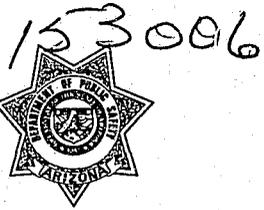




25 Years of Dedicated Service



**Arizona Department of Public Safety
1993-94 Annual Report**



ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

2102 WEST ENCANTO BLVD. P. O. BOX 6638 PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85005-6638 (602) 223-2000

FIFE SYMINGTON
GOVERNOR

F. J. "RICK" AYARS
DIRECTOR

NCJRS

FEB 22 1995

ACQUISITIONS

The Honorable Fife Symington
Governor of Arizona
State Capitol Building
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Dear Governor Symington:

Fiscal Year 1993-94 was a most productive one for the Arizona Department of Public Safety. With that in mind, it is with great pride that I submit this annual report on behalf of DPS employees.

The year marked a time of statewide celebration for the Department as we observed our first 25 years of dedicated service. Through a series of public events commemorating the Silver Anniversary, the Department reaffirmed a continuing commitment of service excellence to Arizona. Reflecting that commitment, the Department aggressively pursued improved motorist safety on Arizona highways, major investigations into criminal activity, and expanded services to the criminal justice community and citizens of Arizona.

Among many achievements, public confidence in the Department was undoubtedly bolstered most by the high visibility of uniformed DPS officers and deterrent presence of plain-clothed officers in the vicinity of metropolitan shopping centers during the holiday season. Operation "Grinch," as it was dubbed, effectively responded to street gang-attributed hijackings of automobiles and violence in shopping mall parking lots. The Department response provided a safer environment for citizens and visitors alike.

Also, through your support of special funding, the Department began this year to establish an anti-street gang task force as part of the Gang Intelligence Team Enforcement Model (GITEM). High levels of interest have been expressed in this program by local communities.

These initiatives and other accomplishments chronicled in this report were achieved only through exceptional performance of dedicated DPS employees. Founded in appreciation for your past strong support and that of the legislature, we pledge a continuing commitment to excellence as we celebrate our 25th anniversary.

Sincerely,

F.J. "Rick" Ayars, Colonel
Director

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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Prepared by the Information Analysis Section
Published by the Arizona Department of Public Safety
December 1994

INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to enabling legislation adopted in 1968, the Department of Public Safety (DPS) was established by executive order of the governor on July 1, 1969. DPS consolidated the functions and responsibilities of the Arizona Highway Patrol, the Enforcement Division of the Department of Liquor Licenses and Control and the Narcotics Division of the Arizona Department of Law.

Many responsibilities have been added in the ensuing years and today's Department of Public Safety is a multi-faceted organization. Foremost, it remains a state-level law enforcement agency working in close partnership with other agencies to protect the public. At the same time, DPS is a service organization providing a broad range of vital scientific, technical, operational and regulatory services to Arizona's citizens and the criminal justice community.

In Fiscal Year 1993-94, the Department was authorized by the Legislature to employ 1,517 employees and was organized into three bureaus: Criminal Investigation, Highway Patrol and Service. DPS has offices located in more than 30 Arizona communities and operations are conducted in all 15 counties of the state.

During the past fiscal year, DPS' talented and dedicated employees focused on delivering the far-reaching services mandated by the Department's mission. They set tough objectives in pursuit of traffic safety, crime reduction, service excellence and operational efficiency. This annual report provides a brief summary of what was achieved and the challenges they faced.

MISSION

The Arizona Department of Public Safety is a state law enforcement agency dedicated to the protection of life and property and to the development and utilization of the Department's human and material resources.

The Department enforces state laws with primary responsibility in the areas of traffic, narcotics, organized crime/racketeering, liquor and specific regulatory functions. Operational and technical assistance is provided to local and state governmental agencies and other components of the criminal justice community. Services include: scientific analysis, aircraft support, emergency first care, criminal information systems and statewide communications. The Department also promotes and enhances the quality of public safety through cooperative enforcement, intelligence gathering, training employees of law enforcement agencies, and increasing public awareness of criminal activities.

This mission is accomplished in an atmosphere of trust, mutual support and understanding maintained through participative involvement.



DPS Executive Staff. Sitting: Col. F.J. (Rick) Ayars (left), director; Lt. Col. Robert Aguilera, deputy director. Standing (from left): Mr. David H. Pilcher, comptroller; Lt. Col. Rodney D. Covey, assistant director, Highway Patrol; Lt. Col. Gary W. Ross, assistant director, Criminal Investigation; and Mr. Richard G. Carlson, assistant director, Service.

VISION STATEMENT

The Arizona Department of Public Safety is a statewide law enforcement agency committed to providing professional quality police and support services to the public and the criminal justice community while fostering a caring and supportive environment for our employees.

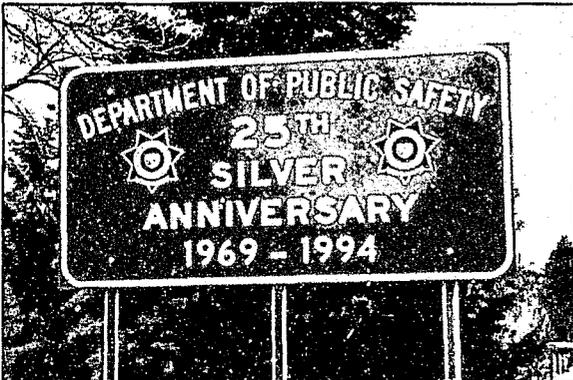
Through dedication to total quality concepts and innovative leadership, the Department of Public Safety will capitalize on its resources to provide the highest quality service now and into the 21st century.

HISTORY

Since formation in the summer of 1969, the Arizona Department of Public Safety (DPS) has distinguished itself nationally as a leader in developing innovative approaches to problems shared throughout the criminal justice community.

Although it was July 1, 1969, when the Department became operational, the seed for consolidation of three state-level law enforcement operations was planted in 1967 when then-Arizona Gov. Jack Williams formed the Governor's Crime Commission to study streamlining the state's law enforcement efforts.

As result of Commission recommendations and legislation passed by the state legislature in 1968, the Arizona Highway Patrol, the Enforcement Division of the Department of Liquor Licenses and Control and the Narcotics Division of the Department of Law were combined to form the Arizona Department of Public Safety.



A commemorative sign in Prescott.

As part of this initiative to consolidate state law enforcement efforts, Senate Bill No. 3 also gave the DPS responsibility for the state's crime laboratory and for training law enforcement officers from throughout Arizona. Additionally, the state's Criminal Identification Section became part of the new law enforcement agency.

On June 30, 1969, Gov. Williams signed Executive Order 69-3 authorizing DPS operations to begin. The following day, the DPS became an official entity under the command of its first director, Col. James Hegarty.

Since that first day, the DPS' law enforcement activities have been diverse, ranging from the enforcement of state and federally-mandated speed limits to helping provide security during the visits of Presidents Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford and Ronald Reagan and by Vice President Dan Quayle, who frequently visited his family's ranch in Wickenburg.

While patrolling the state's highways and interstates, DPS officers maintained continual vigilance for motorists exceeding posted speed limits and for those driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor and drugs. In the battle to make Arizona's roadways safer, the DPS was among the first in the nation to use sobriety checkpoints to deter intoxicated motorists from getting behind the wheel. The DPS also was among the first in the country to employ aircraft for speed enforcement.

During its 25-year history, the DPS played instrumental roles in manhunts for prison escapees Randy Greenawalt, Gary Tison and Danny Horning. Greenawalt and Tison were convicted murderers while Horning was serving four life terms for aggravated assault.

In the early 1980's, at the order of then-Gov. Bruce Babbitt, DPS officers were sent to several Arizona copper mining communities to help local police departments maintain law and order during an extensive labor strike. Although there were outbreaks of sporadic violence, particularly in the Clifton/Morenci area, no one was seriously injured or killed.

In October 1983, two months after the strike began, the Clifton/Morenci area was ravaged by floodwaters which necessitated the switching of roles for numerous DPS officers. An assignment to Clifton/Morenci became a rescue mission instead of an enforcement action. Eleven years later, the DPS was again called on to provide law enforcement and rescue support in response to raging winter floods in the area.

Throughout its history, the Department has taken a leadership role in the war on drugs. Not only has the Department dismantled

numerous drug rings through various enforcement actions, it was a pacesetter in drug-abuse prevention. This was exemplified by efforts to implement one of the first Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) programs in the country.

In the early 1990's, the DPS developed a program to train drug recognition experts (DRE) for the detection of drug-impaired drivers. The DRE's became recognized nationally for their expertise and were in great demand by other law enforcement agencies for the training of other officers.

In a continuing effort to curb the flow of illicit drugs in Arizona, the DPS trained several officers in the early 1990's to

employ Belgian Malinois dogs to help uncover contraband being transported across the state. These canine-handler teams proved effective by alerting on thousands of pounds of illicit drugs and more than \$1 million in drug-tainted currency.

In 1992, during tough economic times in Arizona, the

DPS displayed an ability to downsize without seriously jeopardizing everyday operations. The belt-tightening was accomplished by means of an innovative reorganization plan which resulted in significant savings for the Department and Arizona taxpayers. The downsizing was completed without a layoff.

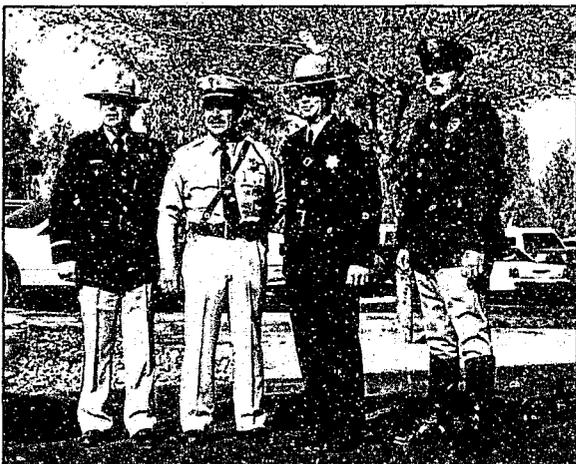
Since formation, the DPS has added additional functions such as a criminal history records repository, a criminal investigation organization, a crime laboratory, a statewide air rescue operation, a statewide communications network, a certified law enforcement officer training program and a motor carrier inspection program. The Department additionally has been host for the Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) Board and the Law Enforcement Merit System Council

(LEMSC). In more recent years, growing responsibilities of the DPS have included the addition of school bus inspections and commercial vehicle weight enforcement. The Department also became host for the Rocky Mountain Information Network (RMIN) and the Governor's Office of Highway Safety (GOHS).

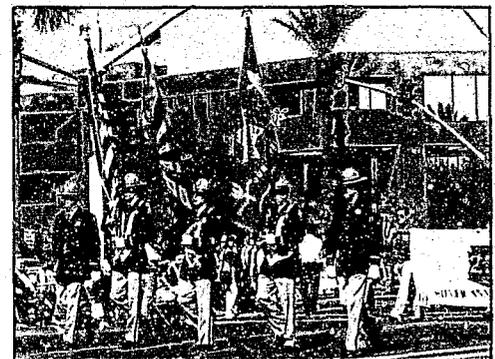
Five directors have steered the DPS through its first 25 years of success. Col. Hegarty, the Department's first director, was followed by Cols. Lloyd Robertson, Vernon Hoy, Ralph Milstead and F.J. (Rick) Ayars. A sixth director will assume command of the Department in January 1995.

Although the Department is considered to be among the top law enforcement agencies in the nation, this well-deserved reputation didn't come without sacrifice. Since inception, some 18 DPS officers have died in the line of duty, and in preceding years before becoming the DPS, two Arizona Highway Patrol officers and a liquor control agent were killed in action.

In 25 years of existence, the Arizona Department of Public Safety has evolved into a multi-faceted agency whose work has been recognized nationally as well as internationally. Despite the burden of heavy responsibility, the Department has admirably accomplished its goals while preserving its continuing tradition of "Courteous Vigilance."



The evolution of uniforms worn by either Arizona Highway Patrol or DPS officers.



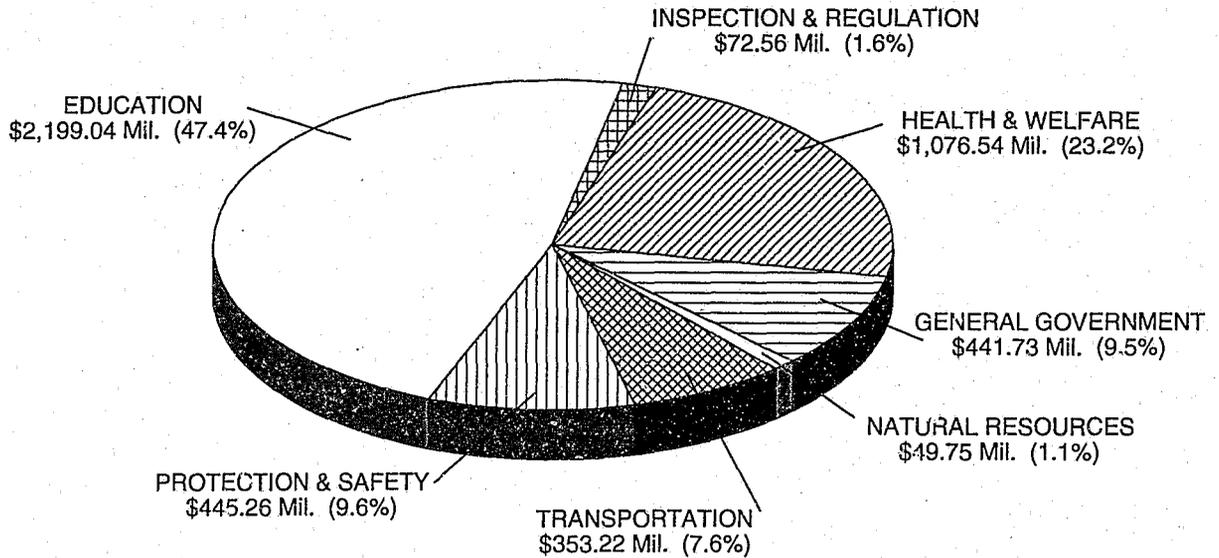
As part of the Department's 25th Anniversary celebration, the DPS had an entry in several parades.

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL APPROPRIATED FUNDS

General and Non-General Funds

By Function of Government

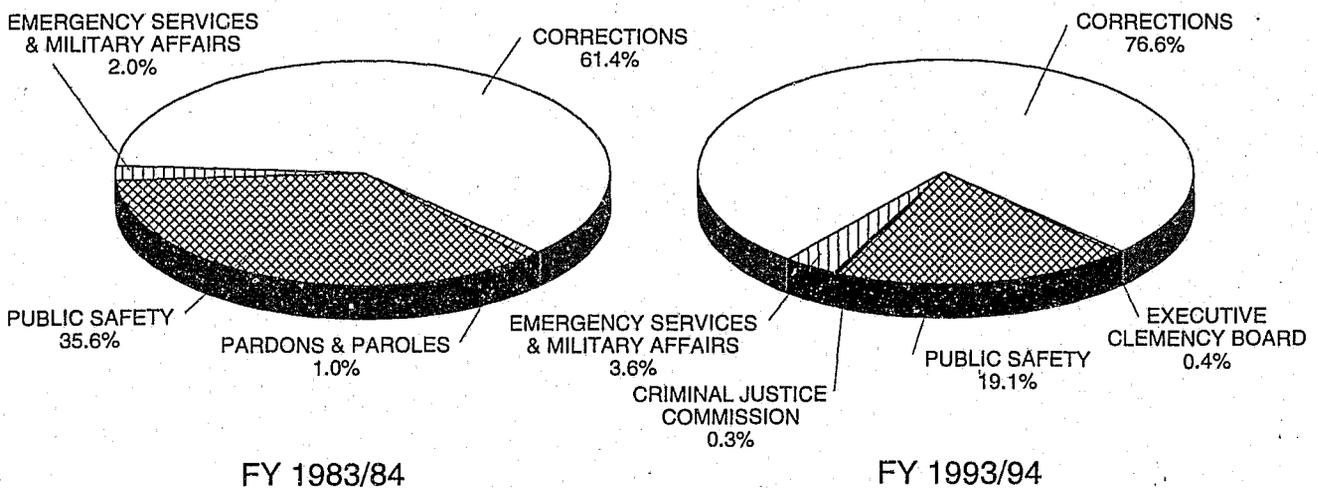
FISCAL YEAR 1993/94



COMPARISON OF STATE APPROPRIATIONS

For Protection and Safety

FY 1983/84 vs. FY 1993/94



Source: JLBC Appropriations Report

LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

	<u>FY 1992/93</u>	<u>FY 1993/94</u>	<u>Change</u>
ARRESTS			
Felony and Misdemeanor (excluding DUI)	17,730	23,684	33.6%
DUI	5,571	6,255	12.3%
Total Arrests	23,301	29,939	28.5%
CITATIONS ISSUED	232,306	302,100	30.0%
WARNINGS ISSUED	276,727	270,279	-2.3%
TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVESTIGATED	15,275	15,765	3.2%
STOLEN VEHICLES RECOVERED	1,406	1,732	23.2%
DRUGS SEIZED *			
Marijuana	36,120 lbs.	34,884 lbs.	-3.4%
Marijuana Plants	2,453 plants	3,754 plants	53.0%
Heroin	6 lbs.	19 lbs.	224.8%
Cocaine	2,844 lbs.	586 lbs.	-79.4%
* Includes drug seizures by both Highway Patrol and Criminal Investigation Bureaus.			
Source: Highway Patrol and Criminal Investigation Bureaus			

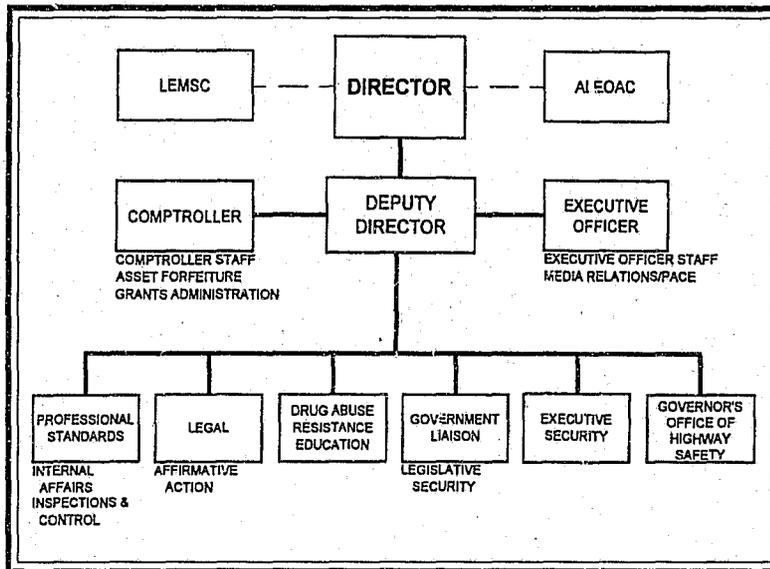
APPROPRIATIONS AND FUNDING*

	<u>FY 1990/91</u>	<u>FY 1991/92</u>	<u>FY 1992/93</u>	<u>FY 1993/94</u>
OPERATING BUDGET				
Criminal Investigation	\$ 12,038,700	\$ 11,569,500	\$ 10,706,900	\$ 15,298,600
Highway Patrol	33,161,200	31,932,700	31,983,600	32,962,400
Service	-	-	33,580,500	36,052,400
Criminal Justice Support	9,509,200	9,259,900	8,732,000	**
Administration	18,155,400	18,195,200	**	**
Telecommunications	14,189,800	15,413,000	**	**
Total Operating Budget	\$ 87,054,300	\$ 86,370,300	\$ 85,003,000	\$ 84,313,400
Land, Bldgs & Improvements	\$ 330,000	\$ 290,000	\$ 0	\$ 868,000
Total Appropriations	\$ 87,384,300	\$ 86,660,300	\$ 85,003,000	\$ 85,181,400
FUNDING BY SOURCE				
General Fund	\$ 63,581,000	\$ 40,900,000	\$ 36,375,700	\$ 34,507,200
State Highway Fund	23,303,300	29,254,700	18,690,700	18,845,900
Highway Patrol Fund	500,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	4,251,300
Highway User Revenue Fund		12,453,300	24,445,800	24,924,700
Criminal Justice Enhancement Fund		452,300	1,452,300	2,452,300
Other Funds			438,500	200,000
Total State Funding	\$ 87,384,300	\$ 86,660,300	\$ 85,003,000	\$ 85,181,400
AUTHORIZED POSITIONS ***	1,629	1,617	1,617	1,515
* Funding reflects actual appropriation less Governor's mid-year reductions (FY 90-92) and FY 93 Project SLIM reversions.				
** Reflects a consolidation to a three-bureau structure.				
*** State-funded, full-time equivalent positions as of the end of each fiscal year.				
Source: Office of the Director				

Office of the Director

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

The director is assisted by a deputy director, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Aguilera. In addition, Deputy Director Aguilera directly supervises the Professional Standards, Legal, Drug Abuse Resistance Education, Government Liaison, Executive Security and Governor's Office of Highway Safety sections of the department.



Col. F. J. "Rick" Ayars
Director



Lt. Col. Robert Aguilera
Deputy Director



Mr. David H. Pilcher
Comptroller

OVERVIEW

Executive Officer

- Manages the personnel and function of the director's staff.
- Administers media relations and the Public Affairs and Community Education (PACE) program, which provides open communication with the media and safety education for the public.
- Administers the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) federal block grant.
- Serves as the statistical repository and clearinghouse for the Department's federal grants.
- Administers the Criminal Justice Enhancement Fund (CJEF) grant program.
- Administers the Department's asset seizure and forfeiture program pursuant to Racketeering Influenced Corrupt Organization (RICO) laws.

Comptroller

- Facilitates development of the Department's annual budget request.
- Monitors fiscal processes and maintains overall budgetary control within the Department.

Professional Standards

- Conducts internal investigations to ensure the integrity and professionalism of the Department.
- Performs section and district inspections to enhance effectiveness and efficiency.

Legal

- Provides legal assistance to DPS and other law enforcement agencies regarding criminal and traffic laws.
- Administers the Department's Equal Employment Opportunity and Affirmative Action (EEO/AA) programs.

Drug Abuse Resistance Education

- Provides statewide coordination of Arizona's Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) program activities.
- Operates the Southwest Regional Training Center (SWRTC) in support of the national DARE program.

Government Liaison

- Coordinates the selection of officers to serve as interim chiefs of police as requested by local governments.
- Monitors proposed legislation pertaining to the criminal justice system.
- Maintains security for the Arizona Senate and House of Representatives.
- Ensures cooperative relations between the Department and local, county, state and federal criminal justice agencies.

Executive Security

- Provides security and transportation for the governor and the governor's family.

Governor's Office of Highway Safety

- Serves as the liaison between the state and federal government in areas relating to highway safety.
- Administers federal highway safety funds on behalf of the governor.

The Office of the Director also provides resources to the Law Enforcement Merit System Council (LEMSC) and the Arizona Law Enforcement Officers' Advisory Council (ALEOAC).

Law Enforcement Merit System Council (LEMSC)

- Ensures that merit principles are applied to the selection, appointment, retention, promotion, discipline or dismissal of classified employees.
- Establishes standards and qualifications for all classified positions.

Arizona Law Enforcement Officers' Advisory Council (ALEOAC)

- Prescribes minimum qualifications for officers to be appointed to enforce the laws of Arizona and certifies officers in compliance with those qualifications.
- Prescribes minimum courses of training and minimum standards for training facilities for Arizona's law enforcement officers and recommends curricula for advanced courses in law enforcement.
- Ensures adherence by local law enforcement agencies to ALEOAC selection and training standards.
- Prescribes minimum standards for state correctional officers.
- Prescribes minimum curriculum of training for state correctional officers.
- In 1994, the Arizona Legislature changed the Council's name to the Peace Officer Standards and Training Board.

Highlights ...

Weapons policy at youth agency examined

At the request of the governor, the Department accomplished an operational review of policies, procedures, and practices of the Arizona Department of Youth Treatment and Rehabilitation (DYTR) regarding the taking of weapons into secure facilities. The comprehensive review, conducted by Inspections and Control, took almost five months. The final 162-page report to the governor and new DYTR director outlined recommendations affecting several operations and practices.

Inspections and Control also completed its first in-house management assessment using total quality management (TQM) principles. A two-month study of the Supply Section examined the degree of compliance with Department policies and procedures. The assessment focused on operational and employee-management communications concerns and the establishment of process action teams to resolve further issues.

CJEF, VOCA funds assisted local police agencies

Pass-through criminal justice enhancement funds (CJEF) were awarded by the Department to help local law enforcement agencies combat residential and commercial burglaries, control street crime and locate missing children in their respective communities.

The Pima County Sheriff's Office, for example, received \$75,000 in CJEF monies for a county-wide crime prevention project. CJEF monies, totalling \$749,846, were administered by the DPS. Funds also were approved to print crime awareness/prevention materials, purchase "Missing Children Task Force" supplies and sponsor training seminars and conferences.

During FY 93-94, 18 CJEF grants were shared among various Arizona law enforcement agencies.

The Department's Grants Administration also administered 38 federal Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) grants totaling \$1,123,500. VOCA funds are federal pass through monies awarded to government and

private non-profit programs that provide services to diverse victim populations. These programs include, but are not limited to, services to rape victims, homicide victims, battered women and abused children.

One recipient of a VOCA grant was the Cochise County Attorney's Office which received \$30,000 to support a victim witness program. The grant funded the program coordinator position for a year.

Forfeited assets benefited law enforcement efforts

The Department was the recipient of \$588,825 in cash and property forfeitures awarded by the courts in 138 Racketeering Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) cases. The forfeited assets were used to support criminal investigations and patrol operations. The property/cash was awarded by the courts after determining that the items had been properly seized under RICO statutes.

Officer III plan rectified salary inequities

The Department successfully implemented an Officer III competency-based compensation plan that makes officer salaries more competitive with those of other law enforcement agencies in Arizona.

Armed with \$1,650,000 allocated by the State Legislature, the Department initiated a competency-based officer compensation plan in October 1993. The plan allowed Officer II's, with three years of service at that level, an opportunity to reach the top of the salary scale by testing successfully for Officer III. The plan also allowed Officer I's, with three years in grade, to similarly participate in a competency-based examination for promotion to Officer II.

Strategic planning guidelines developed

In response to the Arizona Budget Reform Act of 1993 requiring strategic planning and program budgeting guidelines by all agencies, the Department identified 21 budget programs and subprograms that

would become the basis for strategic planning by the agency.

A mission statement, description and interim goals were developed for each program and subprogram. The legislation also mandated state agencies to prepare three-year plans that included mission statements, goals, objectives and performance measures for each budget program to be submitted to the Governor's Office of Strategic Planning and Budgeting and the Joint Legislative Budget Committee.

For POST, it's a new name, new location



With input and support from the law enforcement community, the Arizona Law Enforcement Officers Advisory Council (ALEOAC) voted in December 1993 to seek legislative changes clarifying and strengthening its enabling statutes. The effort proved successful with passage of the most significant piece of

legislation affecting the council since its creation in 1968. When the legislation became law in July, ALEOAC's name changed to the Arizona Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) Board. The new legislation also gave POST the ability to seek private donations to support peace officer training and the authority to provide training and other services to the law enforcement community.

In March, the Board relocated to new headquarters at 2643 E. University in Phoenix.

Satellite delivered cost-effective training

POST introduced a new training delivery system - telecourse training - which began operation in January. Telecourse training provided the opportunity to simultaneously train officers located throughout Arizona by way of satellite transmissions broadcast from Northern Arizona University.

Some 1,450 officers attended the first three training sessions. While POST remained

committed to its regular training calendar, telecourse training responded to other training needs voiced by many in the law enforcement community and at a savings to the Peace Officers' Training Fund.

ALETA relocation considered under POST program

POST approved a three-phased pilot program designed to evaluate the viability of relocating the Arizona Law Enforcement Training Academy (ALETA) from its present location in Tucson to a centralized area in the state.

The first phase entailed the conducting of a separate ALETA class at the Phoenix Police Department Regional Training Academy while the second phase operated a blended ALETA/Phoenix Training Academy program, again at the Phoenix Regional Training Academy. The third phase is to be a split academic/skills demonstration program at the Phoenix academy. The Curriculum Advisory Group monitored the pilot program and will make its recommendations to the full board in 1995.

Community college program initiated by POST

As a means to fulfill a need expressed by its customers, POST tested a limited open enrollment peace officer training program at three community colleges. The pilot allowed non-police agency-sponsored individuals to complete the first semester of a two-semester peace officer training academy towards certification.

The pilot was limited to three community colleges - Mesa Community College, Yavapai College and the Central Arizona Regional Law Officers Training Academy (CARLOTA) at Central Arizona College. The program will be evaluated at the completion of the pilot.

POST training curriculum now meets ADA standards

In response to changing demands for improved and more extensive training for police officer trainees, POST has increased the number of hours for the basic academy

to 585 hours from 440 hours in effect since 1978. The increase was based on job task analyses of responsibilities of entry-level peace officers.

Included in the new 585-hour curriculum is a new physical fitness testing standard, the Peace Officer Physical Aptitude Test (POPAT). POPAT was necessitated by the recent enactment of the Americans with Disabilities Act which involved reassessment of the physical standards required to perform most occupations.

New director's award honors excellence

In an effort to close a gap in the hierarchy of departmental awards, the Director's Citation for Professional Excellence was introduced to recognize employees for exemplary contributions to the Department through an exceptional act, service or excellence in performance of duties that did not meet the criteria of the higher-ranked Meritorious Service Award, but were worthy of honor.

The award is the fourth highest honor a DPS employee is eligible to receive. It consists of a walnut plaque shaped in the outline of the state. Recipients also receive a distinctive ribbon, a pin, a certificate of award and 12 hours of recognition leave. The award was first presented in December 1993.

DARE curriculum expanded to combat violence

In an effort to satisfy the needs of a changing society, an updated Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) elementary school-level core curriculum was introduced. The new DARE curriculum now includes a violence prevention component that stresses the prevention of violence through conflict management. Additionally, the new curriculum also teaches students how to avoid gang and group violence.

Also, during the fiscal year, the DARE Southwest Regional Training Center (SWRTC) in Phoenix trained 250 Arizona DARE officers and trainers in nine South-west region states, including Arizona, in the new core curriculum. SWRTC staff also provided trainers and supplies support for

programs in South Dakota, New Mexico and Nebraska.

Besides violence prevention, the DARE program provided children with accurate knowledge about drugs, alcohol and tobacco; skills to deal with the pressures that set the stage for substance abuse; and healthful alternatives to drugs, alcohol and tobacco in dealing with stress.

DPS facilitates and coordinates the DARE program for the State of Arizona.

In addition to the DARE staff, 16 law enforcement officers from various law enforcement agencies served as volunteer trainers.

El Protector crossed language barrier to promote safe travel

In response to research indicating Hispanics suffer a disproportionate number of traffic deaths and injuries in relation to the overall population, a statewide program called "El Protector" was developed in the Spanish language and implemented by the Governor's Office of Highway Safety (GOHS).

Developing public affairs materials and messages aimed at curtailing this propensity, the El Protector traffic program addressed Hispanic cultural and language differences. As a result, traffic safety awareness in Hispanic communities was increased significantly. Success of the program can be attributed to the novel approach and focus on needs of bilingual persons. Thousands of individuals were reached through television, radio, school presentations, fiestas and other events.

The statewide El Protector coordinator also made public safety education appearances and elicited support of local police and sheriffs' departments through assignment of officers for local programs.

As a result, the program developed by a



DARE was involved in numerous community events.

City of Tempe police officer assigned to the GOHS was accepted and designated a component of GOHS.

Native American PSA captured traffic safety award

As part of a traffic safety campaign geared toward Native Americans, an award-winning public service announcement (PSA) supporting child restraints was produced by the Governor's Office of Highway Safety in cooperation with the White Mountain Apache Tribe and the DPS video staff.

The made-for-television PSA, believed to be the first recorded in a Native American language, captured top awards at the Uniformed Safety Education Officers Workshop in Wichita. The PSA also was incorporated into a training video distributed nationally by the Bureau of Indian Affairs to help other Native American tribes generate effective traffic safety programs.

Research supporting the project indicated that Native Americans were involved in nearly 18 percent of all motor-vehicle fatalities in the state despite representing only five percent of the state's population. Research also showed that Native American children had a significantly higher risk of being killed or seriously injured as a result of motor vehicle crashes.

Coloring book emphasized child safety in tribal communities

Representatives from 21 Native American tribes in Arizona helped develop a Native American version of the El Protector coloring book previously published in Spanish.

The coloring book, for kindergarten through third grade-age children, emphasized pedestrian safety as well as the use of seat belts and bicycle helmets. Added to the Native American version was information on bus stop safety, the dangers of riding in the back of pickup trucks and other rural safety issues common to most reservations.

Some 75,000 copies of the coloring book were printed and distributed statewide with

the help of DPS Highway Patrol district offices. Movie actor Steve Reevis not only agreed to be a spokesperson for this project, but also for future teen and adult impaired driving campaigns.

Officers trained to provide quality medical care in rural areas

Recognizing that the survival rate of vehicular crash victims and subsequent medical care costs are directly related to timeliness and quality of care received within the first hour of an accident, GOHS helped implement a pilot program that provided basic EMT (emergency medical technician) training to law enforcement officers stationed in remote areas of Northern Arizona. The pilot program was a collaborative effort between DPS, GOHS and the Navajo Law Enforcement Training Academy (NLETA) in Tseyi, Ariz. Twenty-one officers from DPS, the Navajo Department of Law Enforcement and the Whiteriver Apache Tribe completed training in June. Another 18 officers were scheduled to be trained in FY 94-95.

DPS provided instructors while NLETA furnished training facilities and room and board for instructors and students. GOHS provided training materials for the classes and an EMT trauma response kit for each graduate.

Related information pertaining to this program appears in the Highway Patrol section of this report.

Motorcycle safety campaign focused on young riders

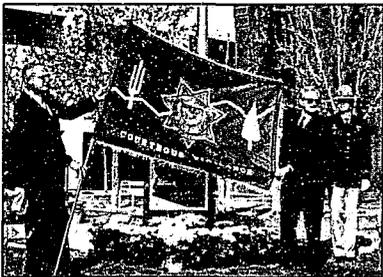
A series of television public service announcements was developed and produced as part of a multi-year, multi-faceted motorcycle safety campaign spearheaded by several state agencies.

The PSA's, featuring two 10-second and four 30-second spots, emphasized the avoidance of crashes through motorcycle rider education, licensing and the use of safety equipment. This motorcycle safety campaign was funded through the efforts of GOHS, the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) and the state Department

of Health Services (DHS). DPS motorcycle squad members were instrumental in the development of the safety campaign aimed at motorcycle riders between the ages of 15 and 34, and also appeared statewide at various high school presentations.

DPS' 25th birthday commemorated statewide

In the fall of 1993, a committee was established by the director to plan for the Department's Silver Anniversary that would be observed on July 1, 1994. The committee included representatives from each bureau, the Director's Office, the Associated Highway Patrolmen of Arizona (AHPA) and the Fraternal Order of Police (FOP).



DPS flag made its debut during ceremonies at state headquarters

The 25th anniversary celebration unofficially began with DPS participation in the 1994 Fiesta Bowl parade. In mid-January, an official anniversary kickoff was held at DPS state headquarters in Phoenix. The director and the governor were present to dedicate a newly-designed departmental flag developed to honor the memory of all Department employees, past, present and future, especially those who had died in the line of duty. An anthem honoring DPS also was performed publicly for the first time. DPS officers killed in the line of duty were honored by a special memorial service that included reading of their names and a multi-agency helicopter flyover.

Along with the governor, this event was attended by many legislators, representatives of criminal justice agencies, families of fallen officers, retirees and employees.

In the months that followed, each DPS district office throughout Arizona held an open house within their respective communities, participated in parades, and displayed

the new DPS flag and 25th anniversary logo at public functions.

To mark the anniversary, the Associated Highway Patrolmen of Arizona (AHPA) and the Fraternal Order of Police (FOP) Lodge No. 32 made several commemorative items available including logo pins, beverage mugs and license plates. Because of support from the AHPA and FOP, most activities were accomplished using minimal departmental resources.

Baby Bumper made sure children kept pace

The DPS Public Affairs and Community Education (PACE) unit presented education programs that addressed traffic safety and gang awareness to nearly 14,000 Arizona residents during FY 93-94.

Recognizing the importance of children's education, the PACE "Baby Bumper" talking robot patrol car gave safety presentations to more than 3,760 young school children. Using Baby Bumper, officers informed the children about seat belts, drug dangers and safety in the home. During the year, PACE officers began translating into Spanish the existing Baby Bumper coloring book distributed to children during safety presentations.



"Baby Bumper" was a hit with children.

PACE officers also addressed more than 5,700 teenage and adult drivers regarding traffic safety and motor vehicle occupant protection, often using a TRW Corp.-supplied air bag demonstration vehicle.

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE ACTIVITIES

	<u>FY 1992/93</u>	<u>FY 1993/94</u>	<u>% Change</u>
ASSET FORFEITURE *			
Court Cases Filed	208	138	-33.7%
Cases Closed	186	92	-50.5%
Value of Court Awarded Assets (\$)	1,160,000	588,825	-49.2%
GOVERNORS OFFICE OF HIGHWAY SAFETY			
Traffic Safety Grants Awarded	107	165	54.2%
Federal Funding of Highway Safety Programs (\$)	3,695,374	3,665,288	-0.8%
GRANTS ADMINISTRATION			
CJEF Grants Awarded	33	18	-45.5%
Agencies Receiving CJEF Grants	31	16	-48.4%
Total CJEF Grant Monies Awarded (\$)	1,172,049	749,846	-36.0%
VOCA Grants Awarded	45	38	-15.6%
Agencies Receiving VOCA Grants	45	38	-15.6%
Total VOCA Grant Monies Awarded (\$)	1,029,500	1,123,500	9.1%
LEGAL			
Contracts Reviewed	378	284	-24.9%
Law Bulletins Issued	4	6	50.0%
Teaching Assignments	23	13	-43.5%
Claims Filed	174	139	-20.1%
Lawsuits Filed	24	32	33.3%
Instruction Provided	23	13	-43.5%
MEDIA RELATIONS/PACE PROGRAM			
Traffic Safety Talks	114	83	-27.2%
Drug Awareness Talks	4	17	325.0%
Gang Interdiction Talks	28	42	50.0%
Baby Bumper Programs	133	56	-57.9%
Public Displays	140	31	-77.9%
PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS			
Complaint Investigations			
Citizen Complaints	200	355	**
Internal Complaints	179	153	**
Total Complaint Investigations	379	508	**
Critical Incident Investigations	15	35	133.3%
Management Inspections	6	4	-33.3%
EEO Investigations	9	10	11.1%

* Cases filed/closed include only Maricopa County data. Court Awarded Assets reflect Maricopa and Pima County data.

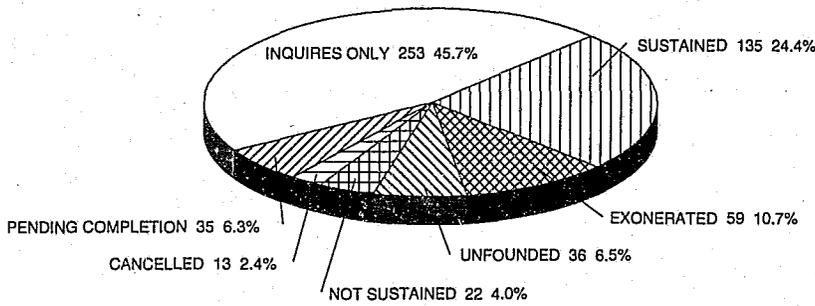
** FY 92/93 and FY 93/94 data are not comparable due to the addition of a new "information only" reporting category in mid-FY 92/93.

FY 92/93 data include approximately 6-months of "information only" complaints (72 reports).

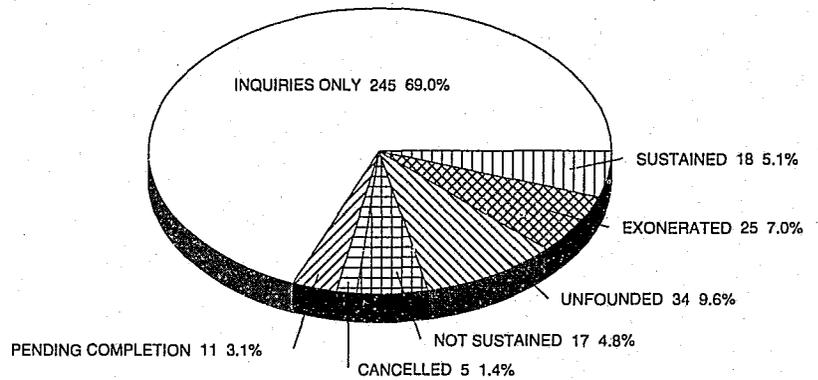
In FY 92/93, data were collected for a full 12 months and include 253 "information only" reports.

Source: Office of the Director

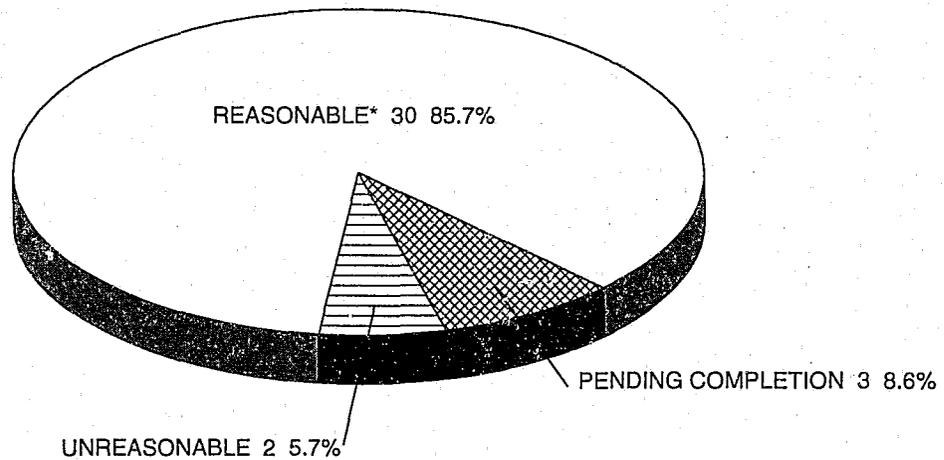
ADJUDICATION OF ALL INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL COMPLAINTS



ADJUDICATION OF CITIZEN COMPLAINTS AGAINST EMPLOYEES



CRITICAL INCIDENT REVIEW FY 1993/94



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

Source: Office of the Director

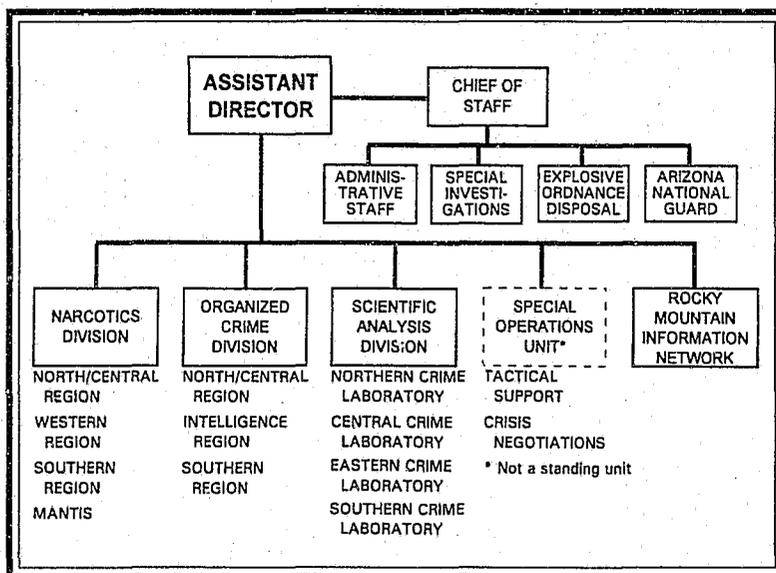
DRUG ABUSE RESISTANCE EDUCATION (DARE) ACTIVITIES

	<u>FY 1992/93</u>	<u>FY 1993/94</u>	<u>Change</u>
<i>ARIZONA DARE PROGRAM</i>			
Arizona Law Enforcement Agencies Participating	88	92	4.5%
Communities with DARE Programs	126	124	-1.6%
Arizona Schools with DARE Programs	523	497	-5.0%
Students in 5th/6th Grade 17-Week Core Curriculum	42,361	44,853	5.9%
Students in Junior High Programs	6,368	6,534	2.6%
Students in High School Programs	1,600	1,600	-
Students in Kindergarten-4th Grade Programs	88,816	92,393	4.0%
<i>DARE SOUTHWEST REGIONAL TRAINING CENTER</i>			
Law Enforcement Officers Trained			
DARE Instructor Basic Program	85	46	-45.9%
Mentor Officer Program	33	31	-6.1%
Junior High Program	60	80	33.3%
Parent Training Program	36	26	-27.8%
Train the Trainers Programs	24	5	-79.2%
Seminars Conducted			
DARE Officer Basic	3	2	-33.3%
Mentor Officer	2	2	-
In-Service Training	1	1	-
Administrator/Educator Forum	2	2	-
Junior High Program	2	4	100.0%
Parent Program	2	2	-
Train the Trainers Programs	1	2	100.0%

Source: Office of the Director

Criminal Investigation

Criminal Investigation supports the mission of the Arizona Department of Public Safety by enforcing criminal statutes, deterring criminal activity and assisting other public safety agencies. These efforts encompass narcotics, organized crime/racketeering, liquor laws and criminal intelligence.



Lt. Col. Gary W. Ross
Assistant Director

Investigative and specialized services also are provided to local, county, state and federal criminal justice agencies. Criminal Investigation further develops and coordinates scientific and technical supporting services essential to public safety within Arizona. Special attention is given to providing scientific analysis and technological support to Arizona's local law enforcement agencies. Criminal Investigation also coordinates assistance provided to the department by the Arizona National Guard.

- Oversees the state's task force programs with 12 county task forces, three multi-agency local task forces, and three federal task forces.
- Administers the department's National Guard Counterdrug Task Force effort.
- Administers the state's precursor chemical control act.
- Maintains the clandestine drug manufacturing laboratory investigation and entry team program.

OVERVIEW

Narcotics Division

- Enforces the state's narcotics and dangerous drug statutes.
- Deters the importation, manufacture and distribution of illegal narcotics and dangerous drugs.
- Identifies, investigates and seizes laboratories which manufacture illegal drugs.
- Conducts proactive narcotics demand reduction programs.

Organized Crime Division

- Investigates organized crime, white-collar crime and racketeering.
- Conducts community multi-agency enforcement programs decreasing gang-related crimes.
- Works in close cooperation with the State Attorney General's Office in the investigation of white-collar crime.

- Apprehends fugitives and prison escapees.
- Conducts in-depth financial investigations to identify and seize assets of major criminal enterprises and organizations.
- Enforces liquor laws.
- Collects, analyzes and disseminates criminal intelligence information pertaining to organized crime and public disorder activities.
- Provides criminal investigation research for DPS and other agency investigators.
- Provides clearinghouse activities on missing and exploited children for Arizona law enforcement agencies through the Family Information Directory (F.IN.D.) program.

Scientific Analysis Division

- Assists all prosecutors, law enforcement agencies and courts throughout Arizona in the investigation and adjudication of criminal cases through the use of scientific techniques for the precise identification and evaluation of physical evidence.
- Provides full service scientific analysis and expert testimony in such areas as:

Serology. Identification of body fluids stains, blood typing and bloodstain pattern analysis.

DNA Profiling. Specific identification of the donor of a blood or semen sample from a violent crime.

Toxicology. Determination of alcohol concentration or drugs in the blood/urine of impaired drivers. Poison identification.

Intoxilyzer Services. Maintain and repair alcohol breath testing instruments statewide.

Controlled Substances. Examination of plant material, powders and pills to identify illegal drugs such as marijuana, cocaine, methamphetamine, heroin.

Questioned Documents. Determination of authenticity, origin, age and authorship of handwriting, typewritten material, inks and paper.

Trace Evidence. Analysis of trace crime scene items to implicate or exonerate a suspect, including hairs, fibers, paint, glass, soil, plaster, grease.

Firearms and Comparative Examinations. Identification of bullets or cartridge cases as having been fired in a particular firearm. Also, physical break matching, footwear and tire tracks.

Arson and Explosives. Identification of fire accelerants or explosives in scene debris.

Latent Prints. Identification of the specific individual who left latent impressions. Includes fingerprints, palmprints, footprints, glove and cloth impressions.

Accident Reconstruction. Vehicle dynamics reconstruction including speed determination, point of impact identification.

Polygraph Services. Determination of truth as needed in criminal investigations.

- Pioneers the development of technological advances in order to furnish state-of-the-art services to Arizona law enforcement agencies, e.g., DNA, pilot site for FBI-sponsored Combined DNA Identification System (CODIS).
- Provides instruction to investigative officers in proper identification, collection and packaging of evidence, including hazardous evidence.

- Provides crime scene assistance, including retrieval of latent prints, trace evidence, tire tread, footwear impressions, blood-splatter analysis and clandestine drug lab sites.
- Provides expert testimony to evaluate the importance of scientific data including the significance of a DNA match, the affects of alcohol or drugs on the human body and the reconstruction of a shooting from the scientific evaluation of firearms evidence.

Specialty Units

Special Investigations

- The unit enforces state laws with primary responsibility to provide independent criminal and administrative investigative expertise for other city, county and federal agencies. SIU also has primary responsibility for investigating DPS critical incidents involving death or serious injury and, upon request, the investigation of criminal conduct by DPS employees.
- The unit investigates, upon request, public official and employee misconduct for political subdivisions throughout Arizona. The unit provides investigative support to other units in the investigations of critical incidents involving DPS personnel.
- Administrative cases include critical incidents for DPS, municipal and federal agencies encompassing officer-involved shootings, homicides, pursuits and allegations of sexual misconduct, general misconduct, employee theft and conflicts of interest.

Special Operations (mobilized as required)

- Provides assistance to the Department and local police agencies during tactical situations, hostage negotiations, seizures of illegal labs and disposal of explosives.
- The Criminal Investigation Bureau also serves as host to the federal grant-funded Rocky Mountain Information Network (RMIN). RMIN, one of seven federal grant-funded Regional Information Sharing System projects, has eight participating states -- Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming.

Rocky Mountain Information Network (RMIN)

- Collects, organizes and disseminates criminal and intelligence information to assist regional law enforcement agencies in the detection, enforcement and prosecution of criminal activities that cross jurisdictional or state boundaries.

Highlights ...

DNA tests at DPS helped solve homicide

Without the successful completion of a DNA analysis by DPS serology experts, this complex case submitted to the DPS Crime Laboratory by the Phoenix Police Department may have gone unsolved. Instead, it exemplifies what was accomplished through inter-agency teamwork.

party's residence. The residence was searched, but yielded only a small 1/8-inch piece of translucent tissue stuck on a laundry-room wall. No other body parts or evidence were found.

Investigators were stymied on how to confirm that the leg belonged to the missing man and how to determine the actual scene of the murder and dismemberment. Phoenix police investigators then approached the DNA/serology experts at the DPS Crime Laboratory for assistance.

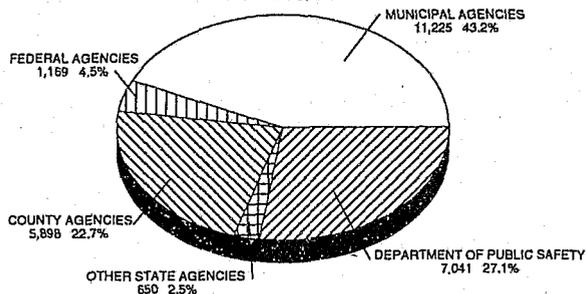
DNA specialists at DPS recognized that they could discern the identity of the leg as coming from the missing person by using a variation of DNA analysis involving heredity. Since an individual's DNA is inherited from his parents, blood samples from the parents could be DNA profiled and compared to the DNA in the leg tissue. Unfortunately, both parents in this case were dead. However, it was discovered that the victim did have a living sister whose DNA could be profiled. But the case hit another snag when investigators were told that the sister was unavailable because of a serious kidney disease.

The illness of the missing man's sister, however, opened another door. Investigators discovered that the missing man, in the previous year, had traveled to his sister's hospital in Texas and donated some of his cells for testing to determine if he could become a kidney donor for his sibling. These cells were still in frozen storage at the hospital.

The DPS Crime Laboratory obtained a sample of the frozen cells and performed DNA analysis on these cells, a sample of the leg tissue and the small, suspected tissue fragment from the laundry-room wall.

Even though the sample from the wall was exceedingly small, DNA analysis was successful and all three DNA profiles matched. This analysis verified the leg as belonging to the missing man and identified it with the probable murder/dismemberment location at the suspect's house. Positive identification from the DNA analysis resulted in the suspect pleading guilty to homicide.

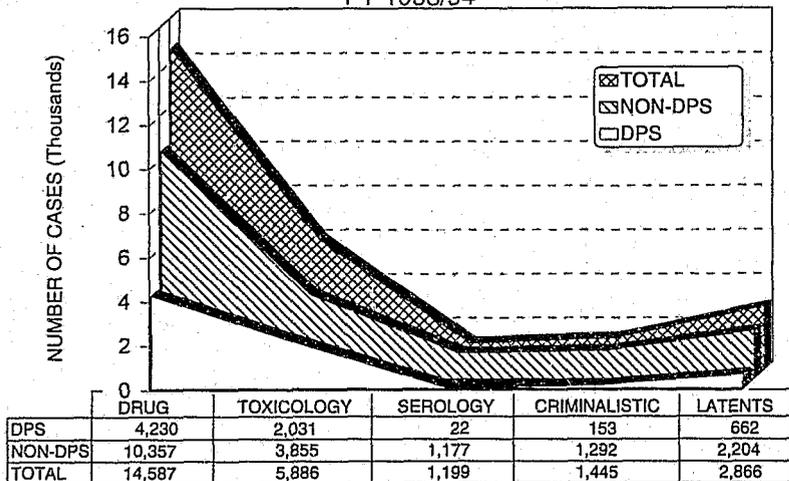
CRIME LAB CASE LOAD BY CATEGORY OF REQUESTING AGENCY FY 1993/94



Source: Criminal Investigation Bureau

The case began in late 1992 when a human leg, found in a North Phoenix dumpster, was ruled part of a "homicidal event with dismemberment" by the Maricopa County Medical Examiner's Office. Subsequent police investigations revealed that the leg may have come from a man reported missing.

CRIME LAB CASE LOAD BY TYPE OF ANALYSIS AND SOURCE FY 1993/94



Source: Criminal Investigation Bureau

Although scars on the leg assisted the victim's girlfriend in making a tentative identification, police investigators still didn't have positive identification. During the investigation, police officers learned that the missing man was last seen at a third

DPS spearheads court acceptance of duplicate breath test procedure

Although a new statute in 1992 simplified breath alcohol testing procedures, the law needed to be sanctioned by the Arizona Supreme Court. This statute eliminated the requirement to collect and preserve a sample of the defendant's breath (silica gel). The statute also provided for court acceptance of computer-generated, duplicate breath test records.

Because of the technical nature of this issue and the scientific testimony required, the Scientific Analysis Division established the Duplicate Breath Test Committee (DBTC). This statewide committee, chaired by a DPS Crime Laboratory breath test specialist, was comprised of laboratory criminalists, law enforcement officers, prosecutors and police legal advisors. The committee developed a test case to assure correct implementation of the new statute and continued acceptance by the courts.

The test case originated in La Paz County with the assistance of the La Paz County Attorney's Office. Relying on extensive testimony by Crime Laboratory criminalists, a La Paz County judge upheld the validity of the duplicate procedures. In July 1993, with the DBTC providing legal arguments and written briefs, the Arizona Court of Appeals upheld the trial court's decision. In February 1994, the Arizona Supreme Court denied review, allowing the original decision upholding the validity of the statute to become law. This court test ended 14 years of court-ordered requirements to save a preserved sample of the defendant's breath. As a result, duplicate breath testing procedures were fully implemented throughout Arizona in May 1994.

This procedure dramatically improved the efficiency of processing DUI subjects while significantly improving the success of prosecution. Since no preserved breath sample has to be collected, laboratory criminalists, quality assurance officers and breath-testing officers save hours in analysis time, quality assurance operations and handling of DUI suspects. Prosecution also is greatly enhanced as silica gel validity, previously a major defense issue, was eliminated.

Court acceptance and full implementation of the duplicate breath testing procedures statewide paved the way for the activation of the Alcohol Data Acquisition Management System (ADAMS) pilot program in Maricopa County. ADAMS will automate the duplicate breath testing procedure, thus making it easier for the officer to process DUI suspects. Also, ADAMS produces automatic, computer-generated test records from the field sites, which are directly accessible by prosecuting attorneys via a computer network with the control hub located in the DPS Central Regional Crime Laboratory.



ADAMS became another weapon used against drunken drivers.

Accident Reconstructionists proved passengers right

The bus driver claimed he was blinded by an early-morning sun. Some passengers said the driver fell asleep at the wheel. After completing their investigation, accident reconstructionists at DPS sided with the passengers, concluding that the sun wasn't responsible for the Sept. 10 bus crash on Interstate 10 which left 38 passengers injured, some seriously.

To arrive at this conclusion, DPS accident reconstructionists coordinated data received from the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) and the U.S. Naval Observatory in Washington, D.C. The Naval Observatory provided information regarding the sun's compass position and height above the horizon, as well as other pertinent astronomical data. ADOT provided road information.

Using these data, the DPS Accident Reconstruction Unit determined the sun was not in the driver's line of vision when the crash occurred about 30 miles west of Phoenix. After reconstructing the accident, it was determined that driver fatigue and inattention were the probable causes of the crash. The DPS Accident Reconstruction Unit's work drew praise from the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) whose investigators spent a week working with the DPS Accident Reconstruction Unit.

DPS Crime Lab pilot site for national DNA database



DPS Crime Lab tested record amount of illegal drugs.

In June 1994, computer and communication installations were completed for the DPS Crime Laboratory to become a full partner in the FBI's Combined DNA Identification System (CODIS). The DPS Crime Laboratory System became one of 12 pilot sites to establish this capability. CODIS allows DNA profiles from crime-scene evidence in Arizona to be

searched for matches against the state database and also against the FBI national database in Washington, D.C.

The Arizona database portion of CODIS, established at the DPS Crime Laboratory in Phoenix, was the direct result of extra efforts by the Arizona criminal justice system. Through the combined efforts of the DPS Crime Laboratory and the Arizona Attorney General's Office, the 1993 Arizona Legislature passed a law allowing for DNA testing of sexual offenders. This bill provided a mechanism for the collection of convicted sex offender blood samples and funding for the DPS Crime Laboratory to complete the DNA profiles and enter them into a computerized database. As a result, a

Convicted Sex Offender DNA Analysis Laboratory was completed in Phoenix and about 2,000 blood samples have been received from various criminal justice agencies in Arizona.

As DNA profiles of these samples are characterized and placed in the database, a powerful tool is becoming available to deter repeat violent crimes in Arizona. Since the recidivism of convicted sex offenders is very high, the likelihood of quickly identifying a repeat sex offender through DNA is quite possible.

Drug analysis requests reflect unprecedented increases

Although the caseload for Crime Laboratory services for the past 10 years reflects substantial jumps each year, FY 1993-94 produced unprecedented increases because of an overwhelming number of drug cases. Compared to FY 92-93, the Central Regional Crime Laboratory in Phoenix experienced a 60.3-percent boost in drug submissions in FY 93-94 while the Eastern Regional Crime Laboratory in Mesa reported a 57.8 percent jump. Drug submissions at the Northern Regional Crime Laboratory in Flagstaff increased 48.7 percent while the Southern Regional Crime

Laboratory in Tucson claimed a modest hike of 2.4 percent. The increase in service requests totaled an equivalent of six man-years of drug analysis.

Proposed DPS Crime Laboratory building took major step forward

By appropriating \$330,000 for design development of a multi-story facility, the Arizona legislature completed the first step in a commitment to provide the DPS with a new Phoenix crime laboratory. When completed, the building will provide about 65,000 square feet in office and laboratory space.

The appropriation will be expended in FY 94-95 to complete in-depth programming, schematic design, design development and cost estimation of the project. Once the design development

DRUG SUBMISSIONS BY REGIONAL LABORATORY			
	FY 1992/93	FY 1993/94	Change
Central Crime Lab Drug Cases	3,762	6,028	60.2%
Eastern Crime Lab Drug Cases	2,358	3,722	57.8%
Northern Crime Lab Drug Cases	2,131	3,168	48.7%
Southern Crime Lab Drug Cases	1,630	1,669	2.4%
Totals	9,881	14,587	47.6%

Source: Criminal Investigation Bureau

DRUG SUBMISSIONS BY TYPE OF AGENCY			
	FY 1992/93	FY 1993/94	Change
Municipal Agencies	4,713	6,083	29.1%
County Agencies	2,116	3,720	75.8%
Department of Public Safety	2,459	4,230	72.0%
Other State Agencies	293	321	9.6%
Federal Agencies	300	233	-22.3%
Totals	9,881	14,587	47.6%

Source: Criminal Investigation Bureau

phase is completed and approved by the legislature's Joint Committee on Capital Review, appropriations will be sought during the 1995 legislative session to commence construction of the complex.

At the end of FY 93-94, the selection process for an architectural firm had been completed. Selected was a firm that had designed and built state-of-the-art crime laboratories for the states of Virginia and Hawaii, and for the City of Tampa.

DNA laboratory in Flagstaff provided relief for Phoenix facility

As part of the Scientific Analysis Division's statewide DNA implementation plan, the Northern Regional Crime Laboratory in Flagstaff began providing DNA services in October 1993.

This effort, which took two years to complete, included remodeling two classrooms at Northern Arizona University into a functioning DNA laboratory, purchasing the specific scientific equipment, training two serologists in complex DNA analytical procedures, validating and documenting actual performance of analytical procedures at the new laboratory, completing a reference database of various ethnic groups in Northern Arizona (especially Native Americans) and proficiency testing of DNA analysts.

The ability to complete this phase of the implementation plan was a direct result of support and funding from the Department and law enforcement agencies from Coconino, Mohave, Navajo and Apache counties. Most funds needed to complete the project came from seized assets.

Before the Flagstaff-based crime laboratory implemented DNA services, all DNA testing in Arizona was done at the Phoenix crime laboratory facility. As a result, a flood of requests from throughout the state had inundated the Phoenix facility.

"Grateful" didn't describe drug users at concert

DPS narcotics officers based in Phoenix coordinated a valley-wide "Do Drugs, Do Time" demand reduction program during two Grateful Dead concerts at Desert Sky Pavilion March 4 and 6. Officers from 13 Phoenix-area law enforcement agencies participated in the operation, which netted 173 drug arrests. The majority of the arrests were for possession of marijuana and were made prior to the concerts.



Drug paraphernalia seized at concert.

Other drugs of choice included LSD, hallucinogenic mushrooms, hash, cocaine and heroin.

No injuries or significant incidents were reported on either day, despite standing-room only crowds wanting to see the legendary rock band perform in concert.

This was one of eight instances where DPS narcotics officers participated in demand reduction activities in support of the state drug control strategy.

MANTIS disrupted major narcotics activities

The Metro Area Narcotics Traffic Interdiction Squad (MANTIS) in Southern Arizona devoted much of its attention to target major narcotic organizations operating in Tucson and Mexico. As a result, MANTIS officers confiscated 10,909 pounds of marijuana, 7,598 grams of cocaine and \$959,439 in U.S. currency. Also seized were 22 residences/businesses, 106 vehicles and 84 weapons. While conducting these operations, MANTIS agents also made 468 arrests.

One investigation disrupted a Tucson-based marijuana distribution cell believed to be shipping contraband on a weekly basis to various East Coast cities. This investigation resulted in the seizure of \$628,450 in cash, three houses, 12 vehicles and one boat and trailer. The head of this organization was indicted on 52 criminal charges for narcotics and racketeering.

FY 1993/94 DRUG SEIZURES BY TASK FORCES IN WHICH DPS WAS A PRINCIPAL AGENCY

DRUGS SEIZED (by weight) **

Marijuana	63,863.8 lbs.
Heroin	1.7 lbs.
Cocaine	12,171.4 lbs.
Methamphetamine	48.1 lbs.
Hashish	1.7 oz.
Crack	10.8 oz.
Total Drugs (by weight)	76,085.7 lbs.

OTHER DRUGS (by dose unit) **

LSD	1,290 units
Narcotic Drugs	664 units
Non-Narc. Controlled Substances	26,627 units
Total Other Drugs (by dose unit)	28,581 units

MISCELLANEOUS SEIZURES

Marijuana Fields/Greenhouses	10 items
Precursor Chemicals	45 pounds

* Highway Patrol Bureau drug seizures are listed in the tables for that bureau.

** Drugs are reported either by weight or unit. Each category excludes the other. Units include various measures such as "hits", doses and tablets.

Source: Criminal Investigation Bureau

In another operation, MANTIS initiated a drug-conspiracy investigation into the activities of an organization suspected of trafficking in large quantities of marijuana. MANTIS and the federal Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) joined forces to seize 796 pounds of marijuana, effectively dismantling the organization.

In March 1994, the MANTIS policy board accepted the Tohono O'odham Nation Police Department as a MANTIS member, bringing the number of participating agencies to 10. Additional personnel are assigned to MANTIS from the Pima County Attorney's Office and the Arizona National Guard.

Narcotics task forces seized money, marijuana, methamphetamine

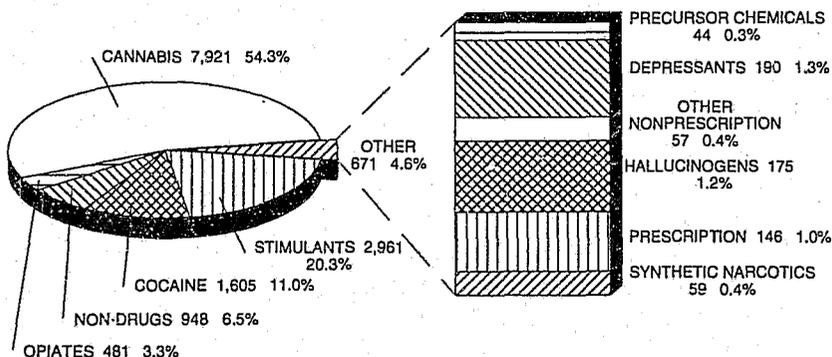
In other cases involving task forces, the Prescott Area Narcotics Task Force (PANT) concluded a nine-month investigation by arresting 16 marijuana and methamphetamine dealers and serving five search warrants; La Paz County Task Force officers directed their efforts at 22 suspected drug dealers believed to be involved in the street-level sale of marijuana and methamphetamine; officers assigned to the Pinal County Task Force assisted Michigan and Indiana authorities with an investigation of an Apache Junction resident who used a local business to conduct drug- and money-laundering operations. The case resulted in the seizure of hundreds of thousands of dollars in Michigan and Indiana.

The Border Alliance Group (BAG) shut down two greenhouses in the Willcox area which were used to grow 250 marijuana plants, 8- to 12-feet tall. The Flagstaff METRO Unit and the U.S. Customs Office in Flagstaff combined efforts in a cocaine-smuggling case, resulting in the out-of-state seizure of 396 kilos of cocaine, more than \$200,000 in U.S. currency and numerous vehicles. Also, the Amtrak drug profile operation at Flagstaff's train depot continued to be successful as this program, which profiles passengers, resulted in the seizure of more than 800 pounds of marijuana and more than \$124,000 in U.S. currency.

Operation Milagro closed down family-based drug business

A long-time drug-smuggling organization, in operation along the U.S.-Mexico border for more than 20 years, was taken apart in late March as a result of "Operation Milagro (miracle)," a multi-agency investigation.

TYPES OF ILLEGAL DRUGS SEIZED Based on Evidence Submitted to DPS Crime Labs FY 1993/94



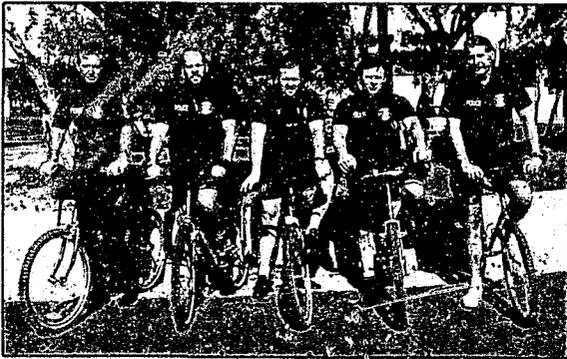
Source: Criminal Investigation Bureau



DPS deployed its Special Operations Unit during "Milagro".

This case, centering on a Nogales-based family possibly connected to the person who shot and killed DPS Sgt. Manny Tapia during a January 1991 drug bust, involved the importation and distribution of marijuana and other drugs across the border and into other areas of the United States. As a result of the combined efforts of DPS and the DEA, court-ordered electronic surveillance of the principals involved in the organization was carried out, eventually leading to indictment and arrest of at least six persons for involvement in the illicit enterprise.

Operation Grinch dampened Christmas spirit for lawbreakers



As part of "Operation Grinch", some DPS officers rode bicycles while patrolling shopping malls.

At the request of the governor's office, DPS developed and implemented a Christmas holiday program of intensive investigation and enforcement, targeting crime and criminals at metropolitan Phoenix and Tucson shopping malls.

Called "Operation Grinch," this operation involved plainclothed CIB officers and Highway Patrol officers. Also included were law enforcement investigators from the Mesa, Scottsdale, Paradise Valley and Tucson Police Departments, West Valley Gang Task Force and the Maricopa and Pima County Sheriff's Offices. This force focused on the interdiction of assaults, auto thefts and burglaries, drug violations, robberies, gang and other criminal activities present in malls and adjacent parking lots during the holiday shopping period.

From Nov. 26 through Dec. 24, Department officers assigned to Operation Grinch assisted other agencies. Officers also made arrests for assaults, auto theft, disorderly conduct, possession of narcotics, grand theft, petty theft, weapons violations and the driving of a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol. The officers also handled reports for missing children and adults.

Of the 25 weapon violation arrests, 19 involved documented gang members. Two of these individuals were later arrested for homicides.

GITEM task force established to cage street gang activity

In support of a commitment to combat street-gang activity in Arizona, \$5 million was appropriated by the legislature for a special statewide task force within the Gang Intelligence Team Enforcement Model (GITEM).

GITEM offered a unique approach in dealing with the mobile nature of gang-related crime in Arizona. The program combined the efforts of all law enforcement agencies in a mutually-supportive environment to control and diminish the growth and activity of gangs and their associates.

The task force, assigned to the Community Anti-violence and Gang Enforcement (CAGE) Project, the operational arm of GITEM, provided a highly-trained mobile police response



Street gang violence became target of GITEM officers.

to increasing gang activity. The multi-agency task force, directed by DPS command officers, provided for a rapid response to gang activities anywhere in the state. The appropriation, combined with \$892,000 granted by the legislature during its 1994 regular session, provided manpower and equipment for the task force and established deployment centers in Tucson and Phoenix. The appropriations also covered expenses of rural law enforcement officers during a 30-day temporary-duty training assignment to the task force.

CARNAC continued toward full implementation

The Combined Agency Research Network for the Analysis of Crime (CARNAC), an

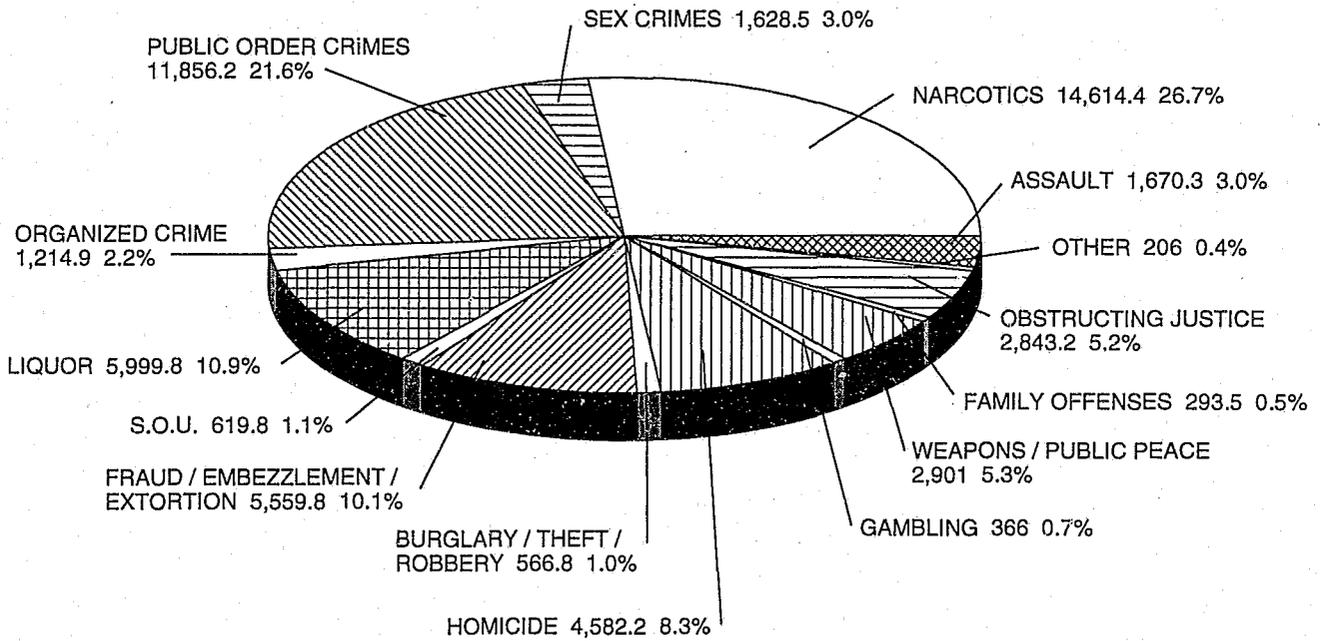
intelligence-sharing system maintained at DPS and utilized by various Arizona law enforcement agencies, continued to progress towards full implementation.

During the fiscal year, CARNAC became operational in more than 40 locations statewide, providing on-line access to a variety of data systems previously available only within DPS.

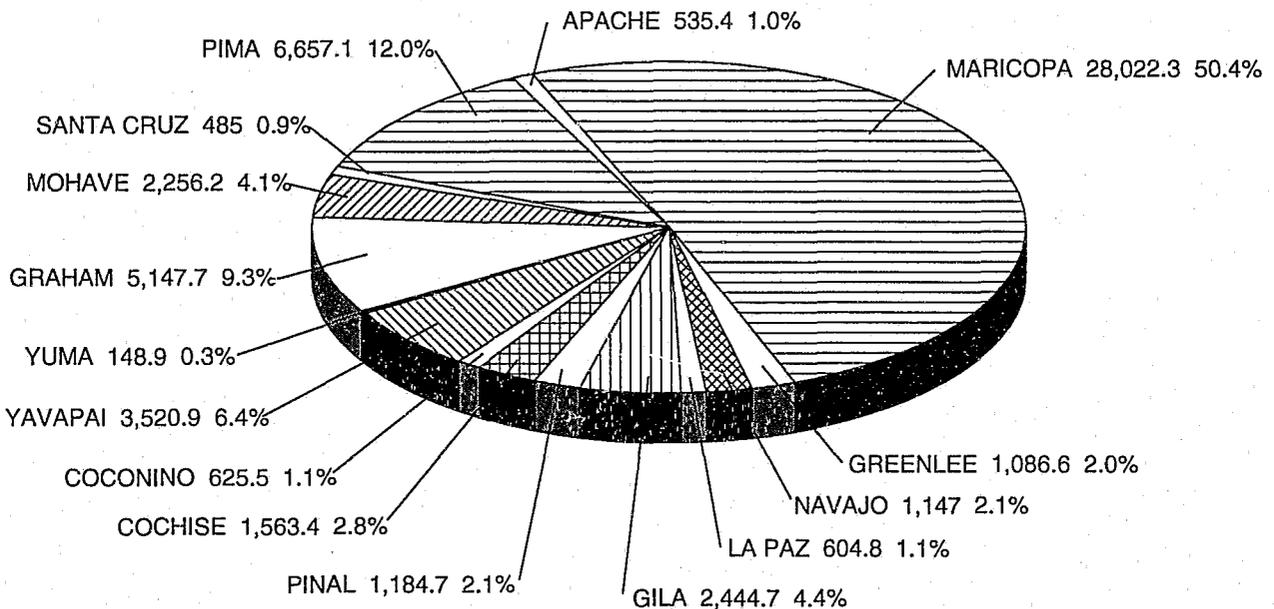
Among databases made accessible were enhanced files on gangs, vehicle registration, driver's licenses and field interviews. With funding from the U.S. Department of Defense, CARNAC is expected to be available to all law enforcement in the state by FY 94-95.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DRUG SEIZURES *			
	<u>FY 1992/93</u>	<u>FY 1993/94</u>	<u>Change</u>
<i>DRUGS SEIZED (by weight) **</i>			
Marijuana	28,615.0 lbs.	26,990.5 lbs.	-5.7%
Heroin	1.0 lbs.	0.2 lbs.	-84.8%
Cocaine	2,735.0 lbs.	196.7 lbs.	-92.8%
Methamphetamine	2.3 lbs.	30.2 lbs.	1201.7%
Hashish	0.0 lbs.	0.1 lbs.	-
Crack	0.9 lbs.	0.5 lbs.	-44.4%
Total Drugs (by weight)	31,353.4 lbs.	27,218.2 lbs.	-13.2%
<i>OTHER DRUGS (by dose unit) **</i>			
LSD	164 units	10,717 units	6434.8%
Narcotic Drugs	236 units	50 units	-78.8%
Prescription Drugs	330 units	436 units	32.1%
Non-Narc. Controlled Substances	138 units	25 units	-81.9%
Total Other Drugs (by dose unit)	868 units	11,228 units	1193.5%
<i>MISCELLANEOUS SEIZURES</i>			
Marijuana Plants	2,453 plants	3,754 plants	53.0%
Marijuana Fields/Greenhouses	67 items	5 items	-92.5%
Clandestine Laboratories	5 items	11 items	120.0%
Methamphetamine Oils	0 gallons	4 gallons	-
Precursor Chemicals	167 pounds	106 pounds	-36.5%
* Highway Patrol Bureau drug seizures are listed in the tables for that bureau.			
** Drugs are reported either by weight or unit. Each category excludes the other.			
Units include various measures such as "hits," doses and tablets.			
<i>Source: Criminal Investigation Bureau</i>			

HOURS BY TYPE OF INVESTIGATION



HOURS BY COUNTY OF REQUESTING AGENCY



Source: Criminal Investigation Bureau

FY 93/94 INVESTIGATION SERVICE REQUESTS BY COUNTY OF REQUESTING AGENCY

COUNTY	Number of Requests	Regular & Overtime Hours Worked	Undercover Funds (\$) Used	DPS Arrests
Apache	10	535.4	250.89	0
Cochise	50	1,563.4	170.47	5
Coconino	53	625.5	301.18	0
Gila	56	2,444.7	1,898.29	0
Graham	69	5,147.7	292.53	1
Greenlee	10	1,086.6	0	1
La Paz	16	604.8	93.00	0
Maricopa	689	28,022.3	6,911.31	146
Mohave	179	2,256.2	53.00	51
Navajo	39	1,147.0	200.17	0
Pima	538	6,657.1	2,631.08	3
Pinal	32	1,184.7	100.70	0
Santa Cruz	18	485.0	127.53	5
Yavapai	78	3,520.9	361.00	3
Yuma	10	148.9	207.75	0
Totals	1,847	55,430.2	13,598.90	215

Source: Criminal Investigation Bureau

INVESTIGATION SERVICE REQUESTS FROM OTHER AGENCIES

TYPE OF REQUEST	FY 1992/93	FY 1993/94	Change
Auto Theft Investigations	8	11	37.5%
Criminal Surveillances	26	68	161.5%
Drug Investigations	260	462	77.7%
Explosive Incident Responses	70	153	118.6%
Hostage Negotiations	6	2	-66.7%
Internal Investigations	14	14	-
Liquor Investigations	229	238	3.9%
Gangs	187	111	-40.6%
Tactical Operations	18	43	138.9%
Technical Surveillance	9	13	44.4%
Training	142	43	-69.7%
Other	188	291	54.8%
Total Number of Agencies Served	255	319	25.1%
Total Hours	26,228	55,430	111.3%

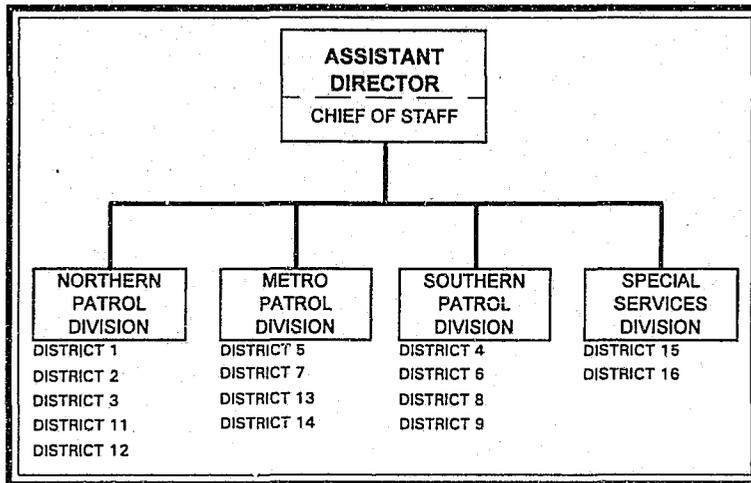
Source: Criminal Investigation Bureau

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES			
	<u>FY 1992/93</u>	<u>FY 1993/94</u>	<u>Change</u>
PERSONS ARRESTED			
Drug Offenses	725	1,214	67.4%
Non-Drug Related	182	146	-19.8%
Total Arrests	907	1,360	49.9%
COURT DOCUMENTS SERVED			
Search Warrants	248	321	29.4%
Felony Arrest Warrants	183	90	-50.8%
Total Documents Served	431	411	-4.6%
LIQUOR ENFORCEMENT			
Liquor Warnings	46	116	152.2%
Liquor Misdemeanors	187	442	136.4%
Investigations Referred to DLLC	24	219	812.5%
Regulation Violations	68	126	85.3%
DLLC Complaints Closed	77	209	171.4%
CUB Activity			
Establishment Checks	152	333	119.1%
Establishments Cited	14	58	314.3%
ASSET SEIZURES			
Vehicles	138	238	72.5%
Aircraft	4	23	475.0%
Other Items	436	586	34.4%
Cash (\$)	1,773,579	1,548,818	-12.7%
Real Property (\$ Value)	Not Reported	2,541,000	-
Total Value of Seized Assets (\$)	Not Reported	10,553,410	-
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION RESEARCH			
Requests - DPS	9,664	10,619	9.9%
Requests - Other Agencies	16,721	13,352	-20.1%
Total Research Requests	26,385	23,971	-9.1%
CIRU Requests for Missing Children	116	84	-27.6%
Intelligence Reports Submitted	8,721	10,368	18.9%
SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS			
DPS - Critical Incident Investigations	20	19	-5.0%
Other Agency Criminal/Admin. Investigations	30	45	50.0%
<i>Source: Criminal Investigation Bureau</i>			

SCIENTIFIC ANALYSIS ACTIVITIES			
	<u>*FY 1992/93</u>	<u>FY 1993/94</u>	<u>Change</u>
CASE LOAD SUMMARY BY REGIONAL LABORATORY			
Central Crime Lab Cases	9,705	13,784	42.0%
Southern Crime Lab Cases	2,886	3,154	9.3%
Northern Crime Lab Cases	3,340	4,430	32.6%
Eastern Crime Lab Cases	3,768	4,615	22.5%
Totals	19,699	25,983	31.9%
CASE LOAD SUMMARY BY TYPE OF ACTIVITY			
Drug Analysis	9,881	14,587	47.6%
Toxicology - Alcohol Related	2,886	3,019	4.6%
Toxicology - DRE Cases	2,045	2,867	40.2%
Serology Analysis	1,078	1,134	5.2%
DNA Profiling	41	65	58.5%
Latent Print Examinations	2,232	2,866	28.4%
Trace Evidence Analysis	1,022	932	-8.8%
Questioned Document Examinations	409	410	0.2%
Accident Reconstruction Cases	105	103	-1.9%
Polygraph Examinations	752	321	-57.3%
CASE LOAD SUMMARY BY TYPE OF OFFENSE			
Homicide	593	730	23.1%
Vehicular Homocide	132	138	4.5%
Suicide	28	20	-28.6%
Livestock & Game Violations	41	44	7.3%
Sexual Assault	1,010	1,096	8.5%
Burglary/Theft	661	663	0.3%
Arson	120	200	66.7%
Hit & Run/Auto Accident	138	100	-27.5%
Assault	328	340	3.7%
Fraud and Other Miscellaneous	935	1,165	24.6%
DUI (Alcohol)	2,714	3,136	15.5%
DUI (Drugs)	1,874	2,867	53.0%
Poisoning or Cause of Death	19	128	573.7%
Liquor Laws	14	22	57.1%
Drugs (Sale, Possession, etc.)	11,092	15,334	38.2%
INTOXILYZER CASE LOAD SUMMARY			
Training Services			
Schools Taught	37	36	-2.7%
Instructors Trained	6	7	16.7%
Operators Trained	600	589	-1.8%
Quality Assurance Officers Trained	29	43	48.3%
Court Actions			
Subpoenas	519	746	43.7%
Testimony	82	109	32.9%
Intoxilyzer Sites Maintained	82	86	4.9%
* Information may vary from previous reports due to the submission of revised data.			
<i>Source: Criminal Investigation Bureau</i>			

Highway Patrol

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



Lt. Col. Rodney Covey
Assistant Director

OVERVIEW

Northern, Metro and Southern Patrol Divisions

Each division:

- Enforces state traffic and criminal statutes.
- Controls accident scenes and investigates traffic accidents.
- Patrols a combined total of 5,786 miles of state and federal highways and freeways.
- Assists motorists with disabled vehicles.
- Controls and reports on traffic when adverse weather, accidents, construction or other road restrictions create unusual traffic conditions.
- Enforces state and federal commercial vehicle regulations.
- When requested, responds to emergency situations during civil disturbances and unusual occurrences at correctional institutions.
- Handles emergency relay services for the transport of blood, medical and other vital supplies.
- Provides traffic safety information programs to the public through civic

organizations, service groups and schools.

- Furnishes specialized training and assistance to criminal justice agencies throughout Arizona.
- Interdicts narcotic and other criminal activity on the State Highway System through the Violator Directed Patrol (VDP) program.
- Provides narcotic detector canine assistance to field officers and other law enforcement agencies.
- Maintains a civil emergency task force, available to respond to civil emergencies, both man-made and natural.

Special Services Division

In addition to the functions listed above, the Special Services Division:

- Provides technical and investigative assistance for accidents and incidents involving hazardous materials and commercial vehicles.
- Enforces commercial vehicle safety standards and vehicle weight regulations; inspects commercial vehicles and truck terminal facilities.

- Performs inspections of school buses to ensure compliance with vehicle safety standards.
- Instructs and provides certification for all school bus drivers.
- Conducts inspections and certification of tow trucks and enforces regulations governing tow truck operations.
- Provides specialized training and assistance to criminal justice agencies throughout Arizona regarding motor vehicle theft.
- Maintains liaison with and provides assistance in criminal matters to the Republic of Mexico.
- Provides technical information and testifies at legislative hearings on major issues involving school bus and towing operations; commercial carrier regulations; environmental issues, including hazardous materials; and vehicle theft activities.
- Manages the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program in Arizona.
- Operates the Safety Net System for tracking driver, vehicle and crash profiles of commercial motor vehicles.
- Serves as the state on-scene coordinator of transportation-related hazardous materials incidents.
- Initiates new programs and coordinates bureau-wide activities such as the annual District Challenge for Highway Safety.
- Manages the operation of the Department's Emergency Coordination Center.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS			
	<u>FY 1992/93</u>	<u>FY 1993/94</u>	<u>Change</u>
<i>SOBRIETY CHECKPOINT PROGRAM</i>			
Checkpoints Conducted	10	25	150.0%
Persons Stopped	12,990	25,623	97.3%
Persons Tested for Alcohol	336	658	95.8%
DUI Arrests	94	175	86.2%
Other Arrests	71	98	38.0%
<i>DRUG EVALUATION AND CLASSIFICATION PROGRAM</i>			
Arizona Agencies Participating	29	26	-10.3%
Total Arizona DRE* Officers	136	169	24.3%
Total Arizona DRE* Instructors	64	55	-14.1%
Number DPS DRE* Officers	41	48	17.1%
Number DPS DRE* Instructors	18	14	-22.2%
* Certified Drug Recognition Experts (DRE)			
<i>Source: Highway Patrol Bureau</i>			

Highlights ...

Joint TQM efforts solved deadly traffic accident problem

Reducing serious traffic accidents in the West Phoenix area was the objective of a joint venture by the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) and the DPS. The effort reflected a commitment to total quality management (TQM) principles shared by each agency.

Monthly partnering sessions between DPS and ADOT representatives improved relationships. Mutual goals, objectives, and procedures were established to provide better understanding of freeway construction and maintenance issues.

In March 1994, this working group focused attention on the alarming frequency of fatal and serious injury accidents occurring on Loop 303 in the west valley area of Phoenix. DPS and ADOT representatives met with Sen. Austin Turner to implement strategies that would reduce the number of intersection-related accidents on this road.

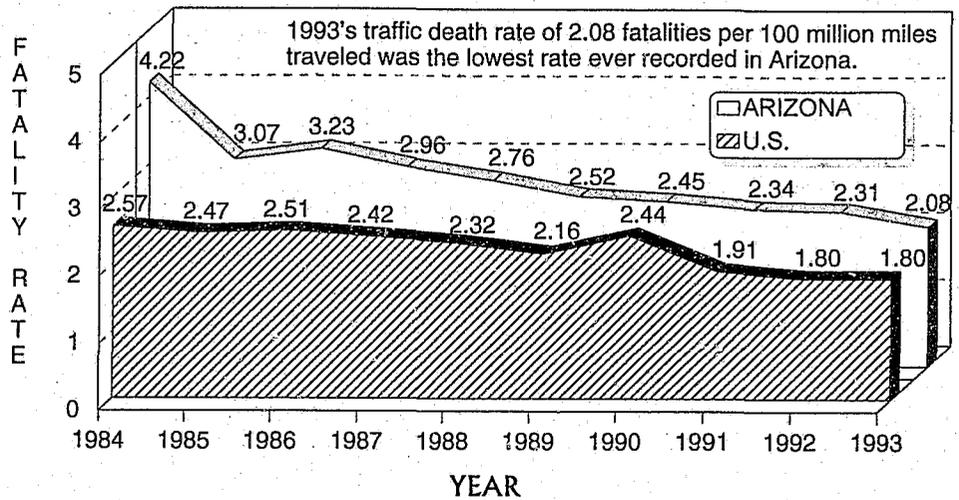
ADOT placed flashing warning lights at three intersections, provided improved signs and installed rumble strips to slow approaching vehicles. ADOT personnel and Highway Patrol officers further strengthened traffic enforcement details in this area and participated in area school and homeowner's association meetings to discuss traffic safety issues. As a result of these initiatives, there were no further fatal traffic collisions on Loop 303 for the remainder of FY 93-94.

Incident Command System provided unified control at chaotic crash scene

A major test for the DPS revised Incident Command System (ICS) occurred Sept. 10, 1993, when a Greyhound bus carrying 40 passengers rolled over on Interstate 10, about 40 miles west of Phoenix.

To meet such emergencies, the DPS in 1991

FATALITY RATES PER 100 MILLION VEHICLE MILES TRAVELED IN ARIZONA VS. U.S. 1984-1993



Source: Arizona Department of Transportation

began developing an Incident Command System. The ICS was designed to help manage a unified response to the diverse kinds of challenges the agency faces from time to time. Over the course of several months, ICS training had been provided to Highway Patrol officers, supervisors, and commanders.

The system is a basic, yet highly-effective command model for dealing with emergency situations and disasters. When activated, ICS provides a rapid response with appropriate resources and sufficient personnel to handle even the most complex contingency.

Such was the case with the Greyhound bus rollover. As Highway Patrol officers arrived on scene, an ICS was established to coordinate relief efforts and secure the area. Within an hour, more than 100 police and rescue workers from more than a dozen agencies responded to the collision site.

In addition to technical support provided by DPS accident reconstructionists and commercial vehicle safety specialists, investigators from the Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation and the National Transportation Safety Board responded to the scene.



Investigation of I-10 bus crash was handled by DPS' Accident Reconstruction team.

Scene management was accomplished through a unified command structure, which included agency representatives from the responding agencies -- DPS, Buckeye Police and Fire Departments, Harquahala Valley Fire Department, Luke Air Force Base, Maricopa County Sheriff's Office, and ADOT.

Interstate 10 was closed for more than three hours as ambulances and medical helicopters transported 38 injured persons, nine of whom were later hospitalized, to various Phoenix-area hospitals. The most critical injuries were suffered by two passengers who underwent amputations. Fortunately, there was no loss of life.

Prison riot provided CETF with baptism under fire

The Department's newly-developed Civil Emergency Task Force (CETF) received a baptismal under fire when it responded to a federal prison riot north of Phoenix. CETF is the Department's response to any major civil emergency and is mobilized at the discretion of the assistant director of the Highway Patrol Bureau with concurrence of the director.

At the request of prison staff, DPS emergency task force teams were mobilized July 31, 1993, to respond to a riot at the Pioneer Federal Correctional Institution, north of Phoenix at Interstate 17 and Pioneer Road.

The disturbance began when prisoners in the recreation yard began threatening prison staff members. The riot then spread to an education building where prisoners broke furniture and used the pieces as clubs. Fires set by the inmates during the incident leveled a counseling building and damaged a housing unit.

A broken wrist suffered by a prison guard was the most serious injury during the riot which involved about 300 inmates and lasted about four hours. No hostages were taken and no escapes were reported.

Actions of Earth First! and others generated a trio of responses by the DPS

The dedication of a telescope site atop Mount Graham and plans to construct another nearby drew the ire of at least two environmentalist groups whose actions resulted in the activation of CETF response teams on three occasions starting in July 1993.

A joint venture between the Vatican Observatory, the oldest astronomical organization in the Western world, and the University of Arizona to develop the sites drew protests from several environmentalist groups, including Earth First! and the Students Environmental Action Coalition.

The two groups staged various demonstrations at Mount Graham, located southwest of Safford in the Pinaleno Mountains and surrounding area. The environmentalists were protesting the development of Mount Graham primarily because they believed the project endangered the native red squirrel and scarred the countryside. Before and during the event, some protestors attempted to stop the flow of motor vehicle traffic to the site of the official dedication ceremonies for the telescope.

During the summertime demonstrations at Mount Graham, the DPS maintained vehicle access on State Route 366 from the base of the mountain to the telescope site at 10,700 feet above sea level. The DPS also supported federal and local other law enforcement agencies having jurisdiction atop Mount Graham. The University of

Arizona Police Department provided protection for the telescope site while the U.S. Forest Service was responsible for the surrounding area.

Several individuals participating in the staged demonstrations were arrested, but no violence was reported. Estimated cost of DPS support at Mount Graham during the three operations was nearly \$425,000.



DPS officers and dogs proved to be frustrating for drug runners.

Magnificent seven K-9's experienced sweet success

Seven DPS canines assigned to Highway Patrol officers didn't use their teeth to take a bite out of drug-related crime, they just sniffed and barked and their handlers responded. Results were impressive.

While investigating nearly 2,000 vehicles, the seven Belgian Malinois located more than three tons of marijuana and 378 pounds

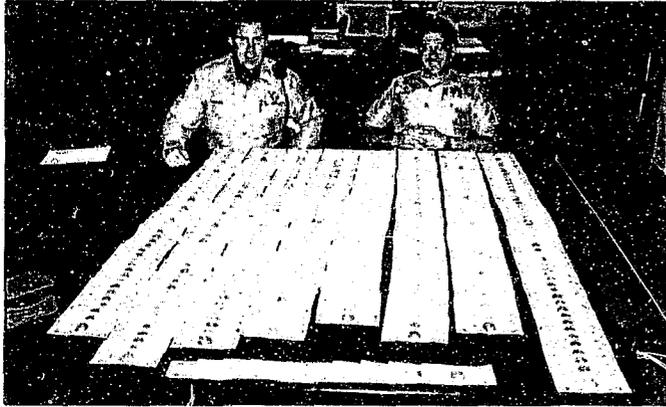
of cocaine. Combined, these drugs had an estimated street value of nearly \$9 million. The drug-detecting canines found the contraband stuffed in a variety of locations on vehicles, including tire wells, false gasoline tanks and in the housing of tail lights. Nearly \$560,000 in drug-tainted U.S. currency also was discovered by the canines. Assisted by the sniffing and barking of their canine partners, DPS Highway Patrol officers seized 22 vehicles and arrested 306 suspects on various drug-related possession charges.

Today, the Highway Patrol canine program, started in June 1990 when the DPS received federal funds to purchase drug detection dogs primarily for the interdiction of drugs transported by commercial vehicles, is fully financed by state RICO (Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organization) funds. These are funds from the sale of seized assets that have been awarded by the courts. The dogs and handlers, who work regularly assigned shifts and call outs, were stationed in Kingman, Flagstaff, Holbrook, Casa Grande and Tucson.

VDP program a downer for drug smugglers

The Department continued having outstanding success with Violator Directed Patrol (VDP), a highway drug interdiction program developed in the late 1980's. During the fiscal year, Highway Patrol officers conducted 2,978 consent/probable cause searches and made 1,636 drug-related

HIGHWAY PATROL DRUG SEIZURES *		
	** FY 1992/93	FY 1993/94
DRUGS SEIZED		
Marijuana	7,505.0 lbs.	7,894.0 lbs.
Heroin	4.8 lbs.	18.6 lbs.
Cocaine	108.9 lbs.	389.3 lbs.
Other Drugs (by weight) ***	Not Reported lbs.	1,387.0 lbs.
* Criminal Investigation Bureau drug seizures are listed in the tables for that bureau.		
** Due to department reorganization and resulting personnel reassignments and position vacancies, drug-seizure data were not maintained in all patrol districts in FY 92/93. Therefore, FY 92/93 and FY 93/94 data are not comparable.		
*** Other drugs are reported either by weight or unit. Each category excludes the other. Units include various measures such as "hits", doses and tablets.		
<i>Source: Highway Patrol Bureau</i>		



Two DPS officers sit with \$20,000 they seized in a VDP stop.

arrests. Cash seizures totalled more than \$830,000, including nearly \$560,000 confiscated by canine-handler teams.

A VDP stop in August 1993 near Kingman exemplified the program's effectiveness. A DPS officer, her dog and a sergeant stopped a weaving van eastbound on Interstate 40 outside of Kingman. During the stop, the officers observed indicators that the vehicle could be transporting contraband. The driver consented to a search of the vehicle and as a result, 94 kilos of cocaine, worth an estimated \$2 million, along with \$3,000 in cash were discovered in hidden compartments. The contraband and the van were seized.

Drug recognition experts were in demand by outside agencies

In support of a commitment to remove impaired motorists from Arizona's roadways, the Department administered three National Highway Traffic Safety Administration grants used to provide expert technical support for Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) and Horizontal Gaze Nystagmus (HGN) training programs.

During the year, the DPS operated two DRE schools involving 66 students from 18 municipal and state law enforcement agencies. In addition, eight DRE certification opportunities provided students with additional experience and knowledge in the conduct of evaluations necessary to obtain DRE certification.

The DPS provided technical and expert assistance to many criminal justice agencies on a national level by supplying certified instructors and coordinating DRE schools outside Arizona. This year, DPS officers were involved in the administration and instruction of DRE schools Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, New York and Texas.

TRAFFIC AND ALCOHOL			
	<u>FY 1992/93</u>	<u>FY 1993/94</u>	<u>Change</u>
<i>ACCIDENTS INVESTIGATED BY DPS</i>			
Total Accidents	15,275	15,765	3.2%
Number Alcohol Related	1,228	1,223	-0.4%
Percent Alcohol Related Accidents	8.0%	7.8%	
<i>INJURIES</i>			
Number of Accidents with Injuries	4,708	4,910	4.3%
Total Injuries	9,136	8,168	-10.6%
Number Alcohol Related Injury Accidents	637	670	5.2%
Percent Alcohol Related Injury Accidents	13.5%	13.6%	
<i>FATALITIES</i>			
Number of Fatal Accidents	225	241	7.1%
Total Fatalities	284	291	2.5%
Number Alcohol Related Fatal Accidents	66	64	-3.0%
Percent Alcohol Related Fatal Accidents	29.3%	26.6%	

Source: Highway Patrol Bureau

The Highway Patrol additionally conducted 12 HGN schools throughout the state for 330 students, including 44 DPS officers. The schools provided training in standardized field sobriety testing, HGN and DUI detection methods. HGN is an involuntary eye movement evident in subjects who are impaired by alcohol or certain drugs.

Some officers assigned to remote areas received EMT training

To improve emergency services in remote areas of the state, the DPS administered an Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) training program that was funded through a \$20,000 grant provided by GOHS and administered by the DPS.

To become EMT certified, 21 officers from DPS and two tribal police agencies attended 110 hours of instruction, participated in 10 hours of clinical observation in a hospital emergency room, and passed a written examination. Before participating in this EMT program conducted at the Navajo Law Enforcement Training Academy in Toyey, Ariz., DPS officers were asked to commit to a two-year patrol assignment in an outlying or rural area of the state.

DPS patrol cars get new look to mark anniversary observance



Reflectorized striping began making an appearance on DPS patrol cars.

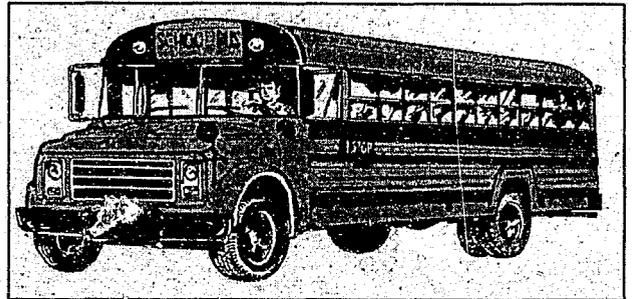
As part of DPS' 25th anniversary observance, a new vehicle marking was introduced on all newly-issued Highway Patrol vehicles. Previously, Highway Patrol vehicles were identified only by a reflective DPS star on both front doors and the words "Highway Patrol" on trunk lids.

A committee was appointed to develop several different options to enhance patrol vehicle identification. The new design retained the traditional DPS star on the doors, but added highly-reflective horizontal blue and silver stripes on the vehicle sides from front to rear. The words "State Patrol" and the letters "DPS" were further added to more adequately identify patrol vehicles and the Department.

The design change helped draw attention to DPS involvement in a wide variety of law enforcement support activities sometimes unrelated to highway traffic supervision.

Workshops underscored pupil transportation safety

During FY 93-94, the Department processed about 5,000 new and renewal school bus driver certifications. In addition, school bus driver



education and training were provided for several school districts and industry associations. For example, more than 250 people attended driver certification workshops presented by the DPS to

members of the Transportation Administrators of Arizona and the Arizona Association of Pupil Transportation.

In conjunction with DPS latent print examiners, Pupil Transportation Unit employees conducted three seminars for school district personnel, demonstrating proper techniques for

obtaining legible fingerprints. More than 80 persons, representing 45 Arizona school districts, were trained on how to correctly obtain fingerprints from applicants. The result was a reduction in the number of applications that could not be processed by the Department because of illegible fingerprints.

HIGHWAY PATROL RESERVE PROGRAM ACTIVITIES			
	<u>FY 1992/93</u>	<u>FY 1993/94</u>	<u>Change</u>
RESERVE VOLUNTEERS			
Reserve Officers	59	59	-
Reserve Civilians	25	62	148.0%
Totals	84	121	44.0%
HOURS WORKED			
Reserve Officers	17,679	21,068	19.2%
Reserve Civilians	11,317	11,441	1.1%
Totals	28,996	32,509	12.1%
TOTAL VIOLATORS STOPPED	6,482	7,932	22.4%
CITATIONS ISSUED			
Hazardous Violations	3,055	3,657	19.7%
Non-Hazardous Violations	1,146	1,590	38.7%
Totals	4,201	5,247	24.9%
WARNINGS ISSUED			
Hazardous Violations	2,306	3,458	50.0%
Non-Hazardous Violations	513	1,197	133.3%
Totals	2,819	4,655	65.1%
REPAIR ORDERS ISSUED	846	1,417	67.5%
MOTORIST ASSISTS	4,310	9,127	111.8%
STOLEN VEHICLES RECOVERED	11	27	145.5%
ARRESTS			
Felony (excludes DUI)	37	83	124.3%
Misdemeanor (excludes DUI)	147	234	59.2%
DUI (misdemeanor & felony)	97	103	6.2%
Totals	281	420	49.5%
ACCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS	130	295	126.9%
ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION/ASSISTS	351	369	5.1%
<i>Source: Highway Patrol Bureau</i>			

DPS reserve program contributed more than 25,000 hours of service

During FY 1993-94, 55 reserve officers in the Highway Patrol contributed more than 13,845 hours of service to the Department and the citizens of Arizona. Reserve officers initiated 8,262 violator contacts, made 102 DUI arrests, investigated 90 accidents, assisted at 210 accident scenes and issued 1,011 hazardous citations.

Reserve civilian employees volunteered an additional 12,751 hours in such areas as human resources, photography, printing, supply, training, fleet service and providing assistance to the motoring public.

Department hosts awards banquet to honor employee excellence

On April 23, 1994, the DPS had its first awards banquet at the Pointe Tapatio Waterin' Hole in Phoenix. More than 450 Department employees, reserves, retirees and family members attended the event, an undertaking slated to become an annual affair. All bureaus joined to recognize their respective employees of the year. More than 277 plaques and certificates were awarded to employees for outstanding performances and achievements.

Squaw Peak Parkway became patrol responsibility of the DPS

On Jan. 1, 1994, the DPS assumed accident investigation and traffic enforcement responsibilities for the Squaw Peak Parkway (State Route 51), a freeway which links downtown and Northeast Phoenix. Previously, the Phoenix Police Department had jurisdiction over the city-constructed roadway which initially stretched seven miles, from Interstate 10 to Northern Avenue. In June, a section of highway from Northern to Shea Boulevard, a distance of about five miles, was opened adding to DPS responsibilities.

During the first 30 days of DPS coverage, enforcement was concentrated along the route in a high-profile manner. DPS officers made their presence known which helped reduce speed and prevent accidents. Speed surveys performed before and after the transfer revealed that overall traffic speeds decreased due to DPS enforcement efforts.

Fatalities also declined. During the three months preceding the transfer to the DPS, there were six fatal accidents on the Squaw Peak Parkway. From January through June 1994, there were none.

Reorganization split Special Services into two districts

In April 1994, HPB's Special Services Division reorganized into two districts for greater efficiency and better management control. The original district, District 15,

consists of commercial vehicle safety specialists (CVSS) assigned to Central and Southern Arizona. Also assigned to this district is a vehicle theft Investigations function that shares responsibility for developing and monitoring motor vehicle traffic enforcement plans for full implementation of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

A newly-created second district, District 16, includes commercial vehicle safety specialists stationed in North Phoenix and Northern Arizona and school bus/tow truck inspections unit, pupil transportation Unit and commercial carrier terminal audits functions.

CVSS participation in "Roadcheck '94" grounded unsafe trucks



A CVSS officer inspects an overturned tractor-trailer rig.

During FY 93-94, Highway Patrol officers and commercial vehicle safety specialists inspected 29,332 commercial vehicles and completed 27,071 driver/vehicle examination reports (DVER's) to document motor carrier equipment and driver violations. Weight enforcement officers weighed 38,165 commercial vehicles in an effort to detect overloaded and improperly loaded vehicles.

As part of "Roadcheck '94," a nationwide commercial vehicle safety program, staged June 7-9, 1994, more than 50 Highway Patrol officers and supervisors completed 1,274 inspections at ports of entry in Ehrenberg, Sanders, San Simon, Topock, Yuma and St. George, Utah.

The operation resulted in detection of 4,017 violations and the placing of 198 vehicles out of service. Some 120 drivers also were placed out of service.

Some 529 stolen vehicles located south of the border

During the year, DPS' Vehicle Theft Investigations (VTI) officers located 529 stolen vehicles in Mexico and 366 in the United States worth an estimated \$6,033,631. VTI officers also assisted in 1,940 vehicle theft investigations, search warrants, vehicle forfeitures, surveillance and other criminal investigations.

Mexico border liaison officers assigned to Vehicle Investigations also served as intermediaries between U.S. criminal justice and Republic of Mexico law enforcement agencies. These officers did not limit their activities to vehicle theft investigations as they assisted in investigations of homicides, kidnappings, fatal traffic collisions and various other serious crimes.

"Operation Western 9" took aim at traffic enforcement

For 24 straight hours Oct. 28, 1993, "Operation Western 9," a multi-state traffic enforcement effort, was conducted along vital interstate highways by state patrol officers in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming.

Sponsored by the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Operation Western 9's goal was to reduce the number and severity of traffic collisions through vigorous enforcement of traffic laws.

The primary focus of the operation targeted speed violators and motorists driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs. A secondary goal was to interdict and impede interstate criminal activity through high visibility and aggressive enforcement. In Arizona, Highway Patrol officers patrolled 389 miles of roadway on Interstates 40 and 15.

The operation succeeded in its goals both statewide and nationally with all nine



Sobriety checkpoints proved to be useful tool in combating drunken drivers.

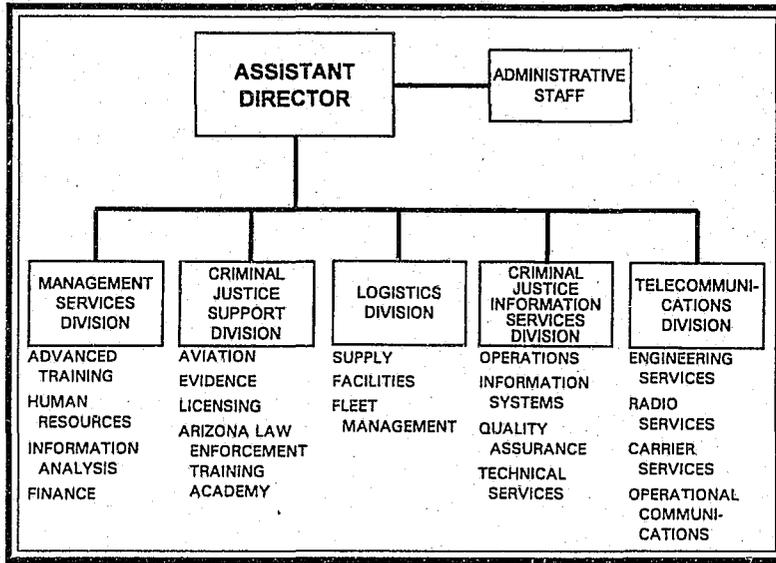
HIGHWAY PATROL ACTIVITIES			
	<u>FY 1992/93</u>	<u>FY 1993/94</u>	<u>Change</u>
<i>NUMBER OF MILES PATROLLED</i>	16,130,664	16,069,803	-0.4%
<i>VIOLATORS STOPPED</i>	439,974	479,234	8.9%
<i>CITATIONS ISSUED</i>			
Hazardous Violations	143,826	202,774	41.0%
Non-Hazardous Violations	88,293	98,884	12.0%
Totals	232,119	301,658	30.0%
<i>WARNINGS ISSUED</i>			
Hazardous Violations	174,391	180,629	3.6%
Non-Hazardous Violations	102,290	89,534	-12.5%
Totals	276,681	270,163	-2.4%
<i>SEAT BELT VIOLATIONS *</i>			
Citations Issued	19,611	25,945	32.3%
Warnings Issued	16,232	11,593	-28.6%
Child Restraint Citations	1,566	2,970	89.7%
Child Restraint Warnings	1,620	1,245	-23.1%
<i>REPAIR ORDERS ISSUED</i>	157,340	159,504	1.4%
<i>MOTORIST ASSISTS</i>	132,636	136,676	3.0%
<i>STOLEN VEHICLES RECOVERED</i>			
Auto Theft Recoveries	937	1,271	35.6%
Border Liaison Recoveries	469	461	-1.7%
Totals	1,406	1,732	23.2%
<i>ARRESTS</i>			
Felony (excludes DUI)	3,615	5,205	44.0%
Misdemeanor (excludes DUI)	8,045	10,054	25.0%
Warrant (misdemeanor & felony)	5,163	7,065	36.8%
DUI (misdemeanor & felony)	5,571	6,255	12.3%
Totals	22,394	28,579	27.6%
<i>ASSISTANCE TO OTHER AGENCIES **</i>			
Number of Hours	16,562	9,173	-
Number of Calls	10,076	6,599	-
<i>HAZARDOUS MATERIAL RESPONSES</i>	204	191	-6.4%
<i>COMMERCIAL VEHICLE ENFORCEMENT</i>			
Motor Carrier Inspections	26,209	29,332	11.9%
Vehicles Placed Out of Service	5,414	4,886	-9.8%
Drivers Placed Out of Service	1,945	2,192	12.7%
Vehicles Weighed	36,225	38,165	5.4%
School Buses Inspected	4,346	5,620	29.3%
Tow Trucks Inspected	1,705	1,803	5.7%
* Seat Belt Violation data also are included in the totals for Citations/Warnings Issued.			
** FY 93/94 data are only available for the six-month period July - December 1993.			
<i>Source: Highway Patrol Bureau</i>			

participating agencies reporting no fatalities during the enforcement effort. Some 8,106 vehicle drivers were stopped for traffic violations. The effort resulted in 59 DUI arrests and 2,926 citations for speed. Officers also wrote 4,220 other citations and warnings.

Service

The Service Bureau provides centralized services which include supplies, human resources, basic officer training, advanced training, research and policy development, photographic and print shop services, maintenance of facilities and vehicles, building security and financial management. The Service Bureau additionally

provides helicopter and fixed-wing aviation services, and regulatory licensing of certain law enforcement-related industries. Special attention is given to ensuring the availability of air rescue operations as a statewide public service. The Service Bureau further develops, operates and maintains the Department's data processing and data/voice communications systems. Most of these systems operate statewide and provide essential information services to DPS and other criminal justice agencies.



Mr. Richard G. Carlson
Assistant Director

- Provides video production services.
- Provides armory services.
- Provides law enforcement-related library services to Arizona's criminal justice community.
- Originates and maintains programs to recruit, hire and manage the Department's human resources.
- Develops and maintains a comprehensive classification and compensation plan, coordinates employee benefits, provides guidance on retirement planning, maintains personnel records and administers employee benefits programs.
- Prepares research studies on law enforcement issues, coordinates development of the Department's strategic plan and publishes various departmental reports.
- Documents policies and procedures for effective management of organizational resources and administers the Department's employee suggestion and forms management programs.
- Publishes a monthly newsletter for employees of the Department.

OVERVIEW

Management Services Division

- Develops and coordinates advanced and recertification law enforcement training programs.
- Develops and conducts emergency medical training sessions.
- Administers the Department's physical fitness and peer counseling programs.
- Trains law enforcement instructors.
- Develops audio-visual aids for classroom training purposes.

- Publishes annual report for distribution to the governor, legislature, criminal justice agencies and DPS employees.
- Provides photographic services to the Department and other law enforcement agencies.
- Provides graphic art services to the Department and other law enforcement agencies.
- Provides print shop services to the Department.
- Manages the Department's payroll, purchasing, budgetary and accounting services.

Criminal Justice Support Division

- Provides an immediate 24-hour statewide air support response capability for critical occurrences and emergency situations. Mission profiles include first responder emergency medical services; technical rescue operations; medical and disaster evacuation; search operations for overdue, lost or injured parties; and, aerial and logistical support for emergency law enforcement activities.
- Provides air support and transport services in support of governmental operations and critical administrative functions.
- Stores, safeguards and disposes of property and evidence; coordinates and maintains reverse sting and canine training drug pools; and, services the Crime Laboratory in three locations in the state.
- Licenses agencies and individuals in the private investigator and security guard industries doing business within the State of Arizona.
- Manages systems to issue concealed weapon permits and conducts background checks pursuant to the

Brady law to determine whether purchase, sale, or transfer of handguns would violate federal or state law prohibiting such possession.

- Develops and coordinates basic law enforcement training programs which include full and specialty officer certifications.
- Manages academy facilities and training resources which are provided for correctional officer training and also to other law enforcement agencies on a space-available basis.

Logistics Division

- Coordinates industrial safety programs, disseminates safety information and inspects statewide facilities to ensure a safe and healthy work environment.
- Processes property loss and industrial injury claims.
- Provides security for the Phoenix and Tucson facilities.
- Procures, stocks and issues consumable supplies and automotive parts for the Department.
- Maintains an on-line computerized inventory system for vehicles and capital equipment.
- Furnishes mail services for the Department.
- Develops facilities plans, administers contracts, monitors construction and maintains the Department's facilities.
- Procures, equips and maintains all vehicles for the Department.

Criminal Justice Information Services Division

- Develops and maintains computer programs for an on-line statewide criminal justice network which permits more than 100 state and local jurisdictions to interface with other computer systems. Maintains access through DPS computers to Arizona county and city computers, the FBI Crime Center, and the other 49 states' computer systems via the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS).
- Provides data processing and computer programming services for the administrative enforcement and investigative needs of the Department. Operates the DPS computer systems and the statewide criminal justice computer systems 24 hours each day, seven days per week.
- Provides technical assistance to county and local criminal justice agencies regarding current or planned linkages to the statewide criminal justice computer network.
- Operates the statewide Arizona Computerized Criminal History (ACCH) network and the Arizona Crime Information Center (ACIC) network.
- Maintains criminal history records as the central state repository.
- Identifies criminals through classification and processing of fingerprints.
- Maintains DPS citations, warrants, motor vehicle accident reports, and offense reports.
- Trains DPS and other agency personnel in the use of the ACJIS network.
- Audits ACJIS-user agencies to verify adherence to privacy and security regulations and ensures data integrity of criminal justice records.

- Compiles and publishes data for the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program.
- Administers the department-wide records systems program to assure that needless records are not created or kept and that valuable records are preserved.
- Processes applicant fingerprint cards for criminal justice employment, and non-criminal justice employment and licensing purposes.

Telecommunications Division

- Designs, constructs, maintains and coordinates statewide radio, voice and data telecommunications systems for the Department and other state agencies.
- Designs, installs and maintains data communications equipment and circuits for the ACJIS network users.
- Designs, constructs and maintains the Emergency Medical Services Communications (EMSCOM) System which provides radio communications between field emergency medical personnel and hospital personnel.
- Operates the statewide EMSCOM system.
- Provides engineering design and technical assistance to county and local law enforcement agencies on radio system problems and design.
- Provides continuous radio communications services for the Department and law enforcement personnel of other agencies.

Highlights ...

Automation facilitated human resource selections

Installation of the Sigma Automated Applicant Management System completed on June 1, 1994, automated all phases of employee selection and compilation of federal- and state-mandated statistical data for Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) reports. The software design also assists personnel analysts in classification selection and test development and validation.

By the end of the year, 3,011 employment applications had been entered into the

system. This database allowed personnel analysts to track the status of applicants during selection processes through automated means.

This system also generated invitations to test, announcement of test score results and other correspondence sent to applicants, reducing clerical support. Additionally, through introduction of a Scantron 8200 Optical Reader, test scores are now directly scanned into the computer for analysis and production of scores.

Peer Counseling Program provided "lean-on-me" assistance

The 55 volunteer members of the Peer Counseling Program provided 1,834 hours of service in response to 1,036 requests for assistance during the fiscal year. In addition, peer counselors also responded to eight DPS-related critical incidents as members of critical incident response teams and at after-incident stress debriefing meetings.

In September 1993, the department assigned the program coordinator to administer the program as a full-time duty assignment. Five Arizona law enforcement agencies and eight law enforcement agencies outside Arizona were provided technical assistance for establishment of a peer counseling support program and critical incident response team within their agencies.

Family Support Group, Inc., a not-for-profit auxiliary organization, served as financial sponsor of the DPS program.

Employees, family members and individuals from the private business sector also helped raise more than \$12,000 in funds to support the program. These funds were used by the peer counseling program to assist employees and family members who experienced difficulties in their professional or personal lives.

MANAGEMENT SERVICES			
	<u>FY 1992/93</u>	<u>FY 1993/94</u>	<u>Change</u>
ADVANCED TRAINING			
Training Programs Conducted	214	238	11.2%
Student Attendance	2,614	3,521	34.7%
Employees Given Physical Fitness Tests	620	717	15.6%
Weapons Repaired	657	734	11.7%
FINANCE			
Purchase Orders Processed	8,333	7,639	-8.3%
Financial Claims Processed	28,682	56,459	96.8%
HUMAN RESOURCES			
Selection Processes Completed	9,777	7,215	-26.2%
New Hires Processed	301	208	-30.9%
Other Position Control Actions Completed	11,834	4,336	-63.4%
Retirements Processed	214	10	-95.3%
Other Benefit Requests Processed	11,113	7,422	-33.2%
INFORMATION ANALYSIS			
Forms Revised/Developed	42	89	111.9%
Graphics Service Projects	99	134	35.4%
Employee Suggestions Evaluated	28	31	10.7%
Policy/Information Projects Completed	186	104	-44.1%
Photo Prints Processed	185,047	171,654	-7.2%
Print Press Impressions	2,931,440	4,728,745	61.3%
Commercial-quality Photocopies	1,537,604	1,653,045	7.5%
Digest Issues Published	13	11	-15.4%
LIBRARY			
New Titles/Volumes Added	207	269	30.0%
Obsolete Titles/Volumes Deleted	34	496	1358.8%
Audiovisual Circulation	5,260	4,832	-8.1%

Source: Service Bureau

EMPLOYEE PROGRAMS

	FY 1992/93	FY 1993/94	Change
PEER COUNSELING PROGRAM			
Volunteer Counselors	65	55	-15.4%
Requests for Counseling Received	1,193	1,063	-10.9%
Counseling Hours Provided	1,975	2,103	6.5%
TUITION REIMBURSEMENT PROGRAM			
Budget Allocation (\$)	13,000	13,000	-
Percent of Budget Expended	100%	100%	-
Applicants	43	38	-11.6%
Applicants Receiving Reimbursement	35	33	-5.7%
Percent of Applicants Receiving Reimbursement	81.4%	86.8%	6.7%

Source: Service Bureau

Helicopter restoration returned aircraft for useful service

A DPS helicopter, previously identified by the department in 1992 for disposal, was functionally restored to again become a fully-operational aircraft supporting the Department's air rescue operation.

Because of the costs associated with trying to purchase a new helicopter, the department in early 1993 decided to restore Ranger 32, a Bell Long Ranger helicopter, to operational readiness. The \$275,000 restoration project was considerably cheaper than the \$1.4 million price tag required to procure a new helicopter.

Restoration was completed in October 1993, permitting the aircraft to rejoin the rotary-wing fleet as a relief aircraft when one of four other helicopters was undergoing scheduled maintenance or otherwise out of commission.



A helicopter such as this one was restored saving state taxpayers more than \$1 million.

When not committed to emergency responses, Ranger 32 enhanced the Department's service support capability.

This included mountain-top radio transmitter tower maintenance, aerial photography, aerial command operations and rapid deployment of critical response teams to remote crime or accident scene locations.

Ranger 32 had previously been assigned to support Air Rescue operations from Tucson when it was replaced in 1992 by Ranger 38, a newly-refurbished helicopter. As the oldest aircraft in the Department's rotary wing fleet in need of refurbishment, Ranger 32 had been slated for retirement and disposal.

Weapons bills resulted in volley of applicants

During its regular session, the 41st Arizona Legislature passed two bills mandating that the DPS establish and administer new programs for issuance of concealed weapon permits and to conduct criminal history background checks on individuals desiring to purchase a handgun from a licensed gun dealer.

The DPS established two immediate objectives in implementing these legislative directives. The first was to have an operational concealed weapon permit program in place by July 5, 1994, so that beginning July 17, 1994, the DPS would be able to process applications and issue permits to approved individuals to carry concealed weapons.

The second objective was to implement a criminal history background "insta-check" program by Sept. 1, 1994, so that beginning

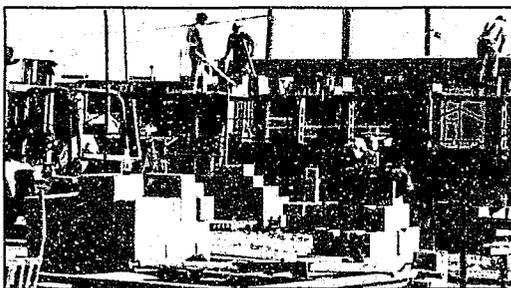
Oct. 1, 1994, the DPS could provide criminal history background checks and clearances of individuals acquiring handguns under terms of the federal "Brady Bill."

However, a decision by the U.S. 9th District Court, following a lawsuit filed by an Arizona county sheriff challenging the constitutionality of the Brady Bill delayed implementation of this program pending interpretation of the ruling by the Department's legal advisor and the Arizona Attorney General.

Allowing that the court's ruling may have invalidated all or part of the Brady Bill regarding instant background checks, planning for the two programs continued with Department-stated objectives in mind. A new Handgun Clearance and Permit Section was implemented to administer both programs.

To inaugurate the concealed weapon permit program, 70,000 application packets were distributed statewide to Arizona Game and Fish Department hunting and fishing license dealers, sporting goods stores, gun dealers and DPS offices. Each packet contained a fingerprint card, a combined concealed weapon permit-instructor approval application, a sample firearm safety training course outline, an applications, necessary instructions to complete the applications and a return envelope. In addition, a 1-800 telephone number was established for members of the public to call and receive a recorded message concerning the concealed weapon permit application process.

Fee schedules for concealed weapon permits and firearms instructor certification were developed to cover unfunded costs of program administration.

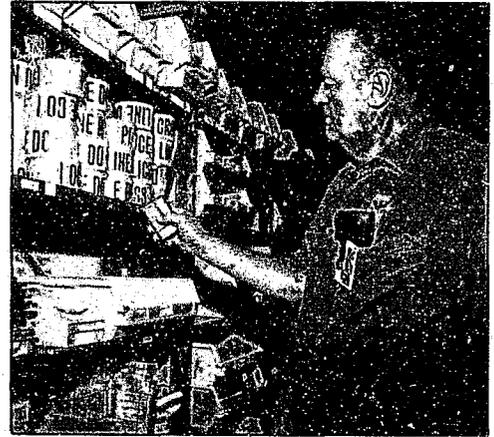


A construction crew works at building a wall at the Department's new Service Center in Flagstaff.

A four-year concealed weapon permit was set at a reasonable \$50. The fee for firearms safety training instructor approval also was set at \$50. It is a one-time cost unless approval is revoked for cause. Firearm safety training

course outlines used by firearms safety instructors were reviewed and approved without additional cost.

Bar-coding speeds issue of consumable supplies



A DPS employee uses a scanning wand as part of a bar-coding system implemented at the agency.

Implementation of a \$25,000 bar-code system resulted in decreased data entry time, faster issue of consumable supply items to customers and a drop in inventory errors.

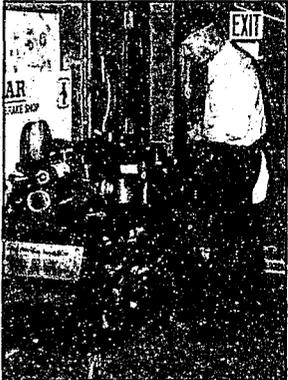
The bar-code system was activated at each of the four DPS supply warehouses. Items stocked at each of the four warehouses were tagged with special bar-coded labels. Warehouse staff now scan labels for consumables with a scanning wand, instead of manually recording stock numbers. At the end of the day, data collected by the electronic scanning wand are downloaded to a personal computer that compiles stock usage for inventory control.

Consolidation to centralize DPS services in Northern Arizona

In an effort to improve services in Northern Arizona, Departmental functions in Flagstaff are being consolidated at a single location through construction of a new facility being built under contract that will meet department needs for additional space.

When completed in the fall of 1994, the building will house the Northern Crime Lab, evidence storage and fleet. Management functions will be relocated to new quarters a short distance from the present Highway Patrol district office.

Currently, the Crime Lab and Evidence are located in leased space on the campus of Northern Arizona University, while Fleet



Fleet services in Flagstaff will be part of the consolidation.

and Facilities are at another site in East Flagstaff. The new facility will provide about 30 percent more floor space for departmental functions.

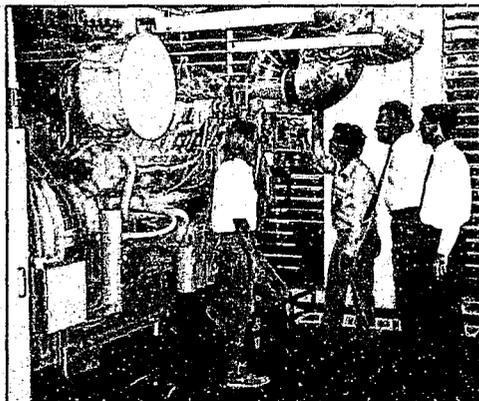
The Flagstaff development firm MJR

Properties began work on the project in May 1994. Construction is expected to be completed by the end of the calendar year. The Department also retained an option to purchase the property over a five-year period.

Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) upgraded to meet tomorrow's needs

Because of age, unreliability and high repair costs, a 20-year-old Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) system at DPS headquarters, Phoenix, has been replaced with one flexible enough to support today's demands and tomorrow's needs.

The old system, powered by 300-kilovolt ampere (kva) and 350-kva generators, was one of only two such systems known to be in operation in the United States. The \$1,077,000 project involved replacing it



This generator is the heart of the Department's UPS system.

with a modern 1,250-kva generator system. Project logistics proved challenging because the new equipment had to be installed in very limited space. Installation was further complicated because of the requirement to maintain a fully-functional UPS system at all times.

The new UPS system not only produces back-up power during utility service interruptions, but continuously filters power supplied by the public utility company. Uninterruptible power is critical to computer equipment used by the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS), DPS computer operations, microwave communications and scientific equipment used by the DPS Central Crime Laboratory in Phoenix.

Administrative offices purchased for POST Board

Property that the Arizona Law Enforcement Officers Advisory Council (ALEOAC) had been leasing from Chase Bank for administrative offices has been purchased by the DPS.

The 24,200-square-foot building on 1.7 acres that appraised for \$2.4 million was acquired by the DPS for \$750,000. The one-story, slump-block building at 2643 E. University, Phoenix, was constructed in 1974 and remodeled in 1992 by the Department to meet the specific needs of ALEOAC, known today as the Arizona Police Officer Standards and Training (POST) Board.



Faced with additional responsibilities and tight office space, the POST Board moved into a new office complex.

ALEOAC funds previously used for lease payments will be applied toward the purchase, and in about eight years will result in a facility the Department will own and utilize well into the 21st century.

Dateland remodeling resulted in more livable accommodations

The DPS continued its efforts to upgrade housing for DPS officers stationed at remote locations around the state.

A house in Dateland was extensively improved by the addition of 575 square feet of floor space. A new master bedroom was added while the kitchen, bathrooms, utility room, and closets underwent extensive remodeling. The exterior also was reworked with installations of new insulation, siding and roofing. A new high efficiency heat pump and water heater also were installed along with new plumbing fixtures and floor coverings.

Arizona computerized criminal history improved with federal grants

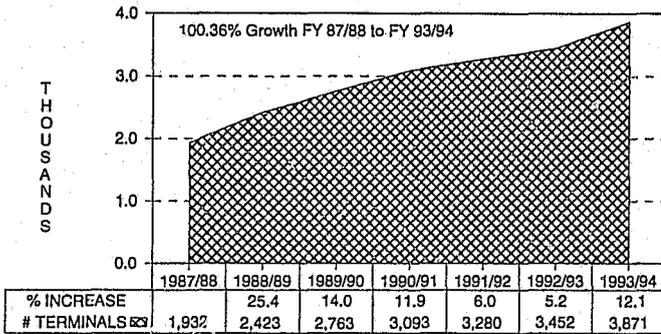
An improved name search capability that groups and displays all known aliases and dates of birth of an offender having a record within the Arizona Computerized Criminal History (ACCH) System was a major enhancement completed in February in 1994 as part of the federally-funded Criminal History Improvement Project. Other improvements included:

- The addition of new fields that now permit entry of open-ended convictions (a felony conviction that may be changed to a misdemeanor conviction upon completion of the sentence of an offender) and the offense preparatory classification (which describes the circumstance of an offense).
- The addition of a field to indicate if an offender has a felony conviction or pending felony disposition/arrest. This information can help to quickly determine the eligibility of prospective gun purchasers under the Brady Bill, and eligibility of applicants for a concealed weapon permit under Arizona's new statute.
- Linkage of criminal history data to that contained in the Arizona Department of Corrections system so that incarceration by DOC can be reflected in ACCH "rap sheet."

CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SERVICES			
	<u>FY 1992/93</u>	<u>FY 1993/94</u>	<u>Change</u>
<i>CRIMINAL RECORDS</i>			
Arrest Fingerprint Cards Compared and Filed	96,447	96,542	0.1%
New Criminal Records Established	36,698	38,043	3.7%
Criminal Records Maintained	996,213	1,012,974	1.7%
Requests for Records Processed	1,154,547	1,329,359	15.1%
<i>INFORMATION SYSTEMS TECHNICAL/OPERATIONAL SUPPORT</i>			
Mainframe Systems Supported	50	53	6.0%
Computerized Teleprocessing Transactions	150,297,384	182,519,220	21.4%
Computer Terminals Supported (Includes MIS)	4,349	4,700	8.1%
Criminal Justice Terminals Supported	3,452	3,871	12.1%
DPS IBM-PC's Supported	572	738	29.0%
DPS EMS Terminals Supported	798	991	24.2%
DPS Mobile Digital Terminals (MDT) Supported	137	190	38.7%
MDT Transactions	788,591	879,380	11.5%
<i>QUALITY ASSURANCE</i>			
Applicant Cards Received	86,926	102,854	18.3%
Operations Audits Completed	129	115	-10.9%
Terminal Operator Certifications Maintained	10,323	18,132	75.6%

Source: Service Bureau

**CRIMINAL JUSTICE TERMINALS
SUPPORTED BY THE ACJIS NETWORK
FY 1987/88 - FY 1993/94**



Source: Service Bureau

the DPS exchanged \$400,000 in federal funds for the two-year-old Hatachi Data Systems (HDS) EX/80 mainframe previously used by DES. The HDS EX/80 mainframe replaced DPS' 1987 IBM and 1985 IBM computers. DES had used the HDS EX/80 computer system for slightly more than two years.

The HDS EX/80 has 384 megabytes of main memory, 48 I/O channels and can process 48 million machine instructions per second. Through extensive planning and cooperation with the vendor, installation was completed July 31, 1993, in less than two hours.

AZAFIS implementation to give law enforcement another weapon

Following successful acceptance testing during the last quarter of FY 1994, the Department expects the Arizona Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AZAFIS) to be fully operational statewide by January 1995.

The system approved by the AZAFIS advisory board included a database of 1.25 million tenprint records and 20,000 unsolved latent (crime scene) prints. On a daily basis, the system can process 200 latent print searches and more than 800 tenprint searches.

The AZAFIS resulted from legislation signed by the governor in June 1990 requiring the DPS to develop a statewide automated fingerprint identification system linking the central fingerprint repository at the Department to two regional full access system terminal (FAST) sites. The bill also designated the DPS director as the AZAFIS manager and created an advisory board responsible for designating FAST site locations and advising the system manager on AZAFIS policies and procedures.



AZAFIS will lift the DPS fingerprint system into the computer age.

- Better linkage of amended counts to original counts.
- Modifications to data entry screens and programs that facilitated data entry and improve data quality.
- Modifications to the ACCH rap sheet that improve readability and provide additional information.
- A larger field for the entry of special sentencing provisions, such as participation in treatment programs, restitution, concurrent/consecutive sentences.

In addition to improving the ACCH system, these enhancements facilitated the development of an interface between the ACCH system and the new Arizona Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AZAFIS).

Further modifications to the ACCH system allows information entered into AZAFIS to automatically create ACCH system records. This enhancement has the capability to significantly reduce the time it takes to search and retrieve arrest records.

DPS mainframe computer replaced to increase computer power

Through an inter-agency agreement with the state Department of Economic Security (DES), the DPS replaced its mainframe system with one packing significantly more computing power. As part of the agreement,

For one of its first actions, the AZAFIS advisory board designated the Maricopa County Sheriff's Office as the FAST site for Maricopa County and the Tucson Police Department as the FAST site for Pima County. Necessary hardware and software was provided to FAST site agencies by the state in exchange for the designated law enforcement agencies' agreement accepting responsibility for processing tenprints and latent prints for itself and other law enforcement agencies within the county in which the FAST site is located.

During the development and acquisition of AZAFIS, the system manager approved six remote terminal (RT) sites recommended by the advisory board. Receiving RT site approval were police departments from Glendale, Mesa, Phoenix, Scottsdale and Tempe along with the Pima County Sheriff's Office.

RT sites can be located at any approved law enforcement agency in Arizona. The agency, however, must acquire its own fully-compatible AZAFIS equipment to be directly connected to the central AZAFIS computer. RT site agencies will have the same tenprint and latent print processing capabilities as a FAST site but will be only responsible for entering and searching its own agency's tenprints and latent prints through the centralized AZAFIS database at the DPS.

Equipment used by the AZAFIS was offered to the state in 1992 by the Phoenix Police Department. In 1993, the advisory board recommended that the state accept the offer along with an offer from North American MORPHO Systems, Inc. (NAMSIS) to upgrade and expand the Phoenix system to meet state standards. Following negotiations, a contract with NAMSIS was signed in April 1994.

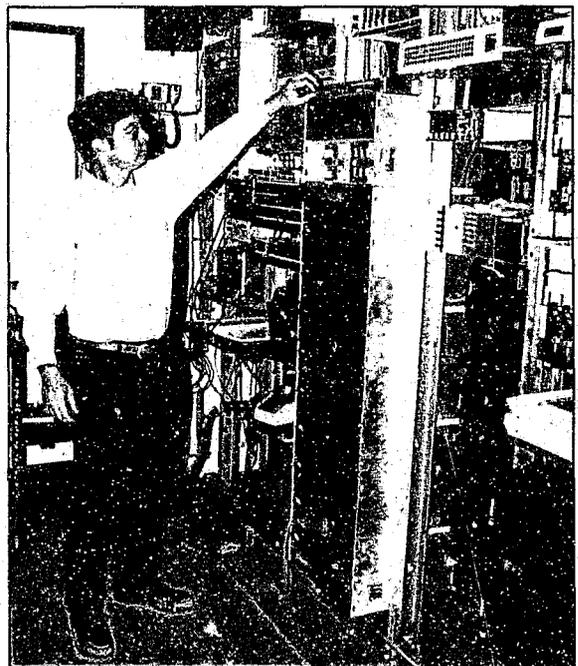
Highway Patrol radio system coverage realigned

In late 1992, the Highway Patrol Bureau found it necessary to modify district boundaries because of restructuring brought about by Project SLIM recommendations.

The elimination of two HPB districts necessitated adjustment of the geographical boundaries of the remaining districts. This realignment further changed the arrangement of mountaintop radio transmitters, dispatch points and assignment of statewide mobile and portable radio frequencies.

By the end of calendar year 1993, radio stations on 21 mountaintop sites had been modified to support the new radio communications scheme. Several hundred mobile and portable radios also were modified to conform to the new radio network. Successful reconfiguration of the radio communications network was made possible through close coordination among Highway Patrol district officers, communications dispatch center personnel in Flagstaff, Tucson and Phoenix and radio technical support staff.

The successful completion of this radio reconfiguration project required close coordination between the Highway Patrol, dispatch centers in Flagstaff, Tucson and Phoenix, and radio technical support units.



Highway Patrol radio system underwent realignment.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SUPPORT SERVICES			
	<u>FY 1992/93</u>	<u>FY 1993/94</u>	<u>Change</u>
<i>AIR RESCUE MISSIONS</i>			
Highway Medical Evacuation	452	508	12.4%
Law Enforcement - Criminal	403	471	16.9%
Search & Rescue	421	398	-5.5%
Non-Highway Medical Evacuation	340	352	3.5%
Flight Training	88	220	150.0%
Aircraft Maintenance	149	185	24.2%
Public Education	102	148	45.1%
Other	128	115	-10.2%
Hospital Transfer	140	110	-21.4%
Logistics Flights	170	94	-44.7%
Other Training	51	72	41.2%
Law Enforcement - Traffic	25	34	36.0%
Patrol Flights	14	22	57.1%
Telecommunications Flights	21	19	-9.5%
Vital Materials	15	14	-6.7%
Medical Training	10	14	40.0%
Totals	2,529	2,776	9.8%
Total Hours	2,375	2,610	9.9%
<i>ARIZONA LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING ACADEMY</i>			
Basic Training Classes	6	6	-
Basic Training Graduates	220	217	-1.4%
Specialty Officer Classes	1	1	-
Specialty Officer Graduates	17	20	17.6%
Law Enforcement Agencies Served	53	47	-11.3%
COTA Classes Conducted in ALETA Facilities	27	27	-
<i>EVIDENCE</i>			
DPS Submissions	12,986	13,938	7.3%
Other Agencies Submissions	18,979	17,500	-7.8%
Totals	31,965	31,438	-1.6%
<i>Source: Service Bureau</i>			

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

	<u>FY 1992/93</u>	<u>FY 1993/94</u>	<u>Change</u>
<i>TECHNICAL/RADIO COMMUNICATIONS</i>			
Base Stations Maintained	734	728	-0.8%
Communications Equipment Items Maintained	16,396	15,787	-3.7%
Engineering Hours Provided to Other Agencies	1,975	1,980	0.3%
Other Agencies Supported in Radio Communications	19	19	-
Portable/Mobile Radios Maintained	7,918	8,184	3.4%
Radio Communication Sites Maintained	70	71	1.4%
EMSCOM Call-Signs Maintained	758	811	7.0%
<i>OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS</i>			
Radio Dispatch Consoles Operated	15	15	-
ACJIS Transactions Processed	1,233,124	1,199,869	-2.7%
Department Report Numbers Issued	38,024	40,997	7.8%
Abandoned/Towed Vehicle Reports Taken	5,949	6,563	10.3%
9-1-1 Calls	27,114	36,154	33.3%
EMS Cases	23,998	21,467	-10.5%
I-19 Call Box Reports	2,073	2,045	-1.4%
Radio Transmissions	13,206,570	11,745,023	-11.1%
<i>TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS</i>			
Telephone Expenditures (\$)	572,250	572,500	0.04%
Telephone Instruments Supported	805	820	1.9%
<i>Source: Service Bureau</i>			

LICENSING SERVICES

	<u>FY 1992/93</u>	<u>FY 1993/94</u>	<u>Change</u>
<i>PRIVATE INVESTIGATORS (PI)</i>			
Active Employee Licenses	1,154	1,095	-5.1%
Employee Applications Processed	321	321	-
Employee Renewals Processed	336	264	-21.4%
Active Agency Licenses	880	913	3.8%
Agency Applications Processed	138	132	-4.3%
Agency Licenses Issued	116	146	25.9%
Agency Licenses Renewed	None due	411	-
<i>SECURITY GUARDS (SG)</i>			
Active Employee Licenses	12,706	13,973	10.0%
Employee Applications Processed	7,664	8,321	8.6%
Employee Renewals Processed	2,599	2,405	-7.5%
Active Agency Licenses	120	140	16.7%
Agency Applications Processed	23	31	34.8%
Agency Licenses Issued	20	33	65.0%
<i>PI & SG AGENCY APPLICATION PACKETS ISSUED</i>	633	602	-4.9%
<i>Source: Service Bureau</i>			

LOGISTICS SERVICES			
	<u>* FY 1992/93</u>	<u>FY 1993/94</u>	<u>Change</u>
FACILITIES			
Maintenance Orders Completed	2,686	2,777	3.4%
Projects Completed	49	51	4.1%
Facilities Work Requests	104	57	-45.2%
Building/Square Footage Maintained	580,013	573,765	-1.1%
FLEET			
Vehicle Work Orders Processed	25,516	30,224	18.5%
Vehicle Maintenance Expenditures (\$)	3,443,553	3,427,400	-0.5%
Maintenance/Fuel Costs Per Mile Driven (\$)	0.128	0.134	4.7%
Fleet Bulletins Issued	11	6	-45.5%
Fuel Site Repairs	79	33	-58.2%
SAFETY AND SECURITY			
Risk Management Premiums (\$)	3,691,000	2,885,300	-21.8%
Property Damage Claims Processed	405	470	16.0%
Property Damage Claims Paid (\$)	320,643	257,648	-19.6%
Employee Injury Claims Processed	236	174	-26.3%
Employee Injury Claims Paid (\$)	263,551	883,521	235.2%
SUPPLY			
Consumable Supplies - Stock Issues	69,447	72,148	3.9%
Value of Consumable Supplies Issued (\$)	2,429,742	1,728,655	-28.9%
Capital Equipment Transfers	54,447	43,426	-20.2%
Mailroom			
Pieces of Mail Processed	185,581	202,124	8.9%
Mailing Costs (\$)	87,381	92,151	5.5%
* Information may vary from previous reports due the submission of revised data.			
<i>Source: Service Bureau</i>			

Department Awards

EMPLOYEE AWARDS

Meritorious Service Award

Presented to DPS employees for sustained, superior performance of duty, or for a single, outstanding achievement greatly exceeding normal demands of the Department; or in recognition of outstanding community involvement performed in a manner above and beyond professional duty.

RECIPIENTS:

Sergeant Ronald G. DeLong
Captain Michael G. Denney
Lieutenant David P. Gonzales
Mr. Charles A. "Chuck" Herrera
Ms. Kathleen H. "Kathy" Kroupa
Officer Jon R. Olney
Lieutenant Jeffery W. "Jeff" Resler

Lifesaving Award

Presented to DPS employees for acts that resulted in the saving or preservation of a human life that otherwise would have expired without direct action by the rescuer, and which was beyond the scope of normal professional performance. The victim must have survived for a reasonable length of time after the incident.

RECIPIENT:

Officer Thomas E. Perkins

Director's Citation for Professional Excellence

Presented to DPS employees for exemplary contributions to the Department, an exceptional act, service or excellence in performance of duties that are of a lesser degree than that which is required of the higher awards.

RECIPIENTS:

Pilot Stuart R. Anderson
Officer Randall L. Anglin
Sergeant Frank E. Bracamonte
Pilot Charles D. DeCarolis
Officer Michael J. Derfus
Reserve Officer Dennis M. Duffy
Sergeant Thomas A. Elias
Paramedic John L. Fink, Jr.
Officer John D. Gigous
Officer William H. Hansen
Hazardous Materials Coordinator Steve L. Hermann
Officer Norman D. Jones
Officer Francis C. Karn
Officer Todd B. Kleinman

Paramedic Donald R. Olfers
Officer Thomas P. Powers
Pilot Patrick C. Stefanski
Sergeant Charles L. Wright, Jr.

Letter of Commendation

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

RECIPIENTS:

Officer N. Sharon Butler
Sergeant Robert J. Coryell
Officer Jeffrey L. Eavenson
DPS Explorer Sergeant Brad W. Elliott
Mr. Edward D. Feingold
Officer Kelly M. Heape
Officer Paul B. Maine
Ms. Susan D. Snow

Director's Unit Citation

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

RECIPIENTS:

Finance Section
Silver Anniversary Committee
Civil Emergency Task Force Training Committee
Narcotics Region II
Northern Air Rescue Unit
HPB District 11

Employee Suggestion Program Award

Presented to DPS employees in recognition of suggestions resulting in cost savings, increased productivity, improvement to Department operations or enhancement of employee safety.

RECIPIENTS:

Sergeant Del C. Blunk
Motor Carrier Investigator Robert J. Farmer
Officer James S. Howard
Sergeant Richard D. Murie
Mr. Donald E. Rider
Officer David M. Ross
Officer Leland D. Youngberg

RESERVE PROGRAM AWARDS

Sergeant Mark M. Dryer Memorial Reserve Officer of the Year Award

Presented in memory of Reserve Sgt. Mark M. Dryer to a reserve officer in recognition of superior excellence in the field of public safety and reserve activity. Sgt. Dryer, a previous recipient of the department's reserve officer of the year award, died July 3, 1993, after being struck by a vehicle while talking to a motorist he had stopped for a traffic violation.

RECIPIENT:

Reserve Officer Dennis M. Duffy

Director's Award

Presented to a reserve civilian in recognition of a superior job performance and overall excellence in the field of public safety and reserve activity.

RECIPIENT:

Mr. John R. Brown

Assistant Director's Award

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

RECIPIENT:

District 14

Commander's Award

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

RECIPIENTS:

Mr. John R. Brown, District 1
Reserve Sergeant Paul H. Drake, District 13
Reserve Officer Dennis M. Duffy, District 14
Mr. David M. Fickle, District 8
Reserve Officer Suzette A. Hall, District 11
Mr. Jack A. Keller, District 2
Reserve Sergeant Thomas L. Post, District 6
Reserve Officer Thomas R. Ruddock, District 12

CITIZEN AWARDS

Citizen's Valor Award

Presented to a citizen for a conspicuous act of heroism that involved a high degree of risk of life.

RECIPIENT:

Mr. William Buelna, Sr.

Citizen's Distinguished Service Award

Presented to a citizen for an act of heroism calling for an outstanding degree of dedication and devotion and may include the protection of life or intervention under instances of personal risk.

RECIPIENT:

Mr. Michael S. Donato

Citizen's Lifesaving Award

Presented to a citizen for an act which saved or preserved a human life and which went beyond a civic or humane duty.

RECIPIENTS:

Mr. G. Wayne Blake
Ms. Verlie N. Caddo
Prescott Valley Police Officer C. William Fessler
DPS Explorer Jesse F. Leal, Jr.
Clarkdale Police Officer Jeff S. Long
Yavapai County Deputy Sheriff Kirk Maskell
Mr. Murray R. Robinson

Commendation Plaque

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

RECIPIENTS:

Mr. Burt D. Aylesworth
Mr. Brian T. Daly
Mr. Phillip J. Miller
Phoenix Police Officer Kathy J. Ralph

Employee Retirements

	<i>Length of DPS Service in Years</i>
Gerald S. Brown, Criminal Intelligence Analyst II	5
Shirley E. Devere-Chamberlain, Communications Information Operator	16
Gregory L. Eavenson, Lieutenant	23
Joseph A. Freye, Sergeant	19
James T. Grant, Sergeant	32
Ted N. Hutchinson, Officer III	25
Ritchie A. Martinez, Officer III	9



Civilian Retirement Award.

IN MEMORIAM

Inventory Control Supervisor Dean E. Reed

DPS Service: March 31, 1985 to March 12, 1994

KILLED IN THE LINE OF DUTY

Reserve Sergeant Mark M. Dryer

DPS Service: August 30, 1981 to July 7, 1993



Arizona Department of Public Safety
2102 W. Encanto Blvd., P.O.Box 6638
Phoenix, Arizona 85005
Phone: (602) 223 - 2000