



ANNUAL REPORT



2012

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Pursuant to legislation passed by the Arizona legislature in 1968, the Arizona Department of Public Safety became operational by the executive order of Governor Jack Williams on July 1, 1969. Governor Williams' mandate consolidated the functions and responsibilities of the Arizona Highway Patrol, the Enforcement Division of the State Department of Liquor Licenses and Control and the Narcotics Division of the State Department of Law.

During its 44-year history, the Arizona Department of Public Safety has accepted many additional responsibilities and has evolved into a respected, nationally recognized and multi-faceted organization dedicated to providing state-level law enforcement services to the public while developing and maintaining close partnerships with other agencies who share similar missions and objectives.

Today, the department, with its state headquarters in Phoenix, maintains offices in more than 80 Arizona communities and cities within the state's 15 counties.

Almost 2,000 full-time departmental employees, along with 150 volunteers, help the agency fulfill its support and operational objectives in the critical areas of traffic safety and criminal interdiction.

This annual report summarizes the many achievements accomplished by the Arizona Department of Public Safety during fiscal year 2012. It also reflects the department's continued dedication in providing quality service to the more than 6 million people who reside in Arizona as well as to the many non-residents who visit our state.

MISSION STATEMENT

To protect human life and property by enforcing state laws, deterring criminal activity, ensuring highway and public safety, and providing vital scientific, technical, and operational support to other criminal justice agencies.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE	1
HIGHWAY PAROL	4
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS	13
TECHNICAL SERVICES	21

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

Under the oversight of the Director, the Director's Office establishes the objectives and structure of the agency and, through the Deputy Director, directs its day-to-day operations. The Director's Office also oversees the agency's executive officer, government liaison, community outreach & education program, and professional standards unit. The Governor's Office of Highway Safety (GOHS), the Arizona Peace Officer Standards and Training board (AZ POST) and the Law Enforcement Merit System Council (LEMSC) are administratively supported by the Director's Office. The Director's Office also oversees and establishes the objectives of the agency's management services functions and financial services functions.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Manages the personnel and functions of the director's staff; oversees and supervises the EEO/Affirmative action program; provides staff support to the director and deputy director, and is the agency ombudsman. This function also serves on and chairs various committees on behalf of the director and agency.

LEGISLATIVE LIAISON

The DPS legislative liaison monitors proposed legislation pertaining to the criminal justice system and the agency while serving as the agency's main point of contact with the legislature and various governmental entities. The legislative liaison also ensures cooperative relations between the Department and local, county, state and federal criminal justice agencies.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

This vital area of DPS serves as the agency's primary media liaison. The media relations manager and public information officers resolve issues of mutual concern with media outlets and ensure the agency is providing necessary services and/or responses to the media regarding news stories concerning the agency.

CREATIVE SERVICES

Creative services is the unit responsible for developing and producing media among multiple mediums which include print, web and video. The unit is also responsible for ensuring that the department uses consistent branding.

The unit also produces the agency's annual report to the Governor and writes copy, or verbiage, for agency marketing materials and websites. It also produces and publishes the agency's longstanding employee and retiree newsletter, The Digest.

Through its video productions function, this unit captures video of agency activities that is edited and provided to the news media when appropriate. The video productions function also creates video programs for the agency, especially for training purposes, as well as other state, local, federal and nonprofit organizations and the Governor's Office.

PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

DPS is committed to maintaining the integrity of its employees and is dedicated to upholding the trust of the citizens of Arizona. To preserve that integrity and trust, DPS accepts and investigates formal and anonymous complaints from citizens of the community, and from internal sources within the agency through its Professional Standards Unit (formerly Internal Affairs). Professional Standards will investigate, in accordance with policies and procedures established in the DPS Complaints and Discipline Manual, any employee conduct alleged to be in violation of department policy or Law Enforcement Merit System Council (LEMSC) Rules.

MANAGEMENT SERVICES

Management Services consists of the following units: Human Resources, Safety and Loss Prevention, Public Records, Department Records, Emergency Management/Duty Office, and Research and Planning.

HUMAN RESOURCES

The responsibilities of the Human Resources section can be broken down into two major categories: Personnel Services and Employee Assistance/Behavioral Services.

In Personnel Services, Human Resources is responsible for all aspects of the hiring and outprocessing of employees, the development of classification and compensation structures, and the processing of retirement and related benefit plans.

During the hiring process, Human Resources actively recruits both sworn and civilian applicants for all positions within the Department. These recruitment processes include advertising, attendance at job fairs and answering requests for information. Following the recruitment phase, Human Resources conducts the written tests, background, medical/psychological and drug testing as well as the polygraph on all qualified candidates. During an employee's career, Human Resources is responsible for all employee benefits including medical, dental and vision, as well as the retirement plans for both the sworn and civilian ranks.

At the end of an employee's career, Human Resources is responsible for the out-processing of all employees to include ensuring all benefits to them are fulfilled.

In Employee Assistance/Behavioral Services, the Human Resources Bureau is responsible for the Employee Assistance Program, Peer Counseling, Chaplaincy and volunteer programs for both sworn and civilian positions.

Within the Employee Assistance Program, Human Resources provides information to employees who may be struggling not only in their professional career but also in their personal lives.

To address employee needs, Human Resources provides information about services available to the employee and their families to include marriage counseling, financial counseling, legal guidance as well as referrals and other resources needed.

Human Resources is responsible for the Peer Counseling and Chaplaincy programs that respond to critical incidents such as officer-involved shootings and other incidents involving serious injury or death, in which officers or other employees are involved. Human Resources also is responsible for the Department Volunteer program where ordinary citizens, who want to give back to their community, volunteer throughout the Department.

SAFETY AND LOSS PREVENTION

The Safety and Loss Prevention Unit is responsible for evaluating and processing all Department risk management claims; evaluating and implementing loss prevention opportunities; developing and coordinating the safety/health programs; ensuring agency compliance with OSHA and EPA requirements, as well as overseeing agency compliance with state safety and risk management statutes, rules, and regulations.

The Safety and Loss Prevention Unit is also responsible for agency-wide training on public health related topics such as blood-borne pathogens, CPR/AEDs, Tuberculosis, Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA), and H1N1 Flu. In the past year, these training modules have been made available internally on the Intranet and have been shared with several State agencies, as well as agencies in other states.

PUBLIC RECORDS

The Public Records Unit is responsible for responding to written requests for public records documents. In addition, the unit responds to subpoena duces tecum, requests for certified records and the supervisor of the unit is the Department's document custodian.

DEPARTMENT RECORDS

The Department Records Unit receives, electronically scans, and maintains all criminal investigation, arrest, offense, incident, and collision investigation reports for the agency. The unit

responds to government and public requests for collision investigation reports and photographs for crashes investigated by the agency. In addition, the unit receives, electronically scans, and processes all agency generated traffic enforcement documents, such as citations, warnings, field interviews, and repair orders, including data collection from enforcement activities for analysis.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

The Emergency Management Unit ensures the agency's compliance to the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The unit is also responsible for the agency's continuity of operations plan (COOP), and the DPS Emergency Operations Center. The unit coordinates various emergency preparedness plans, and monitors and coordinates Department assets and resources for utilization during significant planned events or catastrophes.

DUTY OFFICE

The Duty Office facilitates the flow of critical information within the agency related to ongoing law enforcement situations throughout the state. The Duty Office responds to citizen requests for road/highway information, officer contact information, citation/warning questions, Arizona statute questions, general complaints about officer and departmental procedures, Concealed Weapon (CCW) inquiries, Motor Vehicle Division (MVD) inquiries, impound/tow inquiries, welfare checks, commercial vehicle questions, dispatch related questions and road closure complaints and inquiries. The Duty Office receives and distributes subpoenas and responds to requests from agency personnel for various types of assistance. The Duty Office is the state point of contact for the Amber Alert System and responds to media inquiries when agency public information officers are off duty.

RESEARCH AND PLANNING

Research and Planning provides planning and policy support to all divisions of the Department. The unit is responsible for documenting agency policy and practices through development and publication

of the Department's directives and procedural manuals. Policy development and implementation involves research, drafting, and dissemination of new and revised policies. The unit receives and applies input regarding operational practices from a variety of sources, continually reviews and modifies existing policies, and develops new policies as directed by the Director.

General planning responsibilities include development of short and long range goals at the direction of the Director. The unit assists with development, modification, and monitoring of the Department's Strategic Plan, Operational Plan, and associated performance measures. The unit oversees the agency's administrative rules requirements.

Research activities include benchmarking best practices of other organizations, designing and administering surveys, conducting statistical analysis, and publishing special reports and studies. The unit assists other law enforcement agencies in their research pursuits by sharing the Department's policies, procedures, and emerging trends as requested.

FINANCIAL SERVICES

The Financial Services Bureau performs financial, procurement, and budget functions for the Department. The Bureau is comprised of accounts payable, payroll, general accounting, travel, procurement, grants, asset forfeiture, victim services, and budget units.

In FY 2012, the Budget Office provided oversight and guidance for over \$288.4 million in expenditures, up from \$275.9 million in FY 2011. Federal grants remained strong and helped the Department maintain its service levels. However, federal grants are not likely to continue at FY 2012 levels and retirement system cost increases have, and will continue to, put pressure on the Department's resources.

	FY2011	FY2012
Expenditures of Federal Grants	35,358,500	32,773,883

The Department is the designated recipient of Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) victim assistance funds for the State of Arizona. In this capacity, the Department passes through federal victim assistance funds to the State's victim service community in support of projects designed to enhance direct services to victims of all crimes, with particular emphasis on victims of sexual assault, domestic violence and child abuse. In FY 2012, the DPS Crime Victim Services Unit awarded almost \$8.1 million in support of 98 local projects.

	FY2011	FY2012
VOCA Awards	7,490,522	32,773,883

The Asset Forfeiture Unit's goals are to seize the tools criminal organizations use to perpetuate their criminal activity and to deprive them of the fruits of their crimes. The assets that are ultimately forfeited to the State are used by the Department to enhance our efforts to combat this criminal activity. In FY 2012, the Department was awarded over \$5.5 million in forfeited assets. This includes federal, state and county forfeitures.

	FY2011	FY2012
Forfeiture Revenue Received	9,370,134	5,520,240
Forfeiture Revenue Expended	8,073,769*	8,224,316*

* Includes legislatively mandated transfers to the State's General Fund.

Although activity was reduced due to the State's and Department's overall budget climate, the Accounts Payable Unit remained busy with the following functions.

	FY2011	FY2012
Accounts Payable Claims Processed	13,328	12,862
Procurement Card Transactions	4667	5433
Value of Procurement Card Transactions	835928	986385

HIGHWAY PATROL

The mission of the Highway Patrol Division is to ensure the safe and expeditious use of the highway transportation system for the public and to provide assistance to local and county law enforcement agencies. In addition to assisting local, county, state, and federal law enforcement agencies, members of the Division also serve in leadership roles on committees at various levels of government. The Division also provides services in commercial motor vehicle enforcement, aviation support and public outreach.

Officers assigned to the Highway Patrol Division, patrol nearly 5,800 miles of state and federal highways and enforce Arizona traffic and criminal laws. Members of the Highway Patrol Division respond to investigate collision and other calls for service along with proactively patrolling the state highways. The Highway Patrol Division combines enforcement, training and public outreach to improve highway safety, reduce collisions and increase the efficiency of the transportation system.

The Highway Patrol Division is comprised of three patrol bureaus, a Special Enforcement Bureau, and an Aviation Section. The three patrol bureaus are aligned based on geographic regions – North, South and Metro. The Special Enforcement Bureau is comprised of two Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Districts, a Canine District and the Capitol Police District.

The three patrol bureaus carry out the mission of the Highway Patrol Division within their respective geographical boundaries. The Northern Patrol Bureau is assigned 3,127 miles of highway within Mohave, Coconino, Navajo, Apache, Gila and portions of Yavapai and Maricopa Counties. The Metro Patrol Bureau is assigned 549 miles of highway within Maricopa County. The Southern Patrol Bureau is assigned 2,128 miles of highway within La Paz, Yuma, Pinal, Pima, Santa Cruz, Greenlee, Graham, Cochise and portions of Maricopa County. Each of these bureaus are subdivided into districts and squads. A fully staffed squad consists of a sergeant who supervises 6-10 officers.

In addition the Metro Patrol Bureau administers several specialized functions to include the Motorcycle District, a dedicated DUI enforcement squad, a DUI fugitive squad and the Freeway Service Patrol.

The Motorcycle District has scheduled patrol responsibilities within the geographical boundaries of the metropolitan Phoenix freeway system. The Motorcycle District also provides support statewide during special events and enforcement details outside of the Metro Bureau. The Motorcycle District provides a unique service to the citizens of Arizona by rapidly responding to collisions and stranded motorists, particularly during heavily congested “rush hour” traffic. The Motorcycle District also conducts police escorts during special events such as dignitary visits, large motorcycle rallies, and police officer line of duty death funeral processions.

The DUI Enforcement squad is comprised of experts and instructors in the areas of standardized field sobriety testing, horizontal gaze nystagmus, drug recognition and law enforcement phlebotomy. A DUI van is dedicated to this squad to facilitate processing of subjects arrested for DUI. The DUI squad, as well as other highly trained officers throughout the state, routinely participates in enforcement and training details in an effort to reduce the negative effects of impaired drivers.

The DUI Fugitive Squad is dedicated to locating DUI offenders with outstanding arrest warrants. Despite the fact that Arizona has some of the toughest DUI laws, many violators avoid their penalty by absconding from the law. The DUI Fugitive Squad was responsible for the arrest of 1,409 offenders, clearing 1,626 warrants totaling \$1,561,465.00 in bonds.

The Freeway Service Patrol was created through a cooperative effort and sponsorship from Arizona D.P.S., AAA of Arizona and the Maricopa County Association of Governments. The Freeway Service Patrol is staffed by civilian personnel in assigned, specially equipped vehicles. They patrol the Phoenix metropolitan highways to locate and assist

stranded motorists and eliminate road hazards. The Freeway Service Patrol also plays a very important role in assisting patrol officers with traffic control and assisting in quick clearance of traffic incidents and collisions.

As part of the active traffic incident management program the members of the freeway service patrol began training with the Arizona Department of Transportation "ALERT" and Maricopa County "REACT," teams. These teams are also traffic incident responders that assist the Division with traffic control at collisions and other incidents on the highways.

The Special Enforcement Bureau is comprised of two Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Districts, the Canine District, and the Capitol Police District. The Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Districts and the Canine District are statewide programs with offices strategically located throughout the state. The Capitol Police District is responsible for law enforcement at the Arizona State Capitol in Phoenix, as well as offices in Tucson.

Officers assigned to the Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Districts are responsible for enforcing commercial vehicle regulations and responding to incidents throughout the state involving discharge of hazardous materials. The Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Districts also provide training and assistance to criminal justice personnel and local law enforcement agencies. Specialized training is provided in mitigating hazardous material incidents. The Commercial Vehicle Enforcement District also has one squad dedicated to drug interdiction.

The Canine District is a criminal interdiction unit whose mission is to target major criminal offenses on state highways. They also provide assistance to officers of the Department of Public Safety and other law enforcement agencies throughout the State. The Canine District frequently participates in public outreach events in an effort to educate the public on the benefits of canines in law enforcement.

The Capitol Police District provides police services 24 hours a day to over 10,000 State of Arizona

employees working within 50 buildings in the Phoenix and Tucson area. The officers of the Capitol Police District ensure the safety and security for the Governor's Office and the Arizona State Legislature at the State Capitol.

The Aviation Section of the Highway Patrol Division provides 24 hour statewide air transport and air rescue response capability for critical occurrences and emergency situations. The Aviation Section is comprised of four Air Rescue helicopter bases, a fixed-wing Air Support unit, a maintenance unit and administrative staff. To accomplish its mission, the section operates and maintains a fleet of five rotary-wing and four fixed-wing aircraft. The operational goal of the Aviation Section is to provide public safety by ensuring the continuous availability of appropriate aircraft and thoroughly trained personnel necessary to provide an immediate statewide aviation response.

From four regionally-based locations, the Air Rescue helicopters of the Aviation Section provide law enforcement aerial surveillance utilizing FLIR, NVG and Night Sun technology. Search and Rescue operations are conducted providing helicopter technical rescue services to include short-haul, aerial rappel, toe-in/one-skid landings and confined area operations. Medical evacuations are conducted as part of mass casualty scenes or in situations where traditional services are unavailable. A wide variety of logistical support includes the transport of vital materials, first strike "bambi" bucket wildland firefighting, aerial photography of critical incidents and other public safety related support. These flights are conducted in support of not just DPS operations, but other public safety agencies across the state. The resources are routinely provided to police departments, fire departments and county sheriffs in every county of the state.

The Aviation Section utilizes fixed-wing aircraft to transport public safety personnel and equipment across the state and region, greatly enhancing public safety during critical occurrences. These same aircraft provide aviation services to the executive levels of the state. Time productivity is measurably enhanced with over 2,200 man hours

saved utilizing flight time vs. drive time comparisons for actual transport flights in fiscal year 2012. The aircraft are additionally utilized as tools to more effectively provide executive security at the highest level of the state.

The Highway Patrol Division has taken a lead role within Arizona and the nation with training, promoting and practicing sound traffic incident management among first responders. The Federal Highway Administration has found on average, 20% of all collisions are related to prior incidents that were blocking or creating a distraction on the side of the highway. A study found that for every minute an incident remains on the highway, the risk of secondary collision increases 2.8%. The Highway Patrol Division began collecting information related to secondary collisions after implementing several Traffic Incident Management strategies and training officers. The secondary crash rate on the state highway system was 6.1% during FY 2012. By reducing the number and duration of incidents on the highway, officers are reducing that risk, preventing these secondary collisions from occurring. Many of those secondary crashes are far more severe than the initial incident and occasionally involve first responders. Since creation of the Arizona Highway Patrol in 1931, ten Highway Patrol officers have lost their lives as a result of secondary collisions. In cooperation with the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Federal Highway Administration and the Research & Innovative Technology Administration, Arizona DPS produced a first responder training video that is sweeping across the nation. This video, *Manage to Survive: Traffic Incident Management for First Responders*, can be viewed at: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FnmYHqOLYs>

During this year the Department faced many challenges as we continue to recover from the economic slump. Prior to this year, the last officers hired into the ranks of the Highway Patrol Division were in November 2008. Since that time, the number of officers working the road has steadily decreased through normal attrition. This is reflected in many proactive activities as an overall decrease. To compound this issue, the limited remaining officers must continue to respond to

collisions and other reactive calls for service which are again rising in volume. The Division uses a police allocation model developed by Northwestern University of Public Safety to determine how many patrol officers are needed to perform its mission based on the miles of highway patrolled, reactive and proactive activity and other administrative duties. At the end of FY 2012, the Division had 487 officers working in non-specialized Patrol Bureaus with an additional 112 vacancies. Those officers assigned to the Special Enforcement Bureau (CVE, Canine, and Capitol PD) are not considered in the police allocation model. The police allocation model recommended 805 officers were needed to meet the current workload of the Patrol Bureaus. This would indicate the Division is staffed at approximately 61% of the recommended number of officers. During this year the agency did re-hire 3 officers who had previously been with the agency placing them in critical vacancies in outlying areas. The process to hire additional officers is underway; however, the challenge to hire adequate numbers of officers will continue for the foreseeable future.

Another critical challenge facing the Highway Patrol Division is the condition of its vehicles. The Division has not had a dedicated vehicle budget since 2008. The current condition of the fleet is deteriorating at critical pace due to many aging, high mileage vehicles. Highway Patrol vehicles are very different than civilian vehicles in one very important way; due to the requirements of the job, officers are forced to frequently drive under severe conditions. While patrol vehicles and civilian vehicles can each log high mileage, patrol vehicles operate in extreme conditions on a daily basis to include: long periods of idling, hard acceleration and braking, crossing unimproved medians and rumble strips; all of which have negative impacts on the vehicles. The Ford Motor Company equates one hour of idling time to 33 miles driven. Over half of the current fleet has odometer readings in excess of 90,000 miles. Using a conservative estimate of annual mileage at 20,000, 83% of today's fleet will exceed 90,000 miles during FY 2015. There will be no quick recovery based on years of financial hardship, but it is vitally important to restore funding in an effort to begin moving the fleet to a condition of health.

STATISTICS AND ANALYSIS FROM HPD

Part of the Arizona Department of Public Safety’s mission is to ensure public safety through highway safety initiatives and vigilant enforcement efforts. Highway safety initiatives include public outreach and education along with the implementation of internal policies and procedures which can improve highway safety. Enforcement involves officers issuing citations, warnings or enforcement documents to motorists in violation of state statutes. Enforcement action is taken on motorists for both moving and non-moving violations. A priority is placed on those violations that increase the risk of a collision.

A moving violation is essentially any violation of the law committed by the driver of a vehicle while it is in motion (such as speeding, unsafe lane usage or following too close). By their very nature moving violations can directly or indirectly relate to the cause or severity of a collision. Certain non-moving violations, such as those associated with faulty vehicle equipment, can be just as much a factor in collisions as many moving violations. Other non-moving violations, such as driving on a suspended license when the suspension was related to driving behavior, have been linked to an increased risk of a collision. Using this knowledge and state laws related to impoundment of vehicles when a person is suspended has resulted in a highway safety initiative which removes these drivers and their vehicles from our highways. Enforcement of other non-moving violations plays an important role in ensuring compliance with regulatory traffic laws which include mandatory insurance, licensing and registration of vehicles.

Consistent with the agency’s goal of reducing deaths and injuries along the state highway system, the Division has renewed its efforts by creating Division Order 1.01, which identifies as a priority the arrest of impaired drivers, enforcement of passenger restraint laws, collisions causing hazardous violations, commercial vehicle enforcement, criminal interdiction and active traffic incident management. One method used to measure performance is through the use of data related to the activities performed. The following

data tables reveal sustained efforts in a number of the activities performed by the Highway Patrol Division in FY 2012 when compared to FY 2011.

HPD General Activity (traffic stops, motorist assists, citations issued, etc.)

	FY2011	FY2012
Number of HPD Officers	629	623
Number of miles patrolled	19,954,450	19,610,559
Violators Stopped	513,841	494,867
Violators Stopped Per Officer	817	794
Motorist Assists	128,278	125,390
Officer admin unobligated time	367,473	351,375
calls for service	280,644	305,561
Self Initiated time	244,467	238,094
	287,597	276,402

	FY2011	FY2012
Assisting at Collision Scenes	396	499
Motorist Assists	10,935	11,163
Traffic Control Assignments	2,285	2,966

CITATIONS ISSUED

	FY2011	FY2012
Hazardous Violations (Moving)	156,844	155,985
Non-Hazardous Violations (Non-moving)	86,211	82,921
TOTALS	243,055	238,906

WARNINGS ISSUED

Hazardous Violations	169,313	167,292
Non-Hazardous Violations	84,641	74,240
TOTALS	253,954	241,532

REPAIR ORDERS ISSUED

	FY2011	FY2012
Repair Orders Issued	155,053	114,769

Staffing in the Highway Patrol Division has steadily declined over the last 5 years, while the reductions have slowed, during FY 2012 the Division saw an additional 1% reduction in officer staffing. That reduction is reflected in the slight decreases in the general activity. Additional decreases in general activity may also be related to a change in focus which resulted in increased activity in priority items such as restraint use and commercial vehicle enforcement.

SEAT BELT VIOLATIONS

	FY2011	FY2012
Citations Issued	14,879	18,305
Warnings Issued	601	500
Child Restraint Citations	2,366	2,029
Child Restraint Warning	28	62
TOTALS	17,874	20,896

It is a well-documented fact the use of passenger restraints prevents or lessens the severity of injuries in collisions. In spite of the decrease in staffing, members of the Highway Patrol Division increased the number of restraint violations by nearly 17%. Of the 257 fatal collisions investigated, 27% of the traffic units involved had occupants killed as a result of not wearing their passenger restraint. Continued focus on enforcement is one

of several tools used to encourage the motoring public to wear their available restraint devices. If we increase the number of drivers and passengers wearing restraints, we will reduce the severity of injuries and fatal crashes on the highways. DPS has also made great strides in increasing seat belt use and curtailing impaired drivers. The Arizona Governor's Office of Highway Safety reports 82.5% percent of drivers in Arizona used restraints in 2012. That percentage could be significantly higher with the implementation of a primary seat belt law.

ARRESTS

The number of arrests made by officers assigned to the Highway Patrol Division steadily increased over the years leading up to 2009. Some of the factors playing a role in the increase were population growth in the state, increased vehicle traffic, and an increased number of Highway Patrol officers on the road. Since that time, the number of officers working the road has steadily decreased through normal attrition. Each arrest an officer makes requires the officer to dedicate several hours and sometimes an entire shift to complete the arrest process which often includes inventory and towing of suspect vehicle, travel to booking facility, a detailed booking process, report writing, and eventually court appearances. The number of total arrests made during FY 2012 has continued that downward trend ending the year 8.6% below FY 2011.

	FY2011	FY2012
Felony (excludes DUI)	3,214	3,153
Misdemeanor (excludes DUI)	6,666	5,614
Warrants (misdemeanor & felony)	6,307	5,726
DUI (misdemeanor & felony)	4,562	4,462
TOTALS	20,749	18,955

STOLEN VEHICLES RECOVERED

	FY2011	FY2012
Occupied	174	143
Unoccupied	167	185
TOTALS	341	328

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER AGENCIES

	FY2011	FY2012
Number of Hours	23,638	22,872
Number of Calls	15,263	19,990

The number of calls where Highway Patrol officers were assigned to assist other law enforcement agencies increased in FY 2012. This increase was accomplished despite the decrease in manpower to all areas of the Highway Patrol Division; however, the total hours spent decreased by nearly 3%. Providing assistance to other agencies, especially small, rural police departments, is a vital, heavily relied upon function of DPS. The agency's goal to provide reliable assistance to other agencies can significantly affect the quality of public safety and service in some communities.

COMMERCIAL VEHICLE ENFORCEMENT

DPS Officers are responsible for assuring the safety of the motoring public in Arizona by enforcing Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations in addition to the State laws. They do this primarily by conducting commercial motor vehicle inspections or traffic enforcement along the state highway system. Officers can place unsafe commercial vehicles out of service when serious violations of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations are discovered during the inspection. The Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Districts have been able to maintain consistent staffing levels throughout the previous hiring freeze due to a large portion of the positions being federally funded. The number of commercial vehicle inspections, also known as motor carrier inspections, conducted by CVE and

other officers within the Highway Patrol Division increased in FY 2012 by 3.2%.

	FY2011	FY2012
Motor Carrier Inspections	40,451	41,809
Vehicles Placed Out of Service	6,016	5,965
Drivers Placed Out of Service	5,586	5,917
Vehicles Weighed	14	2
School Buses Inspected	7,820	7,665
Tow Trucks Inspected	1,063	1,098

MOTOR VEHICLE COLLISIONS

Motor vehicle collisions investigated by the Highway Patrol Division in FY 2012 remained nearly the same with only 17 more collisions than the prior year. The number of collisions investigated in FY 2012 remains 14% below the high of 30,778 collisions investigated in FY 2008. FY 2008 marked the year that average vehicle miles driven on the state highways had peaked prior to the economic slump. During FY 2012 the average daily vehicle miles driven as reported by the Arizona Department of Transportation had once again reached that peak on many of the busiest corridors such as Interstate 10.

	FY2011	FY2012
Collisions with Injuries	7,599	7,536
Alcohol related collisions	948	902
Alcohol-Related Injury Collisions	453	449
Fatal Collisions	224	257
Total Collisions	26,488	26,505
Total Injuries	16244	11,037

Collisions resulting in injury and the number of alcohol related collisions decreased in FY 2012; however, collisions resulting in death increased nearly 15%.

DRUG SEIZURES

DPS Officers assigned to the Highway Patrol Division continue to interdict substantial amounts of illegal narcotics and money while patrolling the state’s expansive highway and freeway system. The quantities of narcotics and drug related currency seized by the agency has steadily increased over the years. FY 2012 showed an increase in the amount of cocaine and methamphetamine seized. This increase may be attributed to the officers’ training and education in the latest interdiction methods, as well as their vigilance in overall enforcement. All officers received additional training in interdiction and advanced roadside impaired driver enforcement training during FY 2012.

	FY2011	FY2012
Marijuana (lbs)	43,265	38,249
Cocaine (lbs)	845	1,024
Methamphetamine (lbs)	456	538

AVIATION

The Aviation Bureau had an overall increase in the flight hours flown and missions completed in FY 2012. This is the direct result of an increase in the calls for service, primarily in the Law Enforcement and Search/Rescue categories. The Aviation Bureau’s ability to respond to these calls for service was enhanced with the return of active duty military service members to the DPS pilot ranks in FY 2012.

Number of flights (by type)

	FY2011	FY2012
Law Enforcement	321	441
Search and Rescue	277	417
Medical	87	101
Other (Logistic, Photo, Training, Etc.)	493	588
Fixed Wing Transport	241	288
Total Missions	1,419	1,835

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

The Criminal Investigations Division at the Arizona Department of Public Safety is committed to providing the highest quality investigative and specialized response services to the public and the criminal justice community. The Division is guided by three immutable values: honor, courage, and commitment, while fostering a supportive and empowered environment for its employees.

The mission of the Criminal Investigations Division is to protect the public by deterring crime using innovative investigative and specialized enforcement strategies and resources. The Division is committed to utilizing intelligence led policing to enhance the effectiveness of operations.

The Criminal Investigations Division provides statewide criminal investigations, specialized enforcement activities, and high-risk tactical response in support of local, state, federal, and tribal criminal justice agencies. The Division’s primary investigative responsibilities are narcotic trafficking, fugitive apprehension, organized crime, intelligence, vehicle theft, gangs, human smuggling, computer and financial crimes, as well as major criminal investigations and sensitive investigations when requested by other criminal justice agencies. The Division provides tactical high-risk responses to acts of extraordinary violence and domestic preparedness incidents.

The Criminal Investigations Division is comprised of three bureaus: Investigations, Intelligence, and Gang Enforcement.

INVESTIGATIONS BUREAU OVERVIEW

The Investigations Bureau enforces state narcotic laws by conducting complex investigations of groups and individuals, who use, manufacture, sell or distribute controlled

substances, and prescription-only drugs. Units are assigned to investigate and process methamphetamine labs, as well as monitoring reports of chemical sales of regulated chemicals commonly used to manufacture methamphetamine.

The bureau provides enforcement services statewide through participation in 23 different multi-agency task forces including federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies and prosecutors. The bureau also provides assistance to other agencies for case specific needs and supports the enforcement efforts of the DPS Highway Patrol Division. Community outreach programs have been implemented to educate the public in areas such as narcotics, internet safety, and fraud.

PERSONS ARRESTED

	FY2011	FY2012
drug related	431	382
non-drug related	175	182
total	606	564

ASSETS SEIZED

	FY2011	FY2012
vehicles	148	143
cash	\$5,975,054	\$3,736,204
Real Property Value	\$104,000	\$0

DRUG SEIZURES (POUNDS)

	FY2011	FY2012
Marijuana	19,248	15,507
Heroin	14	26.96
Cocaine	347	181
Methamphetamine	506	329

The Major Crimes District provides investigative functions which are performed by the Special Investigations Unit (SIU), the General Investigations Unit (GIU) and the Vehicular Crimes Unit (VCU). The Special Investigations Unit investigates all critical incidents in the Department, which may involve death or serious injury. SIU and GIU also provide investigative support to other units during the investigation of less serious critical incidents. SIU and GIU will investigate critical incidents and alleged criminal misconduct by departmental employees, public officials, and employees of city, county, state, tribal, and federal agencies. Furthermore, SIU and GIU will assist city, county, state, tribal and federal law enforcement agencies by providing investigative support into serious crimes occurring within their communities as well as providing support to the Highway Patrol Division. This support includes investigations involving aggravated assault, homicide, hit-and-run collisions, and narcotic interdiction.

	FY2011	FY2012
Calls for Service	307	344
Calls for Service - other agencies	37	53
Other Agency Administrative Investigations	4	8
Number of Critical Incidents	14	13
Other Agency Criminal Investigations	33	32
Other Agency Officer Involved Shooting Investigations	6	5

VEHICULAR CRIMES UNITS

The Vehicular Crimes Units' primary mission is to provide investigative expertise and

expert court testimony when a vehicle is the instrumentality in a homicide (first degree murder, manslaughter, or negligent homicide), aggravated assault, and related crimes; and/or when the state of Arizona may be exposed to civil litigation as a result of a collision. The units' secondary mission is to provide classroom instruction in the area of collision investigation and reconstruction to DPS officers as well as officers from other agencies throughout the state.

	FY2011	FY2012
VCU calls for Service - DPS	64	83
VCU Calls for Service - other agencies	33	40
Training sessions provided to other agencies	8	8

FINANCIAL INVESTIGATIONS UNIT

The Financial Investigations Unit investigates embezzlement and investment fraud, as well as money laundering crimes related to criminal offenses including drug trafficking and human smuggling. The unit works closely with the Southwest Border Anti-Money Laundering Alliance to combat smuggling organizations, targeting the financial infrastructure of these groups.

The Central Narcotics and Organized Crimes District, headquartered in Phoenix, is comprised of investigative squads involved in the investigation, prosecution, and disruption of organized criminal groups primarily involving auto theft related crimes, money laundering, and drug and human smuggling.

The district oversees the Arizona Automobile

Theft Authority (AATA) Task Force and has investigative squads located in the greater Phoenix and Tucson metropolitan areas, with responsibilities statewide. The AATA was created to address the rising rate of motor vehicle theft and fraud within Arizona, and a component of the agency is the Auto Theft Task Force. The task force is comprised of city, county, state, and federal law enforcement detectives whose primary mission is the identification, apprehension, and prosecution of individuals and criminal organizations that profit from the theft of motor vehicles, and related crimes associated with motor vehicle theft. The task force also provides subject matter expertise, training, and investigative support to law enforcement agencies targeting vehicle theft and related crimes.

The district supports and provides detectives and supervisors to various local and federal task forces that are involved in organized narcotics trafficking. These local task forces include HIDTA, DEA, FBI, and the Pinal County Drug Task Force.

The district also has oversight of the Financial Investigations Recovery Group which investigates money laundering crimes related to organized crime groups, including drug trafficking and human smuggling. The unit works closely with the Southwest Border Anti-Money Laundering Alliance to combat transnational organized criminal groups.

The Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) District consists of tactical units, explosive ordinance disposal personnel, crisis negotiations specialists, and tactical canine specialists. The unit's tactical teams are equipped and trained for response to barricaded suspects, hostage situations and high-risk search warrant and clandestine lab entries. SWAT also provides specialized training to other criminal justice agencies

regarding tactics and specialized skills.

	FY2011	FY2012
Calls for Service	489	103
Other Agency Assists	80	53
Training Sessions Provided	47	39
EOD Calls for Service	487	400
EOD Training Sessions Provided	64	60

There was a significant decrease in the SWAT Calls for Service due to IIMPACT and Phoenix Police Department Squad calls for service.

The Explosive Ordinance Disposal (EOD) Unit is a highly specialized unit within the Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) District. EOD responds statewide and is the primary unit responsible for handling explosive related incidents for most law enforcement agencies in the state. Incidents vary from handling disposal of old and highly volatile explosives used in mining operations, to calls of pipe bombs that have been found in public locations. To accomplish their mission, the members of the unit rely upon robots, counter charges, bomb containers, and a national 24-hour technical support network. In addition, EOD personnel conduct bomb sweeps when requested to do so as well as conduct post blast investigations.

Also part of the SWAT District is the Arizona WANTED (Wanted Apprehension Network Targeted Enforcement Detail) Task Force which operates in partnership with the United States Marshals Service. Its primary operation is to investigate and arrest, as part of multi-agency operations, persons who have active state and federal warrants for their arrest. Targeted crimes will primarily include violent crimes against persons, weapons offenses, felony drug arrests, failure to register as a sex offender,

and crimes committed by subjects who have criminal history involving violent crimes, felony drug offenses, and /or weapons offenses.

	FY2011	FY2012
Fugitives Arrested	353	346
Sex Offender Cases Closed	28	26

INTELLIGENCE BUREAU OVERVIEW

The Intelligence Bureau is the focus of Arizona’s Intelligence-led policing effort. Utilizing an all crimes and all hazards approach, the bureau has numerous assets to assist criminal justice agencies throughout Arizona and the nation. Many of the bureau’s assets are based out of the Arizona Counter Terrorism Information Center (ACTIC), a joint effort between the Arizona Department of Public Safety (AZDPS), the Arizona Department of Homeland Security (AZ DOHS), and numerous participating agencies to form a collective intelligence service dedicated to interdicting and preventing terrorism in the state. The Center operates on a 24/7 basis, providing both intelligence, investigative and technical support to state, local, tribal and federal law enforcement agencies as well as other agencies critical to Arizona and the country’s homeland security efforts.

Situated in the ACTIC, the Criminal Investigations Research Unit (CIRU) and the ACTIC Intelligence Analysis Unit (AIAU) provide valuable research and analytic services to criminal justice agencies throughout the state and country. The CIRU completes background research on suspects involved in criminal activity, serves as the state liaison for the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and participates in the Amber

Alert Program. AIAU is tasked with processing information from numerous sources into viable intelligence products for use by criminal justice agencies.

Complementing the intelligence research and processing functions of the bureau is the operational Intelligence Investigations District. The investigations district collects intelligence and investigates incidents using an all crimes approach, while supporting the ACTIC and monitoring key events throughout the state.

The Terrorism Liaison Officer (TLO) program is coordinated from the ACTIC and is designed to be a national program of designated law enforcement officers, firefighters, military, and other first responders. The ACTIC has been recognized nationally for its comprehensive TLO program, and as a model for other states. The TLO program serves as the conduit through which homeland security and crime-related information flows from the field to the ACTIC for analysis and dissemination.

The Computer Forensics Unit (CFU) is hosted by the Department of Public Safety and is comprised of member agencies that have full-time computer forensic examiners assigned to the unit. In today’s society, nearly every crime involves the use, or presence, of some type of electronic evidence, such as: computers, smart phones, and GPS systems. CFU’s purpose is to provide a laboratory environment for the examination of that evidence. CFU has state-of-the-art computer equipment, forensic software, training, and networks available for case examinations. CFU also has the capability to enhance audio and video evidence to further investigations and prosecution.

	FY2011	FY2012
Computer Forensic Cases	184	146 *
Gigabytes imaged/analyzed by DPS CF Examiners	21170	22678
Number of CF Training Sessions	18	14
Number of R&D Projects by CF Examiners	46	61

The ACTIC also houses the Geographic Information System (GIS). The GIS unit provides the ability to analyze and visualize data from disparate sources through geography and increases the capability to rapidly process and disseminate information. Using GIS as one of our tools provides for a faster, safer, and more informed response.

Rounding out the Intelligence Bureau's intelligence assets is the state's federally funded High Intensity Drug trafficking Area (HIDTA) Investigative Support Center (ISC). The ISC collects, analyzes, coordinates, and disseminates information to law enforcement for interdiction and investigation of illicit drug trafficking, money laundering, and associated violent crimes. The unit has intelligence resources in Yuma, Tucson and Phoenix.

	FY2011	FY2012
ACTIC Watch Center Log Entries	923	995
Intelligence Reports Created	40	52
Intelligence Bulletins Produced	1595	80 **
Informational Bulletins Produced	32	60 ***
Threat Assessments Products	21	56 > Phx ISC
Analytical Charts, graphs produced	274	889 ****
GIS Maps Produced	131	132
HIDTA Investigative Research Inquires Requests	5642	5290
CIRU Investigative Support Requests	5008	7838
Research Inquires/Requests DPS	10440	2448*****

* The total number of cases went down from FY 2010 to FY 2012 due to the average number of gigabytes per case increasing. Computer drives got larger which increased the amount of time it took to complete a case. In FY 2010 the number of gigabytes per case averaged 108.327, and in FY 2011 it averaged 115.054. In FY 2012 the average number of gigabytes per case jumped to 155.32 the number of gigabytes analyzed divided by total number of cases worked). (based on the number of gigabytes analyzed divided by total number of cases worked).

** In reporting the Annual Report Statistics for FY 2011, the number was considerably more than what is being reported for FY 2012. In FY 2011, the statistics included all pass through items (i.e., forwarded bulletins from other agencies, emails, etc.) For FY 2012, the statistics are actual bulletins created by ACTIC analysts only.

*** The statistics provided in FY 2011 is lower than what is being provided for FY 2012. This is due to the increase of additional personnel going from two to four analysts. This now allows for new products such as IRQ's.

**** The dramatic increase can be attributed to the change in reporting/capturing statistics. In August 2011, HIDTA Investigative Support Center (ISC) revamped the reporting criteria to better align with the overall HIDTA goals and objectives in support of the initiatives. In November 2011, the HIDTA ISC was restructured into units having specific taskings. Case Support provides direct support to active investigations and Research Leads and Targeting (RLT) conducts investigative research and produces lead and target packages. Both Case Support and RLT produce intelligence products to include charts and graphs, as well as written reports. The units account for these products collectively as "intelligence" products produced and disseminated and do not separate by type."

*****On January 1, 2012, the Criminal Investigations Research unit changed the way unit statistics are calculated. Statistics are now calculated per case, whereas previously they were calculated per subject. (Example: a request in 2012 involving five suspects would be tallied as one case for unit statistics, while in previous years, it would have been calculated as five. Thus, the unit statistics for the Criminal Investigations Research unit will be considerably less, compared to previous years).

GANG ENFORCEMENT BUREAU

The Gang Enforcement Bureau is commonly referred to as GIITEM, or the Gang & Immigration Intelligence Team Enforcement Mission. GIITEM is a statewide task force managed and led by the Arizona Department of Public Safety. Its mission is six-fold:

1. Deter criminal gang activity through investigations, arrest and prosecution
2. Dismantle gang related criminal enterprises
3. Deter border related crimes
4. Disrupt and dismantle human smuggling organizations
5. Collect, analyze, and disseminate gang and illegal immigration intelligence
6. Provide anti-gang awareness training to communities and schools.

GIITEM is comprised of 38 different participating police agencies and is staffed by nearly 200 personnel across the state. GIITEM is divided into five districts, including three regionalized gang enforcement

districts (North, Central & Border); one illegal immigration enforcement district known as IIMPACT; and one intelligence support district. GIITEM manages the Detention Liaison Officer Program, which partners with detention officers in county jails and state prisons to collect criminal intelligence related to gang and human smuggling activities.

	FY2011	FY2012
Requests for Assistance	583	662
Gang Members arrested	142	166
Gang Member ID Cards	1259	1173
Misdemeanor Arrests	964	708
Felony Arrests	1495	1161
Human Smugglers Arrested	150	93
Drop Houses	37	21
Search Warrants	259	190
Firearms Seized	172	318
Vehicle Seizures	209	242
Methamphetamine (lbs) Seized	41	108.5
Marijuana (lbs) Seized	55536	71184.52
Cocaine (lbs) Seized	174	359.21
Seized US Currency	\$1,977,582	\$2,397,056.92

GIITEM experienced a decline in staffing which affected enforcement activity statistics during FY 2012. Manpower decreased in Cochise, Navajo, and Mohave counties. GIITEM squads were combined with Narcotics squads to address supervisory spans of control because position vacancies could not be filled. Phoenix Police Department discontinued their participation in IIMPACT and removed their squad of detectives due to significant decline in human smuggling and drop house activity in the Phoenix metropolitan area. The Intelligence Support District and IIMPACT were combined and downsized, resulting in the transfer of one squad of DPS detectives.

The decline in arrest, search warrant, and seizure activity can be directly correlated to the excellent effect that IIMPACT had in lowering human smuggling activities in the Phoenix area. Another factor in the decline of enforcement statistics is the loss of 287g authority which prohibited GIITEM personnel from conducting immigration related enforcement.

GIITEM moved toward longer term covert investigations that resulted in greater quantities of drugs and weapons seized. More violent gangs have been disrupted or dismantled than in any years prior. Several high profile successes include investigations of the Eastside Los Guada Bloods, Southside Chandler, and the Vagos Outlaw Motorcycle gang.

IIMPACT is a coordinated task force led by DPS, and includes special agents from the Department of Homeland Security, Immigration Customs Enforcement, and DPS. IIMPACT's primary mission is to: 1) prevent criminal activities related to human smuggling and border-related investigations; 2) ensure the safety of human smuggling victims; and 3) develop and lead intelligence-based investigations. IIMPACT has a 100% conviction rate of human smuggling cases and has been an honored recipient of the Webber-Seavey Award for investigative program excellence.

TECHNICAL SERVICES

The Technical Services Division (TSD) at the Arizona Department of Public Safety is responsible for developing and coordinating scientific, technical, regulatory, and support services essential to the promotion of public safety in Arizona. Special attention is given to providing scientific analysis and criminal justice support to Arizona's criminal justice agencies. TSD further develops, operates and maintains the data processing and data/voice communications systems that enable DPS, and several other agencies, to operate statewide. Under the umbrella of the Technical Services Division are distinct bureaus (detailed below) that house the functions to meet the responsibilities of the division.

COMPLIANCE AND INFORMATION SERVICES BUREAU

The Compliance and Information Services Bureau consists of the Licensing Unit, Carry Concealed Weapons (CCW) Permit Unit, Applicant Processing Group, Criminal History Records, and the Access Integrity Unit. The bureau also provides ongoing management of Arizona central state repository of criminal history record information and the statewide Arizona Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AZAFIS). The bureau coordinates access to the Arizona Criminal Justice Information System (ACJIS) and administers the sex offender registration compliance programs. The bureau provides ACJIS operator and AZAFIS operator training and certification; maintains the state Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) and publishes the Arizona Uniform Crime Report; maintains Arizona Incident Based Reporting System (AIBRS) programs; and conducts compliance monitoring to ensure access to criminal justice information maintained by AZAFIS, the Central

State Repository and the ACJIS network is within legal guidelines.

The Licensing Unit regulates the private investigator and security guard industry. The Licensing Unit's primary responsibility is to process applications for private investigator licenses as well as armed and unarmed security guards. Of the 13 employees assigned to the Licensing Unit, two are officers. These officers conduct administrative and criminal investigations involving violations of state security and private investigator statutes and rules.

The CCW Unit is responsible for the issuance of carry concealed weapons permits. There are approximately 169,501 active CCW permits. This unit also assesses other State's CCW programs and enters into reciprocal agreements and grants recognition for other State's CCW permits.

The Applicant Processing Group includes the Applicant Clearance Card Team (ACCT) and the Applicant Team. ACCT's primary responsibility is to process applications for Arizona Fingerprint Clearance Cards. A state and national criminal records check is conducted to determine if the applicant meets the statutory requirements to obtain a Fingerprint Clearance Card. The applicants are primarily those that work with children, vulnerable adults and those with developmental disabilities.

The Applicant Team conducts state and national criminal record checks for employment and licensure purposes. These background checks are conducted based on a State and Federal Bureau of Investigation approved State law, municipal ordinance or tribal resolution. Each applicant must submit a full set of fingerprints for the background check.

PRIVATE INVESTIGATOR LICENSING

Every person performing PI services in Arizona must be licensed by the Licensing Unit, although there are a few exceptions. The State of Arizona requires no prior experience for a person to become a PI and only three years of investigative experience to establish a PI agency. PI agency licenses and employee registrations will need to be renewed every two years.

	FY2011	FY2012
"PI Active Employee Registrations"	2,131	2,138
PI Employee Applications Processed	352	321
"PI Employee Renewals Processed"	377	307
"PI Active Agency Licenses"	1,175	1,029
PI Agency Applications Processed	115	129
"PI Agency Licenses Renewed"	481	322

SECURITY GUARDS LICENSING

Private security guard service means any agency, individual or employer in the business of furnishing to the public for hire, fee or reward the following: dogs, watchmen, patrol services, private security guards or other persons to protect human life or to prevent the theft or the misappropriation or concealment of goods, wares, merchandise, money, bonds, stocks, notes, or other property, valuable documents, papers and articles of value. The Department of Public Safety Licensing Unit issues licenses to

qualifying Security Guard Agencies, and Armed and Unarmed Security Guards. The Licensing Unit is responsible for approving uniforms and patches worn by security guards and for approving all security vehicles, markings and equipment.

	FY2011	FY2012
SG Active Employee Registrations	130,911	31,384
SG Employee Applications Processed	7,523	8,085
SG Employee Renewals Processed	4,880	5,070
SG Active Agency Licenses	336	294
SG Agency Applications Processed	53	47
SG Agency Licenses Renewed	106	112

CONCEALED WEAPON PERMITS

ARS 13-3112(S) stipulates:

The Department of Public Safety shall maintain information comparing the number of permits requested, the number of permits issued and the number of permits denied.

The department shall annually report this information to the governor and the legislature.

Not all permit applications received will result in the issuance of a permit. If the applicant is a state or federal prohibited possessor or if the applicant is unable to provide proof of residency the permit may not be issued.

	FY2011	FY2012
"New Applications Received"	12,953	22,360
New Permits Issued	11,367	19,493
New Permits Denied	86	150
"New Permits/Percent Denied"	0.12%	0.13%

APPLICANT PROCESSING SECTION

The Applicant Clearance Card Team conducts fingerprint based criminal history background checks for persons and applicants who are seeking employment with licensees, contract providers and state agencies or seeking employment or educational opportunities with agencies that require fingerprint background checks. The ACCT unit issues fingerprint clearance cards. On issuance, a fingerprint clearance card becomes the personal property of the cardholder. During FY2012 ACCT processed 120,288 applications. Of those, 113,057 Fingerprint Clearance Cards were issued and 7,231 applicants were denied a Fingerprint Clearance Card and 2,793 Fingerprint Clearance Cards were suspended due to an arrest for a precluding offense.

The Applicant Team (AT) conducts fingerprint-based, state-level criminal records checks for authorized criminal justice, non-criminal justice, and private/non-profit entities in Arizona. This is accomplished by submitting fingerprint images and associated applicant demographics to the FBI electronically then forwarding the FBI results to the requesting entity. The AT conducts name, date of birth and/or social security based searches into the state criminal records and warrant databases for any Arizona

court as part of the adoption certification process and out of state criminal justice agencies for criminal justice employment. AT customers include: Municipalities, Indian Tribes, State Agencies, Non-profit organizations located in Arizona, and any in-state or out-of-state criminal justice agency if the request is for criminal justice purposes.

	FY2011	FY2012
Applicant Fingerprint Cards Processed	135,233	130,238
Applicant Clearance Cards Processed	121,565	120,288

In FY2012, the Applicant Team had a 3.69% decrease in Applicant Fingerprint Cards Processed and the Applicant Clearance Card Team had a 1.05% increase in Applicant Fingerprint Cards Processed. These fluctuations are not considered to be outside normal annual variation parameters Arizona Automated Fingerprint Identification System

	FY2011	FY2012
Arrest Fingerprint Cards Received	217,409	207,586
New Criminal Records Established	61,935	59,066
Active Criminal Records Maintained	1,623,780	1,677,709
"Request for Records Processed"	2,937,956	3,419,346
Active DPS Warrants	77,521	77,029

SEX OFFENDER COMPLIANCE TEAM

	FY2011	FY2012
"Level 0 Address Verifications"	4,133	4,000
"Level 1 Address Verifications"	3,560	3,976
"Level 2 Address Verifications"	4,506	4,886
"Level 3 Address Verifications"	3,176	3,566
"Level 4 Address Verifications"	101	151
"Sex Offender Registry Verified "	86%	93%

The fingerprint cards received represents the number of arrest and booking fingerprints received by all agencies in Arizona, not necessarily the total number of individuals arrested.

DPS is mandated under ARS 41-1750.A to be responsible for the effective operation of the central state repository in order to collect, store and disseminate complete and accurate Arizona criminal history records and related criminal justice information. Records have to be maintained in the repository for 99 years. Records are only removed from the repository when DPS receives a death certificate or court order.

The AZAFIS is the search platform and repository for fingerprints. Fingerprint identification is the current basis for positively identifying individuals involved in the criminal justice cycle. Fingerprint identification information obtained through the AZAFIS is interfaced with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS). This

enhances the ability to access integrated criminal record information which is imperative to aid national security and Border Patrol response to threats of domestic terrorism, major incidents, and natural disasters, and support the daily operation of the Arizona criminal justice community.

The DPS is required under ARS 41-1750(A) (1) to maintain arrest fingerprints for all criminal justice agencies in Arizona. The AZAFIS system is overseen by the AZAFIS Operational Procedure Committee (OPC) which is comprised of representatives from each of the user agencies. The OPC is tasked with governing policy and procedures for the AZAFIS system and produces an annual report regarding the current system status. At the end of fiscal year (FY) 2012, the AZAFIS database held 2,735,995 records. This was an increase of 4.6% over the previous FY. AZAFIS statewide fingerprint examiners completed 464,307 searches (ten-print & applicants), a 6.1% decrease from FY2011. The searches include criminal, applicant, and other non-applicant processes. This decrease is attributable to a decrease in both the number of applicant and criminal card submissions. Criminal processing decreased 4.5% and applicant processing decreased 2.2% from FY2011. During FY2012 latent print searches decreased by 2.2% to 230,241. From these searches 4,678 latent identifications were made. The percentage of latent identifications made in FY2012 remained consistent with FY2011.

CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORDS

Criminal history record information is available through the Arizona Criminal Justice Information System (ACJIS). The ACJIS is a network of criminal justice databases. The information in the ACJIS is available to law

enforcement and investigative agencies, prosecutors and courts statewide. During FY2012, 3,419,346 criminal history record inquiries were conducted using ACJIS by agencies from both the state and federal level. These figures illustrate the importance of the information and the increasing need for maintaining and providing accurate, complete and timely criminal record information.

ACCESS INTEGRITY UNIT

Per ARS 41-1750(A) (7) the DPS is required to conduct operational and criminal history record review audits of agencies that contribute or receive criminal justice information from ACJIS and the Central State Repository. DPS audits agencies on a three-year cycle. During the three year cycle, approximately 124 agencies receive operational audits and approximately 216 agencies receive criminal history record audits. The reduction of audits conducted was due to the audits being scheduled from fiscal year to calendar year.

The DPS is required by ARS 41-1750(A) (10) to provide proficiency testing on the use of criminal justice information obtained from ACJIS. To accomplish this, the DPS Access Integrity Unit (AIU) conducts systems training and operator certification. At the conclusion of FY2012, the AIU reported 60,797 ACJIS Terminal Operator Certifications, an increase of 5% over FY2011. In FY2012, the Terminal Operator Certification process moved to an on-line process to enhance technology streamline testing and provide timely certification to critical Investigative needs. In FY2012, 285 agencies and 435 personnel were trained by AIU.

The DPS maintains the Sex Offender Registry and must verify the address of each sex offender annually. In FY2012, 93% of sex

offenders were verified.

The demand for information from the criminal and non-criminal justice arenas continuously increases, as does the need for quality and timely information. To meet this demand, the Compliance and Information Services Bureau maintains the Arizona Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AZAFIS); the Central State Repository (CSR); the Arizona Criminal Justice Information System (ACJIS); and the Sex Offender Registry.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY BUREAU

The Department of Public Safety (DPS) is the hub for the Criminal Justice System in Arizona. The Information Technology Bureau (ITB) provides information system services to internal and external customers in support of public safety. ITB improves department efficiency through the use of automation and the application of new computer technology. To meet this end, ITB provides computer services to our customers, through data storage, network infrastructure, applications programming, and message switching for national, state, and local law enforcement agencies. ITB provides 24-hour, seven days a week support of DPS computing infrastructure to include computer servers and data networks. This support encompasses the Arizona Criminal Justice Information System (ACJIS), DPS Management Information System (MIS); DPS e-mail system and numerous other intelligence systems.

ITB provides technical assistance to federal, county and local criminal justice agencies through network communication links to the statewide criminal justice computer network, which allows access to criminal justice data to Arizona counties, local police departments, the FBI Crime Center, and the other 49 states' computer systems via the National Law

Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS).

ITB consists of three organizational units: Applications Development, PC Support and Technical Support.

The Applications Development section currently has thirteen staff members responsible for support of mainframe applications, web-based applications, client/server applications, and various websites.

Mainframe applications consist of two units supporting Management Information Systems (MIS) and Arizona Criminal Justice Information Systems (ACJIS). The MIS developers support the day to day business processes within DPS. Some examples of MIS applications include Finance/general ledger, payroll accounting, Human Resources, benefits and the concealed weapons issuing and tracking. The MIS developers also support the client/server application the agency uses for electronic field reporting for eCitations, warnings/repair orders, and crash forms. The ACJIS developers support local, state and federal criminal justice agencies with information sharing and reporting. Some examples of ACJIS Applications include sex offender, stolen vehicle recovery, national background check and the National Crime Information Center (NCIC).

The web developers support web based applications within DPS. Some examples of the web-based applications include Arizona disposition reporting, security guard/private investigator licensing, student transportation school bus system, and sex offender registration. The Webmaster supports the DPS intranet sites and public internet sites and performs the design, maintenance, enhancements and new development of these sites. The intranet site is used for

communications to DPS employees with up to date information, General Orders, forms and scheduled system outages. The external public site assists in information sharing and operation interaction with the public, to include press releases, felony warrants, Immigration task forces, drug enforcement raids, gang enforcement, concealed weapons and Arizona Sex Offender Registry.

PC Support has ten staff members supporting 3,700, DPS personal computers (PCs) and 1,500 DPS Mobile Digital Computers (MDCs).

The Department of Public Safety utilizes Mobile Digital Computer (MDC) for task force enforcement, criminal investigations and in Highway Patrol vehicles. These devices connect to the DPS data network and access the criminal justice applications. DPS is moving to wireless devices as the workforce becomes more mobile.

Technical Support personnel manage the state wide ACJIS data network, the department computer servers and the Help Desk. The ACJIS data network connects some 300 criminal justice agencies throughout Arizona. DPS ITB has migrated to Virtual Machine (VM) software on most of its servers. Virtual Machine is capable of processing several applications on one physical server. This reduces hardware cost and the number of physical servers needed.

During the past several years ITB and other units within DPS have experienced a significant increase of vacant positions due to employee retirement or employees leaving the department for better paying jobs elsewhere.

MATERIAL RESOURCES BUREAU

The Material Resources Bureau is the newest Bureau to the Technical Services Division. Since the elimination of the Agency Support Division, the Material Resources Bureau consists of the following units: Fleet Services Section, Logistics Administration Section, Facilities Unit, and Security Unit.

The Fleet Services Section oversees the Department’s entire fleet of vehicles. It is responsible for the procurement, build-up, maintenance, repair and disposal of over 2,100 enforcement and support vehicles, with shops located in Phoenix, Flagstaff and Tucson. Personnel assigned to the Fleet Services Bureau fabricate and install police, emergency and specialty equipment in department vehicles and provide automotive parts and supplies to field offices, vendors and fleet maintenance shops through the Fleet Supply Warehouse. Fleet Services also oversees the registering, titling and licensing of the department’s vehicles, as well as the maintenance of the fleet through a Fleet Management System for tracking the department’s vehicle inventory. The Fleet Services Section also assists other law enforcement agencies by providing surplus equipment, build-up services and technical information. Upon request, Fleet Services employees provide expertise to accident investigators by performing extensive mechanical inspections of vehicles involved in homicides and fatal crashes. As vehicles reach the end of their useful life, Fleet Services coordinates the disposal of surplus department vehicles through auction, sale, and transfer to other law enforcement or criminal justice agencies, trade-in and general disposal via Department of Administration State Surplus Property.

The Fleet Service section oversees department vehicles from initial purchase, through build-

up, maintenance, and ultimate disposal. This is accomplished with three repair facilities located in Tucson, Flagstaff, and Phoenix along with contract vendors. Due to the recent recession, very few new vehicles were purchased in FY 2011, compared to years in the past. Without the limitations of new vehicles, Fleet has developed a program to increase the longevity of the fleet. To accomplish this task, Fleet utilizes a parts recycling program to retain salvageable parts from vehicles designated for disposal. This results in a cost effective feasible short term solution.

Fleet also has a mobile repair program designed to repair police equipment in the field, thus allowing officers to remain in their areas and avoiding officer and vehicle down time and costly tow bills. Other cost effective methods include savings through the use of in-house vendors, Ford Goodwill deductions, fuel recovered from vehicles going to Surplus, warranty of parts returned for credit and the use of inmates for installation and removal of equipment, and removal of decals on surplus vehicles.

	FY2011	FY2012
Money saved through cost effective Methods of operation	\$271,595	\$297,229

The Logistics Administration Section is comprised of the Supply Warehouse, Print Shop, Mail Room, Capital and Accountable Equipment, and Forms Management.

The Supply Warehouse is responsible for the procurement, warehousing, and issuing of approximately 160,000 consumable items (over 800 different types) such as first-aid supplies, office supplies, field supplies, officer gear, facilities supplies, etc.... In addition, the

warehouse is responsible for shipping and receiving for a large part of the Department's purchases, tagging Capital and Accountable Equipment, and the processing of surplus materials in accordance with the State's General Accounting Office (GAO) Manual.

The Print Shop produces various forms, business cards, manuals, booklets, pamphlets, and programs for the Department. These forms are produced either on a printer or copier and include bindery of some sort. In 2012, the Print Shop processed over 2,000,000 impressions.

The Mail Room is responsible for the handling and distribution of the majority of the Department's external and internal mail. The mail room processed over 250,000 outgoing pieces of mail in FY 2012.

The Capital and Accountable Equipment Coordinator is responsible for maintaining the Department's equipment inventory of over 35,000 items for FY 2012. In addition, this unit is responsible for tracking items with a value of \$ 5,000 or more in the Arizona Financial Information System (AFIS) per the GAO manual policies. Surplus items are handled by this unit, including preparing and submitting paperwork to request prior approval from the DOA Surplus Property Management Office (SPMO) for any and all surplus processes, including weapon purchases, trades, surplus, and lost or damaged items, etc. The positive impact of the implementation of many proactive inventory procedures in the last several years is evidenced by the 78 % reduction in Unable To Locate items from 2006 (10.22 % of total inventory) to 2012 (2.29 % of total inventory).

The Forms Section is responsible for the creation and editing of forms for Department Use. This unit is responsible for maintaining

forms on the Department's Intranet and working with other Department personnel to ensure that the forms currently available meet the needs of their users. This unit works in close contact with the Print Shop and Supply Warehouse to create printer-ready artwork for forms that are printed by the print shop or external vendors and maintained in the warehouse. Form and artwork assistance is provided to other law enforcement and/or government agencies throughout the State as requested.

The Facilities Management Unit is a support services operation dedicated to the improvement and maintenance of all DPS owned and leased facilities throughout the state. Due to the Reduction of Force, the Facilities Management Unit was reduced by over 60% in FY 2010, leaving a majority of repairs handled by outside vendors in FY 2011. The Department's facilities inventory incorporates many different types of buildings. They vary in size from 210 square foot trailers used as area offices in remote locations to office and state of the art laboratory buildings in excess of 60,000 square feet in size.

Staff assigned to the Unit directs and participates in the design and construction of new facilities and renovation of existing facilities, as well as monitoring space utilization and long range planning for the Department's space needs. The Unit is also responsible for the development of the Department's Capital Improvement Plan and requests for Building Renewal funding for major building improvements and repairs through the Department of Administration. Building, land and mountaintop communication site leases are also negotiated and managed by the Bureau's staff.

The Facilities Unit also provides custodial, landscape and maintenance services and

coordination of DPS utilities. Technical personnel assigned to the Unit are on call 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

The Security Unit provides 24 hours a day, seven days a week, around the clock armed security for DPS facilities throughout the State. Security also coordinates through the Bureau monitoring intrusion and fire alarms, CCTV systems, access control, and locks and keys. The Security Unit also provides security to other sites, the ACTIC, and RMIN. Security establishes entrance approval to DPS Facilities and issues visitor passes and logs in visitors while they are on the property.

OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS BUREAU

The Operational Communications (OpComm) Bureau operates communication centers in Flagstaff, Phoenix, and Tucson that provide 24-hour dispatch services for the Department of Public Safety and other law enforcement agency personnel. Regionally, each OpComm Center facilitates the flow of information between criminal justice practitioners and agencies, emergency service agencies, and the public regarding highway and public safety. OpComm personnel receive in-bound 911 phone calls and dispatch first responders and resources to emergency situations occurring on the state and federal highway systems through 18 dispatch consoles that are operated between the three centers.

OpComm manages the Agency responsibilities associated with the designation of "Primary State Warning Point" for the National Civil Defense Warning System. In turn, DPS has primary responsibility for the Arizona Civil Defense Warning System, a communications network between DPS and each sheriff's office in Arizona. Formerly to warn of imminent

enemy attack, the system today is generally used to disseminate information regarding a natural or technological disaster.

WIRELESS SYSTEMS BUREAU

The Wireless Systems Bureau (WSB) is comprised of the statewide microwave carrier system, Arizona Criminal Justice Information System (ACJIS) data telecommunications network, statewide Land Mobile Radio communications network, mobile data computer system and the Emergency Medical Services Communication (EMSCOM) system for the DPS and other state and criminal justice agencies. WSB is responsible for the design, coordination, maintenance, construction, installation and services for the various systems and networks.

WSB provides technical and engineering support for other agencies communications systems. Technical audits and assistance is available to agencies experiencing radio system problems. In addition, technical engineering support is also provided to the Department of Administration state-term communications equipment contracts.

The Wireless Systems Bureau is responsible for maintaining 646 land mobile base stations for the Department and other state agencies. Of the 646 base stations, 200 are owned by other agencies; 186 are owned by DPS; 158 are dedicated to the Arizona Interagency Radio System (AIRS); and 102 are dedicated to the Arizona Statewide Emergency Medical Services Communications System (EMSCOM). The base stations are located at over 78 remote communications sites and local office facilities. Maintaining these base stations provides the Department, other state agencies, EMS responders and hospital emergency rooms the ability to maintain radio communications

with mobile and hand-held units used by first responders, investigators and administrators to ensure and enhance highway and public safety throughout the state.

Base Stations Maintained:

- DPS : 186
- EMS: 102
- AIRS: 158
- Other Agencies: 200

The Wireless Systems Bureau is responsible for maintaining 9,580 mobile and portable radios for the Department and other state agencies.

Of the 9,580 units, 6,179 are owned by DPS and 3,401 are owned by other state agencies.

Arizona Revised Statute 41-1835 states that DPS is responsible for the overall design, installation, maintenance, implementation, coordination and administration of a statewide emergency medical services communications system. The department provides authorization to the Federal Communications Commission to license health care providers for use on the EMSCOM system.

WSB maintains an analog microwave statewide network. This network is the backbone of the state's communications network. Currently this network is being upgraded to digital technology to provide increased reliability and improved data capabilities.

Currently 18 agencies use the DPS microwave network:

- DPS: 69% of use
- ADOT: 13% of use
- Game & Fish: 6% of use
- DOC: 4% of use
- Other Agencies: 8% of use

Example: From 1950 to 1970, the State built an extensive statewide analog microwave system to link various ADOT and Highway Patrol dispatch centers to VHF base stations located at various communications sites throughout the state. In 1980, improvements were made by reconfiguring the statewide microwave system into a three-loop system, known as the Southern Loop, Western Loop and the Northern Loop. The system was also upgraded with newer, more reliable solid state equipment into the 1990s. By the mid 1990's, most new systems being installed for private microwave users were all digital and analog was becoming antiquated and obsolete.

In 2006, the Digital Microwave Project began with the goal of converting the three analog microwave loops to digital technology in 10 years. The 'Southern Loop' microwave system upgrade across southern Arizona was selected as the first loop to be upgraded. The "Southern Loop" equipment has been converted to digital and some progress has been achieved in the "Western Loop", however due to the economic downturn and the lack of continued funding toward the Digital Microwave Project, continuing the upgrade in the Western and Northern Loops is expected to be delayed.

West Loop Path Kilometers:

- Analog: 1479
- Digital: 575

North Loop Path Kilometers:

- Analog: 1738
- Digital: 575

South Loop Path Kilometers:

- Analog: 502
- Digital: 1216

types of service in use on the network are:

Two-Way Radio Voice: 66%
 Telephone: 19%
 Data: 10%
 Other: 5%

The Wireless Systems Bureau is responsible for funding and managing all telecommunications services including; telephone service, computer network connectivity to all DPS facilities, ACJIS connectivity to all law enforcement agencies and other criminal justice agencies in the state. ACJIS connectivity provides DPS and other criminal justice agencies with access to the state and national crime information data bases.

Communications Costs

\$ 1,045,429.00 Telephone
 \$ 75,646.00 Cellular Wireless

ACJIS Line Costs

\$ 1,040,040.00
 [WSB is funded \$ 275,000 to cover the ACJIS line cost for other agencies]

ACJIS DATA CIRCUITS:

DPS: 20
 CITIES: 52
 COUNTIES: 19
 STATE: 9
 FEDERAL: 50

SCIENTIFIC ANALYSIS BUREAU

The DPS Crime Laboratory System operates four Regional Crime Laboratories to provide essential forensic science services to local agencies. The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals recommends that regional crime laboratories

located close to user agencies is essential to an effective criminal justice system. Due to numerous personnel vacancies which could not be filled due to budget shortfalls, some cases had to be moved to the Central Regional Laboratory in Phoenix as a temporary measure to attempt to use new automation not yet available in the other regional labs. Therefore, the numbers for the Central Lab are higher than normal and the other regional labs are lower than normal.

	FY2011	FY2012
Central Crime Lab Cases	37,785	47,809
Southern Crime Lab Cases	12,146	6,355
Northern Crime Lab Cases	10,640	8,526
Western Crime Lab Cases	3,487	2,641
Totals	64,058	65,331

SUBMISSIONS OF MAJOR TYPES OF REQUESTS

	FY2011	FY2012
Drug Analysis	22,280	11,796
Toxicology - Alcohol-Related Cases	11,377	8,876
Toxicology - Drug Related Cases	15,803	6,726
Serology Analysis	3,093	4,554
DNA Profiling/STRs Process	3,668	5,287

Overall submissions to the Crime Laboratory continue to increase, with the largest increases in the DNA and Latent Fingerprint Sections,

two of the most labor intensive disciplines in the laboratory. The increase in the demand for services is fueled by the effectiveness of continuously improving methodology in all sections of the laboratory. DNA methodology continues to improve dramatically with on-going enhancements such as state-of-the-art trace DNA procedures allowing DNA profiles to be obtained from a few cells. Also, AZ DPS is one of only half a dozen crime labs nationwide that can provide a full compliment of DNA analysis including: nuclear STR DNA analysis, Y-STR analysis of the male chromosome and mitochondrial DNA analysis. Therefore, agencies recognize the increased power of DNA and are submitting substantial increases in numbers of cases and numbers of items per case. The Toxicology Section has also made substantial improvements to the detectability of sleep aid drugs prevalent in DUI cases through the use of new state of the art instrumentation. The low dosage level of these drugs requires sophisticated instruments and methodology to meet the needs of DUI enforcement in the state. Another challenge for the Crime Laboratory is the increased use of “Spice” and “Bath Salt” drugs, which require the Controlled Substances and Toxicology Sections to continuously update their methods to detect these new drugs.

CRIME LAB CASELOAD BY AGENCY TYPE

	FY2011	FY2012
Municipal Agencies	27225	28203
Other State Agencies	1153	1305
Tribal/Federal Agencies	2562	2403
Department of Public Safety	16527	15223
County Agencies	16591	18190
Totals	64058	65324

Prior to FY06 the DPS Crime Laboratory had an Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) with the FBI in which the FBI funded the DPS Crime Lab to process all tribal and Federal cases in Arizona. However, due to reprioritization of FBI resources to counter terrorism, etc., this agreement was discontinued and Federal/ Tribal cases dropped to the very few cases that involved State charges. In FY10 the Federal Government (FBI) reinstated the IGA and AZ DPS now receives funding to process all FBI and Tribal cases in Arizona.

COURT ACTIONS

	FY2011	FY2012
Subpoenas	3307	3430
Testimony	406	382

PHOTO LAB SERVICES

	FY2011	FY2012
Photo Prints Processed	284840	276591



602-223-2000 | azdps.gov
2102 West Encanto Blvd. | PO Box 6638
Phoenix, AZ 85009-6638
mkt-386m 4/13