



ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

116841

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Annual Report

Mission of the Arizona Department of Public Safety

The Arizona Department of Public Safety is a state law enforcement agency dedicated to the protection of life and property and to the development and utilization of the Department's human and material resources. The Department enforces state laws with primary responsibility in the areas of traffic, narcotics, organized crime/racketeering, liquor, and specific regulatory functions. Operational and technical assistance is provided to local and state governmental agencies and other components of the criminal justice community. Services include: scientific analysis, aircraft support, emergency first care, criminal information systems and statewide communications. The Department also promotes and enhances the quality of public safety through cooperative enforcement, intelligence gathering, training employees of law enforcement agencies, and increasing public awareness of criminal activities. This mission is accomplished in an atmosphere of trust, mutual support and understanding maintained through participative involvement.

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Prepared by the
Information Analysis Section
Arizona Department of Public Safety
December 1988

NCJRS
'APR 25 1989
ACQUISITIONS

etter to the governor

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

Dear Governor Mofford:

I am pleased to present the Arizona Department of Public Safety's Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1987/88.

On the pages that follow, we present a brief glimpse of a year that brought heightened visibility, new and continuing challenges and great sorrow to the Department. Difficult times were successfully weathered and limited progress achieved in pursuit of the Department's mission to promote public safety.

Credit for the year's accomplishments must be given to our highly skilled and dedicated employees. It is only through their collective efforts that the Department was able to succeed in providing outstanding services to the people of Arizona.

Accomplishments included a reduction in the rate of traffic accidents through a successful combination of traffic enforcement activities, publicity campaigns and education programs.

A two-fold increase in the amount of illegal drug seizures was achieved in response to the governor's call for a statewide "War on Drugs." We also fought to reduce the demand for narcotics by coordinating a statewide program to teach Arizona's school children to say "No" to drugs.

In addition, we continued to build and strengthen strategic alliances with other law enforcement agencies, while concurrently expanding our services to the State's criminal justice community.

Without doubt, however, the mid-year budget reduction impaired operations and attainment of goals. Faced with funding shortfalls, we sought better ways to do things and had to postpone commitments due to scarce funds.

Whenever possible, we utilized new technologies to streamline operations. We also reallocated resources in an attempt to meet the needs of a rapidly expanding freeway system in metropolitan Phoenix.

New programs were initiated that hold the promise of improving our capabilities to further reduce traffic accidents, identify drivers under the influence of drugs and detect drugs being transported over our highways.

Still, the Department was unable to purchase badly needed equipment and fill vital positions, thus producing critical shortages in a time of growing responsibilities. To minimize the affects of these budget cuts, programs supporting liquor-law enforcement were severely restricted in order to concentrate personnel on the "War on Drugs." Coverage in other areas was also reduced while personnel were transferred to patrol new freeways, provide executive security and serve in fields of greater demand.

Finally, FY 87/88 was a year of sorrow for the Department. Two DPS officers lost their lives in the performance of duty. Their untimely deaths underscore our vulnerability, the risks encountered in our work, and the increased rate of assaults and violence against peace officers. Truly, "Courteous Vigilance" carries a heavy price.

In reflecting on the year just past, a year of accomplishments, challenges and sorrow, I am proud of the way each of us responded to his or her call to duty. We at DPS are determined to build on our achievements and are gratified by your continued support as we prepare to meet the challenges of tomorrow.



Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink that reads "Ralph Milstead". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

Ralph T. Milstead, Colonel
Director

Dedicated To



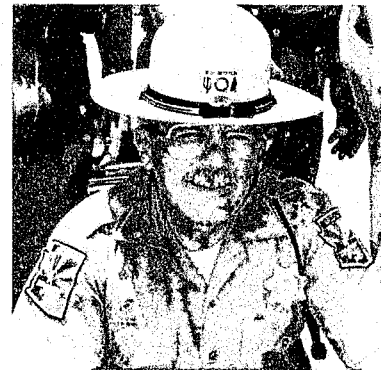
Officer Bruce A. Petersen



died in a one-vehicle accident
while in pursuit of a fleeing
vehicle on October 20, 1987.



Officer Edward A. Rebel



received fatal gunshot wounds
while conducting a traffic
stop on June 28, 1988.

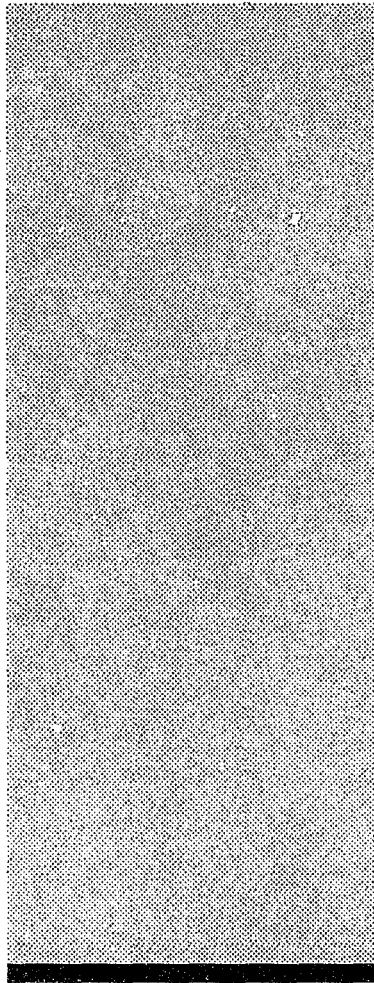
**Those Who Lost Their Life
In The Performance Of Duty**



erspectives

"Despite a second year of budget cutbacks, DPS employees demonstrated continued professionalism and accomplishment in anticipation of the future challenges of the 1990's."

-- Lt. Colonel G. S. Phelps
Deputy Director



"The rate of traffic accidents on state highways was effectively reduced by highly visible programs in speed enforcement, encouraging vehicle occupant seat belt use, commercial vehicle inspection, and in the detection and apprehension of impaired drivers."

-- Lt. Colonel L. N. Thompson
Assistant Director
Highway Patrol



"The DPS responded admirably to the increased demands of executive security while media attention nationally was focused on an unprecedented three-month impeachment process involving our former governor."

-- Lt. Colonel J. N. Chilcoat
Assistant Director
Fiscal Management
and Support



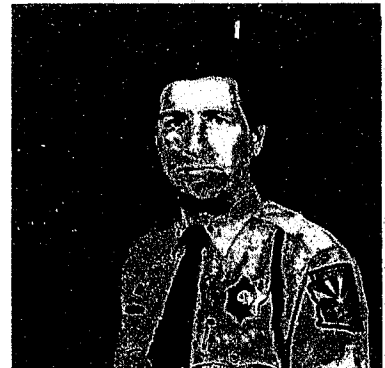
"The Department should take justifiable pride in the planning, construction and move to the new State Headquarters Building, all of which were completed on time and within budget."

-- Lt. Colonel R. A. Sterna
Assistant Director
Administration



"Declining resources and increasing demands for services all but made labor-intensive methods of delivering those services obsolete. As a result, we committed ourselves to high-technology equipment and creativity among employees to get the job done."

-- Lt. Colonel D. R. St. John
Assistant Director
Criminal Justice Support



"DPS' commitment and cooperation in the formation of nine new multi-agency task forces broadened Arizona law enforcement ability to interdict drug traffic and to aid in the reduction of other crimes."

-- Lt. Colonel R. E. Shafer
Assistant Director
Criminal Investigations



"The conversion to a Department-owned and maintained telephone system was a monumental accomplishment. Over 600 telephone lines, 165,000 feet of cabling, 500 telephones and 150 new data terminals were installed."

-- R. G. Carlson
Assistant Director
Telecommunications



he year in review

MOTORIST SAFETY STRESSED

On March 26, 1988, a DPS officer followed a speeding vehicle as it turned off U.S. Highway 89 onto a dirt road leading to a motorcycle gang encampment. The car matched a description broadcast earlier regarding a vehicle involved in a fatal hit-and-run accident.

After the vehicle came to a stop, the officer questioned the apparently intoxicated driver and visually inspected the car. Hair and blood were imbedded in the broken glass of the damaged windshield. The suspect was arrested for driving under the influence of alcohol (DUI) and subsequently indicted for manslaughter by a Pinal County Grand Jury.

The Department of Public Safety worked with success to make this type of incident less common in Fiscal Year 1987/1988 (FY 87/88). The rate of alcohol-related traffic accidents per vehicle mile traveled (VMT) fell 4.4 percent for highways patrolled by the DPS.

FY 87/88 was a challenging year. There were manpower shortages, program cuts and fleet reductions associated with



a second year of budget reversions. In spite of these obstacles, DPS made progress on several traffic safety fronts.

On average, DPS officers removed one DUI suspect from the highways every 78 minutes and cited 815 traffic law violators each day. They conducted one commercial vehicle safety inspection every half-hour and provided over 238 motorist assists daily.

Officers issued 6.2 percent more warnings and repair orders, assisted 4.5 percent more motorists, recovered 15.2 percent more stolen vehicles and made 12.3 percent more felony arrests than in the previous fiscal year.

Despite increased law enforcement activity, DPS officers, on average, were still called out to investigate a traffic accident every 35 minutes. One-third of all accident investigations involved fatalities or injuries.

To reduce the accident rate, the Department employed a wide range of aggressive programs.

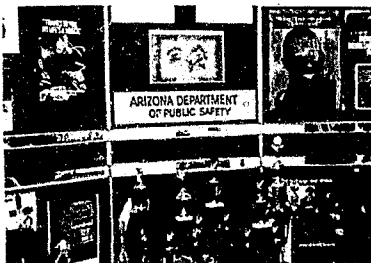
IMPAIRED DRIVERS REMOVED FROM THE ROAD

Alcohol-impaired drivers are involved in over 10 percent of the accidents investigated by the Department. The involvement of drinking drivers in fatal accidents rose above 30 percent in FY 87/88.

To achieve a 4.4 percent drop in the alcohol-related accident rate, DUI accident locations were pinpointed using automated data-management programs and then targeted for special enforcement patrols and sobriety checkpoints. Thirteen checkpoints were conducted this year, resulting in 89 DUI arrests.

Highly acclaimed public service announcements and publicity campaigns were produced to take the "Don't Drink and Drive" message to the public. The Department researched and published a report on the impact of Arizona's crackdown on the drinking driver that reinforced the importance of these public awareness programs.

Critical technical support was provided to 59 law enforcement agencies. The Department trained 277 intoxilyzer operators and responded to 1,671 requests for service and information. Additionally, DPS conducted scientific examinations for 1,676 DUI cases.



COMMERCIAL VEHICLE SAFETY ENHANCED

Commercial vehicles comprised about 32 percent of total traffic on Arizona's major east-west interstate routes patrolled by DPS.

The Department strongly promoted voluntary compliance with safety rules and regulations to achieve a 4.2 percent drop in the rate of commercial vehicle accidents for FY 87/88.

Members of the trucking industry were encouraged to participate in a self-inspection program which gained national recognition for the Department. In addition, commercial vehicle safety officers continued to provide private industry with commercial vehicle safety training.

Specialized training for local, county and state law enforcement officers also continued. In the third quarter

of the fiscal year, approximately 100 officers received 40 hours of classroom instruction and 16 hours of field training in commercial vehicle and hazardous materials enforcement.

Seven Motor Carrier Safety newsletters were published to keep both the industry and law enforcement agencies informed concerning interpretations of current/new regulations and upcoming training opportunities.

DPS officers inspected 21,242 commercial vehicles for safety violations and ordered 6,560 of these vehicles out of service because of violations.



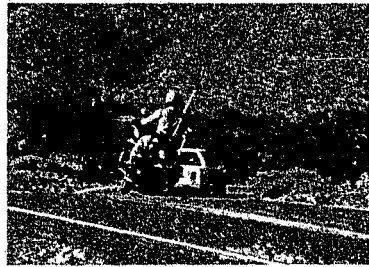
CRITICAL TRACKING TASK PROGRAM TESTS ALERTNESS

In FY 87/88, the Department developed an innovative program to reduce the rate of commercial vehicle accidents. Approximately 50 percent of such accidents are caused by a decline in driver alertness, usually due to fatigue. Currently officers can cite truckers for equipment or safety violations but have no way to objectively measure a driver's degree of alertness. All that may change.

This unique two-year pilot program implemented in July 1988 introduced a roadside test called Critical Tracking Task (CTT). CTT relies on a driver's responses to a series of peripheral visual signals to determine the degree of alertness. CTT is easy to give, produces measurable results and promises to be a very important accident-reduction tool.

HIGH-VISIBILITY DEPLOYMENT AND PUBLIC- AWARENESS STRATEGIES PROMOTED

When budget shortfalls required the Department to place a freeze on hiring new personnel and leave vacant positions open, programs to increase the public's voluntary compliance with traffic laws received more attention in order to achieve a 6.8 percent drop in the rate of fatal accidents.



DPS personnel prepared and distributed brochures, news releases, public service announcements and video tapes on traffic safety. Efforts included the "Buckle Up Your Valentine" and "St. Patrick's Day Report A Drunk" programs.

Public information officers spoke at schools throughout the State promoting seat belt use and describing the effects of drinking and driving. They gave slide presentations in community centers and R.V. parks, wrote articles for local newspapers, distributed traffic safety literature and placed posters at highway rest areas.

Patrol officers directed their efforts toward maintaining high visibility on the state highway system and being responsive to the motoring public and emergency situations. In one unusual program, officers erected "Enforcement Zone" signs topped with blue-flashing warning lights to heighten public awareness.

Through strategic use of such high-visibility activities, the Department maximized the positive affects of traffic patrol.

RESERVE OFFICERS CONTRIBUTED TIME AND TALENTS

Each year a group of unselfish volunteers patrol the highways without pay as a service to the State. These reserve officers must meet rigorous training and physical and mental fitness standards. Prior to performing patrol duties, they attend local reserve academies to become certified as peace officers and complete 320 hours of field training. All this is accomplished so that they can, without remuneration, perform the duties and accept the hazards and responsibilities faced by full-time officers.

This year, 79 dedicated men and women conducted 163 accident investigations while assisting with an additional 379. They made 50 felony, 179 misdemeanor and 112 DUI arrests.

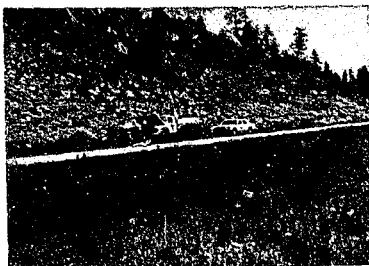
Over 21,016 hours of service were contributed having a total estimated value of \$324,907.

TRAFFIC GROWTH SPURS FUTURE COMMITMENT

Arizona continued to be one of the fastest growing states in the nation in FY 87/88. New freeways were opened to help accommodate over 2.4 million registered vehicles. Arizona's Department of Transportation, Motor Vehicle Division (MVD) records for calendar year 1987 showed 3,057,327 licensed drivers.

The increases in vehicles and drivers also brought an increase in the total number of vehicle miles traveled (VMT) on DPS-patrolled highways. Over the past three calendar years, VMT has increased 16.4 percent.

If anything, this year's modest reduction of 3.3 percent in the accident rate per VMT underscores the commitment of DPS employees to long-term efforts and on-going programs targeting improved traffic safety as one of the Department's top priorities.



WAR WAGED ON DRUGS

In 1987, the day after Christmas, a Highway Patrol officer pulled over a speeding car near Casa Grande. As he spoke with the vehicle's occupants, he detected the odor of marijuana. His subsequent search of the suspect's car uncovered 6,390 "hits" of LSD bound for Tucson. Narcotics agents who were called in to investigate obtained additional information pointing to a major California producer of the hallucinogenic drug. In January, DPS officers traveled to San Francisco to score the largest LSD bust in DPS history, seizing 180,000 "hits."

These events mirror the 1987/88 fiscal year. It was the year Arizona's governor called for an all-out war on drugs and the Department responded by giving drug enforcement top priority. DPS narcotics seizures increased almost 200 percent over the previous year. Property and cash seizures also

rose dramatically as strategic alliances were formed with other law enforcement agencies to deter drug trafficking.

DPS strategy targeted all avenues of drug transport, from human "mules" backpacking marijuana across the U.S.-Mexico border, to air smugglers dropping payloads at remote desert airstrips, and vehicles with hidden compartments ferrying cocaine along state highways. Enforcement was aimed at all levels of drug abuse, from casual users, to local producers/distributors, to international drug merchants.

COOPERATIVE ENFORCEMENT PAID BIG DIVIDENDS

The seven multi-agency drug task forces the Department promoted to maximize resources and permit investigations that combined the capabilities of many agencies were highly

successful. Indicative of their success were two major investigations conducted in the second quarter of the fiscal year.

In October, an air smuggling task force was formed with U.S. Customs. "Operation Sky Harvest" reaped 3,400 pounds of marijuana, four vehicles, one residence and two airplanes in just three months of operation.

In late January, DPS fielded 70 officers in a joint operation with agents from California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and 11 other Arizona agencies that shut down an international drug ring. Nationwide, the operation netted approximately 217 pounds of drugs, \$500,000 in cash, over \$5 million in real estate and dozens of semi-automatic weapons.

UNDERCOVER OPERATIONS MADE DRUG DEALERS FEEL THE "STING"

The Department continued to rely heavily on covert operations in the drug war by committing most criminal investigation activity to undercover narcotics enforcement operations.

DPS officers posed as human "mules" for hire to catch Mexican drug smugglers. Undercover operations were held in the vicinity of high schools in Deer Valley, Show Low and Round Valley that resulted in the arrest of dealers selling to minors. Officers monitored such public events as music concerts, rodeos and other entertainment events that resulted in the breakup of organizations found to be dealing in drugs. International organizations from Colombia



and Pakistan were infiltrated as they were trying to establish cocaine and heroin markets in the State.

In June 1988, undercover narcotics agents conducted three reverse stings, selling drugs previously held as evidence in other cases and nabbing 13 suspects and \$139,601 in cash.

MARIJUANA ERADICATION REAPS BOUNTIFUL HARVEST

Federal grants were obtained to fund DPS efforts to eradicate locally grown marijuana before it could be harvested and marketed. In calendar year 1987, DPS officers working under an \$8,750 grant located 63 marijuana plots, seized 38,729 plants, arrested 46 suspects and seized \$616,250 in assets. In June 1988, an additional \$6,500 in funding was awarded by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) for continuation of the marijuana eradication program.

DRUG DETECTION GAINED "TEETH"

For 25 days in May of 1988, a Highway Patrol officer in southern Arizona approached each vehicle he stopped accompanied by a narcotics detection dog. This marked the beginning of a unique pilot program, believed to be one of the first in the United States.

The program teams highly trained dogs with officers assigned to traffic patrol. The dogs can detect the presence of hidden narcotics and alert the officer.

In the 25-day test period, 440 pounds of marijuana were seized, nine arrests were made and four vehicles were confiscated. Based on the success of this test, the Department has approved a one-year pilot program in which two officers will be trained to work with narcotics detection dogs.

DRUGS INCREASED IN QUANTITY AND QUALITY

Unfortunately, the 200 percent rise in drug seizures recorded by the Department reflects not only increased drug enforcement activities but also a hike in the volume of illegal drugs available in the State.

Of great concern is the higher quality of drugs being marketed. Six kilograms of cocaine seized from Colombian nationals in August 1987 tested 99+ percent pure, higher than any purity previously encountered by the DEA lab in California. In February 1988, eight ounces of white Asian heroin seized from two Pakistani suspects tested 90+ percent pure, the highest ever seen by the DPS crime lab.

Both cases indicate that drug-refining laboratories throughout the world are becoming increasingly more sophisticated as well as highly productive.

In addition, the diversion of controlled pharmaceutical drugs for illegal purposes is spiraling upward. In FY 87/88, DPS officers arrested 27 members of the medical profession who were illegally obtaining prescription drugs to either support their drug habits or those of friends.

To keep pace with these increases, the DPS moved to expand the skills of its officers in interdicting narcotics traffic.

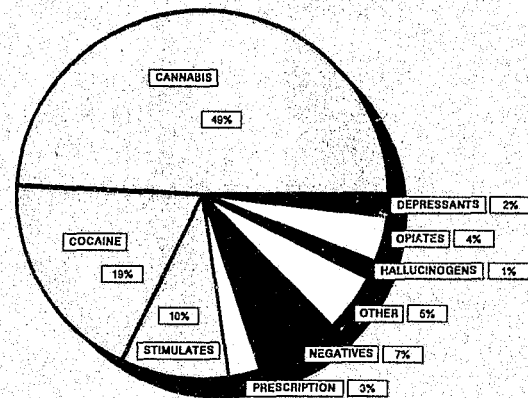
CRIME LAB SERVICE INCREASES SPIRALED

One impact of the "War on Drugs" felt behind the scenes has been increased demands for DPS Crime Lab services. Over the last three years, drug analysis requests have increased 38.6 percent with the greatest increase (17.3 percent) occurring in FY 87/88. Sixty-seven percent of these cases came from municipal, county, federal and other state agencies.

The illicit drugs most preferred in Arizona are cannabis, cocaine and stimulants. These three categories account for 80 percent of all drug samples submitted for analysis to DPS Crime Labs.

ARIZONA'S MOST PREFERRED DRUGS

FY 1987-88 DRUG SUBMISSIONS



Source: Criminal Justice Support

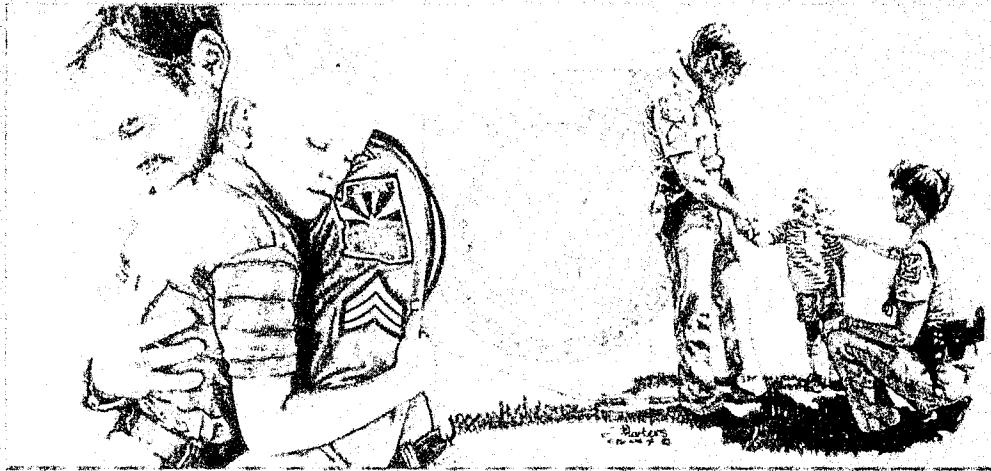
PROGRAMS EXPANDED IN COUNTERATTACK

Two important skill enhancement programs were extended during the fiscal year.



The Violator Directed Patrol (VDP) program was expanded to all Highway Patrol districts in January 1988. The program provides patrol officers with specialized training in detecting illegal drug activities during special traffic enforcement operations. It benefits not only traffic/drug enforcement in high-accident areas but additionally provides officers with enhanced skills that carry over in daily patrols.

In February and March, patrol officers seized 10 vehicles, 1,652 lbs. of marijuana, 30.2 lbs. of cocaine and \$118,117 in cash.



"DARE" TAUGHT CHILDREN TO SAY "NO!"

In the second program, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) chose Arizona as one of four sites for a pilot program to train officers to identify drug-impaired drivers. Substance abuse by drivers stopped for DUI is estimated to be 30 percent, yet only two to three percent of suspects are successfully prosecuted. The Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) program trains officers in systematic field test techniques which can identify drug-impaired drivers.

As of June 30, 1988, five DPS officers had been certified as DRE's. Seven additional officers will complete DRE training in October, with another school planned for May 1989.

The Arizona Department of Public Safety has long contended that there would never be enough officers, courts or jails to win the war on drugs as long as the demand for illegal substances remained high.

Other tactics were needed. One of the more promising is a program developed by the Los Angeles Police Department which takes away the drug dealers' customers. The Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) program teaches children the skills needed to say "no" to drugs, and in 1986, the Department obtained a federal grant to bring that program to Arizona.

After a year of planning, coordination and training instructors, the DARE program reached the Arizona classrooms in the fall of 1987. The success of that effort is written in DARE's statistics.

Twenty-thousand Arizona fifth- and sixth-grade students have now completed the 17-week DARE curriculum. Classes were conducted at 120 elementary schools. Instructors were provided by DPS and 45 other law enforcement agencies throughout the State.

In the past year, Arizona has become one of four U.S. regional DARE centers, training law enforcement officers from 12 other states.

NEW STRATEGIES TARGETED PUSHERS AND ILLEGAL LABS

New programs aimed at curtailing drug traffic were also initiated during the year.

A Commercial Narcotics Unit was formed. Unit officers worked with hotel managers, housekeepers and desk clerks at over 20 major motels/hotels to interdict drug transactions occurring at resorts in the Phoenix area. Cooperation from hotel/motel personnel exceeded expectations and the unit became an instant success. In one month, unit officers arrested 18 suspects, confiscated \$21,000 in cash, three vehicles, nine weapons, three ounces of cocaine, one pound of marijuana and two ounces of methamphetamine.

The Department also began initial planning for a specialized tactical unit to investigate and secure dangerous drug labs. According to DEA statistics, the number of clandestine drug laboratories discovered in Arizona has grown astronomically from 125 labs in 1987 to about 425 at fiscal-year end.

DPS intelligence units also monitored the sale of precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of methamphetamines in order to identify these labs. Labs located so far have been in densely populated residential areas where they create an immense threat to life due to the possibility of chemical explosion and fire.

Such labs also present numerous hazards to the law enforcement officers who raid them. These chemical hazards can be minimized by a well-equipped and well-trained team of investigators and lab support personnel.



CRIMINAL ACTIVITY DETERRED

Between October 1987 and April 1988, DPS officers and investigators from the State Liquor Control Board and the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) conducted a six-month "sting" investigation that resulted in the shutdown of a suspected stolen property "fencing" operation west of Phoenix.

"Operation TJ" recovered approximately \$30,000 in stolen property. Among the property netted were 44 weapons, four stolen vehicles (with obliterated vehicle identification numbers),

numerous auto parts, a 40-foot tractor trailer, diamond and gold jewelry, and 7,000 amphetamine tablets.

While DPS criminal investigators gave top priority to the "War on Drugs," "Operation TJ" and others like it, nonetheless, still achieved a measure of success in deterring auto theft, extortion, illegal gambling, theft, conspiracy, embezzlement and fraud.

ORGANIZED CRIME TARGETED

Another highlight of FY 87/88 was one investigation in a series of highly successful DPS "stings." In Tucson, "Sting VII"

concluded with the indictment of 53 suspects on a total of more than 200 felony charges. Some \$9,278 of undercover monies were expended to recover stolen property valued at \$990,720--a ratio of about 9 cents on the dollar.

Additionally, DPS auto theft investigators worked with several multi-agency task forces during the year. "Operation Car-Tag" identified and successfully ended an illegal vehicle identification number (VIN) switch operation by infiltrating several auto body shops trafficking in stolen motor vehicle parts. In the "East Valley Sting," 14 stolen vehicles were recovered from Dirty Dozen motorcycle club members. In cooperation with Mesa, Chandler and Scottsdale Police Departments, an extensive auto theft ring was uncovered. The group was using one-day "salvage" trip permits purchased from MVD to transport stolen pickup trucks to Mexico.

In August, the Phoenix Police Department provided stolen vehicle data for DPS computer analysis. The data are being analyzed to identify neighborhoods with high rates of vehicle theft and to determine if there are any trends in the types of vehicles frequently stolen. The result will be a cooperative "game plan" with Phoenix to sharply decrease metropolitan auto theft.





In the second quarter of the year, DPS officers concluded an investigation that charged a nationwide supplier of gaming devices with criminal conspiracy to reap profits through the development of false charity franchises.

In February 1988, a state grand jury returned felony counts of fraud, theft and securities violations against suspects in a fraudulent scheme case investigated by the Department. Charges were filed against three suspects who sold unmined coal to 450 investors throughout the U.S., taking in \$3.5 million. The mines in question had been depleted of coal in the 1800's and were not owned by the suspects. During the coal fraud investigation, DPS officers uncovered a similar gold ore scheme also being conducted by one of the suspects.

During the year, the Department established a computer-equipped financial investigations unit staffed by a certified public accountant and a criminal analyst with extensive financial recovery training. By fiscal-year end, the unit was deeply involved in

an investigation of seizable stocks and bonds valued at \$250,000.

CITY/COUNTY GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED

Because of a reputation for professionalism and its position as a state-level agency, the Department was frequently called upon by local and county criminal justice agencies and political subdivisions throughout the State to provide investigative assistance regarding sensitive issues.

Criminal investigators probed nine separate allegations of misconduct by public officials. Charges included the embezzlement of \$30,000 by an MVD license renewal teller, theft of public monies in excess

of \$7,000 by a City of Pima employee, and fraudulent schemes and misuse of public monies by several Thatcher township employees.

Traffic accident investigation services were provided in five cases involving the employees of local police and sheriffs' departments. Citizens' complaints against the Pima County Sheriff's Department concerning levels of enforcement in the Arivaca area were referred to the Department for investigation in July 1987.

Additionally, DPS officers devoted approximately 300 man-hours to assist the Parker Police Department when relations involving members of the Colorado River Indian Tribe in the Parker vicinity threatened to escalate into violence.

FUGITIVES APPREHENDED

June 30, 1988, marked the end of a bumper-crop year in fugitive apprehension. Department officers made 465 felony arrests, a 58 percent increase over FY 86/87. The apprehended suspects were booked on a wide variety of charges including: murder, rape, grand theft, child molestation, armed robbery, kidnapping, forgery, sale of drugs/narcotics and escape.

In October 1987, the Arizona Department of Corrections (DOC) awarded the DOC Meritorious Service Award to members of the DPS Fugitive Detail in recognition of exceptional service.

When not busy apprehending fleeing felons, the Fugitive Detail further serves as a Special Operations Unit (SOU). Specializing in performing high-risk building entries, unit members are trained to secure the occupants of a targeted facility, usually within 15- 20 seconds.

LIQUOR VIOLATION ENFORCEMENT REDIRECTED

The Department's liquor enforcement efforts were curtailed this year as the "War on Drugs" received priority attention. As a result, the number of citations for liquor violations fell 59 percent. Although checks of drinking establishments were also down 61 percent, the number of violations noted rose by 17 percent, indicative of increasing non-compliance.

The Covert Underage Buy program to identify establishments selling liquor to

minors was cut back by 46 percent--from 59 operations in FY 86/87 to 27 in FY 87/88. The program's 18- to 19-year-old operatives visited 225 establishments compared to 414 in the previous year. The number of establishments cited for selling liquor to minors rose by five percent in this one-year period.

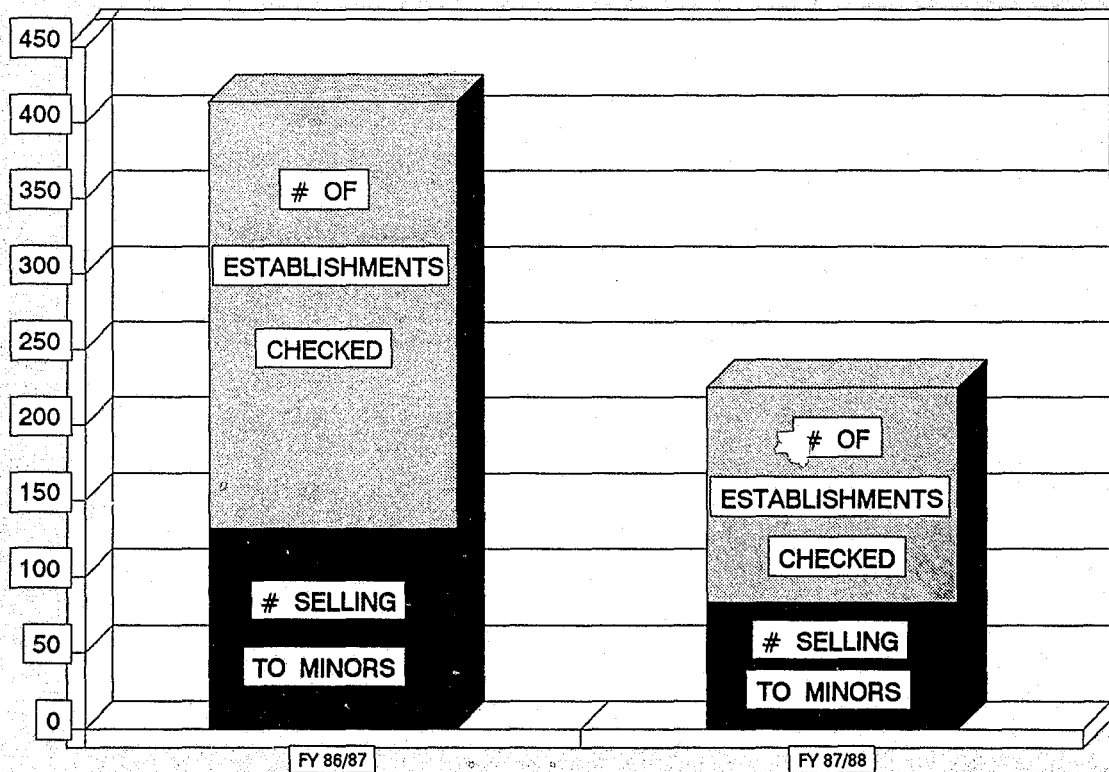
A substantial number of narcotics and other criminal violations were detected incidental to "liquor checks." Thirty-four marijuana/narcotics arrests were made in this manner. In one liquor enforcement operation in Tucson, DPS officers uncovered \$30,000 in stolen

property, including 42 weapons and \$11,000 in cash, clearing numerous burglaries from Tucson Police Department books.

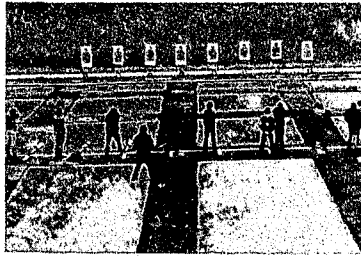
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND SERVICES DELIVERED

The apparent homicide victim's body was found in the bloody bathroom of a dilapidated house near the I-10 freeway in Phoenix. Syringes and other drug paraphernalia were discarded in the fireplace and on window sills. Bags of marijuana were at the rear of the garage. Thirty-four investigators were assigned to the case.

COVERT UNDERAGE BUY PROGRAM (CUB)



What appeared to be a gruesome crime scene was in reality a "Forensic Crime School" laboratory. Sponsored by the Arizona Identification Council and the FBI, the school was hosted by DPS latent print examiners, with most classes conducted at the DPS Phoenix compound.



The school was one of many technical and operational support services the Department of Public Safety provided to criminal justice agencies throughout Arizona. Some services were mandated by state law, others sprang from a desire to share professional expertise, and all reflected the Department's commitment to enhancing cooperative law enforcement.

SERVICE THROUGH TRAINING

The Department of Public Safety's commitment of personnel and equipment to train other law enforcement agencies and thereby promote public safety is a shared objective of all Department employees. Service through training is the goal.

State law mandates that DPS provide basic law enforcement training for Arizona agencies. The unique multi-agency Arizona Law Enforcement Training Academy (ALETA), established and operated by the Department, provides training for new police officers

through a curriculum that far exceeds minimum requirements.

ALETA's excellent program provides 480 hours of academically demanding study in law and legal aspects, patrol procedures, community and police relations, and report writing. Cadets must also successfully complete extensive training in defensive tactics, officer survival, firearms, defensive driving and first aid. A vigorous physical fitness program additionally prepares these future officers for the demands of police work.

In FY 87/88, ALETA conducted eight basic training classes, graduating 241 officers from 45 different agencies. An updated "Report Writing Manual" was published to provide better instruction in completion of vital paperwork. Community service was stressed through projects that included picnics with children from Casa de los Niños, a party for children of the house of Samuel and participation in the Tucson School District's "Love of Reading Week."

The Department also provided advanced training programs for officers of law enforcement agencies throughout the State. Driver training, first aid refresher courses, instructor workshops and weapons training were but a few of the classes conducted.

Under a 1987 mandate from the National Crime Information Center (NCIC), the Department's Arizona Criminal Justice Information System (ACJIS) instituted a training and certification program for Arizona agency personnel who maintain and use NCIC/ACJIS information.

In November 1987, the program was expanded to reach all recipients of NCIC/ACJIS information through statewide distribution of an "ACJIS Operations Overview" videotape. By January 1988, 90 percent of the State's 8,560 terminal operators had achieved certification.



The Department, in pursuing the enhancement of statewide law enforcement in FY 87/88, committed resources beyond those required to support mandated training programs.

Highway Patrol officers conducted motorcycle training for other agencies. Motor Carrier officers instructed both law enforcement officers and transportation company employees regarding commercial vehicle operation rules and regulations.

Criminal investigators presented training in the preparation of warrants, hostage negotiations, technical surveillance, tactical operations, explosives handling and auto theft investigations.

Criminalists conducted 33 training seminars. Subjects included the preservation of crime scene evidence, collection of sexual assault evidence, drug analysis, biohazards in death investigations and the status of DNA testing.

Instruction in evidence processing was given at law enforcement training academies across the State. Specialized training was also provided to evidence custodians of local police departments.

The DPS video tape production, "Arizona Police Training Quarterly" (APTQ),

was distributed to over 100 agencies. Highlighted were such topics as clandestine drug labs, warrant service entries, dangers of Hepatitis-B, and the Admin Per Se law. One APTQ, devoted entirely to officers' concerns about AIDS, was requested by several agencies from around the U.S.

However, training was just one of the many services provided to the law enforcement community.

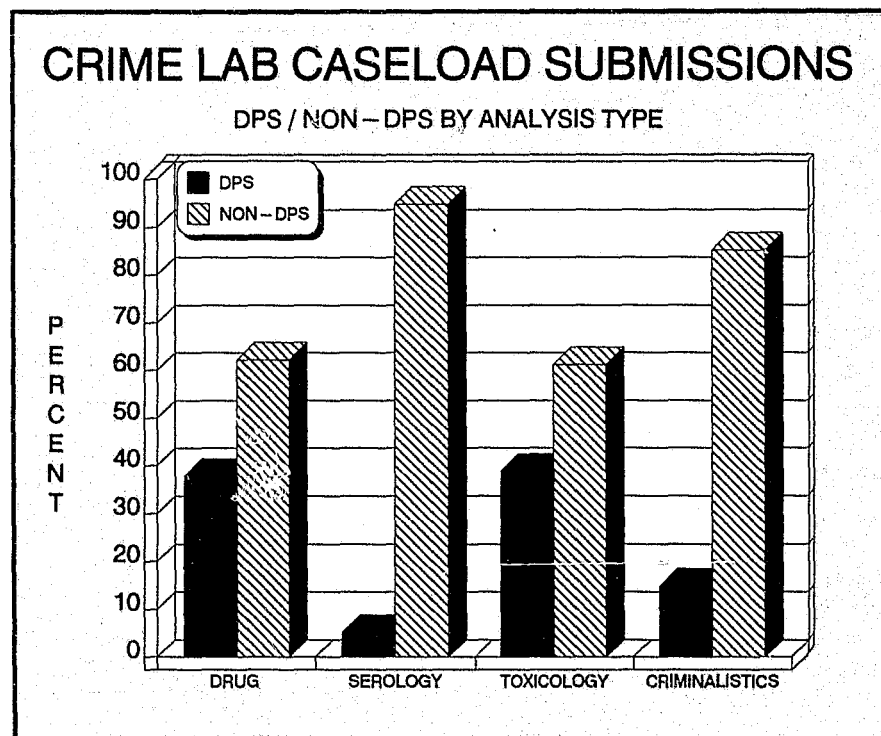
FORENSIC SERVICES FURNISHED

DPS regional crime laboratories located in Flagstaff, Phoenix and Tucson provided extensive scientific analysis services not available elsewhere in the State. These services included examinations

of blood, semen, saliva, bone, hair, fibers, paint, glass and soil. Examinations were also conducted of weapons, guns, bullets, tool marks, tire treads, fire accelerants, arson residues, and for the identification of narcotics and dangerous drugs.

In FY 87/88, the demand for crime lab services grew by 16.6 percent. With no accompanying increase in manpower, the year ended with a backlog of 1,143 cases.

Of the 14,283 cases processed during the fiscal year, over two-thirds were submitted by non-DPS investigators. In criminalistics and serology services, non-DPS requests accounted for 85 and 95 percent of the total caseload, respectively.



To meet these growing needs, the Department supported proposed legislation to require DUI and drug offenders to pay lab fee assessments to help offset lab costs. The Department also obtained a one-year grant from the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission to provide funding for additional personnel and equipment to conduct lab analyses related to the "War on Drugs."

In other areas, 2,584 latent fingerprint examinations were conducted and 830 questioned documents were examined by Department forensic experts.



CRIMINAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS EXPANDED AND ENHANCED

Criminal offender, wanted persons and stolen property records are just a few of the criminal information files provided by the Department's automated Arizona Criminal Justice Information System (ACJIS).

The ACJIS supported 1,932 computerized criminal justice

ON THE LEADING EDGE OF TECHNOLOGY

Deoxyribonucleic acid has been mentioned in all the newspapers. It was an agenda topic at meetings of the Arizona Prosecuting Attorney's Advisory Council and Flagstaff Law Enforcement Association. DPS received numerous inquiries regarding its potential from police agencies across Arizona.

It is DNA testing, one of the most exciting things to hit forensic science in years. DNA analysis of blood, skin, hair, semen, etc., can provide a genetic fingerprint that can positively identify the perpetrator of a violent crime.

It is a technological breakthrough that the Department of Public Safety plans to add to the long list of scientific services currently provided to Arizona agencies.

In FY 87/88, the Department began the groundwork. DPS personnel were trained in the fundamental aspects of DNA analysis methodology. A guide to users was prepared. A DPS serologist was accepted by the FBI to attend a four-month visiting scientist program to train in DNA procedures.

Bringing this forensic tool to Arizona may take two to five years more to fully implement, dependent upon funding, but it will have a profound impact on Arizona law enforcement in the future.

information terminals in FY 87/88, up 606 from last year. The system processed 420,073 inquiries for Arizona Computerized Criminal History (ACCH) record information and added 24,302 new records during the year. In the past four years, the criminal offender files maintained by the Department have grown from 667,235 records to 777,793 by the end of FY 87/88.

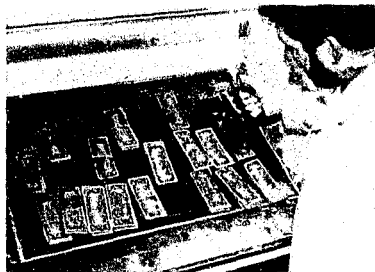
ACJIS enhancements accomplished during the year

included distribution of revised ACCH Offense Code Books and the completion of a project to reduce system costs by placing ACJIS data circuits on the state microwave carrier system.

An exciting recent development in law enforcement tools is the automated fingerprint identification system (AFIS). With AFIS technology, fingerprints left at a crime scene can often be matched with records of

known offenders in a matter of hours. In FY 87/88, the Department continued its efforts to obtain funding for a statewide AFIS for Arizona.

To take advantage of existing technology, the Department coordinated an intergovernmental agreement to access California's automated fingerprint system. Approximately 17,000 Arizona arrest fingerprint records submitted by Arizona law enforcement agencies bordering California were placed in the California AFIS database. Although still in initial implementation, both California and Arizona have experienced fingerprint matches as a result of this program.



INTELLIGENCE GATHERED AND ANALYZED

The law enforcement community also relies on DPS for criminal intelligence information and assistance in analyzing investigative leads.

The Department collects data on a variety of organized groups known to be involved in illegal activities. Some organizations active in Arizona

MANAGEMENT OF THE ACJIS LAUDED

"Excellent" was the term used by the NCIC after conducting a December 1987 operations audit of the ACJIS network.

The audit measured the Department's performance as the Control Terminal Agency (CTA) for statewide criminal information systems.

The NCIC requires each state's CTA to undergo a performance audit every two years. Areas rated (and NCIC commentary on DPS' ratings) included: management control activities ("Can't be better"), methods of dissemination ("Above average"), training standards ("Unquestioned compliance"), quality assurance and state-level audit programs (both "Excellent").

Sixteen local, county and state agencies were included in the December audit. Only a preliminary audit report has been released, but it praised the ACJIS network for having one of the best accuracy ratings and lowest entry reject rates in the nation. The report also noted that Arizona is one of the few states in compliance with the new NCIC requirement for a state-level audit program.

this year included: the Skinheads, the Dirty Dozen, the Earth First, Marielitos, the Aryan Brotherhood, the Mexican Mafia and the Nueve Familia. Also active were the Posse Comitatus, Aryan Nations Church, Crips, White American Bastion, Bloods, Arizona Patriots, the Arizona Kindred and Spartan Riders.

Many of these groups are prison gangs whose activities are tracked by a task force of officers from DPS, Phoenix Police Department and the Department of Corrections. In the first quarter of the fiscal year, this task force arrested

35 gang members in 17 cases that included charges of trafficking in drugs and stolen property, aggravated assault, kidnapping, theft and forgery.

The Department has compiled and published an updated "Prison Gang" book to aid investigating officers in identifying gang members and recognizing gang-related activities that may be occurring in their communities.

Throughout the year, DPS intelligence officers assisted 31 agencies in over 25 major

investigations. Two of the more highly publicized cases were the Jennifer Wilson abduction and murder in Flagstaff, and the Real Estate Rapist case in metropolitan Phoenix.

In these cases, intelligence assistance included a leads system and time-line chart to show details of the case, a detailed event flow chart outlining suspects' activities, and use of a computer to organize all lead information and document suspects' modus operandi.



Intelligence officers also worked with personnel of the Rocky Mountain Information Network to co-host the first Arizona Law Enforcement Clandestine Lab Working Group Conference. Held in November, the conference provided the opportunity to exchange information on clandestine illicit drug labs in Arizona. Forty-five investigators from 22 federal, state, county and city agencies attended.

COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITY ADVANCED STATEWIDE

Technical support of statewide information systems is also a Department responsibility. Since inception of the Department in 1969, DPS employees have been designing, constructing and coordinating statewide radio, voice and data telecommunications systems for the Department and other state agencies.

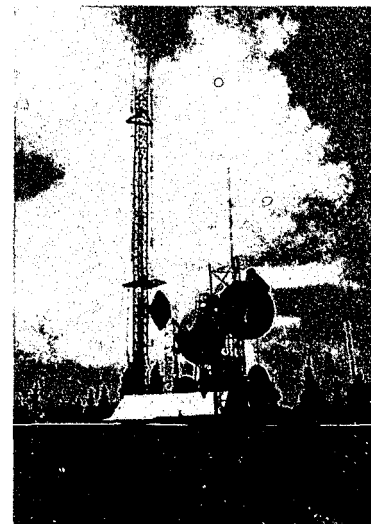
FY 87/88 was no exception. The Department replaced nine Highway Patrol base stations that had experienced high failure rates and become difficult to maintain.

In a continuing program to adequately protect communications towers against damage from electrical storms, new grounding systems were installed at Show Low, Brookbank, Schnebly Hill, Cunningham Peak, Desert View, Carol Springs and South Mountain.

Standby power generators were replaced at two mountain communications sites. Roofs were refurbished at six remote sites to preclude weather damage to radio equipment. Other projects included replacement of five obsolete microwave antennas and addition of battery backup power at Casa Grande,

Prescott, Show Low, Kingman, Holbrook, Safford, Douglas and Parker.

Six radio stations were installed at existing DPS sites to enhance the Arizona National Guard's communications capabilities during emergencies. All told, radio communications support was provided to 17 federal, state and local agencies.



The Department's radio dispatching capability was also upgraded this year. Five new communications control consoles were installed in the new State Headquarters Building in Phoenix. Computer equipment at the new communications center was configured to access both statewide data systems and DPS management information systems.

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION GAPS FILLED

One specialized communication system the Department is mandated to provide and maintain is the Emergency Medical Services Communications (EMSCOM) system. EMSCOM provides the vital radio communications between ground- and air-ambulance and hospital emergency-room medical personnel. The system serves over 400 agencies statewide.

The Department works closely with the Arizona Department of Health Services to enhance EMSCOM communications capabilities. In FY 87/88, several projects were completed.

An ultra-high-frequency (UHF) mobile relay station was installed at Quijotoa to fill radio communication gaps on the Tohono O'Odham Indian Reservation west of Tucson. Base control stations also were replaced at the Navapache Hospital and Yavapai

Regional Medical Center. To improve statewide reliability, new stations were located at Willow Beach, ASU and Mingus Mountain and UHF mobile stations were replaced at five other established sites.

A second EMSCOM control console was installed in Phoenix to backup the main console and provide capability for future expansion.

Less technical but no less important, the Department published an updated EMSCOM Manual that offers

an overview of the system's capabilities and provides users with the procedural guidelines necessary for its use.

AIRCRAFT SUPPORT PROVIDED VITAL LINK

The availability of statewide DPS air rescue services got a big boost at the beginning of 1988 with the addition of a fifth helicopter to the Department's fleet. DPS air rescue units situated in Tucson, Phoenix, Flagstaff and Kingman now have a backup helicopter to replace an



aircraft that is placed out-of-service for maintenance or repair.

In other changes, DPS' Central Air Rescue Unit moved into new quarters at Phoenix Fire Station #41 in February. The Western Air Rescue Unit in Kingman celebrated its first anniversary at the Kingman Regional Hospital. This emergency-medical-provider affiliations program, like that of the Southern Air Rescue alliance with the Tucson Medical Center, has proven highly successful.

A total of 2,825 missions were flown by DPS helicopters. Medical evacuations, hospital transport, vital materials transport, and search & rescue assistance accounted for 1,898 of these flights.

LICENSING EFFICIENCIES ACHIEVED

Specific regulatory functions assigned to the Department of Public Safety by state law include the licensing of security guards, private investigators and polygraph examiners.

In FY 87/88, the DPS processed applications for 10,011 security guards, 576 private investigators and 18 polygraph examiners. Active licenses for these groups totaled almost 30,000 by the end of the fiscal year.

AIR RESCUE LOGS ANOTHER "SAVE"

On June 11, 1988, a Southern Air Rescue team saved another life.

The crew's assignment to transport a patient from a hospital in an outlying community had just been cancelled. But while waiting in the emergency room, they observed an unconscious 14-year-old boy who had been injured in an accident three hours earlier.

Based on their trauma training, the helicopter crew recognized that the boy was in extreme shock and needed immediate help if he were to survive. It was also apparent that the hospital staff was unaware of the seriousness of the boy's injuries. After lengthy and diplomatic discussions, the crew persuaded the emergency room physician to let them transport the boy to a Tucson trauma center.

The boy is alive and well today due in great part to the helicopter crew's excellent judgment and professional skills.

In July of 1987, obtaining a new license as a security guard or private investigator agency could take six to nine months. A backlog in the licensing process had been building for several years. To correct this problem, a new mail-in procedure for license renewals was put into place, and by July 1988, the backlog had been eliminated.

To further improve on this regulatory process, the Department has drafted streamlined rules regulating the private investigator and security guard industries. The proposed rules will be submitted for statewide review and formal approval in FY 88/89.

Applications requiring only local background checks now take two weeks to process. Applications requiring a national records check are completed within the time it takes to send a fingerprint card to the FBI and receive a response, about eight weeks.



**EXECUTIVE SECURITY
PROVIDED AMID
NATIONAL MEDIA
FOCUS**

From an executive security standpoint, FY 87/88 presented challenges that were well met. On Monday, September 14, 1987, Pope John Paul II visited Phoenix. Later, in January 1988, the DPS was faced with providing security for an arduous and unprecedented three-month impeachment process involving our former governor.

The DPS responded to the increased demands for executive security in an admirable and professional manner.



The planning for the Pope's visit had spanned a year's time. DPS and 22 other law enforcement agencies sent approximately 2,500 officers to provide security during the two-day visit.

Some 171 DPS officers were deployed along the parade route down Phoenix's Central Avenue, 122 covered a Veterans Memorial Coliseum appearance, 186 were deployed to the Arizona State University stadium and 96 officers lined

A Letter of Appreciation

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM



RALPH F. MILETEAD
DIRECTOR

DATE: 15 October 1987
TO: ALL DPS PERSONNEL
FROM: PAPAL EVENT COMMAND AND PLANNING STAFF
SUBJECT: PAPAL EVENT - 1987

On September 14, 1987, the Pope's visit to Arizona ended a year long planning and operational effort on behalf of DPS and its personnel. This effort required both sacrifice and dedication on the part of those involved. Your particular efforts were instrumental in the successful completion of this truly unique assignment.

We, the command and planning staff for the event, would like to express our sincere appreciation for a job well done. Your willingness to follow the operational guidelines, display a professional approach to the job and/or involvement from the non-operational assignments was truly appreciated.

The successful completion of this detail was a direct result of your dedicated participation. You can be proud of a job well done.

Ralph F. Miletead
Ralph F. Miletead, Director

L. N. Thompson
L. N. Thompson, Lt. Colonel
HPS Papal Event Commander

A. M. Osterfeld
Captain G. M. Osterfeld
ADPS Papal Event Coordinator

Major N. B. Bensley
Major N. B. Bensley
ASU Site Commander

Bill Fogle
Lt. Bill Fogle
ADPS Papal Event Logistics
Coordinator

Major W. J. Ayers
Major W. J. Ayers
VAC Site Commander

R. R. Lambertson
Lt. R. R. Lambertson
ASU Liaison

Major S. C. Gendler
Major S. C. Gendler
Parade Route Commander

Pat J. Morris
Pat J. Morris
VAC Liaison

Captain G. E. Hayes
Captain G. E. Hayes
Freeway Motorcade Commander

the freeway route from the airport. Some DPS personnel were on continuous duty for over 20 hours.

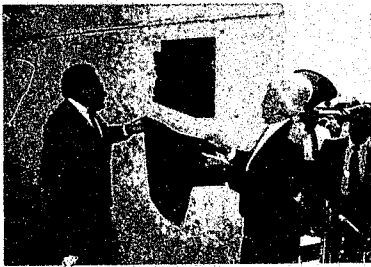
monitored by an intelligence task force to alert officers to the possibility of violence.

In January, the Arizona House of Representatives began an impeachment process against then-Governor Evan Mecham. It would prove to be a divisive process that placed state government in turmoil over the next three months.

The Department provided personal security for Governor Mecham, Acting Governor Rose Mofford and Chief Justice Frances X. Gordon, the Senate impeachment trial presiding officer.

Security for the House and Senate proceedings fell on the shoulders of DPS officers. Employees from throughout the Department were involved. Extremists on both sides of the impeachment issue were

Highway Patrol officers dedicated 6,595 hours to executive security in FY 87/88. Criminal Investigation personnel devoted 3,754 hours to impeachment security duties.



ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT CONTRIBUTED TO THE MISSION

A new DPS State Headquarters building was completed in December 1987. Dedication ceremonies held April 29, 1988, marked the conclusion of this successful project. Governor Rose Mofford cut the ribbon to officially open the building, while about 500 guests applauded. Governor Mofford then unveiled a bronze plaque dedicating the structure "to all who serve and support the interest of public safety in the State of Arizona."

DPS personnel provided oversight for the design, planning and construction phases of the building and coordinated the move-in. To minimize any disruption in the delivery of services to the public, the entire building and relocation programs were completed on time and within budget.

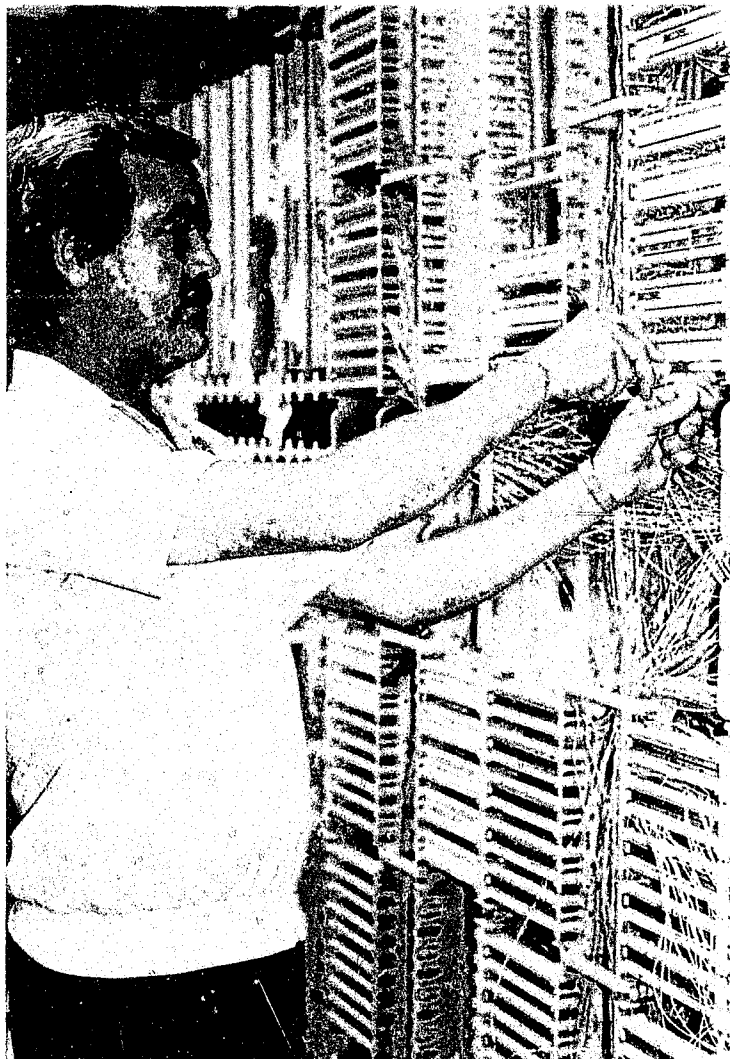


TELEPHONE SYSTEM UPDATED

Telecommunications employees installed voice and data communications equipment in the new headquarters building while converting existing telephone service lines to a Department-owned system. Over 165,000 feet of cable, a new central PBX and 500 telephones were installed. The switch to a Department-owned telephone system not only provided updated features and cut maintenance down time, it also reduced costs for phone services by \$61,000 in FY 87/88.

An In-WATS service was added in May 1988, allowing DPS employees to make toll-free long-distance calls from the public network to any DPS extension in the Phoenix area. Previously, calls had to be placed through the Capitol switchboard at a cost to DPS of approximately \$6,000 a month.

Tucson DPS offices also were updated with a "direct inward dial access" telephone capability.



NEW EQUIPMENT PROCURED

While construction and occupancy of the new State Headquarters Building was a major accomplishment for administrative and support staff members in FY 87/88, other mission support requirements received equal attention.

In February, the smallest of DPS' mainframe computers, IBM 4381-PO2, was replaced by the much larger IBM 3081GX3. The new computer is three times more powerful than the old and capable of processing 11 million instructions per second. That means faster response times as well as room for future growth.

Other purchases included a gas chromatograph which processes three times as many lab samples in a 24-hour period as older equipment, a photographic digitizer which saves time in preparing scale drawings for accident reconstruction cases, and desktop publishing software and a laser printer which produce typeset-quality publications.

A grant was used to fund acquisition of equipment to produce video-based training programs. Six tapes aimed at reducing neighborhood crime were completed and supplied to 110 police agencies and community groups throughout the State.



NEW AND IMPROVED COMPUTER PROGRAMS INSTALLED

FY 87/88 saw the continuing move towards computerization to reduce labor-intensive administrative functions. The results were higher quality products, produced in less time.

New this year was the Department Automated Report Tracking (DART) program. Implemented on January 1, 1988, the on-line system is used to issue and trace department report (DR) numbers. The status of DR's can be followed from inception to receipt at the central repository. DART tracks vehicle accident, incident/offense and/or towed vehicle reports as well as supplemental reports generated by the Evidence, Crime Lab, Questioned Documents, Latent Prints and Accident Reconstruction sections.

Another automated improvement was the Department's new Capital Inventory System. All DPS personnel can access this computerized system to inquire on inventory items, update information on assigned equipment and to transfer capital items

within organizational units. Capital and electronic equipment can be tracked with accuracy. The flexibility of the program has simplified daily operations and will greatly facilitate completion of the annual equipment inventory.

Personal Computer (PC) data-base programs were also developed to monitor vehicle fuel expenditures, track applications for employment, catalogue lesson plans, list qualified instructors for advanced training classes and report on the status of administered polygraph examinations. The new programs save data entry time and also index and search more efficiently.

Programming to provide access to the Management Information System (MIS) and ACJIS networks through a single display terminal was also completed in FY 87/88. At the same time, a PC Local Area Network (LAN) was extended to the new State Headquarters Building with a capability to access programs on the mainframe and the Professional Office System (PROFS) through the same PC. Both programming changes made data communications more efficient.



EFFICIENCIES ACHIEVED

Efficiency in operations was sought throughout the Department during the year. The following FY 87/88 accomplishments were especially noteworthy.

A four-phase inspection program was implemented for the Department's fixed-wing aircraft. Previously, planes were inspected every 100 hours with each inspection taking up to two weeks. In the four-phase program, inspections are conducted every 50 hours with each phase covering different parts of the aircraft. Inspections now take planes out of service for only three days. On-site aviation fuel storage tanks were also installed to take advantage of cost savings available through bulk purchases.

Other programs initiated during FY 87/88 brought about cost savings in vehicle fleet management. A work order review program resulted in credits being given for overcharges and risk management reimbursements. A procedure to ship vehicle supply items directly to satellite locations in Tucson and Flagstaff decreased the time for parts runs. An oil analysis program was implemented to detect vehicle engine malfunctions before they resulted in major repair costs.



The vehicle fleet was reduced from 1,607 to 1,508 at the end of FY 87/88 and fleet maintenance expenditures fell by 2.7 percent.

Personnel deployment was also studied to maximize manpower. A 90-day test was conducted of a radio call-sign proposal designed to assist supervisors in the efficient deployment of field officers. At the conclusion of the test, a survey of participating personnel was used in evaluating the proposal.

In a move to reduce the time intoxilyzer quality assurance officers spend in court, an affidavit was designed to certify the correctness of intoxilyzer machine operation. An employee time accounting summary which more accurately tracks personnel activities and ties operations to expenditures was implemented for criminal investigations.

A new facilities maintenance work order system and programmed preventative maintenance inspections were also initiated to reduce the number of emergency call-outs due to system failures. Energy efficient heating/cooling systems were installed at ALETA. In addition, a savings of \$1,675 per year was realized from renegotiated leases for district offices in Youngtown and airplane facilities in Flagstaff.

Employee suggestions to improve operations and eliminate potentially hazardous working conditions were implemented. One suggestion made electrical wiring on motorcycles safer. Another proposed a standardized format to streamline teletype notifications. The third eliminated running an electrical cord across the steering wheel of patrol cars by recommending installation of an alternate power source for magnetically mounted emergency lights.

PUBLICATIONS SUPPORTED INFORMATION AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS

The Department published a wide variety of informational material to enhance internal operations and to benefit the statewide criminal justice community.

Perhaps the most popular of those distributed statewide was the Arizona Criminal Justice Agencies Directory. Updated annually, the directory contains addresses and telephone numbers for over 800 criminal justice agencies in Arizona.

In March 1988, a new directory was published listing criminal justice support services and points of contact for requesting those services.

Newsletters were also prevalent. Seven Motor Carrier Safety and Hazardous Materials newsletters were mailed to law enforcement agencies and members of the trucking industry to provide topical updates on commercial carrier rules and enforcement measures.

The bimonthly ACJIS News kept users of the Arizona Criminal Justice Information System updated on NCIC/ACJIS matters. Editions of the Digest and Communicator containing



items of interest to criminal justice agencies were provided monthly.

The Northern Interface produced by the Northern Regional Crime Lab was distributed to approximately 100 agencies. One issue dealt with DNA fingerprinting, photographing and the casting of footwear and tire track pattern evidence.

Intelligence officers throughout the State were kept informed with an updated Prison Gang book and the highly praised Criminal Intelligence Bulletins. Five Law Bulletins were also distributed in FY 87/88 with discussions on the latest court rulings.

Internally, bulletins were used to disseminate vital information. Nine bulletins concerning vehicle fleet

services were published. Five Move Bulletins were distributed to assist employees during relocation to the new building. Safety Bulletins were also issued to improve the work environment.

Employees were kept informed of important internal changes through publication of 11 Information Bulletins. To keep abreast of these and other publications, a quarterly Publications Bulletin was distributed in paycheck envelopes.

Policy and procedure updates in FY 87/88 included revisions to the New Employee Orientation, Safety and Loss Prevention, Emergency Medical System Communications, and Inspections and Control manuals. Also published were 29 general orders, seven bureau orders and six Director's Management Regulations.

PS at a glance

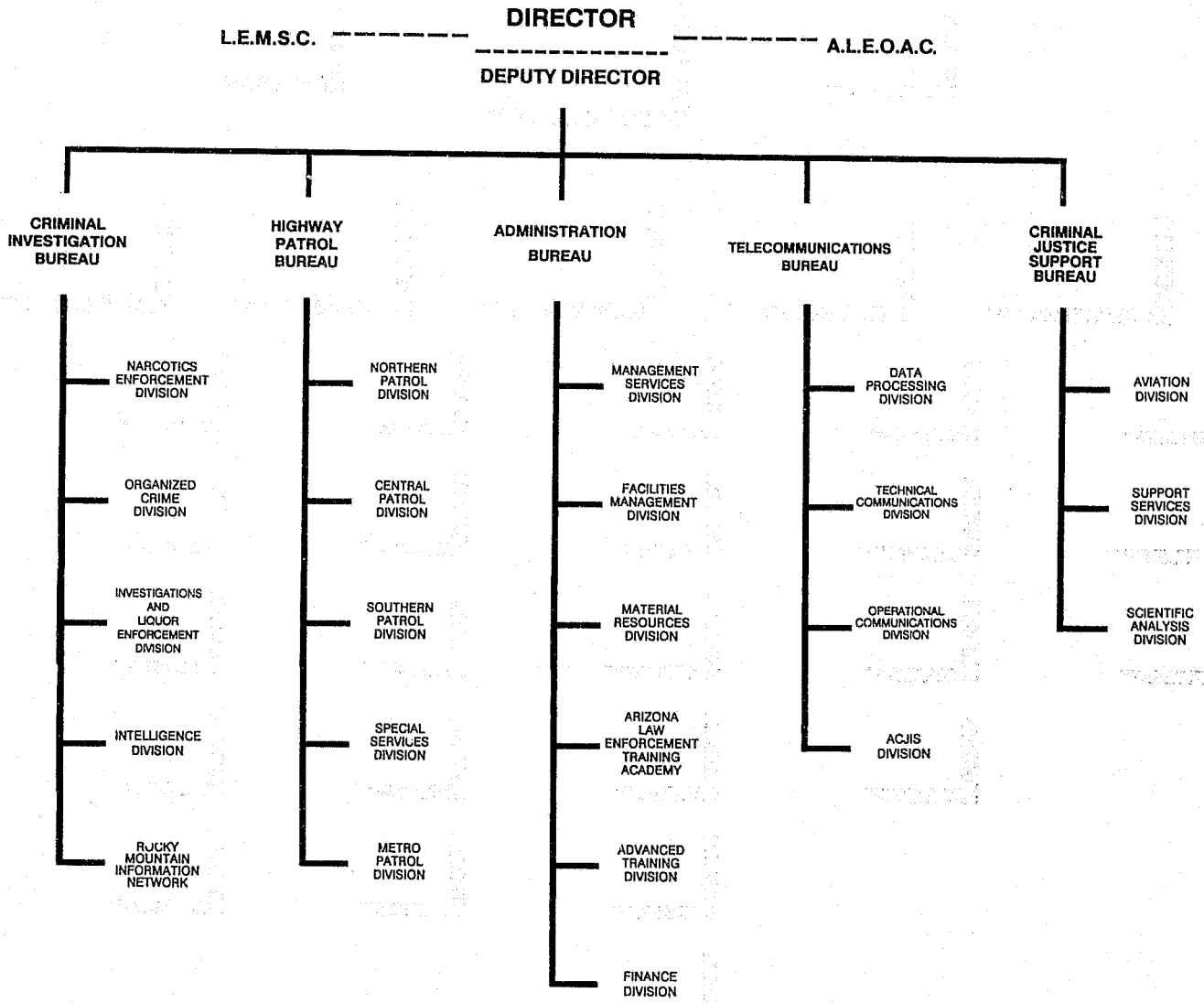
Pursuant to enabling legislation adopted in 1968, the Department of Public Safety (DPS) was established by executive order of the governor on July 1, 1969. DPS consolidated the functions and responsibilities of the Arizona Highway Patrol, the Enforcement Division of the Department of Liquor Licenses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

Since its formation, the Department has established a central State criminal history records repository, a criminal investigation organization, a crime laboratory, air rescue services, a statewide communications network, a certified law enforcement officer training program, and motor carrier functions. These services and other forms of assistance are provided to Arizona's criminal justice agencies and to its citizens.

FY 87/88 additions to the Department's role and mission included responsibility for school bus inspections, commercial vehicle weight enforcement and serving as host agency for the Rocky Mountain Information Network (RMIN).

The Department is organized into five bureaus. At the end of FY 87/88, DPS was authorized by the legislature to employ 1,620 full-time employees.

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY



LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

	1986/87*	1987/88	% Change
ARRESTS			
Felony	4,222	5,855	38.7
Misdemeanor	12,075	11,371	-5.8
Total Arrests	16,297	17,226	5.7
CITATIONS ISSUED	335,304	300,384	-10.4
WARNINGS ISSUED	230,400	245,475	6.5
TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVESTIGATED	14,769	15,094	2.2
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED	644	1,288	100.0
STOLEN VEHICLES RECOVERED	1,430	1,524	6.6
DRUGS SEIZED**			
Marijuana	32,714 lbs.	41,978 lbs.	28.3
Marijuana Plants	15,457 plants	38,466 plants	148.9
Heroin	40 ozs.	96 ozs.	138.6
Cocaine	122 lbs.	1,694 lbs.	1291.1
Other Drugs	15 lbs.	28 lbs.	89.0
	85,495 units***	316,012 units***	269.6

* Statistics vary from those reported in the 1986/1987 Annual Report due to the submission of revised data.

** Drug seizures result from both traffic enforcement and non-traffic enforcement investigative activity.

 Data for FY 86/87 reflect only eight months of traffic enforcement activities.

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

Source: Highway Patrol
Criminal Investigation

APPROPRIATIONS AND FUNDING

	FY 84/85	FY 85/86	FY 86/87	FY 87/88
OPERATING				
Administration	\$ 12,978,400	\$ 13,977,500	\$ 14,689,100	\$ 15,616,400
Highway Patrol	24,544,400	27,152,800	27,786,600	29,239,800
Criminal Investigation	9,403,500	10,424,100	10,775,100	11,493,200
Telecommunications	11,836,500	12,826,400	12,347,700	12,653,900
Criminal Justice Support	6,641,000	7,439,100	8,039,000	8,801,700
TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET	\$ 65,403,800	\$ 71,819,900	\$ 73,637,500	\$ 77,805,000
Land, Bldgs & Improvements	\$ 1,917,800	\$ 2,928,000	\$ 2,182,200	\$ 1,427,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	\$ 67,321,600	\$ 74,747,900	\$ 75,819,700	\$ 79,232,000
FUNDING BY SOURCE				
General Fund	\$ 56,796,600	\$ 69,347,900	\$ 58,738,600	\$ 77,557,300
Arizona Highway User Fund	10,000,000	5,000,000	16,500,000	1,274,700
Other State Monies	525,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
Corrections Fund	—	—	181,100	—
TOTAL STATE FUNDING	\$ 67,321,600	\$ 74,747,900	\$ 75,819,700	\$ 79,232,000
FULL-TIME POSITIONS	1,529	1,579	1,587	1,620*

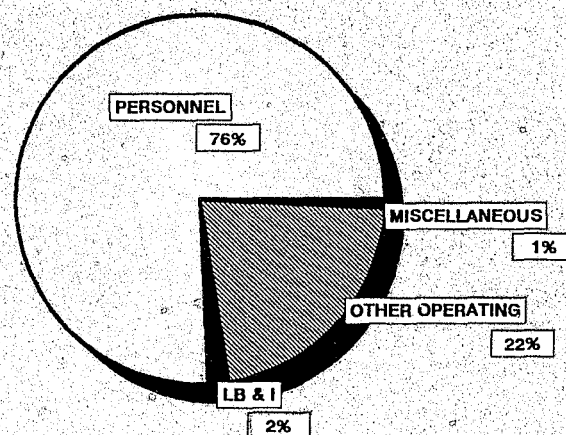
* State-funded, full-time positions authorized as of June 30, 1988.

Source: Fiscal Management and Support

DPS EXPENDITURES

BY CLASSIFICATION

FY 1987-88

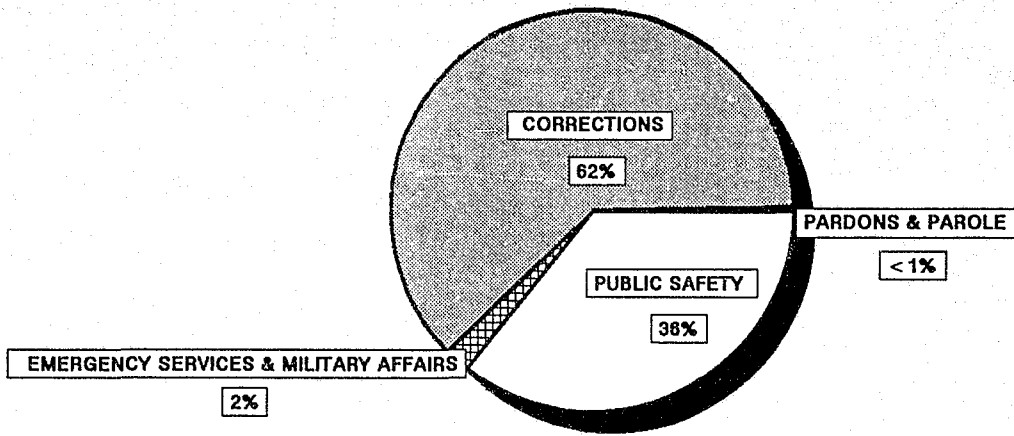


Source: Fiscal Management & Support

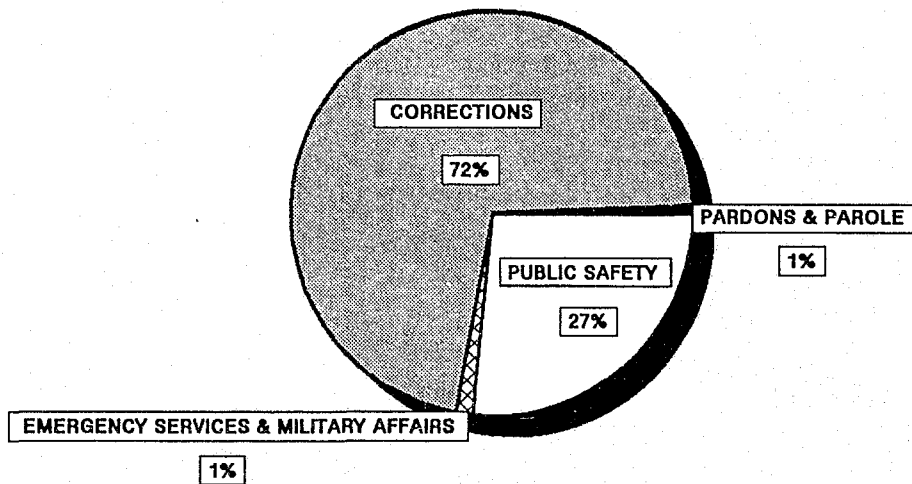
STATE EXPENDITURES

FOR PROTECTION AND SAFETY
FY 1983/84 AND FY 1987/88

FY 1983/84



FY 1987/88 Estimate

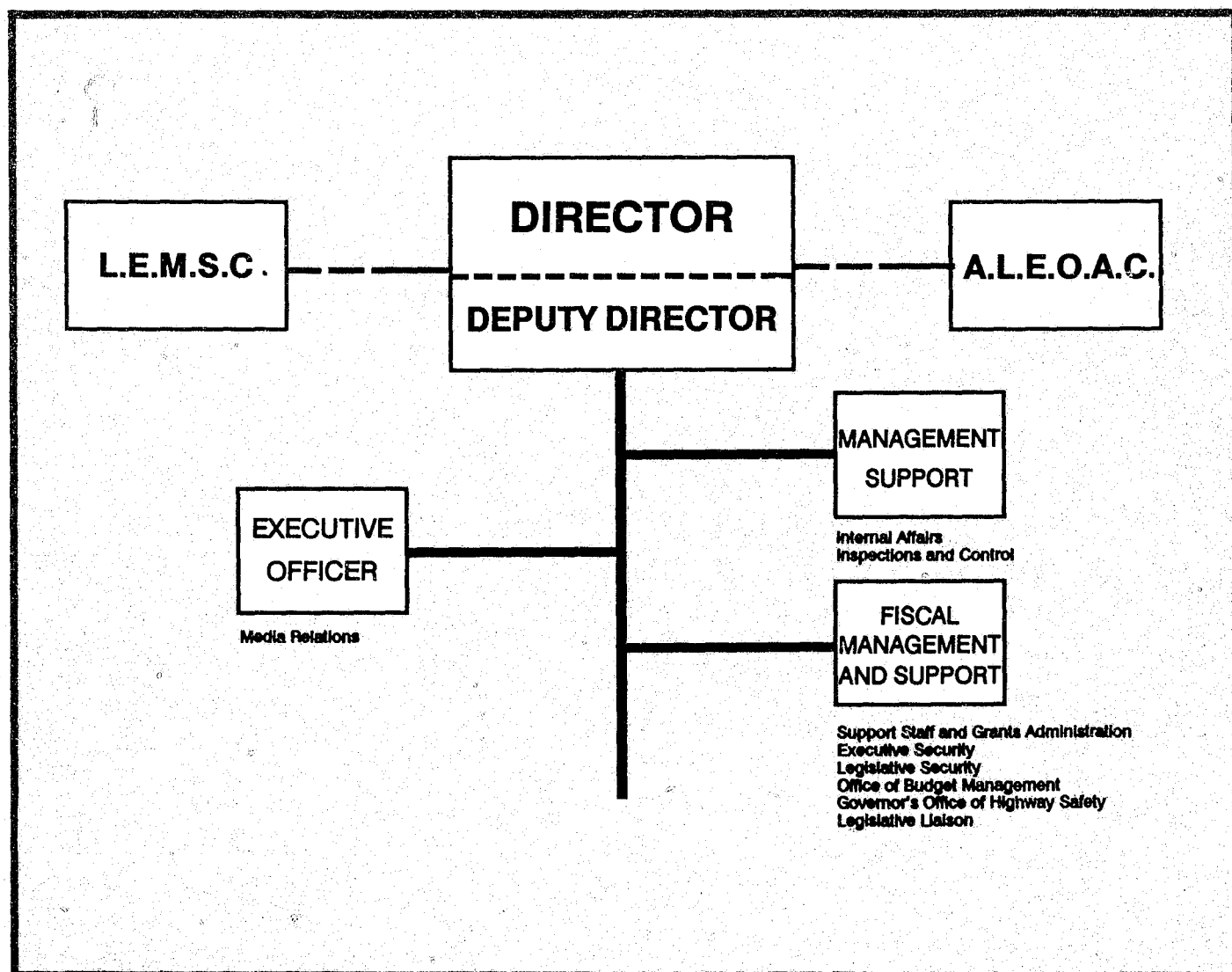


Source: JLBC: Appropriations Report

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

The Director of the Arizona Department of Public Safety, Colonel Ralph T. Milstead, establishes the Department's goals, policies procedures and organizational structure. He directs and controls the activities of the agency and is responsible for accomplishing its mission.

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



■ OVERVIEW

Management Support

Conducts internal investigations to ensure integrity and professionalism.

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

Fiscal Management and Support

Facilitates the development of the Department's annual budget request.

Monitors fiscal processes and maintains budgetary control within the Department.

Monitors proposed legislation pertinent to the criminal justice system.

Provides security and transportation for the governor and her family.

Maintains security for the Senate and House of Representatives.

Administers federal block grants.

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

Administers the Criminal Justice Enhancement Fund grant program.

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

Ensures cooperative law enforcement relations with local, county, and state criminal justice agencies.

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

Provides executive director for Arizona Association of Chiefs of Police.

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

Law Enforcement Merit System Council (LEMSC)

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

Establishes standards and qualifications for all classified positions.

Arizona Law Enforcement Officers Advisory Council (ALEOAC)

Outlines minimum qualifications for Arizona's police officers.

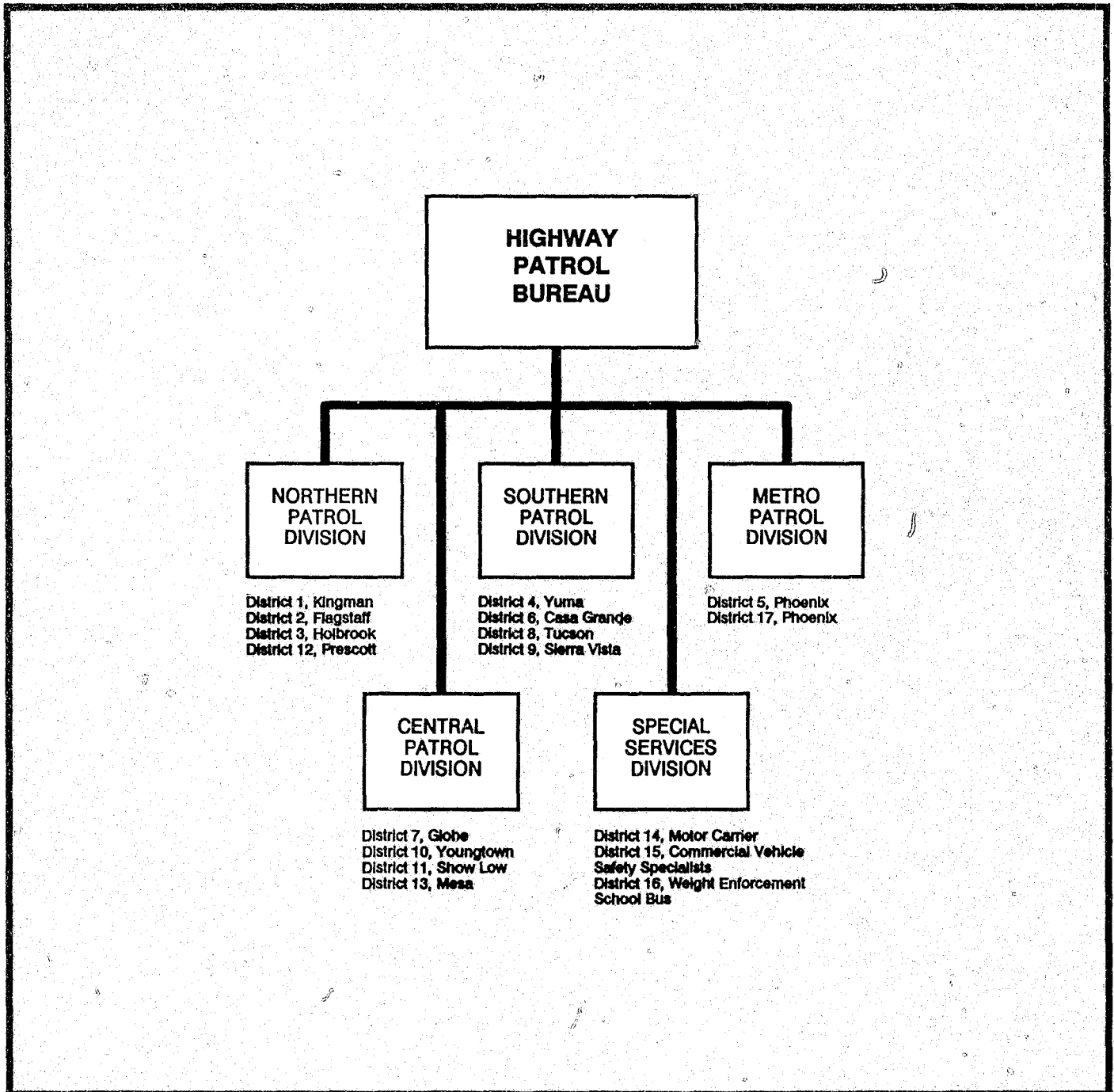
Prescribes minimum standards for police officer training.

Recommends curricula for advanced courses in law enforcement.

Determines the adherence of local law enforcement agencies to ALEOAC selection and training standards.

HIGHWAY PATROL

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



■ OVERVIEW

Northern, Central, Southern and Metro Patrol Divisions

Patrol 5,787 miles of state and federal highway.

Enforce state traffic and criminal statutes.

Investigate traffic accidents.

Assist motorists with disabled vehicles.

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

Enforce state and federal commercial vehicle regulations.

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

Handle emergency relay services for blood, medical and other vital supplies.

Provide traffic safety information programs to public service groups and schools.

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

Special Services Division

Supplies technical and investigative assistance for accidents involving hazardous materials.

Performs regular inspections of commercial vehicles and terminal facilities to assure enforcement of commercial vehicle safety standards and vehicle weight regulations.

Performs regular inspections of school buses to assure vehicle safety standards are met.

Enforces regulations governing tow truck operations.

HIGHWAY PATROL ACTIVITIES

	1986/87*	1987/88	% Change
CITATIONS ISSUED			
Hazardous Violations**	257,569	224,623	-12.8
Non-Hazardous Violations	74,041	73,934	-0.1
Total Citations	331,610	298,557	-10.0
WARNINGS ISSUED			
Hazardous Violations	161,879	173,102	6.9
Non-Hazardous Violations	67,108	71,773	7.0
Total Warnings	228,987	244,875	6.9
REPAIR ORDERS ISSUED	91,628	95,683	4.4
MOTORIST ASSISTS	83,700	87,471	4.5
STOLEN VEHICLES RECOVERED			
Auto Theft Recoveries	826	906	-
Border Liaison Recoveries	199	275	-
Total Vehicles	1,025	1,181	15.2
ARRESTS			
Felony (excludes DUI)	2,627	2,950	12.3
Misdemeanor (excludes DUI)	9,119	9,379	2.9
DUI (misdemeanor & felony)	7,707	6,725	-12.7
Total Arrests	19,453	19,054	-2.1
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL RESPONSES	247	265	7.3
DRUGS SEIZED***			
Marijuana	3,982.0 lbs.	5,750.0 lbs	
Heroin	0.0 oz.	8.4 oz.	
Cocaine	3.3 lbs.	717.0 lbs	
Other Drugs	6.3 lbs.	28.3 lbs.	
	695.0 units	7,375.0 units	

* Statistics vary from those reported in the FY86/87 Annual Report due to the submission of revised data.

** Hazardous Citations include those for speeding.

*** FY86/87 statistics cover from November 1986 through June 1987 only.

Source: Highway Patrol

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS - COLLISIONS AND NON-COLLISIONS

	1986/87	1987/88	% of Total	% Change
COLLISIONS INVOLVING:				
Animal	515	566	4.8	9.9
Bicycle	33	50	0.4	51.5
Fixed Object	2,450	2,508	21.5	2.4
Motor Vehicle	7,573	7,430	63.6	-1.9
Motorcycle	203	193	1.7	-4.9
Pedestrian	110	111	0.9	0.9
Train	2	5	0.0	150.0
Other	807	823	7.0	2.0
Total Collisions	11,693	11,686	100.0	-0.1
NON-COLLISIONS INVOLVING:				
Fire	332	343	11.0	3.3
Mechanical Failure	116	104	3.3	-10.3
Rollover	1,921	2,149	68.7	11.9
Other	480	531	17.0	10.6
Total Non-Collisions	2,849	3,127	100.0	9.8
TOTAL ACCIDENTS*	14,542	14,813	--	1.9

* Traffic accidents investigated by DPS. Differences in accident totals vary among tables due to reporting variations. Some accidents could not be categorized by the investigator.

Source: Highway Patrol

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS RESULTING IN DEATH, INJURY OR PROPERTY DAMAGE ONLY

	1986/87**	1987/88	% Change
Number of Accidents with Deaths	288	284	-1.4
Number of Deaths	346	357	3.2
Number of Accidents with Injuries (No Deaths)	4,800	4,993	4.0
Number of Injuries***	8,274	8,520	3.0
Number of Accidents with Property Damage Only	9,681	9,817	1.4
Number of Vehicles Damaged	24,160	24,562	1.7
TOTAL ACCIDENTS*	14,769	15,094	2.2
Number of Accidents Involving Alcohol	1,518	1,527	0.6
Percent of Total Accidents Involving Alcohol	10.3	10.1	-1.6

* Differences in accident totals may vary among tables due to reporting variations.

** Statistics vary from those reported in FY86/87 Annual Report due to the submission of revised data.

*** May be slightly lower than actual number of injuries due to computer retrieval programs.

Source: Highway Patrol

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS - WEATHER AND ROAD CONDITIONS

	1986/87*	1987/88	% of Total
WEATHER CONDITIONS			
Clear	11,339	11,768	79.4
Cloudy	1,652	1,472	9.9
Blowing Dust	11	6	0.0
Fog	44	27	0.2
Raining	743	768	5.2
Snowing	595	612	4.1
Strong Winds	158	160	1.1
TOTAL ACCIDENTS**	14,542	14,813	100.0
ROAD CONDITIONS			
Clear-Dry	12,069	12,206	82.4
Under Construction	221	411	2.8
Freshly Oiled	22	38	0.3
Loose Sand or Gravel	95	85	0.6
Snow-Ice	1,140	1,072	7.2
Wet	954	950	6.4
Other	24	34	0.2
Unknown	17	17	0.1
TOTAL ACCIDENTS**	14,542	14,813	100.0

* Statistics vary from those reported in FY86/87 Annual Report due to submission of revised data.

** Differences in accident totals may vary among tables due to reporting variations.

Source: Highway Patrol

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS - CAUSES AND CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

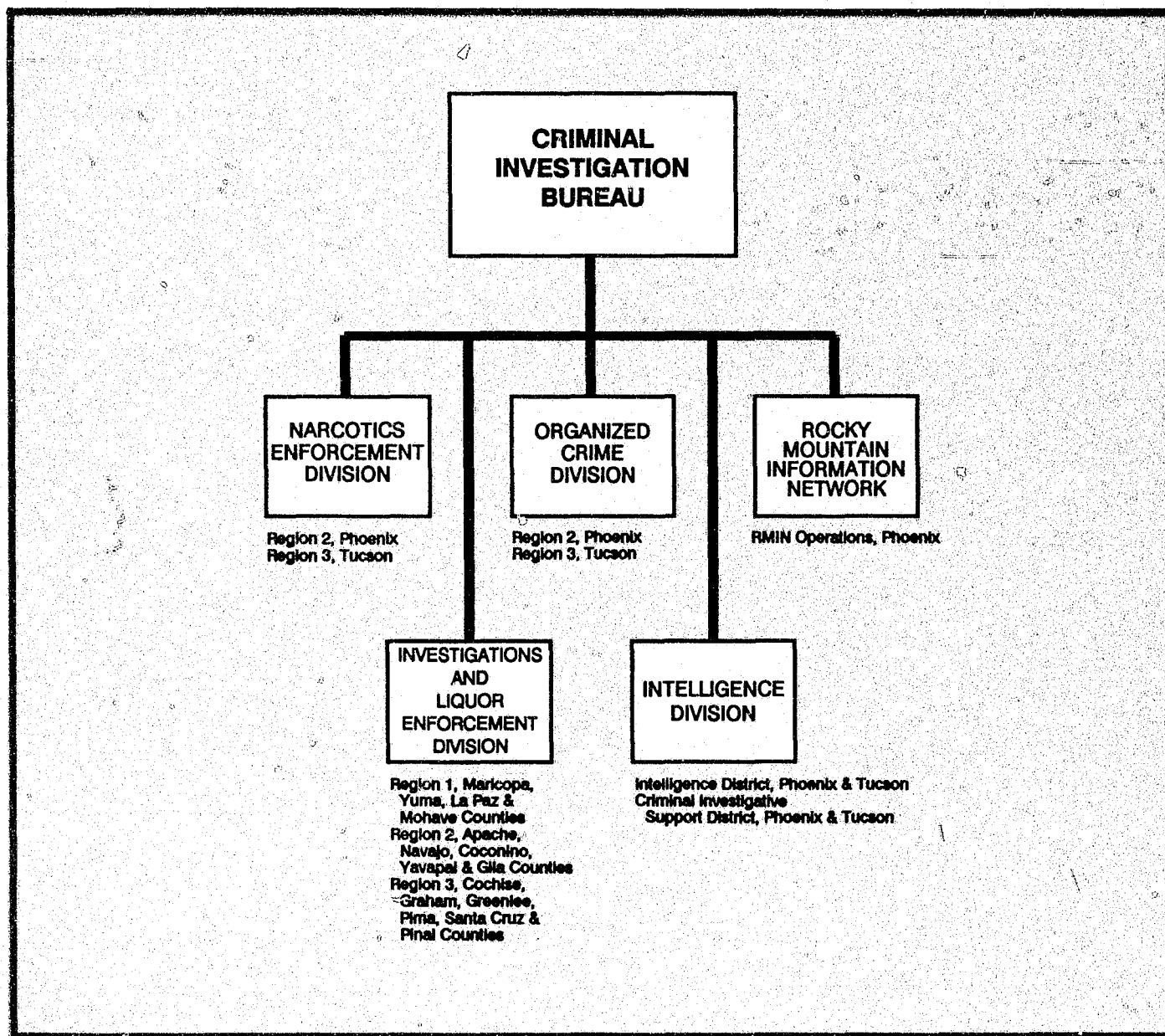
	1986/87	1987/88	% of Total
CAUSES			
Evasive Action	868	944	6.4
Exceeded Posted Speed	266	225	1.5
Failure to Stop	381	416	2.8
Failure to Yield	838	749	5.1
Following Too Close	359	319	2.2
Improper Lane Change	788	829	5.6
Improper Passing	217	228	1.5
Improper Turning	396	432	2.9
Left of Center	189	166	1.1
Speed Not Reasonable or Prudent	6,926	7,112	48.0
Stopped in Roadway	123	119	0.8
Other	3,189	3,274	22.1
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS			
Driver Had Been Drinking	1,268	1,195	8.1
Fatigue	1,092	1,156	7.8
Faulty Equipment	974	965	6.5
Inattention	6,038	6,306	42.6
No Driver Error	878	916	6.2
Obstruction - Highway	367	394	2.7
Obstruction - Vision	264	218	1.5
Pedestrian Involved - No Contact	141	118	0.8
Weather	1,203	1,206	8.1
Other	1,207	1,228	8.3
Unknown	1,110	1,111	7.5
TOTAL ACCIDENTS*	14,542	14,813	--

* Differences in accident totals vary among tables due to reporting variations.
Some accidents could not be categorized by the investigator.

Source: Highway Patrol

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

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



■ **OVERVIEW**

Narcotics Enforcement Division

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

Organized Crime Division

Investigates organized crime, white-collar crime and racketeering.

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

Investigations and Liquor Enforcement Division

Enforces liquor and narcotics laws.

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

Apprehends fugitives and prison escapees.

Intelligence Division

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

Provides criminal investigation research for DPS and other agency investigators.

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

Provides help to DPS and local jurisdictions during hostage negotiations and in the disposal of explosives.

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

Rocky Mountain Information Network

Operates one of seven Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) under a block grant from the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

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

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES

	1986/87	1987/88	% Change
ARRESTS			
Felony	1,595	2,905	82.1
Misdemeanor	2,956	1,992	-32.6
TOTALS	4,551	4,897	7.6
INVESTIGATIONS			
Arson	3	0	-100.0
Auto Theft	345	604	75.1
Extortion	3	7	133.3
Fencing/Gambling	67	38	-43.3
Prostitution	3	0	-100.0
Theft	14	71	407.1
Conspiracy	6	134	2133.3
Embezzlement	14	6	-57.1
Fraud/Schemes	61	56	-8.2
Fraud/Securities	15	53	253.3
Public Official Misconduct	8	9	12.5
Other	105	310	195.2
TOTALS	644	1,288	100.0
STOLEN VEHICLES RECOVERED	405	343	-15.3

Source: Criminal Investigation

LIQUOR ENFORCEMENT

	1986/87	1987/88	% Change
Routine Liquor Inspections	245	318	29.8
Establishment Checks	5,455	2,126	-61.0
Warnings Issued	1,413	600	-57.5
Regulation Violations Noted	421	493	17.1
Citations Issued			
To Licensee/Employee	695	317	-54.4
To Other Adults	927	58	-93.7
To Minors	1,431	869	-39.3
For Premises Violations	220	90	-59.1
Total Citations Issued	3,273	1,334	-59.2

Source: Criminal Investigation

COURT DOCUMENTS SERVED

	1986/87	1987/88	% Change
Search Warrants	341	438	28.4
Arrest Warrants - Felony	220	267	21.4
Arrest Warrants - Misdemeanor	27	254	840.7
Court Orders	72	63	-12.5
Subpoenas	229	284	24.0
Summonses	42	62	47.6
Other	100	297	197.0
TOTAL COURT DOCUMENTS SERVED	1,031	1,665	61.5

Source: Criminal Investigation

DRUGS SEIZED

	1986/87*	1987/88	% Change
Marijuana	28,731.6 pounds	36,227.9 pounds	26.1
Marijuana Plants	15,457.0 plants	38,466.0 plants	148.9
Heroin	2.5 pounds	5.5 pounds	121.9
Cocaine	118.5 pounds	977.2 pounds	725.0
Other Drugs			
Hashish	13.4 ounces	2.7 ounces	-80.0
Phencyclidine (PCP)	127.0 ounces	0.3 ounces	-99.8
LSD	599.0 units	260,438.0 units	43378.8
Narcotic Drugs	10,315.0 units	3,004.0 units	-70.9
Dangerous Drugs	73,294.0 units	37,964.0 units	-48.2
Prescription Drugs	592.0 units	7,231.0 units	1121.5
Total Other Drugs	140.4 ounces	2.9 ounces	-97.9
	84,800.0 units	308,637.0 units	264.0

* Statistics vary from those reported in FY86/87 Annual Report due to submission of revised data.

Source: Criminal Investigation

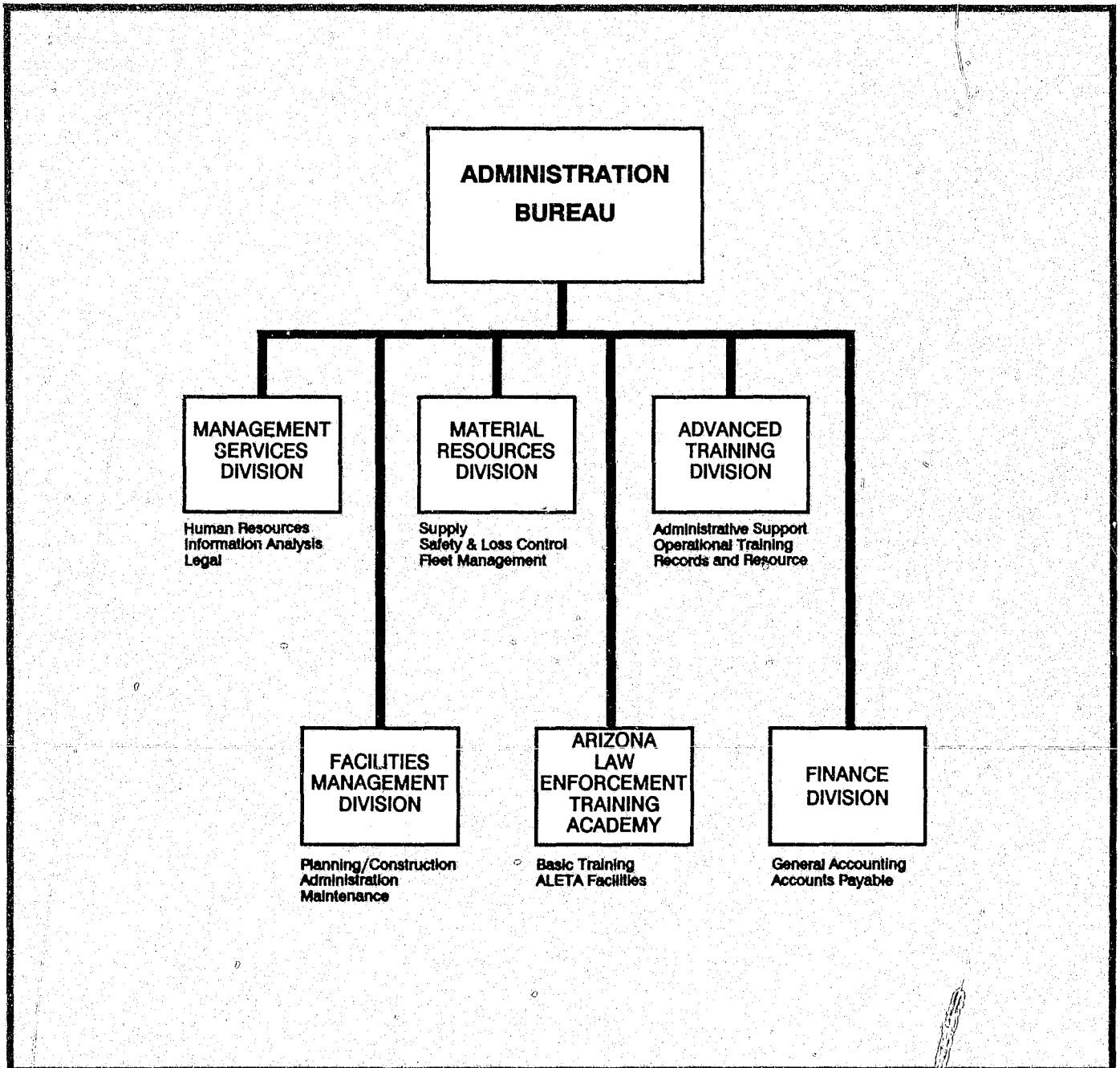
ASSISTANCE TO OTHER AGENCIES (Number of Requests)

	1986/87	1987/88	% Change
Investigative			
Drug	930	1,154	24.1
Liquor	1,100	180	-83.6
Economic Crime Investigations	644	375	-41.8
Research Requests	8,005	8,814	10.1
Other	502	526	4.8
Special Operations			
Explosives Calls	122	119	-2.5
Hostage Situations	4	7	75.0
Technical Surveillance	4	4	0.0
Training	259	62	-76.1
TOTAL REQUESTS	11,570	11,241	-2.8

Source: Criminal Investigation

ADMINISTRATION

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



■ OVERVIEW

Management Services Division

Recruits and screens applicants for commissioned and civilian positions; develops and validates tests for employment and promotion.

Documents policies and procedures for effective management of organizational resources.

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

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

Material Resources Division

Maintains supplies, equipment and vehicles for the Department.

Coordinates industrial health and safety programs.

Finance Division

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

Advanced Training Division

Develops and coordinates advanced and recertification law enforcement training programs.

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

Develops and administers the Department's physical fitness program.

Trains law enforcement instructors.

Provides library services to Arizona's criminal justice community.

Administers and operates the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) program.

Provides video filming services.

Provides armory services.

Facilities Management Division

Responsible for the planning, construction and maintenance of departmental facilities.

Provides security for the Phoenix and Tucson facilities.

Arizona Law Enforcement Training Academy (ALETA)

Develops and coordinates basic law enforcement training programs.

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

ADMINISTRATION ACTIVITIES

	1986/87	1987/88	% Change
ADVANCED TRAINING			
Programs Conducted	122	415 *	N/A
Students/Attendance	1,437	6,846 *	N/A
Physical Fitness Tests Conducted**	650	983	51.2
Training Orders Issued	351	364	3.7
ARIZONA LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING ACADEMY			
Basic Training Classes Graduated	8	8	-
Students Graduated	236	241	2.1
ARMORY			
Weapons Repaired	272	343	26.1
Officers Trained/SIG Sauer Weapons	198	147	-25.8
SIG Sauer Weapons Purchased	70	155	121.4
FACILITIES			
Maintenance Orders Completed	1,493	1,570	5.2
Design and Construction Projects Completed	23	15	-34.8
Building/Square Footage Maintained	544,871	562,626	3.3
FINANCE			
Purchase Orders Processed	9,064	8,310	-8.3
Financial Claims Processed	26,276	27,335	4.0
FLEET			
Vehicle Work Orders Processed	22,440	21,326	-5.0
Vehicle Maintenance Expenditures (\$)	2,911,581	2,834,260	-2.7
HUMAN RESOURCES			
Job Applications/Interest Cards Received	5,130	5,206	1.5
Written Tests Administered	1,086	2,343	115.7
New Hires Processed	88	147	67.0
INFORMATION ANALYSIS			
Operational & Management Projects Completed	198	189	-4.5
Bureau Orders/DMR's Published	11	13	18.2
Bulletins Published	14	19	35.7
Department Forms Processed	309	292	-5.5
LEGAL			
Contracts Processed	271	358	32.1
Law Bulletins Issued	7	6	-14.3
Claims/Suits Filed	59	82	39.0
Teaching Assignments	11	24	118.2
LIBRARY			
Titles/Volumes Added	667	577	-13.5
Audiovisual Circulation	10,988	12,940	17.8
MAILROOM			
Pieces of Mail Processed	676,727	594,240	-12.2
Mailing Costs (\$)	66,595	65,337	-1.9
SUPPLY			
Value of Consumable Supplies Issued (\$)	536,992	560,654	4.4

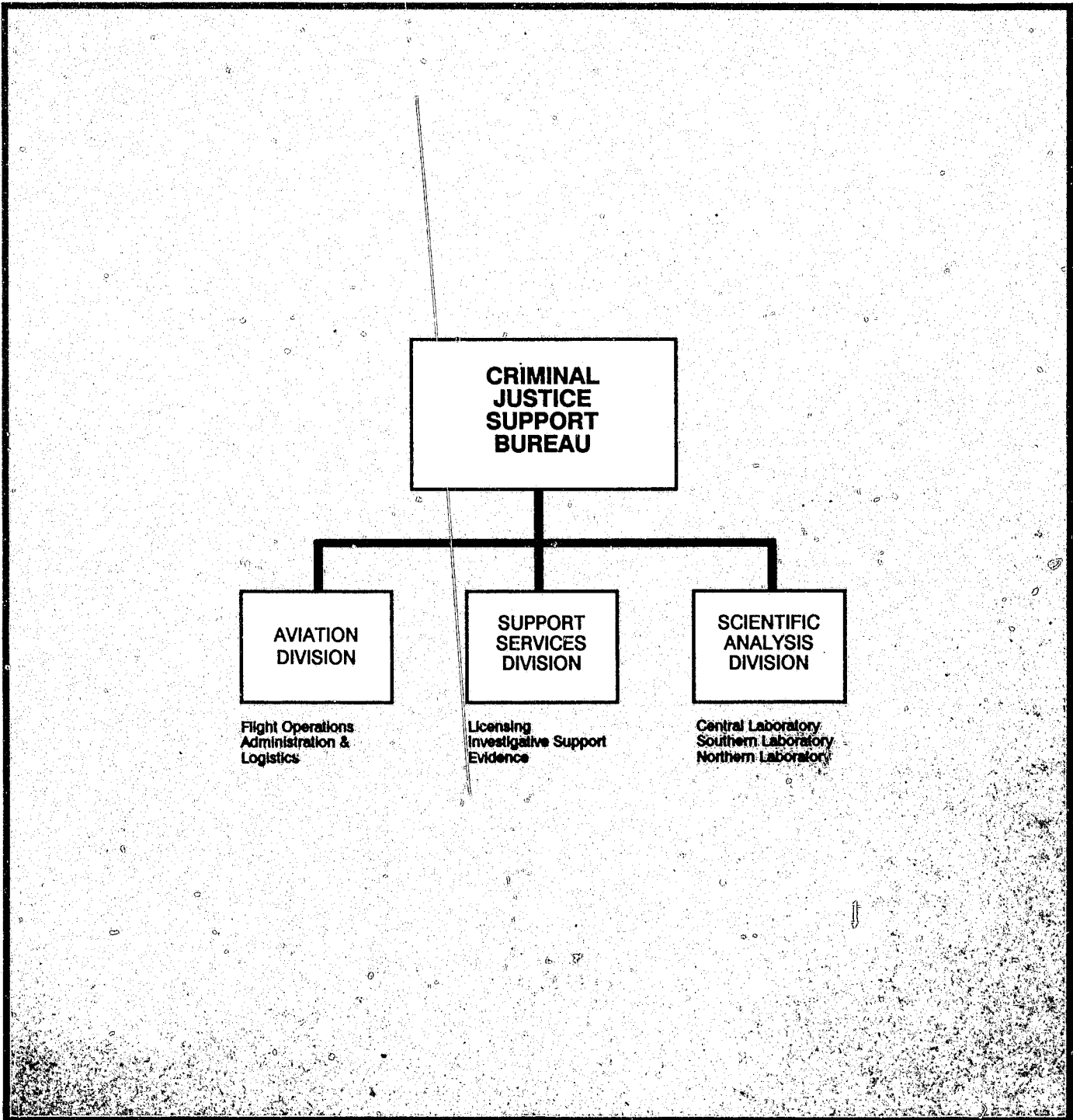
* The method for recording training statistics was revised in FY87/88. Each type of training program is now counted along with attendance at each program.

** Fitness test statistics are for calendar years 1986 and 1987.

Source: Administration

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SUPPORT

Criminal Justice Support develops, provides and coordinates scientific, technical and other services essential to the promotion of public safety within Arizona.



■ OVERVIEW

Support Services Division

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

Licenses private investigators, security guards and polygraph examiners.

Stores, safeguards and disposes of property and evidence.

Aviation Division

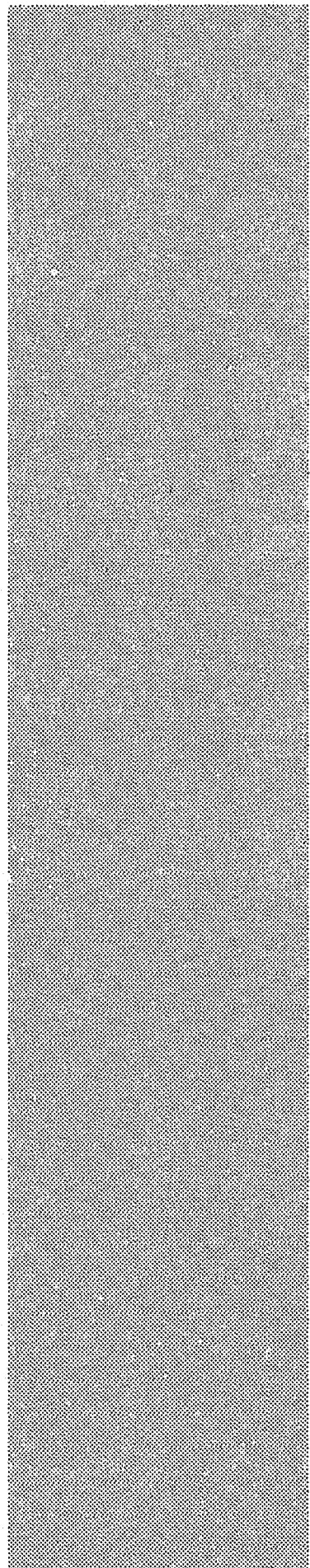
Provides airborne emergency rescue, medical and transport services statewide.

Furnishes air support to assist law enforcement activities throughout the State.

Scientific Analysis Division

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

Provides expert court testimony.



CRIMINAL JUSTICE SUPPORT ACTIVITIES**INVESTIGATIVE SUPPORT SERVICES**

	1986/87	1987/88	% Change
Accident Reconstruction Cases	165	185	12.1
Latent Print Examinations	3,018	2,584	-14.4
Questioned Document Examinations	904	830	-8.2
Polygraph Examinations	1,676	1,513	-9.7
Photo Lab Orders*	4,817	105,070	N/A
Print Shop Orders**	653	5,892,101	N/A

* FY 86/87 statistics are for work orders. FY87/88 statistics are for photo prints.

** FY86/87 statistics are for work orders. FY87/88 statistics are for print press impressions.

Source: Criminal Justice Support

REQUESTS FOR PROPERTY AND EVIDENCE SERVICES (Number of Requests)

	1986/87	1987/88	% Change
DPS			
Director's Office	N/A	181	-
Highway Patrol	5,023	4,060	-19.2
Criminal Investigation	2,540	3,817	50.3
CJSB	N/A	11	-
Total DPS	7,563	8,069	6.7
Other Agencies	8,643	10,750	24.4
TOTALS	16,206	18,819	16.1

Source: Criminal Justice Support

CRIME LABORATORY CASES BY CATEGORY OF REQUESTING AGENCY

	1986/87	% Total	1987/88	% Total	% Change
Municipal Agencies	5,682	42.9	5,994	42.0	5.5
County Agencies	2,767	20.9	2,897	20.3	4.7
Department of Public Safety	4,265	32.2	4,742	33.2	11.2
Other State Agencies	100	0.8	125	0.9	25.0
Federal Agencies	421	3.2	525	3.7	24.7
TOTALS	13,235	100.0	14,283	100.0	7.9

Source: Criminal Justice Support

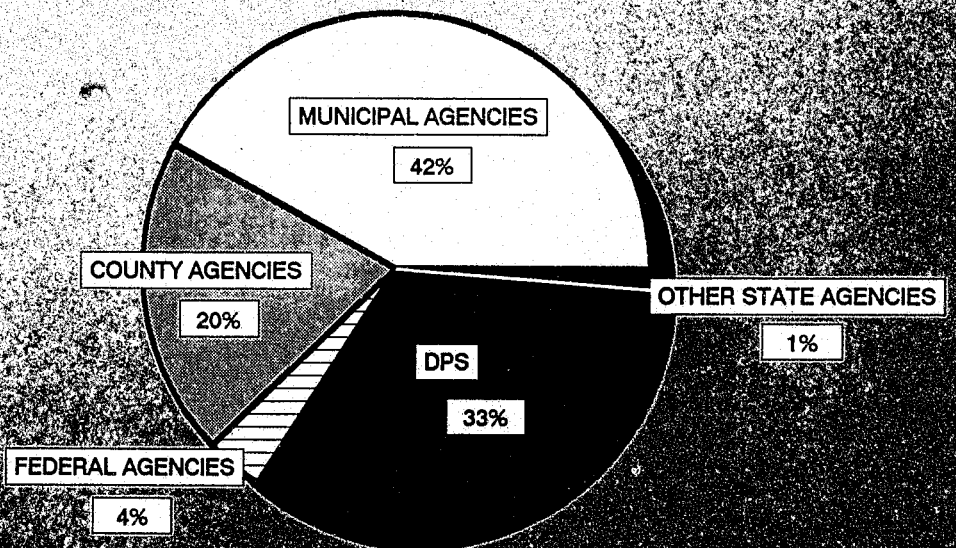
CRIME LABORATORY CASES BY LAB REGION (Number of Cases)

	1986/87	1987/88	% Change
Central Regional Lab Cases	8,749	9,361	7.0
Southern Regional Lab Cases	1,929	2,097	8.7
Northern Regional Lab Cases	2,557	2,825	10.5
TOTALS	13,235	14,283	7.9

Source: Criminal Justice Support

CRIME LAB CASELOADS

BY CATEGORY OF REQUESTING AGENCY
FY 1987/88



LICENSING ACTIVITY

	1986/87	1987/88	% Change
SECURITY GUARDS			
Employee Applications	11,067	10,011	-9.5
Employee ID Cards Issued	14,030	11,960	-14.8
Employee Renewals	2,569	2,639	2.7
Active Employee Licenses	26,798	29,629	10.6
Agency Applications	16	34	112.5
Agency Licenses Issued	19	26	36.8
Agency Licenses Renewed	101	91	-9.9
Active Agency Licenses	134	149	11.2
PRIVATE INVESTIGATORS			
Employee Applications	543	576	6.1
Employee Renewals	440	480	9.1
Active Employee Licenses	1,139	1,268	11.3
Agency Applications	61	186	204.9
Agency Licenses Issued	65	155	138.5
Agency Licenses Renewed	428	434	1.4
Active Agency Licenses	523	642	22.8
POLYGRAPH EXAMINERS			
Applications	32	18	-43.8
Licenses Issued	30	17	-43.3
Licenses Renewed	119	118	-0.8
Active Licenses	202	194	-4.0

Source: Criminal Justice Support

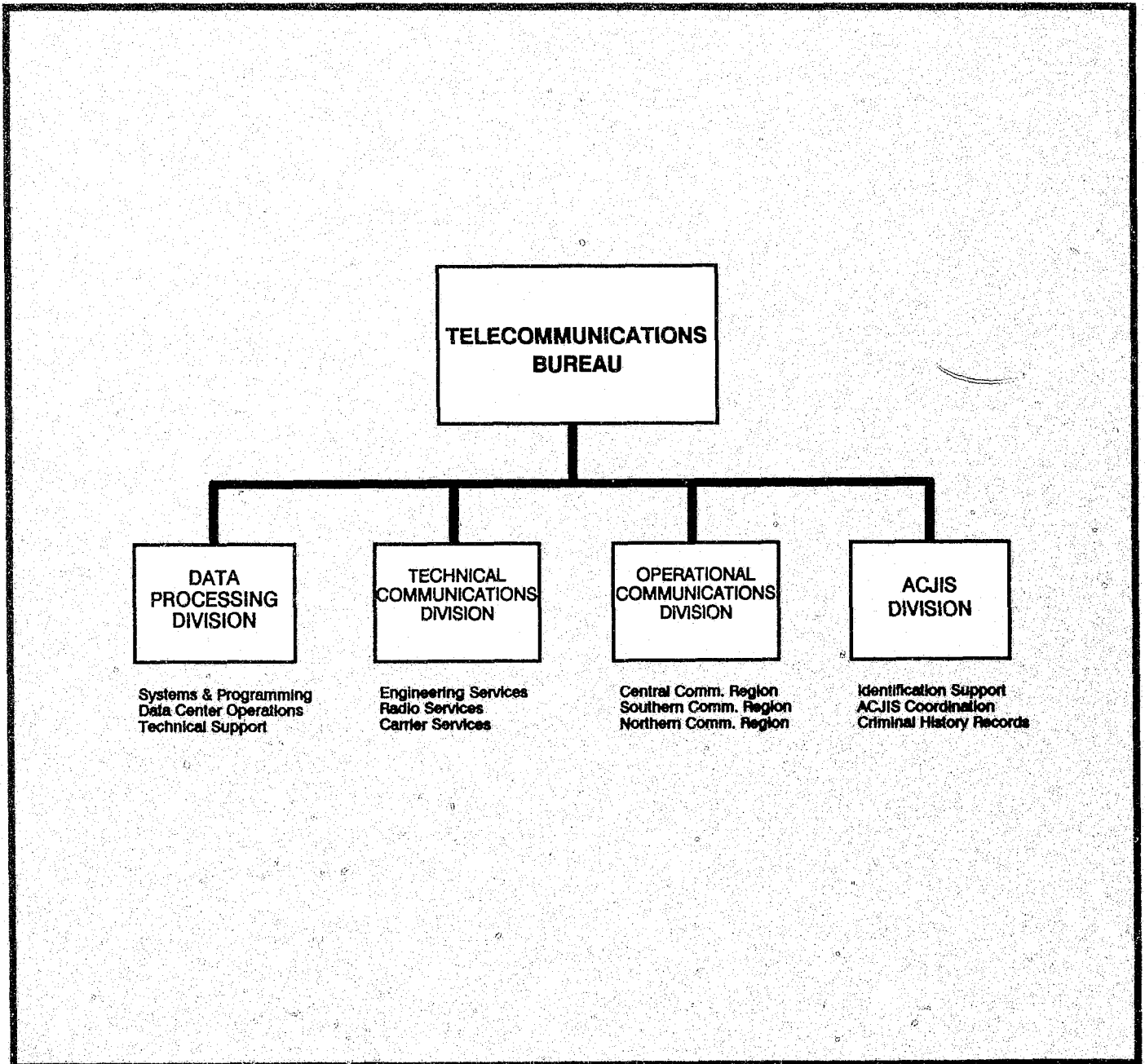
AIR RESCUE MISSIONS

	1986/87	1987/88	% Change
Hospital Transfer	556	665	19.6
Highway Medical Evacuation	560	596	6.4
Non-Highway Medical Evacuation	333	308	-7.5
Search & Rescue	281	308	9.6
Law Enforcement - Criminal	283	245	-13.4
Flight Training	190	111	-41.6
Public Education	98	94	-4.1
Law Enforcement - Traffic	31	42	35.5
Patrol Flights	42	37	-11.9
Vital Materials	15	21	40.0
Medical Training	22	17	-22.7
Other	386	381	-1.3
TOTAL MISSIONS	2,797	2,825	1.0
TOTAL MISSION HOURS	3,071	3,260	6.2

Source: Criminal Justice Support

TELECOMMUNICA- TIONS

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



OVERVIEW

Arizona Criminal Justice Information System (ACJIS) Division

Operates the statewide Arizona Computerized Criminal History network.

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

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

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

Compiles data for the Uniform Crime Reporting program.

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

Data Processing Division

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

Provides data processing and computer programming services for the administrative, enforcement and investigative needs of the Department.

Operates the DPS computer systems and the statewide criminal justice computer systems 24 hours each day, seven days per week.

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

Operational Communications Division

Provides radio communications services for the Department and law

enforcement personnel from other agencies.

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

Technical Communications Division

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

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

Designs, constructs and maintains the statewide Emergency Medical Services Communications (EMSCOM) System to provide radio communications between ground- and air-ambulance and hospital emergency-room medical personnel.

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

TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACTIVITIES

	1986/87	1987/88	% Change
Communications Equipment Items Maintained	15,115	15,964	5.6
Computer Terminals Supported (Includes MIS)	1,867	2,235	19.7
Computerized Teleprocessing Transactions	89,676,300	100,632,798	12.2
Criminal History Records			
Number of Records Requested	353,573	420,073	18.8
New Records Established	35,222	24,302	-31.0
Number of Records Maintained	757,818	777,793	2.6
Criminal Justice Terminals Supported	1,626	1,932	18.8
DPS IBM-PC'S Supported	155	210	35.5
DPS PROFS Terminals Supported	182	317	74.2
Engineering Man-hours Provided to Other Agencies	1,600	1,016	-36.5
Fingerprint Cards Compared and Filed	83,616	66,058	-21.0
Other Agencies Supported in Radio Communications	15	17	13.3
Projects Completed	34	43	26.5
Radio Communications			
Portable Mobile Radios Maintained	4,928	4,935	0.1
Sites Maintained	67	67	0.0
Dispatch Consoles Operated	15	15	0.0
Telephone Expenditures \$	577,000	516,000	-10.6
Telephone Instruments Supported	733	750	2.3

Source: Telecommunications

wards

VALOR AWARD

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

RECIPIENTS:

Sergeant Joseph A. Freye
Sergeant Thomas H. Willis

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD

Presented to DPS employees for acts of heroism that demonstrate an outstanding degree of dedication and devotion to professional duty, and which may also include the protection of life or intervention under instances of personal risk.

RECIPIENT:

Officer Scott M. Lane

MERITORIOUS SERVICE AWARD

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

RECIPIENTS:

Ruth M. Anderson
Officer Kent R. Boyack
Paramedic John L. Fink, Jr.
Officer Tracy A. Purtee
Pilot Peter L. Sadler
Lieutenant Lester A. (Al)
Sterkenburg

LIFESAVING AWARD

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

RECIPIENTS:

Officer Michael R. Macias
Major Ronald L. Mayes

CERTIFICATE OF VALOR

Presented to citizens for conspicuous acts of heroism which involve risk to their lives and knowledge of that risk.

RECIPIENT:

Richard Lee

CERTIFICATE OF RECOGNITION

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

RECIPIENTS:

Steve Boswell
James Clark
Dr. Brendon Hirschberg
Pam Pegnam
Teresa Purtee
Inga Weimer

CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION

Presented to citizens and organizations for acceptance and performance of civic responsibilities which assist the accomplishment of the Department's mission.

RECIPIENTS:

- Allen Baker
- Jim Dove
- Scott Harris
- Sharon Mayes
- Bob Volden

LETTER OF COMMENDATION

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

RECIPIENT:

- Sergeant Donald E. Johnson

DIRECTOR'S UNIT CITATION

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

RECIPIENTS:

- Evidence Section
- Executive Security Detail
- Fleet Management
- Tucson Economic Crime Unit
- Highway Patrol, District 6
- Highway Patrol, District 7
- Highway Patrol, District 9
- Investigations and Liquor Enforcement Division, Show Low, Region II
- Telephone Data System Team

EMPLOYEE SUGGESTION AWARD

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

RECIPIENTS:

- Captain Michael G. Denney
- Officer Bernard M. (Mark) Othic
- Emily S. Ryan

COMMANDER'S AWARD

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

RECIPIENTS:

- Officer Paul H. Drake, District 10
- Officer Robert W. Ford, District 8
- Officer Adrian C. Kitchen, District 2
- Sergeant James L. Peterson, District 13
- Officer Thomas R. Ruddock, District 12

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR'S AWARD

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

RECIPIENT:

- District 10

DIRECTOR'S AWARD

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

RECIPIENT:

- Officer Thomas R. Ruddock, District 12



employee retirements

NAME	LENGTH OF SERVICE
Ruth M. Anderson, Administrative Assistant	. 25 years
Mary J. Axley, EDP Librarian	. 18 years
Larry L. Capp, Sergeant	. 18 years
James W. Charles, Officer	. 20 years
Charles H. Cleveland, Officer	. 20 years
James B. Eaves, Sergeant	. 23 years
Ray C. Freeland, Officer	. 20 years
Cyril E. Gilson, Polygraph Examiner	. 19 years
Ronald L. Hoffman, Captain	. 30 years
Gerald R. Hoskinson, Officer	. 22 years
Olin H. James, Officer	. 22 years
Harlan R. Jones, Sergeant	. 20 years
Robert A. Mantei, Motor Vehicle Field Officer	. 2 months
Patricia L. McKee, Secretary	. 19 years
Vaines L. Morrow, Officer	. 21 years
Darryl J. Mullins, Officer	. 20 years
Rick B. Rohm, Hazardous Materials Specialist	. 5 years
Leo B. Smith, Officer	. 21 years
Frank A. Soto, Motor Carrier Investigator	. 5 years
Carl G. Svob, Officer	. 21 years
Kenneth D. Taylor, Sergeant	. 20 years
Robert W. Varner, Jr., Officer	. 20 years
Elore M. Wilke, Administrative Assistant	. 11 months

In memoriam

Joel C. Manley, Motor Carrier Supervisor; DPS Service: May 1, 1982 - August 15, 1987

Officer Bruce A. Petersen; DPS Service: January 6, 1985 - October 20, 1987

Officer Edward A. Rebel; DPS Service: February 1, 1964 - June 28, 1988

Victor V. Segond, Security Officer, Shift Supervisor; DPS Service: May 1, 1973 - September 10, 1987