Narcotics Violator Squad. As the result of their combined efforts, thirteen suspects were arrested and 501 kilogram bricks of marijuana were seized.



Agents have also enjoyed tremendous cooperation with the newly formed Pima County Attorney's Strike Force. Their service has been invaluable in many cases worked by Department of Public Safety narcotics agents. In August, Department of Public Safety, Pima County Strike Force, Tucson Police Department, and Tucson Metropolitan Narcotics Squad agents were successful in the arrest of a known major narcotics dealer in addition to four other suspects. Agents seized 142 kilogram bricks of marijuana and 2,000 amphetamine tablets.

Department of Public Safety narcotics agents, working in close association with officers from the Pima County Attorney's Strike Force, began an intensive investigation and surveillance of a Tucson residence. The investigation stemmed from information provided by a concerned citizen. Subsequent search of this residence, based on a search warrant, yielded over two tons of marijuana in five pound bricks and the arrest of five persons. This action resulted in what proved to be the largest quantity of marijuana seized in one incident in Arizona's history. Officials from the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration stated that this was one of the largest seizures of marijuana made on land in the United States. The wholesale value alone was in excess of \$325,000.



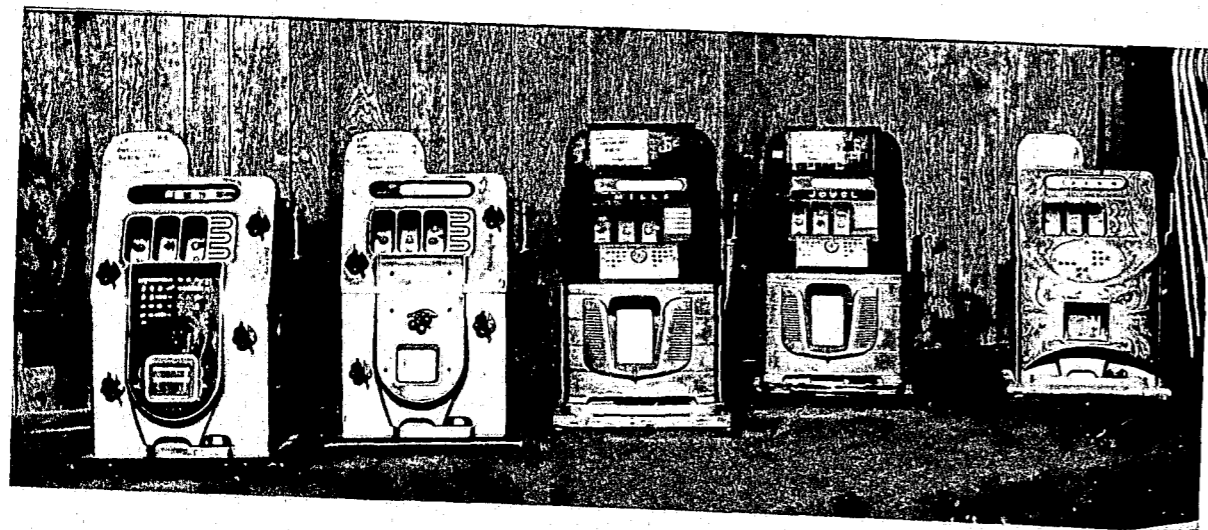
LIQUOR ENFORCEMENT SECTION

The Liquor Enforcement Section of the Criminal Investigations Division has worked closely with the State Department of Liquor License and Control during 1973. The section provides investigative and enforcement assistance in policing violations of Title 4, A.R.S., the Liquor Laws and Regulations. Department agents continually observe the operation of licensed liquor establishments and take enforcement action when violations are found. 1,199 such violations were observed and acted on in 1973.

Local law enforcement agencies within Arizona are encouraged to assist in the enforcement of liquor laws and regulations. Liquor Enforcement agents are immediately available to these agencies, upon request, when special enforcement needs are present. An example of the need for this assistance is when the local police officers are unable to act in an undercover capacity because they are well known in their community.

The following are examples of case situations processed by the Liquor Enforcement Section:

Information received in the course of routine enforcement duties resulted in the clearing of twelve burglaries and aided in the investigation of three homicides. An interstate conspiracy to murder a southern Arizona bar owner was uncovered and the conspiracy aborted. Prompted by the increasing number of larcenies involving Indian turquoise jewelry, the Liquor Enforcement Section aided the Criminal Identification Section in establishing a state-wide stolen file and identification system on these articles.



In other areas of enforcement, officers confiscated over 24,000 lottery tickets in two liquor establishments. The retail sales value of the tickets was in excess of \$12,000. Agents also confiscated fifteen operating slot machines in two operations. In a joint investigation with other local and federal agencies, the Liquor Enforcement Section aided in the recovery of a stolen Picasso painting valued at \$100,000. In operations involving the Border Patrol, the Highway Patrol Division, and local officers, three raids were conducted on licensed establishments resulting in numerous liquor violations and the arrest of 245 aliens who were in this country unlawfully.

CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE SECTION

One primary function of this section is the investigation of militant and extremist organizations, whose activities are a concern to the internal security of Arizona. There was less open activity of this type during 1973 as compared to previous years. However, this activity continues to receive constant investigative attention. The department's Criminal Intelligence Section conducted several special inquiries during 1973. These included a land fraud investigation and background investigations of prospective employees for other state agencies.

~~Arizona Department of Public Safety~~
CONFIDENTIAL

DATE: 8 July 1973
TO: James J. Hegarty, Director
FROM: J. L. Smith
SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE REPORT —

1. On July 8, 1973, a reliable source met with [redacted] to discuss matters concerning narcotic traffic. This information concerns a large sum of money.



A second function of the Intelligence Section, is working closely with the Organized Crime Strike Force in Arizona. A coordination of effort is essential on the part of all law enforcement agencies in Arizona, as well as other states, when gathering intelligence information. A series of four seminars on organized crime was held during 1973. These seminars were held under the sponsorship of the Arizona Organized Crime Prevention Council. An average of 40 officers representing 20 Arizona law enforcement agencies attended each seminar.

This department is a member of the Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit (LEIU), a nationwide organization of police agencies, whose primary objective is to promote a better exchange of criminal intelligence information. The department's Intelligence Section has secured and passed on information on several hundred requests from other LEIU members. In return, this department has received a substantial quantity of information from other members.

ARIZONA ORGANIZED CRIME STRIKE FORCE

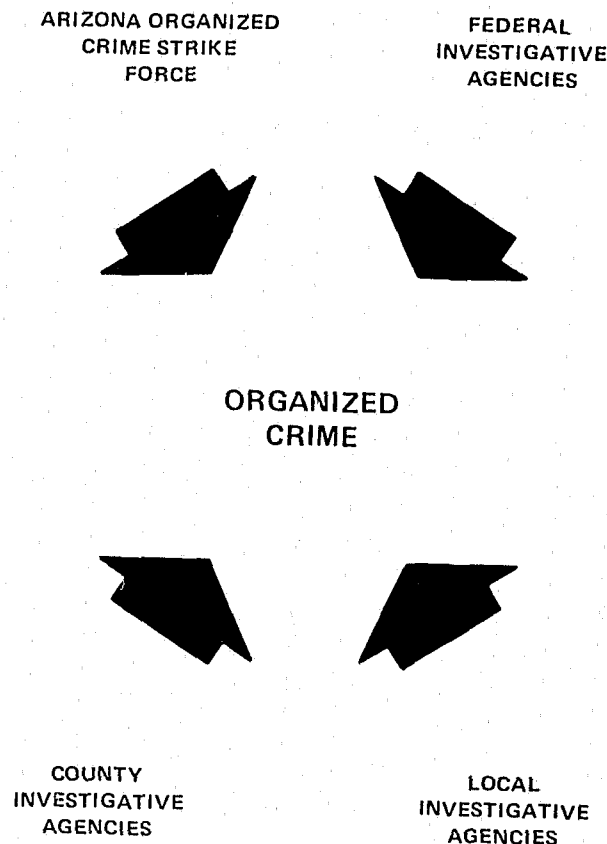
Prior to the inception of the Arizona Organized Crime Strike Force within the Department of Public Safety, there was no one state agency charged with the responsibility of detecting and investigating individuals involved in organized crime within the state. The Strike Force, guided and directed by the Arizona Organized Crime Prevention Council, has accepted this responsibility. Working closely with the Arizona Attorney General's Office, other department criminal investigations sections, and federal, county, and city strike force units, the Strike Force conducts investigations into all phases of organized crime. Organized crime includes conspiracy by organized groups of individuals in the commission of all types of crime in addition to the traditional "mafia" type organizations.

One investigation resulted in the apprehension and ultimate conviction of three individuals involved in organized interstate theft of boats and campers. A total of \$90,000 in stolen property was recovered.

The Strike Force conducted an extensive investigation into land frauds perpetrated within the state involving many people and corporations throughout the United States. Fraudulent sales of land and mortgages by this group amounted to several million dollars. This case has been submitted to a grand jury and is pending prosecution.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATIONS UNIT

The Special Communications Unit of the Criminal Investigations Division was created to provide the investigators of federal, state, county, and local law enforcement agencies with specialized communications systems for use in geographical areas and situations not covered by established police radio channels. The responsibilities of this unit are design, construction and implementation of appropriate communication devices and alarms for the protection of property and police personnel when they are necessarily exposed to the criminal element in a particular investigation.

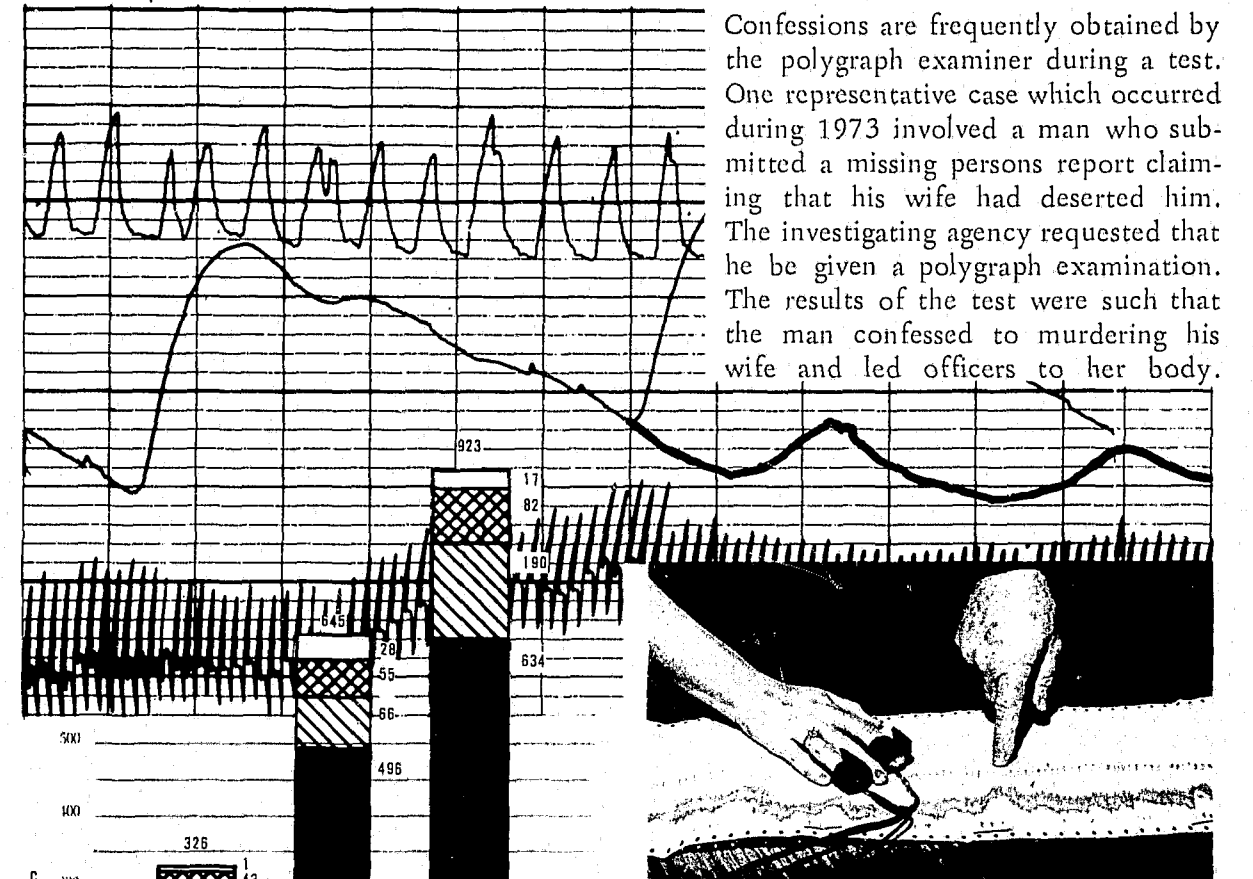


POLYGRAPH UNIT

In Arizona, a polygraph examination is admissible in court as evidence with prior agreement between the defense counsel and prosecutor. The department's Polygraph Unit administered 83 stipulated examinations for 20 law enforcement agencies during 1973.

Other criminal cases in which the polygraph was used as an investigative tool involved violent crimes against persons such as homicide, rape, narcotics violations, larceny, and sex related offenses.

In addition, the polygraph examination is part of the background investigation for prospective employees for this and other police organizations. Through this screening of employee applicants, the department substantially increases its ability to maintain a high caliber of personnel.



Confessions are frequently obtained by the polygraph examiner during a test. One representative case which occurred during 1973 involved a man who submitted a missing persons report claiming that his wife had deserted him. The investigating agency requested that he be given a polygraph examination. The results of the test were such that the man confessed to murdering his wife and led officers to her body.

During 1973, a polygraph examination administered to a man accused of armed robbery cleared him as a suspect. Later follow-up investigation by the investigating agency proved this man to be innocent and led to a confession from the "victim" that the robbery did not, in fact, occur.

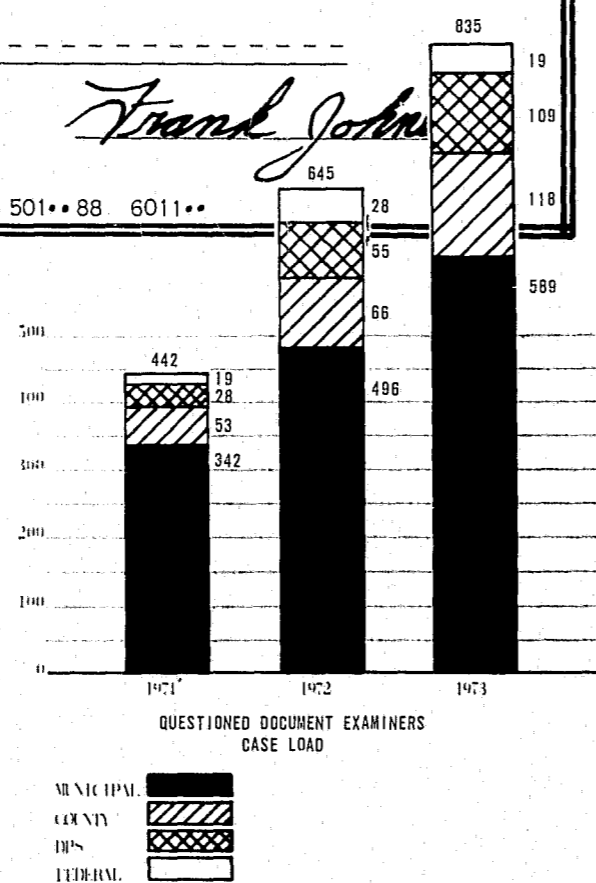
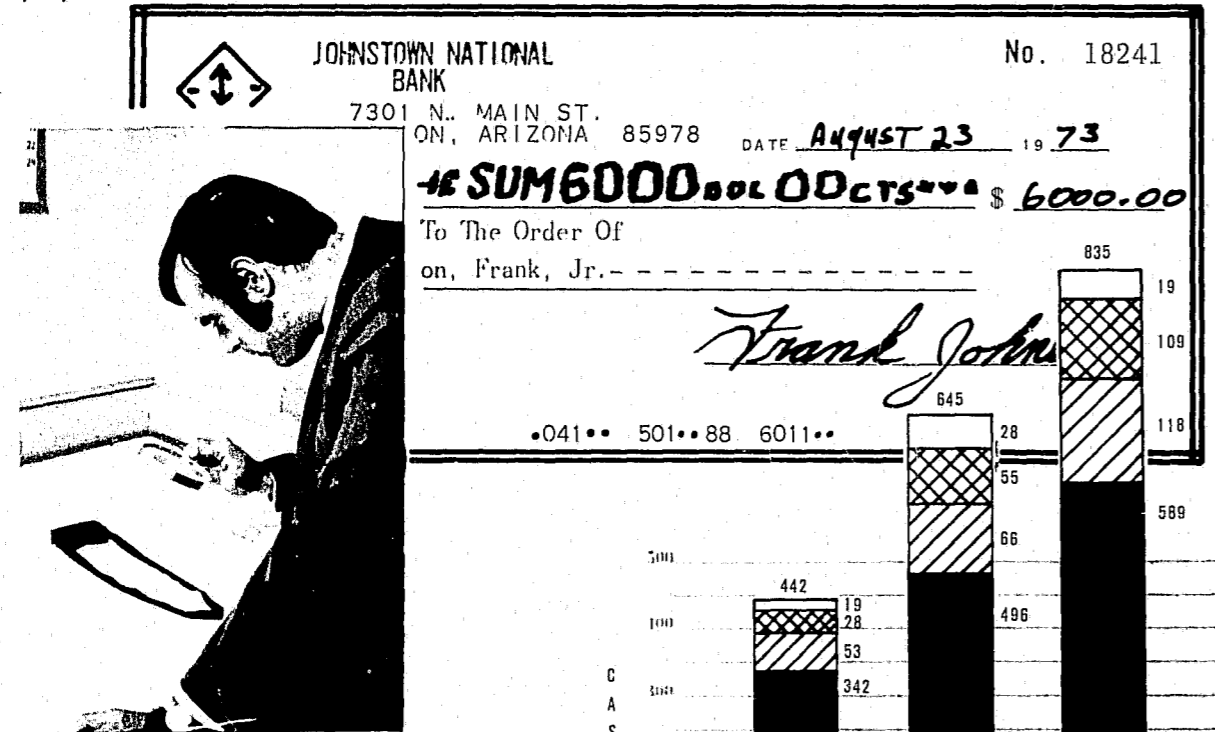
During the calendar year 1973, the Polygraph Unit administered a total of 923 examinations, an increase of 64% over the previous year.

QUESTIONED DOCUMENT LABORATORY

The Questioned Document Laboratory of the department's Criminal Investigation Division was created in 1970 for the purpose of providing a scientific investigative aid to law enforcement agencies throughout Arizona. The expertise of this unit may be called upon when there is a need to determine authenticity or forgery of such documents as bank drafts, credit card vouchers, suicide notes, anonymous letters, and identity documents. The laboratory is capable of deciphering erased, eradicated, obliterated and burned paper in many cases through use of reliable scientific techniques. The unit's technicians are able to provide valuable interpretation of evidence through expert testimony in the court systems.

Since the inception of this unit, the testimony of the technicians has been extremely effective in obtaining convictions of guilty persons. In ever increasing numbers, defense attorneys have been apprised of the laboratory findings, and have entered guilty pleas for their clients. Thus, the necessity of additional investigation and sometimes lengthy court proceedings is eliminated and results in a significant savings for the taxpayer.

One of many interesting cases concluded in 1973 was the counterfeiting of court documents by the inmates at the Arizona State Prison in Florence. The Laboratory was able to identify the counterfeited documents, show the method of manufacture, and identify the perpetrators.



It is interesting to note that the case load of the Questioned Document Laboratory has increased at a steady rate since its organization in 1970. The case involvement of the unit increased 29% during the calendar year 1973, when the laboratory provided assistance in 835 cases, involving 76 municipal, state, county and federal law enforcement agencies.

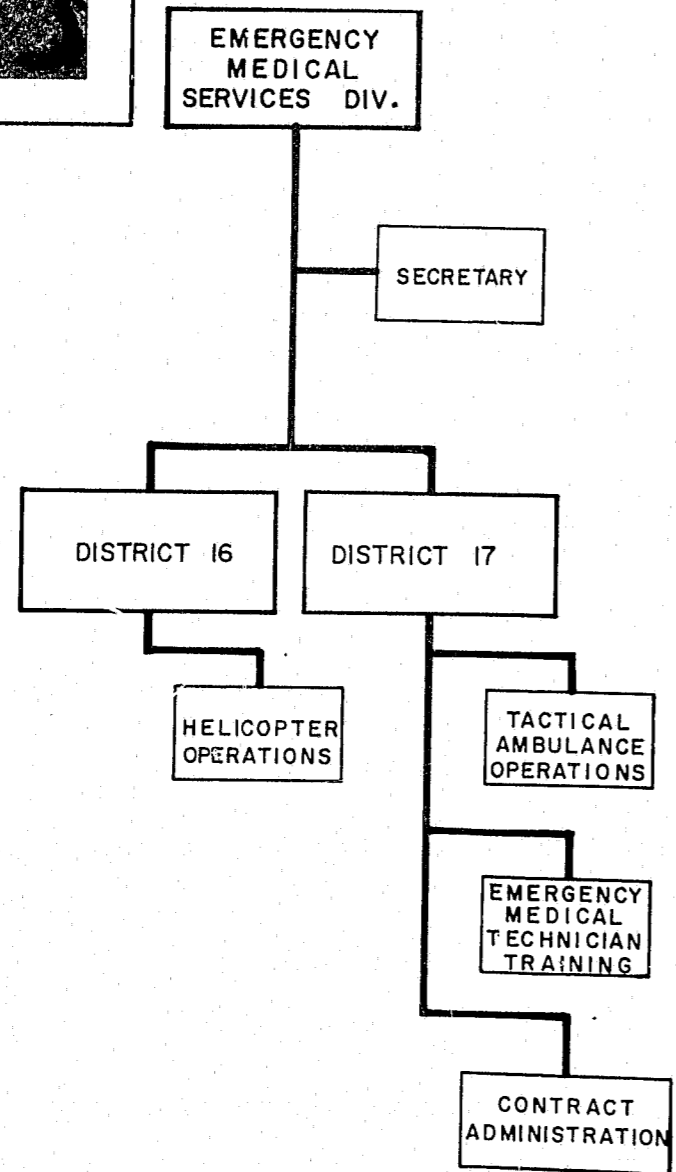
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION





EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION

Mr. R.L. Sears
Division Chief



EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION



The Thirtieth Arizona Legislature established within the Department of Public Safety a division of Emergency Medical Services, "to provide coordination and direction for a statewide system of emergency medical services, the objective and function of which is to prevent death; to mitigate pain; to speed recovery of the patient; and to reduce disability. Response to the afflicted is to be without regard to causal factors, events or circumstances." To accomplish its goal the division has set objectives to:

- * Upgrade training of ambulance attendants and other providers of first care emergency medical treatment.
- * Upgrade ambulances and equipment to standards established by the Arizona Corporation Commission.
- * Improve the Emergency Medical Services communication systems.
- * Improve emergency receiving facilities.
- * Provide an operational helicopter ambulance service statewide.
- * Provide supplementary ground ambulance service on an emergency basis.



To define and organize the Emergency Medical Services activities, the division has drafted a "Plan for Emergency Medical Services" which has been routed through health planning councils and other interested agencies for their review and comment. The plan is presently being reworked into final form and will serve as a guide for the Emergency Medical Services activities throughout the state. Planning and the Emergency Medical Services activities are coordinated at the state level with the Arizona Health Planning Authority, Governor's Highway Safety Coordinator, Arizona Regional Medical Programs, Arizona Corporation Commission, and others with specific interest. Area coordination is accomplished through the various councils of health planning and government.

THE HELICOPTER OPERATIONS

The Helicopter Section is the primary operational element within the E.M.S. Division. It began operations on October 1, 1972, with two Bell 206B ambulance helicopters.

The aircraft are turbine powered and have a normal cruising speed of 120 miles per hour with a range of 320 miles. They are equipped to qualify as Class "A" ambulances and are certified by the Arizona Corporation Commission. The aircraft are crewed by a pilot and a medic, both of whom are commissioned Department of Public Safety Officers. The pilots are former military aviators who were highly qualified in helicopter operations prior to entering the department. The medics are volunteers from the Highway Patrol Division. Both medics and pilots have received the necessary training to qualify them as air ambulance attendants. Originally, five crews were assigned to the operation. A sixth crew was added in July 1973, in order to provide an increased capability for operations away from the main base.



The operating concept of the Helicopter Section provides that at least one aircraft be on 24 hour standby at the Operation Headquarters near Mesa. The second aircraft is stationed in other areas of the state six days each week.

The helicopters are available to deal with medical or law enforcement emergencies, on request from a member of the medical community or a law enforcement agency, at any location within the operating radius of the aircraft.



During the calendar year 1973, the aircraft flew a total of 1865 hours. Under the general category of medical missions, the aircraft are used for highway and remote area medevac, hospital transfers including premature infants and transportation of blood and other vital materials.



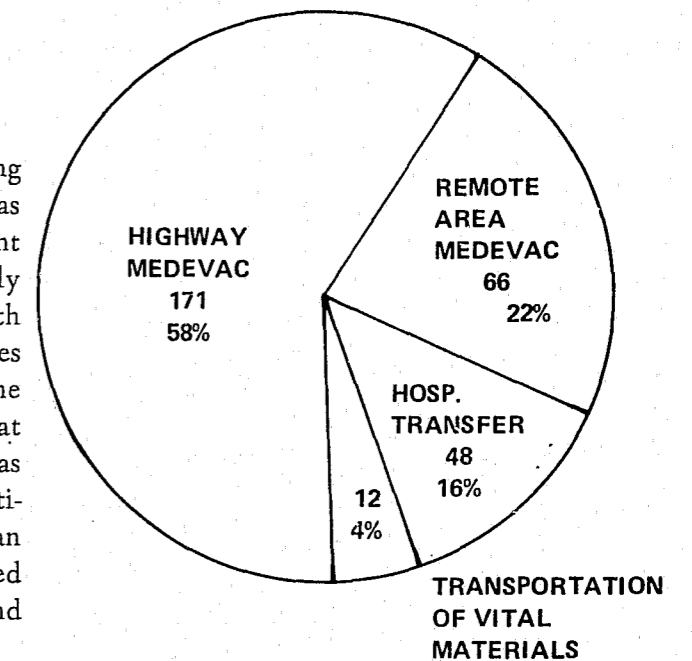
Law enforcement functions include search and rescue, surveillance of known criminal suspects, and patrol of the highways. General law enforcement includes searches for fugitives, and support of other enforcement activities. Patrolling of highways is initiated when the aircraft is enroute from point to point but is not performed as a matter of routine.

Over the past year missions have been distributed as shown on the chart.

MEDICAL

Total patients involved: 320

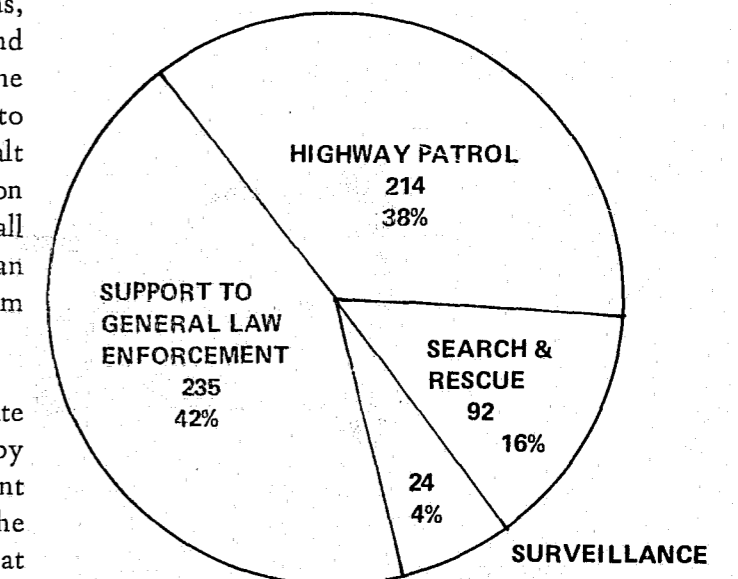
Analysis of cases and remarks by attending physicians indicate helicopter evacuation has been the key to survival, or a significant factor, in improved outcome of critically injured patients. For example, a child with a depressed skull fracture and internal injuries was picked up by helicopter and taken to the nearest hospital for a few minutes so that injuries could be stabilized. The child was then flown to Barrow Neurological Institute for specialized treatment. A physician advised she would probably not have survived the much longer trip required by ground ambulance.



LAW ENFORCEMENT

As a result of search and rescue missions, sixty-eight persons have been found and returned to safety. For example, on one occasion the helicopter crew was asked to search for six people missing in the Salt River Canyon after a boating accident. Soon after arrival at the scene, the crew located all six persons. They were stranded in an isolated, mountainous area downstream from the accident.

Reports from other police agencies indicate that over 11,000 man hours were saved by the use of the aircraft in law enforcement and search activities. In one instance, the helicopter searched an area in 8.9 hours that would have required 1,200 man hours to cover by horseback and foot patrol.



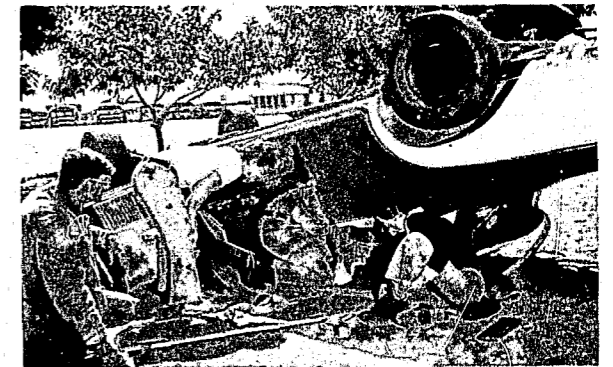


THE EDUCATION AND CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION SECTION

The Education and Contract Administration Section has varied responsibilities for training, administration, and operation of a ground ambulance as a supplement to other services.

The most vital element of any emergency medical services system is the well-trained emergency medical technician (EMT). Without him, the best equipment, ambulances and communications are of little value to the sick and injured.

On July 1st, 1973, by mutual agreement with the Health Department, the E.M.S. Division assumed the responsibility for training EMTs. Since then, the Education and Contract Administration Section has upgraded and standardized the three-day Primary EMT Course. The Section's two teams of instructor/medics have taught twenty-seven Primary Courses at different locations throughout the state, certifying 811 persons as EMTs. They have also presented twenty-two classes of a specialized nature such as external cardiopulmonary resuscitation, extrication and splinting techniques.



The Section has developed a program of progressive education for EMTs which includes the Primary Course, the Basic Course and the Advanced Course. The EMS Division contracted with Pima, Maricopa, and Yavapai Community College Districts to teach a minimum of twenty sections of the Basic Course (*six semester hours each*) over a one-year period. During the fall semester, ten courses were offered and 220 students enrolled. Plans are now being made to extend Basic Courses into other community colleges.



The Advanced EMT Course is to be taught by community colleges in cooperation with local hospitals. Graduates from those courses will be qualified to render life-saving resuscitation services, administer fluids intravenously and administer parenteral injections of certain classes of drugs. The Advanced Course is being developed so it may be considered as partial fulfillment of an Associate of Arts Degree. It is programmed to begin in July 1974.

Plans are presently being finalized to present the standard training course in more areas. The classes will be offered in those communities where there are educational institutions which will cooperate with hospitals and ambulance companies to present EMT Courses.

The tactical ambulance utilized for training is also available for temporary use by communities whose ambulance is out of service because of unscheduled maintenance requirements, such as a broken axle, or accident. It has also been called on to stand by in areas where population density increased suddenly because of special events, or to assist in unusual occurrences such as the prison riot in Florence as well as the Kingman disaster. During the past year, the tactical ambulance has responded to special calls at Parker, Wickenburg, Gila Bend, Payson, and Williams.

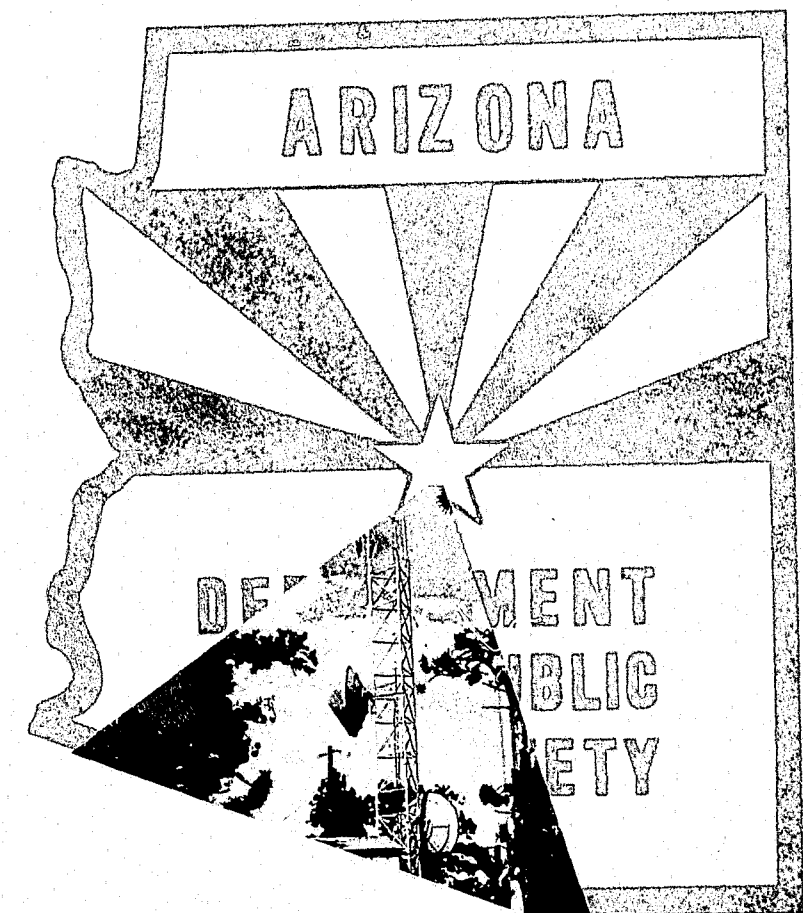


The Education and Contract Administration Section also administers the EMS service contract grant program authorized by the Legislature. To date this fiscal year, twenty-three service contracts have been negotiated with ambulance companies and seven emergency receiving facilities. A maximum of \$5,000 may be granted to support improvement of ambulance service and \$20,000 for emergency room facilities. Recipients of the service contracts have upgraded service through purchase of new or improved equipment, hiring additional personnel, or providing training. In some instances, service contracts have enabled ambulances to operate in communities which would have otherwise been without this service. Through this program, Williams and Dolan Springs now have emergency receiving facilities.



Communications is an integral element of an EMS system. In May 1973, the Department of Public Safety was awarded a \$600,000 contract by the Health Resources Administration, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, to plan, develop and operate an EMS Communication Subsystem in Mohave, Coconino, Navajo, Apache, and Yavapai Counties. The project includes three phases. Phase I was a six month planning period which was completed in November. Phase II is an operational program to issue portable radios to truckers crossing Interstate 40/US 66 so they may report accidents or accident inducing situations. Phase II is scheduled to begin in early spring of 1974. Phase III includes acquisition of equipment, construction and operation of a centrally controlled EMS radio network which will link a Department of Public Safety dispatch center with six hospitals and fifteen ambulances. The system will allow communications between ambulance EMTs and physicians in hospital emergency rooms. This will assist the EMT in early diagnosis and provide for verbal advice and assistance from emergency room personnel to the EMT who is responsible for stabilizing and transporting patients.

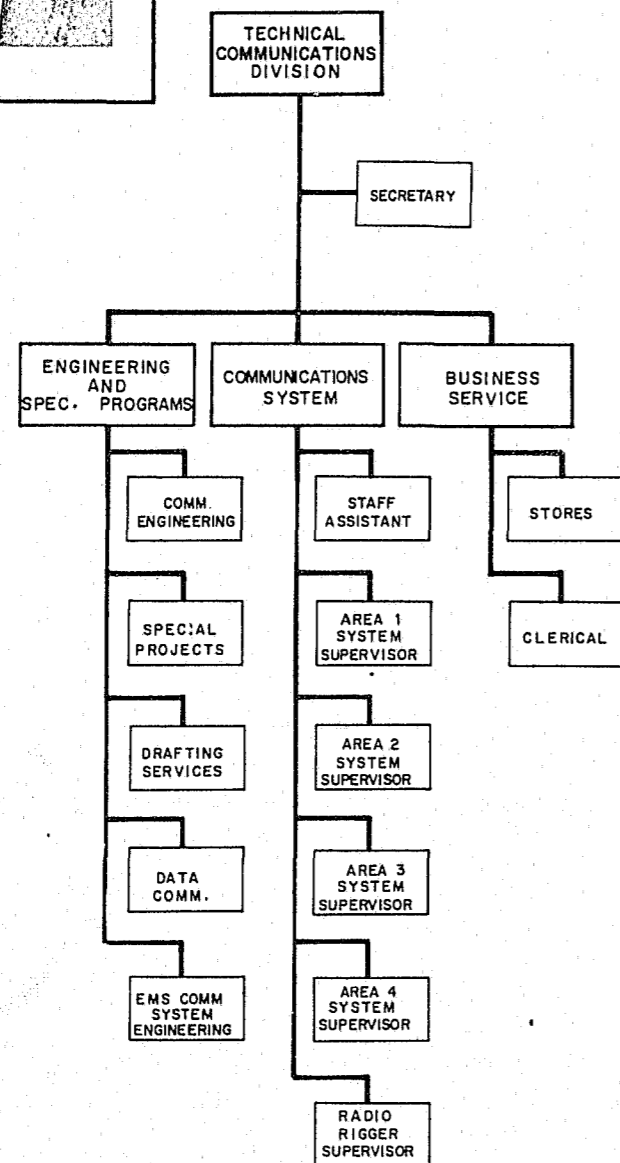
TECHICAL COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION





TECHICAL COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

Mr. B.H. Flood
Division Chief



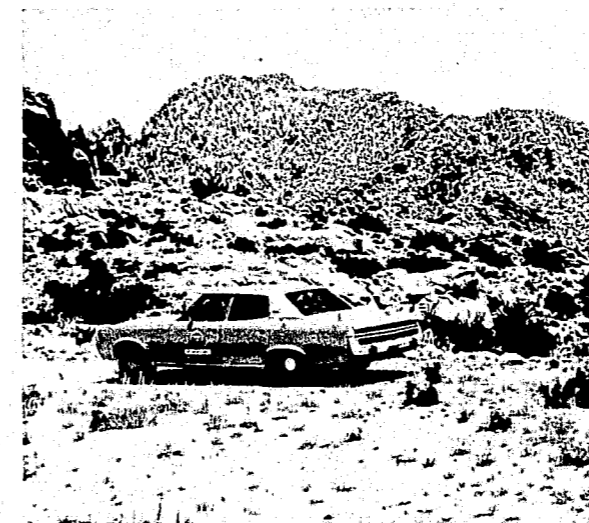
ENGINEERING AND SPECIAL PROGRAMS SECTION

During the year 1973, the Technical Communications Division was involved in numerous projects. Some of the programs undertaken by the Engineering and Special Programs Section of the Technical Communications Division involved design, installation, and maintenance. The section offered evaluation of all forms of communication systems and technical assistance where required and consistent with the goals of the department and division.

Some of the on going projects of the Engineering and Special Programs Section include:

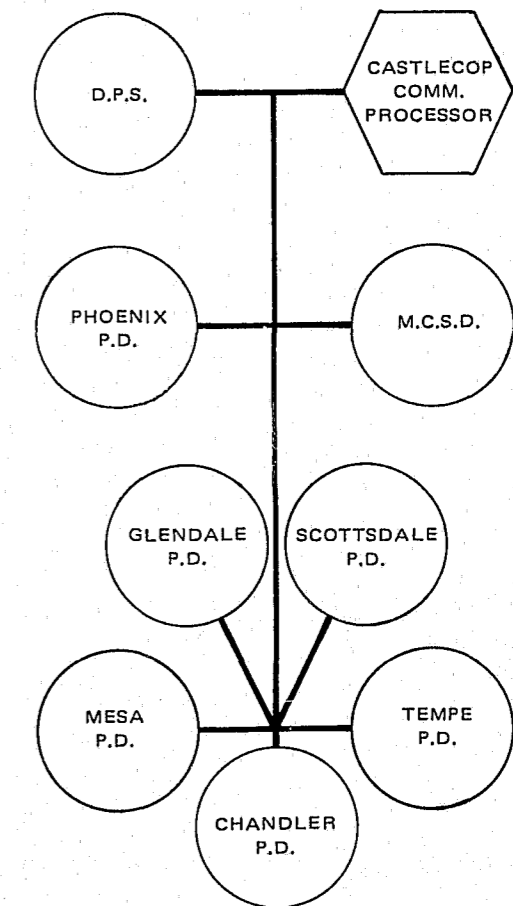
The "Kingman West" Transmitter Site is a project to construct a new mountain top transmitter site atop Christmas Tree Mountain in Nevada, west of Kingman. This site will improve and supplement the radio coverage in the Lake Havasu City and Bullhead City areas.

Site locations have been determined and surveys have been completed, as well as, coordination of radio and microwave frequencies.



THE "KINGMAN WEST" TRANSMITTER SITE

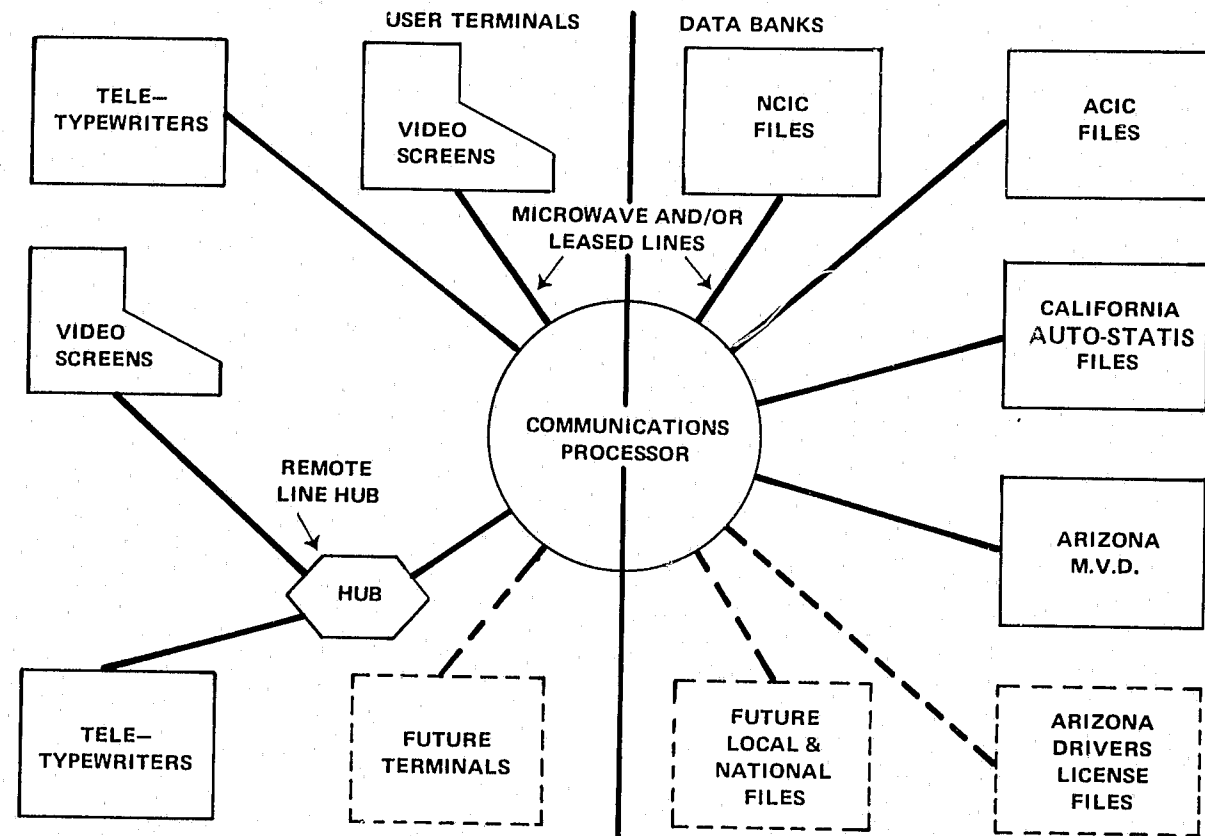
The Inter-City Microwave system will provide low-cost voice communications between the Department of Public Safety and agencies in the greater Phoenix area. This project is currently waiting for frequency selection. It is anticipated that this system will access with the *Castlecop* Communications Processor.



INTER-CITY MICROWAVE SYSTEM

CASTLECOP COMMUNICATIONS PROCESSOR

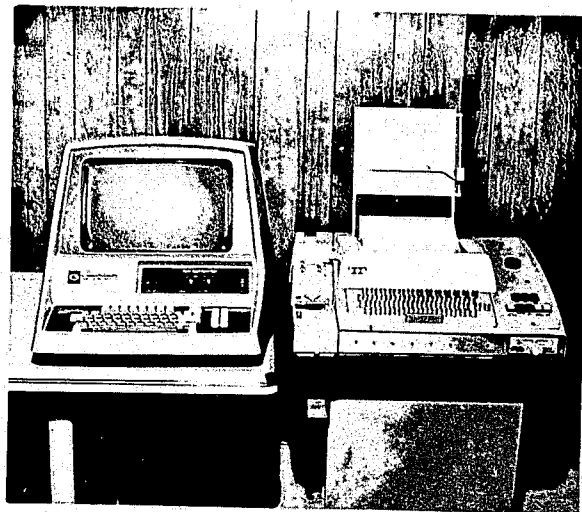
The Castlecop Program will provide the over 400 criminal justice agencies located in the state with a statewide interagency written record system.



This system will replace three existing communications systems: 1) Arizona Crime Information Center (ACIC), 2) Law Enforcement and Judicial Information System (LEJIS), and 3) Arizona Law Enforcement Teletypewriter System (ALETS). Each participating agency will communicate with the system with either a teletypewriter unit or a high speed video terminal.

DATA COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK

In cooperation with the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System, Inc. (NLETS), Arizona terminals will have data communications capability with each and every state, including all motor vehicle files.



COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS SECTION

The Communications Systems Section has the overall responsibility for maintaining the mobile radio, microwave, multiplex, data, and related operational communications systems for the department. This section installs and maintains the various mobile radio equipment, mountain top installations, and interconnecting support systems. The section performs regular preventative and corrective maintenance on all equipment as well as improving microwave reliability and quality. In order to perform these tasks, the Communications Systems Section operates and maintains 10 radio repair shops throughout the state.

The Communications Systems Section is constantly upgrading the overall communications system. Some of the changes that have occurred or have been started in the past year are as follows:

Construction of a new radio repair shop in Tucson.

Installation of new and more reliable solid-state microwave equipment at various mountain top locations.

Installation of the high-power paging transmitter on South Mountain.

Installation of (backup) battery systems to increase system reliability.

Installation of new solid-state, multiplex channel equipment to replace the older tubetype equipment.

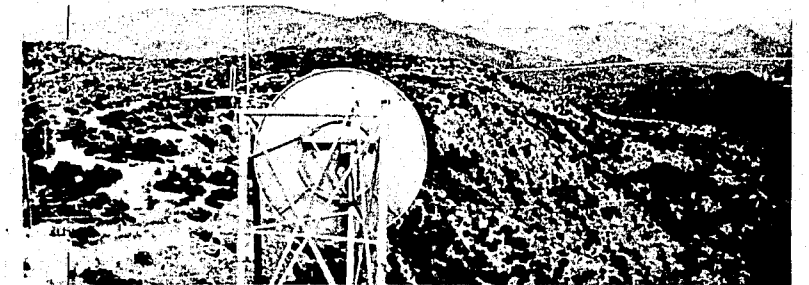


The Communications Systems Section maintains over 2,300 mobile radios and 294 base stations located on 28 mountain tops and in 17 widely scattered cities throughout the state. Remote control of these base stations is provided by the state-wide microwave system. The system contains 116 microwave radio frequency terminals which span over 2,150 route miles. Contained within the microwave system are some 656 VHF control, telephone, and data multiplex channel ends. These multiplex channel ends make over 223 voice grade and data channels possible on the state-wide microwave system.

The Communications Systems Section also maintains other miscellaneous equipment located throughout the state, such as; remote dispatch control consoles, siren systems, receiver monitors, alarm systems, and paging and public address systems. It is necessary for this section to maintain over 100 different types and makes of hardware.

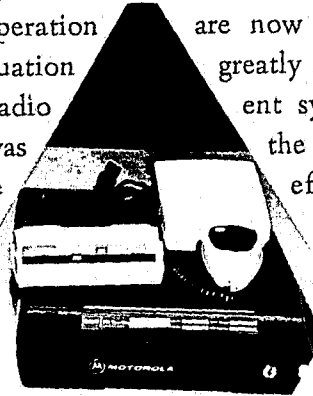
The Communications Systems Section is responsible for providing high-quality reliable communications systems for the following agencies:

- Department of Public Safety
- Arizona Highway Department
- Game & Fish Department
- Arizona State University
- Arizona Coliseum Board
- Department of Corrections
- State Land Department
- Parks and Forestry Division

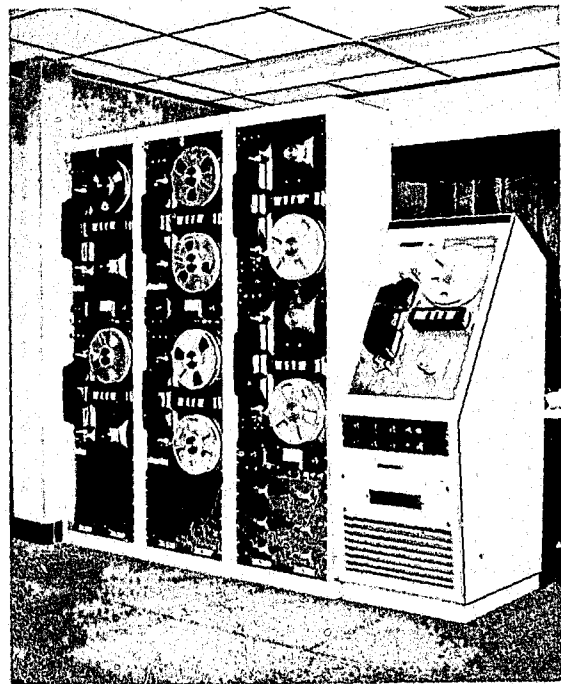


MODERNIZATION OF HIGHWAY PATROL RADIO SYSTEM

Maintaining the high quality of operation requires advance planning and evaluation for continued improvement of the radio system. The present system was initially designed in 1963. The operational needs of the department have now changed to the extent that a major system re-evaluation and reorganization is mandatory. The present system was designed around the specific needs of the Highway Patrol, which was, at that time, essentially the only user. The functions of the department

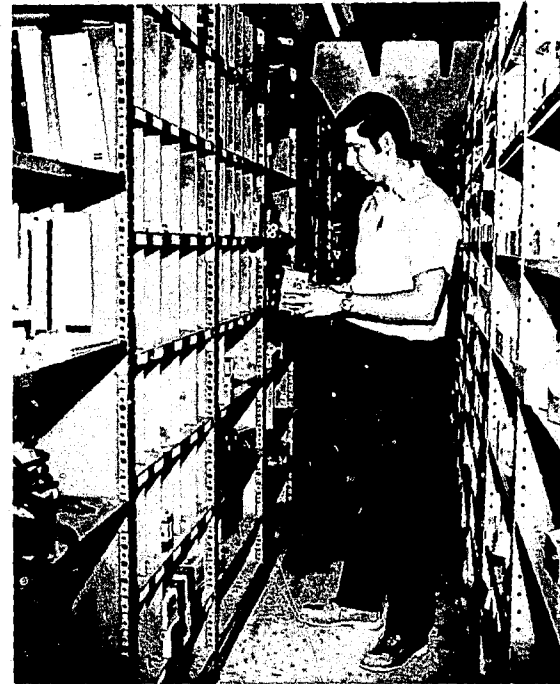


are now much more complex, and have greatly increased the load upon the present system. This project will provide the department with a modern and efficient radio system designed to meet the immediate and future operational requirements. Additional capabilities will be incorporated to enhance efficiency over the present system. The modernization program will encompass a five year implementation schedule, commencing in 1974 if funding is authorized.



Multi-channel Tape Recorders

This project provides for the installation of four 20-channel tape recorders in the renovated Phoenix Communication Center. These four tape recorders, when added to the three recorders currently in use, provide the capability to record all traffic on 140 radio channels.



Business Services Section

The Business Services Section is responsible for the operation of the division's parts storeroom. It also provides for clerical and secretarial services, as well as, contractual and financial functions required by the division.

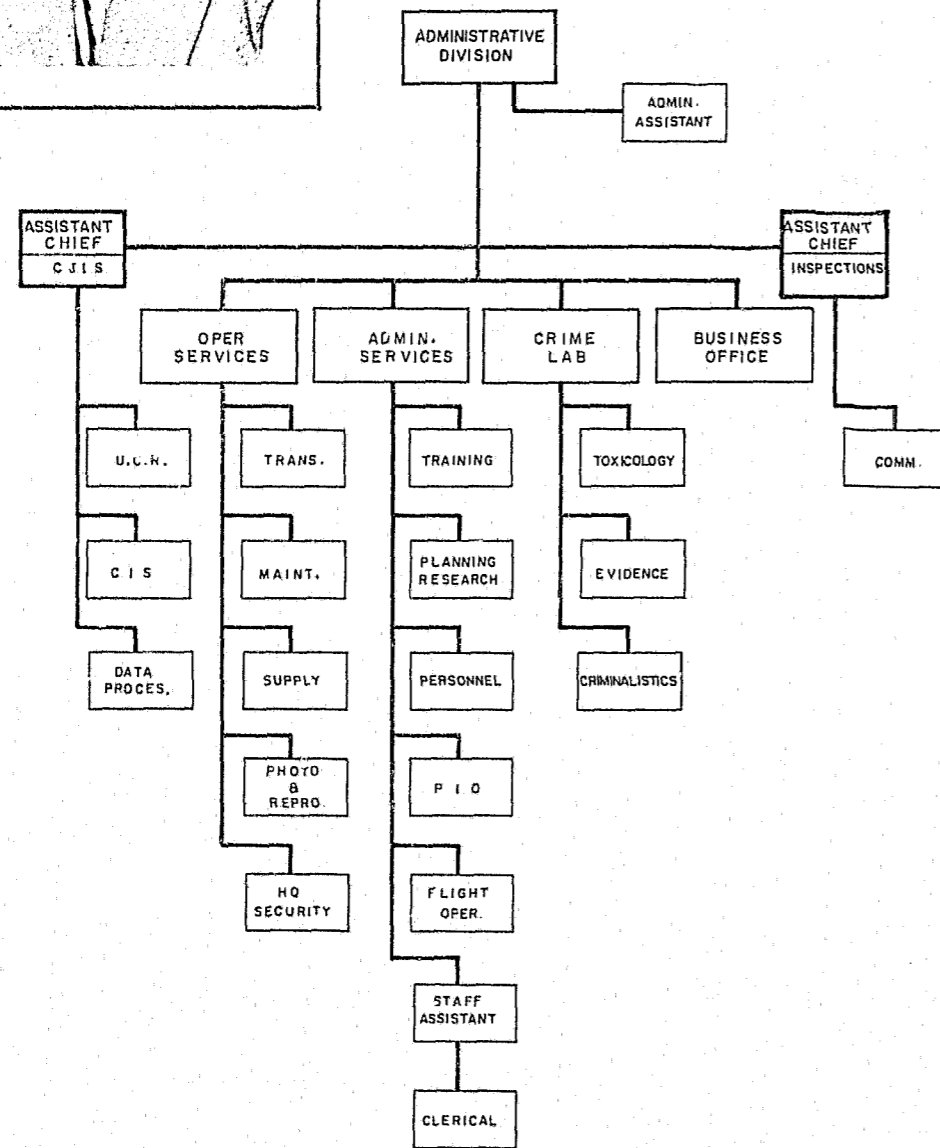
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION





ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

Lt. Col. D.F. Naval
Division Chief



CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM

CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION SECTION



The Criminal Identification Section of the Department of Public Safety is responsible for maintaining records of all persons arrested or officially charged with the commission of a crime. At the present time, 380,000 criminal history records are filed within the section.

The Criminal Identification Section also has the responsibility for providing information, upon request, to the criminal justice agencies throughout the world. This section also enters and updates Arizona arrest and disposition data into the Federal Bureau of Investigation's computerized criminal history data bank.

During 1973, the employees of the Criminal Identification Section processed a total of 88,408 criminal arrest fingerprints and responded to a total of 51,419 requests for information from the section's files.

IDENTIFICATION OFFICERS

The Department of Public Safety's four Identification Officers participated in a total of 707 cases during 1973, an increase of approximately 38% over the previous year. The average case load per man was 17 cases per month. The majority of these cases involved narcotics, with burglaries a close second. Homicides and deaths accounted for 66 of the cases, two of which involved the deaths of law enforcement officers.

Over 530 latent fingerprints were identified as having been made by 159 individual suspects. The Identification Officers utilized 236 hours in crime scene assistance, involving 55 cases. Although the officers assigned to this section were required to appear in court only 40 times involving a total of 90 hours, they were required to prepare for 153 trials. A total of 192 hours were expended traveling to and from these various assignments.



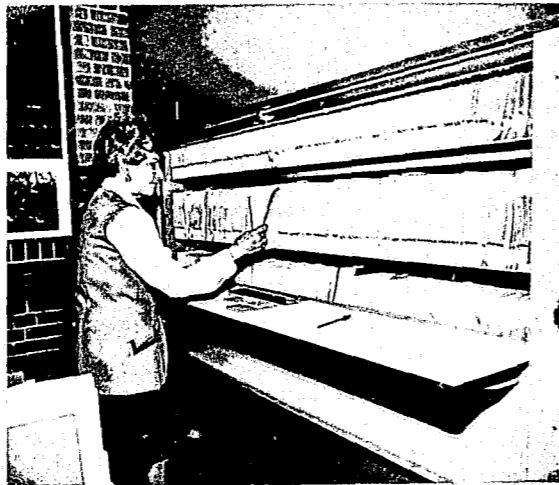
The department's Identification Officers were called upon to give instruction on fingerprinting at several Arizona Law Enforcement Officer Advisory Council basic schools. Instruction was also provided at a two day latent fingerprint school in Bisbee. In addition, at the request of the Casa Grande Police Department, they conducted a one day study of that department's identification section.

Several new equipment items were added this year to the section, the most important being a Polaroid MP-4 Evidence Camera. This camera enabled the Identification Officers to successfully investigate a wider spectrum of cases.

RECORDS SECTION

The records unit of the Criminal Identification Section is comprised of Central Files/Mail Room, Departmental Reports (Offense Reports), Accident Records, Warrant Files, Citation Records, and the Quality Control Desk.

Each of these record areas experienced an increase in activity during 1973. The Central Files/Mail Room processed 158,030 outgoing items of correspondence. Of the total incoming mail, 12,408 items required controlled priority routing and filing. During the year, 406,725 traffic citations, warnings, and repair orders were processed. 109,015 enforcement dispositions and more than 9,000 field interrogation cards were filed. 4,987 manual searches were made of those files. The Quality Control unit processed 26,014 arrest and investigation reports and 18,764 Tow Truck Request Forms. Also, during the year, 11,529 accident reports were filed, reproduced, and distributed upon request by personnel of the Accident Records unit.



UNIFORM CRIME REPORT SECTION

During 1973, the Uniform Crime Report Section was formed to better coordinate the reporting of crime information from all law enforcement agencies within the State of Arizona. In preparation for this responsibility, a portion of the year was spent familiarizing the section's personnel with the uniform crime reporting format used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Members of the staff were sent to the Uniform Crime Report section of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in Washington, D. C., for a three day training session. They in turn, provided training for other field representatives in the method of verifying and teaching uniform crime reporting.

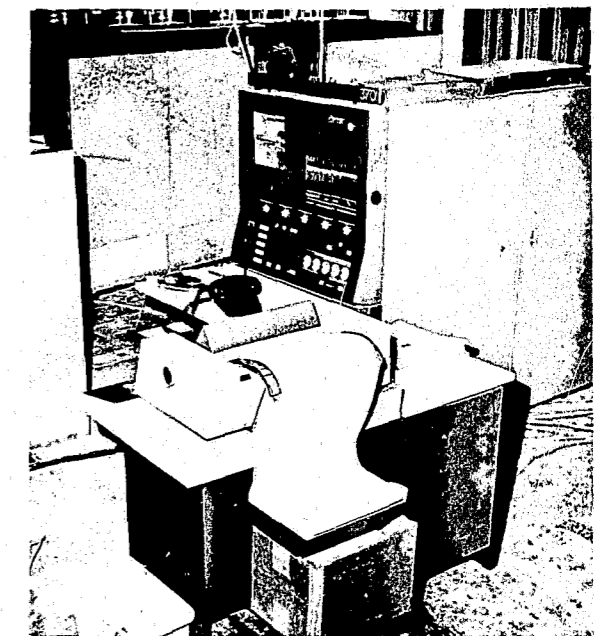
The state was then divided into five areas with approximately 17 law enforcement agencies in each area. The field representatives contacted each agency within their assigned area during the year to familiarize those departments with the objectives of the Uniform Crime Report Section. The Uniform Crime Report staff is now working with the smaller police department's records keeping systems to facilitate uniform crime reporting.

DATA PROCESSING

The Department of Public Safety's Data Processing Section greatly expanded its facilities through the acquisition of an IBM 370 Computer and an increase of 50 per cent in personnel. In conjunction with Technical Communications, a communications processing computer was added to the complex.

The impact of the increased capability to serve the patrol will not be demonstrated until 1974. This is due to the necessary hardware changes, reconfiguration of the physical operations area, and familiarization training of personnel on the new equipment.

An increase in the number of communications terminals from 46 in 1972 to 87 in 1973 was realized. It is estimated that 250 terminals will be in operation by the end of 1974.



CONSUMABLE INVENTORY SYSTEM

During the year, the system was developed in order to support both the Supply Section and Technical Communications.

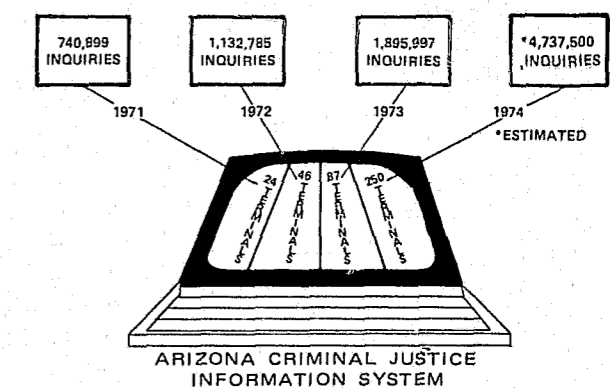
It provides these sections with an on-line capability to maintain current historical information on the thousands of items necessary to support the department's needs. The sum effect of the system results in timely information for the purpose of inventory control and meaningful budgeting planning.

Major section efforts were directed toward projects which are underway within the section and will become available to better serve the department. They are as follows:

Personnel Information System: One of the more interesting applications will be in the Skills Inventory Area, whereby personnel with special skills can be located for any unique requirement or emergency situation.

Automated Name Index System: This system, when developed, will provide the capability to cross reference information contained in the Criminal History File, Wanted Persons File, Accident File and portions of the Daily Records File. This system will provide the Criminal Investigations Section with more complete information.

The data requested may be contained in various areas, and by means of a video terminal it can be compiled immediately, thereby reducing the time now required for manual search.



ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

The Administrative Services Sections are committed to serving the operational divisions of the organization. To accomplish this, the service functions have been grouped together to provide for greater efficiency in management, direction, and budgeting.

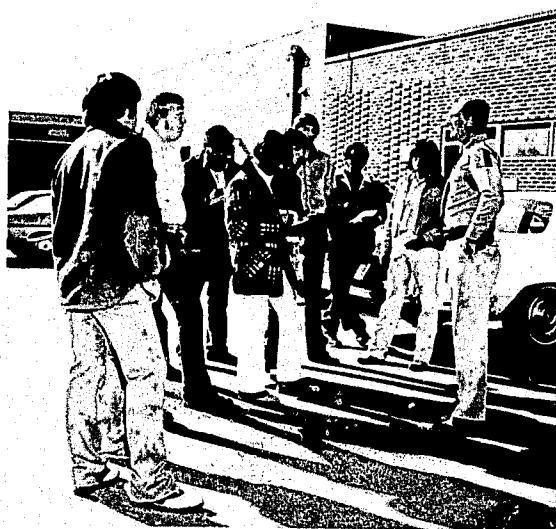


In addition to singular items of information, the section produced public service announcements for radio and television. These dealt with adverse weather driving, freeway driving, and general traffic safety. To facilitate the production of these announcements, the department purchased audio equipment which has enabled the section to produce the materials in the Phoenix Headquarters. This has resulted in substantial savings in time and effort. This equipment will integrate with the department's expanding television training program, and will be housed within the planned television production facility.

On a once-a-month basis, the section produced a half-hour television program. The programs were designed to present information and education on subjects related to areas of departmental involvement. Topics included adverse weather driving, the department's Crime Laboratory and its service to the entire law enforcement community, financial responsibility laws and procedures, and driver's licensing laws. The section assisted in the production of four brochures created and published in response to specific needs. One of the most important of these was a "seat belt" brochure distributed by our officers. It urged drivers to use their seat belts, and was designed to assist the department in reducing the state's fatality rate. The officers of the section are on twenty-four hour call to any part of the state so that the public, through its news media, will have timely, accurate information on public events.

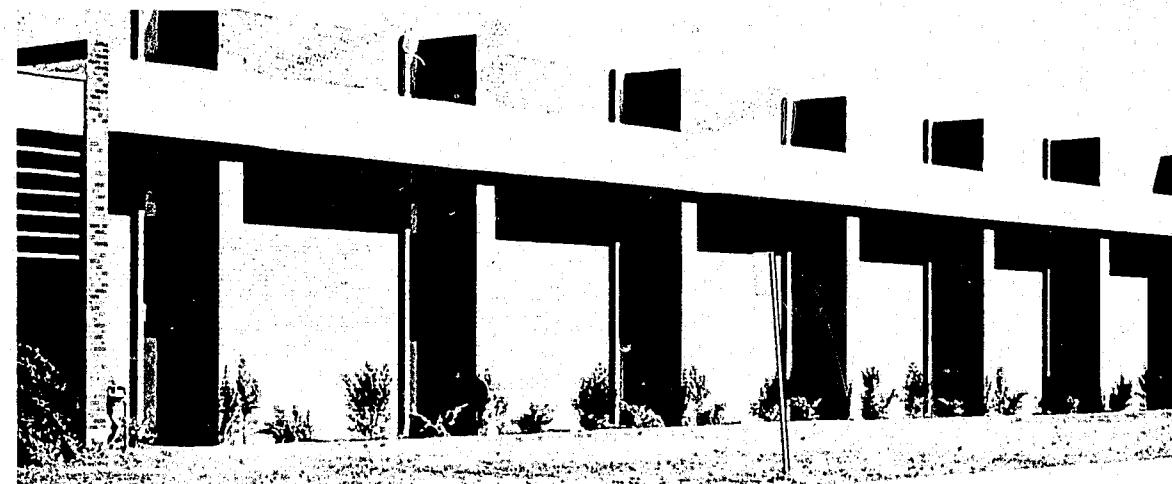
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

The section serves the department and the community by presenting lectures concerning traffic safety, narcotics education, and departmental operations. One man was assigned to present lectures on the subject of narcotics education, and one man was assigned to speak on traffic safety and departmental operations. These three topics accounted for 159 lectures which required 177 hours in actual presentation. The Public Information Office is frequently involved in preparing public education information brochures, external correspondence, and internal assistance to all divisions as a regular part of the section's activities.



TRAINING

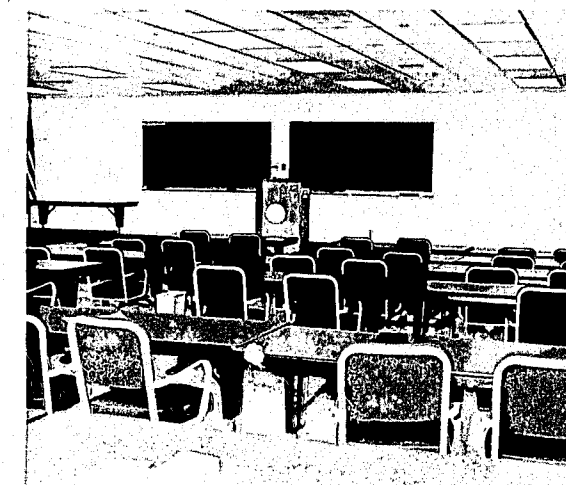
Expansion was the key word for the Training Section in 1973. This expansion can be seen in several ways such as the new training building addition, more graduates from the cadet academy than any prior year, an expanded basic curriculum in law enforcement training and three satellite libraries located in Flagstaff, Yuma, and Tucson.



September saw the completion of a new addition to the Department of Public Safety training building. Features of this addition include a modern classroom, a multi-purpose conference room/command post; and additional office space. These additions to the existing training building increased the available working space by 50%. Another interesting aspect of this building is the 24 hour heliport on the roof. This secured landing area now permits the department's helicopter to have access to the Department of Public Safety Headquarters compound.

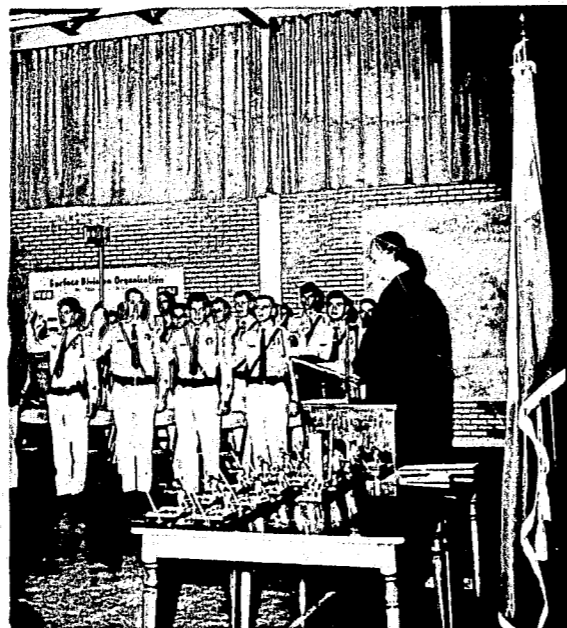
The new classroom is designed to accommodate sixty students, and is equipped with a raised podium and sloped floor to allow excellent visual contact with a speaker from all points of the room. Audio equipment in the classroom includes a built-in public address system that allows a speaker to talk in a normal voice and be easily heard in all areas of the room.

The conference room/command post will accommodate a relatively large number of people. Its multiple-use capability includes staff meetings, seminars, additional classroom space, and an emergency command center. The command center function can be opened during any emergency situation which would require command observation and direction for any location within the state. The equipment will allow an overall view of any situation ranging from communications to manpower distribution.



The Department of Public Safety graduated 146 cadet officers from its Training Academy in 1973. These new officers represent the largest number ever to graduate in a single year. Each cadet received 793 hours of instruction over an 18-week period. The classes were designed to equip the new officers with the fundamental knowledge required to perform the duties of a Department of Public Safety Officer.

The curriculum was revised to keep the cadets current with the rapid changes that take place in the field of law enforcement. The cadet training staff was increased to four men to handle the additional administrative duties, and the class counselor concept was expanded. Now, an officer from the field is chosen and assigned to the Training Academy for 18 weeks. He acts as counselor to a squad of cadets, observing and counseling as deficiencies arise. This concept gives the counselor practical supervisory experience and gives the cadet a means to communicate with the training staff.



During 1973, the Department of Public Safety graduated the first female officers to be assigned to the Highway Patrol Division. The female cadets completed all areas of training and were assigned in the Tucson and greater Phoenix area.

This year, in-service training was accomplished by conducting twelve, one-week sessions at the training building in Phoenix. The basement shooting range was converted into a classroom and approximately 31 students attended each session. The subjects covered this year included report writing, liquor laws and supervision.

Late in 1973, the Department of Public Safety library passed the 10,000 volume mark. The reference material used in the library is available for use by all D.P.S. personnel and other agencies. Three satellite libraries were opened in Tucson, Flagstaff, and Yuma. Each library contains a basic complement of books for use in field reference problems.



Law Enforcement Training (LET) conducted eight basic schools in 1973, and graduated 280 officers. On July 1, the basic curriculum requirements were increased to 280-hours by the Arizona Law Enforcement Officer Advisory Council. To handle the increase in hours, the LET staff was increased by two instructors. Each graduate of the 280-hour course was issued a three-volume reference notebook published by the Professional Standards Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. In addition, the Law Enforcement Training Section conducted two police instructor's schools and the Arizona Law Enforcement Officer Advisory Council graduated and certified 50 instructors.

Four breathalyzer schools were conducted and 150 officers were certified as breathalyzer operators.

As a service to other agencies, several speciality classes were conducted in the areas of traffic accident investigation and supervision.

FLIGHT OPERATIONS SECTION



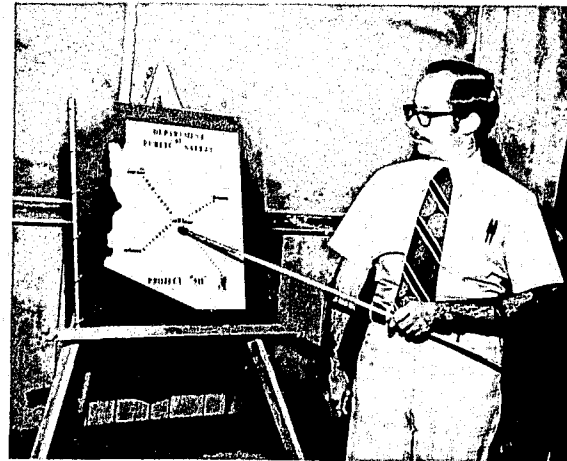
The Flight Operations Section of the department provided transportation for all divisions during the year 1973. Utilization of departmental aircraft has enabled officers to return to their assigned duty station where it would be otherwise impossible. The flight activities for last year were varied. A total of 1,116.4 flight hours were logged between the two departmental aircraft assigned to the section. The aircraft were of special assistance to departmental personnel during the Kingman disaster in July, 1973. The Department of Public Safety's aircraft were utilized to provide evacuation to Phoenix for some of the burn victims. Flight Operation personnel flew 11 trips carrying supplies and additional departmental personnel to provide ground assistance.

The Flight Operations Section of the Department of Public Safety and the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration, were instrumental in assisting investigators in a narcotics case that resulted in the arrest of three persons and a seizure of about 700 pounds of marijuana, one airplane, and one automobile near Show Low.



PLANNING AND RESEARCH

Activities within the section have been directed to provide the Department of Public Safety and other agencies with assistance through research. During the year, the section completed 409 routine and 8 major projects. Members of the section developed a new written examination for communications specialist, assisted the Department of Public Safety's Mail Room by a systems analysis survey, conducted a concurrent validation study for the Sergeant classification, finalized a feasibility study on the implementation of a



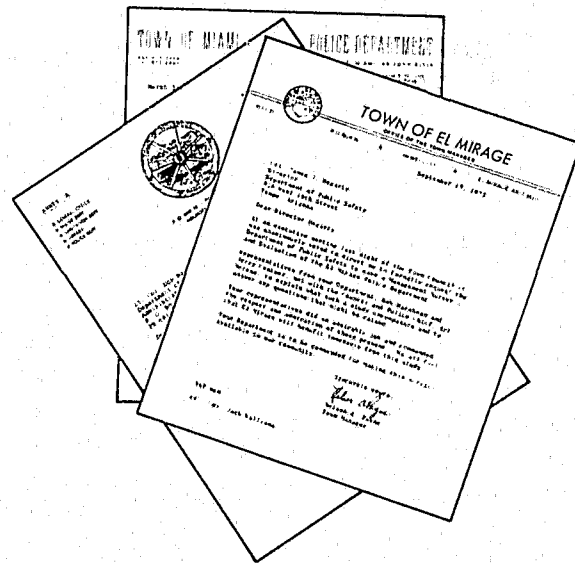
all sections within the department and greater efficiency in forms control.

In addition, the section responded to requests from the cities of Miami, Holbrook, and El Mirage to do a management study of their police departments. These studies required close coordination with members of the section and local government. The information has proved beneficial to each of the cities and has resulted in increased cooperation between all levels of government.



single emergency phone number (911), completed application procedures for the acquisition of federal land to be used as a training site, designed a structured oral interview form and instruction manuals for the Officer and Sergeant classification.

Procedures initiated during the year now require all department forms and manuals be evaluated by the Planning and Research Section prior to their reproduction. During the past year, 230 forms were evaluated. This has resulted in closer coordination between



THE PERSONNEL SECTION

Records in the Personnel Section indicate the department experienced an overall growth rate of 14.1%, the greatest increase in a single year since 1969. Commissioned employees increased at the rate of 12.48% and civilian employees 18.44%. A total of 3,360 applications for employment were processed during 1973. This is a 63% increase over 1972. The officer applications, specifically, represent a 70% increase over the previous year.

Written and oral entrance examinations for 6 classifications were given on a continuous basis throughout the year.

The department experienced a large reduction in the number of terminations in the commissioned classification during 1973.

The turnover rate for employees in the officer classification was 4.8% down from the 7.8% in 1972 and the lowest reported the last 6 years. The turnover rate for all personnel was 9.7% down from 12.4% in 1972 and also the lowest recorded in the last 6 years.

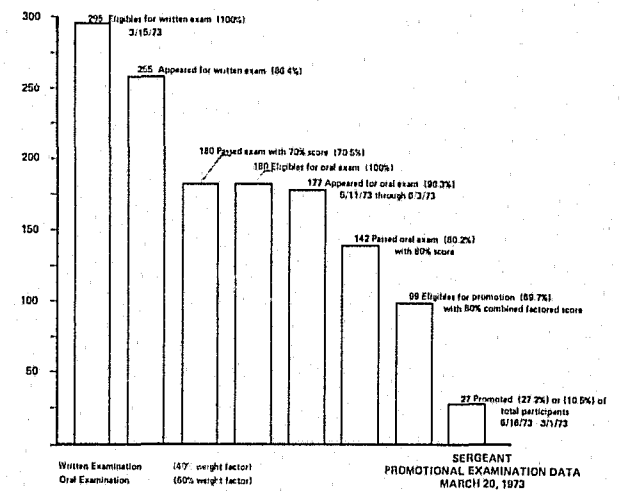


MINORITY EMPLOYEES

The Department of Public Safety has developed an affirmative action program and has intensified its efforts during the past year to recruit well qualified minority employees. This program has been carried out through such means as increased advertisement, personal contacts by members of the department, a program to validate the cadet officer entrance examination and standards, and appointment of a recruiting officer.

Employees of the department who are members of minority groups increased from 81 in 1972 to 103 in 1973. This amounts to an increase of 27.2%. It should be noted that the 103 minority employees comprise approximately 9% of all employees within the department.

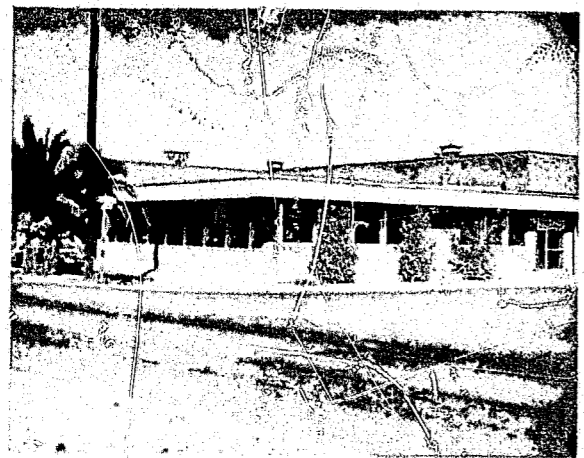
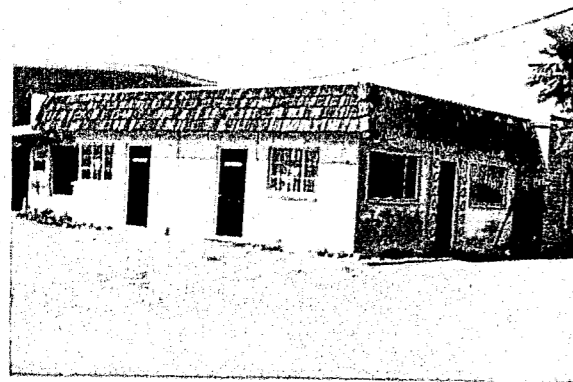
Promotional examination for the classification of Sergeant was held during the year, and of the 295 officers who were eligible to participate in this examination, 255 appeared for the written segment and 180 classified for the oral exam. Ninety-nine candidates were certified to the eligible roster and were considered for promotion.



ADMINISTRATION OPERATION

MAINTENANCE SECTION

This section is now responsible for the state-wide maintenance of 203 free standing structures, including portable (trailer) homes, modular homes, houses, district offices, area offices, transmitter sites, Phoenix complex buildings and rental facilities.

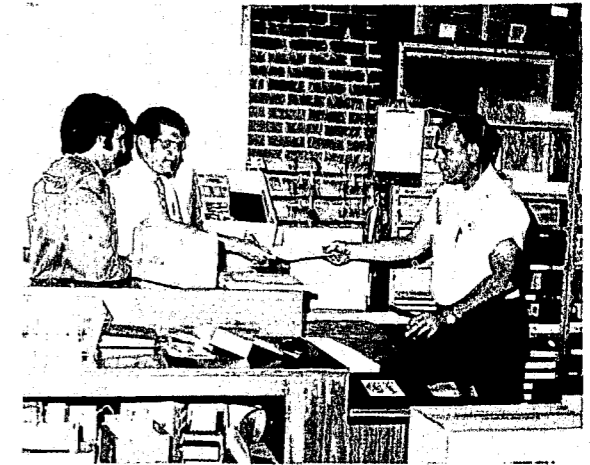


Growth in 1973 has increased fragmentation of personnel assigned to the Phoenix office. It was necessary for this section to locate additional facilities to accommodate personnel assigned to four of the five divisions within the Department of Public Safety. Four site locations were secured during this past year.

In addition to the maintenance function, this section monitors all contractual construction for the department. During the past year, several major building projects were completed throughout the state. New annexes were added to the Training and Technical Communications Buildings. This section assisted in the renovation of the Communications Dispatch Center and construction of radio shops in Claypool and Tucson. At the year's end, this section was involved in some additional projects such as developing a centralized storage facility, and assisting in computer renovation procedures. Two housing sites have been started in Gila Bend and Needle Mountain near the Colorado River on Interstate 40, as well as an addition to the Yuma District Office.

SUPPLY SECTION

The department's Supply Section provides logistics support for all divisions within the Department of Public Safety and their 1,150 employees. Items from paperclips to major capital outlay items are systematically purchased, stored, and distributed to the appropriate employees.

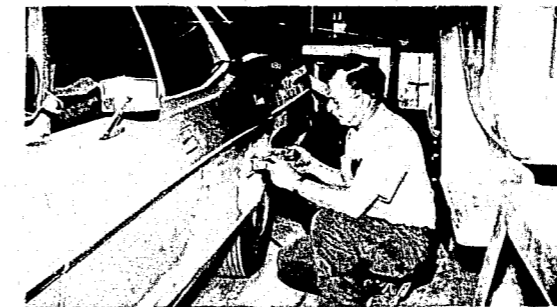


In 1973, the Supply Section processed nearly 3,000 outside purchase orders, and 1,000 internal capital outlay transfers in addition to approximately 10,000 normal requisitions for supplies. The Supply Section controls approximately 800 separate temporary loan items, such as equipment for special details and riot control, which are distributed to employees on a need basis. The section also maintains nearly 1,500 open credit accounts with various suppliers for use when emergency repairs are necessary.

Overall, these figures represent a 45% increase in workload for the Supply Section compared to 1972.

TRANSPORTATION SECTION

The Transportation Section provides a service to each division by modifying vehicles to meet the needs of the department. This duty includes installation and later removal of police equipment in Highway Patrol units and design of other specialty vehicles. In one such incident, a vehicle was designed to furnish a reliable back-up fuel supply for the department's helicopter. A tandem wheel trailer was equipped with a 500 gallon tank provided by the U. S. Air Force, and a fuel filtering system. This portable fuel supply now enables the helicopter to fly an additional 20 hours, or 2,400 miles.

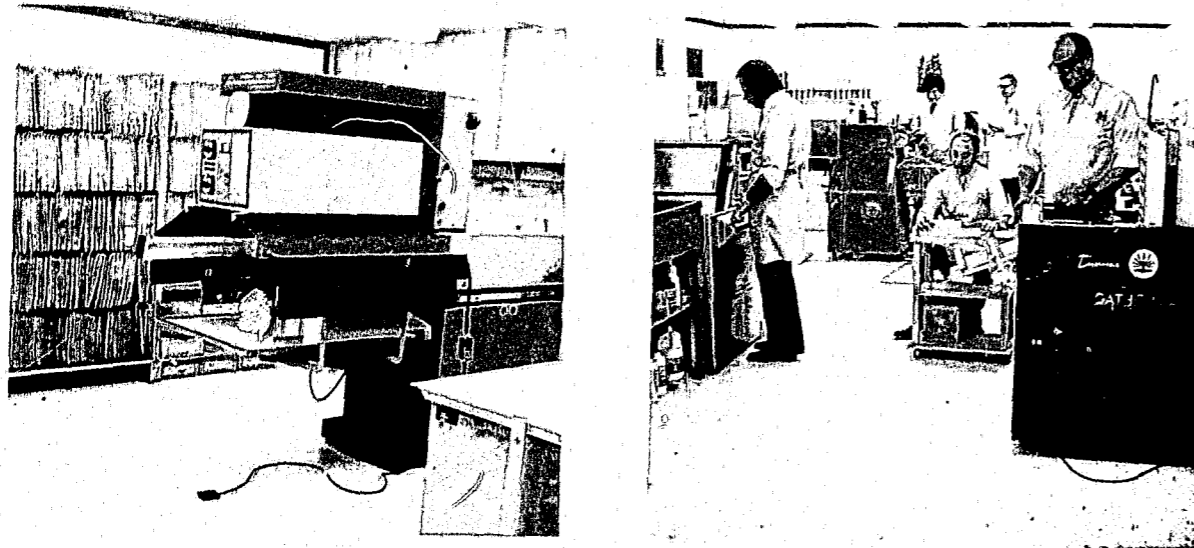


Department vehicles which sustain body damage are repaired by the Transportation Section's Encanto Shop. This capability has minimized repair costs to the department. The Transportation Section repaired all but 44 of the 296 vehicles which sustained damage during 1973.

At the end of the useful life of a department vehicle, the Encanto Shop prepares the vehicle for resale. Ten auctions were held during 1973, and 259 used department vehicles were sold to the general public. The monies received were then applied toward the purchase of new vehicles.

PHOTO AND REPRODUCTION SECTION

Early in 1973, the Photo and Reproduction Section received additional working space when the Crime Lab moved into their new quarters. This meant the entire section could expand. Several new pieces of equipment were installed. The most important new addition is the plate making machine for the offset duplicators. This means better plates in less time.



HEADQUARTERS SECURITY

Since its inception in October 1971, the responsibilities of this section have continued to increase. This section is responsible for the security of Department of Public Safety buildings and its satellite offices in the Phoenix area.

In the course of their duties, security personnel have assisted local authorities by detaining intoxicated drivers found in the area of the Phoenix Headquarters.

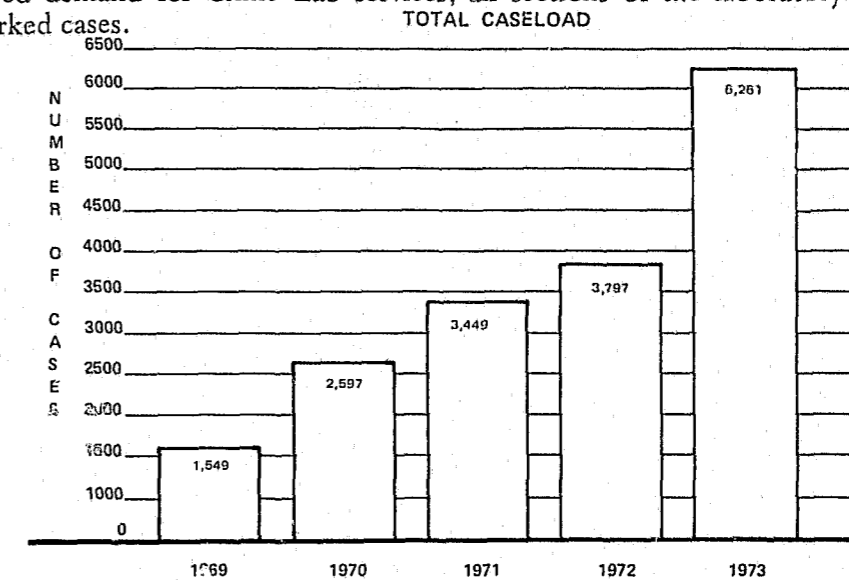
In August 1973, the personnel assigned to the graveyard shift were instrumental in affecting the arrest of a burglar as he was exiting a service station near one of the satellite D.P.S. offices.



CRIME LABORATORY

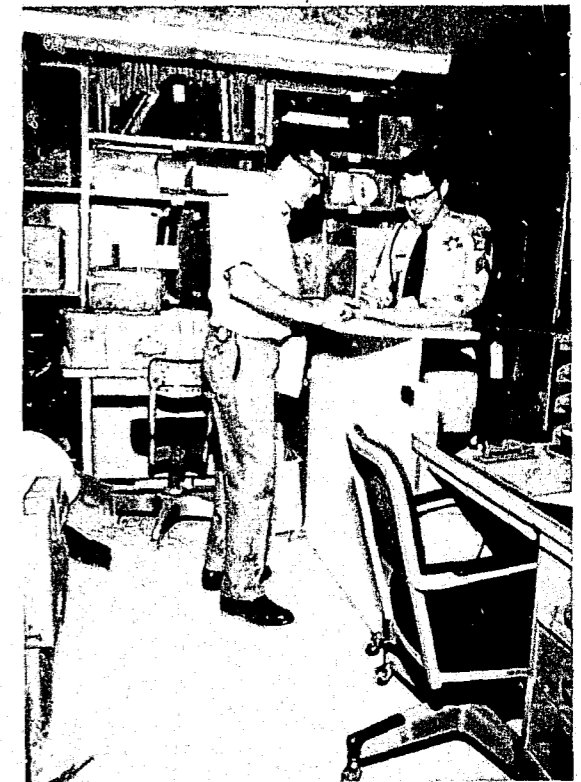
Since its inception, the services of the Crime Lab have expanded. They now include serology, firearms and tool marks, arson examinations, paint comparisons, blood alcohol analysis, urine analysis for drugs, and analysis of body fluids and tissues for poisons, etc. In order to efficiently process the wide variety of requested scientific examinations, the Crime Laboratory has been divided into three scientific sections and a supporting property section.

In 1973, a 65% increase in total caseload was experienced by the Crime Lab. Because of the increased demand for Crime Lab services, all sections of the laboratory are backlogged with unworked cases.

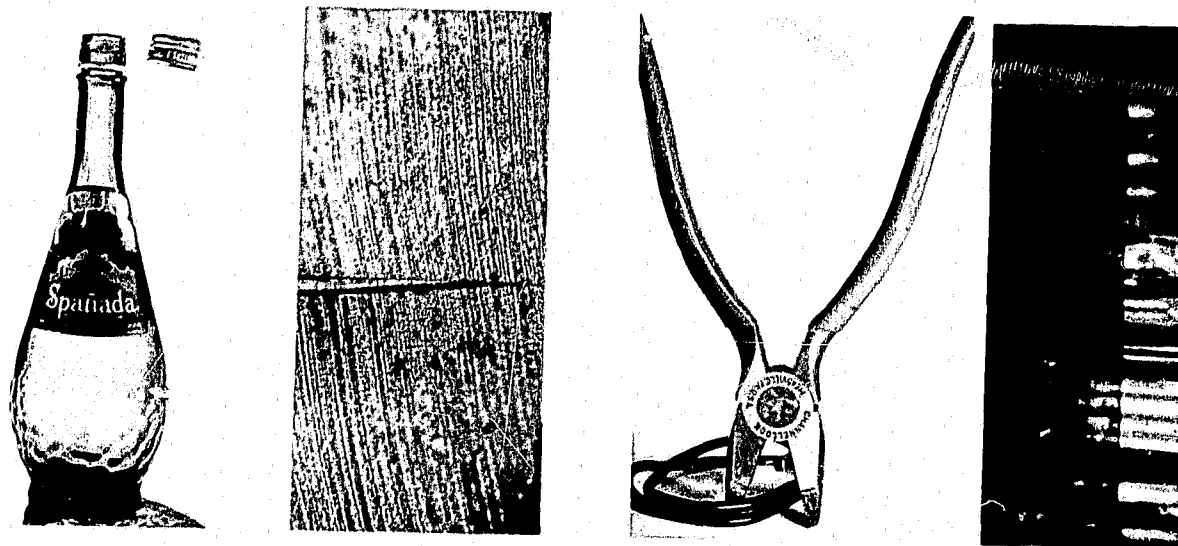


The Crime Laboratory has been providing services to eleven different federal agencies including the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The cases received from the various federal agencies constitute approximately a 11.8% increase over the prior year.

The Property Control Section received and documented all found property, returning approximately 50% of these items after locating their owners. Since the introduction of the new rules of criminal procedure, disposal of evidence has been curtailed with no totally effective solution at hand. This has created an unexpected twofold crisis: First, intensified efforts had to be made to locate additional storage facilities and, second, immediate attempts had to be made to devise and implement acceptable methods for the disposal of evidence in conformity with the Arizona Rules of Criminal Procedure. It has been a common occurrence to receive as much as two tons of marijuana at one time. This marijuana must now be stored instead of destroyed.



The following shows three typical cases encountered by the Crime Laboratory during the 1973 calendar year. In two of these cases, the analytical results obtained by the Crime Lab were instrumental in establishing a connection between the suspect and the physical evidence. The third case shows the ingenuity of smugglers in concealing and shipping narcotics into the United States.



An armed assault was committed and a wine bottle was left behind. The bottle bore no identifiable fingerprints but did have the metal ring of a twist-off cap. A later search of the suspect's vehicle revealed a twist-off cap. Subsequent comparison of deformities and die imperfections on the cap and ring allowed laboratory experts to conclude that the cap was at one time attached to the bottle.

A robbery was reported during which the victim stated his telephone wire was cut by the perpetrators. Investigators provided a pair of wire cutters from the victim's personal tool box which exhibited striations identical to those on the cut edge of the wire. The reported victim thus became the suspect and was implicated in a false crime report.

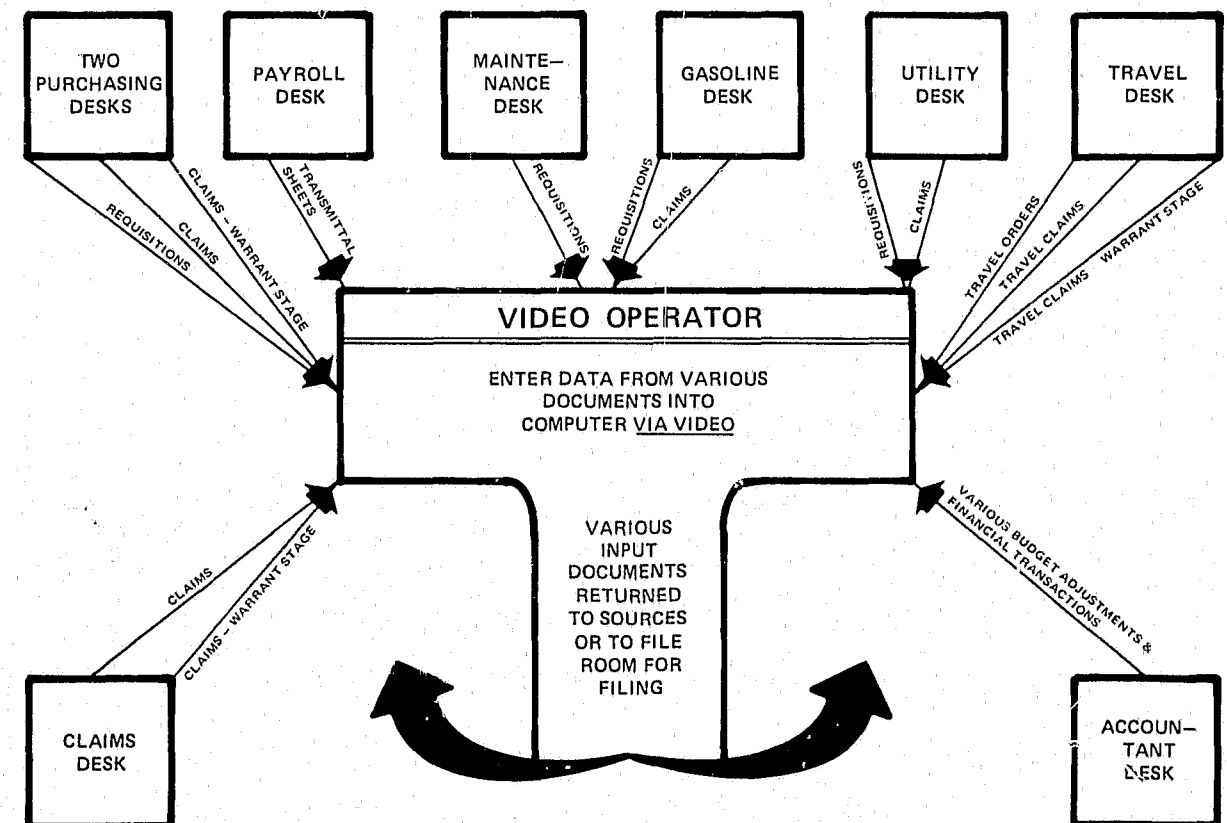


The picture above shows a candle shipped to the United States from Europe which was suspected of containing narcotics and submitted to the Crime Laboratory by the U. S. Customs. On analysis, the candle was found to contain a sizable quantity of hashish.

BUSINESS OFFICE

During 1973, the Business Office continued to maintain a high level of performance in its basic functions by providing a record of, and a means for, controlling assets, determining all liabilities, ascertaining all revenues received, controlling expenditures, and affording management with the information it needs in its decision-making process.

The Business Office has the fiscal responsibility for the departmental budget. Departmental funds, both state and federal, of approximately 23 million dollars were administered through 34 separate budgets. During 1973, improvements and innovations were made in the realm of information management. The video accounting system now provides on-line capabilities in the area of budget summary, fund summary, function summary, object summary, travel summary, vendor status by budget, a computerized perpetual inventory system, as well as a consolidated capital outlay data base, and a modified accrual basis for accounting.

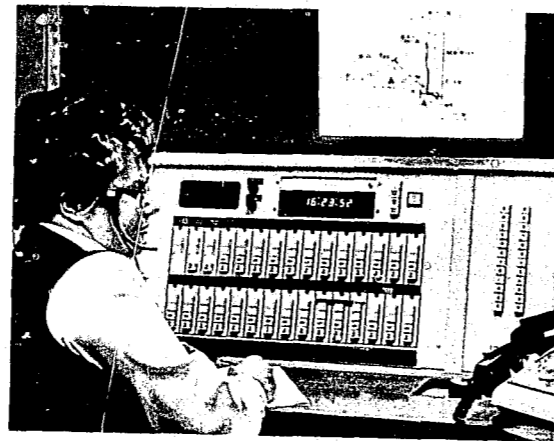


COMMUNICATIONS

The Phoenix Communications System has undergone numerous physical changes during 1973. During January, the entire operation, with the exception of two of the four radio consoles was moved into a 14 foot by 73 foot mobile facility parked adjacent to the communications building. This was done to allow remodeling of the old building without personnel or equipment interruption. This procedure provided a considerable economic savings to the department.

During December 1973, the communications section moved into the new facility. This will allow personnel to realize better service through the use of new equipment and communications techniques. The new facility is divided into three operational areas; radio services, information services, and telecommunication services.

Radio services will be improved through the installation of eight, 30 channel radio control consoles. The new consoles will incorporate many new electronic concepts that allow the operator to more efficiently dispatch field personnel. One feature of the new consoles is random access projection. Each console contains two projectors, each capable of holding eighty, 35 mm slides. These slides will contain valuable information to assist the dispatcher relate visually to all areas of the state. This year has been a year of transition and extended effort and has resulted in an advanced communication center.



As the Department of Public Safety has realized increased growth, so has the communications section. Radio, telephone, and teletype traffic continue to increase. During the past year, assistance to other agencies by this section has increased substantially. The section is responsible for the distribution of current road and weather information to the public, other Department of Public Safety offices, Department of Public Safety personnel and other law enforcement agencies via telephone and teletype.



The Communications Section held various training sessions to train Department of Public Safety personnel as well as personnel from other agencies. Typical subjects covered during these sessions included teletype, Arizona Crime Information Center/National Crime Information Center, radio procedures, telephone procedures, emergency radio procedures, motor vehicle and liquor laws, and tow truck regulations. Approximately 150 people attended the training sessions.



AWARDS

1973

VALOR AWARD

Patrolman Alan H. Hansen

On July 5, 1973, a railroad tank car containing liquid petroleum gas caught fire in Kingman, Arizona. Patrolman Hansen immediately went to the scene of the fire and, despite intense heat and known personal danger, administered first aid to the injured and assisted firemen attempting to cool the tanker. Patrolman Hansen and eleven others died when the tank car exploded. In recognition of his heroic actions, conspicuous valor above and beyond the call of duty, and his supreme sacrifice while serving the public, Patrolman Hansen was awarded the Valor Award posthumously.

Patrolman Fred Newlin

On July 5, 1973, a railroad tank car containing liquid petroleum gas caught fire in Kingman, Arizona. Patrolman Newlin immediately went to the scene of the fire and, despite intense heat and known personal danger, administered first aid to the injured and remained until they were safely transported to medical facilities. He then went to a nearby office building where a relative of one victim was in a state of shock. He evacuated her to a safe location. Within seconds, the tank car exploded, charring the office just vacated. In recognition of his valor above and beyond the call of duty, and his disregard for the imminent risk to his life, Patrolman Newlin was awarded the Valor Award.

OFFICIAL COMMENDATION

Patrolman Rolland E. De Long
Patrolman William H. Goettl

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD

Miss Elizabeth Hornback
Major Richard S. Raymond
Sergeant Earl B. Rogers

LIFE SAVING AWARD

Patrolman Donald Holt

LETTER OF COMMENDATION

Reserve Officer Duane Brady
Patrolman Larry Capp
Patrolman E. M. Hull
Patrolman David Johnson
Mr. Raymond Kim
Reserve Officer James Sumner

RETIREMENTS

1973

Officer
RICHARD J. BOYKIN
1 August 1965
to
31 December 1973
Disability Retirement

Sergeant
JAMES K. COWAN
29 December 1953
to
31 December 1973
Normal Retirement

Lieutenant
BILL D. HANGER
16 May 1951
to
31 December 1973
Normal Retirement

Officer
DONALD F. HILL
1 August 1966
to
28 February 1973
Disability Retirement

Lieutenant
CHARLES M. LAWWILL
24 March 1952
to
31 December 1973
Normal Retirement

Officer
DANIEL A. LEONARD
16 August 1955
to
31 March 1973
Disability Retirement

Lieutenant
LESLIE R. McMAHAN
8 October 1951
to
31 December 1973
Normal Retirement

Major
RICHARD S. RAYMOND
22 April 1946
to
31 December 1973
Normal Retirement

Sergeant
EARL B. ROGERS
1 January 1941
to
17 April 1973
Normal Retirement

Captain
HARLEY A. THOMPSON
23 November 1949
to
31 December 1973
Normal Retirement

Officer
WILLIAM A. WHITLOW
16 January 1951
to
31 December 1973
Normal Retirement

ENGINEER
EARL C. WILLEY, JR.
1 July 1962
to
4 May 1973
Disability Retirement

END