

1992 - 93 ANNUAL REPORT

147627

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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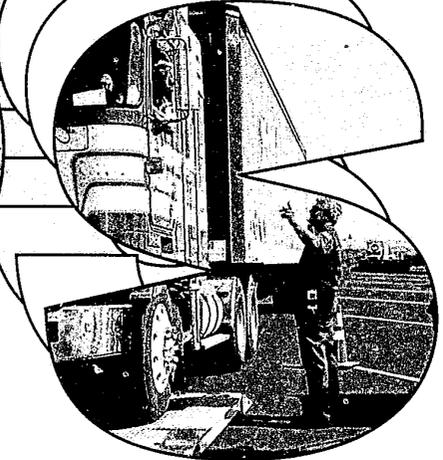
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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

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ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

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FIFE SYMINGTON GOVERNOR F. J. "RICK" AYARS DIRECTOR

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

Dear Governor Symington:

On behalf of the employees at the Arizona Department of Public Safety, it is with pleasure and pride that I submit our Annual Report for FY 92/93.

During the fiscal year, the Department dedicated itself to the principles of quality management to improve and streamline departmental operations. To achieve this, the Department developed and implemented a reorganization plan which saved the state \$4.6 million. Savings were accomplished primarily through staff reduction and the implementation of a three-bureau concept.

Although reorganization was a major activity at DPS, law enforcement efforts were not diminished. To combat an increasing influence of illegal drug activity in Arizona, the Department developed additional multi-agency narcotic enforcement task forces to go along with those already in place. Multi-agency task forces throughout the state closed down several major illegal narcotic operations and helped to expose other crimes, such as money laundering. The Highway Patrol remained committed to making the state highway system safe to travel by removing drinking drivers from the road and by ensuring that commercial vehicles were safely maintained and operated.

None of the achievements enjoyed by the Department could have been accomplished without the dedication exhibited by its employees. Faced with some of the most comprehensive changes in our 24-year history, DPS management turned to the employees for assistance. They responded to this challenge with timely, innovative and pertinent alternatives on how to maintain or improve the Department's delivery of services while containing costs. Responsiveness to challenges always has been a source of pride at DPS.

With your enduring support and that of the Arizona Legislature, I am confident that DPS and its employees will continue to build on a foundation which will successfully carry us through our upcoming Silver Anniversary Year and into the 21st century.

Sincerely,

F.J. "Rick" Ayars, Colonel
Director

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Prepared by the Information Analysis Section
Published by the Arizona Department of Public Safety
December 1993

Introduction

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

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

In Fiscal Year 1992/93, the Department was authorized by the Legislature to employ 1,617 full-time employees and was reorganized into three bureaus: Criminal Investigation, Highway Patrol and Service. DPS has offices located in more than 30 Arizona communities and operations are conducted in all 15 counties of the state.

During the past fiscal year, the Department completed an organizational restructuring process while maintaining responsiveness to the general public and the criminal justice community in the areas of traffic safety, crime reduction, operational effectiveness and service excellence. This annual report provides a brief summary of what the Department achieved and the future challenges it faces.

Mission Statement and Goals

Mission: The Arizona Department of Public Safety is dedicated to excellence in state government and strives to attain this standard by promoting public safety through professionalism, leadership, integrity and quality service.

Goals: Evaluate current law enforcement services and identify areas which can be restructured.

Realizing personnel are the source of quality service, DPS will foster employee recognition, safety, health and fitness.

Provide law enforcement services to the public and criminal justice community.

Promote the culture of quality management to ensure every customer receives the highest service possible.

Maximize resources to provide quality support services to all customers.



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

Vision Statement

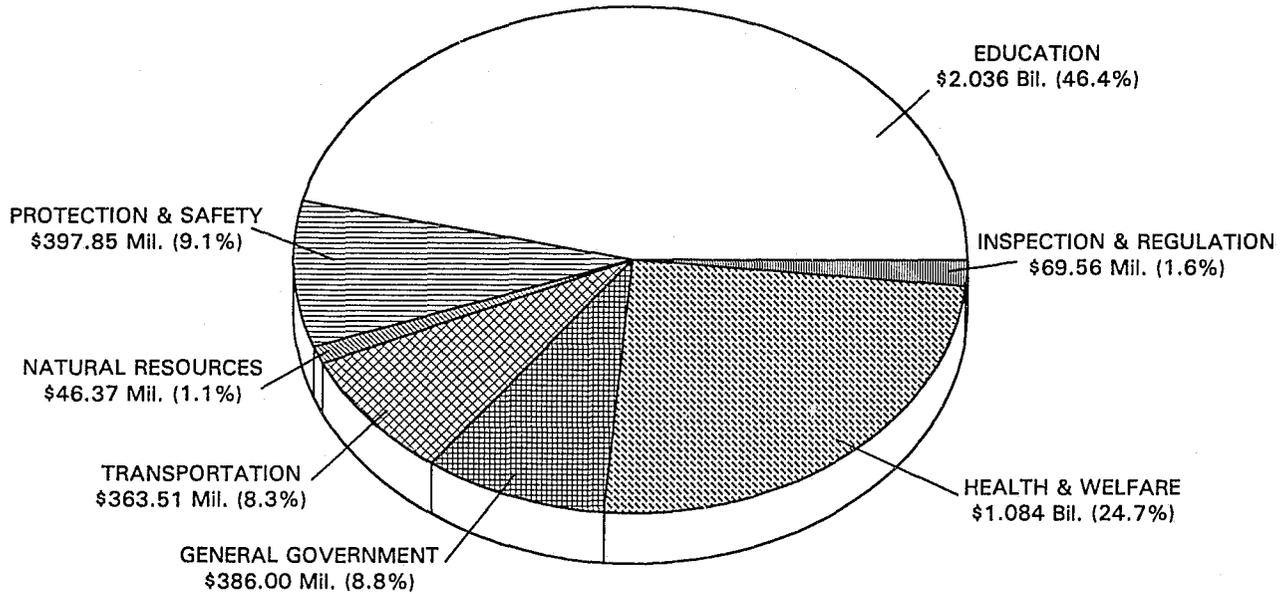
The Arizona Department of Public Safety is a statewide law enforcement agency committed to providing professional quality police and support services to the public and the Criminal Justice Community while fostering a caring and supportive environment for our employees.

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

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL APPROPRIATED FUNDS

General and Non-General Funds By Function of Government

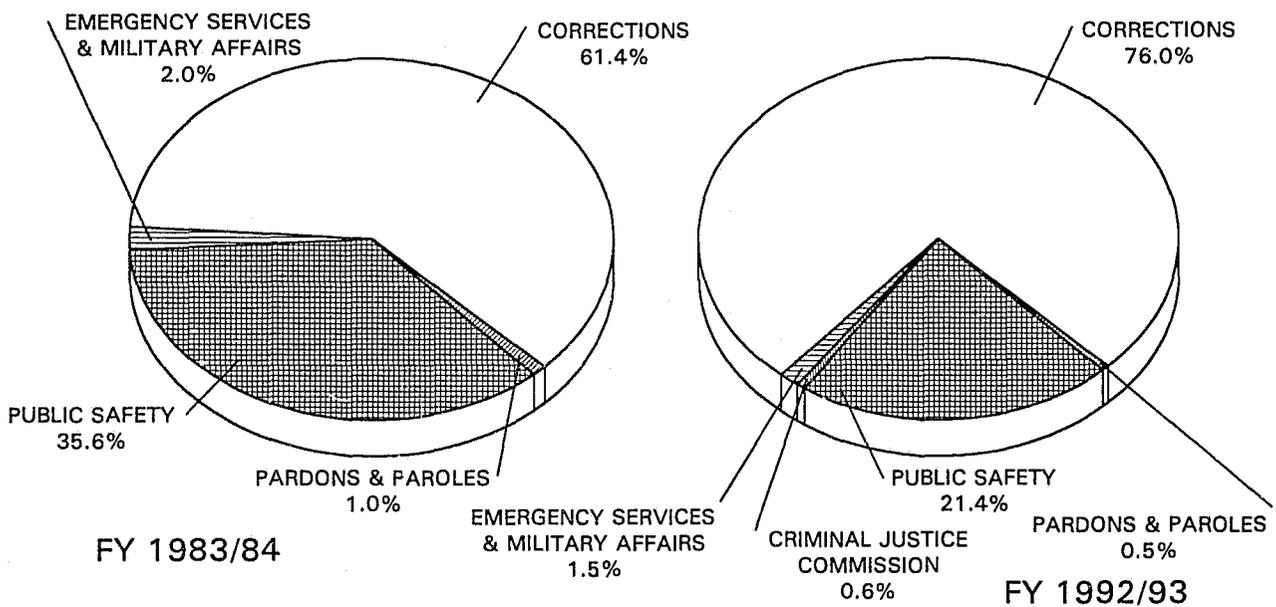
FISCAL YEAR 1992/93



COMPARISON OF STATE APPROPRIATIONS

For Protection and Safety

FY 1983/84 vs. FY 1992/93



Source: JLBC Appropriations Report

LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

| | <u>* FY 1991/92</u> | <u>FY 1992/93</u> | <u>% Change</u> |
|--|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| ARRESTS | | | |
| Felony and Misdemeanor (excluding DUI) | 13,073 | 17,730 | 35.6 |
| DUI | 6,548 | 5,571 | -14.9 |
| Total Arrests | 19,621 | 23,301 | 18.8 |
| CITATIONS ISSUED | 269,043 | 232,306 | -13.7 |
| WARNINGS ISSUED | 245,213 | 276,727 | 12.9 |
| TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVESTIGATED | 14,616 | 15,275 | 4.5 |
| STOLEN VEHICLES RECOVERED | 1,218 | 1,406 | 15.4 |
| DRUGS SEIZED ** | | | |
| Marijuana | 26,795 lbs. | 36,120 lbs. | 34.8 |
| Marijuana Plants | 7,813 plants | 2,453 plants | -68.6 |
| Heroin | 93 ozs. | 93 ozs. | - |
| Cocaine | 3,836 lbs. | 2,844 lbs. | -25.9 |
| * FY 91/92 information may vary from previous reports due to submission of revised data. | | | |
| ** Includes drug seizures by both Highway Patrol and Criminal Investigation Bureaus. | | | |
| <i>Source: Highway Patrol and Criminal Investigation Bureaus</i> | | | |

APPROPRIATIONS AND FUNDING *

| | <u>FY 1989/90</u> | <u>FY 1990/91</u> | <u>FY 1991/92</u> | <u>FY 1992/93</u> |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| OPERATING BUDGET | | | | |
| Criminal Investigation | \$12,038,600 | \$12,038,700 | \$11,569,500 | \$10,706,900 |
| Highway Patrol | 32,181,900 | 33,161,200 | 31,932,700 | 31,983,600 |
| Service | ** | ** | ** | 33,580,500 |
| Criminal Justice Support | 9,178,500 | 9,509,200 | 9,259,900 | 8,732,000 |
| Administration | 18,711,600 | 18,155,400 | 18,195,200 | ** |
| Telecommunications | 13,777,300 | 14,189,800 | 15,413,000 | ** |
| Total Operating Budget | \$85,887,900 | \$87,054,300 | \$86,370,300 | \$85,003,000 |
| Land, Bldgs & Improvements | 472,000 | 330,000 | 290,000 | 0 |
| Total Appropriations | \$86,359,900 | \$87,384,300 | \$86,660,300 | \$85,003,000 |
| FUNDING BY SOURCE | | | | |
| General Fund | \$84,537,900 | \$63,581,000 | \$40,900,000 | \$36,375,700 |
| State Highway Fund | 1,322,000 | 23,303,300 | 29,254,700 | 18,690,700 |
| Highway Patrol Fund | 500,000 | 500,000 | 3,600,000 | 3,600,000 |
| Highway User Revenue Fund | | | 12,453,300 | 24,445,800 |
| Criminal Justice Enhancement Fund | | | 452,300 | 1,452,300 |
| RICO | | | | 238,500 |
| Crime Lab Assesment Fund | | | | 200,000 |
| Total State Funding | \$86,359,900 | \$87,384,300 | \$86,660,300 | \$85,003,000 |
| AUTHORIZED POSITIONS *** | 1,622 | 1,629 | 1,617 | 1,617 |
| * Funding reflects actual appropriation less Governor's mid-year reductions (FY 90 - 92) and FY 93 Project SLIM reversions. | | | | |
| ** Reflects Department reorganization which combined Administration and Telecommunications into a new Service Bureau. | | | | |
| *** State-funded, full-time equivalent positions as of the end of each fiscal year. | | | | |
| <i>Source: Office of the Director</i> | | | | |

Office of the Director

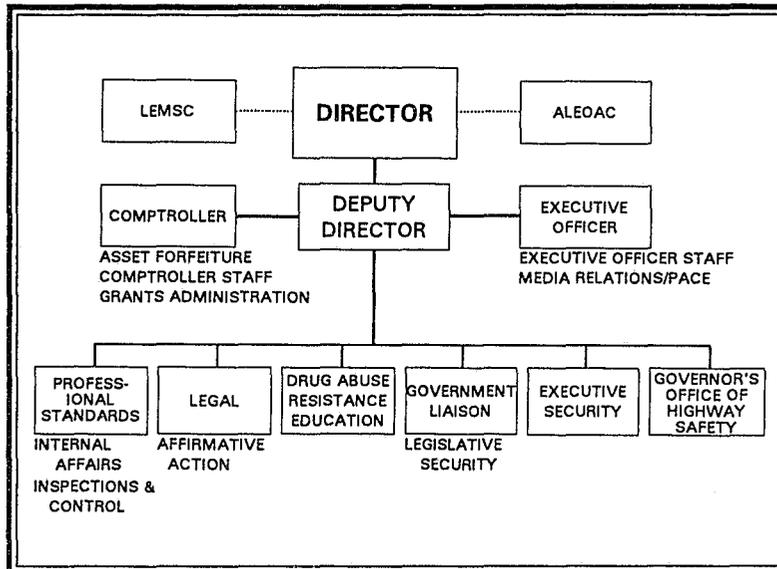
The director of the Arizona Department of Public Safety, Colonel F. J. "Rick" Ayars, establishes the Department's goals, policies, procedures and organizational structure. He directs and controls the activities of the agency and is responsible for accomplishing its mission.

The director is assisted by a deputy director, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Aguilera.

OVERVIEW

Executive Officer

- Manages the personnel and functions of the director's staff.
- Administers media relations and the Public Affairs and Community Education (PACE) program, which provides open communication with the media and safety education for the public.



Col. F. J. "Rick" Ayars
Director



Lt. Col. Robert Aguilera
Deputy Director



Mr. David H. Pilcher
Comptroller

Comptroller

- Facilitates development of the Department's annual budget request.
- Monitors fiscal processes and maintains overall budgetary control within the Department.
- Administers the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) federal block grant.
- Serves as the statistical repository and clearinghouse for the Department's federal grants.
- Administers the Criminal Justice Enhancement Fund (CJEF) grant program.
- Administers the Department's asset seizure and forfeiture program pursuant to

Racketeering Influenced Corrupt Organization (RICO) laws.

Professional Standards

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

Legal

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

Drug Abuse Resistance Education

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

Government Liaison

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

Executive Security

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

Governor's Office of Highway Safety

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

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

Law Enforcement Merit System Council (LEMSC)

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

Arizona Law Enforcement Officers' Advisory Council (ALEOAC)

- Prescribes minimum qualifications for officers to be appointed to enforce the laws of Arizona and certifies officers in compliance with those qualifications.
- Prescribes minimum courses of training and minimum standards for training facilities for Arizona's law enforcement officers and recommends curricula for advanced courses in law enforcement.
- Ensures adherence by local law enforcement agencies to ALEOAC selection and training standards.

HIGHLIGHTS ...

Department Reorganized for Greater Efficiencies and Savings

During Fiscal Year 1992-93, the Arizona Department of Public Safety (DPS) initiated, developed and implemented a reorganization plan that is expected to produce significant savings for the Department and the Arizona taxpayer. The plan responded to recommendations made by Project SLIM (Statewide Longterm Improved Management), the governor's initiative to reduce costs and improve efficiency in state government. The plan was developed by a DPS Quality Management Initiative (QMI) team appointed by the Director, with the objective of streamlining the department while maintaining current service levels.

The QMI team plan, adopted by the Department's executive staff, resulted in a major reorganization, a reduction of middle management staffing and streamlining of processes for greater cost savings. The changes were implemented throughout the year and were completed without employee layoffs.

Departmental reorganization resulted in the department downsizing to three bureaus from five. Through bureau consolidation, the Department combined most support functions into a new bureau -- Service. Other functions were absorbed into the Highway Patrol Bureau or the Criminal Investigation Bureau.

Through this reorganization, DPS reduced its "cost-to-manage" by 37 percent, to 27 cents per dollar of labor from an estimated 43 cents per dollar of labor. This produced a budgetary savings of \$4.6 million.

The Department concurrently reduced its work force by 102 positions, many at the mid-management level, to achieve a year-end strength of 1,515 full-time equivalent employees. Most vacant positions were eliminated and some employees were transferred to positions not targeted for elimination. Through this process, the Department recognized a recurring personnel savings of \$5.7 million. This downsizing was accomplished with minimal or no interruption in service.

As part of making the every-day DPS operation more efficient, the Department additionally established 14 implementation teams to further review departmental processes and develop alternatives designed to improve the Department's delivery of services while containing costs.

Department Promoted Downsizing through Retirement Enhancements

To eliminate the necessity for employee layoffs while streamlining the Department, the DPS QMI team worked closely with the Office of the Governor to develop and implement retirement incentives for commissioned personnel. As a result, legislation was passed by the Legislature to permit members of the Public Safety Retirement System to add three years to creditable service for retirement purposes. Eligible DPS officers had to retire by Oct. 31, 1992 to take advantage of this special provision of the law. Some 167 commissioned officers took advantage of the law. Combined with incentives offered to members of the Arizona State Retirement System resulting in the retirement of 27 civilian employees, the agency no longer was forced to consider employee layoffs in order to meet staff reduction goals.

An important aspect of the retirement enhancement was that it was accomplished without additional cost to the taxpayers. The Department funded the plan through application of vacancy savings generated by reduction of positions.



Air Bag Mobile Vehicle

PACE Education Programs Reached Thousands

The Department's Public Affairs and Community Education (PACE) program was host to nearly 16,000 people during FY 92-93

in an education effort designed to foster safety and gang awareness.

For the younger set, 5,344 children received safety messages from the "Baby Bumper" program, a PACE innovation featuring a "talking miniature" patrol car. For adults, PACE officers presented traffic safety programs attended by 8,775 people.

PACE presentations this fiscal year were enhanced through contributions from several sources including the T.R.W. Corp, a major vehicle air bag manufacturing company. At no cost to the state, T.R.W. Corp provided the PACE program with a state-of-the-art air bag demonstration vehicle, technical support, advertising, and printed materials to help educate the motoring public on the importance of seat belts and air bags.

However, the PACE program was not restricted only to child safety and traffic safety issues. Recognizing a need to educate the public on the growing problem of gang-related violence, PACE officers also made statewide gang-awareness presentations to 1,520 persons during the year.

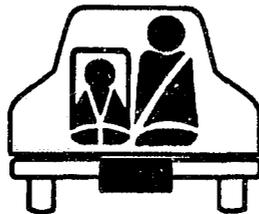
Child Safety Promoted by Novel Program

Some Arizona motorists not complying with the state's child safety seat law surprisingly received literature on the benefits of child safety seats and occupant restraints as part of a program initiated by the Governor's Office of Highway Safety (GOHS).

The 1-800-505-BABY program, implemented in FY 92-93, provided citizens with the ability to indirectly

contact the registered owner of a vehicle in which a child was observed riding while unrestrained in either a child

safety seat or safety belt. Individuals seeing a child riding unrestrained in a vehicle were encouraged to telephone 1-800-505-BABY and give the vehicle's license plate number to a recording device monitored by the Phoenix Police Department.



Buckle Up Baby!

The Phoenix Police Department then gave the information to GOHS personnel who relayed the information to the Motor Vehicle Division (MVD) at the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT). After GOHS obtained an address from MVD, the registered owner of the vehicle was mailed educational information concerning child safety seats and occupant protection.

GOHS also gave considerable attention to driving under the influence (DUI) enforcement. Some 800 Arizona law enforcement officers and prosecutors attended one of 10 DUI workshops sponsored by GOHS. At the workshops, conducted in various Arizona cities, participants gained expertise on how to interview suspects and how to maximize communication skills before judges and juries.

GOHS additionally assisted DPS with its alcohol data acquisition management (ADAM) system. Fifteen computerized Intoxilyzers were purchased for the Department at a cost of \$5,000 each. When a suspect submitted a breath sample into the computerized Intoxilyzer, a printout of the information was provided directly to the Maricopa County Attorney's Office.

During FY 92/93, GOHS also received nationwide attention through its "El Protector" program. The program promoted public awareness by providing Hispanic citizens throughout the state with public information and educational materials in Spanish concerning occupant protection, DUI laws and enforcement, and bicycle and pedestrian safety issues.

DARE Continued Its War on Drugs

Some 184,000 children and young adults in Arizona received DARE (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) instruction during the year. Most of these children attended one of the 565 elementary schools in Arizona involved in the DARE program.

More than 300 law enforcement officers were trained by the staff at DARE's Southwest Regional Training Center to teach a drug-abuse curriculum designed by educators. The training center, based at DPS headquarters in Phoenix, made some 25 technical assistance visits throughout the state. These visits were made to

ensure that the program was being replicated in accordance with national training guidelines.

The training center staff consisted of 20 officers representing 12 agencies at the federal state, county and municipal levels. There were 84 agencies in Arizona affiliated with the DARE program.

Department received forfeitures exceeding \$1.3 million

The Department received assets forfeited through state Racketeering Influenced Corrupt Organization (RICO) statutes exceeding \$1.3 million during the fiscal year. The forfeited assets awarded by the courts were used to support criminal investigations, the Gang Intelligence Unit, and patrol operations.

ALEOAC Developed Strategic Plan for 21st Century

In FY 92-93, the Arizona Law Enforcement Officers' Advisory Council (ALEOAC) developed and approved a strategic plan to assist Arizona law enforcement as it moves toward the 21st Century.

A major part of this initiative was the Volunteer Services Program, a concept using citizen volunteers who had expertise in various law enforcement-related activities. Firearms training and developing a training curriculum were two areas of service in which volunteers lent considerable assistance.

In order to accommodate a steady increase in the size of training classes, ALEOAC relocated into a new, larger facility March 1. The facility is located at 2643 E. University Dr., Phoenix.

DRUG ABUSE RESISTANCE EDUCATION (DARE) ACTIVITIES

| | FY 1991/92 | FY 1992/93 | % Change |
|---|------------|------------|----------|
| ARIZONA DARE PROGRAM | | | |
| Arizona Law Enforcement Agencies Participating | 84 | 88 | 4.8 |
| Communities with DARE Programs | 144 | 126 | -12.5 |
| Arizona schools with DARE Programs | 561 | 523 | -6.8 |
| Students in 5th/6th Grade 17-Week Core Curriculum | 44,513 | 42,361 | -4.8 |
| Students in Junior High Programs | 9,336 | 6,368 | -31.8 |
| Students in High School Programs | 750 | 1,600 | 113.3 |
| Students in Kindergarten-4th Grade Programs | 129,268 | 88,816 | -31.3 |
| DARE SOUTHWEST REGIONAL TRAINING CENTER | | | |
| Law Enforcement Officers Trained | | | |
| DARE Instructor Basic Program | 183 | 85 | -53.6 |
| Mentor Officer Program | 55 | 33 | -40.0 |
| Supervisor Program | 27 | 12 | -55.6 |
| Junior High Program | * | 60 | - |
| Parent Training Program | * | 36 | - |
| Junior High Trainer of Trainers | * | 24 | - |
| Seminars Conducted | | | |
| DARE Officer Basic | 7 | 3 | -57.1 |
| Mentor Officer | 3 | 2 | -33.3 |
| In-Service Training | 2 | 1 | -50.0 |
| Administrator/Educator Forum | 1 | 2 | 100.0 |
| Supervisors Program | 1 | 1 | 0.0 |
| Junior High Program | * | 2 | - |
| Parent Program | * | 2 | - |
| Junior High Trainer of Trainers | * | 1 | - |

* New programs initiated in FY 92/93.

Source: Office of the Director

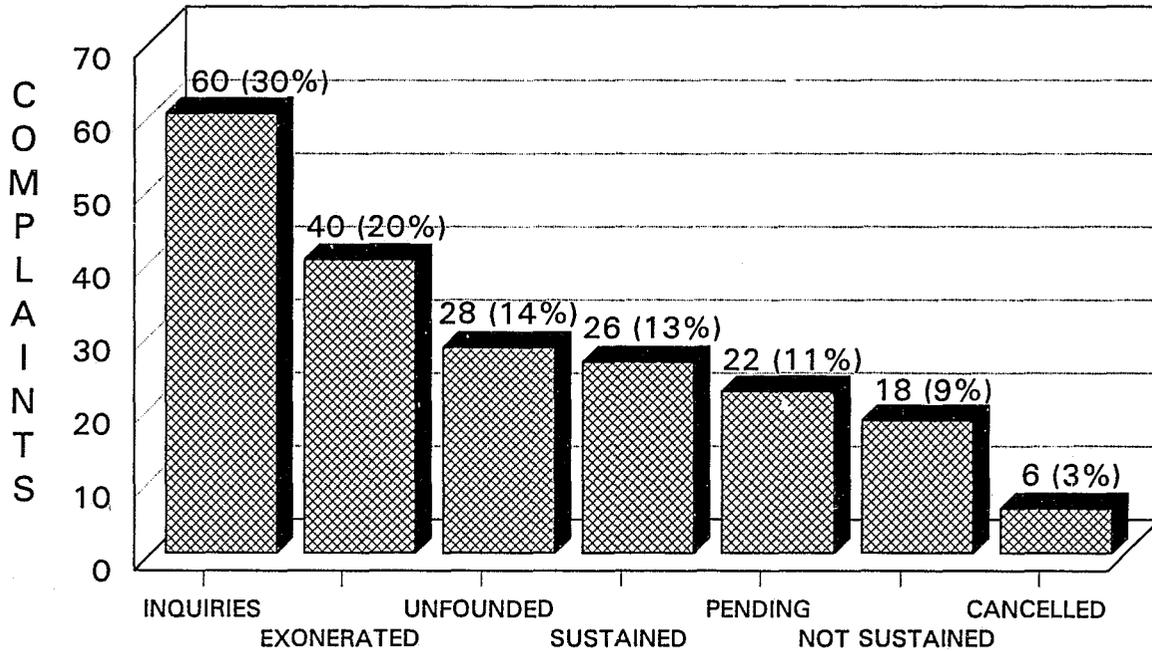
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE ACTIVITIES

| | FY 1991/92 | FY 1992/93 | % Change |
|---|------------|------------|------------|
| ASSET FORFEITURE* | | | |
| Court Cases Filed | 245 | 208 | -15.1 |
| Cases Closed | 191 | 186 | -2.6 |
| Value of Court Awarded Assets (\$) | 1,922,801 | 1,160,000 | -39.7 |
| GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF HIGHWAY SAFETY | | | |
| Traffic Safety Grants Awarded | 86 | 107 | 24.4 |
| Agencies Receiving Grants | 86 | 107 | 24.4 |
| Federal Funding of Highway Safety Programs (\$) | 3,216,617 | 3,695,374 | 14.9 |
| GRANTS ADMINISTRATION | | | |
| CJEF Grants Awarded | 46 | 33 | -28.3 |
| Agencies Receiving CJEF Grants | 31 | 31 | 0.0 |
| Total CJEF Grant Monies Awarded (\$) | 1,658,064 | 1,172,049 | -29.3 |
| VOCA Grants Awarded | 41 | 45 | 9.8 |
| Agencies Receiving VOCA Grants | 41 | 45 | 9.8 |
| Total VOCA Grant Monies Awarded (\$) | 1,068,000 | 1,029,500 | -3.6 |
| LEGAL | | | |
| Contracts Reviewed | 283 | 378 | 33.6 |
| Law Bulletins Issued | 6 | 4 | -33.3 |
| Teaching Assignments | 17 | 23 | 35.3 |
| Claims Filed | 107 | 174 | 62.6 |
| Lawsuits Filed | 15 | 24 | 60.0 |
| Instruction Provided | 17 | 23 | 35.3 |
| MEDIA RELATIONS/PACE PROGRAM | | | |
| Traffic Safety Talks | 271 | 114 | -57.9 |
| Drug Awareness Talks | 50 | 4 | -92.0 |
| Gang Interdiction Talks | 40 | 28 | -30.0 |
| Baby Bumper Programs | 177 | 133 | -24.9 |
| Public Displays | 114 | 140 | 22.8 |
| PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS | | | |
| Complaint Investigations | | | |
| Citizen Complaints | 197 | 200 | 1.5 |
| Internal Complaints | 172 | 179 | 4.1 |
| Total Complaint Investigations | 369 | 379 | 2.7 |
| Critical Incident Investigations | 12 | 15 | 25.0 |
| Management Inspections | 5 | 6 | 20.0 |
| EEO Investigations | 2 | 9 | 350.0 |

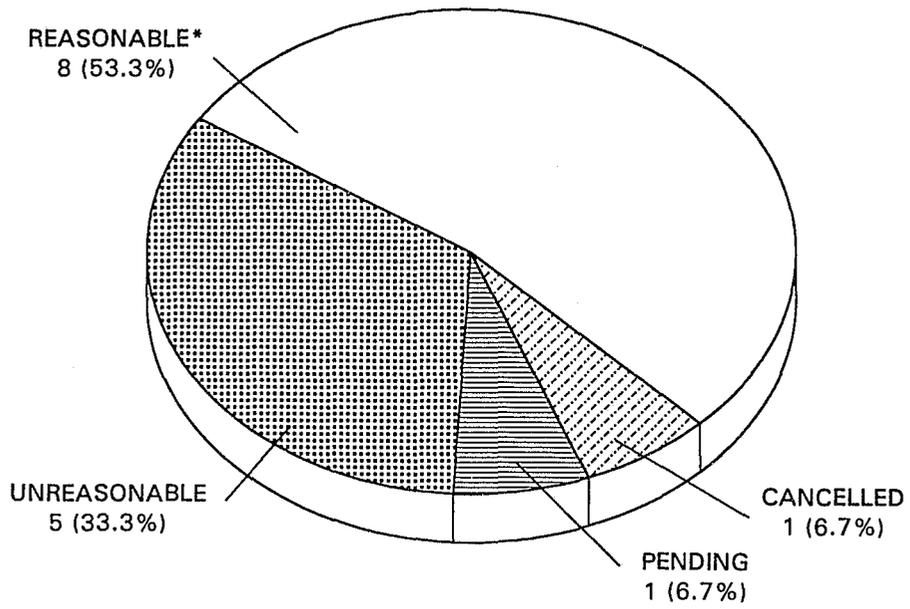
* Data reflects only Maricopa and Pima Counties.

Source: Office of the Director

ADJUDICATION OF CITIZEN COMPLAINTS AGAINST EMPLOYEES FY 1992/93



CRITICAL INCIDENT REVIEW FY 1992/93



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

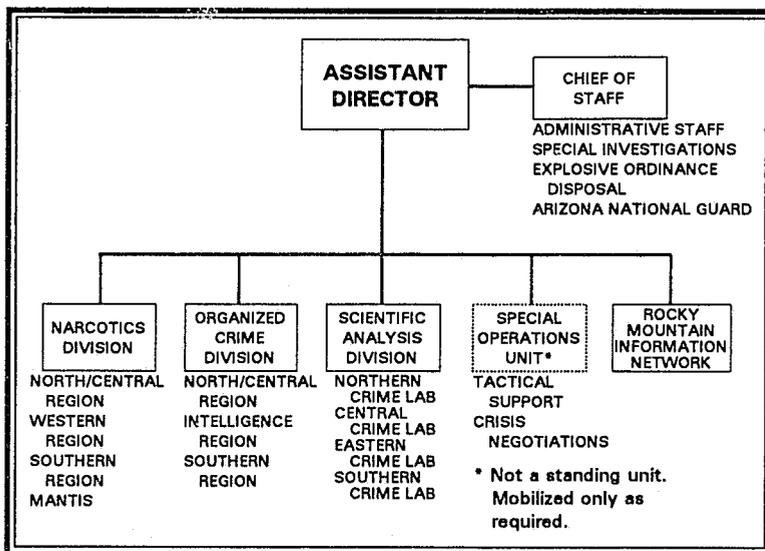
Source: Office of the Director

Criminal Investigation



Lt. Col. Gary W. Ross
Assistant Director

Criminal Investigation supports the mission of the Arizona Department of Public Safety by enforcing criminal statutes, deterring criminal activity and assisting other public safety agencies. These efforts encompass narcotics, organized crime/racketeering, liquor laws and criminal intelligence. Investigative and specialized services also are provided to local, county, state and federal criminal justice agencies. Criminal Investigation further develops and coordinates scientific and technical supporting services essential to public safety within Arizona. Special attention is given to providing scientific analysis and technological support to Arizona's local law enforcement agencies. Criminal Investigation also coordinates assistance provided to the department by the Arizona National Guard.



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

OVERVIEW

Narcotics Division

- Enforces narcotics and dangerous drug laws.
- Deters the importation, manufacture and distribution of illegal narcotics and dangerous drugs.
- Identifies, investigates and seizes laboratories which manufacture illegal drugs.

Organized Crime Division

- Investigates organized crime, white-collar crime and racketeering.

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 scientific analysis and expert testimony in the areas of questioned documents, polygraph and accident reconstruction; provides crime-scene assistance to prosecutors, law enforcement officials and regulatory agencies.
- Pioneers the development of technological advances in order to furnish state-of-the-art services to Arizona law enforcement agencies.
- Provides instruction to investigative officers in proper identification, collection and packaging of evidence including hazardous evidence.
- Provides crime-scene assistance including, but not limited to, retrieval of latent prints, trace evidence, tire tread and footwear impressions, blood-splatter analysis, and drug identification.
- Provides instrument calibration for breath-testing equipment used to confirm alcohol-impairment of motorists.
- Provides expert testimony in courts of law in support of analyses provided.
- Provides criminal justice agencies with statewide DNA analysis testing of body fluid stains from evidence samples collected during investigation of violent crimes.

Specialty Units

Special Investigations

- Investigates Department critical incidents and upon request provides the same investigative assistance to criminal justice agencies and political subdivisions throughout Arizona.

Special Operations (mobilized as required)

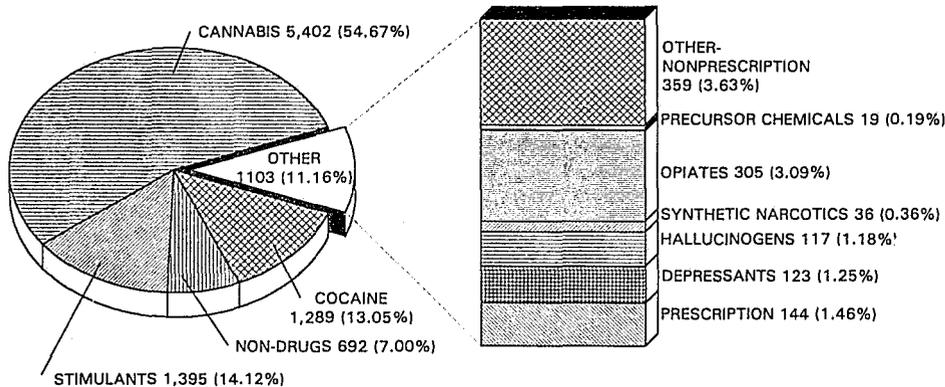
- Provides help to the Department and local police agencies during tactical situations, hostage negotiations, seizures of illegal labs and disposal of explosives.

The Criminal Investigation Bureau also serves as host to the federal grant-funded Rocky Mountain Information Network (RMIN). RMIN, one of seven federal grant-funded Regional Information Sharing System projects, has eight participating states - Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming.

Rocky Mountain Information Network (RMIN)

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

TYPES OF ILLEGAL DRUGS SEIZED Based on Evidence Submitted to DPS Crime Labs FY 1992/93

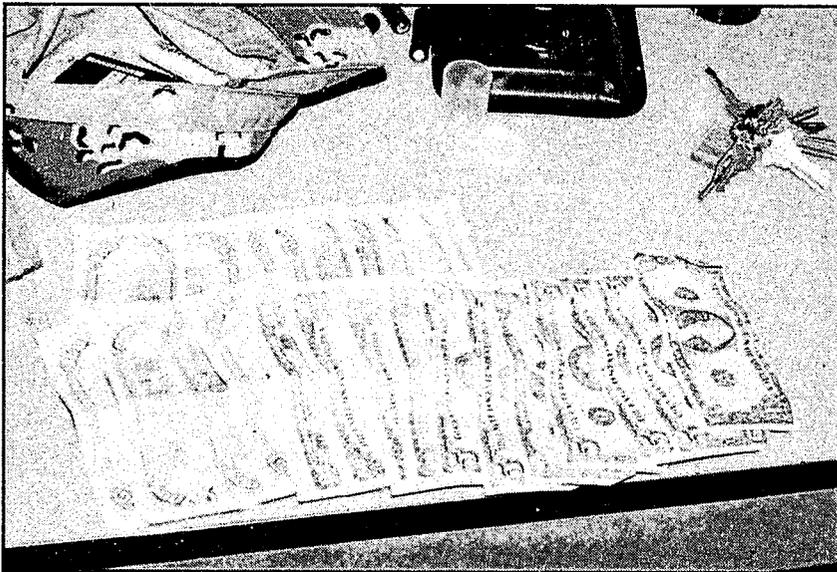


Source: Criminal Investigation Bureau

HIGHLIGHTS ...

DPS Officers' Undercover Work Foiled Money-Laundering Schemes

To combat the increasing influx of illegal drug profits into Arizona's economy, Criminal Investigation Bureau officers combined their efforts with local, state and federal agencies to target Arizona businesses that were conduits for these illegal funds. Three major projects in Southern Arizona were highly successful in stemming the rising tide of money laundering in Arizona.



Some Currency Used in Money Laundering Scheme

First, was a joint investigation by DPS, the U.S. Customs Service, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and the Arizona Attorney General's Office. Targeted was an international money-laundering operation through a Nogales, Ariz., business which operated a commercial money-exchange company. In this sting operation, undercover officers "laundered" \$6 million in purported drug proceeds through the money-exchange business. The investigation resulted in six arrests, including two bank officials from Sonora, Mexico, and the seizure of \$1 million from an account in an Arizona bank. Three suspects, including Mexican bank officials, pled guilty to money-laundering charges.

In another joint DPS/IRS investigation of a Tucson car dealership, it was disclosed that the dealership received drug proceeds in payment for vehicles sold. The car dealership assisted drug traffickers by not complying with IRS

reporting requirements on cash transactions over \$10,000. In a plea agreement, officers of the corporation pled guilty to three counts of failing to file required IRS forms reporting cash transactions of over \$10,000; paid an IRS administrative fine of \$200,000; forfeited an additional \$127,377; and admitted the forfeited funds were monies from car sales to drug dealers. Plea agreements were pending against individuals in the case.

In the third effort, a year-long joint sting operation by DPS and the Tucson Police Department was aimed at the employees of another Tucson car dealership which reportedly laundered money for drug dealers. Undercover officers posed as drug dealers and laundered purported drug money by buying cars. Salesmen and a manager at the dealership helped undercover officers structure their payments to avoid IRS reporting requirements, assisted in finding nominee names to place on loan application paperwork and made loan payments on behalf of undercover officers. Seven suspects were arrested and indicted on various conspiracy, money-laundering, fraud, theft and narcotics charges.

Statewide Task Forces Targeted Drug Operations

A substantial number of officer retirements in the bureau led to DPS developing additional multi-agency narcotic enforcement task forces to offset a reduced manpower. The task forces, comprised of officers from various law enforcement agencies including DPS, operated within assigned geographic areas in an effort to reduce the supply of narcotics and a number of associated crimes.

In addition to countering drug trafficking in Northern Arizona, the Flagstaff Metro Task Force intercepted many drug smugglers who used the Amtrak railway system in Arizona to transport narcotic drugs from western states to eastern states. Elsewhere, the Southwest Border Alliance Task Force investigated numerous drug-smuggling organizations that were bringing narcotic drugs into the United States through the Yuma area. The Navajo County

Narcotic Drug Task Force targeted street-level narcotics dealers. The Mohave Area General Narcotics Enforcement Team (MAGNET) directed its attention toward drug smugglers and dealers operating in Northwestern Arizona. The Border Area Group, in Southern Arizona, took aim at reducing the flow of narcotic drugs crossing the Mexican border.

During the course of their work, the task forces shut down at least four major narcotic organizations and helped solve numerous other crimes committed in their area of responsibility.

Arizona National Guard Played Instrumental Role in Drug War

Personnel from the Arizona National Guard provided DPS with additional resources needed to conduct in-depth investigations involving major narcotic drug organizations. These investigations resulted in the arrest of 150 violators and the seizure of 4,820 pounds of marijuana, 250 marijuana plants, 1,169 kilograms of cocaine, 21 kilograms of methamphetamine and 42 squares of LSD.

The Narcotics Division and the Organized Crime Intelligence Division were principle beneficiaries of the Arizona National Guard effort. The Arizona National Guard provided 18,540 man-hours assisting with surveillance of known violators and 13,743 man-hours compiling administrative information. The guardsmen saved the department about \$677,949 in personnel costs.

The Arizona National Guard also deployed helicopters and surveillance teams to assist DPS in eradicating marijuana cultivation in Arizona.

Drug Traffickers Hit Hard by Tucson Major Violator Unit

The Tucson Major Violator Unit was responsible for the seizure of 3,275 pounds of cocaine, 1,429 pounds of marijuana, 10 vehicles, four residences and two pieces of real estate valued in excess of \$1.1 million. During these investigations, the unit dismantled two major narcotic organizations that had transported narcotics to California and the East Coast. Aided by computers and electronic surveillance equipment during its investigations, the unit arrested and indicted 18 people on

charges of narcotic trafficking and attempted murder.

Southwestern Border Alliance Seizures Dent Illegal Drug Operations

Two homes, with a combined estimated value of \$365,000, were sold for \$320,000 at a U.S. Customs Service auction in Yuma. The houses had been seized as a result of an Southwest Border Alliance (SBA) investigation into a

marijuana-smuggling operation. The case, initiated by U.S.

Customs with assistance from the SBA, expended 9,600 man-hours in telephone monitoring and

surveillance. Other property waiting to be sold at an auction included jewelry worth \$55,000 and real property valued at \$100,000. A suspect arrested in the case posted bond and fled to Mexico.



Marijuana Seized in Raid

Officers from the SBA, U.S. Customs, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and the Riverside, Calif., County Narcotics Task Force completed a heroin and methamphetamine investigation which culminated in the arrest of five suspects and the seizure of two kilos of heroin, two pounds of ephedrine, three grams of cocaine, one-half pound of marijuana, three handguns, one sawed-off shotgun, and a 1992 Chevrolet pickup.

In Yuma, SBA members conducted a four-kilo cocaine sting operation. The case resulted in at least five arrests and the confiscation of \$72,000 in U.S. currency, jewelry appraised at \$3,500 and a .380-caliber semi-automatic handgun. One of those arrested was a Canadian national identified as a mid-level representative of an organized crime/narcotics operation in Canada. Further investigation revealed two major independent operations were being conducted by this organization, one in Southern California and one in Seattle. Indictments have been handed down in federal court on all the suspects.

SBA agents further assisted with serving search and seizure warrants in Fresno, Calif., Ruidoso, N.M., Las Cruces, N.M. and El Paso. This case was related to another that had

been conducted in Yuma. During the investigation, it was learned that an individual was a co-conspirator with the primary suspect. Further background checking on the second suspect revealed that he was an escapee from a federal prison in California. Warrants drafted by the Phoenix-area DEA Asset Removal Team with assistance from the SBA Financial Investigation Unit, were served. During the search, several documents were located identifying additional real property and several dozen race horses controlled by the second suspect. Additional information also was obtained on an on-going money-laundering operation.

Impact of Western Pinal County Project Felt Throughout Southern Arizona

Although it is called the Western Pinal County Project, ensuing investigations reached into Pima County and afforded DPS the opportunity to develop a close working relationship with the Tohono O'Odham Police Department. Working with U.S. Custom Service agents in the Sells and Ajo areas, officers seized over 2,700 pounds of marijuana, about 10 grams of heroin and nearly 70 pounds of cocaine while serving nine search warrants, resulting in 23 arrests.

In addition, DPS narcotics officers assigned to Casa Grande in Western Pinal County, responded to 25 requests for investigative assistance from Highway Patrol officers patrolling in Southern Arizona. These traffic stops resulted in the arrest of 41 suspects and the seizure of one-half pound of hallucinogenic mushrooms, over 80 pounds of marijuana, slightly more than 24 pounds of cocaine, over five ounces of methamphetamine, nine vehicles, seven weapons and over \$57,500 in cash.

Operation Emerald Clipper Took Wind from Beneath Drug Runners' Wings

Operation Emerald Clipper is an on-going national special enforcement program directed at individuals and businesses who acquired and then exported specific types of twin Turbo Prop aircraft to major Latin American cocaine trafficking groups. In Arizona, the operation resulted in the seizure of 14 aircraft worth more than \$27.8 million this fiscal year. Since the program's inception in 1990, DPS officers and

other authorities in Arizona have impounded 58 aircraft valued at \$68 million.

Concerned Citizens Aided Eradication Efforts

A concerned citizen living in the Bradshaw Mountains area helped the Narcotics Division



Completing Paperwork on a Narcotics Case

make inroads in marijuana eradication operations. The citizen provided DPS officers with information on a marijuana field located in a remote foothills area of the Bradshaw Mountains northwest of Black Canyon City. Officers responded to the area and found a patch of 82 small marijuana plants growing near a water source in a canyon. While officers searched for additional plants, two male subjects were observed walking into the area. Officers watched as the two subjects took water jugs and began watering marijuana plants spread out on a hillside. Officers apprehended both suspects and ultimately located another 250 marijuana plants growing in 33 different locations along the east-facing mountain slope.

Criminal Investigation officers, working with the U.S. Forest Service, responded to an another anonymous tip and located a marijuana field 14 miles south of Ash Fork in the Prescott National Forest. The plants were 2-4 inches in height and in poor condition. There was no indication of recent human activity, consequently a decision was made to remove the plants. Some 864 marijuana plants were seized along with some equipment used in growing the plants.

Based upon other intelligence sources, DPS officers and U.S. Bureau of Land Management agents conducted a marijuana eradication detail in the Indian Creek Ranch area, north of

Phoenix, 10 miles east of Interstate-17, off Bloody Basin Road. A subject was observed manicuring and cultivating the marijuana and when confronted fled on foot. Some 115 marijuana plants were seized along with the fleeing subject's 1990 pick-up truck. The suspect was later arrested and charged with cultivation of marijuana.

Department Played Key Supportive Role in Development of Intelligence System

Development of the Combined Agency Research Network for the Analysis of Crime (CARNAC), an intelligence-sharing system to be maintained at DPS and utilized by various Arizona law enforcement agencies, progressed as planned. During the fiscal year, the CARNAC program standardized data elements and generated a data dictionary for the numerous systems CARNAC will implement statewide.

An intelligence users group served in an advisory capacity to help implement into the system the intelligence needs of the agencies involved. Through users-group recommendations, the system evolved into a comprehensive security network that complied with federal statutes. A data-processing staff, at the direction of the Organized Crime/Intelligence Division, redesigned the system, ensuring maximum utilization of information in a simplified operational format. The department's Organized Crime/Intelligence Division also provided input into the system's design, assuring that the needs of law enforcement were met. The system enhanced the previously-designed intelligence and gang databases, providing officers throughout Arizona with a multitude of functions.

These steps eventually will make the program available to various regional information sharing systems and multi-agency task forces. This intelligence-sharing project is being coordinated through the Defense Information Systems Agency, the governors of states involved in the Southwest Border States Coalition (Arizona, California, New Mexico and Texas) and the respective state law enforcement entities.

Dirty Dozen Felt Sting of DPS-Led Investigation

As the result of an 18-month investigation, DPS in conjunction with various federal, county and local law enforcement agencies served 61 search warrants on members and associates of the Dirty Dozen Motorcycle Club in the Phoenix and Tucson areas.

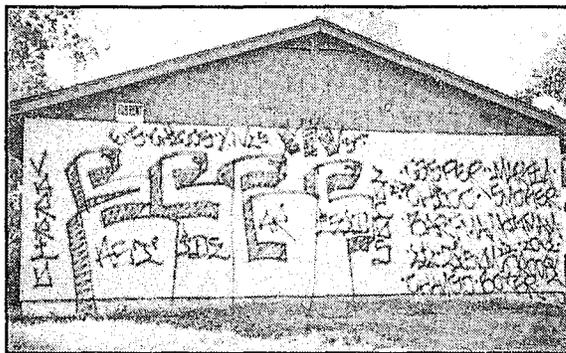
Evidence from the case produced 40 grand jury indictments on charges of conspiracy to distribute dangerous drugs, use of wire communications to facilitate drug transactions and various federal and state firearms violations.



Weapons Confiscated from Motorcycle Gangs

DPS Gang Unit Intensified Its Operational Activities

With a startling increase in gang-related crime, not fully unexpected because of a skyrocketing jump in the number of known gangs in Arizona, the DPS Gang Unit shifted some of its resources to become more operational in combating what has become one of Arizona's



House Defaced by Gang Graffiti

biggest concerns. About 800 street gangs, double the number from the previous year, have established territories in 54 cities/towns across the state. To reduce gang activity, the DPS Gang Unit also participated in several suppression details conducted in cooperation with other city and county law enforcement agencies.

Along with this intensified operational effort, the DPS Gang Unit continued to emphasize its educational and training programs. DPS Gang Unit personnel gave 107 presentations, totaling 258 hours of instruction on street and motorcycle gangs, to a variety of police agencies, schools and civic organizations. As a result of this outreach program, the Gang Unit became a reference source for the analysis and sharing of gang-related intelligence information. The DPS Gang Unit also produced and distributed several publications on known gangs and their methods of operation in Arizona.

Felony Charges Filed Against Man Selling Liquor to Youths

The Liquor Unit, comprised of seven DPS officers and one Department of Liquor Licenses and Control (DLLC) investigator assigned to DPS, broke new ground in April 1993 by filing felony charges on a licensed liquor store owner for selling alcohol to minors. Normally, such cases result in misdemeanor charges, but because of the violator's prior misdemeanor conviction in March 1992, Liquor Unit officers were able to file felony charges against the Tolleson liquor store owner.

Several months after the misdemeanor conviction, the Liquor Unit received numerous complaints from the Tolleson Police Department, Tolleson school officials and citizens within the community, that the liquor store owner again was selling alcohol to underage youths. The Liquor Unit organized and initiated a covert underage buyer (CUB) detail. At least once in November and at least once in December, the individual sold alcoholic beverages to two different underage buyers deployed by the Liquor Unit.

The licensee was arrested and charged with a felony under a law which says a person may face felony charges if the next offense occurs within two years preceding the date of the first offense. The licensee eventually surrendered his liquor license and criminally the case has gone to warrant. During the 60 days pending surrender of the license, the Liquor Unit received additional complaints, including one that the man sold a case of beer to several 15-year-old youths.

During FY 92-93, the Liquor Unit received 293 complaints from the DLLC and 111 complaints

from other sources. Thirty-four complaints resulted in administrative action while 35 were filed with various courts for criminal action.

Additional resources were sought in order to actively and cost-effectively enforce liquor laws. Personnel from several Phoenix-area law enforcement agencies joined forces with DPS to represent their community and educate their respective agencies in the enforcement of liquor laws. Highway patrol officers and law enforcement personnel in outlying communities received training on conducting routine liquor inspections. Included in their training was how to provide information to the Liquor Unit. This additional information helped Liquor Unit investigators determine the source of alcohol consumed by a person arrested for DUI or involved in a DUI-related traffic crash.

Sex Offender Data Base Established at Crime Laboratory

Through combined efforts of DPS' Crime Laboratory and the state Attorney General's Office, the 1993 Arizona Legislature enacted Senate Bill 1217 - DNA Testing of Sexual Offenders. This bill provided funding for the DPS Crime Laboratory to establish a statewide database containing DNA profiles of convicted sex offenders.

When the DNA Identification System is fully operational in May, 1994, law enforcement agencies and citizens of Arizona should see great benefits. On any rape



Seeking a DNA Match

case involving an unknown assailant, the evidence DNA profile can be searched against the Arizona Convicted Offenders Database and also against the national database maintained by the FBI in Washington, D.C. Since the recidivism of convicted sex offenders is very high, the likelihood of quickly identifying a repeated sex offenders through DNA is quite possible.

Scientific Analysis Division Handled Many Nationwide Requests for Assistance

The DPS Crime Laboratory continued to receive nationwide recognition for scientific expertise. As a result of this exposure, many requests for assistance and collaborative efforts were received from scientific and criminal justice agencies nationwide.

At the request of the Albuquerque Police Department's Crime Laboratory, DPS accomplished an on-site review of Albuquerque's newly-established forensic DNA laboratory and analysis protocol. This was New Mexico's first entry into forensic DNA analysis services for law enforcement. The review by DPS was requested because New Mexico wanted an established DNA Laboratory with a strong reputation for forensic excellence to review its procedures prior to beginning analyses of cases.

The DPS Crime Laboratory also was called upon to assist the State of Minnesota regarding the Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) program. Minnesota officials were undergoing a hearing to determine the scientific validity of a newly-instituted DRE program. This case may be the first DRE case in the nation to be appealed to a state supreme court. The prosecution sought assistance and expert testimony nationwide from leading experts on drug-recognition methods.

The expertise of DPS' Serology/DNA Unit supervisor was recognized by virtue of her selection by the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors/Laboratory Accreditation Board to chair its introductory Proficiency Review Committee (PRC) for forensic DNA analysis. This new procedure was being undertaken for the purpose of monitoring results of proficiency tests conducted in all accredited crime laboratories in the United States, as well as one in Australia. The pioneering work of this first PRC for forensic DNA analysis will establish the model for future PRCs developed for other forensic disciplines, such as drug analysis, trace evidence, firearms/toolmarks, toxicology, questioned documents and latent prints.



Crime Lab Continued Efforts to Streamline DUI Processing

The Crime Laboratory continued its multi-year effort to streamline the processing of suspects driving under the influence of alcohol.

In early 1992, the Scientific Analysis Division's superintendent worked with the Governor's Office of Highway Safety representative and a coalition of prosecuting attorneys to obtain passage of a new statute simplifying alcohol breath testing procedures. This new statute eliminates requirements to collect and preserve a sample of the defendant's breath while assuring his rights through duplicate breath tests which must match within a specified degree of tolerance. To ensure correct implementation of this new statute and its continued acceptance by the Arizona Supreme Court, a test case was developed with the assistance of the Highway Patrol, the La Paz County Attorney's Office and the Maricopa County Attorney's Office. A task force of DUI officers and criminalists developed the test case protocol and in La Paz County in November 1992, two cases began the process. Relying on extensive testimony by Crime Laboratory criminalists, the La Paz County judge upheld the validity of the test case procedures. Then in July of 1993, the Arizona Court of Appeals upheld the trial court's decision, eliminating the state's obligation to provide preserved breath samples. Legal scholars in Arizona informed the Crime Laboratory that they believe the Appeals Court decision is solid.

If implemented, the statute should result in many benefits to Arizona's law enforcement community. DUI processing time for law enforcement officers will be cut significantly since no preserved breath (silica gel) will have to be collected and silica gel tubes will not have to be stocked at breath-test locations. Breath

test specialists at the Crime Laboratory no longer will have to conduct silica gel tests involving more than 80 Intoxilyzers statewide. And finally, prosecutors will find DUI trials greatly simplified, eliminating the issue of silica gel validity.

Chemical Hygiene Plan, a Model for Others

Because of two new regulations implemented by the OSHA (Occupational Health and Safety Administration) office in Arizona, the Scientific Analysis Division (SAD) developed a Chemical Hygiene Plan and the Infection Control Plan for blood-borne pathogens (hepatitis, HIV, etc.).

The Chemical Hygiene Plan was developed so that it could be used not only to safeguard workers in the division's four Regional Crime Laboratories, but also could serve as a model for other forensic laboratories.

The 165-page comprehensive plan is being used at the Sacramento County District Attorney's Crime Lab and crime laboratories operated by the State of Oklahoma and the State of South Carolina. In addition, the Arizona OSHA office requested a copy for reference and use as a handout for distribution to other Arizona laboratories requesting a guide.

SAD also completed the comprehensive infection control program for blood-borne pathogens. As an adjunct to this plan, health advisory letters were sent from each Regional Crime Laboratory to all federal, state, county, and city judges within that laboratory's service area. These letters advised the judges of the potential hazards and described prevention measures to render the physical evidence harmless in courtroom situations.

SERVICE REQUESTS FROM OTHER AGENCIES

| <i>TYPE OF REQUEST</i> | <u>FY 1991/92</u> | <u>FY 1992/93</u> | <u>% Change</u> |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Applicant Background Checks | 3 | 6 | 100.0 |
| Auto Theft Investigations | 14 | 8 | -42.9 |
| Criminal Surveillances | 25 | 26 | 4.0 |
| Drug Investigations | 381 | 260 | -31.8 |
| Economic Crime Investigations | 17 | 70 | 311.8 |
| Explosive Incident Responses | 107 | 70 | -34.6 |
| Fugitive Locates/Arrests | 11 | 13 | 18.2 |
| Hostage Negotiations | 4 | 6 | 50.0 |
| Internal Investigations | 3 | 14 | 366.7 |
| Liquor Investigations | 60 | 229 | 281.7 |
| Street/Motorcycle Gangs | 321 | 187 | -41.7 |
| Tactical Operations | 44 | 18 | -59.1 |
| Technical Surveillance | 1 | 9 | 800.0 |
| Training | 49 | 142 | 189.8 |
| Other | 48 | 188 | 291.7 |
| Total Number of Agencies Served | Not Reported | 255 | - |
| Total Hours | Not Reported | 26,228 | - |

Source: Criminal Investigation Bureau

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES

| | FY 1991/92 | FY 1992/93 | % Change |
|---|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| PERSONS ARRESTED | | | |
| Drug Offenses | 1,107 | 725 | -34.5 |
| Non-Drug Related | 311 | 182 | -41.5 |
| Total Arrests | 1,418 | 907 | -36.0 |
| COURT DOCUMENTS SERVED | | | |
| Search Warrants | 316 | 248 | -21.5 |
| Arrest Warrants - Felony | 836 | 183 | -78.1 |
| Arrest Warrants - Misdemeanor | 614 | 180 | -70.7 |
| Subpoenas | 168 | 100 | -40.5 |
| Summonses | 19 | 26 | 36.8 |
| Other | 82 | 106 | 29.3 |
| Total Documents Served | 2,035 | 843 | -58.6 |
| LIQUOR ENFORCEMENT | | | |
| Liquor Warnings | 53 | 46 | -13.2 |
| Liquor Misdemeanors | 385 | 187 | -51.4 |
| Investigations Referred to Other Agencies | Not Reported | 24 | - |
| Routine Liquor Inspections | 234 | 208 | -11.1 |
| Establishment Checks | 2,089 | 1,229 | -41.2 |
| Regulation Violations | 138 | 68 | -50.7 |
| DLLC Complaints Closed | Not Reported | 77 | - |
| CUB Activity | | | |
| Establishment Checks | 287 | 152 | -47.0 |
| Establishments Cited | 42 | 14 | -66.7 |
| ASSET SEIZURES | | | |
| Vehicles | 226 | 138 | -38.9 |
| Aircraft | 9 | 4 | -55.6 |
| Cash (\$) | 3,602,000 | 1,773,579 | -50.8 |
| Other Items | 110 | 436 | 296.4 |
| CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION RESEARCH | | | |
| Requests - DPS | 11,113 | 9,664 | -13.0 |
| Requests - Other Agencies | 18,276 | 16,721 | -8.5 |
| Total Research Requests | 29,389 | 26,385 | -10.2 |
| CIRU Requests for Missing Children | 109 | 116 | 6.4 |
| Intelligence Reports Submitted | 18,463 | 8,721 | -52.8 |
| SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS | | | |
| DPS - Critical Incident Investigations | 10 | 20 | 100.0 |
| Other Agency Criminal/Admin. Investigations | 68 | 30 | -55.9 |

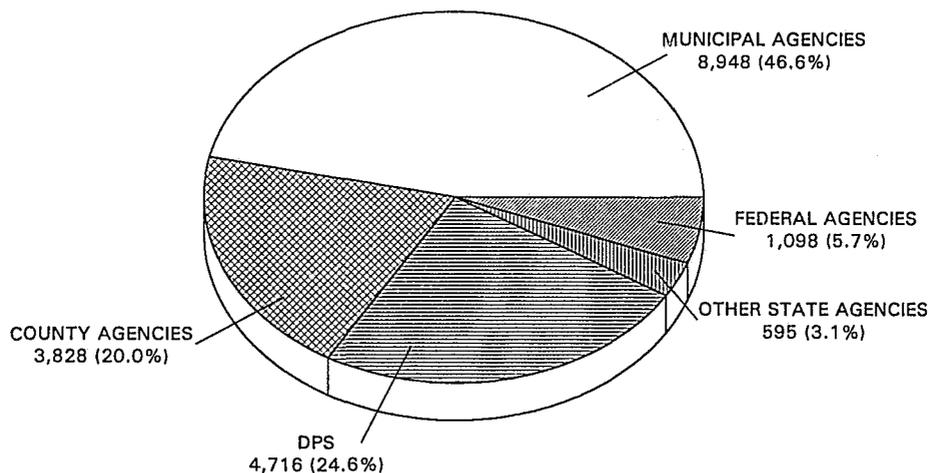
Source: Criminal Investigation Bureau

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DRUG SEIZURES *

| | **FY 1991/92 | FY 1992/93 | % Change |
|---|---------------------|------------------|--------------|
| DRUGS SEIZED | | | |
| Marijuana | 22,181.3 lbs. | 28,615.0 lbs. | 29.0 |
| Heroin | 1.8 lbs. | 1.0 lbs. | -45.0 |
| Cocaine | 1,262.0 lbs. | 2,735.0 lbs. | 116.7 |
| OTHER DRUGS (by weight) *** | | | |
| Hashish | 1.1 ozs. | 0.0 ozs. | -100.0 |
| Narcotic Drugs | 6.7 ozs. | 5.6 ozs. | -16.7 |
| Methamphetamine | 1,136.0 ozs. | 37.1 ozs. | -96.7 |
| Crack | 60.8 ozs. | 14.4 ozs. | -76.3 |
| Total Other Drugs (by weight) | 1,204.6 ozs. | 57.1 ozs. | -95.3 |
| OTHER DRUGS (by dose unit) *** | | | |
| LSD | 155 units | 164 units | 5.8 |
| Narcotic Drugs | 73 units | 236 units | 223.3 |
| Prescription Drugs | 639 units | 330 units | -48.4 |
| Non-Narc. Controlled Substances | 7,149 units | 138 units | -98.1 |
| Heroin | 12 units | 0 units | - |
| Total Other Drugs (by dose unit) | 8,028 units | 868 units | -89.2 |
| MISCELLANEOUS SEIZURES | | | |
| Marijuana Plants | 7,813 plants | 2,453 plants | -68.6 |
| Marijuana Fields/Greenhouses | 15 items | 67 items | 346.7 |
| Clandestine Laboratories | 16 items | 5 items | -68.8 |
| Methamphetamine Oils | 1.25 gallons | 0 gallons | - |
| Precursor Chemicals | 150 pounds | 167 pounds | 11.3 |
| <p>* Highway Patrol Bureau drug seizures are listed in the tables for that bureau. ** Information may vary from previous reports due to the submission of revised data. *** Other Drugs are reported either by weight or unit. Each category excludes the other. Units include various measures such as "hits," doses and tablets.</p> | | | |

Source: Criminal Investigation Bureau

CRIME LAB CASE LOAD BY CATEGORY OF REQUESTING AGENCY FY 1992/93



Source: Criminal Investigation Bureau

SCIENTIFIC ANALYSIS ACTIVITIES

| | * FY 1991/92 | FY 1992/93 | % Change |
|--|---------------|---------------|------------|
| CRIME LABORATORY CASE LOAD SUMMARY ** | | | |
| Central Crime Lab Cases | 9,446 | 9,191 | -2.7 |
| Southern Crime Lab Cases | 2,618 | 2,886 | 10.2 |
| Northern Crime Lab Cases | 3,536 | 3,340 | -5.5 |
| Eastern Crime Lab Cases | 3,463 | 3,768 | 8.8 |
| Totals | 19,063 | 19,185 | 0.6 |

INVESTIGATIVE SUPPORT CASE LOAD SUMMARY

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Accident Reconstruction Cases | 120 | 105 | -12.5 |
| Questioned Document Examinations | 692 | 409 | -40.9 |
| Polygraph Examinations | 988 | 752 | -23.9 |
| Latent Print Examinations ** | 2,611 | 2,232 | -14.5 |
| DNA Cases ** | 48 | 41 | -14.6 |

INTOXILYZER CASE LOAD SUMMARY

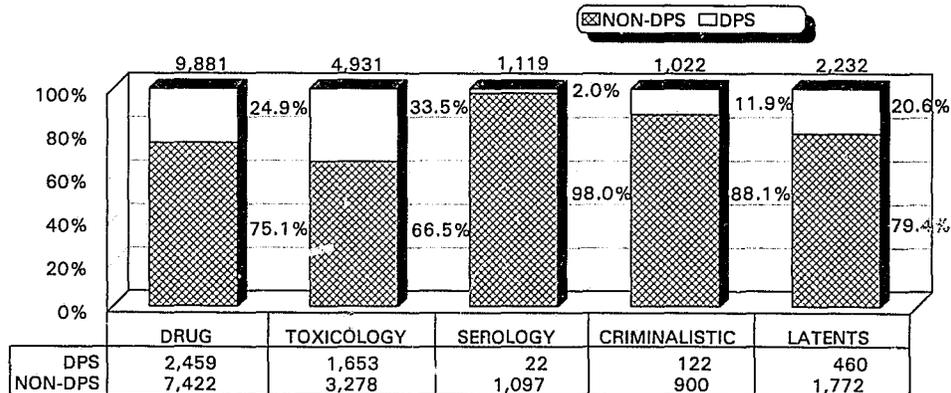
| | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|-----|-------|
| Training Services | | | |
| Schools Taught | 32 | 37 | 15.6 |
| Instructors Trained | 0 | 6 | - |
| Operators Trained | 600 | 600 | - |
| Quality Assurance Officers Trained | 56 | 29 | -48.2 |
| Court Actions | | | |
| Subpoenas | 949 | 519 | -45.3 |
| Testimony | 119 | 82 | -31.1 |
| Intoxilyzer Sites Maintained | 82 | 82 | - |

* FY 1991/92 data may vary from previous reports due to submission of revised data.

** Crime laboratory case load counts include Latent Print and DNA cases. However, these sub-categories are also shown separately to provide year-to-year comparisons.

Source: Criminal Investigation Bureau

CRIME LAB CASE LOAD BY TYPE OF ANALYSIS AND SOURCE FY 1992/93



Source: Criminal Investigation Bureau

Highway Patrol



Lt. Col. Rodney Covey
Assistant Director

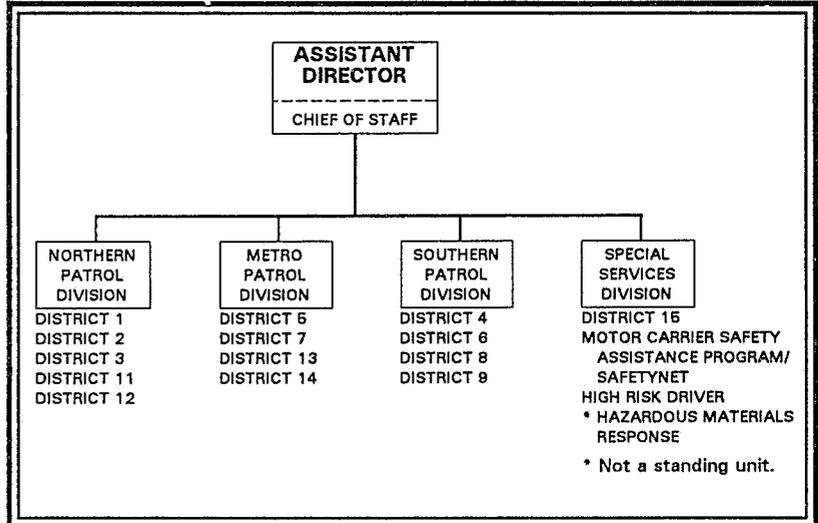
The Highway Patrol is responsible for the safety of motorists on Arizona's highways. In serving the needs of the public, the bureau is guided by the principles embodied in the Department's motto: "Courteous Vigilance."

OVERVIEW

Northern, Metro, and Southern Patrol Divisions

Each division:

- Enforces state traffic and criminal statutes.
- Controls accident scenes and investigates traffic accidents.
- Patrols a combined total of 5,851 miles of state and federal highways and freeways.
- Assists motorists with disabled vehicles.
- Controls and reports on traffic when adverse weather, accidents, construction or other road restrictions create unusual traffic conditions.
- Enforces state and federal commercial vehicle regulations.
- When requested, responds to emergency situations during civil disturbances and unusual occurrences at correctional institutions.
- Handles emergency relay services for the transport of blood, medical and other vital supplies.



- Provides traffic safety information programs to the public through civic organizations, service groups and schools.
- Furnishes specialized training and assistance to criminal justice agencies throughout Arizona.

Special Services Division

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

- Provides technical and investigative assistance for accidents and incidents involving hazardous materials and commercial vehicles.
- Enforces commercial vehicle safety standards and vehicle weight regulations; inspects commercial vehicles and truck terminal facilities.
- Performs inspections of school buses to ensure compliance with vehicle safety standards.
- Instructs and provides certification for all school bus drivers.

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

| PATROL SUMMARY | | | |
|---|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | <u>FY 1991/92</u> | <u>FY 1992/93</u> | <u>% Change</u> |
| <i>NUMBER OF MILES PATROLLED *</i> | 8,448,899 | 16,130,664 | - |
| TOTAL HIGHWAY MILES ASSIGNED TO DPS | 5,868.2 | 6,046.3 | 3.0 |
| Patrolled 24 hours/day | 601.0 | 445.4 | -25.9 |
| Patrolled 20 hours/day | Data not available | 539.4 | - |
| Patrolled 16 hours/day | 4,104.8 | 3,435.7 | -16.3 |
| Patrolled 8 hours/day | 439.4 | 838.2 | 90.8 |
| No regular coverage | 723.0 | 787.6 | 8.9 |
| SPECIAL PROGRAMS | | | |
| | <u>FY 1991/92</u> | <u>FY 1992/93</u> | <u>% Change</u> |
| <i>SOBRIETY CHECKPOINT PROGRAM</i> | | | |
| Checkpoints Conducted | 21 | 10 | -52.4 |
| Persons Stopped | 22,892 | 12,990 | -43.3 |
| Persons Tested for Alcohol | 675 | 336 | -50.2 |
| DUI Arrests | 174 | 94 | -46.0 |
| Other Arrests | 54 | 71 | 31.5 |
| <i>DRUG EVALUATION AND CLASSIFICATION (DEC) PROGRAM</i> | | | |
| Arizona Agencies Participating | 16 | 29 | 81.3 |
| Total Certified DRE Officers ** | 116 | 136 | 17.2 |
| Total Certified DRE Instructors | 67 | 64 | -4.5 |
| Number DPS Certified DRE Officers | 30 | 41 | 36.7 |
| Number DPS Certified DRE Instructors | 19 | 18 | -5.3 |
| * FY 1991/92 data only available for the six-month period of January - June 1992. | | | |
| ** Drug Recognition Experts (DRE) | | | |

Source: Highway Patrol Bureau

HIGHLIGHTS ...

DPS Enhanced DUI Enforcement

The Highway Patrol Bureau remained committed to removing alcohol/drug-impaired drivers from Arizona's streets and highways. An enhanced DUI (driving under the influence) Enforcement Program featured officers working overtime to enforce the state's DUI law in areas known to have high vehicle accident rates related to alcohol/drug-impaired drivers. Federal funds provided overtime salaries, employee-related expenses, public information and educational materials to support the campaign



Field Sobriety Testing

The Enhanced DUI Enforcement Program resulted in 10,818 violator stops and 399 arrests for driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs. In addition, 10 sobriety checkpoints were conducted throughout Arizona. These sobriety checkpoints allowed officers to interview some 12,990 vehicle operators, resulting in 94 DUI arrests. Sobriety checkpoints often were combined with multi-agency officer patrols. Highly-trained Drug Recognition Experts (DRE) also were used in the detection of alcohol/drug-impaired drivers, resulting in 5,571 DUI arrests.

East Valley DUI Task Force Was Tough on Drinking Drivers

For the seventh straight year, DPS officers worked with eight other law enforcement agencies and the Maricopa County's Attorney's Office during the Christmas holiday season to

form the East Valley Law Enforcement Agencies DUI Task Force. During the week before Christmas and the week after, the Task Force arrested 306 DUI suspects, nearly 22 per day in the Phoenix area.

Joining DPS in the holiday effort were police department personnel from Apache Junction, Arizona State University, Chandler, Gilbert, Mesa, Tempe and Scottsdale. The Maricopa County Attorney's Office and the Maricopa County Sheriff's Office also participated. An average of 35 officers per day were committed in the holiday crackdown on alcohol and drug abusers.

Violator Directed Patrol Impacted Drug Trafficking

Highway Patrol officers were involved in 2,911 violator directed patrol (VDP) traffic stops that led to the arrest of 392 individuals and seizure of thousands of pounds of marijuana and considerable cocaine.

The VDP program, an enforcement effort by uniformed officers to reduce traffic accidents, targeted the causes of such accidents within high-accident rate areas. In addition, DPS Highway Patrol officers were trained to look beyond traffic violations in order to identify indicators of possible criminal activity. Officers used their training in investigative techniques to determine if the vehicle had been stolen or was being used to transport contraband.



Drug Search

One of the more spectacular seizures resulting from the VDP program involved a Highway Patrol officer who stopped the driver of a

speeding vehicle on Interstate-10, west of Phoenix. After obtaining a consent to search the vehicle, the officer found \$153,820 in U.S. currency in a hidden compartment behind the rear seat. The cash and a 1982 Lincoln Continental, in excellent condition, were seized after an investigation revealed that the money and vehicle had been involved in drug-related activities.

In another incident, a Tucson-area Highway Patrol officer had stopped a vehicle for a traffic violation. After developing probable cause to search the vehicle, \$314,900 in U.S. currency was found in a hidden shoe box. In addition to the money, a 1992 Toyota station wagon was seized.

Operation GATE V Curtailed Stolen Automobile Traffic

DPS was one of 32 federal, state and local law enforcement agencies involved in Operation GATE (Guatemalan Auto Theft Enforcement)V activities conducted in December 1992 along interstate routes in Arizona, California, New Mexico and Texas. The primary objective of Operation GATE V was to inhibit Japanese-made vehicles stolen in Los Angeles from being driven through the four border states before reaching Mexico en route to their final destination in South America.

In Arizona, Operation GATE V targeted specific locations along Interstates 8, 10 and 19 (Ehrenberg, Topock, and Nogales). Drivers of 13,000 vehicles were stopped in Arizona during Operation GATE V, resulting in the recovery of 65 stolen vehicles and the arrest of 35 suspects. Another 55 individuals were arrested for other violations, including unlawful possession of weapons and drugs.

Information received following the operation, indicated that the movement of stolen vehicles had moved to northern Arizona interstates, a likely result of the collective enforcement effort by law enforcement activities along the more traditional routes into Mexico.

Vehicle Theft Interdiction Unit Recovered 1,406 Vehicles

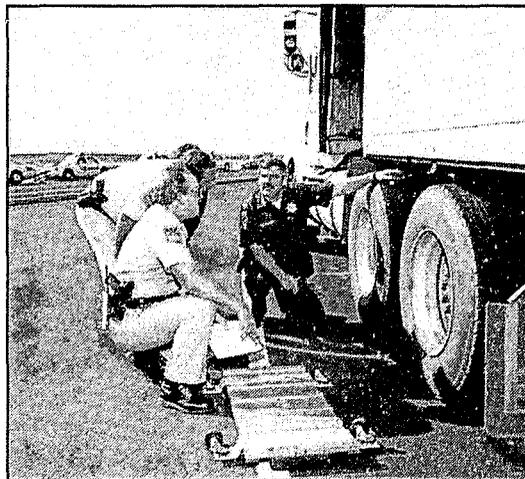
DPS' Vehicle Theft Interdiction (VTI) Unit assisted in the recovery of 469 vehicles in

Mexico and another 937 in the United States, valued at about \$6.4 million, while providing expertise to DPS patrol officers and other state, county, and municipal agencies engaged in vehicle-theft investigations.

DPS officers assigned to the VTI Unit at Mexico border locations also served as liaisons between United States criminal justice and Mexican law enforcement agencies. These officers didn't limit their activities only to vehicle-theft investigations. They additionally assisted other law enforcement agencies in the investigations of three homicide investigations and two fatal crashes. Officers serving at the border also provided technical assistance to Mexican law enforcement officials and frequently interacted with the Mexican consulate to coordinate criminal justice efforts.

Safety Specialists Placed 8,261 Commercial Vehicles Out of Service

Some 26,209 commercial vehicles were inspected on Arizona's highways during FY 92/93, resulting in 8,261 vehicles being placed out of service for safety infractions. Commercial Vehicle Safety Specialists (CVSS) identified some 12,132 motor carrier equipment and operator violations. Enforcement officers additionally weighed 36,225 vehicles throughout the year to check for proper loading and to detect dangerously overloaded vehicles.



Safety Inspection

CVSS officers also participated in "Roadcheck '93," a federally-sponsored traffic safety program aimed at keeping out-of-service commercial trucks off the road until repair or

operator status permitted. During "Roadcheck '93," a covert officer was added to the detail to ensure that drivers placed out-of-service satisfied repair order and hours of rest violations. Each Arizona port of entry located on an interstate highway was selected as an enforcement site during the 72-hour operation that was funded by the federal Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program (MCSAP).

Because federal regulations enforced by commercial vehicle safety specialists are complex, training concerning these laws was increased to 80 hours from 40 hours for newly-assigned officers. Additional classes for field officers were conducted throughout the year.

MCSAP Grant Played Major Role in Motor Carrier Enforcement

MCSAP grant-funded activities included motor carrier inspections, using dogs to find illegal drugs in commercial vehicles, and covert actions aimed at closing trucking networks transporting illicit drugs. MCSAP funding also provided for a canine program at DPS with three dogs and drug interdiction training for their handlers.

This was the first year in which the grant reimbursed expenses for the purchase of portable scales. As a result, reimbursement was obtained for more than \$100,000 worth of scales used in weight enforcement.

A MCSAP grant also helped fund SafetyNet, a nationwide computerized commercial vehicle inspection data gathering system. MCSAP funds were used to purchase four computers to enter and retrieve information about inspections. MCSAP provides funding for two computer operators.

Deployment of Officers Utilized Computerized Model

The Police Allocation Model (PAM), a computerized program developed by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute to effectively deploy traffic enforcement officers, was adopted by the Department to evaluate manpower needs within various geographical areas in Arizona served by the Highway Patrol. A major issue the Highway Patrol faced was

meeting traffic enforcement needs while encountering increasing demands for service. By applying PAM principles, the Highway Patrol worked toward providing the most efficient use of officer resources.

Federal Monies Helped Speed Enforcement on the State's Highways

Faced with a federal mandate to meet a 50-percent compliance rate with the motor vehicle speed limit or face economic sanctions against Arizona, the Highway Patrol used \$245,000 in federal grants for speed enforcement. Enhanced speed-enforcement efforts funded by these grants resulted in issuing 10,559 citations and 2,313 warnings. Nine aircraft details also were accomplished using federal funds, resulting in 375 citations for National Maximum Speed Limit violations.

These federal funds supported overtime and employee-related expenses, travel and per diem, public information and education materials, aircraft operations, and the purchase and maintenance of radar and VASCAR speed-measuring devices.



Handling Hazardous Materials

HazMat Safety Specialists Played Major Role in Minimizing Flood Damage

Commercial Vehicle Safety Specialists (CVSS) of the Hazardous Materials (HazMat) Emergency Response Unit responded to 99 emergency call outs or requests for assistance involving hazardous materials. The unit also assisted city, county and state agencies throughout Arizona. Included were responses

involving a highway cargo tank loaded with 8,700 gallons of gasoline that had been involved in a fatal accident and the neutralization of eight clandestine drug laboratories that threatened health and safety

Three unusual missions involved employment of explosives during heavy flooding of several rivers in Arizona. In January 1993, Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) workers feared two large water tanks floating down the flooding Gila River would heavily damage or destroy the Interstate 10 bridge south of Phoenix. An Arizona National Guard helicopter assisted in placing two DPS specialists onto the large steel tanks. The two-man team set explosive charges and detonated them to sink the tanks. In the second mission, the Yuma County Sheriff's Office requested assistance to explosively remove some trees along the flooded Gila River. The trees were removed after threatening to destroy one of the few surviving highway bridges in the county. A few weeks later, the Wellton-Mohawk Flood Control District requested help to explosively rechannel the flood-swollen Gila River where it threatened to destroy a levee and flood thousands of acres of rich agricultural lands.

In the first response of its type, officers assisted the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration in the investigation of a clandestine steroid manufacturing laboratory in Tucson. The illegal lab had been involved in an explosion and represented the first illicit steroid-manufacturing facility encountered in the state.

In a call with high potential for catastrophe, HazMat also worked with the Southern Pacific Railroad in handling a fire involving a leaking railroad tank car loaded with hydrogen peroxide, a strong oxidizing agent. The leaking product caused a reaction with railroad ties, and started a fire under the car which was positioned on a "passing track" some 30 miles outside of Gila Bend. Several agencies assisted in the one-day operation which required transferring the hydrogen peroxide into special stainless steel highway cargo tanks.

Unit personnel assisted the state Division of Emergency Services and the Shell Oil Company in conducting three highly-acclaimed cargo tank emergency response training sessions in Tucson, Phoenix and Flagstaff. Hundreds of emergency responders from throughout the state attended the sessions.

The unit also established a "state-of-the-art" self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) maintenance test facility at DPS' University Station facility in Phoenix. This allowed for closer tracking of Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) compliance standards and recommended maintenance intervals for SCBA equipment.

Lateral Transfers Hired to Offset Loss of Manpower, Experience

Because numerous officers took advantage of early retirement incentives resulting in the loss of vast experience and manpower at DPS, the Department initiated a hiring process open to officers from law enforcement agencies throughout Arizona. In January 1993, the Department directly hired 36 currently-certified officers. These officers then completed 280 hours of training in Phoenix prior to assignment to Highway Patrol vacancies having highest priority.

As the Criminal Investigation Bureau filled vacancies with officers transferring from the Highway Patrol, two additional processes were completed between February and April, resulting in the hiring of an additional 51 cadet



Officer Cadet Basic Training

officers. After completing basic training at the Arizona Law Enforcement Training Academy (ALETA) near Tucson and advanced basic training in Phoenix, the new officers were assigned to various Highway Patrol vacancies within the state.

The Advanced Basic Training Program was extended to seven weeks, from six weeks, allowing for more intensified training in

commercial vehicle safety. During the seven-week training session, officers also studied DPS policy, motor vehicle laws, report writing, accident investigation, vehicle theft interdiction, driver's training, asset forfeiture procedures, pursuit operations and other related topics.

Upon graduation from ALETA, the new officers went into the field and worked two weeks in their assigned area before reporting for advanced basic training. Previously, ALETA graduates went directly into advanced basic training. The two weeks of field training allowed the new officers to see first hand what was expected of a DPS officer. The concept also gave new officers insight into the importance of the specialized training received in advanced basic.

For the first time in more than 10 years, advanced basic training was conducted in Phoenix and not at ALETA. Designed to trim training costs and further acclimate new officers into DPS, the move was completed early in 1993. The first Phoenix advanced basic class graduated in March 1993.

Computers Used in Report Writing

Highway Patrol officers received a computer introductory word-processing course that dealt with WordPerfect software and its application within the Department's computer system. This training, along with two IBM-compatible computers and one laser printer purchased through district funds, is expected to reduce report-writing time by 20 percent, a savings of 1,780 manhours worked in the Phoenix-area alone.

Highway Patrol Assisted at Various Flood Sites

Because of record amounts of winter rainfall which caused flooding conditions throughout Arizona, Highway Patrol officers were called to assist other agencies at various flood sites.

In Southern Arizona, the Painted Rock Dam northwest of Gila Bend filled within weeks to a record capacity of over two million acre feet of water. Dam releases and water flowing over the spillway produced flooding conditions from the dam to Yuma. Emergency plans were implemented, resulting in the evacuation homes, businesses, and farms in the projected flood areas. The evacuation involved the coordinated efforts of DPS, Division of Emergency Services, the Arizona National Guard, Yuma County Sheriff's Office and the U.S. Marshal's Office in Wellton.

By the end of February 1993, all roads and bridges from Painted Rock Dam to U.S. 95 that provided access to the north side of the Gila River were closed, isolating the farming communities of Hyder, Roll, and Dome Valley. Areas north of the Gila River became known as "The North Shore" and were patrolled by



"The North Shore" Patrol

officers in four-wheel drive utility vehicles. In early March, the U.S. 95 bridge over the Gila River was closed, resulting in traffic being routed through Bard, Calif.

During the next two months, DPS officers not only responded to accident and emergency situations throughout Yuma County, they patrolled county roads and river levees while checking evacuated houses, businesses, and farms in an effort to prevent looting and vandalism. Highway Patrol personnel in Northern Arizona assisted the Navajo County Sheriff's Office and the City of Winslow Police and Fire Departments with the evacuation of people from two areas near the flooding Little Colorado River, north of Winslow.

Department Assisted in Extended Manhunt for Danny Ray Horning

DPS provided 285 law enforcement and support personnel who dedicated 13,683 man-hours during 54-day manhunt for Danny Ray Horning, who escaped May 12, 1992, from the maximum state security prison facility at Florence. Costs incurred by the Department totalled \$437,361. Horning was taken into custody July 5, 1993 near Sedona after he was spotted by a Village of Oak Creek resident the night before getting a drink of water from a faucet outside an area residence.

A group of about 60 demonstrators marched to the telescope site and after their arrival sang songs for almost two hours. During the demonstration, about 50 other members of Earth First! roamed the woods around the site, challenging security efforts. At the conclusion of the demonstration, the Earth First! campsite was disbanded. The DPS mission at Mount Graham concluded in early July after 15 days without any major incidents. There was no injuries to DPS personnel, nor was any equipment damaged during the deployment.

Telescopes on the Mount Graham site are owned by the University of Arizona, the Vatican and the Republic of Germany.

DPS Helped Maintain Order at Multi-National Telescope Complex



Mt. Graham Confrontation

In June 1993, the environmental group "Earth First!" conducted its annual Round River Rendezvous at the Grant Hill campsite atop Mount Graham in Southern Arizona. In response to planned demonstrations opposing the building of a telescope complex on the mountain, the Highway Patrol provided support to the University of Arizona, the Graham County Sheriff's Office and the U.S. Forest Service by deploying two civil emergency response teams from the Highway Patrol Bureau and an arrest team from the Criminal Investigation Bureau.

Prior to and during the rendezvous, DPS maintained open dialogue with Earth First! leaders. On July 5, the rendezvous concluded with the group holding a march from a nearby campground to the telescopes. The group anticipated some 500 attendees at its two-week event.

DPS Reserves Contributed Nearly 29,000 Hours of Service

DPS reserve employees donated 28,996 hours of service in FY 92-93. Fifty-nine sworn reserve officers contributed 17,679 hours and were credited with contacting 6,482 law violators, arrest of 97 DUI drivers, and assisting at or investigating 481 accidents. Reserve civilian employees volunteered an additional

11,317 hours to the Department in such areas as human resources, photography, administration, training and providing assistance to the motoring public on Arizona's highways.

As part of its commitment to the continued success of the reserve program, the Department established a full-time position to coordinate the program's activities and to develop goals for future growth and development.

HIGHWAY PATROL ACTIVITIES

| | <u>FY 1991/92</u> | <u>FY 1992/93</u> | <u>% Change</u> |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| CITATIONS ISSUED | | | |
| Hazardous Violations | 199,147 | 143,826 | -27.8 |
| Non-Hazardous Violations | 69,511 | 88,293 | 27.0 |
| Totals | 268,658 | 232,119 | -13.6 |
| WARNINGS ISSUED | | | |
| Hazardous Violations | 174,068 | 174,391 | 0.2 |
| Non-Hazardous Violations | 71,092 | 102,290 | 43.9 |
| Totals | 245,160 | 276,681 | 12.9 |
| SEAT BELT VIOLATIONS * | | | |
| Citations Issued ** | 19,868 | 19,611 | - |
| Warnings Issued ** | 7,971 | 16,232 | - |
| REPAIR ORDERS ISSUED | | | |
| | 125,186 | 157,340 | 25.7 |
| MOTORIST ASSISTS | | | |
| | 110,685 | 132,636 | 19.8 |
| STOLEN VEHICLES RECOVERED | | | |
| Auto Theft Recoveries | 898 | 937 | 4.3 |
| Border Liaison Recoveries | 301 | 469 | 55.8 |
| Totals | 1,199 | 1,406 | 17.3 |
| ARRESTS | | | |
| Felony (excludes DUI) | 3,060 | 3,615 | 18.1 |
| Misdemeanor (excludes DUI) | 8,595 | 8,045 | -6.4 |
| Warrant (misdemeanor & felony) | Not Reported | 5,163 | - |
| DUI (misdemeanor & felony) | 6,548 | 5,571 | -14.9 |
| Totals | 18,203 | 22,394 | 23.0 |
| ASSISTANCE TO OTHER AGENCIES * | | | |
| Number of Hours | 11,221 | 16,562 | - |
| Number of Calls | 6,673 | 10,076 | - |
| HAZARDOUS MATERIAL RESPONSES * | | | |
| | 155 | 204 | - |
| MOTOR CARRIER INSPECTIONS | | | |
| | 26,932 | 26,209 | -2.7 |
| COMMERCIAL VEHICLES PLACED OUT OF SERVICE | | | |
| | 7,256 | 8,261 | 13.9 |
| VEHICLES WEIGHED * | | | |
| | 18,505 | 36,225 | - |
| SCHOOL BUSES INSPECTED * | | | |
| | 2,070 | 4,346 | - |
| TOW TRUCKS INSPECTED * | | | |
| | 958 | 1,705 | - |
| * FY 1991/92 data are only available for the six-month period of January - June 1992. | | | |
| ** Seat Belt Citations/Warnings are included in the totals for Hazardous Citations/Warnings. | | | |
| <i>Source: Highway Patrol Bureau</i> | | | |

HIGHWAY PATROL DRUG SEIZURES *

| <i>DRUGS SEIZED</i> | <u>FY 1991/92</u> | <u>** FY 1992/93</u> | <u>% Change</u> |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Marijuana | 4,614.1 lbs. | 7,505.0 lbs. | 62.7 |
| Heroin | 64.0 ozs. | 76.6 ozs. | 19.6 |
| Cocaine | 2,573.8 lbs. | 108.9 lbs. | -95.8 |
| Other Drugs (by weight) *** | 10.2 lbs. | Not Reported | - |
| Other Drugs (by dose unit) *** | 1,747.0 units | Not Reported | - |

* Criminal Investigation Bureau drug seizures are listed in the tables for that bureau.

** Due to department reorganization and resulting personnel reassignments and position vacancies, drug-seizure data were not maintained in all patrol districts. Therefore, figures reflect only partial Highway Patrol drug seizures for FY 1992/93.

*** Other drugs are reported either by weight or unit. Each category excludes the other.

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

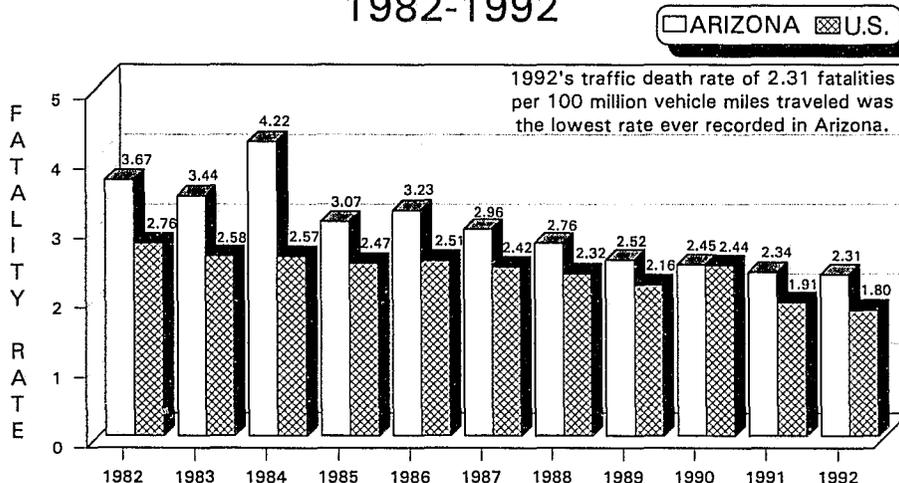
Source: Highway Patrol Bureau

TRAFFIC AND ALCOHOL

| | <u>FY 1991/92</u> | <u>FY 1992/93</u> | <u>% Change</u> |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| <i>ACCIDENTS INVESTIGATED BY DPS</i> | | | |
| Total Accidents | 14,616 | 15,275 | 4.5 |
| Number Alcohol Related | 1,251 | 1,228 | -1.8 |
| Percent Alcohol Related Accidents | 8.6% | 8.0% | |
| <i>INJURIES</i> | | | |
| Number of Accidents with Injuries | 4,492 | 4,708 | 4.8 |
| Total Injuries | 8,808 | 9,136 | 3.7 |
| Number Alcohol Related Injury Accidents | 674 | 637 | -5.5 |
| Percent Alcohol Related Injury Accidents | 15.0% | 13.5% | |
| <i>FATALITIES</i> | | | |
| Number of Fatal Accidents | 219 | 225 | 2.7 |
| Total Fatalities | 279 | 284 | 1.8 |
| Number Alcohol Related Fatal Accidents | 74 | 66 | -10.8 |
| Percent Alcohol Related Fatal Accidents | 33.8% | 29.3% | |

Source: Highway Patrol Bureau

FATALITY RATES PER 100 MILLION VEHICLE MILES TRAVELED IN ARIZONA VS. U.S. 1982-1992



* Rates vary from previous reports due to submission of revised data by ADOT.

YEAR

Source: Arizona Department of Transportation

| HIGHWAY PATROL RESERVE PROGRAM ACTIVITIES | | |
|--|---------------------|-------------------|
| | * FY 1991/92 | FY 1992/93 |
| RESERVE VOLUNTEERS | | |
| Reserve Officers | Not Reported | 59 |
| Reserve Civilians | Not Reported | 25 |
| Total | | 84 |
| HOURS WORKED | | |
| Reserve Officers | 7,345 | 17,679 |
| Reserve Civilians | Not Reported | 11,317 |
| Total | | 28,996 |
| TOTAL VIOLATORS STOPPED | 2,567 | 6,482 |
| CITATIONS ISSUED | | |
| Hazardous Violations | 1,384 | 3,055 |
| Non-Hazardous Violations | 434 | 1,146 |
| Totals | 1,818 | 4,201 |
| WARNINGS ISSUED | | |
| Hazardous Violations | 904 | 2,306 |
| Non-Hazardous Violations | 186 | 513 |
| Totals | 1,090 | 2,819 |
| REPAIR ORDERS ISSUED | 403 | 846 |
| MOTORIST ASSISTS | 1,214 | 4,310 |
| STOLEN VEHICLES RECOVERED | 3 | 11 |
| ARRESTS | | |
| Felony (excludes DUI) | 24 | 37 |
| Misdemeanor (excludes DUI) | 37 | 147 |
| DUI (misdemeanor & felony) | 31 | 97 |
| Totals | 92 | 281 |
| ACCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS | 46 | 130 |
| ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION/ASSISTS | 78 | 351 |
| * FY 1991/92 data are only available for the six-month period January - June 1992. | | |

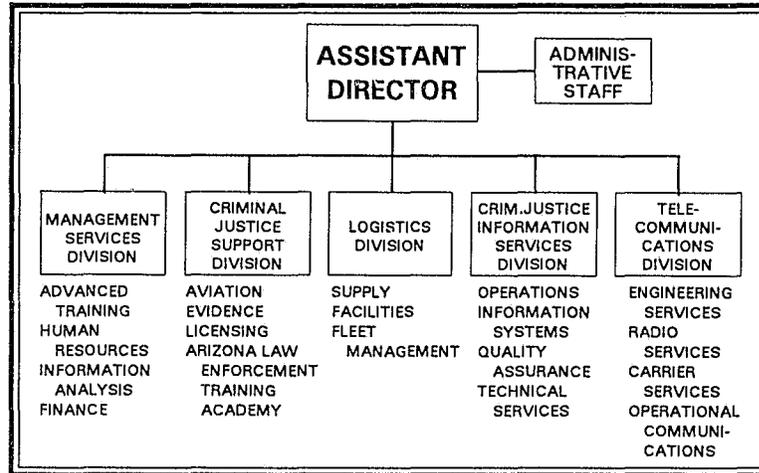
Source: Highway Patrol Bureau



I-10 Accident Scene

Service

The Service Bureau provides centralized services which include supplies, human resources, basic officer training, advanced training, research and policy development, photographic and print shop services, maintenance of facilities and vehicles, building security and financial management. The Service Bureau additionally provides helicopter and fixed-wing aviation services, and regulatory licensing of certain law enforcement-related industries. Special attention is given to ensuring the availability of air rescue operations as a statewide public service. The Service Bureau further develops, operates and maintains the Department's data processing and data/voice communications systems. Most of these systems operate statewide and provide essential information services to DPS and other criminal justice agencies.



Mr. Richard G. Carlson
Assistant Director

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

OVERVIEW

Management Services Division

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

- Provides print shop services to the Department.
- Manages the Department's payroll, purchasing, budgetary and accounting services.

Criminal Justice Support Division

- Provides 24-hour statewide immediate air support response to critical occurrences and emergency situations. Mission profiles include first responder emergency medical services, technical rescue, and medical evacuation; search operations for overdue, lost or injured parties; and aerial and logistical support for emergency law enforcement activities.

- Furnishes air support and transport services in support of governmental operations and critical administrative activities.

- Stores, safeguards and disposes of property and evidence.

- Licenses agencies and individuals in the private investigator and security guard industries doing business within the State of Arizona.

- Develops and coordinates basic law enforcement training programs which include full and specialty officer certifications.

- Manages academy facilities and training resources which are provided for correctional officer training and also to other law enforcement agencies on a space-available basis.

Logistics Division

- Coordinates industrial safety programs, disseminates safety information and inspects statewide facilities to ensure a safe and healthy work environment.

- Processes property loss and industrial injury claims.

- Provides security for the Phoenix and Tucson facilities.

- Procures, stocks and issues consumable supplies and automotive parts for the Department.

- Maintains an on-line computerized inventory system for vehicles and capital equipment.

- Furnishes mail services for the Department.

- Develops facilities plans, administers contracts, monitors construction and maintains the Department's facilities.

- Procures, equips and maintains all vehicles for the Department.

Criminal Justice Information Services Division

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

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

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

- Operates the statewide Arizona Computerized Criminal History (ACCH) network and the Arizona Crime Information Center (ACIC) network.

- Maintains criminal history records as the central state repository.

- Identifies criminals through classification and processing of fingerprints.

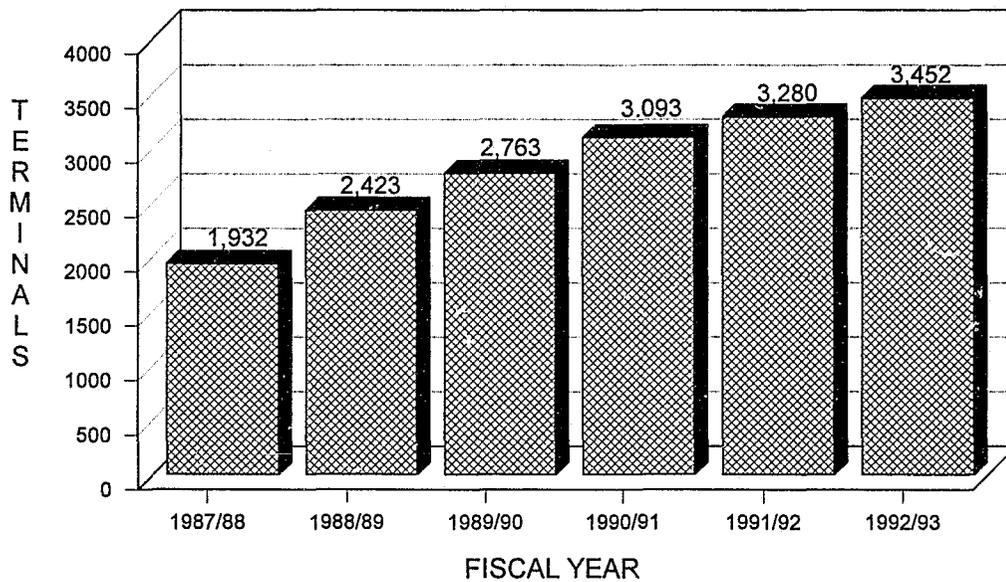
- Maintains DPS citations, warrants, motor vehicle accident reports, and offense reports.

- Trains DPS and other agency personnel in the use of the ACJIS network.
- Audits ACJIS-user agencies to verify adherence to privacy and security regulations and ensures data integrity of criminal justice records.
- Compiles and publishes data for the Uniform Crime Reporting program.
- Administers the department-wide records systems program to assure that needless records are not created or kept and that valuable records are preserved.
- Designs, installs and maintains data communications equipment and circuits for the Arizona Criminal Justice Information System (ACJIS) network users.
- Designs, constructs and maintains the Emergency Medical Services Communications (EMSCOM) system which provides radio communications between field emergency medical personnel and hospital personnel.
- Operates the statewide Emergency Medical Services Communications (EMSCOM) System.
- Provides engineering design and technical assistance to county and local law enforcement agencies on radio system problems and design.

Telecommunications Division

- Designs, constructs, maintains, and coordinates statewide radio, voice and data telecommunications systems for the Department and other state agencies.
- Provides continuous radio communications services for the Department and law enforcement personnel of other agencies.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE TERMINALS SUPPORTED BY THE ACJIS NETWORK FY 1987/88 - FY 1992/93



Source: Service Bureau

HIGHLIGHTS ...

Exposure Control Program Introduced at DPS

Reinforcing a commitment to provide reasonable resources to protect employees from exposure to infectious diseases, the Service Bureau offered all "at risk" departmental employees a series of Hepatitis B-vaccinations, which provided a degree of protection if exposed to the disease. More than 800 employees, most of them commissioned law enforcement officers at DPS, took advantage of the program.

The Service Bureau also provided employees with appropriate training concerning the hazards of bloodborne pathogens and the proper protective measures to eliminate or reduce the potential for occupational exposure. Employees experiencing significant exposure were provided on-going medical evaluation and counseling services.

By developing a combination of engineering and work practice controls and by providing employees who might be subjected to infectious disease exposure with personal protective equipment, training, medical surveillance and access to the Hepatitis-B vaccinations, the risk of being exposed to a bloodborne pathogen was minimized.



Video Productions on Location

DPS Video Productions Received National Exposure

The DPS Advanced Training Section produced several video tapes, one of which was co-produced with the federal National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA). That DPS/NHTSA effort provided a training tape for the Drug Recognition Expert (DRE)

program and was distributed by NHTSA throughout the country.

The Office of the Governor additionally selected the Advanced Training Section to produce a video explaining how money from the Governor's Discretionary Fund was used. Gov. Fife Symington personally recognized the effort for its excellence and used the tape during many of his presentations.

The Advanced Training Section also originated several additional educational training videos seen by law enforcement officers from more than 100 Arizona agencies.

'Sympathetic Squeeze,' Escalation of Force Studies Completed

A study on the phenomenon of interlimb interactions, "Sympathetic Squeeze," and related problems was completed by the Advanced Training Section. Interlimb interaction, involuntary muscle reaction, is believed to be the chief cause of police-related accidental firearms discharge. As a result of this study, DPS officers underwent additional training to help prevent accidental firearms discharge.

An Advanced Training Section study on the escalation of force continuum resulted in the department authorizing the use of two new forms of less-than-deadly force -- the expandable baton and Oleoresin Capsicum (OC).

The expandable baton's compact nine-inch size permits concealability for use in undercover assignments, carrying on motorcycle patrol and during special functions attended by numbers of people. The baton extends to more than two feet in length and is as effective as a regular-size baton. More than 200 DPS officers were trained with this baton.

OC is an aerosol spray containing an extract from cayenne pepper that is carried by DPS officers. It produces less long-term physical effects compared to other agents such as tear gas. However, OC has proven to be an effective alternative. DPS officers were trained in OC use and have been issued the non-lethal product.

Responsibilities of Peer Counseling Program Expanded

Responsibilities of the Peer Counseling Program, which provided assistance to employees and family members experiencing difficulties in their professional or personal lives, was expanded to provide similar services to employees at other state and law enforcement agencies.

During the fiscal year, peer counselors provided 1,975 hours of service in response to 1,193 requests for assistance. Some requests involved the sending of critical incident response peer counselors to assist at critical-incident scenes and at debriefings.

Family Support Group, Inc., a nonprofit/tax exempt corporation formed to provide a funding vehicle for the Peer Counseling Program, sponsored an auction which raised \$9,157 to help cover program expenses and provide financial assistance to individuals in a crisis.

Computerized System Employed in Personnel Files Process

The Human Resources Section began converting its manually-operated personnel files system into a computerized system. The switchover involved the section's Kardex System, an abbreviated version of personnel files listing the employee's work history and current status. This computerized system is tied into a mainframe personnel database. Once all manual system data are entered into the computer, Human Resources will use the computerized system to automatically update its files. The project should be completed in early 1994.

Vehicle Miles Reduced by Fleet Management

A plan initiated by the Fleet Management Section reduced mileage driven by Service Bureau personnel 11 percent in FY 92/93. To help achieve this reduction, Fleet Management established centralized administrative vehicle pools which were supported by strict reporting and monitoring requirements.

Fleet Management didn't restrict its expertise to DPS, as it continued a commitment to provide

support to other members of the criminal justice community and other state agencies. Support included build-up and vehicle fabrication assistance, as well as short- and long-term loan of vehicles for investigative and enforcement-support activities. In the aftermath of the 1993 winter floods, Fleet Management assisted in the clean up of the Salt River by loaning heavy vehicles and trailers to the Arizona Department of Health Services and the Arizona Department of Emergency Services.

Facilities Reworked Nearly 18,000 Square Feet of Office Space

To meet revised operational needs, reorganizations and other department recommendations, the DPS Facilities Section reworked about 6,450 square feet of space in the state headquarters building in

Phoenix, 7,000 square feet at the Tucson district office building and 4,525 square feet at the Phoenix criminal investigation operations building.

Projects included programming, space planning, design and construction documents, bidding, construction administration, furniture reconfiguration and the use of account and inmate labor to complete portions of the work. Additionally, about 5,750 square feet of systems furniture was reconfigured in areas where no construction was required to better meet operational needs.

Facilities also found and developed new office and training space in Phoenix which was used to relocate ALEOAC (Arizona Law Enforcement Officers' Advisory Council) to a site more suitable and cost effective. Facilities negotiated the agreement, programmed the space needs, and reviewed the design of architectural plans and construction administration. The new facility was specifically developed to meet ALEOAC needs. The building, with new interior construction, features twice as much space as the previous



Reworking Office Space

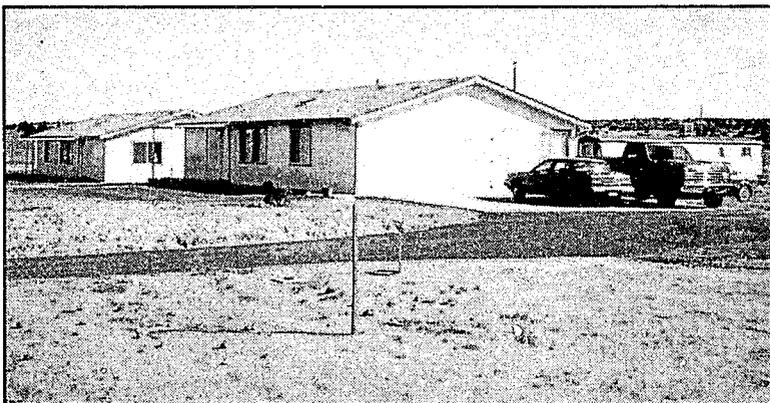
location for about the same cost. The department has an option to purchase the property.

Facilities Developed Build-To-Suit Complex

To improve security and operational efficiency while maintaining cost effectiveness, Facilities developed a build-to-suit facility in Phoenix to accommodate some functions assigned to the Department's Radio Riggers Unit and Evidence Section. The facility, adjacent to the DPS-owned property at 16th Street and University, eased an overflow parking situation at Fleet Management. The project included the construction of 14,000 square feet of new warehouse/shop-type buildings on a five-acre site. An eight-foot high masonry wall, topped with razor ribbon, encloses the property. The lease agreement for this facility costs less than the combination of the previous three sites and offers an option for the department to purchase the property, further reducing the department's cost.

New Modular Homes Placed in Sanders

Capital-improvement funding allowed for the placement of four new modular remote housing units on DPS-owned property in Sanders. These new units replaced the antiquated housing units on leased property in Houck.



New Sanders Modular Housing

Phoenix Police Department Proposal Captured State's Attention

A Phoenix Police Department proposal in August 1992 to give its automated fingerprint identification system (AFIS) to the state received considerable attention from DPS officials, the governor and the Arizona Legislature. However, before accepting the offer, the state AFIS Advisory Board contracted with a consultant to evaluate the feasibility and costs of the proposal. The consultant's report was presented to the Governor's Office for Excellence in Government, the AFIS Advisory Board and the AFIS system manager in August 1993.

In May 1993, the AFIS Advisory Board recommended expanded testing to determine conclusively the accuracy of the Phoenix system. The testing was scheduled to be completed in July 1993 before the consultant's final report.

The legislation, passed by the Legislature and signed by the governor in June 1990, requires equipment used in the system to be capable of electronically linking two law enforcement agencies to a central AFIS fingerprint repository at DPS. One remote full access system terminal (FAST) is to be operated and maintained by the Maricopa County Sheriff's Office, another is to be located at the Tucson Police Department in Pima County. As designated FAST sites, these two agencies are required by law to provide AFIS-access services to other law enforcement agencies within their respective counties.

Switch to Different Software Saved Department \$21,000

The department realized a \$21,000 budget savings during FY 92/93 because of the development of the MVS/XA machine, the installation of a new Electronic Mail System (EMS) on the MVS/XA machine, and the conversion of some production programs from the VM (virtual machine) software operating system to the MVS/XA machine.

This activity, implemented by the Department's Technical Services Section, allowed DPS to cancel VM-related software to achieve the savings. An additional productivity improvement occurred because DPS no longer

has to provide support for two operating systems.

Magnetic Tape Saved Department Hours in Time

In October 1992, the DPS Applicant Fee Team and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) implemented a program providing for the submission of applicant identification information via magnetic tape. Automating this process eliminated the FBI's manual entry of identification information, reducing its total processing time per applicant by about 40 percent. Consequently, time required to provide results of a national criminal history records check to agencies submitting applicant fingerprint cards to DPS was reduced significantly.

Additionally, the department started assigning a unique identification number to each applicant fingerprint card. The unique ID number on the



Processing Fingerprint Cards

tape is sent to the FBI and is used for billing purposes. FBI billing data are now transferred via magnetic tape and identify all ID numbers processed by the FBI during a specified billing period. Records on this tape are matched to the department's internal applicant tracking system ensuring accuracy. This new process requires about one hour per month, replacing a manual process which took 36 hours per month.

Pawnshop System Made Available to ACJIS Users

The Maricopa County Enforcement and Judicial Information Systems Center completed a major redesign of the Maricopa County Pawnshop System. Working with the Maricopa County

data processing staff, the Arizona Criminal Justice Information System (ACJIS) staff modified the existing telecommunications interface and installed new features enabling criminal justice agencies throughout Arizona access to the Pawnshop System via the ACJIS network. In addition to making inquiries on specific items to determine if they have been pawned, purchased or traded, users also made inquiries on persons to see if the individuals made any pawnshop transactions, or on types of items involved in transactions.

Criminal History Records Exchanged with Canada

In accordance with state legislation permitting the exchange of criminal history information between Arizona and foreign countries, effective Oct. 1, 1992, Canadian criminal history information became available to Arizona criminal justice agencies via transactions run on the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications Network (NLETS). This new interface provided Arizona users with the ability to check the criminal history backgrounds of Canadian citizens. Canadian users also accessed information in the Arizona Computerized Criminal History (ACCH) system via NLETS transactions.

From its inception until the end of the fiscal year, Arizona users made 51 inquiries into the Canadian criminal history system while Canadian users entered 55 inquiries into the Arizona criminal history files. As knowledge of this new information source becomes more widespread, usage is expected to increase, especially during the winter months when there is an influx of Canadian visitors in Arizona.

ADAM System Installed at Crime Laboratory

An Alcohol Data Acquisition Management (ADAM) system, a computer-based program which provides members of the criminal justice community with immediate printout results of Intoxilyzer tests conducted at sites located throughout the state, was installed at DPS with the vendor modifying personal computer software to conform to ACJIS format and length standards. Additional modifications were made to the software to provide the Crime Laboratory with information needed for test

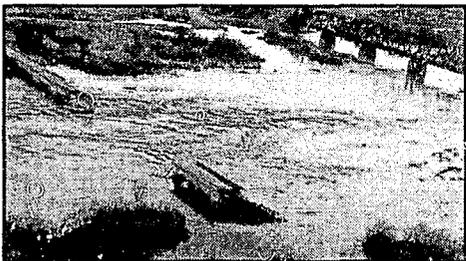
certification and auditing. Crime Laboratory personnel continued to meet with prosecutors and judges to ensure that the computer-generated test results would be acceptable.

The Crime Laboratory also acquired a PC-based system to record the results of Intoxilyzer tests conducted at sites throughout Arizona. This information was made available to law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, and the courts by uploading the Intoxilyzer data from the Crime Laboratory's PC to the DPS mainframe computer. Existing ACJIS terminals were used to access this information via on-line transactions run on the ACJIS network.

Helicopters, Airplane Provided Support During Winter Floods

From Jan. 8, 1993 to March 25, 1993 helicopters from the Northern, Southern, Central and Western Air Rescue units provided technical rescue operations, emergency medical services, law enforcement and logistical support for 12 Arizona counties devastated by floods.

A significant part of the effort occurred in Yuma County. Starting Feb. 22 1993, a temporary base of operations was established in Tacna. Because the flooding Gila River washed



Flood Damage on Gila River

out all but one bridged crossing, essentially dividing Yuma County in half, the Tacna base provided 24-hour, seven-day-per-week coverage for medical evacuation and emergency law enforcement needs for

the northern half of the county and Southwestern Arizona.

The Southern, Central, and Western Air Rescue units rotated responsibility for that assignment so as to minimize the impact on air rescue services in other areas of the state. Air Rescue units also supported local law enforcement agencies in emergency relief efforts by assisting in assessing flood damage and transporting supplies and materials for relief efforts.

During 77 days of flood coverage, Air Rescue units flew nearly 118 hours and transported and relocated more than 75 flood victims. Counties

supported in these flood-relief efforts included Cochise, Coconino, Gila, Greenlee, La Paz, Maricopa, Mohave, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz, Yavapai and Yuma.

The Fixed Wing Unit at DPS also was utilized to transport helicopter relief crews and other DPS support personnel to Tacna and Yuma. Additionally, the Fixed Wing Unit airlifted Gov. Fife Symington to the Yuma and Tacna areas to assess flood damage. In all, nearly 72 flight hours were recorded by the Fixed Wing Unit during the winter flooding.

Telecommunications Helped ADOT with Ice-Warning System

The Telecommunications Division at DPS installed a radio network to support a new ice-warning system assembled by the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) along Interstate 40 in Northern Arizona. ADOT completed installation of seven ice detection stations along I-40 in January 1993. The stations were linked through radio equipment at four DPS mountaintop facilities to a central computer in Flagstaff. The new system provided the capability for a much more timely response to developing ice conditions. A central computer in Flagstaff evaluates current and predicted weather conditions at the ice detection stations so that ADOT could determine the proper amount of ice-inhibiting chemicals to apply to the road surface to prevent icing.

EMS Free-Standing Repeater Systems Installed

Because of increased usage of the Emergency Medical Services Communications System (EMSCOM), the Telecommunications Division installed new Emergency Medical Services (EMS) free-standing repeater systems in the Kingman and Yuma areas. The system furnished pre-hospital providers with direct access to hospital personnel without the need of a communications patch through the EMSCOM dispatcher. This system did not replace the existing EMSCOM system, but served as an adjunct to it. The new system performed very successfully in decreasing excessive EMSCOM dispatcher workload, reducing access time to hospital personnel.

| MANAGEMENT SERVICES | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | <u>FY 1991/92</u> | <u>FY 1992/93</u> | <u>% Change</u> |
| ADVANCED TRAINING | | | |
| Training Programs Conducted | 235 | 214 | -8.9 |
| Student Attendance | 3,445 | 2,614 | -24.1 |
| Employees Given Physical Fitness Tests | 600 | 620 | 3.3 |
| Weapons Repaired | 723 | 657 | -9.1 |
| FINANCE | | | |
| Purchase Orders Processed | 9,416 | 8,333 | -11.5 |
| Financial Claims Processed | 30,812 | 28,682 | -6.9 |
| HUMAN RESOURCES | | | |
| Selection Processes Completed | 6,402 | 9,777 | 52.7 |
| New Hires Processed | 189 | 301 | 59.3 |
| Other Position Control Actions Completed | 5,210 | 11,834 | 127.1 |
| Retirements Processed | 44 | 214 | 386.4 |
| Other Benefit Requests Processed | 7,045 | 11,113 | 57.7 |
| INFORMATION ANALYSIS | | | |
| Forms Revised/Developed | 86 | 42 | -51.2 |
| Graphics Service Projects | 70 | 99 | 41.4 |
| Employee Suggestions Evaluated | 31 | 28 | -9.7 |
| Policy/Information Projects Completed | 129 | 186 | 44.2 |
| Photo Prints Processed | 179,302 | 185,047 | 3.2 |
| Print Press Impressions | 6,011,398 | 2,931,440 | -51.2 |
| Commercial-quality Photocopies | 2,066,692 | 1,537,604 | -25.6 |
| Digest/Communicator Issues Published | 25 | 16 | -36.0 |
| LIBRARY | | | |
| New Titles/Volumes Added | 378 | 207 | -45.2 |
| Obsolete Titles/Volumes Deleted | 35 | 34 | -2.9 |
| Audiovisual Circulation | 7,184 | 5,260 | -26.8 |

Source: Service Bureau

| EMPLOYEE PROGRAMS | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | <u>FY 1991/92</u> | <u>FY 1992/93</u> | <u>% Change</u> |
| PEER COUNSELING PROGRAM | | | |
| Volunteer Counselors | 70 | 65 | -7.1 |
| Requests for Counseling Received | 1,124 | 1,193 | 6.1 |
| Counseling Hours Provided | 1,961 | 1,975 | 0.7 |
| TUITION REIMBURSEMENT PROGRAM | | | |
| Budget Allocation (\$) | 13,000 | 13,000 | - |
| Reimbursement Total (\$) | 12,921 | 13,000 | 0.6 |
| Percent of Budget Expended | 99.4% | 100.0% | 0.6 |
| Applicants | 40 | 43 | 7.5 |
| Applicants Receiving Reimbursement | 25 | 35 | 40.0 |
| Percent of Applicants Receiving Reimbursement | 62.5% | 81.0% | 29.6 |

Source: Service Bureau

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SUPPORT SERVICES

| | FY 1991/92 | FY 1992/93 | % Change |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <i>AIR RESCUE MISSIONS</i> | | | |
| Highway Medical Evacuation | 523 | 452 | -13.6 |
| Search & Rescue | 387 | 421 | 8.8 |
| Law Enforcement - Criminal | 441 | 403 | -8.6 |
| Non-Highway Medical Evacuation | 384 | 340 | -11.5 |
| Logistics Flights | 100 | 170 | 70.0 |
| Aircraft Maintenance | 145 | 149 | 2.8 |
| Hospital Transfer | 325 | 140 | -56.9 |
| Other | 80 | 128 | 60.0 |
| Public Education | 128 | 102 | -20.3 |
| Flight Training | 163 | 88 | -46.0 |
| Other Training | 69 | 51 | -26.1 |
| Law Enforcement - Traffic | 38 | 25 | -34.2 |
| Telecommunications Flights | 22 | 21 | -4.5 |
| Vital Materials | 18 | 15 | -16.7 |
| Patrol Flights | 18 | 14 | -22.2 |
| Medical Training | 15 | 10 | -33.3 |
| Totals | 2,856 | 2,529 | -11.4 |
| Total Hours | 2,753 | 2,375 | -13.7 |

ARIZONA LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING ACADEMY

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-------|
| Basic Training Classes | 6 | 6 | - |
| Basic Training Graduates | 170 | 220 | 29.4 |
| DPS-Advanced Basic Classes | 1 | 1 | - |
| Advanced Basic Graduates | 32 | 14 | -56.3 |
| Specialty Officer Classes | 0 | 1 | - |
| Specialty Officer Graduates | 0 | 17 | - |
| Law Enforcement Agencies Served | 49 | 53 | 8.2 |
| COTA Classes Conducted in ALETA Facilities | 20 | 27 | 35.0 |

EVIDENCE

| | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| DPS Submissions | 12,828 | 12,986 | 1.2 |
| Other Agencies Submissions | 18,895 | 18,979 | 0.4 |
| Totals | 31,723 | 31,965 | 0.8 |

Source: Service Bureau

CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SERVICES

| | <u>FY 1991/92</u> | <u>FY 1992/93</u> | <u>% Change</u> |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| CRIMINAL RECORDS | | | |
| Arrest Fingerprint Cards Compared and Filed | 91,308 | 96,447 | 5.6 |
| New Criminal Records Established | 35,683 | 36,698 | 2.8 |
| Criminal Records Maintained | 938,061 | 996,213 | 6.2 |
| Requests for Records Processed | 1,372,834 | 1,154,547 | -15.9 |
| INFORMATION SYSTEMS TECHNICAL/OPERATIONAL SUPPORT | | | |
| Mainframe Systems Supported | 47 | 50 | 6.4 |
| Computerized Teleprocessing Transactions | 138,000,000 | 150,297,384 | 8.9 |
| Computer Terminals Supported (Includes MIS) | 4,014 | 4,349 | 8.3 |
| Criminal Justice Terminals Supported | 3,280 | 3,452 | 5.2 |
| DPS IBM-PC's Supported | 444 | 572 | 28.8 |
| DPS EMS Terminals Supported | 662 | 798 | 20.5 |
| DPS Mobile Digital Terminals (MDT) Supported | 131 | 137 | 4.6 |
| MDT Transactions | 651,117 | 788,591 | 21.1 |
| QUALITY ASSURANCE | | | |
| Applicant Cards Received | 82,724 | 86,926 | 5.1 |
| Operations Audits Completed | 94 | 129 | 37.2 |
| Terminal Operator Certifications Maintained | 10,131 | 10,323 | 1.9 |

Source: Service Bureau

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

| | <u>FY 1991/92</u> | <u>FY 1992/93</u> | <u>% Change</u> |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| TECHNICAL/RADIO COMMUNICATIONS | | | |
| Base Stations Maintained | 703 | 734 | 4.4 |
| Communications Equipment Items Maintained | 16,229 | 16,396 | 1.0 |
| Engineering Hours Provided to Other Agencies | 2,238 | 1,975 | -11.8 |
| Other Agencies Supported in Radio Communications | 19 | 19 | - |
| Portable/Mobile Radios Maintained | 7,089 | 7,918 | 11.7 |
| Radio Communication Sites Maintained | 69 | 70 | 1.4 |
| EMSCOM Call-Signs Maintained | 709 | 758 | 6.9 |
| OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS | | | |
| Radio Dispatch Consoles Operated | 15 | 15 | 0.0 |
| ACJIS Transactions Processed | 1,216,263 | 1,233,124 | 1.4 |
| Department Record Numbers Issued | 41,124 | 38,024 | -7.5 |
| Abandoned/Towed Vehicle Reports Taken | 5,527 | 5,949 | 7.6 |
| Incoming Telephone Calls | 441,683 | 419,691 | -5.0 |
| Outgoing Telephone Calls | 301,649 | 313,582 | 4.0 |
| 9-1-1 Calls | 23,909 | 27,114 | 13.4 |
| EMS Cases | 27,748 | 23,998 | -13.5 |
| I-19 Call Box Reports | 1,752 | 2,073 | 18.3 |
| Radio Transmissions | 13,927,590 | 13,206,570 | -5.2 |
| TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS | | | |
| Telephone Expenditures (\$) | 557,010 | 572,250 | 2.7 |
| Telephone Instruments Supported | 790 | 805 | 1.9 |

Source: Service Bureau

LICENSING SERVICES

| | <u>FY 1991/92</u> | <u>FY 1992/93</u> | <u>% Change</u> |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| <i>PRIVATE INVESTIGATORS (PI)</i> | | | |
| Active Employee Licenses | 1,122 | 1,154 | 2.9 |
| Employee Applications Processed | 360 | 321 | -10.8 |
| Employee Renewals Processed | 485 | 336 | -30.7 |
| Employee Delinquencies | 23 | 34 | 47.8 |
| Active Agency Licenses | 781 | 880 | 12.7 |
| Agency Applications Processed | 80 | 138 | 72.5 |
| Agency Licenses Issued | 89 | 116 | 30.3 |
| Agency Licenses Renewed | 132 | 0 | * |
| Agency License 90-day Hold | 0 | 0 | * |
| Agency Restructures Processed | 18 | 36 | 100.0 |
| Agency Delinquencies | 11 | 0 | * |
| <i>SECURITY GUARDS (SG)</i> | | | |
| Active Employee Licenses | 12,051 | 12,706 | 5.4 |
| Employee Applications Processed | 7,041 | 7,664 | 8.8 |
| Employee Renewals Processed | 5,983 | 2,599 | -56.6 |
| Employee Duplicate ID Issued | 154 | 179 | 16.2 |
| Employee Delinquencies | 274 | 436 | 59.1 |
| Active Agency Licenses | 109 | 120 | 10.1 |
| Agency Applications Processed | 28 | 23 | -17.9 |
| Agency Licenses Issued | 29 | 20 | -31.0 |
| Agency Licenses Renewed | 84 | 0 | ** |
| Agency 90-day Hold | 1 | 0 | ** |
| Agency Restructures Processed | 9 | 9 | - |
| Agency Delinquencies | 1 | 0 | ** |
| <i>PI & SG AGENCY APPLICATION PACKETS ISSUED</i> | 653 | 633 | -3.1 |
| * Reflects implementation of 3-year licenses effective 10/1/90. Renewal activity in these categories will begin in October 1993. | | | |
| ** Reflects implementation of 3-year licences effective 7/1/91. Renewal activity in these categories will begin in July 1994. | | | |

Source: Service Bureau

LOGISTICS SERVICES

| | FY 1991/92 | FY 1992/93 | % Change |
|--|------------|------------|----------|
| FACILITIES | | | |
| Maintenance Orders Completed | 2,662 | 2,686 | 0.9 |
| Projects Completed | 50 | 49 | -2.0 |
| Facilities Work Requests | 90 | 104 | 15.6 |
| Building/Square Footage Maintained | 577,773 | 580,013 | 0.4 |
| FLEET | | | |
| Vehicle Work Orders Processed | 32,120 | 25,516 | -20.6 |
| Vehicle Maintenance Expenditures (\$) | 3,511,156 | 3,443,553 | -1.9 |
| Maintenance/Fuel Costs Per Mile Driven (\$) | 0.130 | 0.128 | -1.5 |
| Fleet Bulletins Issued | 16 | 11 | -31.3 |
| Fuel Site Repairs | 50 | 79 | 58.0 |
| SAFETY AND SECURITY | | | |
| Risk Management Premiums (\$) | 3,625,700 | 3,691,000 | 1.8 |
| Property Damage Claims Processed | 292 | 405 | 38.7 |
| Property Damage Claims Paid (\$) | 199,194 | 320,643 | 61.0 |
| Employee Injury Claims Processed | 206 | 236 | 14.6 |
| Employee Injury Claims Paid (\$) | 401,822 | 263,551 | -34.4 |
| SUPPLY | | | |
| Consumable Supplies - Stock Issues | * | 69,447 | - |
| Value of Consumable Supplies Issued (\$) | * | 2,429,742 | - |
| Capital Equipment Transfers | 25,564 | 54,447 | 113.0 |
| Mailroom | | | |
| Pieces of Mail Processed | 539,507 | 419,081 | -22.3 |
| Mailing Costs (\$) | 88,672 | 82,342 | -7.1 |
| * FY 91/92 data comparable to that reported in FY 92/93 are not available. FY 92/93 data reflect departmental reorganization that combined previously separate warehouse operations. | | | |
| <i>Source: Service Bureau</i> | | | |

Department Awards

EMPLOYEE AWARDS

Meritorious Service Award

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

RECIPIENTS:

Officer Charles B. "Barry" Allen, Retired
Officer Daniel S. Kelly

Lifesaving Award

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

RECIPIENTS:

Pilot Gerry M. Brown
Paramedic Oly M. Ruiz

Letter of Commendation

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

RECIPIENTS:

Sergeant Jack G. Bell
Ms. Beverly J. Biles
Officer Michael J. Derfus
Pilot Clifford D. Brunsting
Paramedic David C. Garrison
Ms. Melanie Goodson
Officer Raul G. Molina

Director's Unit Citation

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

RECIPIENTS:

CJIS Information Center
Comptroller
HPB District Sixteen
Incident Command System Committee
Licensing Section
Organized Crime/Intelligence Division
Sworn Selection Unit

Employee Suggestion Program Award

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

RECIPIENTS

Ms. Mary E. Baumann
Ms. Benita E. Bock
Officer Frank Caquias, Retired
Officer Louis A. Chaboya, Retired
Ms. Elizabeth S. Collis
Officer Timothy R. Goodwin
Ms. Sandra L. Halka
Officer John A. McFarland, Jr.
Ms. Barbara A. Phinizy
Ms. Frieda Renter
Sergeant Chris S. Rider
Officer Lorne E. Shantz

RESERVE PROGRAM AWARDS

Director's Award

Presented to an individual reserve officer and civilian in recognition for their superior job performance and overall excellence in the field of public safety and reserve activity.

RECIPIENTS:

Mr. Harry W. Bell
Officer Frank F. Delaney

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 11

Commander's Award

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

RECIPIENTS:

Officer Frank Delaney, District 14
Officer Tom Ruddock, District 12
Michael J. Novotny, District 11
James Roethle, District 6

CITIZENS AWARDS

Citizen's Lifesaving Award

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

RECIPIENTS:

Mr. Jim R. Cowan, Fresno, Calif.
Mrs. Victoria M. Cowan, Fresno, Calif.

Certificate of Commendation

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

RECIPIENTS:

Mr. Phillip S. Ostrom, Cottonwood, Ariz.
Mr. Douglass H. Scoopmire, Tucson, Ariz.

Employee Retirements

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Length of DPS Service in Years</i> |
|--|---|
| Roy A. Abbott, Sergeant | 23 |
| C. Barry Allen, Officer II | 23 |
| A. Gene Anderson, Officer | 23 |
| Paul R. Anderson, Officer II | 25 |
| Thomas G. Armstrong, Pilot | 18 |
| David L. Audsley, Sergeant | 24 |
| Henry B. Axtell, Officer II | 20 |
| Frank E. Babcock, Officer II | 24 |
| Ronald G. Bailey, Paramedic | 17 |
| Rodolfo E. Baldenegro, Officer II | 19 |
| Dean R. Banks, Security Officer | 15 |
| Howard E. Banks, Security Officer | 13 |
| Donald Barcello, Officer II | 24 |
| Daniel E. Barnes, Lieutenant | 18 |
| Robert R. Bartlett, Motor Carrier Investigator II | 7 |
| Robert R. Bloss, Sergeant | 24 |
| Roger E. Boddy, Sergeant | 20 |
| Jerry L. Boren, Officer II | 24 |
| Thomas J. Breen, Sergeant | 23 |
| Herbert "Chip" Brigham III, Officer II | 18 |
| Ronald A. Brown, Officer II | 15 |
| Ballard A. Bullion, Lieutenant | 26 |
| Kenneth M. Burk, Officer II | 20 |
| Thomas Burlile, Officer II | 22 |
| J. Randy Bushman, Officer II | 22 |
| Paul J. Capehart, Sergeant | 19 |
| Frank Caquias, Officer II | 11 |
| Hector E. Carpio, Officer II | 8 |
| Joy M. Carter, Secretary I | 3 |
| Louis A. Chaboya, Officer II | 20 |
| Andrew M. Charnoki, Officer II | 18 |
| Kenneth J. Clark, Compliance Auditor II | 4 |
| Donna M. Cockrill, Administrative Services Officer III | 27 |
| Rowland Cole, Sergeant | 24 |
| Emery W. Collins, Sergeant | 27 |
| Manuel C. Comaduran, Officer II | 19 |
| Donna M. Conner, EDP Library Control Coordinator III | 20 |
| Warren B. Cottrell, Officer II | 24 |
| Joe B. Couch, Motor Carrier Investigator II | 7 |
| Eugenia J. Cowles, Police Communications Dispatcher I | 13 |
| Ronald B. Cox, Officer II | 20 |
| Charles L. Crawford, Officer II | 20 |
| Vernon M. Crow, Officer II | 20 |
| Alegaro Cuellar, Electronics Draft Technician | 23 |
| William H. Daily, Officer II | 23 |
| Martin C. Dangel, Officer II | 18 |
| Dan M. Daniels, Captain | 28 |
| Larry W. Davis, Officer II | 21 |
| Robert J. Davis, Captain | 27 |
| Gable C. Dick III, Lieutenant | 17 |
| Chester J. Dickerson, Sergeant | 17 |
| Laura L. Eagan, Identification Clerk | 11 |

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Length of DPS Service in Years</i> |
|---|---|
| Imogene Eddy, Administrative Assistant II | 14 |
| James H. Ehrhart, Officer II | 8 |
| George Elias, Lieutenant | 34 |
| Dennis A. Flatt, Officer II | 24 |
| Herman Flores, Officer II | 28 |
| Gary L. Fountain, Officer II | 21 |
| Gene C. Fredericks, Officer II | 19 |
| James J. French, Officer II | 19 |
| William A. Fry, Officer II | 16 |
| Steven C. Gendler, Major | 20 |
| Nevalei Gibbs, Officer II | 21 |
| Manny Gonzalez, Officer II | 19 |
| R. Bart Goodwin, Sergeant | 20 |
| W. Jeff Gordinier, Officer II | 18 |
| John C. Grant, Lieutenant | 19 |
| Robert E. Griffin, Sergeant | 18 |
| James A. Griffith, Captain | 19 |
| Willie A. Hall, Officer II | 23 |
| Lafon L. Hallman, Telecommunications Division Manager | 20 |
| Neal J. Hanna, Officer II | 20 |
| Thomas J. Hawley, Officer II | 21 |
| Frank B. Healy, Sergeant | 26 |
| David R. Henry, Officer II | 25 |
| Edmond W. Hicks, Communications Technician | 15 |
| Geoffrey Himmelstein, Officer II | 22 |
| Peter J. Hines, Officer II | 16 |
| Avis C. Holcomb, Administrative Services Officer I | 27 |
| David M. Holmes, Officer II | 15 |
| Gordon F. Hopke, Officer II | 25 |
| William Hopkins, Officer II | 20 |
| Chad R. Howrey, Officer II | 20 |
| Timothy J. Hughes, Officer II | 21 |
| Fred A. Hunter, Training Officer II | 12 |
| Roger K. Illingworth, Lieutenant | 20 |
| Larry S. Jensen, Officer II | 21 |
| Marie Jones, Administrative Services Officer I | 15 |
| Thomas G. Jones, Sergeant | 24 |
| Keith Judd, Officer II | 24 |
| Dorothy Kaiser, Administrative Services Officer II | 20 |
| Mike P. King, Officer II | 24 |
| Ronald L. Kirby, Sergeant | 26 |
| Robert C. Kircher, Sergeant | 25 |
| Richard A. Kirkevold, Officer II | 18 |
| Douglas E. Kluender, Captain | 26 |
| Charles A. Knapp, Officer II | 19 |
| Louis D. Kosmata, Sergeant | 19 |
| Ray Lambertson, Lieutenant | 31 |
| Bernell E. Lawrence, Officer II | 8 |
| William A. Leach, Officer II | 24 |
| Tom Leslie, Sergeant | 30 |
| Larry W. Linch, Officer II | 16 |
| Richard Lindback, Officer II | 18 |

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Length of DPS Service in Years</i> |
|---|---|
| Kenneth D. Lindley, Officer II | 20 |
| Jan Madeya, Officer II. | 23 |
| David C. Madrid, Paramedic | 18 |
| H. Mike March, Evidence Custodian | 13 |
| Raymond V. Markwell, Captain | 15 |
| Michael J. Mauser, Officer II | 14 |
| Ronald L. Mayes, Major | 28 |
| Wayne N. McBride, Sergeant | 21 |
| James McMinn, Paramedic | 15 |
| Norman A. Meece, Security Shift Supervisor | 18 |
| Frank Middleton, Sergeant | 20 |
| Earle A. Miller, Administrative Services Officer III. | 16 |
| Velma M. Miller, Administrative Assistant II. | 13 |
| Jack D. Mitchell, Sergeant | 24 |
| Wayne A. Mitchell, Officer II. | 21 |
| James E. Moody, Lieutenant. | 25 |
| Arvin V. Moore, Pilot. | 20 |
| E.C. "Doc" Moore, Officer II. | 20 |
| W.W. "Duke" Moore, Pilot | 20 |
| JoAnn A. Moretti, Administrative Services Officer II. | 26 |
| Jeanette C. Morse, Account Clerk IV | 15 |
| Frank W. "Corky" Mueller, Officer II | 19 |
| Patricia E. Mueller, Account Clerk V | 28 |
| William H. Mulleneaux, Sergeant | 24 |
| Randy D. Nations, Officer II. | 21 |
| Howard K. Neitch, Officer II | 24 |
| Fred Newlin, Sergeant. | 20 |
| Paul K. "Cub" Nixon, Officer II | 22 |
| Sam L. Nixon, Sergeant. | 8 |
| Louis E. Norton, Communications System Supervisor | 23 |
| Paul Nosie Jr., Officer II | 19 |
| Ralph P. O'Donnal, Officer II. | 19 |
| Robert J. "Doc" Olshaskie, Officer II | 21 |
| Russell C. Olson, Officer II | 24 |
| G. Mike Osterfeld, Captain. | 20 |
| James D. Paden, Officer II | 23 |
| Paul E. Palmer Jr., Officer II | 26 |
| Frank W. Parker, Officer II | 20 |
| Cynthia Patterson, Lieutenant | 11 |
| Colin Peabody, Sergeant | 24 |
| Robert W. Pierce, Sergeant | 25 |
| Richard L. Pittman, Officer II. | 20 |
| James L. Poe, Officer II. | 22 |
| John F. Pope, Captain | 20 |
| Michael C. Racine, Officer II | 19 |
| Harold "Cliff" Radcliffe, Security Shift Supervisor | 18 |
| Joel A. Renfrow, Communications Engineer | 23 |
| Eunice E. Rice, Secretary II | 7 |
| Melvin J. Risch, Captain | 26 |
| Robert D. Rodgers, Sergeant. | 18 |
| Thomas W. Rogers, Officer II. | 23 |
| Frank S. Root, Captain | 20 |

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Length of DPS Service in Years</i> |
|---|---|
| James D. Russell, Lieutenant | 28 |
| Robert M. Sabin, Officer II | 27 |
| David St. John, Lieutenant Colonel | 22 |
| Harry O. Schacht, Fingerprint Technician II | 20 |
| Ronald H. Schmenk, Officer II | 19 |
| Maynard Schoen, Sergeant | 28 |
| Robert A. Schulte, Sergeant | 19 |
| Ernesto O. Sepulveda, Officer II | 19 |
| Ronald D. Shackelford, Lieutenant | 22 |
| Clinton E. Sharp, Lead Communications Technician | 27 |
| Elinore Simpson, Administrative Services Officer II | 27 |
| Hanson Sinanovic, Officer II | 27 |
| Joseph L. Slama, Lieutenant | 26 |
| Ted Smerekanich, Officer II | 23 |
| Gail L. Smith, Identification Clerk | 4 |
| Ruth Smith, Administrative Assistant II | 6 |
| Weston L. Stanford, Officer II | 8 |
| R. Jack Stanley, Radio Rigger | 25 |
| Randy A. Sterna, Lieutenant Colonel | 25 |
| Jerry E. Stiles, Police Communications Dispatcher | 21 |
| Norris H. "Dusty" Stokes, Officer II | 27 |
| Hugh A. Stone, Officer II | 23 |
| Roger Sul, Officer II | 22 |
| Ernest E. Swanty, Officer II | 19 |
| Harold A. Swyers, Officer II | 8 |
| Stanley Tadlock, Sergeant | 15 |
| Kenneth G. Talakte, Officer II | 19 |
| Anne D. Tannis, Fingerprint Technician | 16 |
| Edwin L. Teague, Sergeant | 21 |
| Lowell A. Thompson, Administrative Services Officer V | 4 |
| W. Scott Tillman, Communications Engineer | 21 |
| Roger Tucker, Officer II | 20 |
| Lannie J. Van Tassel, Officer II | 18 |
| Thomas Van Wuffen, Officer II | 21 |
| Tyler K. Waddell, Sergeant | 17 |
| James L. Weed, Motor Carrier Investigator | 7 |
| John E. Weybright, Officer II | 24 |
| Larry W. Wheeler, Officer II | 8 |
| Joseph D. Whisenhunt, Officer II | 13 |
| Alan K. Whitney, Officer II | 19 |
| Herbert A. Whittaker, Officer II | 17 |
| Rick Willcox, Officer II | 15 |
| L. Don Williams, Officer II | 20 |
| Richard D. Williams, Officer II | 21 |
| Thomas H. Willis, Sergeant | 20 |
| Johnny L. Wisner, Officer II | 23 |
| Peter R. Womack, Officer II | 27 |
| Wayne A. Wright, Officer II | 25 |
| Jack A. Young, Security Officer | 13 |
| W. Randy Young, Sergeant | 20 |
| Michael L. Zell, Lieutenant | 20 |

IN MEMORIAM

Equipment Mechanic Dennis R. Wilcox

DPS Service: 6-12-87 to 12-1-92

KILLED IN THE LINE OF DUTY

Sergeant David J. Zesiger

DPS Service: 1-26-76 to 7-3-92



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