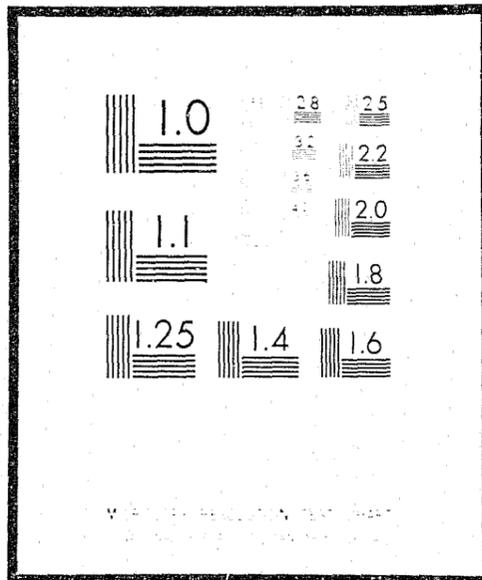


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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

Date filmed 7/27/76

## Arizona Department of Public Safety

Phoenix, Arizona 85005

1 January 1975

The Honorable Raul H. Castro  
Governor of Arizona  
State Capitol Building  
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Dear Governor Castro:

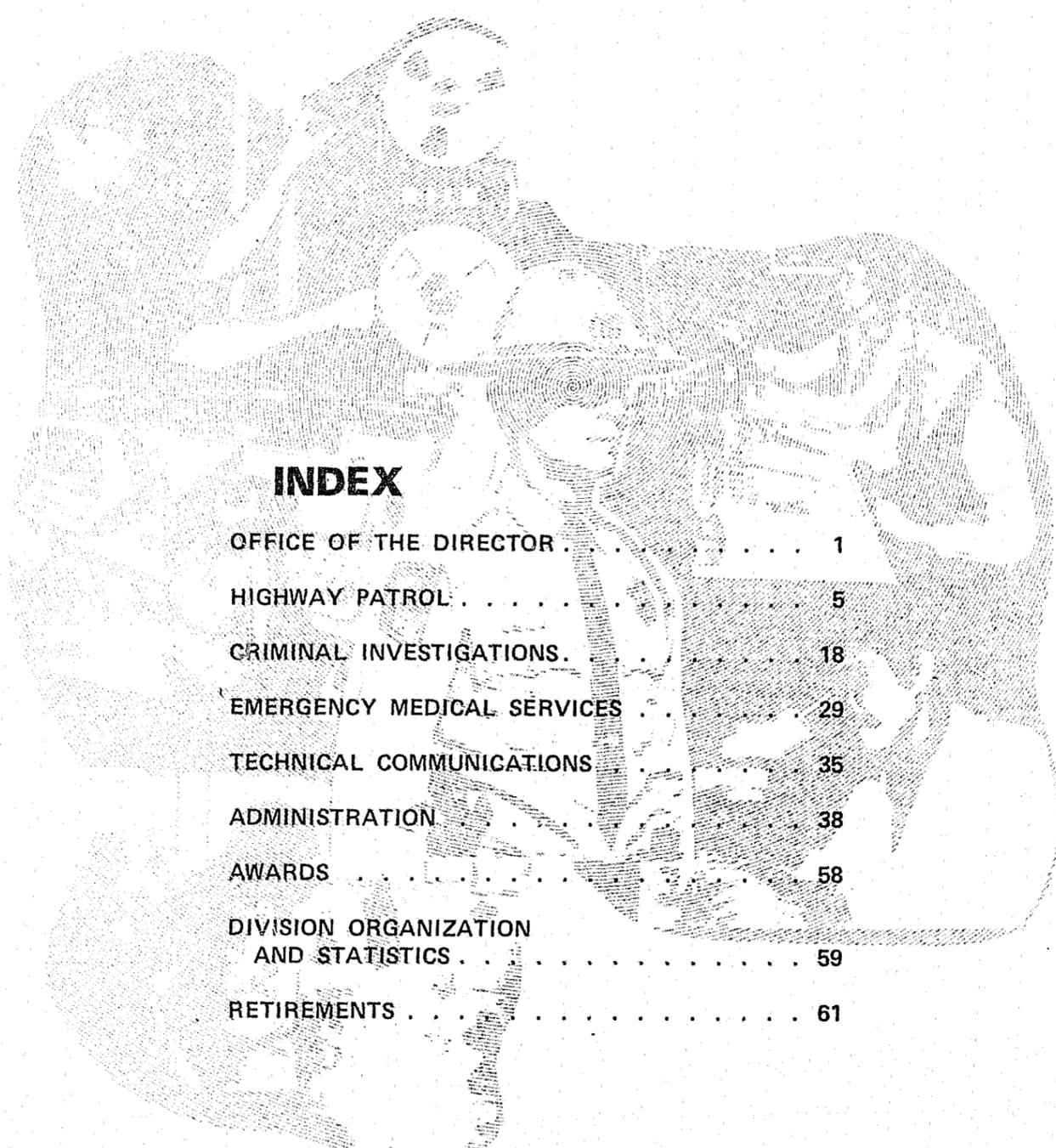
The Department of Public Safety's Annual Report for the calendar year 1974 is respectfully submitted in accordance with Arizona Revised Statutes. This report relates the organization's story and some of the accomplishments during the last year under Director James J. Hegarty.

It is only through the active and wholehearted support from each employee of the department that the accomplishments of the past year were possible.

I feel we are offering competent and comprehensive service for both the citizens of Arizona and its many law enforcement agencies.

Sincerely,

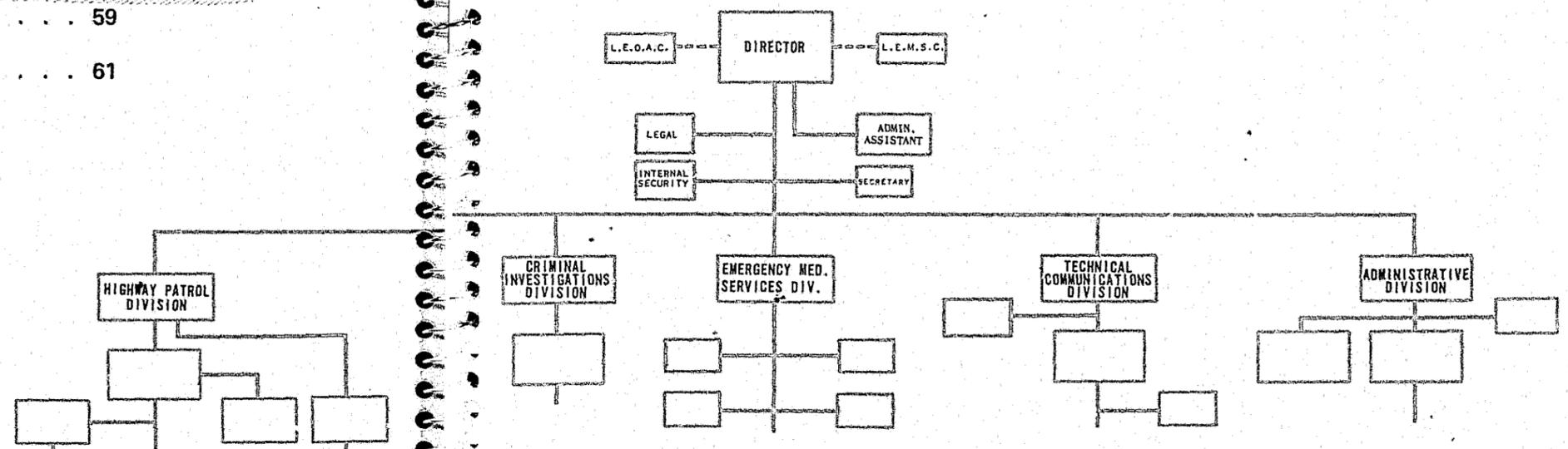
*L. H. Robertson*  
L. H. Robertson, Acting Director  
Department of Public Safety



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THE BASIC PHILOSOPHY OF THE ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY IS REFLECTED IN ITS MOTTO "COURTEOUS VIGILANCE."



## DIRECTOR'S STAFF



LT. COL. D. F. NAVAL  
Administrative Division



LT. COL. C. W. NEEDHAM  
Criminal Investigations Division



MR. B. H. FLOOD  
Technical Communications  
Division



COL. L. H. ROBERTSON  
Highway Patrol Division



JAMES J. HEGARTY  
Director



DR. JOHN B. MILLER  
Emergency Medical Services  
Division

In 1967, the Governor's Crime Commission recommended the creation of the Arizona Department of Public Safety to assemble the state level law enforcement responsibilities into a single, effective governmental unit. The necessary laws were passed by the state legislature and signed by the Governor of Arizona. These statutes dictated that the department would consist of the Arizona Highway Patrol, Narcotics Enforcement and Criminal Investigation, Liquor Control, Scientific Criminal Analysis, Training and Education. The Arizona Department of Public Safety came into existence on July 1, 1969. Since that date, responsibilities relating to Emergency Medical Services have been added to assist in the attainment of the organization's goals.

The Department of Public Safety is charged with the responsibility to formulate and institute plans with the stated objective being to establish modern police services for the training of law enforcement personnel, the prevention of crime and social disorder, the detection and apprehension of persons violating the Arizona Revised Statutes, and the promotion of public safety.

The Director of the Department of Public Safety is appointed for a five year term by the Governor and is subject to confirmation by the state Senate. As the agency head, the Director is responsible directly to the Governor for his actions and for the actions of the organization. He is empowered to establish an organization structure not inconsistent with the statutes, to reorganize or consolidate the various functions as required to best accomplish the department's goals and objectives, and to make rules and regulations as necessary to insure proper operation of the department.

The Director has assembled a command staff to assist him in the long term and day to day operation of the organization. This staff consists of the chiefs of the five major divisions of the department. Finally, the Director's Administrative Assistant, along with the Legal and Internal Security Sections, provide further assistance.

## LAW ENFORCEMENT

## MERIT SYSTEM COUNCIL



VERNON C. FOSTER  
Chairman



JAMES F. SHAHAN  
Secretary

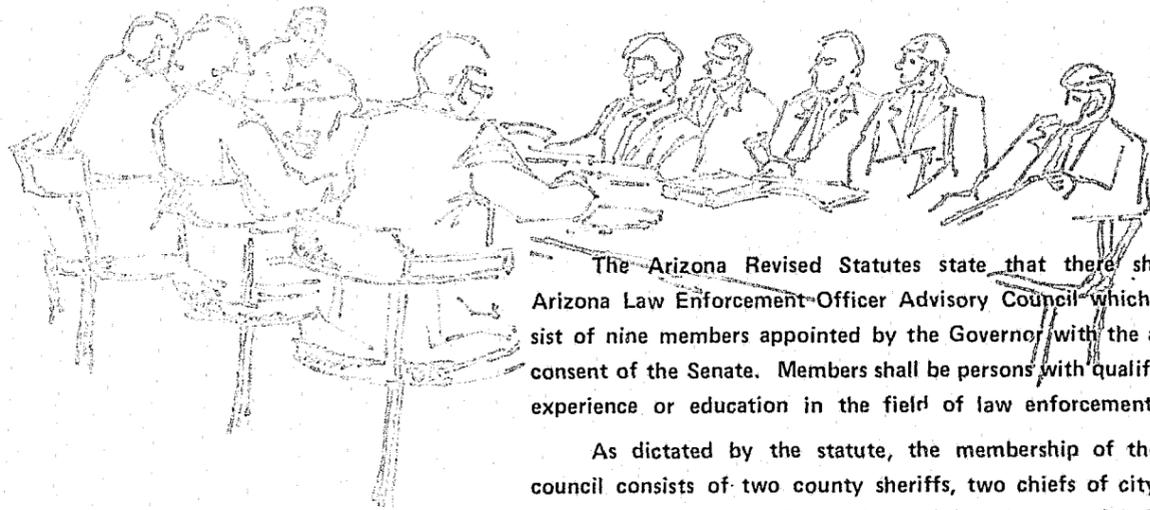
The Department of Public Safety's Law Enforcement Merit System Council was created by public vote twenty-six years ago, and established in law during 1968. The statutes require that the Council establish standards and qualifications for all department employees, provide a fair and impartial employee selection process, and hear and review all appeals of suspension, demotion, or dismissal of a classified employee. Also, pursuant to merit principles, the council certifies to the Director all employees who have successfully completed a promotional process. Further, the council annually prepares a recommended salary plan for all departmental employees.

Each of the three Merit System Councilmen is appointed by the Governor for a staggered six year term, one appointment being made each odd numbered year. Councilmen are chosen based on their experience and sympathy with merit principles of public employment. During their respective terms, the members of the council receive no compensation for their services other than certain travel expenses.

During 1974, the Merit System Council served as the interview board for the oral portion of the Lieutenant's promotional exam. Also during the year, the council conducted examinations for the position of Sergeant.



EDUARD A. VITOLINS  
Member



ARIZONA  
LAW  
ENFORCEMENT  
OFFICER  
ADVISORY  
COUNCIL

The Arizona Revised Statutes state that there shall be an Arizona Law Enforcement Officer Advisory Council which shall consist of nine members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. Members shall be persons with qualifications of experience or education in the field of law enforcement .

As dictated by the statute, the membership of the advisory council consists of two county sheriffs, two chiefs of city police, a college faculty member in public administration or related field, the Attorney General, the Director of the Arizona Department of Public Safety and two public members.

The statutes further mandate the duties of the Arizona Law Enforcement Officer Advisory Council. These responsibilities include the following:

1. Prescribe reasonable minimum qualifications for officers who enforce the laws of this state and its political subdivisions,
2. Prescribe minimum standards for academic training and for academy facilities for law enforcement officers,
3. Recommend curricula for advanced courses and seminars in law enforcement at universities, colleges and junior colleges,
4. Make inquiries to determine that political subdivisions are adhering to the standards for recruitment and training established by the Council, and to
5. Make recommendations to the Director of the Department of Public Safety, the Governor, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate on all matters relating to law enforcement and public safety.

LEGAL

The Legal Section of the Department of Public Safety was created to assemble the legal expertise necessary to provide guidelines and answers to routine, relatively non-complex legal controversies. Questions to the section may originate from either enforcement or administrative personnel within the department. The more complex questions can be researched by the section's legal staff and a written opinion issued, or be forwarded to the state's Attorney General for his formal written opinion.

A second major function of the department's Legal Section is its involvement in the training of new cadets and regular officers. The legal staff prepares and instructs legal courses in the Arizona Highway Patrol Academy and In-service Schools. The legal officers also coordinate with the Planning and Research Section in the preparation of legal training bulletins and departmental policy statements. Further, the section works closely with legal advisors from other agencies to maintain a close liaison with those departments and to prepare the quarterly "Police Law Bulletin", which reports on new legislation, court decisions and other legal matters. The "Police Law Bulletin" is disseminated to all peace officers in the State, the state.

A final function performed by the Legal Section is the preparation of new legislation which would benefit general law enforcement throughout the state. This function is accomplished through completion of the basic legal research, drafting of prospective legislation and preparation of the legislation for introduction into the state Senate and House of Representatives. The Legal Section will follow up by working with the various legislative subcommittees upon their request, and by testifying before other legislative committees.



INTERNAL SECURITY

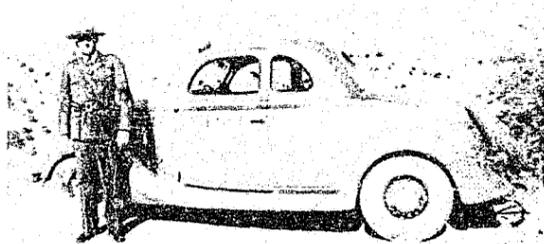
In order to guard the integrity of the department and each individual employee, the Director has established the Internal Security Section. The section's primary responsibility is to protect personnel from wrongful allegation of misconduct, and to detect and ensure prompt and appropriate disciplinary action when misconduct is substantiated. By written policy, the section is required to conduct an investigation into complaints or information involving police brutality or excessive use of force, theft, moral misconduct of departmental personnel, and other allegations as deemed necessary by the Director.

# HIGHWAY PATROL

The Arizona Highway Patrol was created during the term of Governor H. P. Hunt. Mr. James W. Walden was appointed as the organization's first Superintendent after approval by the state engineer and the Arizona Highway Commission. The purpose of the organization was to enforce the motor vehicle, traffic, and other state laws relating to protection and proper maintenance of the public highways and their use, and to render more effective the apprehension of criminals and the enforcement of the laws.

Inspector F. G. Yoder, a District Inspector with the California Highway Patrol, was loaned to the patrol for the task of hiring and training men to act and think like policemen. Fourteen patrolmen and one desk sergeant later graduated from the first four-week training school. These men were thinly spread throughout the state, with one officer in each county. On their first day of duty, these officers cited four hundred and fifty violations of the motor vehicle regulations. The year was 1931.

In June of 1933, the legislature authorized an increase of sixteen men to the patrol. One thousand five hundred applicants applied for these sixteen job openings, and forty-six men were selected to attend the academy. The average day for the new cadets began at 8:00 A.M. and continued until 9:30 P.M. These forty-six men were to pay their own expenses, knowing that at the completion of training, thirty would not be accepted for employment. Only the top sixteen would be commissioned officers after the final testing process was completed. At that time, starting salary for patrolmen was \$165 per month. From then on, job security depended completely on their efficiency.



The Arizona Highway Patrol continued to grow accordingly to keep abreast of the state's rapidly expanding population and increased demand for police services. As the agency grew, land and buildings were provided at the present Phoenix headquarters location. The patrol developed its own training program and facilities, as well as the necessary staff support services. The organization grew in both size and ability until it became one of the most respected law enforcement agencies in the nation.

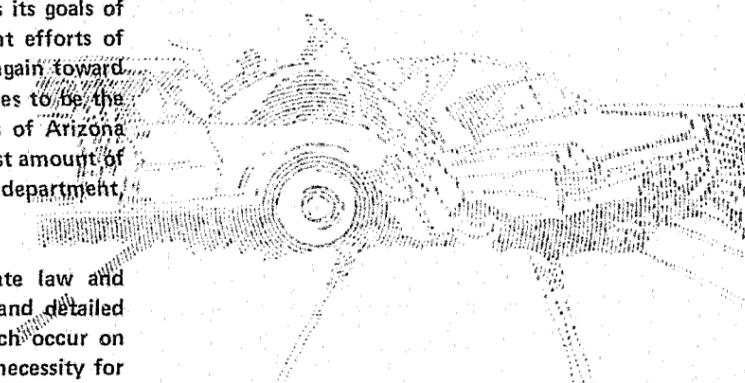
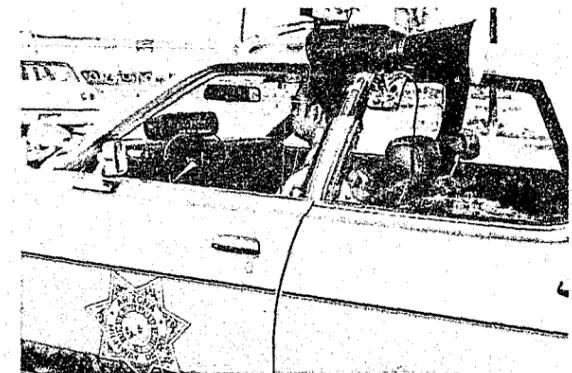
On July 1, 1969, the Arizona Highway Patrol was consolidated with selected state-level law enforcement agencies into the Arizona Department of Public Safety. Since its incorporation within the structure of this larger organization, the job of the Highway Patrol has not changed. Its primary function is still the patrolling of the state highways and the investigation of traffic accidents.

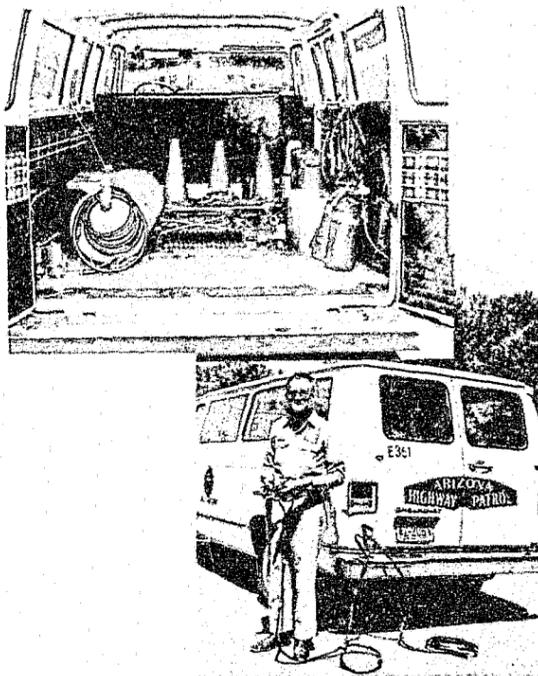
Organizational objectives and goals have been set for the Highway Patrol Division to accomplish these and other purposes. The major goals of the division remain to make the highways of the State of Arizona safer through fair, courteous, and vigilant enforcement and to reduce traffic accidents through a comprehensive, selective enforcement program based on past accident experience. To accomplish these goals, the division will continue with existing patrol and enforcement techniques and, in addition, will expand the motorcycle program throughout the state. Arizona, being a "bridge state," has many commercial trucks crossing on its highways. The Highway Patrol will continue to reduce the commercial truck involvement in traffic accidents through specialized truck enforcement teams. A final goal is to continually upgrade the quality of service and assistance provided to local law enforcement agencies when requested by those agencies.

Within this broad statement of its responsibilities, the Highway Patrol Division is active on a daily basis working towards its goals of public safety and accident prevention. The enforcement efforts of the Highway Patrol Division also take many directions, again toward the ultimate goal of safe and secure highways. It continues to be the policy of the division to strictly enforce the traffic laws of Arizona in a fair and impartial manner, and to do so with the greatest amount of courtesy. "Courteous Vigilance," the motto of the department, governs all of its activities.

The Highway Patrol Division is required by state law and organizational policy to conduct a complete, impartial, and detailed investigation into all motor vehicle traffic accidents which occur on the state's highways. These requirements also imply the necessity for the division to provide security for highway users through appropriate accident prevention programs and through proper reporting of the facts and circumstances involved in a traffic accident. The division is well known for its ability in the area of accident investigation.

Because of the severity and extremes of Arizona's climatic conditions and the often great distances between motorist services, the Highway Patrol Division recognizes a responsibility to provide basic and necessary services to prevent motorists from becoming stranded. This





motorist assist program is designed to be handled primarily by the patrolman during his normal patrol activities. In certain areas within the state where motorist services are not available, and because of severe weather conditions, the possibility of vehicle trouble is high. Specially designed motorist assist vans have been constructed and equipped by the department's Transportation Section. These vehicles continuously cruise the highways to assist stranded motorists by providing small quantities of gasoline when necessary, and water or compressed air when these services are not reasonably available. In addition, the vans are equipped with mobile, two-way radios and will summon other assistance for motorists, such as vehicle towing, to supplement the efforts of the division's uniformed officers.

In addition to the routine and special duties performed by the Highway Patrol Division's line officers, several staff support services are accomplished by the division's personnel. These are:

- OPERATIONS
- SPECIAL STUDIES
- QUALITY CONTROL
- TOW TRUCKS INSPECTION
- GOVERNOR'S SECURITY

#### OPERATIONS

The Highway Patrol Division's Operations Section is a support unit existing for the general purpose of assisting the division's command personnel. To accomplish this purpose, the Operations Section is staffed for the primary duty of converting management decisions and policy statements into operational reality. For example, a management decision to mobilize a portion of the division's personnel for a specific purpose could be given to the Operations Section. The section will then transmit the order to the appropriate supervisory personnel who will effect the mobilization. The section's personnel will then ascertain that mobilization is complete and will inform the command personnel who issued the order.

As a secondary responsibility, the section is accountable for the day-to-day operation of the division's headquarters business, as well as for specific tasks relating to the operation of the statewide organization. Examples of these duties are the handling of minor logistics problems and the monitoring of complaints against division personnel.

#### SPECIAL STUDIES

The Special Studies Section provides the Highway Patrol Division's administrators with complete and timely statistical data for their use in the decision making process and the adjusting of division priorities. Basic statistics are provided to the Superintendent and other command officers on a daily basis and more involved statistics are produced by the section on a more timely basis.

The Special Studies Section also conducts long-term research and project studies at the request of the division's command personnel. Two major projects involved the majority of the section's time during this past year. The first was the Accident Location Identification and Surveillance System (ALISS), which is a long-term study being accomplished within Arizona by the Arizona Department of Transportation under a program conducted and funded by the U. S. Department of Transportation. This computerized traffic record system develops accident records and statistics, then routinely informs the Department of Public Safety of the findings. Due to the massive statistical data and the driver's licensing and vehicle registration records which will ultimately be produced by this system, Arizona's highways will be made much safer. A second major project is the revision of the Arizona accident report form. This study evolved from an initial recommendation by the Phoenix Police Department that the Arizona Traffic Accident Report form utilized by all police officers in the state be condensed in length and be made easier to use.

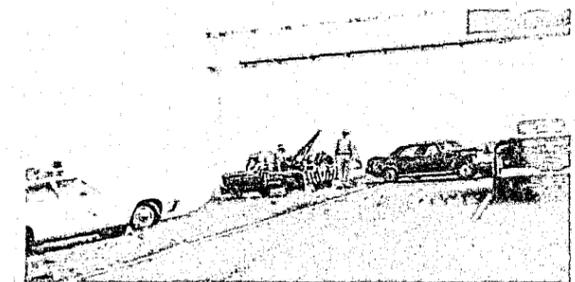
#### QUALITY CONTROL

High standards for various written reports have always been mandatory within the Department of Public Safety. The Quality Control Section has been established to review all accident and arrest reports submitted by Highway Patrol Division personnel to ascertain that these reports meet the minimum standards of the division. The section is concerned with the clarity of the reports, completeness of fact situations, spelling, and grammatical errors. Reports not meeting these high standards are returned to the submitting officer for his correction.

#### TOW TRUCKS INSPECTION

Arizona Revised Statute § 28-1007C states that "the Director of the Department of Public Safety shall adopt and enforce rules and regulations . . . to govern the design and operation of all tow trucks used for the purpose of towing . . . motor vehicles on any highway." The Department of Public Safety Tow Trucks Section, acting in the name of the Director and under the authority of this statute, has created and adopted specific rules and regulations to govern tow truck operation. Each year, every tow truck in the state must be inspected and licensed by the department's Tow Trucks Section. During 1974, 1,130 tow truck inspections were conducted.

Through the licensing requirement, the department accomplishes three functions. First, the regulations mandate minimum standards for tow truck equipment and the abilities each driver must possess. These requirements guarantee at least minimum performance by any tow truck in the state. Second, the regulations protect the motoring public against unfair business practices by the owners or operators of tow trucks. Third, the regulations protect a legitimate tow truck company from the reputation established by an unscrupulous operator.



## GOVERNOR'S SECURITY



The Arizona Highway Patrol Division has the legislatively mandated responsibility for the security, protection, and transportation of the Governor of Arizona and for the necessary protection of his family. The primary objectives of the Governor's Security Section are the protection of the Governor and his family from intentional physical harm, protection from all unintentional physical harm, and provision of necessary transportation for the Governor whenever it is directly related to his protection and security.

Each year, new members of the security staff attend advanced training seminars which provide instruction on the various techniques involved in the protection of public figures. These schools are sponsored by the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the United States Secret Service.

## THE HIGHWAY PATROL DISTRICTS

For the purpose of delineating areas of enforcement and investigative responsibility, the Highway Patrol Division has divided the state into six geographic zones. Each zone is given an alphabetic letter designation, "A" through "F." Each zone is then geographically divided into two districts, for a total of twelve districts.

### DISTRICT ONE

During 1973, a railroad tank car exploded in Kingman, killing twelve persons and injuring more than one hundred others. In 1974, tragedy again struck within the boundaries of District One, this time sixty miles south of Kingman. An extremely heavy rain fell on Lake Havasu City on July 19th of this year. As a result of the rain, the streets were flooded, electrical power was cut off, and numerous natural gas and water pipelines were damaged and leaking. Many vehicles were washed from highways as the water cut its path to the lake.

District One personnel, along with numerous other emergency forces, worked throughout the night and the following day, checking the washed-away vehicles, helping people trapped in the vehicles, and making many other efforts to stabilize the situation. The Department of Public Safety personnel also assisted the Arizona Department of Transportation in reopening roads and highways and in many other necessary tasks.

As an end result of the storm, three persons died and damage was estimated at three million dollars. Many days passed before cleanup and repairs were completed. Rainfall measurements ranged from two and one-half inches to over four inches in some areas. This measurement surpasses the one hundred year flood potential.

During 1974, the Highway Patrol Division has made Arizona a better place to live through the collective efforts of its members. Individual initiative often permits members of the division to provide a service that is above the call of normal duty. In one such instance, a

patrolman in the District One area founded his own traffic education program for the citizens of Bullhead City when he began writing a newspaper column in the *Mohave Valley News*. For the column, the officer determines the laws which are most often misunderstood and cites the appropriate Arizona Revised Statutes. He further explains these laws in lay terms, spelling out the reasons the laws are important and the driver's responsibilities. Through this one officer's efforts, the *Mohave Valley News* readers may now be better informed, and hopefully are safer drivers.

### DISTRICT TWO

Many Highway Patrol districts in the state face problems involving severe weather conditions and/or unique road characteristics. These situations require supervisors and patrolmen to take actions toward the solution of the problem. District Two has numerous two-way highways within its boundaries, and as a result, has a high number of head-on collisions. One of the results of a head-on collision is the collapse of the vehicle structure which traps the occupants inside.

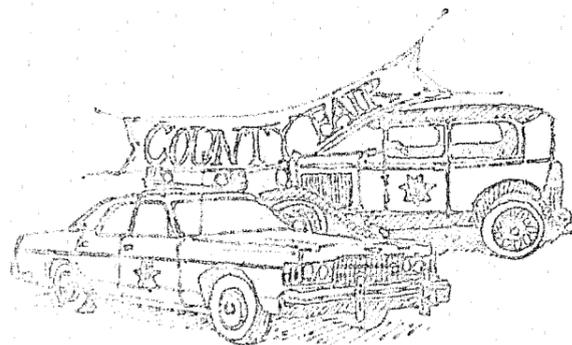
District Two supervisors have recognized this frequent problem and have obtained a Hurst Power Tool. This device, known as the "Jaws of Life," has proven itself as an invaluable rescue tool. Utilizing the hydraulic principle, the Hurst Power Tool is capable of spreading or compressing its jaws, allowing a jammed door to be pushed open or a steering column to be pulled off a pinned driver. The Hurst Power Tool is relatively light weight, and the entire unit can easily be transported in a patrol vehicle or by the department's helicopters. A portable power plant provides the hydraulic pressure necessary to operate the device. Through use of this tool, rescuers are able to enter a vehicle quickly and without danger to the occupants of the car.

During July, the local sheriff's office requested the use of the Hurst Power Tool at a fatal accident scene south of Flagstaff where a young woman was pinned in one of the vehicles and was very seriously injured. District Two personnel responded and were able to extricate the girl from the mangled vehicle. The young woman ultimately recovered from the injuries received in this accident.

During the month of March, the Flagstaff Police Department was notified by the parents of five young children that these children had not returned home after a hike and were feared lost in a remote mountain area. Because of the below freezing temperatures during this time of the year, local law enforcement agencies immediately sent an eighty-man search-and-rescue team into the area. This team looked for the children all night without success. At dawn, the District Two communications center received a request for assistance from the Flagstaff Police. One of the department's helicopters was dispatched and was able to quickly locate the lost children. The aircraft landed, discharged an officer/medic who confirmed that all were fine, and then transported the children to safety.

During the month of August of 1974, personnel from District Two provided a display of Highway Patrol Division equipment at the





Coconino County Fair in Flagstaff. The district exhibited a reconstruction of an early Arizona Highway Patrol Model "A" Ford patrol car. This vehicle was contrasted with a new, fully equipped squad vehicle of the present day to dramatically demonstrate the great advances the patrol has made over the years. Also exhibited was one of the department's motorcycles and the Hurst Power Tool, along with a large, complete display of the equipment normally carried in each patrol vehicle.

In July, the annual All Indian Pow Wow was held in Flagstaff. At the request of the Flagstaff Police Department, a squad of Department of Public Safety officers was provided to assist in crowd control and security at the Pow Wow grounds. The district also provided motorcycle officers for parade escort duty and other traffic related duties within the city limits of Flagstaff. Other uniformed officers were assigned within the city limits to respond to criminal and other calls, to supplement the Flagstaff police officers. Because of the manner in which these agencies were able to plan and work effectively together, no serious incidents were reported while the Pow Wow was in progress.

#### DISTRICT THREE



All members of the Department of Public Safety are encouraged to become personally involved in local community affairs at their respective duty assignment areas throughout the state. One District Three officer accepted this responsibility when he was approached by the citizens in his area and asked to conduct the Boy Scout program. Because of the local respect for this officer, he is now the Scout Master for the Chinle and Many Farms areas of the Navajo Reservation.

Other District Three personnel have become involved in the coaching of the Dine of the Valley Boxing Team. (Dine is the Navajo word for "People.") The team consists of twenty-four boys ranging in age from eight to fifteen years and competes in the "Silver Gloves" boxing program. Through the efforts of these young men, with the help of their police coach, the team has been very successful on a group and an individual basis. The team has won first, second, and third place medals in numerous tournaments in both Arizona and New Mexico.

#### DISTRICT FOUR

During 1974, District Four continued to develop its commercial vehicle inspection team, a project begun in 1973. The team was created to ultimately lower the high accident involvement of commercial-type vehicles directly through their own enforcement efforts and indirectly through the other officers they have trained. Once reduced, the team is expected to hold the lower rate at an acceptable minimum.

Two volunteers were selected from District Four personnel on the basis of their demonstrated job interest, especially in the area of truck enforcement. The commercial vehicle safety specialists received training consisting of two weeks working in the Winterhaven and El Centro, California, areas with the California Highway Patrol truck enforcement squads. The team then spent a week in Banning, California, working with authorities there at the weight scales. Upon

completion of this training, the specialist squad returned to Yuma and began preparing a suitable presentation for the local officers. Classes have since been conducted in all areas of the state and numerous officers have been exposed to the techniques taught by the commercial-vehicle safety specialists.

One unusual event that occurred in the District Four area during 1974 involved a labor dispute between the United Farm Workers and lemon growers in the Yuma area. The Highway Patrol Division has periodically assisted the local sheriff's office in specific activities relating to the dispute. The department's primary responsibility in this situation has been to insure that U. S. Highway 95, which divides the lemon groves, remain open and clear for the motoring public.

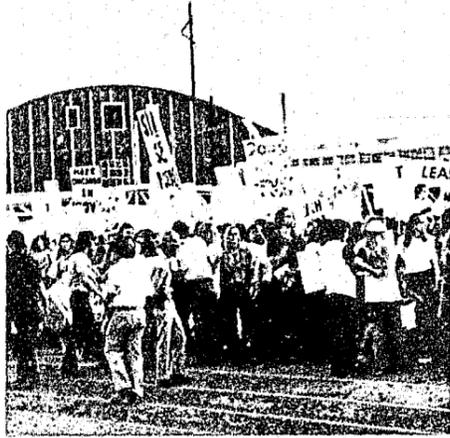
#### DISTRICT FIVE

While District Five is the smallest district in geographic size within the Highway Patrol Division, this area of responsibility is one of the most demanding found in the state. During 1974, the largest problem experienced by the officers in District Five continued to be the congestion found on Interstates 10 and 17 as these highways traverse the city of Phoenix. Weekday traffic patterns develop into severe morning and evening "rush hours," which greatly compound the enforcement and investigative duties of the patrolmen working within these areas.

During these heavy traffic periods, any unusual disruption in the traffic pattern has immediate, long-lasting effects on the vehicles at that point on the freeway and on other vehicles entering the area several minutes later. As an example of this phenomenon, a minor accident occurring on the freeway will cause all lanes on the roadway to slow dramatically. Even though the involved vehicles are removed immediately, other vehicles in the area will have slowed because of the blocking vehicle. This slowing down effect will continue to perpetuate itself in the area of the accident for an extended period of time even after the physical obstruction is removed. During the period of sudden slowing by motorists, a much greater propensity for additional accidents is present. This situation requires that the district's patrolmen be ever alert and quick to respond to any unusual occurrences such as accidents, stalled or disabled vehicles, or pedestrians on the freeway.

During 1974, many famous people visited Phoenix and the surrounding areas, and in some cases, these visits affected the day-to-day operation of the District Five personnel. One such visit occurred on May 3rd when former President Nixon arrived to address a crowd of more than 14,000 persons at the Memorial Coliseum in Phoenix. Because the coliseum is located on the state fair grounds which is state property, security of the President while there fell on the Department of Public Safety and the U. S. Secret Service.

This special detail involved the majority of the personnel in District Five as well as officers brought in from all areas of the state.



DISTRICT SIX

A total of 271 Department of Public Safety officers were involved. These men were assigned to posts in and around the coliseum grounds.

As the large crowd of presidential supporters filled the coliseum, a group of demonstrators gathered outside. Official estimates indicate that approximately 3,500 people were involved in this emotion-packed demonstration. Because of the appearance, demeanor, and professional manner in which all Highway Patrol personnel handled the situation, there were no major incidents at the coliseum or throughout the President's visit to Phoenix.

During 1973, District Six headquarters was temporarily located in the basement of the Chandler Police Department building. However, because of a rapid population growth pattern shown in the Casa Grande, Florence, and Eloy areas, a three acre parcel of land in nearby Toltec was purchased for a permanent headquarters building. Early in the year 1974, preparation of the construction site was begun. Various building codes required that the building's foundation be raised a total of eighteen inches before construction could begin. Commercial preparation of this land would have cost \$10,000. However, a survey of the district's personnel determined that the area had men with necessary ability and experience to operate heavy construction equipment. Utilizing equipment borrowed from local governmental units, district officers prepared the site for the construction of the new headquarters. Through this action, the only cost to the department was for the fuel used by the construction equipment.

Other unique occurrences within District Six were the continued assistance to the Arizona State Prison by Highway Patrol personnel and the establishment of roadblocks in the Florence area for escapees from the prison, and second, the establishment of an advanced training program for the uniform personnel in District Six in the techniques of liquor enforcement. The purpose of the training program is to provide uniform personnel with a working knowledge of state liquor laws. Through this training program, the district's personnel will be better able to efficiently perform liquor license inspections at the local liquor establishments. The ultimate outcome of this project is intended to be the reduction of accidents involving intoxicated drivers and pedestrians, and the continued voluntary adherence to liquor laws by the local liquor establishments.

#### DISTRICT SEVEN

As a result of a labor dispute at a San Manuel copper mine, the local sheriff's office responded in force to control the disturbance. The sheriff also requested the assistance of the Department of Public Safety to assist his agency in the preservation of peace. As a direct result, additional Highway Patrol units were brought into the area to immediately increase the available manpower.

One incident occurring during the dispute was a demonstration which stopped all traffic on State Route 76, the main access road to

the mine's area of operation. Traffic was quickly snarled during a shift change, keeping the miners from getting to their work sites. Patrol officers arrived at the scene and reopened the roadway without a major confrontation.

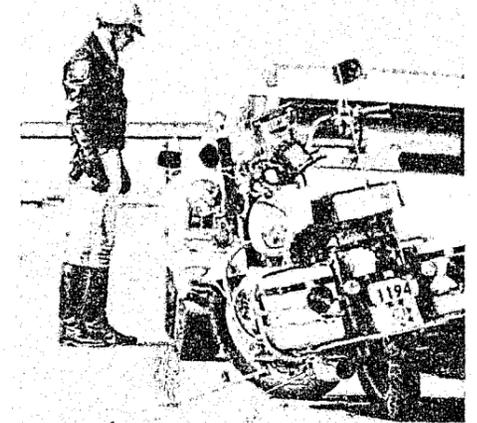
The following day, the miners resumed their normal schedule and the patrol reverted to their normal activities in the area. However, two days later, the work stoppage again resumed without warning and continued for three days. The Department of Public Safety again responded with adequate manpower to prevent violence and blockage of public roadways. Through the efforts of the department and the sheriff's office, all incidents were handled without a direct, major confrontation.

In another area of interest, the personnel of District Seven have engaged in a pilot program directed at accident prevention and traffic safety. The program calls for a much greater emphasis to be placed on the traffic stop by the uniform officer. Motorist contacts are continuously made for driver's license checks and other violations. The officer completing the traffic stop is further able to check the drinking or fatigue factor of many drivers in this manner and to briefly sell highway safety. One of the particular areas of concentration is the promotion of the use of seat belts. Within this program, written enforcement action is not stressed. The intent of this test concept is to attempt to influence the driver's attitude toward safety. Although statistics are not yet available with which to judge the benefit of the program, one side effect has already been noted. Marked police vehicles, along with automobiles continually being stopped, have caused an immediate increase in driver awareness and in the degree of voluntary compliance with traffic regulations.

Officers in this district have been deeply involved in the creation of local Boy Scout programs and a new Explorer Post, and are active in local baseball and basketball organizations. Other involvement includes the election of one district member as President of the Globe High School "Tiger Booster Club" and another who has constructed a roping arena on his own property for the use of the Globe High School "Rodeo Club." Increased efforts have also been made by the district's personnel to give safety talks at all elementary and high schools in the area and to community service organizations. The results of this program have been especially noticeable in the youths of this area, who are now showing a greater respect for the local police officers.

#### DISTRICT EIGHT

The District Eight area has undergone considerable change during 1974. In January, the district's boundaries were realigned to include all of Santa Cruz and Pima Counties. The district now has 418.6 miles of highway responsibility in the two counties. The Tucson communications center now provides radio services to all Department of Public Safety personnel and several other law enforcement agencies in Pima, Santa Cruz, Cochise, Graham, and Greenlee Counties. Finally, a new two-man duty station was created for the town of Sells on the Papago Indian Reservation. This resident station was created to



provide better services to the law enforcement agencies and the people in this area of the state.

In October, District Eight personnel and other members of the Department of Public Safety participated in a joint international law enforcement security assignment during the historical meetings between President Ford of the United States and the President of Mexico, Luis Echeverria. Meetings between these men occurred in several locations in both Arizona and Mexico. The Department of Public Safety's primary function was to provide security while the presidents were on the Arizona side of the border, with Mexican authorities making the necessary arrangements in their country. Approximately one hundred and fifty Department of Public Safety officers participated in this event. This presidential security detail was unique, as it was the first where numerous agencies at the national, state, and local levels of government in the two countries all participated in a well organized security assignment.

During the year, the Department of Public Safety personnel in District Eight cooperated with the University of Arizona's College of Public Administration in a new, college level course titled "Field Work." Under this program, five university seniors majoring in Law Enforcement Administration were assigned to the department in order to gain an insight into the internal operations and the daily field activities of a large police agency. The university staff and students have expressed their feelings that the course has been very beneficial.

#### DISTRICT NINE

Early in 1974, a young Indian male was fatally shot in District Nine by a merchant, under circumstances that caused considerable anger among the Indian population around the state. Reaction to this incident was so severe that approximately seventy-five persons demonstrated in the front of the building in which the coroner's inquest into the death was being held. Uniformed officers from District Nine and other Highway Patrol and local police agency personnel were brought into the area to maintain peace and insure an undisturbed hearing.

Later in the year, on the day the trial for the merchant was to commence, approximately one hundred and fifty persons were present in the courtroom to witness the trial. Overreaction by any of the officers involved in this intense, sensitive situation could easily have sparked a major disturbance. Through rapid and appropriate response by the officers in the security detail, the situation was stabilized.

#### DISTRICT TEN

The Arizona-California border is developing into a recreational area utilized by persons of all ages on a regular basis. The Parker vicinity is fast becoming one of the favorite locations. Various groups are now sponsoring events, including boat, motorcycle, and "off-road" vehicle races, which require more traffic and crowd control duty from the personnel of District Ten.

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

The "Parker Strip" is within the Colorado River Indian Reservation and, as a result, District Ten personnel work in very close association with the Colorado River Indian Police in patrolling this area. However, in the immediate vicinity of the "Strip," eleven other law enforcement agencies are involved in an unusual situation that has adjacent and concurrent jurisdictions in a relatively small geographical area. As a result of the necessary cooperation and close working relationships between these agencies, a common radio frequency has been established. This frequency enables direct voice communications between patrol units from the different agencies. Departmental officers assigned in the Parker area are permanently issued vehicles with this radio capability, and other officers assigned to the area during a special detail are provided radios with this common frequency on a temporary basis.

In another special problem area, District Ten personnel continue to improve their services to the motoring public utilizing the relatively new section of Interstate 10 from the town of Tonopah to Brenda. Known as the "Brenda Cutoff," this highway traverses a sparsely populated section of the state. Gasoline or other service facilities are not available along a one hundred-mile length of this highway. District Ten personnel have responded and continue to provide the necessary assistance to stranded motorists. In addition to normal patrol personnel on this highway, one of the specially equipped vans was provided to patrol this highway for stranded motorists.

#### DISTRICT ELEVEN

During 1974, District Eleven continued to experience a problem of heavy traffic volume on the Beeline Highway and U. S. Highway 60 between Mesa and Apache Junction. Despite the energy shortage, traffic becomes so dense at times that regular patrol vehicles are unable to maneuver and, as a result, become ineffective. Because of this, the use of the solo motorcycle as an effective enforcement tool was begun by the Highway Patrol Division.

In addition to the district's traffic density in the Apache Junction area, an abnormally high percentage of motor vehicle accidents involving winter visitors was detected during 1974. One of the primary causes of these accidents was determined to be winter visitors' lack of knowledge and understanding of Arizona's traffic laws. To counter this problem, a public relations and information program was begun in the district. One Highway Patrol officer produces and narrates public service announcements which are broadcast by the local radio stations. This officer also conducts sessions for winter visitors, explaining Arizona traffic laws and driver safety, at the

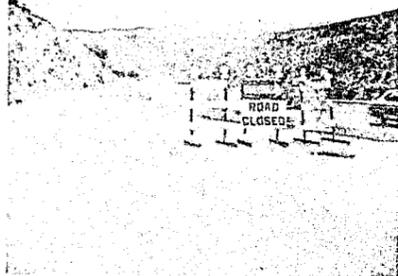


various recreational centers in trailer parks in the area. It is anticipated that through this direct method of traffic education, the district's accident rate will decrease.

## DISTRICT TWELVE

During 1974, the Highway Patrol's district boundary lines were again relocated to better serve the changing needs of the motoring public in Arizona. During this realignment, District Twelve was created. District Twelve comprises the majority of Yavapai County and the western portion of Coconino County. The new district headquarters is temporarily housed in a large mobile trailer unit which has been parked at the Arizona Department of Transportation maintenance yard in Prescott.

One of the many special traffic problems within District Twelve is created by the highway construction between Flagstaff and Phoenix on Interstate 17. This two year construction project traverses a very mountainous area and considerable blasting is necessary to establish the roadbed into the rock. This blasting has necessitated that Interstate 17 be completely closed during four, one-hour periods during each day. District Twelve and the Arizona Department of Transportation have worked very closely to alleviate any problems that these road closures entail. To accomplish this, both departments actively attempt to notify travelers so that they may schedule their journeys without being caught during the periodic closures. For those motorists who are stopped for periods up to one hour, the departments have provided drinking water, radiator water, and toilet facilities. Through the close cooperation of these two agencies, many of the discomforts and the vast majority of complaints about the necessary waits have been avoided or eliminated.



## CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

The Criminal Investigations Division's primary goal is the creation and coordination of police services available to local law enforcement agencies for the prevention of crime, the apprehension of violators, and the general promotion of public safety.

The division was formed as one of the major units of the Arizona Department of Public Safety in July, 1969, and since that time, has developed into the present organizational structure. For the purposes of the Criminal Investigation Division, the state has been divided into two geographic areas of primary enforcement responsibility, the North Central and Southern Zones. Each zone is staffed with the appropriate enforcement personnel, and each is capable of operating independently or in conjunction with the other zone or with other departmental elements. This structure has been found to be most responsive to the immediate and localized enforcement needs, while maintaining the flexibility to operate in all areas within the state, and allows for centralized administrative control.

To accomplish its goal, the division provides its personnel with advanced training and education, and they in turn instruct the employees of other law enforcement agencies. Throughout the year, Department of Public Safety officers are sent nationwide to seminars, schools, and conferences where they absorb the most recent information and techniques of investigation in order that their individual proficiencies may be optimized. Upon their return, these officers conduct local schools within the state passing on the knowledge they have obtained.

In addition to the ability to instruct other peace officers in the latest techniques of investigation, the division is staffed with expert investigators and support personnel, and equipment to conduct comprehensive, independent criminal investigations. The division also will provide this expertise to other law enforcement agencies in the state to supplement those agencies' investigations or to provide them with any requested technical assistance, depending on their needs.

## RESIDENT AGENT PROGRAM

The resident agent concept, as utilized by the Department of Public Safety, involves the permanent assignment of Criminal Investigations Division personnel in other than the major population centers of Arizona. Prior to this program, these areas were served by agents brought in from other areas. By placement of an agent in the community, specialized expertise is made readily available at all times and further allows the agent to be more aware of local problems and circumstances. It is intended that this program will not only provide a mechanism through which the department can provide a greater level of assistance to law enforcement throughout Arizona, but that it will greatly expand the abilities of the department in solving crimes and completing investigations that are its direct responsibility.

The Resident Agent Program has been designed to more completely fulfill one of the primary missions of the department. Resident Agents provide local jurisdictions with access to personnel and facilities necessary to the investigation of a crime when those abilities do not exist within the local agency. The agents work closely with all elements of the department as well as with local jurisdictions in all areas of the state, providing manpower and technical assistance when needed. If a particular investigation demands specialists' abilities beyond the Resident Agent's training or experience, the agent will assume the role of coordinator in obtaining whatever specialist needs the circumstances demand.

In addition to the functional benefits, the Resident Agent Program is an experiment in management control to determine a chain of command that will best serve the needs of all concerned. In some cases the agents will be responsible to the Highway Patrol District Commander and in others, the agents will be responsible to a supervisor at the nearest Criminal Investigations Division headquarters.

Volunteers are selected from the department's commissioned personnel and are provided with specialized training prior to their assignment. Each agent is exposed to advanced courses which include fingerprint identification, interview techniques, automobile theft, hit and run, public relations, investigative photography, investigation techniques of many specific crimes, explosives recognition, a review of general police science subjects, and a familiarization with all associated elements of the department. Twenty-five members of the department's staff and guest lecturers from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the National Automobile Theft Bureau, and the Phoenix Police Department participated in the training of the Resident Agents.

## GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

The General Investigations Section of the department's Criminal Investigations Division provides specialized investigative personnel with technical knowledge and modern equipment to all law enforcement agencies requesting this assistance. The Department of Public Safety will provide expert advice or supplemental manpower or conduct a complete investigation at the option of the requesting agency.



Officers from this and other Criminal Investigations Division sections assist other agencies in a wide variety of criminal cases requiring specialized equipment and/or training, such as homicide, rape, and arson, among others.

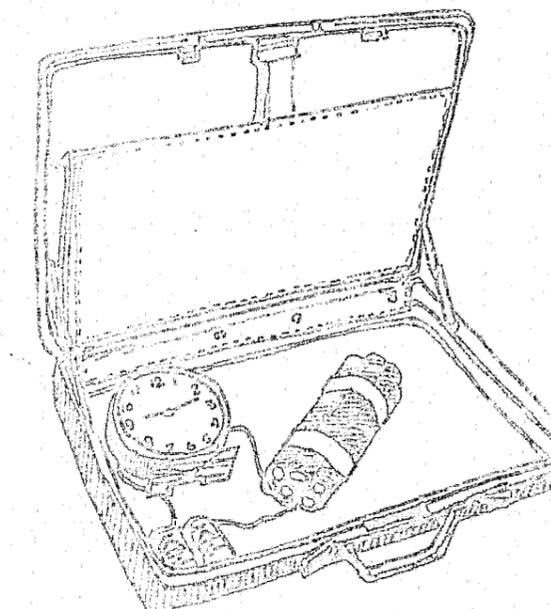
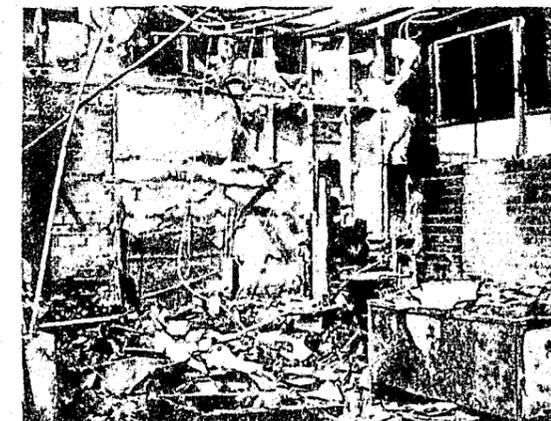
To enhance the collective and individual investigative knowledge in the area of major crimes, agents of the section have continued to broaden their knowledge and abilities in all areas of criminal investigation, and to pass their knowledge on to other officers in this department and in other law enforcement agencies.

Arson investigation and bomb detection and disposal were two areas of special interest during 1974. Agents of the General Investigations Section participated in a two-week on-the-job training assignment with the Los Angeles Police Department Arson Squad. Upon their return, they received an additional month of training with the Phoenix Fire Department. The experience gained by these agents has been of great benefit to the department and has assisted other agencies in determining cause and origin of several major fires throughout the state. Examples of these cases are:

In May of 1974, a fire completely destroyed fifty units of the Canyon Squire Motel in the Grand Canyon and resulted in the deaths of two persons. Agents were able to determine through their investigation that the fire cause was accidental in nature and not a result of arson. In June, agents investigated a fire at the San Manuel High School which resulted in the near total destruction of the school's administration building. The officers determined that the fire was a result of arson, and their investigation resulted in the arrest of three suspects. In separate incidents in Holbrook, fire caused considerable damage to two public schools. Again, the expertise of the General Investigations Section was utilized to determine that the fire was deliberately set, and the perpetrators are now being sought.

The Bomb Disposal unit of the General Investigations Section increased its manpower this year with the addition of two more bomb disposal technicians. The two new technicians received training in the detection and disposal of bomb devices at the Redstone School of Hazardous Devices in Huntsville, Alabama. Upon completion of their training, one was stationed in Flagstaff and one in Tucson to make available this service to the northern and southern areas of the state. In 1974, the Bomb Disposal unit responded to all incidents involving explosives or explosive devices, and during the year the bomb disposal technicians destroyed in excess of five hundred pounds of explosives. From one case alone, over five thousand quarter-pint units of potentially explosive ether were destroyed.

In addition to the arson investigations and bomb disposal activities, officers of the General Investigations Section were involved in a wide variety of other investigations in 1974. Some of these investigations continued over an extensive period of time and involved numerous man-hours.



Early in the year, the life of a Phoenix judge was threatened. The General Investigations Section immediately began an around-the-clock security detail which lasted for one month, while attempts to determine the perpetrator of the threat were made. As the result of this investigation, an individual was charged and convicted of the crime and ultimately sentenced to a prison term.

In another case occurring early in 1974, employees of a Mesa hospital received threats indicating a number of bombs had been placed in at least two hospitals, and further, that destruction of these hospitals would occur if a large sum of cash was not delivered to Roosevelt Dam, approximately sixty miles east of Phoenix. Twelve officers from the General Investigations Section and the department's helicopter were called upon to assist the Mesa Police Department. Officers delivered the extortion money to the dam while continuing to maintain surveillance. Although the suspect failed to show at the dam, the danger to the hospital was minimized by the cooperation of the General Investigations Section and the Mesa Police Department. A suspect was later identified and arrested by the Mesa Police Department.

In February, an Arizona sheriff's office reported a triple homicide and requested assistance in the investigation from the Department of Public Safety. Homicide investigators from the General Investigations Section were sent to the scene and conducted an investigation which resulted in a single suspect being charged with three counts of homicide. In April while awaiting trial, the suspect was found dead in his jail cell. Once again, departmental investigators were called upon to assist. After a thorough investigation, it was determined that the accused suspect had committed suicide by hanging, and the homicide case was closed.

In one interesting case in 1974, a man let it be known that he was looking for a professional killer to murder a second individual. A General Investigations agent, working in an undercover capacity, was able to have himself introduced as a "hit man." Being very careful not to entrap his "employer," the agent completed the arrangements and accepted a "down payment," with the balance due when the murder was completed. The individual to be murdered and the location where he could be found were then revealed. The agent was also advised that if he did clean work, the subject had two other persons that he wanted murdered. The General Investigations agent then appeared before a grand jury, which after hearing the evidence, issued an indictment for attempted murder in the first degree. The defendant is now awaiting trial. Because of the expert handling of this undercover assignment, at least one homicide was averted.

#### LIQUOR ENFORCEMENT

The Department of Public Safety has a statutory mandate to maintain within its organizational structure a Liquor Enforcement Section. The primary responsibility of this section is the enforcement of Title Four of the Arizona Revised Statutes (liquor laws and regulations). Working closely with the State Department of Liquor

Licenses and Control, the Liquor Enforcement Section provides investigative and enforcement services involving the routine inspection of licensed establishments and intermittent undercover inspections of these same businesses. Particular attention is given to the potential drinking driver and the possible use of a liquor establishment as a front for illegal activity. Considerable effort is also directed toward illegally leased liquor licenses, discovery of hidden ownership, and follow-up investigations of local police reports on disturbance calls at licensed establishments.

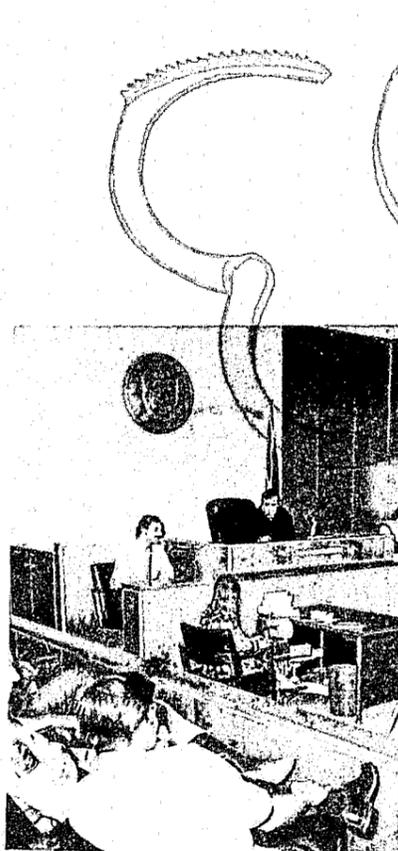
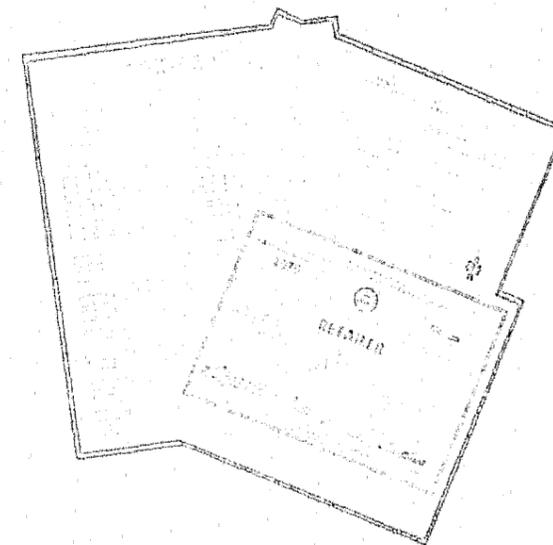
Voluntary compliance with the applicable laws and regulations by liquor establishments is the basic objective of this section. In addition, all state, county, and local law enforcement agencies within Arizona are encouraged to assist in the enforcement of liquor laws and regulations. Liquor Enforcement agents are immediately available to these agencies, upon request, when special enforcement needs are present. An example of the need for this assistance is when the local police officers are unable to act in an undercover capacity because they are well known in their community.

The following examples are typical of the cases processed by Liquor Enforcement Section, and some of the more unusual duties performed during 1974.

An interesting case worked by the Liquor Enforcement Section occurred in eastern Arizona and involved two separate liquor establishments. Over a year and a half period, numerous fights, assaults, stabbings, and homicides had occurred on these two premises.

The Liquor Enforcement Section commenced an investigation into the activities of the bars early in the year. The agents conducting this investigation, in order to obtain information for their report, researched the Department of Public Safety accident and statistical reports covering an area five miles on either side of these bars. Other agents studied reports on file with the department concerning previous incidents, the booking record at the local jail, sheriff's office telephone and radio logs, numerous other agencies' police reports, and medical reports filed at nearby hospitals.

On completion of this investigation, agents compiled the statistical data into a bound volume which was one and one-half inches thick. One of the interesting facts of the investigation was that during the eighteen-month period preceding the investigation, twenty-four traffic accidents occurred in the area of these two establishments in which the drivers were either going to or coming from one of the taverns. Nineteen of the drivers involved in these accidents were charged with driving while intoxicated. Of the twenty-four accidents, six were with property damage only, sixteen involved bodily injury, and two were fatal accidents involving three deaths. The injuries resulting from the assaults and stabbings in and around the premises were of a greater number than the accident totals. The final report was submitted to the State Department of Liquor Licenses and Control for action and disposition by that regulatory agency.



The Liquor Enforcement Section continuously during the year conducts special training sessions dealing with liquor laws and regulations. These classes are presented to the Department of Public Safety Training Academy and numerous sheriff's and local police academies, as well as to civic, fraternal, or other interested groups throughout the state. In addition, the section has two ongoing training programs for the in-service officers of the department to enable those officers to better detect violators.

First, the Liquor Enforcement Section initiated a test training program with the Highway Patrol Division's District Six personnel. This program consisted of four hours of classroom instruction on the liquor laws, board regulations, and superintendent's regulations, with emphasis on those laws and regulations which could be enforced by Highway Patrol uniform officers. After the classroom presentation, each officer in District Six was given eight hours of individual instruction with an experienced agent in an actual field situation. This on-the-job training consisted of routine license inspections and other enforcement activities, and was performed in licensed liquor establishments in the district area.

Another program which continues to be popular is the thirty-day training and orientation period for any commissioned member of the department who requests it. The program consists of two weeks of day shift work, learning the basics of routine liquor license inspection, and is followed by two weeks of night work, which includes undercover type work.

## NARCOTICS ENFORCEMENT

The Arizona Department of Public Safety Narcotics Enforcement Section is specifically mandated within the Arizona Revised Statutes. In furtherance of the Criminal Investigations Division's goals, the section has primarily directed its efforts towards the identification and apprehension of distributors of illegal narcotics and dangerous drugs. To accomplish this objective, the section has worked independently and in conjunction with law enforcement agencies at all levels of government.

While the section concentrates on large volume operations, agents continue to provide requested assistance to all local law enforcement units with their individual narcotics problems.

To further their working knowledge, agents and supervisory personnel attended a narcotics and dangerous drugs investigation school sponsored by the U. S. Drug Enforcement Administration. One agent was sent to a drug abuse seminar in Orange County, California. Other officers and supervisors of the section continued to upgrade their individual formal education at various colleges and universities throughout the state.

During 1974, agents and investigators from the Narcotics Enforcement Section participated in a wide variety of investigations in all areas of this state. The following examples are typical of the cases investigated during the year.

In April, the federal government's Drug Enforcement Administration called on the Narcotics Enforcement Section for assistance in the purchase of five ounces of cocaine from a "wholesale" supplier. Two undercover agents entered a private home, and after some initial discussion, the suspect produced a white powder which he indicated was cocaine. The substance was tested by the agents, supposedly to verify the stated "quality" of the drug. As a result of their test, the presence of cocaine was determined. Then, on a predetermined signal, other agents entered the home to arrest the suspect and seize the illegal drug.

Narcotics Enforcement agents conducted an extensive and long-term surveillance near a Phoenix service station after receiving information that heroin was being sold there. Due to the physical location of the service station, it was determined that it would be nearly impossible to physically observe the station without detection and possible danger to the unit's personnel. The Special Communications unit was called into action to install a remote-controlled video camera/recorder in the area. Armed with moving pictures and other information, agents secured and served two search warrants. One person was arrested for transportation, possession, and sale of illegal narcotic drugs, and twelve ounces of heroin was seized. The estimated street value of the heroin was approximately \$750,000.

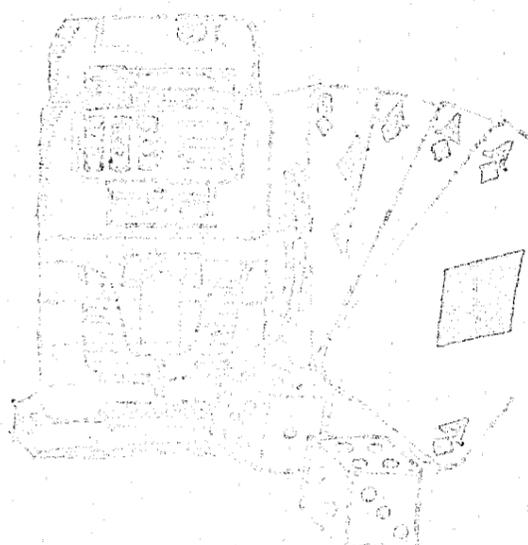
## SPECIAL COMMUNICATIONS

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

## CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

The Criminal Intelligence Section collects, evaluates, and disseminates information and other intelligence data concerning the presence and activities of organized criminal groups within Arizona. The section is divided internally into a subversive/extremist unit and a second unit which gathers information on organized crime figures operating in Arizona.

The first of the two units conducts investigations and assessments of various extremist organizations whose activities and objectives constitute a threat to the internal security of Arizona. The raucous, highly visible militant and radical groups prevalent throughout the nation during the late 1960's and early 1970's has given way to the highly secretive, ultra anti-establishment groups, such as the Weather Underground, Black Liberation Army, and others, whose terror tactics are manifested in the employment of high explosive bombs against their real and imagined enemies and the unsuspecting public.



The second unit gathers information on organized crime figures and attempts to secure information which will lead to conviction of these persons. An example of this unit's work during 1974 was the uncovering of a large gambling ring involved in sports betting in one of Arizona's largest cities. Further, authorities from other states often advise of impending visits to our state of major organized crime figures. With the cooperation of local agencies, surveillance of these Arizona ventures are conducted and valuable information obtained concerning their Arizona associates and interests.

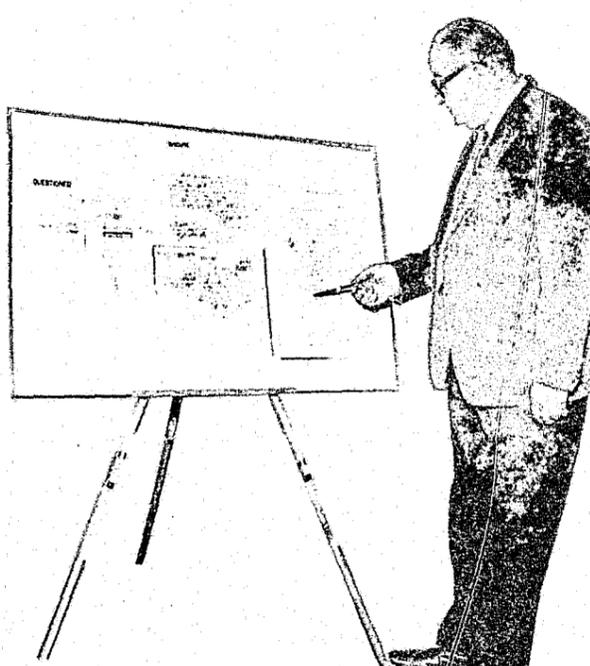
The Arizona Department of Public Safety is a member of the Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit (LEIU), a nationwide organization of police agencies with international police connections, whose primary objective is to facilitate the exchange of criminal intelligence data in matters of mutual interest and concern. LEIU is a cooperative venture which enables nonfederal police agencies to follow the activity and movement of numerous traveling criminals, including members of the Mafia and other organized groups, both intrastate and interstate, by methods other than extensive, costly, time-consuming, physical surveillance. During 1974, the Criminal Intelligence Section responded to several hundred investigative requests from other LEIU members, and in turn, received a substantial quantity of data from LEIU members throughout the United States and Canada.

#### QUESTIONED DOCUMENTS

The Questioned Document Section provides specialized scientific investigative aids to law enforcement agencies throughout the state of Arizona. The expertise of this unit may be called upon when there is a need to determine authenticity or forgery of such documents as bank drafts, credit card vouchers, suicide notes, anonymous letters, and identity documents. The laboratory is capable of deciphering erased, eradicated, obliterated, or burned paper through the use of reliable scientific techniques. Also, the unit's technicians are able to provide valuable interpretation of evidence through expert testimony in the courts.

Since the inception of this unit, the testimony of the technicians has been extremely effective in obtaining convictions of guilty persons. In many of the cases during 1974, the Document Analysts of the Questioned Document Section were able to identify the handwriting of suspects, which led to pleas of "guilty." One of these cases involved first degree murder. By securing a change of plea, the necessity of additional investigation and sometimes lengthy court proceedings was eliminated, resulting in significant savings for the taxpayer.

The Questioned Document Section offered the state and local law enforcement agencies a wide variety of services during 1974. Individual cases involved murder, land fraud, state welfare fraud, fraudulent checks, credit card cases, and many others. One welfare fraud case alone concerned defrauding the state of \$37,000.



In addition to helping law enforcement agencies of Arizona, the Document Analysts were called upon to render opinions in several cases for the United States Attorney General's Office in Arizona. One of these cases involved the prosecution of four suspects in a fraud against the United States Government totaling several million dollars. For its work in this case, the Arizona Department of Public Safety's Questioned Document Section received a letter of commendation from the United States Attorney General's Office.

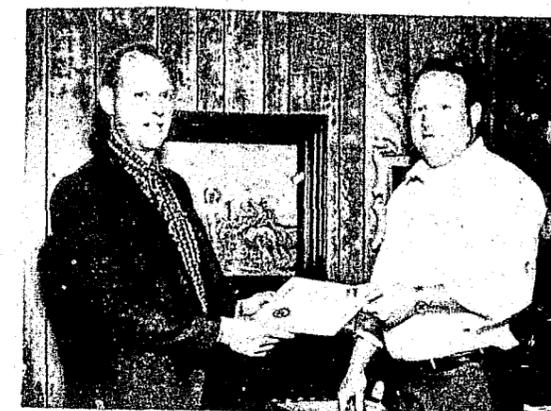
Finally, the analysts of the Questioned Document Section are actively engaged in teaching at community colleges in the Phoenix area, as well as lecturing for law enforcement agencies, civic bodies, and fraternal organizations.

#### PRIVATE INVESTIGATOR/SECURITY GUARD LICENSING

In 1971, the Arizona State Legislature enacted the Private Investigator Law which requires that persons working as private investigators, and the agencies employing these persons, be licensed by the State of Arizona. During 1974, a similar statute was passed requiring security guard agencies and employees also to be licensed. The authority and responsibility to issue licenses was placed on the Department of Public Safety. The Private Investigator/Security Guard Licensing Section was created within the Criminal Investigations Division to fulfill this obligation.

The Private Investigator/Security Guard Licensing Section has established and published rules and regulations for both private investigators and security guards. These rules set forth the required employee and agency qualifications and conduct, as well as the licensing requirements and procedures. The section enforces the rules and regulations, conducts an extensive background investigation, and ultimately issues the license document which allows the agency and its employees to operate as private investigators or security guards.

The rules and regulations also place the responsibility on the Department of Public Safety for investigating all citizen complaints against an investigative or security agency or employee. The success of the section has been demonstrated by the fact that the frequency and intensity of complaints against private investigative and security agencies have declined markedly since the inception of the program. As a result of the licensing function, the Department of Public Safety serves to protect and preserve the integrity of the members of these two professions, and it guarantees the general public of Arizona that the private investigators or security guards available for hire meet the basic qualifications required by the department.



#### BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION

The Department of Public Safety demands that all of its commissioned and civilian employees be of good moral character and have reputations that are above reproach. In order to maintain the high personal standards required of all employees, new employee applicants who successfully complete the written examination will be

subjected to a comprehensive background investigation, as well as to other screening safeguards. The Background Investigation unit is responsible for investigations into the personal lives of all prospective employees prior to their acceptance by the Department of Public Safety. Such investigations include police traffic and criminal records checks, as well as interviews with references, business associates, neighbors, and various credit references.

While the majority of background investigations are for prospective departmental employees, many investigations each year are conducted at the request of other law enforcement agencies or other governmental units. Local or out-of-state law enforcement agencies needing background information on one of their prospective employees may contact the department's Background Investigation unit, and this information will be secured if at all possible. Other governmental employees in sensitive positions of trust, such as Senate Pages, are subjected to background investigations prior to their employment.

#### POLYGRAPH

The polygraph, commonly called a "lie detector," is an instrument which has been designed to simultaneously record minute variations of involuntary physiological reactions in the subject being tested. By measuring cardiac, respiratory, and galvanic skin responses, a skilled polygraph examiner is able to scientifically form an opinion as to the truthfulness or deception of a subject's verbal responses to questions. Through use of the polygraph technique, an innocent suspect may be cleared of suspicion or the guilt of a suspect may be confirmed, when other methods of determination are only partially successful.

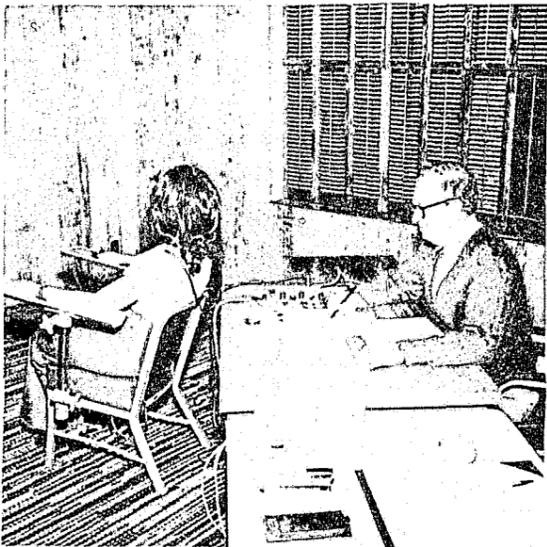
The Department of Public Safety maintains the Polygraph Section so that it and the Arizona criminal justice system will have this law enforcement tool available to assist peace officers in their investigations. The primary use of the polygraph by the department is as an aid to the investigation of criminal cases. When stipulated by both the prosecuting and the defending attorneys, expert testimony of the Polygraph Examiner is admissible in all courts in Arizona. During 1974, the Polygraph Section conducted tests for the Department of Public Safety and many other law enforcement agencies in cases involving homicide, burglary, robbery, narcotics violations, larceny, assault, and sex-related offenses, as well as numerous other crimes.

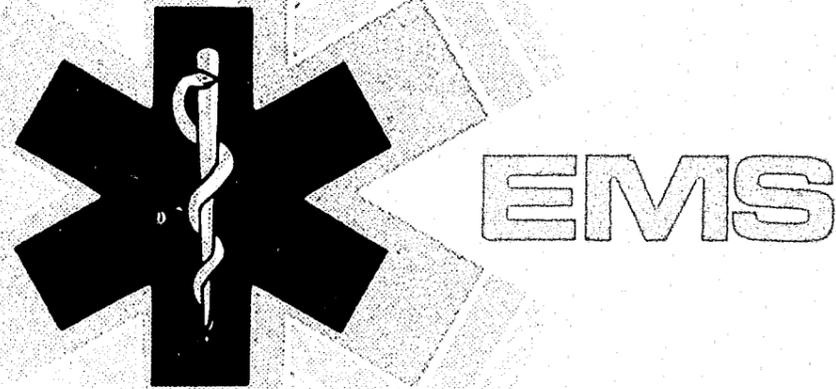
In addition, the polygraph examination is a part of the background investigation for all employee applicants and in internal security matters for the department and other police organizations. Through this screening of prospective and in-service employees, the department substantially increases its ability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

A polygraph examination does not constitute a confession, although confessions are frequently obtained during examinations. During one test in 1974, a male suspected of rape denied ever having seen the victim. During the actual test, the man suddenly

blurted out that the victim was a "bad girl" anyway. The suspect subsequently gave a detailed confession.

In another case during 1974, a polygraph examination was administered to a male charged with unlawful flight to avoid prosecution in a murder case. The examination revealed that this man had been forced under threat of death to accompany the killer into another state, and that he had contacted the police as soon as he was able to escape. Primarily based on the polygraph evidence, the charges against the suspect were dismissed.





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

Upgrade training of ambulance attendants and other providers of first care emergency medical treatment,

Upgrade ambulances and equipment to standards established by the Arizona Corporation Commission,

Improve the Emergency Medical Services communication systems,

Provide an operational helicopter ambulance service statewide, and

Provide supplementary ground ambulance service on an emergency basis.

To define and organize the Emergency Medical Services activities, the division has drafted a "Plan for Emergency Medical Services", which will serve as a guide for the emergency medical services activities throughout the state. The Emergency Medical Services activities are coordinated at the state level with the Department of Public Health Services, the Governor's Highway Safety Coordinator, the Arizona Regional Medical Program, the Arizona Corporation Commission, and others with specific interest. Area coordination is accomplished through the various councils of health planning and government.

## HELICOPTER OPERATIONS

Deaths and injuries occurring on Arizona's highways have been a great concern for many years. Great efforts have been expended to create safer roads, making it less likely that the motoring public will be killed or seriously injured as a result of traffic accidents. In the mid-1960's, a concept involving post-accident victim care was evolving. The primary objectives were to reduce the death rate and lessen the extent of injuries through prompt and proper post-accident medical care. Due to the vast, remote areas within Arizona, combined with the favorable experience observed by the military in the Korean and Vietnam conflicts, the helicopter medevac concept came into being in Arizona.

The Helicopter Operations Section was created within the Emergency Medical Services Division to fulfill these objectives. Two turbine-powered Bell 206B helicopters are primarily based at Falcon Field in Mesa, Arizona, the geographical center of the state. Whenever practical, one of the aircraft is located at one of numerous satellite bases which have been established throughout the state. With a cruising speed of 120 miles per hour and a range of 300 miles, the helicopters are capable of reaching most areas of the state when sufficient need for their service arises.

Each helicopter is equipped as a Class "A" air ambulance and is certified by the Arizona Corporation Commission. In addition to a crew of two and the life sustaining equipment and supplies on board, each craft is capable of transporting two litter patients to any one of Arizona's numerous heliport equipped hospitals.

Once the helicopters arrive at the scene of a medical emergency, the medic and pilot go into action. Injuries are identified and at-the-scene treatment is begun. The victim's condition is stabilized and the victim is flown directly to the hospital which is best equipped to handle the specific injury. Prior to arrival at the hospital, the victim's vital signs and a statement of apparent injuries are given to the doctors who will ready any medical equipment necessary. Treatment may begin as soon as landing is made, saving time which is often critical.

The section maintains six crews, each consisting of two men, which permits at least one of the two helicopters to be "on call" twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. Each crew is comprised of a pilot and a medic/crew chief, both trained as "Basic" Emergency Medical Technicians. In addition, both are trained and commissioned as police officers, permitting the helicopters to be utilized as a highly effective, mobile police element to supplement ground and other air units in law enforcement functions.

Requests for helicopter assistance are received from within the Department of Public Safety, the Arizona medical community, and other law enforcement agencies. All requests are received directly by the on-duty aircraft crew and authority to accept any mission has been delegated to the crew members, subject to established criteria and priorities.

The general classification of the missions flown by the Helicopter Operations Section are medical and law enforcement. Under the category of medical missions, the aircraft are utilized for highway and remote area medical evacuations, hospital transfers (including transfer of premature infants), and transportation of human blood and other vital materials. Law enforcement missions include search and rescue, surveillance, and general law enforcement duties.

Typical examples of the helicopters' missions are the following:

A medical evacuation mission resulted after four men rolled down a one thousand foot canyon while trying out a new four-wheel drive vehicle in a remote area. Two of the men sustained extensive injuries in the crash which occurred in the late afternoon. One man was able to walk out for help, but was unable to direct rescue teams to the crash site. After search teams were unable to locate the injured because of nightfall, the helicopters were called for assistance at dawn. The helicopters were able to search a large area and locate the crash site in rugged terrain, four miles from the nearest road. The helicopters landed, the crew members administered first aid, and the injured were transported to medical facilities.

During September, the Department of Public Safety Narcotics Enforcement Section received information that a large shipment of marijuana was to cross the Arizona/Mexico border at an unknown point east of Yuma. The shipment was to travel across the vast, unpopulated Luke Air Force Gunnery Range to Interstate 8, approximately forty miles to the north. The Helicopter Section responded, located the suspect vehicle by its dust trail, and vectored ground units to the vehicle where the contraband was intercepted.

In addition to the medical and normal aircraft radio equipment in the helicopters, the crew ready room is equipped to monitor various law enforcement frequencies from the ground. This capability proved invaluable in one instance when a Maricopa County Sheriff's Department airplane crashed approximately twenty miles northeast of Mesa. A deputy and an Air Posse member received critical internal injuries in the crash. One of the helicopters was able to land at the crash site, stabilize the injuries, and then airlift the victims to the Desert Samaritan Hospital in Mesa. Doctors at that hospital indicated that the injured men would not have survived without the aid administered by the crew members and the use of the helicopter for transportation.

#### EDUCATION AND CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION

The Education and Contract Administration Section of the department's Emergency Medical Services Division has been given the responsibility for administration, education and training relating to emergency medical services. The section also operates a ground tactical ambulance which is intended to supplement the helicopter and private ambulance services within the state.

The basic premise under which the division operates is that educated and well trained emergency medical technicians are the single most vital element of any emergency medical service system. Without a well trained emergency medical technician, the best equipment, ambulances and communication systems would be of little value to the sick and injured.

In furtherance of this concept, two man instruction teams have been created. With the assistance of certified instructors from various local agencies, the instruction teams have conducted thirty-four "Primary" Emergency Medical Technician classes in various locations throughout the state. This twenty-seven hour course of instruction has been mandatory for ambulance drivers and attendants and constitutes the first level of training in an overall program to upgrade the medical services available at the scene of any accident. A total of 2,108 students have graduated from the "Primary" Emergency Medical Technician Training through 1974.

At the present time, the "Primary" Emergency Medical Technician Course is being phased out and is being replaced by an eighty-one hour "Basic" Emergency Medical Technician Dunlap Course. The "Basic" Course is recognized by the United States Department of Transportation as the minimum standard for ambulance attendants and drivers. Two "Basic" courses have been conducted at the Department of Public Safety Training Academy. Attendance included eighty-four students from various law enforcement agencies and fire fighter units from within the state. Each student who successfully completed this training was eligible to receive six college credits from Phoenix Community College.

A forty hour Crash Injury Management Course was also introduced into the Emergency Medical Services curriculum for the first time in July of this year. This course of study was first offered to the Pima County Sheriff's Academy in Tucson, and to the latest Department of Public Safety Cadet Class. Response from the Sheriff's Office indicated that the course was well received by that law enforcement agency. The Crash Injury Management Course was designed specifically for law enforcement and fire department personnel, since they are usually the first to arrive at the scene of an accident.

The Training Section of the Emergency Medical Services Division conducts periodic training instructor workshops for the instructors in the division's training programs. Through this technique, the division instructors, community college and other outside instructors of the program are brought to a high level of individual proficiency, and uniformity of instruction throughout the state is attained.

In addition to their primary duties involving the teaching of "Primary", "Basic" EMT and Crash Injury Management Courses, the instructor/medics have acted as guest speakers to a vast number of civic and service organizations. It is through these speaking engagements that information regarding the progress being made in first care is passed to the general civilian population.



TRAINING

## TACTICAL AMBULANCE



The Emergency Medical Services Division is responsible for the department's tactical ambulance, a fully equipped ground rescue/transportation unit. The ambulance is primarily used by the personnel of the division for the training of ambulance crews throughout the state. A secondary purpose is to loan the unit to various governmental agencies for use in their special problems. The unit was loaned to the Phoenix Fire Department for a three month period, beginning in May, for the purpose of training fire fighters in the techniques of first care. The ambulance is also available with department attendants when a community's resident private ambulance is out of service as a result of unscheduled maintenance or accident. During 1974, the ambulance was sent to Parker twice, and once to Flagstaff, to supplement the locally available service when special events suddenly increased the area's population density.

## COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS

By statute, the Director of the Department of Public Safety is responsible for the establishment, operation, and maintenance of a statewide emergency medical services communication system. The planning for this system was begun in May of 1973.

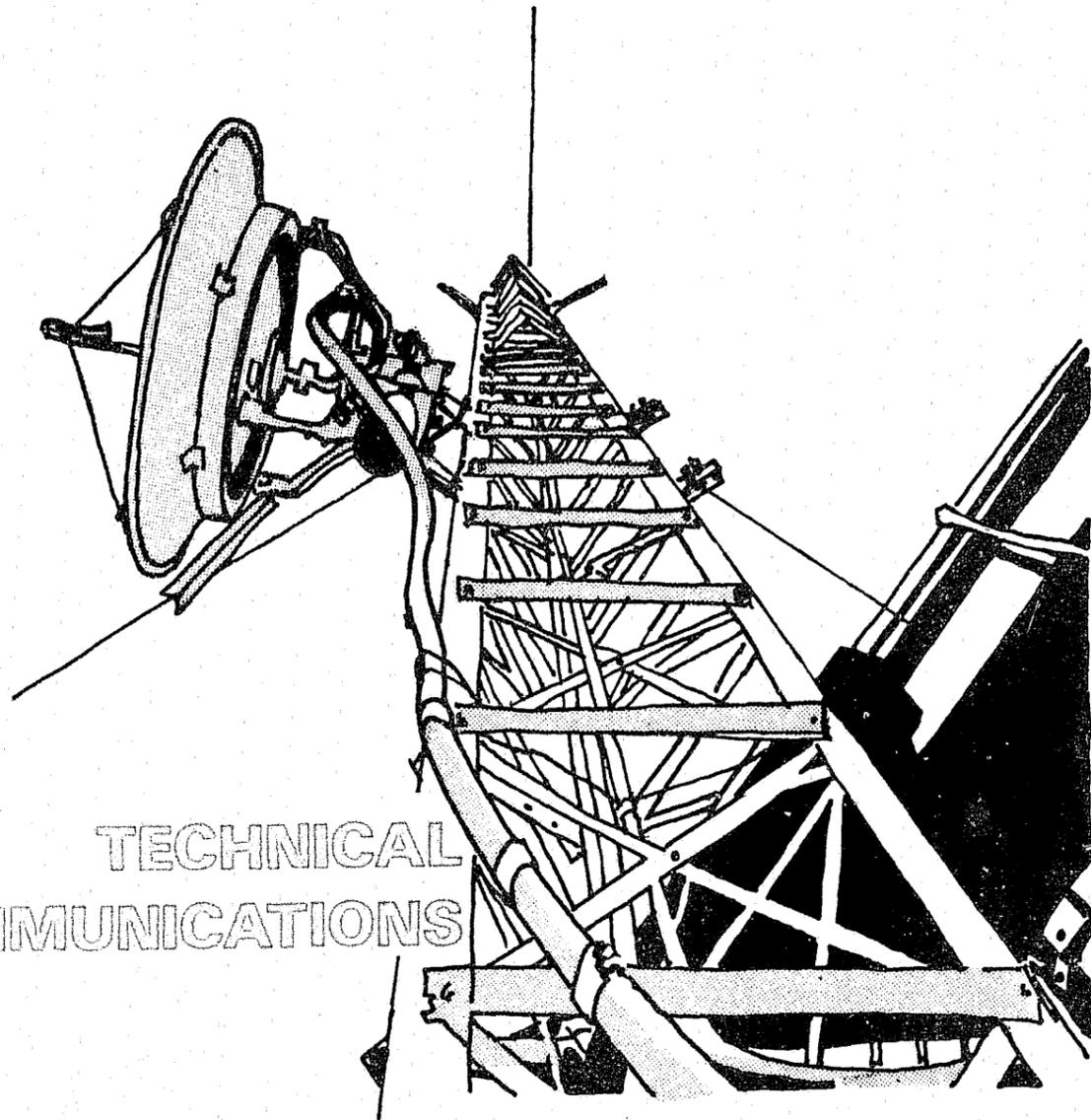
In addition to already established systems, and as part of the overall communications network, the Emergency Medical Services Division initiated the Highway Emergency Radio Control Operation, or Project HERCO. The primary objectives of this test project are to provide communications equipment on selected highways for the detection and notification of authorities of traffic accidents and the early establishment of direct radio communications between the Emergency Medical Services response system and the accident scene. Drivers for the Yellow Freight Systems are temporarily given transceivers which are monitored at several Department of Public Safety dispatch centers. The radios are issued at the state's east border and are turned in at the west. On the drivers' return trips across the state, the process is reversed. Radios are dispatched with Yellow Freight Systems' drivers on each border at approximately forty-five minute intervals. Since initiation of Project HERCO in April, numerous accidents, hazardous highway conditions and stranded motorists have been reported.

During November, work was begun in the northern part of the state on a major subsystem for medical communications. This project establishes radio communications between the Department of Public Safety dispatch center in Flagstaff, certain designated hospitals, and ambulance operations within the affected region. Extended

coverage by way of radio dispatch in the Flagstaff dispatch center makes possible verbal communication between ambulance and hospital personnel and any person who can be reached by telephone.

Through this communication linkage, it will then be possible for the ambulance attendant to communicate directly with the personnel in hospital emergency rooms or facilities within the region, or with doctors who can advise the attendants regarding treatment or condition of the patients being transported. With the use of microwave repeater towers located throughout the project region, ambulances will be able to communicate with any hospital in the region through the use of the microwave system. The target operational date for this project is February 1, 1975.

## TECHNICAL COMMUNICATIONS



To be effective, a law enforcement organization must have a modern, reliable, and economical communications system. The Technical Communications Division contributes to the law enforcement effort of the Department of Public Safety by procuring, installing, and maintaining the necessary electronic equipment to meet the department's communications requirements. The Technical Communications Division also provides engineering and technical assistance to other Arizona law enforcement agencies and has made major contributions toward the coordination of law enforcement communications in the state.

The Technical Communications Division is composed of three major sections. These are:

ENGINEERING SERVICES

COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS

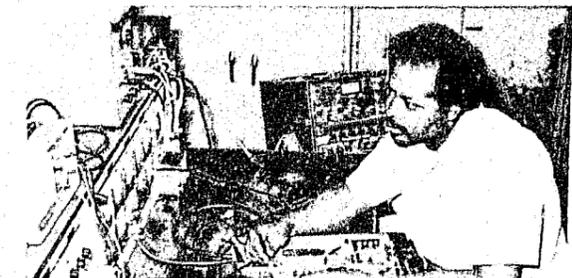
DATA COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

## ENGINEERING SERVICES

The Engineering Services Section provides numerous technical services to the Technical Communications Division and to the department. As expanding communications coverage is required in specific locations within the state, the Engineering Services Section conducts field tests at suitable locations and plans in detail for the construction of new stations. Further, the section prepares the technical specifications for equipment to be purchased or designs and constructs the necessary apparatus where commercially manufactured equipment is not readily or economically available. Follow-up testing and evaluation is conducted by the Engineering Services Section to determine if the specified requirements are being adequately met.

## COMMUNICATION

The Communications Systems Section has the overall responsibility for installation and maintenance of various mobile radio equipment, mountaintop installations, and interconnecting support systems. These systems include voice radio, microwave, multiplex, data, and related operational communications systems. The Communications Systems Section performs regular preventive and corrective maintenance on all communications equipment, as well as continuously improving the reliability and quality of the systems. In order to perform these tasks, the Communications Systems Section operates and maintains ten radio repair shops throughout the state.

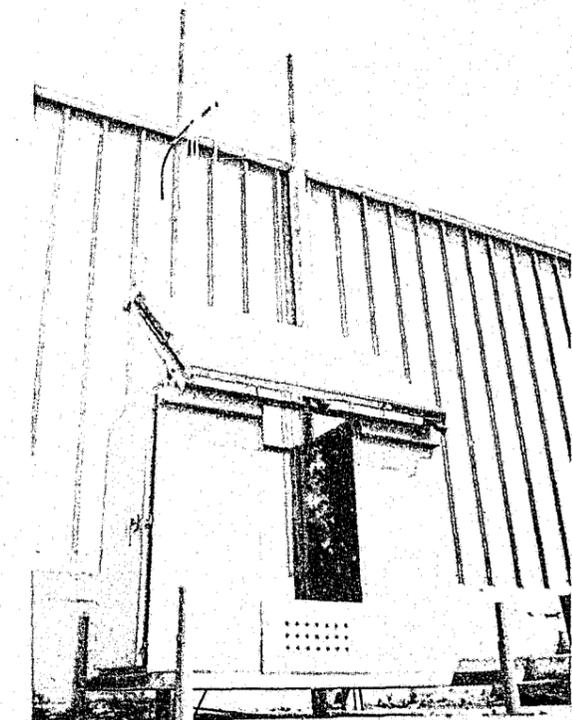


## DATA COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

The Data Communications System Section is responsible for the design, implementation, and maintenance of data terminals which provide computer criminal information to state, national, and local police agencies via the state-owned microwave systems.

The three sections within the Technical Communications Division, each with its own area of expertise, have been involved in many new and ongoing communications projects during 1974. The following paragraphs illustrate some of these projects.

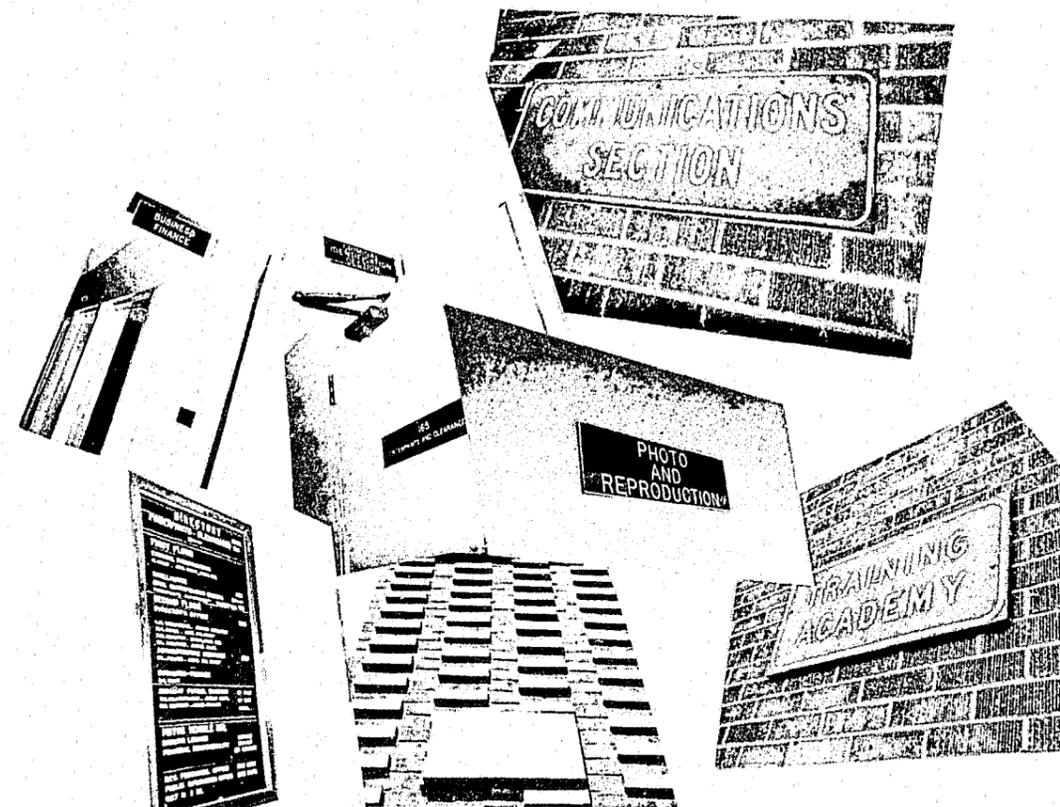
The Department of Public Safety has experienced a need for improved radio communications coverage in certain areas of the state where present communications are not considered adequate. However, because the average cost of a permanent, remote transmitter site is approximately \$125,000, adequate transmitter sites for total coverage cannot be acquired. The Technical Communications Division has created a unique, economical alternative to the permanent transmitter site. Called Project SPIRT (Solar Powered Isolated Radio Transceivers), it involves the placement of portable radio transceivers on various mountaintops in the affected areas. The system, transportable between sites by truck or helicopter, has a self-contained power supply which utilizes solar energy, with a backup battery power supply for at least seven days' use. The first transceiver will be installed south of Kingman early in 1975, and will require no further maintenance for approximately one year.



The Technical Communications Division has been deeply involved in the three-phase Highway Emergency Radio Control Operation, or Project HERCO, which is described in the Emergency Medical Services section of this Annual Report. The basic purpose of Project HERCO is to provide additional emergency radio communications along Interstate 40 as it crosses northern Arizona. The Technical Communications Division planned the system, modified existing radio facilities and remote transmitter sites, and purchased necessary additional equipment. Now operational, the system is being evaluated, and modifications are being made as necessary in preparation for the final phase of the project.

High quality of operation requires advance planning and evaluation for continued improvement of the radio system. The department's present system was designed in 1963 around the specific needs of the Highway Patrol, which at that time was the system's only user. The operational needs of the department have now changed to the extent that a major system reevaluation and reorganization is mandatory. The modernization of the department's radio system, a five-year program, will provide the department with a modern and efficient radio system designed to meet immediate and future operational requirements.

The modernization has begun in the Highway Patrol Division's District Eight area and in the Criminal Investigation Division's Southern Zone. Primarily, the project involves moving from the very high frequency (VHF) range to the ultrahigh frequency (UHF) radio band. Additional capabilities will include dual frequency transmissions for greater communications security and allow for interagency capabilities, as well as include an automatic badge number identification system to allow the base station operator to immediately identify the calling officer.



The Administrative Division, one of the five major divisions in the Arizona Department of Public Safety, was created to fulfill three basic functions. First, the division provides the necessary staff support activities and expertise for the departmental line officers, both in the patrol and investigative functions; secondly, the division provides timely and proper methods for discovering and implementing the objectives to attain the chosen goals of the department; and thirdly, the division provides a multitude of staff support police services to law enforcement organizations at all levels of government. Working in relation to the stated objectives, the command personnel of the Administrative Division direct and coordinate the activities of eight major sections which provide innumerable staff services to the department.

## ADMINISTRATIVE

The sections which comprise the Administrative Division are:

CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION SECTION

DATA PROCESSING

COMMUNICATIONS

CRIME LABORATORY

OPERATIONAL SERVICES

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

TRAINING

BUSINESS OFFICE

The Criminal Identification Section of the Department of Public Safety is the agency's central identification and record keeping facility. The various areas of this section fulfill those responsibilities mandated within the Arizona Revised Statutes concerning statewide criminal identification duties, as well as maintaining the various departmental records systems. The areas which comprise the Criminal Identification Section are:

LATENT FINGERPRINT IDENTIFICATION  
DEPARTMENTAL RECORDS  
ACCIDENT RECORDS  
CITATION RECORDS  
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS  
WARRANTS  
CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORDS  
CENTRAL FILES

To assist in the accomplishment of the filing responsibilities, given a limited physical area, the Criminal Identification Section has converted from open-shelf files to the Remington Rand Electro-Compact File System. Through this conversion, the space available for filing of documents has been doubled.

Other improvements within the Criminal Identification Section, such as an automated technical fingerprint search system, are presently in the planning stages. With planned improvements in both the physical plant and operating procedures, the Criminal Identification Section will continue to be one of the most efficient and effective criminal records facilities in existence.

LATENT FINGERPRINT IDENTIFICATION

The basic responsibility of the Latent Fingerprint Identification Area is the collection and preservation of latent fingerprint evidence. Expert fingerprint technicians are available on a twenty-four hour a day basis, seven days a week, to assist officers of this department or any requesting law enforcement agency in the search of crime scenes for latent fingerprints. Once prints are located, the technicians are qualified to preserve them for classification and comparison with fingerprints on file, or with a known suspect's prints.

The area's personnel also receive suspect fingerprint cards from law enforcement agencies for classification and comparison purposes. Fingerprints from crime scenes are routinely checked against this file in an attempt to identify unknown offenders.

Another responsibility for the technicians is giving expert testimony in criminal courts as to the findings of their investigations and comparisons. As experts in their field, the technicians are also



qualified to instruct in various training sessions for fingerprint examiners at the request of the Arizona Law Enforcement Officer Advisory Council or any law enforcement agency.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS

The Departmental Reports area maintains all case reports on offenses investigated by the department. In addition to the Offense Report itself, each file will contain all other material which is related to a particular case, such as photographic film, evidence control forms, and tow truck request forms, among numerous other possibilities. Further, the area maintains individual files on all incident reports which do not amount to a possible offense, highway condition reports, and all complaints received against the department's personnel.

ACCIDENT RECORDS

The Accident Records area contains the completed reports, including photographs, of all traffic accident investigations by the Highway Patrol Division. This area has the responsibility of transmitting copies of each report to the Traffic Safety Division of the Arizona Department of Transportation for their statistical and highway improvement purposes. The Accident Records area also provides copies of the reports and other related evidence, upon request and payment of designated fees, to interested parties, insurance companies, and attorneys.

CITATION RECORDS

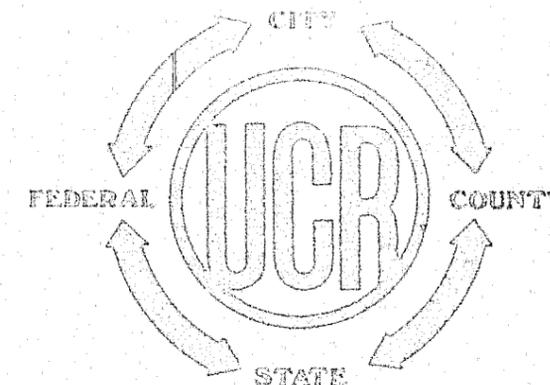
The Citation Records area maintains copies of all citations, warnings, and repair orders issued by the enforcement personnel of the Department of Public Safety.

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

The Uniform Crime Reports area has been established within the Department of Public Safety for the purpose of collecting data from the many separate law enforcement agencies in the state. This data consists of the number and nature of specific offenses known to have been committed in each jurisdiction. Once collected and tabulated, this data base provides accurate and timely information which is useful in the study of crime and the administration of justice.

Because of the possible fallacies of statistical summaries, the Uniform Crime Reports area goes to great extremes to eliminate bias and to insure the absolute accuracy of all the data collected. In addition to verifying the incoming reports, the area's personnel will provide training in modern record keeping procedures and in completion of the necessary reporting forms. An instructional manual, *The Arizona Crime Report Guide*, has been created and published for this purpose.

In addition to local and state uses, the data collected is forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for compilation into their periodic *Uniform Crime Reports*.



## WARRANTS

The Warrants area maintains files on all persons for whom a warrant has been issued on a charge resulting from a departmental investigation. The Warrants area also has the responsibility for entering, updating, and deleting warrant information into the computerized Arizona Crime Information Center (A.C.I.C.).

## CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORDS

The Criminal History Records area of the Criminal Identification Section is responsible for collecting and maintaining records, including fingerprints, on all persons arrested or charged with a criminal offense within this state. In addition to the Department of Public Safety, other Arizona law enforcement agencies and police agencies of other states apprehending an Arizona resident contribute data to these files.

After being entered in individual records, serious offenses are encoded into the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Computerized Criminal History Files, which are updated when court disposition is completed. As a result of this effort, the rapid, worldwide exchange of criminal histories is possible to authorized personnel in the criminal history community.

In addition to criminal records, the area also processes applications for sensitive positions and positions of public trust. Examples of applicants are those requesting liquor and insurance licenses, school bus drivers, and prospective foster parents, among others. Names, various identification numbers, and fingerprints are compared against information on known criminal offenders. The primary purpose is to screen known offenders from these positions.

Finally, felony arrest warrants are entered into the Arizona Crime Information Center by personnel in the Criminal History Records area. In those instances where the warrant meets the Federal Bureau of Investigation's criteria, the warrant is also entered into the National Crime Information Center, and is available for service by any officer on a nationwide level.

## CENTRAL FILES

The Central Files area is designed to be the centralized depository for all external and internal correspondence which has future value to the department. In addition to the file responsibility, the Central Files area also has duties relating to the microfilming of documents and the interdepartmental mail system, as well as handling the incoming and outgoing U.S. mail.

## DATA PROCESSING

The Data Processing Section provides computerized data processing services to the Department of Public Safety and to the Arizona criminal justice network. In addition to the operation of numerous computer programs, services provided by the section include the

design of new computer applications. This involves the translating of manual tasks into computer tasks through systems analysis, program design and implementation, and collection, storage, and retrieval of data.

The units which comprise the Data Processing Section are:

SYSTEMS PROGRAMMING  
TECHNICAL SUPPORT  
COMPUTER OPERATIONS  
DATA ENTRY

During 1974, the Data Processing Section's physical plant was completely remodeled to provide the necessary computer environment, physical security, and compatible administrative work areas. The new construction included the installation of a fireproof vault for the protection of heat sensitive magnetic tapes, computer discs, and other vital materials. With the addition of an uninterruptible power supply early in 1975, the Department of Public Safety will have one of the best functional computer environments available.

The acquisition of an IBM 370 computer and a Comten message switching unit completed the new hardware additions. This necessitated the conversion of 155 on-line access programs so that they would conform to the new computers, which was accomplished without a major breakdown of system support to users. Future planning calls for a total of 195 terminals by March 1975, increasing to approximately 230 by December of 1975.

During 1974, the installation of a remote job entry unit was completed at the Systems Programming office. This unit allows the programming staff access to the main computers for the purpose of testing new programs directly. The man-hours saved utilizing this remote unit is considerable, and the remote access capability eliminates the necessity for formalized scheduling of computer operational time.

Need for new data processing applications within the Department of Public Safety during 1974 resulted in the Data Processing Section's design and implementation of computerized systems for several of the organization's units.

The Uniform Crime Reporting System was developed for the purpose of accumulating and reporting data concerning all varieties of criminal activities throughout the state of Arizona. Each month this data is reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and it is continuously available to all agencies as local indicators of the crime rate in each category.

A reporting system was developed for the Crime Laboratory to determine the areas of activity concerning drugs, toxicology, and criminalistics by individual case. Also included will be the number of hours expended during analysis and court action pertinent to individual cases. The statistical information developed will be useful in future



analysis of criminal activity within the state by individual law enforcement agencies.

A system was developed for the purpose of maintaining a current status file of Emergency Medical Certified Instructors and Technicians on a statewide basis, allowing notice of necessary recertification of instructors and technicians as their certification expires.

As a result of House Bill 2036 (1974), the Department of Public Safety has been given the responsibility of maintaining a record of all applications for licenses and renewal of licenses for private investigators, private security guards, and other related agencies. The Security Guard System will enable the Criminal Investigations Section to maintain an on-line capability to monitor inquiries to the system and will allow additions and modifications to the program as necessary to implement House Bill 2036 (1974).

## COMMUNICATIONS

The Communications Section provides a variety of vital communications functions in support of the operation of the Department of Public Safety and other criminal justice agencies at the local, state, and national levels. The centralized Communications Center located in Phoenix, as well as six satellite centers located in other areas of the state, are utilized in the performance of this function.

The service areas of the Communications Section are:

### RADIO SERVICES

### TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

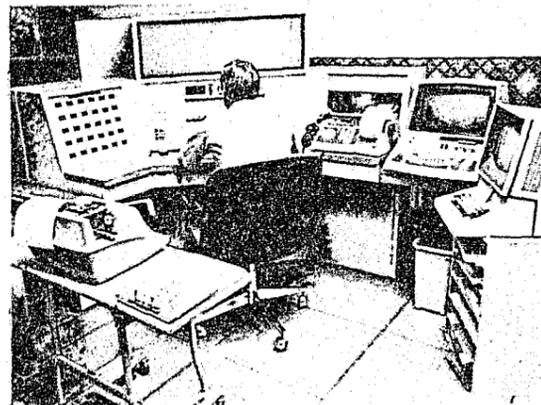
### INFORMATION SERVICES

During 1974, four Communications Specialists within the Phoenix Communications Center and others at the satellite centers were promoted to the newly created position of Communications Supervisor. This new civilian position classification is a result of an ongoing program to staff the Communications Section with specially trained civilian personnel. While the duties of these newly promoted individuals entail supervision of other civilians in the section, the Communications Supervisors operate under the direct command of commissioned Duty Sergeants and the Communications Officer.

## RADIO SERVICES

The Radio Services of the Communications Section provides voice radio communications within the central Arizona area. This service is available to all divisions within the Department of Public Safety and to other law enforcement agencies as specific needs arise. Discrete, multi-channel capabilities are available on a twenty-four hour, seven day a week basis for use in the various aspects of the law enforcement function.

The voice communications capabilities were improved during 1974 with the installation of six new thirty-channel radio consoles in



the Phoenix center. The new consoles represent the most modern radio equipment available, and allow the radio dispatchers the ability to monitor the radio communications of selected local law enforcement agencies as well as the Arizona Department of Transportation radio network. The monitoring is done to hasten responses to calls for assistance from these agencies and to other emergency requests.

In other areas of the state, the efficiency of the communications function has been enhanced by the closing of selected satellite stations during slow periods of the day. Voice radio is provided to the areas normally serviced by the closed stations through remote transmissions by the communications centers located in Phoenix, Tucson, and Flagstaff.

## TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

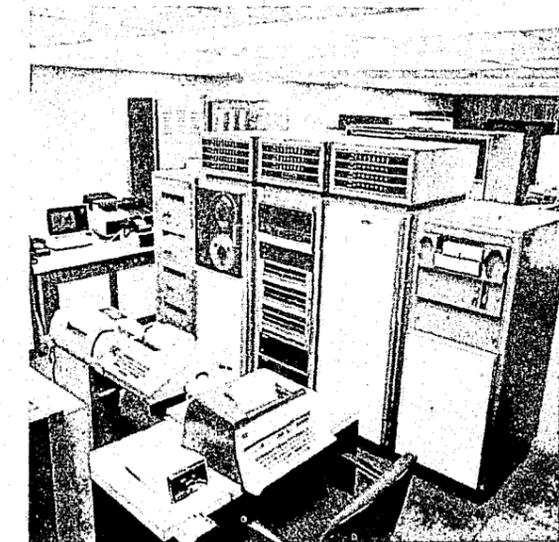
Selected Department of Public Safety personnel in the Phoenix Communications Center are responsible for the daily operation of two telecommunications systems. These systems, working together, provide teletype communications between various agencies in this state and throughout the nation.

The Department of Public Safety has served as the nationwide relay center for the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System since its inception. All police telecommunications between states, and agencies within those states, are routed through equipment housed in the Phoenix Communications Center. Initially a manual switching operation, this system has evolved into the high-speed, computer-based system presently used. Additional new equipment installed in 1974 now provides direct communications for over 4,500 law enforcement agencies, and is capable of processing 24,000 transactions per hour.

A system similar to the nationwide network has been made operational during 1974, and provides telecommunications services for Arizona law enforcement agencies. Identified as the Arizona Law Enforcement Telecommunications System, the network provides direct communications for over 150 terminal stations located within law enforcement agencies. The state system is interfaced with the national network, which allows Arizona agencies to have direct access to all law enforcement agencies in the nation and to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Crime Information Center, as well as the driver's licensing and vehicle registration agencies of this and other states.

## INFORMATION SERVICES

The Communications Section of the Department of Public Safety, being readily accessible by telephone on an around-the-clock basis, is called upon to provide a variety of informational services to the public. As a result, the Information Services unit was created within the section to provide for this need.



During 1974, public demand for the informational services necessitated the installation of two automatic phone answering devices which provide the inquiring public with timely road and weather information. Also during 1974, an additional switchboard operator was needed to handle the volume of telephone inquiries during normal business hours.

The Information Services unit personnel respond to various telephone requests from smaller police agencies not yet part of the Arizona Law Enforcement Telecommunications System. Finally, the unit prepares daily summaries of activities for the command personnel of the Department of Public Safety.

## CRIME LABORATORY

The major goal of the Department of Public Safety Crime Laboratory is an effective participation in the criminal justice system by aiding and assisting law enforcement officers in the control of crime. This is accomplished by precise identification and evaluation of physical evidence utilizing the latest scientific equipment and techniques.

Originally, the Crime Laboratory was established to analyze for narcotics and other drugs. But since that time, it has expanded its analytical personnel and expertise such that it now comprises three scientific sections. A fourth section has also been added to encompass the responsibility of evidence control and storage. The four sections comprising the Crime Laboratory are:

- DRUG IDENTIFICATION
- TOXICOLOGY
- CRIMINALISTICS
- PROPERTY AND EVIDENCE

In addition, the Crime Laboratory personnel participate at the scene of investigations to assist law enforcement agencies in gathering and evaluating pertinent physical evidence. Crime Laboratory personnel also instruct in-service training classes and conduct tours and public information lectures.

The quality of work has undergone a remarkable improvement, resulting in recognition and appreciation from various law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, defense counsels, and courts. The Crime Laboratory has been instrumental in solving crimes, exonerating suspects, and providing assistance to the citizens of Arizona and occasionally the nation.

## DRUG IDENTIFICATION

Drug identification is the scientific analysis of physical substances to determine the presence of narcotics, hallucinogens, stim-

ulants, depressants, and other drugs or pharmaceuticals. The chemists in the Drug Identification Section provide chemical analyses of suspect materials so that law enforcement officers can perform their duties as stated in the Arizona Narcotics and Pharmacy Act. The chemists further assist in the adjudication of the Narcotics and Pharmacy Act by providing expert testimony in courts of law as to the specific drug or drugs involved, and by ascertaining whether the drug or drugs are usable as required by Arizona case law.

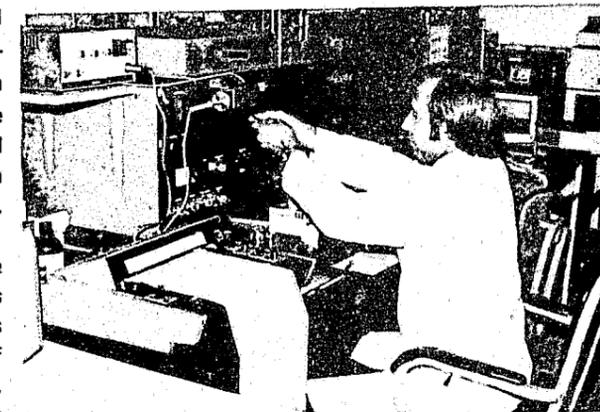
After the arrest of two persons on narcotics charges, agents submitted the gas tank from one subject's vehicle to the Crime Lab. The tank had been cut open and a green viscous substance was found. The laboratory personnel were easily able to identify the substance as purified marijuana resin.

Toxicology is the science which deals with drug overdose and poisons and their toxic effects upon the human body. The toxicologist first isolates and identifies drugs or poisons by extracting them from body tissues or from fluids or gases given off by the body. The toxicologist then determines the amount of drug or poison present, and by relating this to the individual in question, he is able to form an opinion as to the effect of the drug or poison on the individual.

During the past year, as part of a death investigation, the Laboratory received various tissue samples and the stomach contents from the victim. A partially digested pouch containing heroin was found in the stomach contents and the presence of fatal quantities of the drug was identified by instrumental analysis of the tissue samples. With the laboratory findings and other evidence, it became apparent that the subject had swallowed the package and successfully transported it across the border, intending to retrieve it by regurgitation or elimination. Instead, he found himself dying of an overdose of heroin from the ruptured pouch.

Criminalistics is the application of scientific techniques directed to the recognition, identification, individualization, and interpretation of physical evidence found at a crime scene. The criminalists employed in this section serve law enforcement agencies throughout Arizona by examining physical evidence submitted to them, by forming opinions concerning the value and importance of the evidence, and by giving their opinions in courts of law. The Criminalistics Section provides the following services: The identification of physical evidence including such determinations as blood groupings of dried blood stains; explosion residue identification; and seminal stain identification. Comparison of fibers, hairs, firearms projectiles, and shoeprints are but a few of the comparisons which constitute the second area of service which the Criminalistics Section performs. Lastly, the Criminalistics Section serves law enforcement agencies by providing testimony in court where interpretations of findings are presented.

## TOXICOLOGY



## CRIMINALISTICS



Early in the year, a construction crew found a body in the desert with multiple knife and bullet wounds. A suspect was arrested and footprints and tire tracks placed the suspect at the murder scene. But the suspect had a conceivable alibi. Further investigation then led to a pair of boots belonging to the suspect, which contained blood spots. Examination of the spots by the Criminalistics Section revealed that the spots were human blood of the victim's type, and that the drops were traveling downward when they contacted the boot.

Further, a human head hair, similar to the victim's, was found embedded in the blood. This hair exhibited characteristics of being forcibly extracted. Finally, a second small body hair characteristic of eyebrow or eyelash hair was found embedded in the edge of the heel of one of the boots.

Testimony as to these findings by the Crime Laboratory expert in conjunction with the medical examiner's testimony that the victim had suffered a beating, possibly by kicks to the head and face, led to the conviction of the suspect.

#### PROPERTY AND EVIDENCE

The Property and Evidence Section receives all evidence submitted for Crime Laboratory analysis and fingerprint examination; stores and documents confiscated and contraband evidence; receives and documents lost and found property; and destroys and documents all evidence in accordance with the new Rules of Criminal Procedure. The Property Section yearly handles a mammoth logistics problem of receiving and returning thousands of cases involving many tons of evidence. The process of meticulous record keeping uniquely qualifies them to handle some additional, little-known duties, such as the return of lost items.

In one incident this year, a briefcase was found in a freeway rest area. The only identifying material in the briefcase consisted of several letters sent from various addresses from the midwest to the western states. Correspondence to each of the return addresses resulted in the identification of the owner as a foreign student. Further contact with one of his professors ultimately resulted in the briefcase's return after three months effort to a student in San Salvador in Central America.

#### OPERATIONAL SERVICES

Within the Department of Public Safety, the sections which provide support activities primarily to the operational divisions have been grouped into Operational Services. The purpose accomplished by this grouping is greater efficiency, management control, and direction and facilitation of the budgeting process.

The sections which comprise Operational Services are:

TRANSPORTATION  
MAINTENANCE

#### SUPPLY PHOTOGRAPHY AND REPRODUCTION HEADQUARTERS SECURITY

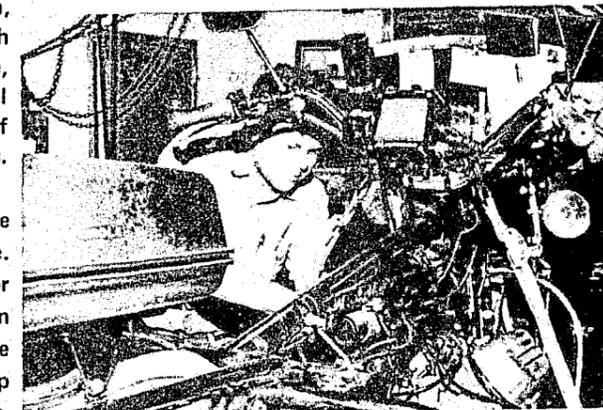
#### TRANSPORTATION

Ground transportation is essential to the accomplishment of the enforcement and administrative activities of the Department of Public Safety. To meet this need, the Transportation Section was established within the department.

This section manages the department's fleet of motor vehicles and is responsible for providing staff, undercover, service, and specialty vehicles which meet the functional needs of the user, as well as the readily recognizable Highway Patrol vehicles and motorcycle units.

Transportation Section installs police equipment in these vehicles when they are acquired. While each vehicle remains in the service of the department, an exact cost analysis is maintained by the section, permitting the department to make the most economical use of each transportation dollar. At the end of the useful life of each vehicle, the Transportation Section will remove all police equipment and sell the used vehicle at public auction. All monies received as a result of the auction are then applied toward the purchase of new vehicles.

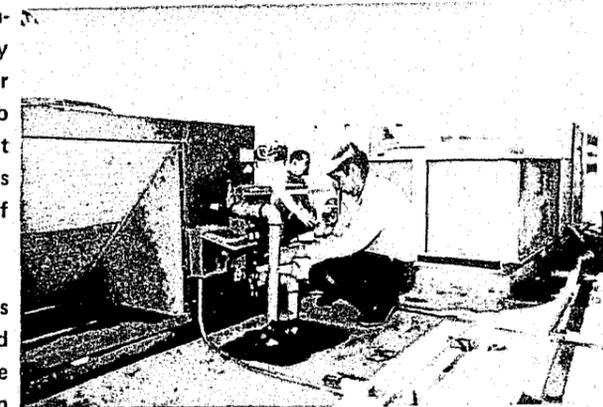
Other services provided by the Transportation Section are the operation of the department's tow truck, body shop, and garage. Department of Public Safety vehicles sustaining body damage or experiencing mechanical failure may be repaired in the Transportation Section's Encanto Shop or in private repair facilities, depending on the cost of repair at each. Through maintenance of its own shop facilities, the department has an alternative to outside repair work, which often permits substantial savings by minimizing repair costs.



#### MAINTENANCE

The Maintenance Section is responsible for the routine maintenance of all buildings utilized by the Department of Public Safety throughout the state. In addition to the permanent facilities owned or leased by the department in the Phoenix area, the section is also responsible for the department's mobile and modular homes, district and area offices, and remote transmitter sites. Janitorial services necessary for cleanliness and overall business like appearance of office facilities are also provided by the Maintenance Section.

In addition to the maintenance function, this section conducts preliminary studies concerning land acquisition, bid specifications, and job estimates, and monitors all contractual construction for the Department of Public Safety. During 1974, the Maintenance Section completed construction of the department's Data Processing Center, a centralized evidence storage facility, and an addition to the Crime Laboratory.



A long-term project begun by the Maintenance Section during 1974 was the acquisition of land parcels near the Phoenix headquarters facility. This land will be developed by the department in the near future to accommodate the planned headquarters expansion.

#### SUPPLY

The Department of Public Safety Supply Section exists to provide logistics support for the vast majority of elements within the department. The section is divided into two units, General Stores and Capital Outlay, to accomplish this mission. The General Stores Unit orders, stocks, and distributes all items of a consumable nature necessary in the daily operation of the department. These items include uniform accessories, secretarial supplies, and automotive parts and materials, among others. The Capital Outlay Unit manages such items as office furniture and equipment and all other items of substantial value and/or comparatively long, useful life.

To assure a continuous supply of necessary materials and equipment while maintaining managerial control, the Supply Section has installed a computerized Consumable Inventory System. Through use of this system, the section is able to continuously monitor the quantity of individual items presently on hand, recall data concerning previous demand history, and accurately forecast future needs. Another feature of this system is the capability for automatic reordering of merchandise and accurate financial accounting of material usage by individual, section, district, or division.

A final feature built into the computer program is a readout indicating the most economical unit for each item purchased, based on the department's individual circumstances. Included in this computation are the unit price of various quantities of the product, the shelf life, and the most advantageous time to order for price and delivery time.

As an example of this system in operation, the Supply Section orders chemical window cleaner. This material is available at a less expensive unit cost by the gallon as compared to an aerosol can. However, because the shelf life of this cleaner is limited due to chemical breakdown, and because of demand history and forecasted need, the computer will advise that the most advantageous unit of purchase is the aerosol can.

#### PHOTOGRAPHY AND REPRODUCTION

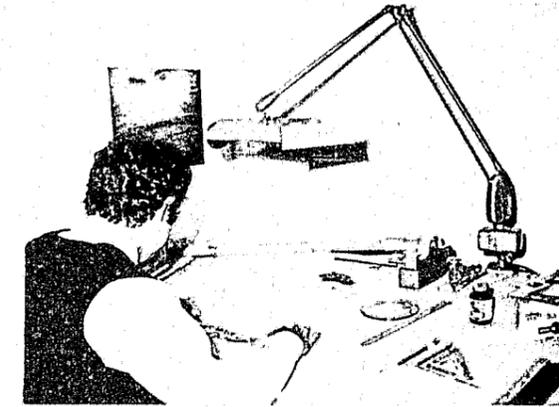


The Photography and Reproduction Section serves the Department of Public Safety by satisfying the majority of the organization's photographic and printing needs.

The section is staffed by expert photographers who routinely assist other elements of the department, including such duties as undercover photography. The processing laboratory contained within the section is well-equipped for all black-and-white processes. Color processing is expected to be added in the near future to more graphically depict crime scenes and to aid in reconstruction of criminal events.

The printing unit of the Photography and Reproduction Section is capable of producing all offset plates necessary for the section's two printing presses. This capability includes multi-colored printing processes. All equipment necessary to collate, cut, punch, or fold the resulting printed page is also present.

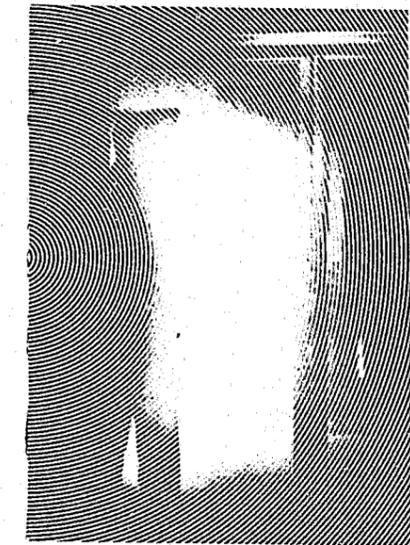
Other services provided by the Photography and Reproduction Section are design, layout for departmental forms, and production of publications and visual aids. Working in conjunction with other sections, the section publishes the department's General Orders, Policies, Training Bulletins, and Digest. The 1974 Annual Report contains much of the section's photography and layout design, with the report itself printed entirely within the section.



#### HEADQUARTERS SECURITY

The Headquarters Security Section is responsible for the physical security of state property and personnel within the headquarters compound and the four satellite offices in the Phoenix area. The section's personnel provide foot and vehicle security surveillance for all Department of Public Safety buildings in Phoenix and the two Department of Transportation buildings in the area adjacent to the Phoenix compound. Electronic surveillance of the Arizona National Guard headquarters and armory in the Phoenix area is also provided.

With the addition of new security facilities and capabilities during 1974, the level of protection available on the headquarters compound has been greatly improved. The Security Control Center, which has been constructed inside the compound main gate, will become fully operational early in 1975. In addition to the improved visibility of the interior parking areas and building entrances, the center will house monitors for television and computer surveillance of the headquarters' physical plant and off-compound facilities.



#### ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Within the Department of Public Safety, sections providing staff support services to the Administrative and the operational divisions have been grouped into Administrative Services. The purpose of this grouping is to achieve greater efficiency and management control and direction, and to facilitate the budgeting process.

The sections which comprise Administrative Services are:

- CLERICAL SERVICES
- PLANNING AND RESEARCH
- PERSONNEL
- PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE
- FLIGHT OPERATIONS

## CLERICAL SERVICES

The Clerical Services Section exists to provide expert stenographic and secretarial skills to the division chiefs and administrative staff officers, and to provide supplemental assistance to the Director's secretary. Operating on the secretarial pool concept, clerical skills are readily available at all times to staff members and to supplement the secretarial personnel in any part of the organization.

## PLANNING AND RESEARCH

One of the primary functions of the Planning and Research Section is to monitor planning and research activities within the department and to lend technical assistance when appropriate. The section has the responsibility to be continuously aware of recent trends in law enforcement, and to inform the Director, division chiefs, and upper management personnel of possible conflicts between programs, duplication of effort, and questionable methodology and validity.

This section also provides research capabilities to the management personnel of the department. Administrative and operational problems are thoroughly researched and possible solutions and alternatives are presented for management decision. During 1974, the Planning and Research staff conducted a systems analysis for the department's Intelligence Section and became involved in the collection and evaluation of data concerning overtime being worked and the impact of the recent amendments to the federal Fair Labor Standards Act on the organization.

Planning activities by the section during 1974 included development of the Department of Public Safety's Master Plan for the expansion of the Phoenix headquarters in the near future. This continuing plan necessitates that the Planning and Research Section project the department's expected growth thirty years into the future.

The Planning and Research Section is also responsible for researching and preparing General Orders, departmental Policies, and Training Bulletins. Other services to the department furnished by the section are legislative research, departmental forms control, new product evaluation, and the preparation of the department's Annual Report.

The Planning and Research Section also provides management consultant services to county and local law enforcement agencies upon their request. During 1974, the section conducted management surveys for seven police departments and one sheriff's department. The information and recommendations have been well accepted by these agencies and have proved beneficial to them. As a result of the surveys, the quality and quantity of law enforcement services available within Arizona have been improved, while cooperation between all levels of government is facilitated.

## PERSONNEL

Working closely with the Director, the Law Enforcement Merit System Council, and management personnel, the Personnel Section is

responsible for the department's total personnel functions and needs. As a result, the section actively recruits, interviews, and tests applicants seeking employment in both civilian and commissioned classifications. Upon employment of an individual, the section originates and maintains personnel records, as well as administering all employee benefits, transfers, promotions, and ultimately, separation from the department.

In addition to the normal activities involved in personnel management, the Personnel Section continually strives to improve its service to the organization. During 1974, it was noted that each of the larger law enforcement agencies in the state were conducting salary and benefit surveys individually. The Personnel Section was instrumental in the formulation of a single committee which would conduct an annual Joint Governmental Salary and Benefit Survey. This action alone eliminated numerous man-hours formerly expended in responding to individual survey questionnaires and substantially improved the accuracy and completeness of the result.

The Personnel Section has continued to improve the department's Affirmative Action Program with the creation of a position for a full-time minority recruitment officer within the section. In addition to active recruitment of prospective minority employees, this officer encourages all employees of the organization to become involved in recruitment through their own personal social contacts.

Other accomplishments by the Personnel Section include the creation of an improved Personnel Requisition Control procedure and the addition of a Personnel Analyst to the staff. The analyst, through detailed job analysis surveys, has created new, specialized job classifications within the department.

Finally during 1974, the Personnel Section, working closely with other sections having special expertise, formulated tests for the positions of Communications Specialist and Civilian Communications Supervisor, and promotional exams for the ranks of Lieutenant and Sergeant. Devoting close attention to the job relatedness and validity of the written and oral portions of the tests, the Personnel Section strives to provide both applicants and employees with fair employment and promotional opportunities.

## PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

The Public Information Office serves the Department of Public Safety and the general public by the dissemination of information regarding the activities of the department, and responding to inquiries concerning it. The primary responsibility of this section is to maintain a vital communications link with the public to avoid confusion and misunderstanding. In accomplishing this goal, the Public Information Office utilizes a staff of officers who are knowledgeable about the department's activities. These officers are available at any time, in any area of the state, to provide information concerning the department's area of responsibility.

During 1974, the Public Information Office utilized numerous public relations techniques in their contact with the public. With



the concept of efficiency in mind, the office continued to improve the department's relations with the mass communications media. With large public exposure to newspapers, radio, and television and the mutual interest of the Public Information Office and the media to inform the public, increased efforts have been made to foster an attitude of mutual cooperation and facilitation of the communications process. The Public Information Office regularly prepares and distributes news releases and public service announcements, and arranges interviews between the media and appropriate departmental representatives. As a result of the acceptance of the service provided, the Public Information Office receives numerous calls each day from representatives of the mass communications media.

One of the major continuing efforts by the Public Information Office during 1974 was the education of the motoring public concerning the department's enforcement policy of the newly imposed fifty-five mile-per-hour speed limit. In addition to numerous press releases on the subject, the Public Information staff participated in radio and television newscast interviews, as well as panel discussions and talk show broadcasts within the state.

Finally, in furtherance of the public information function, the section provided members of its staff to present lectures and talks concerning narcotics, traffic safety, and departmental operations. During 1974, classes from schools at all educational levels and fraternal and service organizations have invited members of the Public Information staff to speak to their groups. The responses from the respective groups to these speaking engagements indicate that the officers have been able to stimulate interest, with their presentations being well received by all age groups.

The Flight Operations Section of the Department of Public Safety was created to provide rapid, necessary air transportation for departmental personnel and the Governor of Arizona. The mission of this section has taken on additional importance with the advent of the fifty-five mile-per-hour speed limit for ground vehicles. Through use of the aircraft and other means of transportation, the department's travel time has been held to an acceptable minimum.

The Flight Operations Section operates the department's two passenger carrying fixed wing aircraft. These are a twin engine, seven-place Beechcraft "Queen Air" and a single engine, six-place Beechcraft "Bonanza". Both aircraft are well equipped with communications equipment and necessary accessories for night and all weather flying. The two aircraft also have the capability of transporting litter patients from one airstrip to another, to supplement the services of ground ambulances and the department's helicopters.

In addition to the transportation aspects, the aircraft function as observation platforms for the surveillance of other aircraft and ground vehicles suspected in criminal activity. The aircraft are also used for aerial photography and the transportation of necessary equipment and other materials when other appropriate transportation is not available.

## TRAINING

The Training Section operates the Department of Public Safety Training Academy at the headquarters compound in Phoenix. From that facility, all the department's training needs are met, as well as the training needs of many other agencies in the state.

In 1973, a second classroom was added which allows cadet, in-service, and law enforcement training programs to be conducted simultaneously. The training building also houses the department's library, resource center, armory, firearms range, television studio, and various administrative offices. In addition, the new section of the training facility contains a multipurpose Command Post/Conference Room which functions as a meeting room as well as an emergency command post during any situation requiring command observation and direction, at any location in the state. The roof of the new section was designed and constructed as a twenty-four hour a day helipad, allowing the department's helicopters direct access to the headquarters compound.

In addition to the Training administrative staff, the section is divided into four support units. These are:

- CADET TRAINING
- IN-SERVICE TRAINING
- LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING
- ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

### CADET TRAINING

Upon the successful completion of the department's selection process, each new cadet trainee is instructed to report to the Department of Public Safety Training Academy. The function of the Cadet Training Unit is then to change these individuals from their civilian status into law enforcement officers with a basic functional knowledge of police science.

During the next seventeen weeks, the cadets are subjected to 680 hours of intensive physical and mental training. Among the courses which must be successfully completed by the cadets are classes in traffic and criminal law, laws of arrest, search and seizure, self-defense and firearms training, defensive and pursuit driving, accident investigation, and first aid to the injured, among numerous other subject areas. Prior to the graduation ceremony, each cadet is exposed to all subject areas in which he or she will be expected to perform. With this training and practical police experience provided during and after the academy class, the new officer is then assigned to the Highway Patrol Division for uniform duty somewhere within the state.

### IN-SERVICE TRAINING

The In-Service Training Unit exists to provide continuing education to sworn officers and supervisors of the Department of



Public Safety. In this manner, they are continually made aware of the most recent changes occurring in the field of law enforcement. In addition, this unit is responsible for the supervisory training of newly promoted personnel and the orientation of new, noncommissioned employees within the department.

In the interest of efficiency and economy, the In-Service Training staff continually strives to improve its service to the organization. As an example of this effort, sworn personnel are no longer assembled at the Training Academy for the yearly, 40-hour In-Service Training session. During 1974, the Training Section's videotape capabilities have been further utilized to allow In-Service Training to be conducted on a continuous basis throughout the year. Lectures and demonstrations are videotaped in the department's television studio as the need arises, and the tape cartridges are sent to the district offices where they are viewed by the appropriate personnel. Questioned document information and lectures by the Legal Staff concerning recent court decisions and legislation are two of the many segments now available. Through this procedure, substantial time, subsistence expenses, and transportation costs are saved, and uniformity of instruction is gained. The ability to periodically replay important or complex material is achieved, and timely understanding and retention of valuable information is made possible.

An additional responsibility of the In-Service Training Unit is to provide preliminary and in-service rider training for the motorcycle officers of the Highway Patrol Division, as well as for officers from other Arizona police agencies.



LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING

When the Department of Public Safety was created by the state legislature, one of the mandated responsibilities was the training of police officers for law enforcement agencies which were unable to maintain their own training staff or facilities. To fulfill this responsibility, the Law Enforcement Training (L.E.T.) Unit was created within the Training Section. This unit consists of training teams of certified instructors, qualified both by education and experience, to conduct the minimum 280-hour peace officer training school required of all Arizona officers by the Arizona Law Enforcement Officer Advisory Council (A.L.E.O.A.C.). These schools are presented at the Department of Public Safety Training Academy or at any suitable location within the state. Additional training programs concerning specialized subjects, such as Breathalyzer operation and supervisory training, may be conducted on the same basis as the peace officer's training school as the needs of the requesting agency arise.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

The Administrative Services Unit of the department's Training Section was assembled to provide support services to the Training Section and to the department. Elements of this unit are the department's library, firearms range, armory, and television studio.

During 1974, the department's television facility was remodeled and the capability of color videotaping was added. The television studio is utilized in the production of commercial-quality training tapes and the studio can be used in a wide variety of criminal investigations. Television services have been provided to the Consumer Fraud Division of the State Attorney General's Office as well as to the Arizona Supreme Court.

#### BUSINESS OFFICE

The Department of Public Safety Business Office is the organization's nerve center for the various operations involved in the fiscal management of the department's funds. This includes providing records and controls for assets, liabilities, revenue receipts, appropriations, and expenditures, and affords management with the information it needs in its decision-making process.

The activities of the Business Office are grouped into four major elements. Listed by function, these are:

- ACCOUNTING
- PURCHASING
- BUDGETING
- FEDERAL FUNDS ADMINISTRATION

#### ACCOUNTING

The activities of the Accounting element of the Business Office are centered around the maintenance of a strict accounting of the department's resources. The Accounting element develops and prepares special interim and terminal expenditure statements, accomplishes reconciliation of these internal reports with reports originating in the Finance Division of the Arizona Department of Administration, and processes the department's payroll in accordance with predetermined procedures.

#### PURCHASING

The Purchasing element is vital in maintaining the quality control needed to assure the level of reliability of equipment necessary for law enforcement activities. The Department of Public Safety is one of the state agencies approved to procure necessary equipment on its own initiative. The Purchasing element of the Business Office has developed an expertise in product evaluation for law enforcement equipment and the bid development is accomplished by this element. It is the prime feeder of source documents into the accounting system and, as such, has the main screening and expenditure classification responsibilities.

The Purchasing element handles duties arising out of the processing and recording of requisitions, bids, purchase orders, invoices, receiving reports, travel vouchers, vehicle maintenance control forms and all claims and warrants.

## BUDGETING

The Budgeting element gathers and coordinates information from the department's Division Chiefs, District Commanders, and Section Heads with regard to their anticipated resource needs for the upcoming fiscal year. The Budgeting element then consolidates the departmental needs into a budget document which is forwarded to the Governor's and Legislature's analysts. When the final determination as to the appropriation level is received from the Legislature, the Budgeting element creates a detailed budget within these limitations for each division and section of the department for the given fiscal year.

## FEDERAL FUNDS ADMINISTRATION

The Federal Funds Administration element is the department's central clearinghouse for all of the organization's federal funds activities. This Business Office element requests and justifies funds, administers the various accounts, and reports to the funding agency of the federal government on the fund use. The Federal Funds Administration element also provides assistance to the department concerning possible and ongoing federal fund projects.

Because of its size, location, and population characteristics, Arizona has virtually every law enforcement problem encountered in the United States. At best, the available state sources of revenue for overall Department of Public Safety operations cannot completely satisfy the legitimate demand for police services and the duties and responsibilities mandated to the department under state statute. As a result, since 1969 approximately four million dollars in federal monies have been expended and have played a vital role in supplementing state monies for law enforcement and related purposes. Such federal funding is primarily received from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) and is administered through other state agencies.

These federal funds carry the stipulation that they are to be utilized for the improvement of law enforcement and criminal justice, and are not intended to replace funds being provided from other sources for the normal cost of departmental operation. Federal funds received are in addition to present state revenues that make possible improvements in the level of services which are aimed toward eventual reduction of crime. Use of the federal funds has improved the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice system where it pertains to Department of Public Safety operations.

Examples of the uses of federal funding by the department are the acquisition of traffic radar units for the Highway Patrol Division, an aerial patrol program using a fixed wing Citabria aircraft, and the hiring of a Narcotics Intelligence Analyst to study informational data and predict trends in narcotics usage.

## OFFICIAL COMMENDATIONS

Officer Bruce Moody, for his efforts to save the life of a cardiac victim.

Officer Leslie B. Hawkins, for his actions in the apprehension of an armed robbery and kidnap suspect, and for doing so without the taking of a human life even though justified.

Officer Rowland Cole, for his off-duty pursuit and capture of an armed criminal.

## LIFE SAVING AWARDS

Officers Gregory Eavenson and John Gantt, Jr., for their successful effort in sustaining the life of a cardiac victim until resuscitation equipment could arrive.

Officer Rick Long, for his successful application of closed chest heart massage and mouth-to-mouth resuscitation to an unconscious man.

Doctor John B. Miller, for his professional dedication in the successful ten-hour treatment of a Mexican alien pinned within the wreckage at a railroad accident, despite extreme personal danger and severe adverse weather conditions.

Sergeant Ronald K. Bryan, for his successful efforts to prevent a suicide jump which involved personal danger to himself.

## LETTERS OF COMMENDATION

Officers Michael Denney and Larry Lizarraga, for their extraordinary actions in rescuing an accident victim trapped within an overturned vehicle in deep, swiftly moving water.

Officers Wayne Reynolds, Jr., and Tony Melendez, for their joint rescue of a pinned accident victim under conditions which presented extreme personal danger.

Officer Keith Neitch, for his first care and calming actions at the scene of a trailer fire where, because of the excitement, several persons suffered heart seizures.

STATISTICS  
& DIVISION  
ORGANIZATION

HIGHWAY PATROL DIVISION

ACCIDENTS INVESTIGATED	
PROPERTY DAMAGE	6,096
PERSONAL INJURY	3,136
FATAL	239
TOTAL 9,471	
PERSONS KILLED	292
MOTORIST ASSISTS	56,048
TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT	
REPAIR ORDERS	105,589
WARNINGS	188,241
CITATIONS	179,315
SPEED VIOLATIONS	
CITATIONS	101,819
WARNINGS	83,485
DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED ARRESTS	9,931
OTHER MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS	2,629
FELONY ARRESTS	1,658

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION

DRUG SEIZURES	
MARIJUANA	15,820.0 lbs.
HEROIN	70.5 ozs.
COCAINE	116.5 ozs.
HASHISH	45.0 ozs.
LSD	2.0 ozs.
	302 tabs.
AMPHETAMINES	167,480 tabs.
METHAMPHETAMINE	1.0 ozs.
BARBITURATES	143 tabs.
BACKGROUND INVESTIGATIONS 369	
PRIVATE INVESTIGATOR LICENSES	300
QUESTIONED DOCUMENT CASES	902
POLYGRAPH EXAMINATIONS	885

EMERGENCY MED. SERVICES DIV.

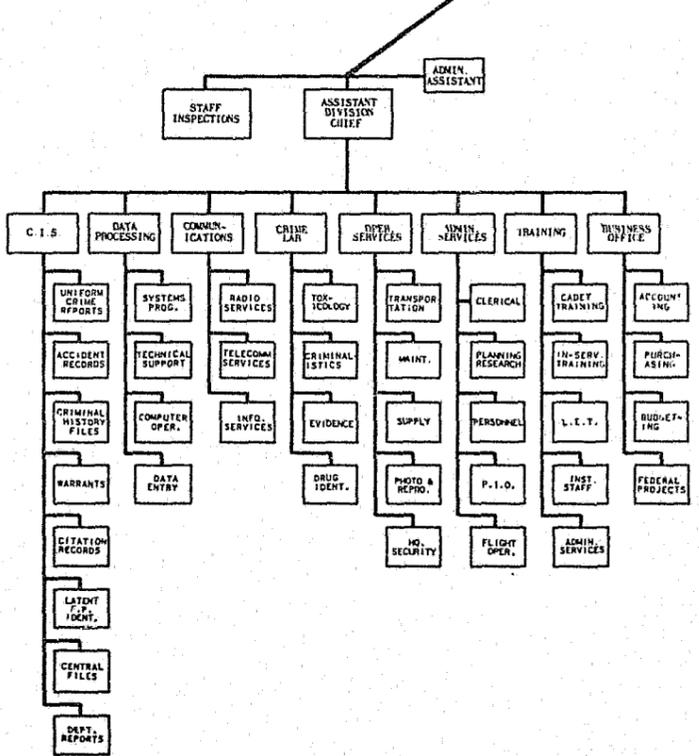
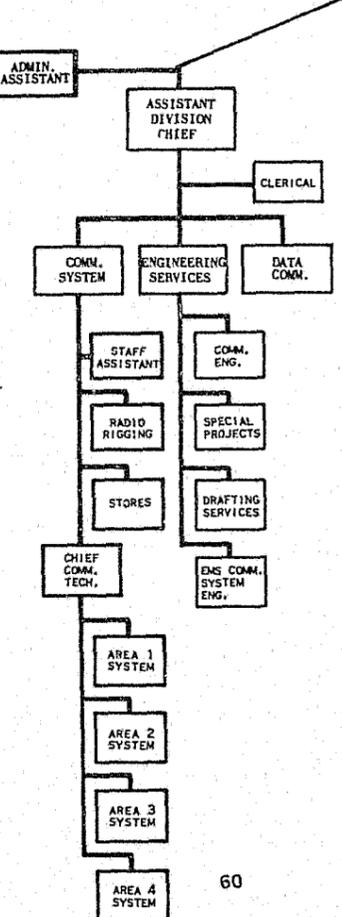
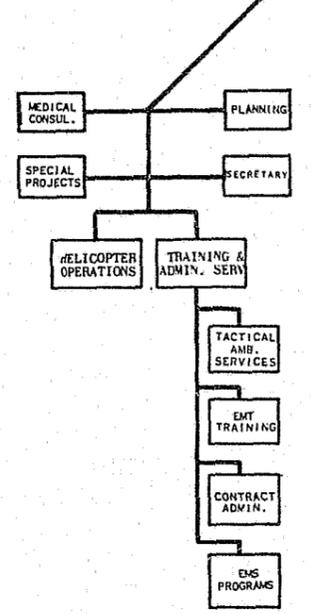
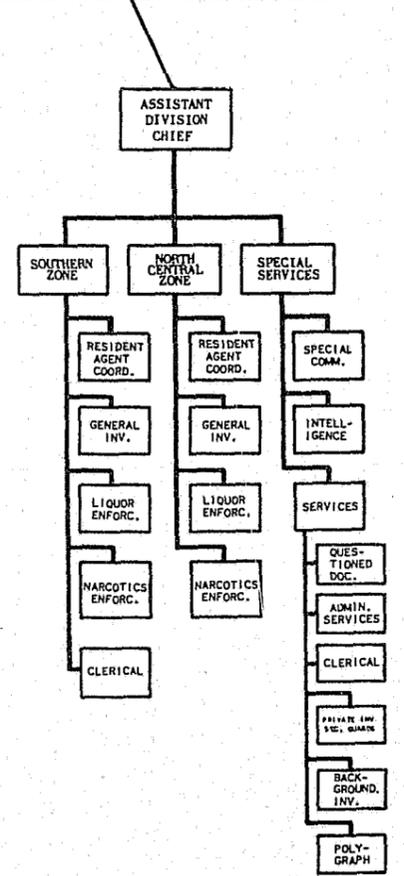
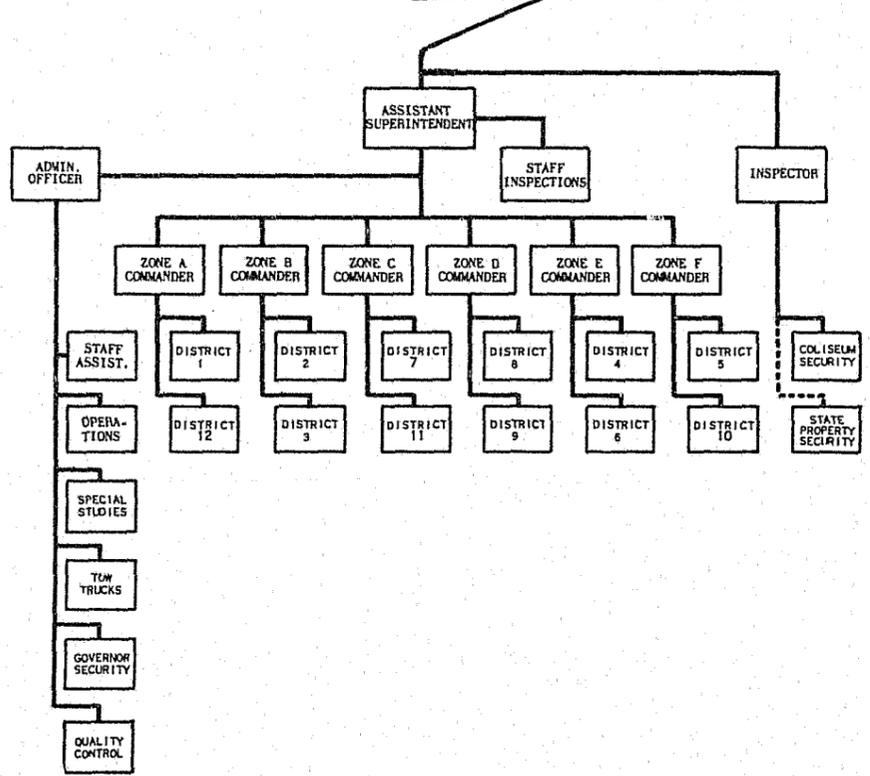
HELICOPTER OPERATIONS	
HOURS FLOWN	1,398.9
MISSIONS FLOWN	1,057
MILES FLOWN	109,596
TRAINING	
PRIMARY COURSES	59
BASIC COURSES	68
CRASH INJURY MANAGEMENT	6
PILOT PARAMEDIC	1
AMBULANCE SERVICE CONTRACTS	21
HOSPITAL CONTRACTS	11
PROJECT HERCO	
RADIO SURVEILLANCE	40,862 hrs.
	1,671,642 mi.
ACCIDENTS REPORTED	63
MOTORIST IN TROUBLE	126
HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS	53

TECHNICAL COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

MICROWAVE FACILITIES	
TERMINALS	119
MOUNTAINTOP SITES	29
MICROWAVE CHANNEL MILES	48,300
MOBILE RADIOS MAINTAINED	
DEPT. OF PUBLIC SAFETY	1,080
DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION	1,097
OTHER STATE AGENCIES	265
TOTAL 2,442	
BASE STATIONS MAINTAINED	
DEPT. OF PUBLIC SAFETY	283
DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION	190
OTHER STATE AGENCIES	35
TOTAL 428	
PROJECTS COMPLETED	
MAJOR	10
MINOR	15

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION SECTION	
DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS PROCESSED	37,048
WARRANTS RECEIVED	9,553
WARRANTS CLEARED	4,440
FINGERPRINT IDENTIFICATION CASES	913
FINGERPRINT CARDS PROCESSED	77,664
CRIME LABORATORY	
DRUG IDENTIFICATION CASES	4,377
TOXICOLOGY CASES	732
CRIMINALISTICS CASES	752
TOTAL 5,861	
COMMUNICATIONS	
RADIO TRANSMISSIONS	5,403,185
TELETYPE MESSAGES	17,651



## COLONEL JAMES J. HEGARTY

Effective December 31, 1974, the resignation and retirement of Colonel James J. Hegarty as Director of the Arizona Department of Public Safety brought to a close his sixteen year career with the department.

Colonel Hegarty began his law enforcement career in 1954 as a military policeman in the United States Air Force. Upon separation from that organization, he continued his career with the Tempe Police Department while attending Arizona State University, where he received a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Education. In 1958, Colonel Hegarty joined the Arizona Highway Patrol, and as a patrolman, continued his formal education at the University of Arizona College of Law. He received his Juris Doctorate from that college in 1962.

Colonel Hegarty subsequently worked his way through the organization's structure until he was appointed as Superintendent of the Arizona Highway Patrol in 1967. In 1969, when the legislature created the Department of Public Safety, Colonel Hegarty was selected as the organization's first Director.

Colonel Hegarty will continue to assist law enforcement personnel through his appointment to a Professorship in the Criminal Justice Center at the Arizona State University. The friendship and distinctive leadership qualities will be missed by all members of the Department of Public Safety.



MAJOR CLARENCE J. BEDDOME                      *NORMAL RETIREMENT*  
*June 21, 1954, to July 31, 1974*

OFFICER HARVEY COLIGHTLY                      *DISABILITY RETIREMENT*  
*June 1, 1954, to April 30, 1974*

SERGEANT WESTON HARRIS                      *NORMAL RETIREMENT*  
*January 13, 1948, to December 31, 1974*

SERGEANT DENNIS NEDMANSEN                      *NORMAL RETIREMENT*  
*June 1, 1954, to June 30, 1974*

SERGEANT RAY V. INGRAM                      *NORMAL RETIREMENT*  
*February 15, 1953, to April 30, 1974*

OFFICER JOHN KALMES                      *DISABILITY RETIREMENT*  
*October 16, 1961, to August 31, 1974*

SERGEANT NEIL MCLEOD                      *DISABILITY RETIREMENT*  
*August 16, 1955, to December 31, 1974*

MAJOR JOHN MONSCHWEIN                      *NORMAL RETIREMENT*  
*August 16, 1951, to December 31, 1974*

SERGEANT ARDNE MORRIS                      *NORMAL RETIREMENT*  
*June 1, 1954, to August 31, 1974*

SERGEANT JAMES V. O'NEIL                      *DISABILITY RETIREMENT*  
*October 16, 1961, to May 31, 1974*

CAPTAIN D. J. PHILLIPS                      *NORMAL RETIREMENT*  
*March 24, 1952, to December 31, 1974*

LIEUTENANT R. L. SANDHEGER                      *DISABILITY RETIREMENT*  
*August 16, 1955, to September 15, 1974*

SERGEANT GEORGE SCHUCK                      *NORMAL RETIREMENT*  
*June 1, 1954, to December 31, 1974*

**END**