

Department of Public Safety Mission Statement

*“Our Mission is to Provide a Safe and
Secure Environment for All People in Utah”*

Quality of Life Initiatives

*Provide a Safe and Secure Environment
Provide Excellent Internal Customer Service
Provide Great External Customer Service*



Department of Public Safety Values

*Integrity
Professionalism
Service
Knowledge
Team Work
Courage*

Table of Contents

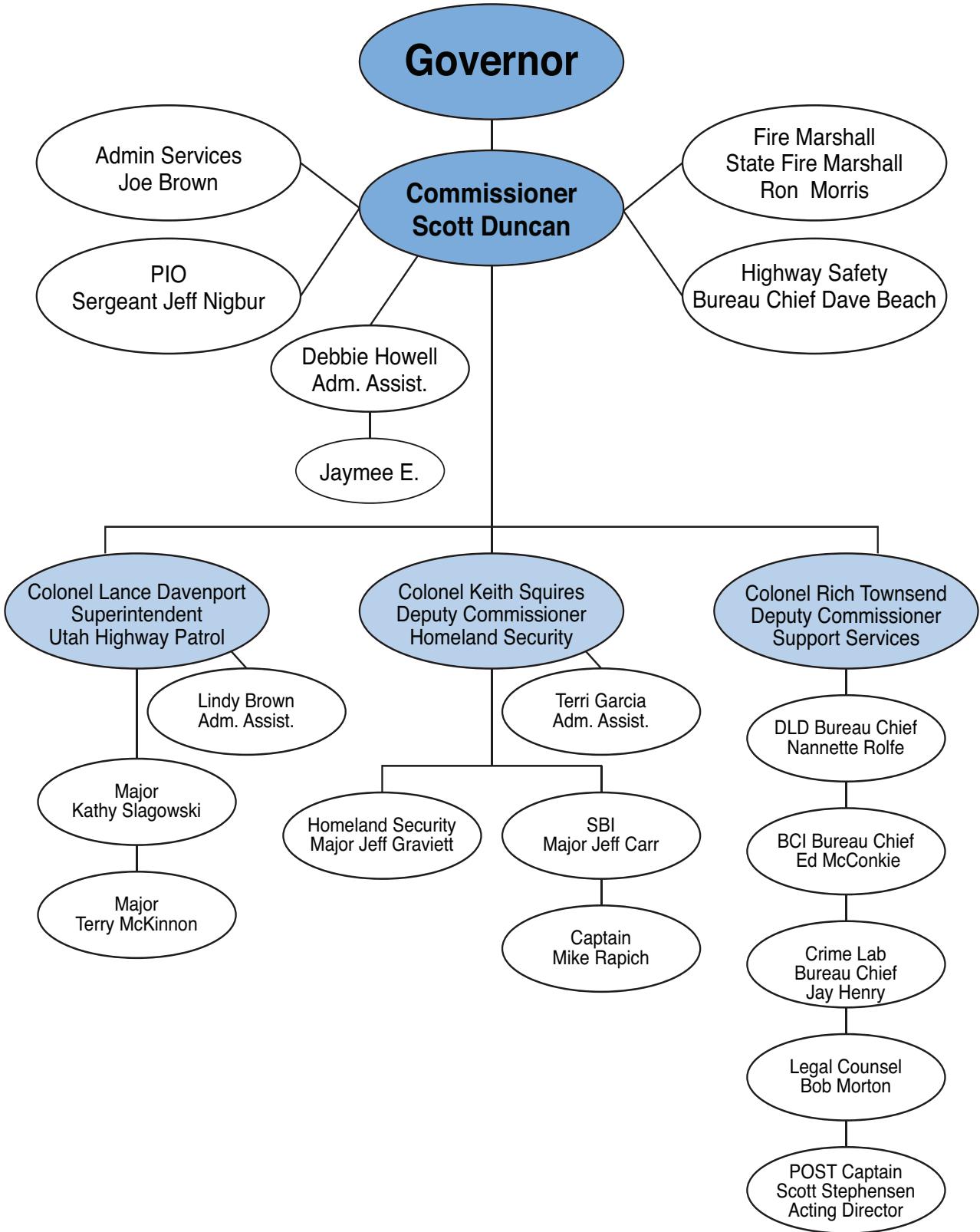
Commander in Chief	3
Organizational Chart	4
Awards Recipients	5
DPS Commissioner Scott T. Duncan	7
Highway Safety Office	8
State Fire Marshal Office	12
Administrative Services Division	15
Public Information Office (PIO)	18
Deputy Commissioner Rich Townsend	21
Peace Officer Standards & Training (Post)	22
Utah DPS Crime Lab	24
Driver License Division	30
Bureau of Criminal Identification (BCI)	34
Division of Homeland Security (Deputy Commissioner Keith Squires)	38
Division of Homeland Security (Major Jeff Graviet)	40
State Bureau of Investigations (Major Jeff Carr)	48
UHP Superintendent Lance Davenport	52
Utah Highway Patrol (UHP)	53
Aero Bureau	58
DPS Communications Bureau	61

Commander In Chief



Honorable Jon M. Huntsman, Jr.
Governor State of Utah

Utah Department of Public Safety



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

2007 AWARDS RECIPIENTS

Medal of Excellence

Robert J. Anderson
Jacqueline L. Ball
Lance Christensen
Monica Colby
Bunny Gooch
John W. Jacobs
Todd R. Johnson
V. David Joyner
Amy Lightfoot
Sherry Nieman-Mc-
Cusker
Deanne B. Mousley
Andrew A. Prescott
Sheldon G. Riches
Tyler R. Roberts
Pamela R. Russell
C. Dean Shields
Ted R. Tingey
Craig Ward
Richard Wilkins
Tara E. Zamora

Distinguished Service Medal

Boyd Gledhill
Tony Hutson
Ronnie Miller
Rick W. Oaks
Karen Orton
Nora C. Ostler
Maurine Penrod
David S. Wakefield

Citizen Service Award

Dr. David W.
Blodgett
Newell and Claudia
Perry

Citizen Commendation Medal

Alex Bray and Sarah
Canaan
Erick L. Fullerton
Jason Doman &
Mark Whitney

Trooper of the Year

Lisa Steed

Hall of Fame Examiner

David A. Bowden

Dispatcher Of the Year

Lillian Gold

Paul Mangleson Award

Nick M. Bowles

Executive Award of Merit

Michael J. Kuehn
Don Ipson
Sheriff James Cor-
dova
Sheriff LaMar Guy-
mon
Edgar "Ed" L. Phil-
lips

Public Safety Star

Jeffery L. Graviet
Lisa Steed

Lifesaving Medal

Mike E. Cowdell
Bryce Ivie
Michael Freeman
Glen S. Porter

UNIT CITATIONS

Bureau of Criminal Identification "Brady" Staff
Bureau of Criminal Identification Support Services
Driver License Division Money Report Training Project
DHRM/Department of Public Safety Field Office
Department of Public Safety SERT Team
Department of Public Safety Fleet Operations
Homeland Security Grant Monitoring Team
Protective Services / State Bureau of Investigations – DUP Museum Investigation
Utah Highway Patrol – Section 15, District F
Utah Highway Patrol – Section 2, District C
Utah Highway Patrol – Section 3, District C
Utah Highway Patrol – Oversize Vehicle Escort Training
Utah Highway Patrol – Firearms Instructor Corps

Commissioner Scott T. Duncan

Utah Department of Public Safety

Stephen R. Covey made the following statement, “We may all be different, unique individuals but through unity of purpose we can team together synergistically to accomplish great tasks—tasks where the whole is greater than the sum of its parts.” Every organization emphasizes teamwork or synergy. We all know that what we do while performing our various roles at DPS (Department of Public Safety) contributes to the results we measure each month. We need everyone to work hard and do his/her part in order for us to be successful.

This past year there have been numerous times that groups of DPS employees—working together—accomplished some amazing things. For instance, employees in the Crime Lab (Bureau of Forensic Science) worked hard to become internationally accredited. Our Crime Lab is among the best in the country. Also, the employees of the Division of Homeland Security kept their “shoulders to the wheel” and subsequently received accreditation status from the Emergency Management Assistance Program. Once again, Utah is among the best in America.

The Utah Highway Patrol was instrumental in keeping Utah among the best and lowest in overall fatalities, fatality rate, commercial vehicle fatality rate, and alcohol-related fatality rate. The POST (Peace Officer Standards and Training) staff moved to a new building with a “state of the art” indoor firearms range. Effectiveness of POST training has seen a significant improvement due to a brand new curriculum.

The employees at BCI (Bureau of Criminal Identification) dealt with a huge increase in applications for concealed firearms permits without dropping service in the other programs they administer. After a lot of hard work and plenty of overtime, the backlog in concealed weapons

permits has been cut drastically. This has resulted in a turnaround time well within the statutory guidelines.

Next, we will address the Fire Marshal’s Office. This group of employees inspected many of the school buildings around the State and made sure that all state-owned buildings under construction are fire-safe. The small group of Highway Safety employees successfully facilitated the “Click It or Ticket” and the “Drunk Driving, Over the Limit, Under Arrest” campaigns and were instrumental in putting together Utah’s first “Zero Fatalities-Traffic Safety Summit.”

The DPS support services employees—administrative services, internal affairs, public information officers, Information Technology Services and our attorney general representative—all contribute valuable support to the other employees in DPS. The end result of the contributions made by all of these employees, working as individuals, was a “more safe and secure environment for all people in Utah.” Our mission is a worthy one and is being effectively achieved in a synergistic manner by great DPS Employees.



Commissioner Scott T. Duncan

Highway Safety Office

“Our mission is to develop, promote and coordinate traffic safety initiatives designed to reduce traffic crashes, injuries and fatalities on Utah’s roadways.”

The Utah Department of Public Safety’s Highway Safety Office successfully secured over four million dollars in federal funds for Utah’s Highway Safety Program during federal fiscal year 2007. The Highway Safety Office is the lead state agency to secure federal highway safety funding available for Utah to improve the safety of its roadways through various behavioral change programs. As a result of enduring population growth in the state, highway safety projects were implemented statewide to address the unique needs of both the urban population centers and the more rural areas of the state.

The program demonstrates a high level of success as Utah continues to lead the nation with the lowest portion of fatal crashes that are alcohol-related (24%) and a noteworthy observed seat belt use rate of 86.8%. This success has resulted in a ten-year downward trend in motor vehicle crash deaths, which not only saved lives, but also lowered the financial

burden that motor vehicle crashes place on law enforcement, emergency responders and medical facilities statewide.

Notable accomplishments in specific program areas include:

Occupant Protection

“Click It or Ticket” Campaign – This annual two-week mobilization encouraged all motor vehicle occupants to buckle up through high visibility media and saturation enforcement components. Special emphasis was placed on young drivers to establish occupant restraint usage habits early in their driving career. The 2007 Seat Belt Usage Observational Survey showed an overall usage rate of 86.8%.

Child Passenger Safety (CPS) Training – Four CPS training classes were held in 2007, with 61 students graduating to become certified CPS Technicians in Utah. Technicians work on a voluntary basis in their communities statewide to offer proper child safety seat installation assistance and education to local residents.



Bureau Chief Dave Beach



Child Passenger Safety (CPS) Conference – Over 140 Technicians statewide attended a CPS Conference which provided critical updates on various child safety seats and vehicle installations, and skill refreshment and recertification training.



Impaired Driving

“Drunk Driving. Over the Limit. Under Arrest.” Campaign – This impaired driving prevention campaign encouraged drivers, through high-visibility media and saturation enforcement components, to act responsibly if they have consumed alcohol. Campaign mobilizations were conducted during the Memorial Day, July 4th and 24th, Labor Day, Halloween, Christmas and New Year holidays. Other non-traditional, high-visibility media strategies were also used to influence people consuming alcohol in clubs and bars in the Salt Lake Valley, using unconventional reminders that drinking and driving do not mix.



Sustained Statewide DUI Overtime Shifts – About 10,000 hours of DUI prevention overtime enforcement shifts were funded statewide, with oversight by the Alcohol Drug Traffic Enforcement Committee (ADTEC). This program used funds collected as part of the DUI vehicle impound process, and

permitted local law enforcement agencies to conduct sweeps in local “hot spots” to reduce impaired driving.



DUI Checkpoints - A high-visibility trailer with the various supplies and equipment necessary to conduct DUI checkpoints was available for loan to police departments throughout Utah. Numerous checkpoints were conducted in 2007 and resulted in a high level of media interest and favorable public feedback. Funding was also provided for overtime enforcement shifts and equipment to support the DUI checkpoints statewide.

Youth Alcohol Program

EASY Program – The Eliminate Alcohol Sales to Youth (EASY) program curtails the retail supply of alcohol at grocery and convenience stores to underage buyers. Funding was available for local law enforcement agencies to conduct undercover compliance checks at the over 1700 retail locations statewide which sell



alcohol for off-premises consumption. Participating agencies in 2007 had jurisdiction over about 1100 of the retail locations, mostly in the more urban areas. Plans for 2008 include an emphasis on expanding the program to rural areas.

Task Forces – Eleven youth alcohol task forces were organized across the state to combine local law enforcement agency resources in the fight against underage drinking. Parties involving alcohol and minors were targeted in residential and recreational areas, with an emphasis on preventing impaired driving, while also educating teens, parents and community members of the harmful effects alcohol has on a teen’s developing brain.

Traffic Records Improvement Program

Centralized Crash Records Repository – Funding was provided to facilitate a cooperative Department of Technology Services/ Department of Public Safety crash records improvement project. The Central Crash Repository is a web service with an accompanying web front to enable a more timely and efficient data transfer, and provide an effective manner for other traffic record users to access the data for analysis.

Citation Data Timeliness and Accuracy - The Administrative Office of the Courts received funding to improve data collection in two areas of their database system. The project increased the accuracy of officer information on electronic citations and provided assigned prosecutor information, both of which help streamline the processing for court clerks.

Motorcycle Safety Program



Motorcycle Safety Education Program – Support of the Driver License Division’s Motorcycle Education Program was provided through posters and media buys promoting participation in the training program. Training materials

and supplies were also provided to ABATE of Utah (a motorcyclist organization) for their educational program within driver education classes. This pilot program in Weber County offered a motorcyclist’s personal perspective on ways the average motorist can assist in making the roadways safer for riders.

Pedestrian and Bicyclist Safety Program

“Heads Up, Utah” Campaign – This 18-month pedestrian safety media and enforcement campaign debuted in the fall of 2007, and focused on radio, billboard, busboard and print messages to influence driver and pedestrian behavior on and near the roadway. The campaign will add an undercover enforcement element in 2008.



Police Traffic Services Program

Traffic Enforcement Equipment – As funds permitted, police traffic equipment (radar units, speed monitoring trailers, in-car video systems, passive breath testers, etc.) and technical assistance were provided to over 20 limited-budget local law enforcement agencies throughout the state. The equipment is used to address identified traffic safety problems in the local area.



Community Safety Program

Safe Communities - Safe Community projects focus on a broad spectrum of highway safety issues, and funding was provided to 12 projects statewide. Also, technical support and printed materials were provided



messages, and also with young driver and public outreach efforts. *“Don't Drive Stupid”* Campaign – This campaign used messages that resonated with teen drivers to encourage them to make better driving decisions. Topics included impaired driving, seat belt usage, cell phones, tailgating, and using time management skills to avoid being in a hurry.

to four Safe Community projects that have elevated to self-sufficiency and are continuing the same level of activity without federal or state funding. **Minority Communities** – Hispanics account for 11% of Utah's population, making this group the fastest growing ethnic minority in the state. To reach this higher-risk segment of the population, the HSO contracted with the Utah Latino Community Information and Education Center (ULCIEC) to develop and place traffic safety messages in Spanish-language newspapers, radio and television within the state.

The Highway Safety Office continues to nurture its partnerships with other DPS agencies such as the Utah Highway Patrol, Driver License Division and State Bureau of Investigation, other local, regional and state government agencies, local law enforcement agencies, federal agencies such as the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the Office of Juvenile Justice (OJJ), and a diverse group of traffic safety coalitions and non-profit organizations. This pooling of resources and effort allows the Highway Safety Program in Utah to continue its tradition of large accomplishments on a relatively small budget.



Roadway Safety Program

“Drive Friendly . . . Pass It On” - This program was implemented to raise the public awareness of the benefits of driving friendly on Utah's roadways. Outdoor signs and banners were created with the message of *“Drive Friendly . . . Pass It On.”* The outdoor signs also use additional messages such as *“Drive Alert . . . Pass It On.”*, *“Merge Safely . . . Pass It On.”* and *“Give Two Seconds or More . . . Pass It On.”* **Drowsy Driving** – Over 40% of Utah drivers say they have fallen asleep or nodded off while driving. To reduce the upward trend in the percentage of fatal crashes that were single vehicle roll-overs, this campaign provided public information and education through placement of radio, television and billboard



State Fire Marshal Office

The mission of the State Fire Marshal's Office is to identify, develop and promote ways and means of protecting life and property from fire-related perils through direct action and coordination of the Utah Fire Service.

Ron L. Morris was sworn in as Utah's seventh State Fire Marshal in March of 2005. Ron has served over 30 years in the fire service, including 8 years as the Deputy Chief of the Unified Fire Authority, the largest department in the Utah. Ron has a strong commitment to the fire service and a deep passion for service to the citizens of our State.

FIRE/ARSON

Under State Law, the local Fire Chief shall determine the cause and origin of every fire. Often, the highly technical level of expertise needed to investigate fires is not found at a local level. The fire investigation section from the Fire Marshal's Office is available to assist local fire departments and law enforcement agencies throughout the state in determining the cause and origins of fires. In addition to conducting over 125 fire investigations each year, they also conduct training and testify as expert witnesses in court.



Fire Marshal Ron Morris

FIRE PREVENTION

In the effort to reduce the incidents of loss of life and property damage from fires, the seven-member Fire Prevention bureau is responsible for performing plan reviews for new construction and fire code enforcement in over 12,000 public and private buildings. Each project also requires 2 to 4 inspections during construction. The prevention specialists will assist local jurisdictions with technical advice or inspections when requested. The bureau also supervises and directs: 1) Campus Fire Marshals who are deputized employees of colleges and universities; 2) Life Safety Surveyors from the State Department of Health who evaluate fire safety within hospitals and nursing homes; 3) School District Fire Marshal Program to help with fire safety in local schools. With satellite offices in South Ogden, Brigham City, Richfield, and St. George, the bureau is able to more efficiently serve these regions of the State.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

The State Fire Marshal is very committed to providing the fire service with tools to educate the citizens to reduce injury or death from preventable accidents. This is provided through several programs. The life safety trailers are taken directly to the communities and the local fire department can provide hands on experience to the participants. "Risk Watch" is an injury prevention program taught in the schools. A fire education specialist works out of the State Fire Marshal's Office providing current fire prevention information specific to each particular type of fire season to the various types of media. She also coordinates the use of the life safety trailers; fire prevention week information and assists local fire departments with public education needs.



UTAH FIRE INCIDENT REPORTING SYSTEM

The Utah Fire Incident Reporting System (UFIRS) is a uniform method of collecting fire data and is based on the U. S. Fire Administration's (USFA) National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) 5.0. The Fire Reporting System is a cooperative effort of local fire agencies, state agencies, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the U. S. Fire Administration. In Utah, it is coordinated by the Utah State Fire Marshal's Office.

Through UFIRS, Utah is able to provide a picture of fire activity within the state. Fire problems are identified as are statewide fire losses, dollar loss, loss of lives, fire service and civilian injuries, and hazardous materials incidents. UFIRS has proven to be an essential tool to identify and define the state's fire problems and to pinpoint those fire trends or events that pose a threat to the public safety and property loss of its citizens. Overall in Utah, based on information provided by the participating fire departments, over 43,000 incidents are reported each year. These reports show Utah averages more than 5,000 fires and \$30,000,000 in property losses annually. Individual Agency statistics are made available each year after participating agency's have submitted their year end data. These totals are included as part of the State Fire Marshal's Office annual report. In cooperation with the Fire Prevention Board and the Utah Fire and Rescue Academy, technology grants have been awarded to local fire departments to obtain

computers to facilitate reporting and maintain department records. The State of Utah has experienced a low number fire related deaths during the year which can be attributed, in part, to the fire prevention efforts on the state and local levels.

LICENSING/CERTIFICATION/INSPECTIONS

To ensure the public of quality and safety in the service and product industry, the Licensing and Certification bureau was established.

Five industries (liquefied petroleum gas, fire extinguisher, automatic fire sprinkler systems, fire alarm systems, and fire suppression hood system vendors) are licensed and their employees are certified through the State Fire Marshal's Office by four deputy fire marshals. They travel throughout the state to annually inspect facilities, follow-up on complaints, conduct investigations and establish quality control procedures. In addition, firework displayers, wholesalers, importers, and special effects technicians are licensed as well.

UTAH FIRE AND RESCUE ACADEMY

The Fire Academy, located at Utah Valley State College, provides firefighter training statewide with the most current techniques in fire suppression and rescue. The academy funding is provided under a contract administered by the State Fire Marshal's Office. The academy offers a paramedic program to go along with the bachelor's degree, associate's degree and certification programs in fire science.



LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS BOARD

The LPG Board adopts minimum rules to provide regulation to those who distribute, transfer, dispense or install LP Gas and/or its appliances in the State of Utah. The rules established by the Board, including licensing, certification, inspections and enforcement are administered through the State Fire Marshal's Office.

FIRE PREVENTION BOARD

State law includes a "Utah Fire Prevention and Safety Act" which includes the creation of the Utah Fire Prevention Board. The Board is responsible for making rules that provide for minimum standards for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in any publicly owned building, public or private schools, higher educational facilities, hospitals and other health care facilities, institutional type facilities and places of assembly. The board also establishes requirements for fireworks and the adoption of specific editions of fire standards and codes to be used in the State of Utah. In January of 2002, the International Fire Code went into effect, and has been constantly updated as new versions are made available. This Fire Prevention Code included several substantial changes made by the Board to better serve the residences of Utah. The Board is appointed by the Governor and includes members from the following groups: a city or county official, a licensed architect, a licensed engineer, a member of the State Firemen's Association, the State Forester, the State Labor Commissioner, a member of the State Fire Chief's Association, a member of the State Fire Marshal's Association, a building inspector and a citizen appointed at large. The Fire Marshal's Office provides staff support to the Board.

LOCAL FIRE DEPARTMENT ASSISTANCE

To provide a valuable resource to local fire departments, the State Fire Marshal participates with 22 Fire Chief Organizations in the State. Through this association he is

able to assess the needs of the fire service, disseminate current information, be a resource and provide any assistance they may request. With this close relationship at the local level, The State Fire Marshal's Office is able to respond quickly to requests for assistance.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INSTITUTE

The hazardous material institute was moved into the State Fire Marshal's Office in 2006. This group of individuals provides hazardous materials training and technical assistance statewide. Their expertise is often requested by agencies in the rural parts of our state. They provide training to fire department personnel, public works personnel, law enforcement personnel, and the Utah Department of Transportation.

REDUCED CIGARETTE IGNITION PROPENSITY

The Reduced Cigarette Ignition Propensity and Firefighter Protection Act was passed in the 2007 general session of the Utah State Legislature. This bill gives the State Fire Marshals Office responsibility to certify that the cigarettes sold in the State of Utah, meet the standards established for a reduced ignition propensity cigarette. These cigarettes are commonly referred to as fire safe cigarettes. Reduced ignition propensity cigarettes will self extinguish if they are left unattended.

GROWTH IMPACT

As the State experiences increased growth; it will require more schools, state buildings, hospitals, places of assemblies, and other buildings that fall under the jurisdiction of the State Fire Marshal's Office. The State Fire Marshal's Office is committed to keep pace with these additional responsibilities.

Administrative Services Division

Our Pledge

The Administrative Services Division provides financial service and support to all the divisions and bureaus that make up the Department of Public Safety. We also conduct business with many entities outside the department such as the governor's office, legislative offices, local governments, businesses, and the federal government. Our pledge to all our customers whether internally within the department or externally outside the department, is to provide prompt and accurate financial information, courteous service, and helpful assistance when needed.

We will continue to provide support to all divisions within the department to ensure that state and federal policies and procedures are implemented and followed. Our office is instrumental in providing information and support when dealing with state audits conducted throughout the year by state finance or legislative auditors. We also work with many federal managers and auditors providing them with financial information and reports that show the department is in compliance with federal guidelines and requirements that come attached with the federal grants our department receives.

What We Do

The Accounting and Fiscal Section processes documents for travel, accounts payable, accounts receivable, cash reconciliations, and federal grant programs. The section handles purchase orders and works with various division personnel to write the specifications for request for proposals that are sent to vendors. We ensure that purchases comply with state purchasing guidelines. We also provide updated budget information and projections to the various divisions and bureaus of the department. We compile and submit the entire department's budget and budget requests to the governor's office and the legislative fiscal

analyst and work closely with each to provide up-to-date information and analysis on all financial requests and issues that impact the department's budget.

Changes

Two years ago our Management Information Services staff was transferred to the new Department of Information Technologies (DTS). DTS will contract with the department to provide quality information technology services. Currently they are working on changing their billing structure to us; migrating to a rate structure based on equipment usage. This may change the charges that are allocated to each division at Public Safety. The Administrative Services division will work closely with DTS to ensure that the department technology goals are achieved, financial reporting of DTS billings are accurately dispersed among our various divisions, and systems are upgraded to take care of our reporting needs.

Our Human Resource section was also transferred to the Department of Human Resource Management (DHRM) effective July 1, 2006. Just recently, our long time DHRM representative Rick Hughes has moved on to



Joe Brown, Admin Services Director

a different position. We have a new DHRM manager, Dan Brentel who comes to us from the Utah Department of Environmental Quality.

New Goals

We are continually looking for better ways to account for all financial transactions that occur within the various divisions or at our headquarters location. Under direction from the governor and the balanced scorecard approach, we have targeted two areas in hopes of becoming more efficient. We hope to be faster at processing financial documents and we hope to reduce the number of processing errors. We will implement a plan that will monitor our processing time and errors providing us a way to measure if we are meeting our goals and our commitment to those we provide services to.

We also would like to implement a purchasing process that would take advantage of purchasing software that is already being used by other entities in our state. Under this program, all purchases will need to be entered into the software program and receive approval by someone with budget responsibility in that section or program. When this process is implemented, directors, managers, and others responsible for budgets will be able to track overall or detailed purchasing with just a few clicks on their computers.

Our Overall Department Budget

The Department of Public Safety’s budget is shown below by sources of funds and by line item as appropriated by the legislature in the various appropriation bills. The budget shows appropriated amounts for the year ended June 30th, 2008 (FY 2008) and the base budget for (FY 2008). Please note that appropriated budgets and base budgets are estimates of funding that the department anticipates receiving in those years, not what actually will be received or spent. The General Fund,

Transportation Fund, and restricted revenue numbers can be controlled by the legislature and therefore are relatively accurate. All other numbers can vary widely from year to year and also vary significantly from the numbers shown below. For instance, even though the department is anticipating receiving \$48 million in federal funds for FY 2008, when all the numbers are added up, it may actually receive significantly less or more depending on actual federal grants received.

	FY 2008 As Appropriated	FY 2009 Base Budget
General Fund	\$ 64,238,000	\$ 64,138,000
Transportation Fund	5,495,500	5,495,500
Federal Funds	47,938,100	50,139,800
Dedicated Credits	7,575,400	9,058,400
Restricted Revenue	40,018,400	42,098,400
Beginning Balance	2,096,200	614,900
Closing Balance	- 810,300	0
Transfers/Other	406,000	-1,798,300
Pass Through	40,200	40,200
Total	\$ 166,997,500	\$ 170,723,100
Programs and Operations	\$ 88,053,000	\$ 89,936,100
Homeland Security	41,309,700	42,660,300
Peace Officer Standards & Training	3,638,300	3,588,300
Liquor Law Enforcement	1,622,800	1,622,800
Driver License	25,537,200	2,524,600
Highway Safety	6,836,500	7,669,600
	\$166,997,500	\$170,723,100

Public Information Office

“Communicate the interests and the activities of the Department of Public Safety to help provide a safe and secure environment for all people in Utah.”

The Public Information Office communicates the interests and the activities of the Department of Public Safety to help provide a safe and secure environment for all people in Utah. Most people in our community have little or no direct contact with public safety organizations. A lot of what our citizens perceive is based on what they see and hear through the media. The Public Information Office plays a vital roll in making sure the public is informed through television, radio, print and the Internet. Our commitment is to provide timely and accurate information to those who need it and continue to do so in a professional manner.

The Public Information Office has played a part in the Department of Public Safety for sometime now. The Public Information Office is an appendage of the Commissioners office. Current media trends show that there will only be an increase for public information in the future, for a 24 hour, 7 day a week demand for news. In an attempt to keep up with those



Sergeant Jeff Nigbur, Public Information Officer

demands the Department of Public Safety has come up with a very effective and efficient way of dealing with the media. The Department’s media philosophy is one of openness and interaction with the media. Having this philosophy has not only been of benefit but has kept DPS at the top when it comes to public information. The Department of Public Safety is viewed as the lead agency in providing public information by many media outlets in the State of Utah. This reputation is not only due to the PIO office but everyone’s efforts in the Department of Public Safety to provide public information to the media. By using the media as a conduit we are able to accomplish the Department of Public Safety’s mission of “providing a safe and secure environment for all people in Utah.”

Sergeant Jeff Nigbur is the lead public information officer for the Department of Public Safety. Sgt. Nigbur is responsible for the media response on behalf of all 11 agencies within the Department of Public Safety. There are two full-time public information officers within the PIO office. Nicole Hoherz comes to us from a very strong media background. Nicole’s primary responsibilities are to provide PIO support for (CSEPP) Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program and Homeland Security. Trooper Cameron Roden has been with the PIO office for approximately one year. Cameron’s primary responsibilities are to provide PIO support for the Utah Highway Patrol. Incorporated into the PIO office is a weekend rotation of 10 weekend PIO’s, that cover our 24/7 PIO response over the weekends.

This year has been a very busy year for the



PIO office. With the media being a beast that constantly needs to be feed, the PIO office is constantly busy with whatever comes next. We have been involved with many high profile cases and incidents such as the:

- Crandall Mine Disaster
- Milford Flat Fire
- Mathis Fire
- Salt Creek Fire
- Corrections Fatal Shooting
- Uintah Basin Taser Deployment
- Immigration Issues
- Driving Privilege Cards
- Real ID Act
- Concealed Weapons Permits

Dealing with the media can be very difficult at times, that is why a PIO office is so beneficial. All Public Information Officers work closely with many different people and different agencies to ensure good communication is provided for our citizens. Along with the commitment to serve the different communities in our state, we also work to enhance the professional lives of our employees within by providing information about what each division is accomplishing.

Deputy Commissioner Rich Townsend

I am beginning my 26th year with the Department of Public Safety and my 35th year in public service employment. There are many lessons an individual learns during this significant amount of time as a public servant; I would like to recount for you a few of my most important ones:

Most problems/challenges in our work environment can and will be resolved with patience and perseverance. For example, I have witnessed many lost people (children and adults alike) being found by devoted search and rescue personnel and pilots who refused to give up.

Public service employment will never be compensated or recognized at the rate employees feel they deserve. There is such a fine balance between higher taxes and higher wages; more incentive is required than salary alone. A self-fulfilled government worker gains more satisfaction from serving his/her fellow human beings while recognizing the positions we serve in are a privilege and not a right.

Remarkable results are achieved by working together for a common cause. As a society, we seem to be focusing more on what is wrong in our lives rather the overwhelming things that are right! We simply cannot allow ourselves to become complacent and self-indulgent while not working hard enough to maintain our precious rights and freedoms.

My experience has been that the happiest and most fulfilled public employees are those who put family and health first. These people realize that no job, no boss, no initiative or anything else related to the work environment replaces family or feeling up to doing the job at hand.

Although I have not been personally acquainted with all of the employees at DPS over the years, I have known and associated with literally hundreds of you. Someone once said, "There is no limit to what a man or woman can accomplish as long as he/she doesn't care who gets the credit." The people who work for this department represent the finest Utah has to offer and as members of the DPS team, the only things that we really care about are the safety and security of our citizens.

I am honored to be a part of this team. Under the noble leadership of our Public Safety Commissioner Scott Duncan, I know that all of us can meet or exceed the high expectations placed on us as public servants!



Deputy Commissioner Rich Townsend

Peace Officer Standards & Training (POST)

For Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST), the year 2007 can only be described as “incredible”! Larry H. and Gail Miller donated a 17.5 million dollar training facility for all of Utah law enforcement to enjoy. This endowment includes dormitory space for 160 people, 20 classrooms, several conference rooms, a state of the art workout center, three defensive tactics gymnasiums, a crime laboratory classroom, an intoxilizer laboratory and all of the technology needed to support a state of the art training center. In addition, Governor John M. Huntsman dedicated a new 20 lane indoor firearms range at the Miller facility. This indoor range is described by the experts as being “world class”!

POST completed a revision of the basic training curriculum during 2007. This milestone was reached due to the efforts of literally hundreds of hours of writing and review from members of the POST staff and law enforcement practitioners from many agencies throughout the state. The final result is a dynamic curriculum which combines principles learned from the classroom being put to use in “scenario based” practical training. In other words, each cadet is required to



Captain Scott Stephenson, Acting Director



demonstrate proficiency in scenarios conducted outside of the classroom. Each scenario exercise is monitored and scored by seasoned professionals who teach in an adjunct capacity at POST. One hundred seventy-five cadets successfully graduated from POST basic training during 2007.

In-service training is a very important part of POST’s mission. POST hosted and/or co-sponsored 50 in-service training classes



during 2007. Over 1700 officers were able to add POST in-service training to the annual 40 hour in-service training requirement established by state statute. All peace officers and corrections officer must obtain a minimum of 40 hours of in-service training in order to maintain certification.

POST continues to support a very active K-9 training and certification program. Currently, there are 165 dogs and handlers operating in the various police and corrections agencies

throughout Utah. POST sponsors many in-service training classes during each year for both in and out of state agencies, which deploy police service dogs.

The POST Investigations Bureau investigates police officers that violate Utah law and/or the Law Enforcement Code of Ethics, which reflects poorly on the honor and integrity of the profession. Peace officer disciplinary recommendations can range from no action up to revocation of an officer's peace officer authority. During the year of 2007, there has been a downward trend in the number of cases reported to POST regarding peace officer indiscretions. During 2006, there were 92 suspensions or revocations and in the current year, the number will be in the low 60s. This is a very encouraging trend and hopefully it will continue downward in the future.

Recently, with the help of federal grants, POST was able to obtain two state of the art driving simulators, which are located at the Emergency Vehicle Operations range. These driving simulators offer a unique way to train officers in proper police driving techniques. The driving simulators are very much like flight simulators, with the only difference being a driver behind the wheel rather than a pilot in a cockpit. The student is then able to take what is learned in the simulator to real life situations on the driving range.



This type of driving training remains invaluable because of the unpredictability of the motoring public. The number of drivers refusing to stop for police personnel is alarming! It is becoming increasingly difficult to determine the reasons why a driver is fleeing from the police. POST has established model driving policies and procedures, which are taught to all students on the driving range.

Keeping law enforcement agencies properly trained and staffed is becoming more and more difficult. In a bustling economy and increasing dangers in the work environment, a major part of POST's mission is to handle the turnover rate with efficiency and timeliness. POST is sponsoring more basic training sessions on an annual basis than ever before and relies heavily upon the six satellite basic training academies. These satellite academies are strategically located on college campuses throughout the state.

Utah DPS Crime Lab



Analytical Services

The Bureau of Forensic Services provides crime laboratory services to over 140 Utah law enforcement agencies. BFS also provides courtroom testimony to all local, state, federal and defense attorneys throughout Utah and maintains a fully trained crime scene team capable of responding statewide.

During 2007, BFS provided criminalistics services in the following analytical disciplines: controlled substances, fire debris, video enhancement/analysis, latent print, shoe/tire

track analysis, AFIS (Automated Fingerprint Identification System), bloodspatter, serology, DNA, CODIS (Combined DNA Indexing System), firearms/tool marks, digital evidence retrieval and analysis (computer forensics), shooting scene reconstruction, serial number restoration and crime scene response.

Speed of Service

BFS has instituted some innovative practices to increase our speed and efficiency while maintaining our need for an absolute quality work product.

Casework submissions and the average turnaround time for delivery of test results to the submitting agency are as follows:



Director Jay Henry

July 2005 through June 2006

<u>Section</u>	<u># of Submissions</u>	<u>Turnaround Time in Days</u>
Chemistry	4,544	11.6 days
Latent prints	462	59.3 days
Footwear	6	151.8 days
Firearms	213	43.8 days
Serology	278	19.5 days
DNA	97	83 days
Computer forensics	308	202 days

July 2006 through June 2007

<u>Section</u>	<u># of Submissions</u>	<u>Turnaround Time in Days</u>
Chemistry	3,845	7.3 days
Latent prints	515	38.1 days
Footwear	30	38.1 days
Firearms	205	42.1 days
Serology	240	23.7 days
DNA	95	106 days
Computer Forensics	383	160 days

A comparison of these two fiscal years of casework reveals some very positive conclusions as well as some challenges:

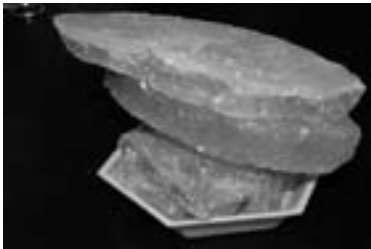


Fig 1- Methamphetamine drug in solid form

Chemistry – Through efficiencies achieved with both the Marijuana Leaf Technician and FIDO (Field Investigation Drug Officer) programs as well as only accepting casework with a trial date, BFS received 699 fewer submissions in the 06-07 casework years. This is a continuation of a similar trend first begun in 2005. **As a result, BFS had a 38% reduction in casework turnaround time for controlled substances.**

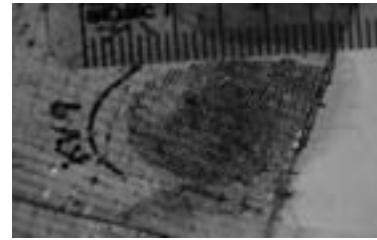


Fig 2 - Latent Print on duct tape

Latent prints/Footwear – Several of the Bureau's new examiners develop an increased expertise and efficiency. Basically, they got better and faster at processing and comparing evidence which translated into a **36% reduction in casework turnaround time** in latent prints alone. This reduction occurred in spite of an **11% increase in casework submissions.**



Fig 3 - Examiner viewing bullets

Firearms/Toolmarks – The section was able to maintain status quo from the previous year. This was remarkable considering the firearms examiner had additional training assignments, **including the complete retraining of 18 crime scene responders!**



Fig 4- Blood spatter documentation

Serology – Although there was a decrease in the number of casework submissions, the biology section was consumed with the training of new examiners and the validation of new robotic equipment designed to increase the Bureau’s processing capacity. Furthermore, although there were fewer submissions, there were actually a greater number of individual items associated with each case. The realization of “touch” DNA by experienced investigators has resulted in an increase in the number of tests requested for each item of evidence.



Fig 5 –KUTV 2 Reporter Allie MacKay learning about DNA

DNA – Our DNA section continued to have challenges in meeting an acceptable turnaround time for cases. Clearly, a 106-day turnaround time does not meet the mandate of “timeliness” of results. In 2008, the section will see new examiners and equipment go “online”, which will help decrease our turnaround time; however, due to the dynamic technological changes that occur with this type of testing, BFS expects continued challenges to meet both

the prosecutorial and investigative demands of this limited resource. In the end, only additional examiners will help us significantly reduce our turnaround time.

***CODIS** – Utah’s DNA database reached the significant milestone of 25,000 offenders’ samples in 2007. This was an important goal to reach. It allows BFS to demonstrate that the nationwide offender network works and solves crimes that probably would have gone unresolved. Some of the more noteworthy success stories include:

July 2006 - A Utah convicted offender (DUI) sample hits to a Texas forensic unknown from an unsolved sexual assault case that occurred in 1998.

October 2006 - A forensic sample from an unsolved burglary in Lehi, UT hits to a California offender

November 2006 - An unsolved rape case from Utah hits to an offender sample collected in Idaho.

January 2007 - A Utah offender collected for sexual assault conviction hits to a Nevada unsolved battery with a deadly weapon and a 1998 unsolved sexual assault case in Utah hits to an offender sample in New Mexico.

March 2007 - A forensic sample from an unsolved rape / homicide involving a child in Idaho hits to a Utah offender sample that was collected for a 1984 homicide in Utah.

June 2007 - A Utah offender collected for a sexual assault conviction hits to an unsolved 1995 homicide in Nevada.



Fig 7 Computer evidence preprocessing area

Computer Forensics – In 2004, BFS partnered with the FBI and local agencies to provide a more timely and cost effective method for delivery of computer forensic (digital evidence) cases to agencies within the State of Utah. This partnership with the FBI and local agencies has helped reduce our casework turnaround time from 202 days in 05-06’ to

about 160 days in 06-07'(a **21% reduction**). This is an exceptional decrease considering we had a **20% increase in casework!** We are also taking advantage of Federal grants to develop a “review-net” system that allows agencies to better assist the examiners in the processing of their evidence. However, in spite of all of these advances, we are beginning to reach a plateau in our ability to get the results into the investigator’s hands. Frankly, we just need more examiners. Like the DNA section, a 160-day turnaround time for computer forensic results is not timely.

Administration - BFS manages five laboratories within the State of Utah. The Office Manager, Chief Forensic Scientist and Laboratory Director oversee the resources of these operations. Every year a significant portion of the budget is composed of grant funding. In 2007, BFS received more than \$400,000 in Federal and private institutional grant funding. The majority of the funding went to equipment, supplies, training and personnel. Without this supplemental funding, the Bureau would not be able to maintain the technological upgrades necessary to run the crime laboratory operations.

Quality System

1) ASCLD/LAB – International (ISO Accreditation)

The Utah BFS Lab became the second full service laboratory in the United States to pursue the gold standard of laboratory accreditations by undergoing the ASCLD-LAB International (ISO) audits during December 2006. Forensic Services officially received this distinction in April 2007. This independent, third party inspection is important because it validates all of the crime laboratory’s processes and procedures. It also gives added confidence to our customers that

the personnel employed by the laboratory are competent and that the technology used to solve cases is the most current and up to date. For more information regarding crime laboratory accreditation, please follow this link: <http://www.asclcd-lab.org/international/indexinternational.html>

Training Programs

One of the crime laboratory’s primary functions is the development, coordination and distribution of forensic science training to law enforcement agencies throughout the State of Utah. Some of our more popular and/or required training in 2007 was:



Fig 9 - Central Laboratory Evidence Intake section and training

Basic Collection and Preservation of Evidence – This course provided police officers, detectives and evidence technicians with the basic skill sets necessary to properly preserve, package and submit evidence to the crime laboratory. In 2007, 129 officers were trained.



Fig 10 - Wet chemistry kit developed by Utah BFS

FIDO (Field Investigation Drug Officer) – This course provided officers with a basic wet chemistry kit which allowed them to presumptively field test Methamphetamine, Cocaine and Heroin drug exhibits. Officers received eight (8) hours of training, competency and written final examinations. FIDO is a national program and Utah was a pilot site. Approximately 105 officers were trained in 2007.



Fig 11 - Marijuana Leaf Technicians examining evidence

Marijuana Leaf Technician Program – This course allows individuals associated with law enforcement agencies to identify submissions of evidence involving marijuana. The 4-day course involves intense training, competency and written examinations. Approximately 20 individuals were trained in 2007 for a total of 153 marijuana leaf technicians statewide.

Basic and Advanced Crime Scene Academy – These one week courses teach new crime scene investigators how to recognize, document, preserve, package and collect physical evidence recovered from crime scenes. This was a new course for 2007 and incorporated many changes from previous crime scene training classes including changing its location to the new Miller/POST Public Safety Campus. In 2007, 40 crime scene investigators received basic and advanced training.

2007 Joint Forensic Conference between NWAFS (Northwest Association of Forensic Scientists) and the/ Tri-division IAI (International Association for Identification) - In November, the Bureau of Forensic Services co hosted a joint forensic meeting that included approximately 225 forensic professionals from around the western United States. Over 40 forensic workshops ranging from “Identifying Human Remains” to “Shooting Scene Documentation” were offered. Several of BFS’s own staff taught these workshops.

Most casework submitted to the laboratory can be classified as “standard”. However, there are those that by their severity and/or unusual circumstances present some challenges.



“Trolley Square Tragedy”

In February 2007, BFS crime scene responders joined forces with Salt Lake City Police Department’s crime scene technicians to process one of the largest crime scenes in Utah history. A total of 13 crime scene personnel worked together to collect evidence and document the aftermath of one of Utah’s most violent crimes. Beginning at 10:00 p.m. on February 12th, 2007, BFS and SLCPD personnel worked throughout the night to thoroughly document the scene. They were finished by 9:00 a.m. the next morning. Rarely have two agencies come together and worked so well as to complete a difficult scene in a very reasonable amount of time.

“Bear Attack”

In June 2007, a bear attacked and killed an 11-year-old boy. Forensic Scientists from the crime laboratory assisted DWR officers in the identification of the bear. While officers thought they had caught the correct bear, they required confirmation via crime laboratory testing. While this was not an especially difficult case, it did require our scientists to “think beyond our ‘normal’ homicide expectations”. It is tough to prepare for “just about anything”, which is what this case illustrates; however, our training, accreditation and casework approach allows us the



Murray City has committed to provide the resources (employee, equipment, supplies) while BFS will assist in the technical oversight and quality assurance infrastructure. To date, the laboratory has been constructed, equipment purchased and a manager position created. The goal is to have the laboratory operational by January 2008.

Looking to the future...

Next year brings us many challenges. First, we must obtain a reasonable turnaround time for DNA testing and computer forensics. We intend to do this by taking advantage of technology to help build our capacity (more DNA robotics) and help streamline our efficiencies (develop a forensic computer review network). However, these technologies will only bring us part of the way to realizing our goal. We'll also need additional personnel to keep up with the increasing casework demand.

Partnerships will also remain a focus. We intend to use the Murray City Forensic Laboratory and the Regional Computer Forensic Laboratory as models for the future delivery of forensic services to law enforcement.

ability to “get the job done” and more importantly, “get it right”.

“Deacon Murder” –

Mid 2007 saw the resolution of the murder cases of State v. Antonio Pelaez and State v. Cuny Pelaez, both arising out of the murder of Aniceto Armendariz. This was an important case to Wasatch County, which is best described in the words of County Attorney Thomas Low:

“These cases were very difficult and complex, with no real eyewitnesses and no confessions. Moreover, as we had two suspects that could have committed the murder, the evidence had to show who did what.”

“The crime lab, first under Stu Smith and then under Jay Henry, stepped up to help, and they did so without sacrificing their neutrality. When I was wrong about what I could expect from science, they corrected me. However, they offered their own ideas as to avenues to explore.”

“In the end, we were able to establish, through forensic evidence, that it was definitely a ‘two-man job.’ In other words, both defendants had to equally participate in the murder. So each was guilty”

Crime Laboratory Partnerships

All of our laboratory training programs are in reality a partnership with law enforcement and have enjoyed great success. However, none of these past partnerships have had the commitment and involvement with BFS to the degree of Murray City Police Department. In 2007, BFS assisted in the development of a new stand-alone crime laboratory for the Murray City Police Department.

Driver License Division

The mission of the Driver License Division is to license and regulate drivers in Utah and promote public safety.

2007 has been a very busy year for the Driver License Division. During this year we issued 519,441 Driver Licenses, 63,336 Identification Cards, and 40,992 Driving Privilege Cards. We have implemented many legislative changes, opened new field offices, remodeled existing facilities, and changed current process all while dealing with a very high number of employee vacancies due to employee turnover.

To accomplish our mission, the division is organized into the following three bureaus:

Administrative Service Bureau

The Administrative Services Bureau has responsibilities over programs that affect the entire Driver License Division: budget/accounting, facilities, telecommunications, vehicles, training, web content, supplies and warehouse management, mail, administrative rules, contracts with third party contractors for internet and electronic services, and data processing.



Bureau Chief Nannette Rolfe

Training was developed for procedures to properly complete and submit daily money reports and proper processes and procedures to operate the photo capture stations. This training was distributed on DVD to each office, which will allow employees flexibility in completing the training and eliminate the need to travel to receive the training.



Our data processing staff has been extremely busy gathering statistics for numerous requests from other government agencies and the private sector.

Work continues on the mammoth project of rewriting the entire Driver License Division database.

Three new electronic services were brought online for which the Division received national awards:

- Validate is available to depository institutions to verify the authenticity of a driver license or identification card presented to depository institutions prior to receiving services.
- The Citation Monitoring system enables insurance organizations to check an insured's record on a monthly basis to determine if new moving violation has

- been entered on the record.
- The Driver Address Record will allow insurance companies to request information on all drivers living at a specific address.

During the 2007 Legislative Session, the Division was successful in increasing fees. Because the division operates under a restricted account, the increase was necessary to support growing demands for services and expanded functions.

The accounting staff completed the training offered on the new FINET system and has implemented the new processes.

The Division was successful in obtaining grant money to cover the cost of purchasing and installing Fiber Optics at the main office located in the Calvin Rampton Complex.

Records Bureau

The Records Bureau consists of 8 sections with an average of 12 employees per section. Each section within the bureau deals with specialized areas of expertise pertaining to the Driver License Division. In addition to processing renewal by mail applications, medical documents, arrest documents, conviction records, accident reports, and SR22 insurance notifications, most of which result in a driver license sanction. In addition, the bureau also



provides information to both internal and external customers in an effort to clarify actions and resulting consequences. The bureau also maintains documents that are received or sent by the division to be retrieved for reference by authorized customers and prepares certified records for court purposes.

The Records Bureau participated in the completion of the initial computer programming conversion in order to attain MCSIA (Motor Carrier Safety Information Act) compliance. In addition, we continue to test and analyze processes and programming changes in order to work out the minor details and make adjustments as needed. Records has also written several Instruction Bulletins in order to outline procedures to be followed in order to process CDL driver record information and is in the process of recruiting for 3 positions established in SB19 to perform MCSIA related job functions. MCSIA is a federal mandate intended to more stringently regulate commercial driver license holders, and compliance is necessary in order to prevent the loss of federal highway funds.

The bureau has completed implementation of changes made as a result of the passage of SB205-Alcoholic Beverage Control Amendments, and SB4-Driving Under the Influence Amendments, and has recruited for 3 new FTE positions created for the DUI section and the Public Assistance section.

We are currently in the process of reconfiguring and remodeling space to accommodate the additional FTE positions that were added as a result of legislative changes during the 2007 session.

In addition to the thousands of documents that are transmitted electronically by Utah courts and processed by the bureau, approximately 385,400 manual citation entries were completed through November of 2007.

Driver Service Bureau

The Driver Service Bureau is made up of 26 field offices across the state. Employees in these offices provide written and skill tests to those wishing to obtain a Utah driver license. Holding administrative hearings and testing special need drivers are also a function of this bureau.

The Driver License Division opened a new facility in Washington County. This office is located in the Purgatory area near several other state and county facilities. The open design and increased square footage will accommodate the growing workloads and improve efficiency in providing service to our customers.



During the 2007 Legislative Session, Driver License in connection with the Division of Motor Vehicles was successful in obtaining Capital Development money to build a combined Driver License and Motor Vehicle office at the south end of the Salt Lake Valley. The additional Driver License office is needed to meet customer demands and ease the workload and congestion at the Orem and West Valley Driver License offices.

The Brigham Driver License facility has been remodeled and the front facade matches the other buildings in the complex.

The Division received Capital Improvement money to remodel an existing building that is located at

the Utah State Fair Park. Upon completion, our Northwest office will move into this facility. This new location will provide better security for the staff and customers, accommodate workflow improvements, and provide an area for CDL skill tests.

In July, the division began offering the knowledge test to applicants on kiosks. Currently the division has purchased and installed approximately 60 devices and plans on purchasing an additional 50 kiosks next year.



Because of the safety issue related to language barriers, the division implemented a pilot program to help evaluate Basic English skills prior to administering drive tests.

The division adjusted hearing procedures for alcohol related administrative hearing to bring them into compliance with the Utah Administrative Procedures Act.



In August, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services honored the Driver License Division for their help in making Utah the number one state for individuals being registered to be an organ and tissue donor.

The division implemented sophisticated queuing systems in several major offices to enhance customer service while lowering the amount of customer wait time.

Because of the amount of information contained in the driver handbook, the division changed the format and size of the existing book.

The division provided advanced training through AAMVA (American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators) for 12 additional trainers for the Fraudulent Document Recognition class. These employees will teach the class to examiners and law enforcement personnel within DPS.

Bureau of Criminal Identification

“Our mission is to provide public safety agencies and the general public criminal justice information, technical services, expertise, training, permits, and related resources.”

For just over 80 years, the Utah Bureau of Criminal Identification (BCI) has been providing the life blood for our criminal justice system: INFORMATION. Now, above and beyond that, society is demanding something new from BCI, something it was never designed, equipped, or funded to do: provide criminal history for the civilian world. This includes backgrounds for employers, education institutions, landlords, licensing agencies, etc. Such an historic trend of information dissemination, which is not in any way limited to Utah, puts an extraordinary strain on BCI.

So, while BCI has the continuing heavy duty of supporting an ever growing justice system in an every growing state and playing its respective role in the national scheme of things, it now finds itself carrying the crushing burden of providing all criminal information records, it seems, to nearly all types of people for all types of purposes for all time.



Bureau Chief Ed McConkie

However, there is good news. With critical support of the Department of Public Safety and the Governor's Office, the Utah Legislature is beginning to see the connection between BCI resources and the safety of its citizenry. A major illustration of this understanding was to create a dedicated credit allowing BCI to finally keep the funds collected to run its Concealed Firearms Permit Section. This has been sorely needed for years. (Although the amount of the infusion was unfortunately taken out of the general fund from another part of BCI's budget, essentially leaving the Bureau fiscally "even," there is strong evidence that this creative appropriating will be rectified.)

There is also momentum to infuse BCI with unprecedented resources in order to begin to meet these tremendous demands. With the partnership of the Governor's Office and legislative appropriations and with ongoing IT innovations and other front-line efficiencies, BCI will hopefully be in a position to better meet society's new appetite for information.

Also encouraging, under the high volume of workload, is the infusion of federal grant dollars received during the last year in an attempt to make innovations, efficiencies, and to address an unacceptably high backlog of cases.

2007 BCI Data

BCI has a myriad of statutory duties. These range from maintaining the Utah Computerized Criminal History (UCCH) and all that goes with it to training approximately

8,000 users on the Utah Criminal Justice Information System (UCJIS). Other weighty and high profile duties include firearm regulation and running the very successful and nationally recognized state Amber Alert system for abducted children.

The following highlights some of the key BCI accomplishments.

Life Line Services to Criminal Justice Practitioners¹

Through its Quality Control (TWX) Section, BCI provides a 24 hours a day, 7 days a week open line of expertise and data to thousands of UCJIS users, particular law enforcement. These communications may range from answering the questions of a lone deputy in rural Utah during a traffic stop to better informing a pre-sentence investigator in assisting a sentencing judge on a particularly tough case. With a limited staffed section of only approximately 7 individuals, TWX provided the following:

- received over 25,000 telephone calls;
- responded to over 7,000 email and fax requests;
- provided quality control on 8,000 National Criminal Information Center (NCIC) entries and 50 NCIC hit packets;
- logged and updated over 1,500 unverified arrests; and
- modified almost 1,000 NCIC entries and locate transactions.

Ongoing Work to Populate, Improve, and Validate Utah's Criminal History

Perhaps the main BCI duty is to maintain the UCCH, the criminal history containing millions of records to be accessed by both the justice and non-justice systems. In brief, this involves an ever vigilant effort of receiving, checking, entering, correcting, and validating

1 Data is from Jan. to Sept. 2007

the bio-metrics of a fingerprint based criminal history system. Countless decisions rely upon this system working and working well. The safety of our neighborhoods and families and those of other states ultimately rely on the quality and completeness of this massive database.

Other databases are involved as well such as the Statewide Warrants (SWW) system and data involving protective orders. Several BCI sections work in conjunction toward these common goals.

- Records² Section has populated 64,102 records into the UCCH.
- It processed 7,639 Applicant Background Checks (ABC) which include name and date-of-birth searches for employment.

Our federally funded Research Section³ allows us to further cross-check, correct, and better assure records are complete before they are entered into the UCCH. Funded by the National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) grant, these few workers have

- Searched 20,565 records;
- Updated 12,959 records;
- Deleted 35,481 unnecessary records;
- Corrected 5,254 incorrect/duplicate/outdated dispositions; and
- Corrected 1,181 incorrect/duplicate arrest records.

Our Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) Section validates records via a vital biometric fingerprint process. These fingerprint technicians are about finding truth and assuring an individual on an arrest or conviction record is, in fact, that exact person. The stakes are too high not to double-check through this verification process.

2 Data from Dec. '06 through Oct. '07

3 Data from Jan. through Sept. '07

- AFIS processed over 49,000 applicant fingerprint cards⁴ (11% more than the previous year);
- Received and processed over 81,000 criminal fingerprint cards;
- Through a federal grant, purchased and set up Livescan© devices in Beaver and San Juan Counties; and
- Identified approximately 25 unidentified bodies.

Direct Constituent Services

BCI also directly serves hundreds of thousands of public constituents annually, in person and by phone or mail. As stated, more and more individuals need verified copies of their own criminal histories or documents officially stating absence of any such history. Through Utah’s Right of Access” law, constituents may quickly and cheaply receive a copy of the desired document for any number of reasons.

The Support Services Section, our staff at the front, accommodate a regular stream of customers during public working hours. In addition to regularly providing general information on any number of records and data questions, the section

- Processed 83,345 receipts⁵ for various services offered by BCI including
- Tens of thousands of fingerprint-based background checks;
- Name and date-of-birth background checks for employment;
- Processing actual fingerprints; and
- Receiving and receipting thousands of concealed firearm permit applications.

An interesting cycle continues to grow at BCI. As more and more people in society demand to know criminal history information about others (e.g. potential employees), more and more former offenders are seeking

⁴ Data from Jan. through Oct. ‘07

⁵ Data from Jan. through Oct. ‘07

expungements. During this past year, BCI’s Record section has received and processed 5,435 expungement applications.

Training & Auditing Database Users

BCI is also the state’s CJIS Systems Agency (CSA) and its Chief is the Utah’s CJIS Systems Officer (CSO) in connection with the Department of Justice, FBI CJIS System. Correspondingly, BCI has the many responsibilities that coincide with supervising thousands of UCJIS users and qualified agencies. This involves much training and auditing.

The vast majority of these duties are accomplished through the Field Services Section. Again, this is an example of doing more with less as a relatively small group (7 employees) has

- completed 113 audits so far this year;
- accomplished 448 hours of training on UCJIS, UCCH (POST), Missing/Unidentified Persons, and crime statistics collection; and
- published the 2006 Crime in Utah Report;

BCI also houses the state Missing Person Clearinghouse (MPC), has the ability to issue Emergency Alert Systems broadcast from our very facility, and issued 3 successful Amber Alerts this year. Our (MPC) Coordinator developed a new POST credit course for street officers on Missing Persons and Unidentified Remains. Over 100 officers have attended her class to date.

Firearm Regulation

Although not a primary duty of BCI, the Bureau may ironically be best known for a couple of its statutory duties that have been added relatively recently in its long history; that of firearm regulation.

Individuals wishing to purchase firearms from

federally licensed firearm dealers (FFL's) must first, by state and federal law, pass a criminal history check through BCI's Brady Firearm Section. This is also a growing industry.

- Brady⁶ has conducted 88,421 checks (this is up from 82,577 during the same months of 2006);
- Denied 2,623 firearm purchases (among other things, disqualifiers include felony convictions, domestic violence offenses, and current protective orders);
- Provided outreach training to FFL's on federal firearm regulations and applicable changes in Brady law and processes.

The Concealed Firearms Permit (CFP) Section is perhaps BCI's fastest growing section. Its output of permits has nearly doubled in each of the past 3 years. As mentioned, after nearly 13 years, BCI is now able to keep the applicant funds as a dedicated credit to operate this section.

- 23,664 permits have been issued⁷;
- 28,396 permits are estimated to be issued through calendar year 2007 (this is up from 15,696 during 2006);
- This 2007 total is a 150% increase from the 2005 total of 10,767 permits;
- The total amount of individuals with current Utah concealed firearm permits throughout Utah, the U.S., and the world exceeds 100,000.
- A current snap-shop of the 8,743 permits issued since the beginning of FY 08 (when the CFP Section began receiving the dedicated credit) shows that 52% of applicants came from Utah while 48% are from outside of Utah;
- Most recently, the amount of revocations, suspensions, and denials has grown significantly. This is partly due to the comparative increase in the number of permit applications. Another notable factor is that investigators have been less involved in the actual permit issuing process and more involved in supervision, including catching up on a significant backlog cause before the dedicated credit was created.⁸

⁶ Data from Oct. '06 through Sept. '07

⁷ Data from Jan. through Oct. '07

⁸ To view a detailed analysis of revocations, suspensions, and denials, see <http://bci.gov/CFP/CFStat.html>

Conclusion

Due to BCI's wide range of duties and its ever widening range of demand, its impact on society is correspondingly growing. No longer is it solely the support to law enforcement or even limited to the criminal justice system. More and more private sector decisionmakers rely on this criminal identification bureau. More and more will investments in BCI and in the accuracy, completeness, and access of its information provide a valued return to society as a whole. BCI impacts the banking industry as it does the DUI task force. It informs realtors as well as plea bargains, the scientific and educational communities as well as corrections. As far as information goes, the line between what was once criminal and civil is being erased.

BCI's work and prominence is growing at a staggering pace. Decisionmakers in practically all areas of our society are now or will soon be seeking, from its databases, information to make the types of decisions upon which future neighborhoods, developments, laws and policies rest. The question posed is whether the economic investment in this relatively small, but vital agency, will be made in order to allow for the lucrative return to be realized.

The Division of Homeland Security

“Our mission is to provide a safe and secure environment for all people in Utah, through prevention, preparedness, response and recovery”

In 2007, Commissioner Duncan enhanced the Utah Department of Public Safety’s Division of Homeland Security’s capabilities by combining the operations of the State Bureau of Investigation (SBI) and the Emergency Management Division. Colonel Keith Squires was appointed Deputy Commissioner and Director of Homeland Security for Utah. Colonel Squires has a wealth of DPS experience and expertise. He has previously served as the Deputy Director of Homeland Security, the Director of the State Bureau of Investigation and Assistant Superintendent of the Utah Highway Patrol. Under this new structure, Major Jeff Graviet serves as his Deputy Director overseeing emergency management services and Major Jeff Carr is the Deputy Director responsible for SBI.

Homeland Security in Utah is an umbrella of DPS services designed to ensure that all of our local public safety, health and emergency management agencies have the support and resources of the state in their shared missions of keeping communities safe and secure. The Director of Homeland Security provides

guidance, policy, oversight and coordination for all of the Homeland Security services. As a Deputy Commissioner, the director is able to interact with all divisions and ensure that DPS resources are available for criminal and homeland security investigations. The same is true for the department’s emergency management services and response to disasters.

These two key components of the Division of Homeland Security provide the services necessary to help keep Utah’s communities as safe, secure and as prepared as possible. The emergency management personnel provide services related to preparedness, response and recovery. The very professional and dedicated employees in this division provide extensive planning, training and exercise services designed to help all of the communities throughout the state prepare for the potential of natural or manmade disasters. The relationships developed with public officials, local emergency managers and first responders during these preparedness activities are paramount to having a quick and efficient process in place for providing essential services during a disaster. The division is the conduit for the Governor to declare state and federal disasters, which allows for federal assistance through FEMA.

The State Bureau of Investigation (SBI) is the other homeland security component that provides statewide coordination and assistance to local law enforcement agencies. This bureau is comprised of state police investigators who are available to assist all law enforcement agencies throughout the state. SBI is defined under state statute 53-10-301 to be responsible for various state investigations including fraud, narcotics and liquor law enforcement. Beyond providing professionally



Colonel Keith Squires

trained investigators, SBI incorporates the Utah Criminal Intelligence Center and the Investigative Support Center. Both of these centers employ highly skilled information specialists and analysts who provide extensive information sharing services that assist law enforcement officers in their criminal investigations, arrests and prosecutions. They strive to ensure that criminal and homeland security information is shared among all law enforcement agencies and the other homeland security partners. The information sharing units are developing into an information fusion center that will provide a real time service for gathering and analyzing suspect information from a multitude of criminal justice databases throughout the state and nation. This service will create an environment where criminal's and potential terrorist's activity are identified in whatever jurisdiction they are operating in. The suspect's information can be connected so that all available resources are consolidated and applied towards identification, interdiction and apprehension. This will make it much more difficult for criminals who operate in multiple jurisdictions to avoid detection.

This new concept for providing state homeland security services is very innovative. It is being designed to improve the support services provided to local jurisdictions. It applies the homeland security vision to the day to day function of several related DPS services. It is expected to enhance the department's emergency management, criminal investigative and counter-terrorism related services.

The Division of Homeland Security

“Our mission is to provide a safe and secure environment for all people in Utah, through preparedness, response and recovery”

Division of Homeland Security 2007 focused on two major objectives for the Division of Homeland Security, agency accreditation and operational readiness. Working with the vision “Quality of Life” and the mission, “To Provide a Safe and Secure Environment for all citizens of Utah”, the division was successful in achieving national accreditation and has made significant progress in operational readiness, which is the ongoing direct result of the planning, training, and exercise functions.

Emergency management accreditation represents a significant achievement for the Utah Division of Homeland Security. The Emergency Management Accreditation Program granted full accreditation to Utah in June of 2007 and commended the state for the work it had accomplished. This accreditation recognizes the ability of state government to bring together personnel, resources, and

communication from a variety of agencies and organizations in preparation for and in response to a disaster of any type.

“Utah has joined a select few of jurisdiction to take this important step in assuring that their constituents have a clear understanding of the matrix used to measure the level of preparedness and they should be commended,” said Ellis M. Stanley, Sr., chairperson of the EMAP Commission and general manager of the Los Angeles Emergency Preparedness Department. “States like Utah that work toward and achieve compliance with these standards are at the forefront in ensuring their residents are served by a comprehensive system to deal with disasters.” Utah is only the 8th state to receive this accreditation.

Two pieces of significant legislation were signed into law creating the Utah Disaster Recovery Funding Act and the Statewide Mutual Aid Act. The Disaster Recovery Funding Act was created to provide dedicated financial support in the event Utah is a victim of a catastrophic disaster. To date, over 34 million dollars has been deposited in the account, which is a great start to meeting the challenges of the future.

The Statewide Mutual Aid Act is a mechanism for cities and counties to obtain equipment and resources without the need of liability and payment negotiations thus streamlining processes during a disaster. It addresses liability issues upfront instead of during the chaos of an emergency and provides a more cost effective means of obtaining resources.



Major Jeff Gravier, Deputy Director

The year culminated in a full-scale pandemic flu exercise sponsored by the Department of Health. This exercise tested local and state health departments, in addition to the command and control element of the state Emergency Operation Center. The exercise identified strengths within the plan, but also provided opportunities for improvement. Every individual must have a family plan and survival supplies, 72-hour kits, in order to successfully meet the challenges of this type of event. Through “Be Ready Utah”, our division will encourage every person to make a plan and get a kit as our goal to achieve preparedness.

As you read through this report you will find that the division is very busy with the business of preparing for, responding to, and recovering from all hazards. Each employee is a valued member of a team’s and each of them performs mission critical functions that will save lives should Utah suffer a catastrophic event. I’m proud of their accomplishments and confident in our team’s ability to “Be Ready”.

Community Support

The Community Support section enhanced the response of local jurisdictions during the life-threatening 2007 fire season, Washington County floods, and the Crandall Canyon Mine collapse. The most notable fires included the Neola North, Milford Flat, Salt Creek, and Mathis Fires. The liaison officers responded to the events and were the conduit for local communities to access State resources.

Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) meetings throughout the state were regularly attended to provide current information and updates related to new grants, training opportunities, and preparedness topics. Planning documents, manuals and videos were distributed throughout Utah along with project

support to Critical Infrastructure and Key Resource Assessments, collecting information for the National Asset Database, Emergency Management Program Grants (EMPG) and Homeland Security (HLS) grant reports, grant monitoring visits, National Incident Management Systems (NIMS) reporting requirements, and gap Assessments. Currently Web EOC, an incident management tool, is being taught to County Emergency Managers by Liaison Officers.

The Community Support section also helped the Division of Homeland Security achieve Emergency Management Accreditation. As part of this effort, the “Balance Scorecard” was instituted to track meeting attendance, contacts with customers, time distribution, NIMS training, and budget efficiencies.

CSEPP - Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program



There are seven domestic chemical warfare agent storage sites: Utah, Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Indiana/Illinois, Kentucky, and Oregon/Washington. The Desert Chemical Depot (DCD) was the first site engaged in agent destruction. DCD began with 43% of the total domestic stockpile and has destroyed over 69% of its total agent tonnage and over 90% of its munitions. All of the GB and VX nerve agent weapons have been destroyed. Only mustard agent remains. Total stockpile destruction is projected for 2012.

The Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP) is a multi-

jurisdiction, multi-agency emergency preparedness program. The CSEP Program by law and design is intended to prepare and protect the community at risk in the event of an off-post chemical warfare agent event at the Deseret Chemical Depot. Planning, training and exercise are the main components of the program and are undertaken jointly by Federal, State and local CSEPP agencies.

The Division of Homeland Security is responsible for the State and local program coordination. Program counties include Tooele, Utah and Salt Lake. The State Department of Health, 10 area hospitals, various law enforcement and fire service agencies are funded to assist in executing the program. Up to 17 State agencies also participate in annual CSEPP exercises, preparedness and response operations.

The Division of Homeland Security CSEPP team has made significant contributions to the National CSEPP and Homeland Security Programs. Utah was key in designing and implementing the exercise evaluation methodology which is now used nation-wide by both the CSEPP and Homeland Security Programs. Utah developed and implemented the nationally adopted "Community Profile" tool for assessing community emergency response preparedness and capability. An annual CSEPP exercise is critically important in testing response readiness. Utah's September 2007 CSEPP exercise included on-post mustard agent victims and off-post victims, coming from multiple mock disasters. Victims were successfully triaged and treated at 10 area hospitals. Hundreds of evaluators from all over the country were brought in to evaluate the exercise, which was very successful in demonstrating the Division of Homeland Security's and other agencies capability to respond to a large-scale disaster.

Finance

The Division of Homeland Security manages over \$95 million in federal preparedness grants and passed through approximately \$15 million during the past year to over 100 local, state, and tribal agencies. Also during the past year, Utah was awarded \$6.9 million in Homeland Security funding and another \$10.3 million for public safety interoperable communications. This funding will provide the proper planning, training, exercise, and equipment to emergency responders to prevent, protect, respond to, and recover from natural and manmade disasters.

Support Services Section

The Support Services Section is responsible for coordination of all information technology programs and services provided by the State Department of Technology Services to the HLS Division. In addition, the section manages the WebEOC project which serves as the incident tracking system for all exercises, disasters, and events involving HLS. Logistical coordination for the Emergency Operations Center during activation is also provided, as is inventory control of all logistical assets. Support is also provided for general office resources to include: cell and satellite phones; copiers; scanners; printers; broadband card access; hardware/software; and security systems.

Fleet operations are handled by this section to include operational availability, maintenance, and fueling of all vehicles assigned to HLS.

The section manager provides coordination and distribution of information from InfraGard (an FBI/public sector infrastructure protection information system) which supports an open source daily report in seventeen sector areas nationally.

Planning Section

The Planning Section is new to the Division of Homeland Security. This section is responsible for the development, maintenance and review of all division plans. Emphasis is placed on the Homeland Security Strategic Plan, Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP), and the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).

This Section is also responsible for the Homeland Security Grant Program. A pilot program was implemented to analyze capability gaps in two regions with our Federal partners in DHS and FEMA. Utah was the fourth state in the nation to accomplish this task enabling the State to address the gaps and provide strength in documentation for the justification of our future Homeland Security Grants.

The State of Utah has a history of preparing for any disruption of operations dating back to the preparations for Y2K. The planning efforts were revitalized for the 2002 Utah Winter Olympics and with a new emphasis following September 11, 2001. Being prepared to continue operations and continue government in Utah makes good business sense. The Governor has stated "Agencies shall also work with the Department of Public Safety Division of Homeland Security to address deficiencies in current state plans and capabilities in order to ensure the State becomes accredited through the Emergency Management Accreditation Program." One of the requirements for the Emergency Management Accreditation Program was to have Continuity of Operations Plans on file for each state agency that has responsibilities in the State of Utah Emergency Operations Plan.

One of the Governor's priorities is to see that all state agencies have the capability to maintain their operations during and after a disaster. The division is working with all state agencies to develop and input their individual

Continuity of Operations Plans (COOP). Agencies will be trained to input their plans and resources into a state-of-the-art software program as a planning tool to defend against disasters.

Operations



The 2007 year was very exciting in the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and was activated four times during wildfires throughout Utah. The Neola North Fire, Salt Creek Fire, Dakota Hills Fire and the Milford Flat Fire, the largest fire in Utah's History, burned over 350,000 acres in Central Utah.

Operations supported two full-scale exercises during year, the SPHERE and CSEPP exercises. Both were very successful as operators learned how well the new Emergency Operation Plan (EOP) and WebEOC functioned. After Action reporting revealed many "lessons learned" and the appropriate adjustments have been corrected in plans and procedures.

Operations supported the "BE READY UTAH" campaign by displaying the State of Utah Department of Public Safety Mobile Command Center (MCC) at the Utah State Fair as well as several other safety fairs around the state. The local government officials and general public toured the MCC and were

impressed with the capabilities and functions of the MCC. We deployed the MCC to the Salt Creek Fire in support of the Sanpete County Sheriff Department to assist the coordination of public safety issues during the fire.

Private Sector

September 2007 marked the transition of the statewide *Be Ready Utah* campaign from the Utah Commission of Volunteers to the Division of Homeland Security's Private Sector Section. *Be Ready Utah*, with the *Ready Your Business* program continues to exceed federal program requirements and expectations for resources and training. *Ready Your Business* Conferences were held in Ogden and Salt Lake City with hundreds of public and private sector attendees and vendors. The "12 Point Program to Business Continuity Planning" completed its first year in August with over 1000 participants and 800 graduates of the program. Individuals and organizations completing the program were presented with the *2007 Recognition of Readiness Award* signed by Governor Huntsman during the annual August conference. Also new to the *Ready Your Business* program, was the presentation of Ten Partners in Preparedness Awards to notable individuals, organizations and communities who support *Be Ready Utah* and the *Ready Your Business* goals.

Partnering with the Utah Business Magazine, *Ready Your Business* was featured in a 16-page insert included in the August 2007 issue with tens of thousands of subscribers receiving the publication. Contributors to the insert were local emergency managers, business executives, CERT coordinators and other participants who encourage businesses to Have a Plan, Get a Kit and Be Informed.

Ready Your Business continues to be a nationally recognized program with invitations to share during several national conferences including a program introduction to the members of the State, Local, Tribal and Territorial Government Coordinating Council.

Recently assigned to the Private Sector section, as Community and Preparedness trainers are one Statewide, full time presenter and one part-time presenter assigned to Washington and Iron County. With the new staff additions *Be Ready Utah* awareness messages are delivered via live presentations, radio broadcasts and news articles.

For the second year, *Be Ready Utah* was featured during the Utah State Fair. With expanded exhibits, vendors and activities such as the popular "Readiness Rally", tens of thousands of pamphlets, fact sheets and planning tips to Utah citizens from all areas of the state were distributed. Thanks again to our major Sponsor, Wal-Mart Incorporated, who provided the Division of Homeland Security, American Red Cross/Greater Salt Lake Chapter with the Utah Commission on Volunteers an opportunity to invite other vendors to participate from opening day through the first weekend in recognition of September as National Preparedness Month. Governor Huntsman declared *Be Ready Utah* weekend as a statewide challenge for all individuals, families, citizens and business to become better prepared for any type of an emergency from September 6 – 9, 2007.

Critical Infrastructure

Representatives from 13 of the 17 Critical Infrastructure sectors defined by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security meet monthly as the *Private Sector Homeland Security Coordinating Council* (PSHSCC). The PSHSCC contributes to the State's

Operational Readiness plan by focusing on the Emergency Support Functions. The interoperable needs, response and recovery capabilities of each sector are being defined with roles and responsibilities assigned to each sector as part of the PSHSCC objective.

The Private Sector Homeland Security Coordinating Council was honored with two distinguished guests and speakers for its Annual Report Meeting to Lt. Governor Gary Herbert in September 2007. Assistant Secretary Robert Stephan, Office of Infrastructure Protection and Assistant Secretary Al Martinez-Fontz addressed the Coordinating Council, congratulated them for a hallmark program and provided briefings from their respective offices on future programs and developments.

Using the Emergency Support Function (ESF) #12 model, the Energy Sector participated with the Division of Homeland Security and the Governor's Office in a Functional Exercise as private sector partners within the State's Emergency Operations Center. The Energy working group has become the model for organizing additional Sector Specific Coordinating Councils. Meeting the legislative timeline and requirements, the States Energy Shortage and Contingency Plan was completed in July 2007.

The Critical Infrastructure Section also completed two significant data calls for submission to the U.S. Department of Homeland Security as grant or program requirements. The first by working with the FBI and DEQ to identify the chemical and hazardous material handlers and/or manufacturers and the second meeting the National Criteria and related guidelines for each Critical Infrastructure Sector.

Earthquake Program



The Earthquake Program's focus this year was on outreach and presented numerous workshops on the Rapid Visual Screening of buildings post an Earthquake. Workshops were held for Brigham City, Weber School District, Hill Air Force Base, Sanpete County, BYU, and Sevier County training over 160 participants.

The Earthquake Program has conducted several earthquake awareness presentations. These presentations were held at: Be Ready Utah Conference, Tremonton City, Box Elder County Preparedness Fair, South Weber City Preparedness Fair, Layton City Preparedness Fair, Association of Contingency Planners Conference, the Western States Seismic Policy Council Annual Conference, BYU Disaster Task Force, and American Express.

The Earthquake Program continues to refine HAZUS, an earthquake loss-estimation model. Most earthquake exercises use data from a HAZUS analysis run by the Earthquake Program. A committee of several state and local agencies are developing an information package that can be pushed to local jurisdictions after the earthquake which contains vital information that will be used in the response phase of a disaster.

Floodplain Management

As new countywide floodplain maps are produced, each participating community in the National Flood Insurance Program must adopt an updated ordinance for this program. This year with Davis County receiving new maps all 13 communities had to adopt a new ordinance. The State's Floodplain Management program helped these communities with their ordinances to ensure that these communities remained compliant within the program and are able to receive disaster assistance and future federal mitigation grants.

The Utah Floodplain Management Association celebrated its 10th anniversary. There are nearly 100 members made up of primarily local floodplain administrators and engineers. An annual conference is held where topics are discussed regarding sound floodplain management decisions, and stormwater issues that effect all jurisdictions. Through this association, members are able to learn from others and build relationships with other floodplain administrators whom we can call on in times of need.

Flood Map Modernization

Over \$1 Million dollars was awarded to Utah this year for countywide digital floodplain mapping. Utah's Map Modernization Program is a successful and strong program. The four counties that will be studied include Box Elder County, Uintah County, SanPete County, and Morgan County.

This is the third year for this program. Counties that are currently being studied include: Washington, Tooele, Iron, Cache, Moab, Utah and Wasatch Counties. These new floodplain studies will give community officials better tools to make sound floodplain management decisions and lessen people at risk from floods.

Mitigation

Utah received three 2007 Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grants totaling approximately \$4 Million dollars. This included two seismic retrofit grants and one hazard mitigation planning grant. This is a nationwide competitive grant program. Utah was the first state in the nation to complete the statewide mitigation plans. Utah is one of the most successful states in receiving these grants due to our staff that write well-documented grants, as well as quality projects that are presented. Our seismic retrofit grants have been awarded to fire stations, University of Utah Marriott Library, and Jordan Valley Water Treatment Plants. These grants strengthened these buildings in being more able to resist an earthquake and be able to continue to provide their valuable services.

Training and Exercise 2007

Training and Exercise conducted 103 exercises statewide (tabletop, functional, and full scale) designed to test mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. Throughout the State of Utah 4100 elected officials, responders, volunteers, private sector and citizens participated in exercise and training events. The design of the exercises was based off a cross section of the state's risk. We have conducted 154 classes and trained 5062 personnel. We are also partnering with the Utah National Guard and the country of Morocco's Ministry of Health in the design and execution of full-scale exercise to be delivered in the fall of 2008.

The Utah Fusion Center

The Utah Criminal Intelligence Center worked hard this year to become a Fusion Center by completing nearly all of the 18 United States Department of Justice Recommended Guidelines to become a Fusion Center. These

efforts culminated with a memorandum of understanding between the Utah Department of Public Safety and the Federal Bureau of Investigation creating the Utah Fusion Center in June of 2007.

The center actively looks for and collects information from countless sources that may have an impact on Utah's Law Enforcement, Public Safety and Private sector communities. The center offers tactical and strategic intelligence support and can help officers with case support by providing professional time lines, association link charts, and flow charts. The Center also provides current intelligence to Utah's Law Enforcement, Public Safety, and Private Sector communities through a secure intelligence Web site, which is accessible to any interested active Law Enforcement Officer, Public Safety Official or Private Sector Partner.

In 2007, Criminal Information Specialists from the Utah Fusion Center worked on multiple projects, including ongoing support for the Joint Terrorism Task Force, Identity Theft Task Force, and the Metro Gang Task Force. They worked on various cases from around the state, including the incident at Trolley Square and the Glendale Plaza identity theft case. This office also prepared numerous intelligence briefings for law enforcement personnel and the governor's office.

State Bureau of Investigation

The State Bureau of Investigation underwent a major reorganization during the latter part of 2007. The Bureau moved from the Utah Highway Patrol Division into the Division of Homeland Security. With this restructuring, all of the investigative resources of the Department of Public Safety has been brought to bear in a unified effort. The State Bureau of Investigation will team up with the Utah Criminal Intelligence Center under the direction of the newly appointed Deputy Director of Homeland Security, Major Jeff Carr. Major Carr comes to the Department of Public Safety after 24 years with the Salt Lake County Sheriffs Office, where he served in a variety of assignments that included patrol, investigations, and SWAT. For the last five years he served as the Undersheriff.

Alcohol Enforcement Team (AET)

Currently there are 7 full time alcohol enforcement agents assigned to the Salt Lake area, along with 2 Sergeants and one Lieutenant position actively working alcohol. There are an additional 5 agent positions throughout the state that work alcohol investigations in addition to doing follow-up investigations on Utah Highway Patrol cases. The focus on the Alcohol Enforcement Team



Major Jeff Carr, Deputy Director

is to investigate any crime, or violation of administrative rule involving the purchase, sale, distribution or consumption of an alcoholic beverage. The scope of these investigations is as follows:

Serving Intoxicated Patrons (SIPS): In this operation agents attempt to identify establishments who serve alcohol to patrons who are already intoxicated. If a patron, who is showing overt signs of intoxication, is served alcohol by an employee of the business, that business is referred to the Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control (DABC) for administrative action

Of operations: 22

Of businesses: 101

Citations issued: 11

Referrals to the DABC: 32

Minor violations not referred but noted: 9

Note: These numbers would not reflect the DUIs that the DUI squad would have encountered and arrested.

Covert Underage Buyer (CUB): During these investigations, persons under the age of twenty-one are sent into businesses to see if they can purchase alcohol. They do not use any tricks and only use their actual identification. DABC licensed businesses and retail stores are targeted. If an employee sells to the underage person, they receive a criminal citation. If the business is a DABC licensee, they are referred for administrative action. Retail stores are referred to their respective licensing agency (county or municipal government.)

Of businesses: 366

Citations issued: 76

Referrals to the DABC: 35

Covert Inspections (CI): Either on a random basis, or as the result of a complaint, agents will pose as patrons, enter businesses and look for violations of law or DABC rules.

Subsequent to the inspection, the business will receive a letter advising them of the visit. Minor violations may merely result in a warning contained in the letter. More serious violations will result in a referral to DABC.

Of businesses: 225

Citations issued: 32

Referrals to the DABC: 30

Minor violations not referred but noted: 55

Note: These numbers do not reflect the DUI arrests made by the DUI squad in conjunction with these operations.

Overt Inspections (OI): In these inspections, agents enter the DABC licensed business and contact the management, identify themselves and the reason for the visit. With the management, the agent will go down a checklist of items to ensure compliance with state law and DABC rules. Minor violations may merely result in verbal warning. The more serious violations will result in a referral to DABC.

Of businesses: 211

Citations issued: 2

Referrals to the DABC: 4

Minor violations not referred but noted: 112

Note: These inspections are designed to be more proactive and educational and do not result in as many referrals.

Target Responsibility for Alcohol Connected Emergencies (TRACE): These investigations attempt to put responsibility for the illegal sale of alcohol on the appropriate person and business when it results in harm to a third person or a minor. An example of this would be an illegal alcohol sale to a minor who becomes an intoxicated driver and injures someone in a traffic accident.

Of investigations: 7

Note: various agents have conducted this type investigation statewide. This is a growing area and these numbers should go up as agencies become more aware of the availability of this service.

Miscellaneous (Border ops, Importation, Warrant services, Etc):

Of cases: 7

Note: We occasionally assist the Bureau of Criminal Identification (BCI) with problems at the front

window, such as persons with active arrest warrants. Border operations target the illegal importation of alcohol.



Utah / Wyoming Border Operation – Echo Canyon

Criminal Interdiction / K-9 Program

Criminal Interdiction: During 2006 / 2007 the Utah Highway Patrol Criminal Interdiction Team underwent a significant transformation. The team went from formally 5 full-time interdiction officers to 10 part-time interdiction officers, 6 interdiction investigators, and 11 K-9 officers statewide. The part-time interdiction and K-9 officers are strategically located throughout the state on high drug traffic corridors. The interdiction investigators work out of Utah Highway Patrol section offices, and local investigative task forces. The team is supported through the State Bureau of Investigation in the form investigations, funding and statewide coordination / supervision.

During 2007 the Criminal Interdiction Team conducted 4 major criminal interdiction projects on known drug corridors throughout the state. Each of these operations resulted in multiple large interstate drug and currency seizures. Funding for these operations was made possible through the Department's involvement with the Rocky Mountain Highway Patrol Network; which is a program funded and coordinated through the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) initiative of the Office of National Domestic Crime Prevention (ONDCP). During 2007 criminal interdiction team members / investigators seizures and investigations

resulted in: \$367,780 in U.S. currency, 2511 pounds of marijuana, 16.5 kilograms of cocaine, 46 pounds of methamphetamine, and 4.3 ounces of illegal mushrooms.



Trooper Rob Nixon and K-9 partner Kilo with a large marijuana seizure

UHP Field Sections Investigation

The State Bureau of Investigations currently has 9 investigators and 4 supervisors co-located throughout the state with Utah Highway Patrol field sections. These investigators and supervisors provide investigative support to the Utah Highway Patrol through follow-up investigation on cases generated by troopers assigned to field operations. Additionally these investigators serve as a conduit to support and coordinate with local agencies through investigative interface, assistance and participation in local taskforces.

Field Investigations: Investigative support to field operations is a multifaceted role. Investigators assigned to field investigations work cases ranging from hit-and-run crashes to homicides. These investigations commonly include: follow-up investigation on interstate pipeline drug seizures initiated by traffic stops; identity theft investigations as a result of evidence obtained through traffic stops; locating fugitives and suspects in Utah Highway Patrol cases; and coordination with allied local, state and federal agencies.

Fraud / Financial Crimes

The Financial Crimes section is a specialized group with an emphasis on mortgage fraud, money laundering, fraud schemes, theft by deception and other property crimes. Cases are generated from public contact, local and federal agencies, DPS web site, and financial institutions.

During the past year the team has made arrests in ten separate high profile financial fraud cases. Two arrests were made as a result of two separate mortgage fraud investigations, which resulted in victim losses of nearly \$300,000. The remaining arrests were the result of cases involving various financial frauds investigations involving real estate fraud, credit card fraud and identity theft.

In January 2007 Commissioner Duncan emphasized that the SBI will play the lead role in investigation of mortgage fraud for the state of Utah. The Financial Crime Unit investigates cases involving white-collar type fraud, forgery, theft, driver license fraud, money laundering, mortgage fraud, and other duties as requested by DPS administration.

Mortgage fraud is a new emphasis formerly neglected by law enforcement. The state of Utah has been ranked as one of the top five states for mortgage fraud for the last ten years. In 2006 Utah was listed by two national indexes as the number one state for such crime.

Because mortgage fraud is a new area of emphasis the State Bureau of Investigation, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Attorneys Office, Utah Attorney Generals Office and 32 other law enforcement and prosecuting agencies have joined together and formed the Mortgage Fraud Task Force. None of the member agencies supply full time members; all participants do so on a part time basis to form a cohesive group that targets the top criminal elements for investigation and prosecution. All Agents from the Financial Crimes Section participate in this task force.

In January 2007, Chief Investigator Jim Vaughn returned to the Financial Crimes Section after two

years with the Federal Bureau of Investigation - Joint Terrorism Task Force, investigating cyber crime and international terrorism related to financial crime; He now heads up the section. All members of the section come from diverse investigative backgrounds with a great deal of experience in complex investigations.

Major Crimes Unit (MCU)

The Major Crimes Unit responds to assist local and DPS agencies in major violent felonies. The unit has been in existence for the past two years. The purpose of the unit is to assist local agencies in major criminal investigations; and to conduct full investigation into major criminal incidents, which occur within state jurisdiction.

Team members serve on the Major Crimes Unit on a part-time basis in addition to other full-time responsibilities. The team originally included 8 agents and 3 supervisors. However, as a result of restructuring and vacancies created by recent retirements, the team is now consists of 3 investigators and 1 supervisor. The bureau is currently in the process of recruiting and training new members of the Major Crimes Unit.

Cases the Major Crimes Unit handled during 2007 included: 4 death investigations, 1 aggravated assault, and 1 rape investigation.

Task Force Involvement

The State Bureau of Investigation also supports allied agencies through involvement in various investigative task forces. These task forces are designed to combine resources from several local, state, and federal agencies in a unified effort toward a common goal, within a specific investigative discipline, and / or a specific location. Currently the State Bureau of Investigation directly supports taskforces throughout the state. The State Bureau of Investigations currently has agents assigned, both full and part time, to the following task forces:

Full-Time Task Force Involvement:

Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force (ICAC):

Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF)

Identity Theft Task Force (ITTF)

Project Safe Neighborhood (PSN)

Metro Narcotics Task Force (MNTF):

Metro Gangs Task Force (MGTF)

Utah County Major Crimes Task Force (UCMC)

Central Utah Narcotics Task Force (CNTF)

Investigative Support Center (ISC)

Iron / Garfield County Task Force

Part-Time Task Force Involvement:

Utah Mortgage Fraud Task Force (MFTF)

San Juan County Task Force

Moab City Area Crime Unit

Summit / Wasatch County Task Force

Washington County Drug Task Force

Superintendent Lance Davenport

In 2007, the men and women of the Utah Highway Patrol (UHP) worked diligently to serve the people in our great state. The mission of the UHP is to provide professional police and traffic services and to protect the constitutional rights of all people in Utah. We accomplish this mission by focusing our efforts on reducing traffic crashes and related injuries, providing professional police services in a variety of ways, enhancing external customer service, improving our internal work environment, and adding value.

Thanks to Governor Huntsman and the Utah State Legislature, we were able to continue to improve compensation for troopers, dispatchers and support staff. We are grateful for their support. Unfortunately, the current state of the economy and the many employment opportunities in Utah make recruiting and retaining the best employees a challenge. Compensation is a critical factor in this process.



Colonel Lance Davenport

The Governor and Legislature are also working with us to address our critical staffing needs. The UHP has not had an increase in the number of troopers since 2000. During that time, Utah population has increased 17%, and vehicle registrations are up 22%. We need more troopers and dispatchers to meet the ever-increasing demands of a growing population.

The UHP had many great and important accomplishments during the past year, as you will see in this report. I know first hand of the commitment and efforts of our troopers, dispatchers and support staff to save lives, prevent injuries, and reduce crime. They consistently go beyond what might normally be expected. Many of you have expressed your appreciation and gratitude to me for their service, which I appreciate.

We will continue to focus on improving what we do, and upholding our organizational values - knowledge, service, professionalism, courage, integrity, and teamwork. We are committed to providing you the best public safety services possible, and to improving your quality of life. It is a privilege to serve you, and we appreciate all you do to support us.

Utah Highway Patrol

Our mission is to provide professional police and traffic services, and to protect the constitutional rights of all people in Utah.

During 2007, the Utah Highway Patrol (UHP) continued to focus on its mission. This past year presented many new challenges to the patrol. From the fires in Southern Utah, to manpower shortages caused by military activations and retirements, troopers and UHP support personnel around the state continued their efforts to meet our mission.

Utah Highway Patrol Mission Statement
Our mission is to provide professional police and traffic services, and to protect the constitutional rights of all people in Utah.



In order for the UHP to meet their mission the Superintendent of the Utah Highway Patrol, Colonel Lance Davenport, has directed all personnel to focus on 5 objectives;

- 1 Reducing motor vehicle crashes and related injuries
- 2 Enhancing external customer service
- 3 Enhancing internal work environment
- 4 Delivering professional police services in a variety of ways
- 5 Adding value

Troopers continue to perform their duties with distinction, and morale continues to be quite good. We continue to work with the legislature on important issues.

Our accomplishments in 2007 give us good reason to be excited about the future. Here are some of the highlights in each objective area:

Reducing Crashes



Reducing crashes and saving lives on Utah's highways is our primary objective. While many factors contribute to crashes, the UHP concentrates its efforts primarily on enforcement and education. Our goal is "voluntary compliance" and troopers are given the freedom to do what they feel is most appropriate and effective in accomplishing this objective. Here are a few examples of what troopers did this year.

Troopers throughout the State continue to participate in extra enforcement efforts through the Highway Safety Aggressive Driving grant. This grant money allows for extra enforcement and has a direct effect on reducing the number of accidents that occur. Each field Lieutenant studies closely the areas within their assignment and identifies problem

areas. By putting troopers in these areas, UHP has been very effective in reducing crashes and saving lives.

The troopers assigned to the Wasatch Front are faced with many challenges. This urban area poses unique challenges due to the large volume of traffic and high number of calls for service. In an effort to accomplish our primary goal of reducing crashes and related injuries, many of these troopers focus their enforcement actions directly at the specific violations that contribute to the crashes they investigate. Focused efforts are made to clear crashes from the roadways as quickly as possible. This helps reduce secondary crashes and facilitate the flow of traffic.

Roadway debris is the number six contributor to crashes we investigate. In an effort to help seek solutions to this unique and complex problem, we have developed partnerships with the Utah Department of Transportation, local media, and state lawmakers. These efforts have resulted in a public education program and the possibility of changes in the law regarding failing to properly secure a load. Working together we hope to reduce the amount of debris call and in turn, increase public safety and awareness of this problem.



From presidential motorcades to hazardous material spills to snow storms that result

in over 200 crashes in one day, the troopers have a challenging and unpredictable work environment.

The Commercial Motor Carrier Section has, thru enforcement and education, established the second lowest fatality rate per million miles traveled in all of the 50 states. We are second only to Rhode Island where commercial vehicles rarely travel at freeway speeds.

Safety Inspection personnel have inspected over 2400 school buses this year in 62 school Districts to assure the safe movement of our school age children.

Bureau personnel contribute day in and day out in support of the Field Sections and their area missions. Trooper Bryce Ivie, assisting a motorist change a tire, saves the motorists life by pulling her over a guard rail and out of a trucks path. The Millard Flats Fire, the largest wild lands fire in state history, necessitated the assistance of Section 15 personnel from all over the State.



Enhancing External Customer Service



Our goal is to provide an exceptional customer service experience for every person we encounter. From a routine stop for a traffic violation to a motorist stranded on the highway, we strive to meet the needs of the people we are sworn to serve. The following are but a few examples of our people in action.

2007 was a busy year for fires across the state. Numerous fires burned several thousand acres while threatening homes, wildlife, national parks, and other essential infrastructure. These fires also affected traffic flow on highways and strained limited local resources throughout the region.

During the peak of the fire season, UHP was stretched to the limit with resources. Many people were affected by the fires and UHP was



there to assist and help keep people safe and traffic moving through the most affected areas.

The State Bureau of Investigations (SBI) is the investigative unit of the division. These investigative units include Fraud Investigations, DEA Metro Task Force, Cyber Crime Task Force, FBI/Joint Terrorism Task Force, FBI Identity Theft Task Force, Utah County Major Crimes Task Force, Project Safe Neighborhoods Task Force, Salt Lake Area Gang Project, Central Utah Task Force. SBI Alcohol Enforcement Team (AET) investigates clubs and establishments around the state for liquor violations. SBI works hard to insure that these establishments comply with all state laws. Occasionally violations do occur. Among the more serious of these violations are serving intoxicated patrons and employees drinking on duty. One Club was fined \$19,955.00 and their license was suspended for 40 days. At the end of the suspension they will be required to surrender their liquor license and will no longer be able to serve alcohol.

The AET also works operations on the state borders to enforce alcohol importation laws. The unit tries to time these operations when they will have the most impact. Independence Day and Pioneer Day weekends are two of times that Border Operations tend to be more successful. Not only are the agents able to intercept illegal alcohol, but also are able to stop a quantity of illegal fireworks from entering the state.

Increased traffic flow around the state has put a huge demand on the time of each trooper. To address problem areas, troopers use pro-active traffic enforcement with the intent to prevent serious collisions.

Along with traffic enforcement, troopers assist local agencies as backup officers on serious

incidents throughout the state. Section troopers also take part in County Multi-Agency Drug Task Forces and assist county agencies in advanced collision investigation needs.

Troopers focus on the serious issue of drug trafficking, with drug interdiction projects that target pipeline loads that pass through the state.

Debris on Utah roadways continue to be a major issue for UHP. During 2007, much attention and effort was given to help remind motorists that it is important to secure their loads appropriately. As part of this effort, UHP works hand in hand with other agencies to reduce the number of road hazards and potential road hazards, especially in some of the canyons and scenic byways.

Another important focus of UHP is DUI enforcement. UHP currently has the only full time DUI enforcement team in the state. In 2006, the team arrested 475 impaired drivers for alcohol, drugs, not a drop, alcohol restricted drivers, and interlock device violations. The team has traveled throughout the state to provide their service.

In addition to the DUI squad, UHP has a full time drug interdiction team. Over the past year, this team was responsible for apprehending many criminals and taking drugs off the streets of many Utah neighbourhoods. Many of these drugs are hidden in secret compartments, and great care is given to make sure these criminals are charged and convicted of these crimes.

In 2007, thousands of people were contacted or taught by Utah Highway Patrol troopers on a personal face-to-face teaching situation by our Public Information and Education (PI&E) program. Many children had a seatbelt convincer or rollover experience that directly changes how they think of seatbelt usage.

Aggressive driving classes were conducted with the majority being high school students.

The UHP Citizen's academy continued teaching and training citizens in 2007. In this program, citizens completed a ten-week (30 hour) course, learning and participating in the activities and duties of State Troopers. The citizens' academy group has formed its own alumni association to help with the needs of the troopers and add value to the department.



In 2007, The DPS Dive team was called to assist in several different searches that included drowning victims as well as searching for evidence which was used in serious crimes. Some of these areas included victims located in Scofield Reservoir, Bear Lake, Jordanelle Reservoir, and Lake Powell. These recoveries helped provide closure for many families that have lost loved ones.

Enhancing Internal Work Environment

The Utah Highway Patrol Technology Section continues to provide critical support to troopers around the state. Their support allows troopers to do much of their work from their laptops in their vehicles. This includes looking up driver license and vehicle information, doing their duty logs and doing reports and citations. It also allows for a built in notification program which puts attempt to

locate information, including Amber Alerts into their patrol vehicles.

The UHP Training Section is responsible for the 40-hour yearly in-service training course for troopers. The staff also has programs in traffic collision investigation, defensive tactics, traffic law, Radar Lidar, emergency vehicle operation, firearms, and training new troopers

Employees at UHP are our greatest resource and we strive to recognize them for their efforts. Many were recognized for their outstanding achievements at the annual, Utah Department of Public Safety (DPS) awards banquet.



This year the UHP Trooper of the year award was given to Trooper Lisa Steed.

Some other significant results are as follows;

- 2,961 DUI Arrests (Jan. – Dec. 2007)
- 19,435 Crashes Investigated (Jan. – Dec. 2007)
- 58,859 Public Assists (Jan. – Dec. 2007)
- 19,905 Responses to Road Hazards/Debris (Jan. – Dec. 2007, this number includes multiple troopers responding to, or assisting with a single hazard/debris call)

Adding Value

The UHP has many specialized teams with unique skills and specific missions. These include the DUI Squad, Criminal Interdiction Team, Police Service Dogs, Special Emergency Response Team, DPS Dive/Rescue Team, Motorcycles, Aero Bureau and Citizen Police Academy. Each day, State Troopers work hard on behalf of the people of Utah to provide professional police and traffic services, and to protect the constitutional rights of all people in Utah.

In all areas of the state the Utah Highway Patrol met the challenges of 2007 with innovative solutions to public safety problems. Because of the dedication of our employees, we are confident that we can meet our mission in the future.

Aero Bureau

The Aero Bureau will provide timely and professional aviation support to the Utah Department of Public Safety and other state, federal and local law enforcement agencies in the performance of their missions.

Aircraft:

Beech 58P Baron: Twin engine airplane, five passenger, all weather.

Cessna 206 Station Air: Single engine airplane, three passenger, fair weather.

Eurocopter AS350 B2 Astar (2): Single engine helicopters, five passenger, night vision equipped, high altitude capable.

Aero Bureau Services:

The Aero Bureau responds statewide to provide aviation support to law enforcement and search and rescue agencies. It deploys aircraft day or night in most weather conditions to provide this support. The Aero Bureau is a force multiplier that provides essential services such as aerial search, transport of search teams, aerial re-supply, rescue of victims from remote areas, transport of search dogs, airborne command

and control, surveillance, traffic enforcement, prisoner extradition, executive transport and limited medical evacuation. In addition, the Aero Bureau provides aviation support to non-law enforcement state agencies performing such missions as passenger transport, game surveys and radio site maintenance. The Aero Bureau uses the following tools in the performance of its missions: FLIR inferred cameras, night vision goggles, Night Sun searchlights, gyro-stabilized binoculars, GPS navigation computers and external load long-lines and nets.

The Aero Bureau supported 78 Federal, State and local agencies in 2007 in a wide range of missions. Seventy four percent of all missions were flown for agencies outside of Utah Department of Public Safety, which demonstrates the interagency value of the aircraft.



Captain Steve Rugg

Missions Flown in 2007: 439

- Law Enforcement: 150 missions (34%)
- Administrative Flights: 113 missions (26%)





- Search and Rescue: 89 missions (20%)
- Critical Emergency Management: 36 missions flown (8%)
- Maintenance and Training: 26 missions (6%)
- Biological Surveys: 25 missions (6%)

2007 Highlights:

The Aero Bureau with its aircraft played an important role in many of the major events that occurred in Utah this year.

During the Crandall Canyon Mine crisis, the aircraft were used to transport critical people, supplies and equipment from Salt Lake to the mine and between the mine and the drilling sites.

At the Neola, Milford, and Salt Creek Fires, the helicopters were used to provide aerial assessments of the fire for Federal, State and local officials and firefighters. The helicopters were also used to clear endangered civilians out of danger.

At the Warren Jeffs trial, due to the potential threats being made, the helicopters were used to provide security during his morning ground transport. They were also used to move Jeffs rapidly and safely from the courthouse to the county jail at the end of each day.

The helicopters provided critical services in several high profile search and rescue operations and were instrumental in the rescue

of 63 individuals in 2007. These rescues were accomplished around the state and involved lost or injured hikers (32), hunters (9), snowmobilers (4), boaters (2), skiers (7), mountain climbers (1), plane crash survivors (2), mountain bikers (2) and ATV operators (3). One rescue involved the helicopter locating a three-year-old toddler lost in rugged terrain in the Uinta Mountains. In addition, the helicopters were used to locate and recover nine deceased victims from remote sites around the state.

Aerial Support was provided to Utah Department of Corrections and several county sheriffs in the search for inmates that escaped this year.

Upgrade of the aircraft has continued with the second helicopter undergoing a mandatory 12-year inspection. This work included the complete dismantling of the airframe and major components for in-depth inspection or overhaul. Modernization of the aircraft hydraulics system, airframe, tail rotor and incorporation of a new video system has greatly increased the safety and capability the helicopter.



Agencies supported by the Aero Bureau in 2007:

Federal:	State:	Local:	Sheriff Offices
ATF	AG's Office	Cedar City P.D.	Beaver County
Bur. Indian Affairs	DPS	Hurricane P.D.	Box Elder County
DEA	Crime Lab	Layton P.D.	Cache County
FAA	Drivers License	Midvale P.D.	Carbon County
FBI	Homeland Security	Milford P.D.	Dagget County
Secret Service	POST	Murray P.D.	Davis County
Park Service	UHP	Ogden P.D.	Duchesne County
U.S. Marshal	CCJJ	Park City P.D.	Emory County
	DWR	Provo P.D.	Garfield County
Joint Task Forces:	ITS	S.L.C. P.D.	Grand County
ATF	Motor Vehicles	Sandy P.D.	Iron County
Iron County	State Parks	Saratoga Fire	Juab County
Salt Lake Metro	State Public Lands	South Jordan P.D.	Kane County
Utah County	Tax Commision	Taylorsville P.D.	Salt Lake County
Washington County	UCAN	Tooele P.D.	San Juan County
Weber County	UDC	West Jordan P.D.	Sanpete County
	UDOT	West Valley P.D.	Sevier County
	UTA		Summit County
	UT National Guard		Tooele County
			Utah County
			Wasatch County
			Washington County
			Wayne County
			Weber County

DPS Communications Bureau

The DPS Communications Bureau provides professional and effective emergency dispatch services and communications support for law enforcement, public safety, fire departments, emergency medical service agencies, and the citizens of the state of Utah.

The Utah Department of Public Safety provides management and operation oversight at six (6) regional consolidated dispatch centers located in Brigham City, Salt Lake, Vernal, Price, Richfield, and Cedar City.

- Direct the resources of police, fire, emergency medical services, and other public safety agencies during emergencies or disasters.
- Control and coordinate incident response.
- Act as a Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) for 9-1-1.
- Provide pre-arrival medical protocol and telephonic basic life support instruction.
- Ensure standardized emergency dispatcher training through continuing education programs.
- Provide 9-1-1 public awareness and educational programs.
- Provide radio protocol training.

A wireless enhanced 9-1-1 telephone system and new radio console furniture were purchased and installed at the Salt Lake Communications Center. This gives Salt Lake dispatchers the technology to locate a person reporting an emergency from their cellular telephone signal.

New voice logging recorders were purchased and installed at the Cedar Communications Center and at the Price Communications Center. This equipment will ensure the

emergency communications center's ability to recapture audio from emergency calls, whether by telephone or radio.

Highlight

On Monday, June 25, 2007, the call that every officer and dispatcher dreads was received at the DPS/UHP Salt Lake Communications Center. At approximately 8:00 a.m. that morning, Salt Lake City Police Department reported the University of Utah Hospital had called 9-1-1 to notify that a Department of Corrections officer had been shot and killed in an examination room. The officer had been escorting a state prison inmate for an MRI test. The inmate was missing, and so was the officer's service weapon. The Corrections officer had checked out with dispatch at the hospital, so dispatcher Lindsay Larsen quickly obtained the names of the officer and his prisoner. An Attempt to Locate was issued from all consoles through all channels controlled at the SLCC. It was soon reported



Bureau Chief Carol Groustra

that a doctor's vehicle had been hijacked near the hospital by a person matching the missing inmate's description. The vehicle description was broadcast with the ATL for the inmate, who was the suspect in both incidents.

Dispatcher Cathy Healey was working the Salt Lake UHP radio console and was responsible to coordinate all information and radio traffic for state troopers responding to the search, with information received and relayed from SLCPD dispatch. Meanwhile, dispatcher Cyndy Nelson immediately began to search the "O-Track Offender Data Base," which contains inmate information maintained by the Department of Corrections. Cyndy collected information on the fleeing inmate, which proved valuable to his apprehension. Cyndy notified SLCPD and UHP officers of addresses of friends and acquaintances of the suspect. Officers quickly converged on those addresses and, at 300 South and 900 West, the hijacked vehicle was spotted in a driveway.

The suspect fled as police officers approached. A high-speed pursuit ensued that wound around the Salt Lake Valley freeway system, and finally ended at 1700 South Redwood Road. The UHP had spiked the vehicle's tires and the suspect left the freeway, jumped from the still moving vehicle, and ran inside an Arby's Restaurant. The suspect was finally apprehended inside the restaurant, after threatening and injuring a worker and a customer. The weapon jammed, and a very brave customer leaped on and disarmed the convict, preventing him from killing anyone else.

This was a very dramatic and traumatic incident for the dispatchers, and far exceeded their normal assignment and typical performance standards. The three dispatchers remained calm, coordinated all radio and telephone traffic, maintained control throughout, kept everyone up to date on the latest information, and contributed directly to the suspect's quick apprehension.



