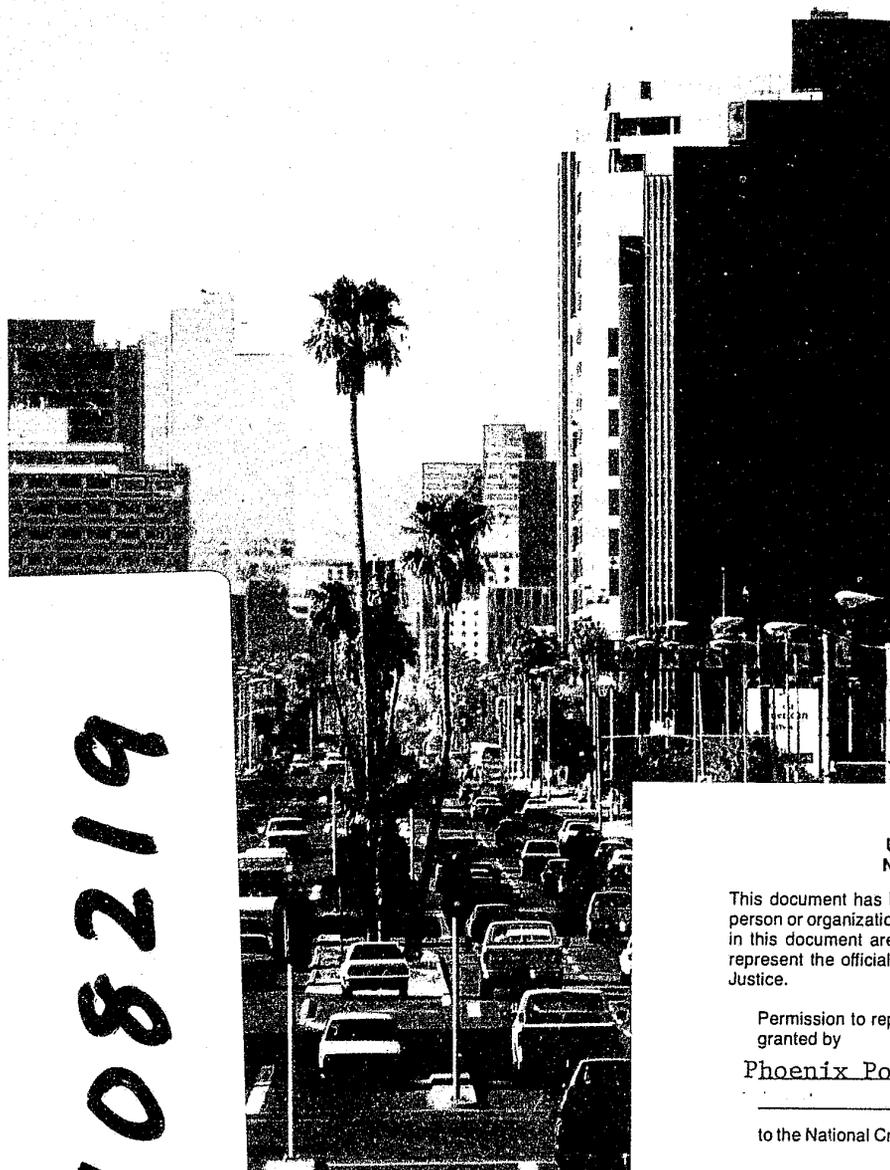


CR Sent
4-29-88

City of Phoenix, Arizona Police Department 1986 Annual Report



108219

108219

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been granted by

Phoenix Police Department

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.

108219

Table of Contents

Message From The Chief	1
History/Demographics	2
Organizational Chart	3
Precinct Boundaries	4
Office of Administration	5
Internal Affairs Bureau	5
Management Services Division	6
Technical Services Division	10
Patrol Division	12
Special Operations Division	22
Investigations Division	26
In Memoriam	35
Retired From Service	35
Awards	36

Citywide Statistical Tables

Distribution of Police Budget 1986-87	7
Department Operating Budget	8
Classification of Personnel	9
Crime Index and Crime Index Rate	13
Burglary	15
Theft	16
Theft Dollar Loss	17
Assaults on Police Officers	19
Crime Index Graphs	20,21
Traffic Statistics	22
Criminal Homicide	26
Rape	27
Auto Theft	28
Robbery	29
Aggravated Assault	30
Domestic Violence	30
Part II Offenses	31
Crime Loss	33
Arrests	34
Complaints Against Police Employees	37

NCJRS

DEC 4 1987

ACQUISITIONS

The Annual Report is prepared by the Phoenix Police Department's
Planning and Research Bureau.

Editor..... Jewell A. Hawthorne
Assistant Editor John A. Augustyn
Word Processing Tench Delgado
and Lorraine E. Knight
Cover Photography..... Don Stevenson
3-D Graphics..... Corporate Computer Graphics

Message from the Chief



Ruben Ortega
Police Chief

I am proud to present this 1986 Annual Report of the Phoenix Police Department reflecting our achievements over the past year. More importantly, this report reveals the direction we are heading and the sincere commitment we have made to serving the law enforcement and crime prevention needs of Phoenix.

It is an expression of confidence, pride and energy. Throughout the department, sworn and civilian personnel alike have set goals and accomplished them. New and innovative ideas and programs have been sought and inefficient methods discarded. The acquisition of modern, sophisticated equipment has allowed us to be more efficient and productive in the field.

Professionalism was the key word in 1986. The Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies awarded certification to the department, making us the largest municipal agency, to date, to receive this prestigious honor. For the first time in the program's history, Silent Witness received two national awards for productivity and efficiency. Each bureau in the Phoenix Police Department put forth a fine effort and many individuals excelled.

While we continue to cope with the rising crime rate, in one of the fastest growing cities in the nation, we must also continue to maintain our high standards despite the economic or legal obstacles that come our way. There will be a greater emphasis on crime prevention activities than ever before. As the relationship between drugs and crime becomes better understood, the demands for improved law enforcement education and information will increase. We have met the challenges of the past, and now we must look to the future and prepare for the challenges ahead.

The men and women of this department have successfully completed many arduous tasks. I am very grateful for everyone's efforts and am confident that we will continue to move forward, as a department, to meet the ever-growing, ever-changing needs of Phoenix.

History/Demographics

Phoenix, the capital city of Arizona, was indeed well named. From ancient times the Phoenix, an immortal bird of myth, has symbolized resurrection, for it is said to be miraculously reborn from its own ashes every five hundred years.

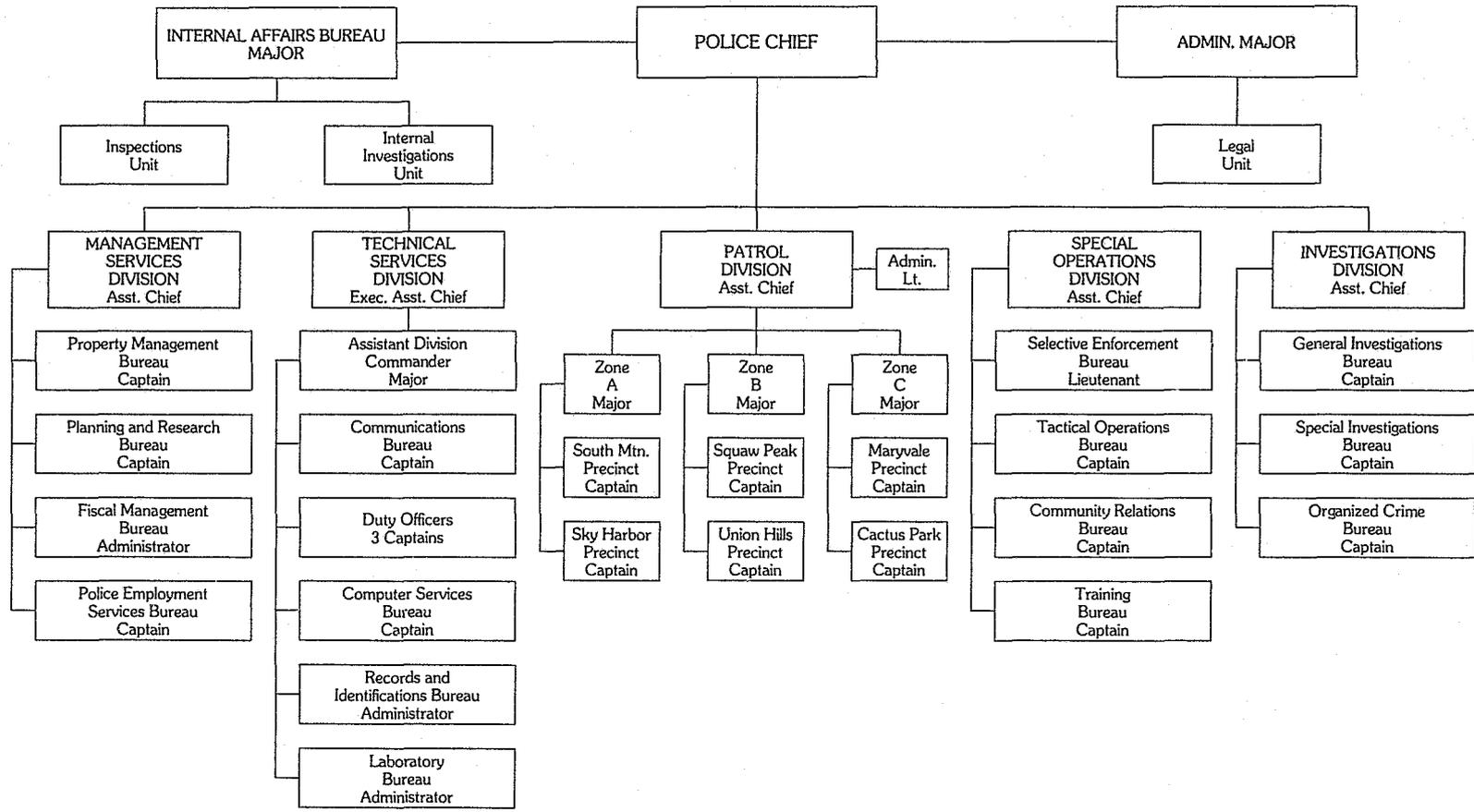
From 700 AD to 1400 AD, the site of our city was a thriving village of the ancient Ho-Ho-Kam Indian tribe. By 1868, settlers to the valley established a colony, and Phoenix arose from the ruins of the highly advanced Indian civilization. On February 14, 1912, the Territory of Arizona became the 48th state, and Phoenix was designated as the state capital. On October 11, 1913, a special election ratified a new city charter instituting the City Manager - Commission (Council) form of government — making Phoenix one of the first cities to adopt this progressive system. On November 1 and December 13, 1983, the citizens of Phoenix elected a Mayor (at large) and eight Council Members, one from each of the newly formed City Council Districts; thus, in 1984 a new form of city government was implemented.

By 1922, Phoenix had become a young metropolis of 29,053 people. Progressive development resulted in 65,000 people making Phoenix their home by 1940. Today, Phoenix encompasses 375.7 square miles and has a population of 909,379 which does not include the thousands of residents in the metropolitan area and tourists who come to Phoenix to work, play, and visit.

Our rapid growth has resulted in a significant increase in demand for police services and has produced a corresponding increase in Police Department strength from 173 employees in 1940 to 2,441 authorized employees (sworn and civilian) in 1986.

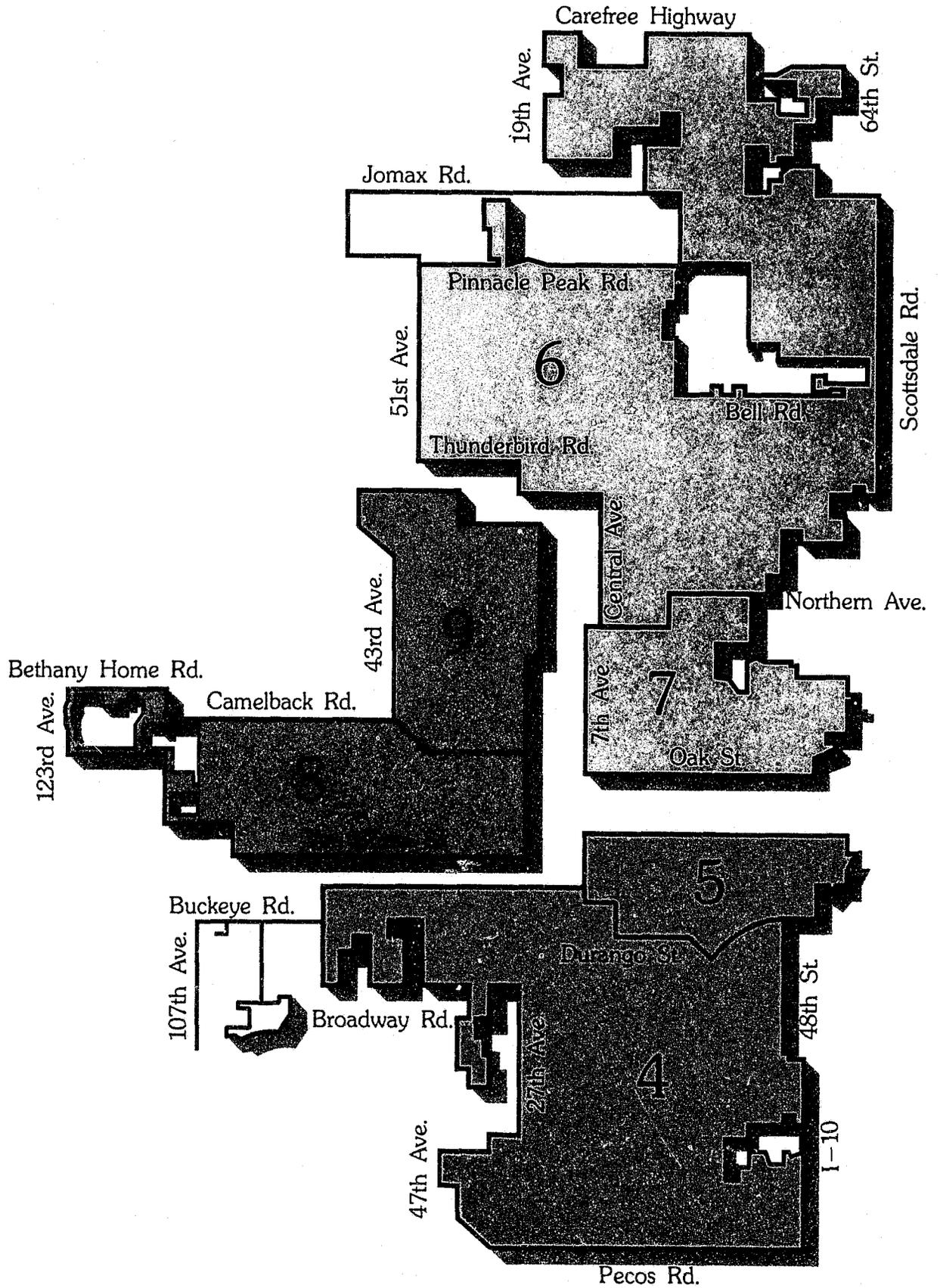


Organizational Chart



Effective: January 6, 1986

Precinct Boundaries



Office of Administration

The Office of Administration within the Police Chief's Office is responsible for providing administrative and legal support services to the Police Chief and his executive staff.

The law specialists provide legal guidance in the daily operations of the Police Department. They are available 24 hours a day for consultation and assistance on criminal investigations, for review of administrative policies and procedures, and dissemination of legal information.

Internal Affairs Bureau

The Internal Affairs Bureau assists Police Department administrators and supervisors in maintaining the integrity and efficiency of police services provided to the citizens of Phoenix.

The Investigations Unit examines allegations of serious misconduct by department employees and investigates shooting incidents involving officers. This unit is staffed exclusively by police supervisors who provide assistance to all supervisors in the performance of employee misconduct investigations. All alleged misconduct investigations are reviewed, indexed, and filed by this unit. The statistics related to alleged misconduct investigations are generated and made available to administrators and supervisors as a management tool.

The Inspections Unit conducts operational/program audits and compliance inspections to inform management of the level of performance in other department components. The unit objectively gathers and evaluates information concerning operations and programs. This information is used as the basis for the expansion of positive programs and the identification of areas which are deficient.

Additionally, the Inspections Unit provides security for the Mayor and City Council meetings. Unit members monitor the disposal of drugs and weapons which are no longer needed for evidence.

Throughout 1986, the Internal Affairs Bureau provided information regarding department operations and procedures to other police agencies to be used as examples of internal management processes.

Management Services Division



Assistant Chief
Dennis A. Garrett

The Management Services Division, under the command of Assistant Chief Dennis A. Garrett, is responsible for providing financial management, budget preparation and administration, property management, central supply, planning and research, recruiting and employment services for the department.

Property Management Bureau

The Property Management Bureau provides a variety of support activities concerning department property and the property which is acquired through police activities.

The bureau is the receiving and disbursing point for operational and administrative supplies as well as other police property items. As a function of this responsibility, the inventory of capital assets is maintained and verified.

The bureau is responsible for receiving, storing and disposing of evidence, in accordance with legally required practices. This includes the various types and forms of evidence — including vehicles and frozen items.

Found property is also received, stored and disposed of by the bureau. Thousands of bicycles and other items are stored while efforts are made to identify and locate the owner.

The bureau coordinates the maintenance and janitorial services for the Police and Public Safety Building, in addition to monitoring and coordinating the police vehicle fleet. For each of these activities, the employees perform a significant amount of record-keeping and accounting documentation which has resulted in the development of more economical and efficient procedures for impounding invoices and property disposition.

During 1986, the Evidence Vehicle Impound Lot was relocated to allow for airport expansion. The employees of the bureau were instrumental in accomplishing the move to the new facility which features separate sections for specific investigations, improving evidence security.

Planning and Research Bureau

The Planning and Research Bureau is responsible for formulating, evaluating and publishing departmental plans, policies, and programs; performing research, analysis, and studies of departmental activities, systems, and programs; monitoring and coordinating the grant program for the department; performing selected data analysis; answering requests for information from outside agencies; identifying, testing, evaluating and modifying equipment requirements; and preparing and implementing the departmental Capital Improvement Plan.

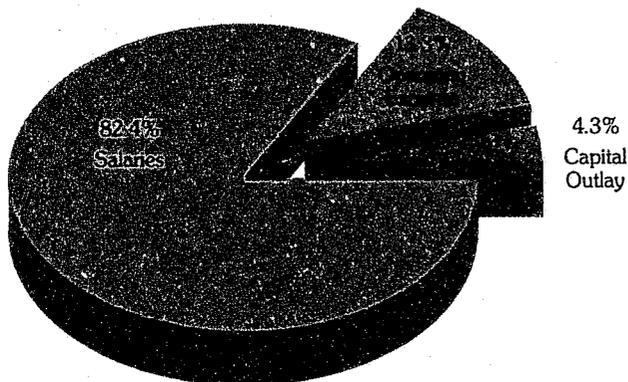
The Planning and Research Bureau was responsible for directing the process for achieving accreditation by the Commission on Accreditation of Law Enforcement Agencies. At the time, Phoenix was the largest municipal agency in the United States and the first agency in Arizona to receive accreditation.

The Planning and Research Bureau applied for Justice Assistance Act funds to enhance and expand the Crime Analysis Program. The Crime Analysis Program will utilize software that can perform geographic analysis and produce electronic pin maps. This program will be operational in 1987.

Several Capital Improvement Projects were coordinated by bureau personnel. The Police and Public Safety Building was remodeled to provide expanded office space for several bureaus. The Police Chief and his Office of Administration were relocated into new offices. The new executive staff conference room will also serve as a press conference room with special electronic instrumentation to facilitate media requirements. Other construction projects included the relocation of the police evidence impound lot, the installation of HALON fire protection in the Lazer Print Lab and the construction of a classroom at the Defensive Driving Track.

Through the use of microcomputers, bureau employees have developed numerous programs to improve data processing efficiency. Many statistical functions and reports have been automated to improve accuracy, productivity and timeliness. Many more applications are planned for 1987.

Distribution of Police Budget 1986-87



Fiscal Management Bureau

The Fiscal Management Bureau conducts a variety of activities related to the preparation and administration of the annual budget of the Police Department.

The bureau processes all expenditures of funds appropriated to the units of the department. This responsibility includes purchases, supplies, services, and activities performed by other city departments for the Police Department.

The payroll of the Police Department is prepared by the Fiscal Management Bureau. Employees process and record transactions relating to salaries, allowances, leave accrual and use. During 1986, the Payroll Section accomplished the calculation of compensation to officers as a result of a lawsuit settlement involving meal time issues.

The Fiscal Management Bureau utilized a new computer system to prepare the 1987-88 budget proposals. This automated process significantly improved the accuracy and efficiency of the procedure.

To facilitate the needs of the department, the bureau shares its expertise by providing orientation and guidance for all bureau and precinct budget liaison personnel. Also, a formal instructional course is provided to newly-appointed supervisors addressing payroll processing issues.

The bureau administers the jail service contract with Maricopa County. Additionally, grant expenditures are monitored to ensure compliance with the various requirements.

The bureau is planning to expand computer applications during 1987 to achieve further improvement in the efficiency and accuracy of its activities.

Department Operating Budget

Police Budget Trends for Fiscal Years 1986-87 and 1985-86

Activity	FY 1986-87	FY 1985-86
Salaries	\$ 91,740,634	\$ 83,128,921
Number of Employees	(2,441)	(2,357)
Operating Expenses	14,707,531	14,140,761
Capital Outlay	<u>4,848,277</u>	<u>4,029,023</u>
Grand Totals	\$111,296,442	\$101,298,705
Percent Change Over Previous Year	+10%	+10%

Classification of Personnel

Rank and Job Title	Authorized Positions 1986
Police Chief	1
Assistant Police Chief (1 Executive Assistant Chief)	5
Major	6
Captain	20
Lieutenant (2 Law Specialists)	60
Sergeant	237
Police Officer	1,503
Total Sworn	1,832
Total Civilian	609
Total Employees	2,441
Total Sworn per 1,000 Population	2.01
Total Civilian per 1,000 Population	.67
Total Employees per 1,000 Population	2.68

Police Employment Services Bureau

The Employment Services Bureau recruits new employees, sworn and civilian, for the department and performs the necessary testing and pre-employment processing. The bureau also provides many support services for management and employees of the department.

This bureau coordinates the Department Awards Program, Survivor Assistance program, and the Peer Counseling Program. Support is provided to management through the Disciplinary Review Board, Equal Employment Opportunity, and Civil Service Board actions. The processing and reviewing of industrial and limited duty claims are also accomplished by the Employment Services Bureau.

During 1986, the bureau, in conjunction with the City Personnel Department, developed and administered examinations for Police Recruit and Lieutenant, and an assessment center for Captain. The minority recruitment efforts in 1986 included radio and television appearances, public service announcements, and presentations at career fairs. The bureau also coordinated benefits for retired employees and for the families of deceased members.

Bureau staff shared their expertise by providing instruction in EEO/Sexual Harassment Awareness to police recruits, field training officers, and supervisors. The staff also conducted workshops to assist non-sworn employees in preparing for promotional processes.

The Police Reserve consists of men and women who are trained and certified to serve as peace officers without compensation. In addition to augmenting the patrol components, the Police Reserve provided police services at special events, assisted at sobriety checkpoints, and participated in a narcotic apprehension program.

The Volunteers in Police Service are citizens who provide support services to the department. These unique and caring citizens donated over 5,800 hours of work to a variety of skilled and clerical activities in the department.

Technical Services Division



**Executive Assistant Chief
Robert G. Kornegay**

The Technical Services Division, under the command of Executive Assistant Chief Robert G. Kornegay, is responsible for providing centralized technical support services to the department such as answering all 9-1-1 and crime stop calls, dispatching police officers; the development, installation, and maintenance of computer hardware and software; the collection and retention of all police records; and the scientific analysis of physical evidence.

Communications Bureau

The Communications Bureau receives and evaluates citizens' calls for police and fire services. Police officers are dispatched to those incidents which require a police presence. The Communications Bureau also monitors incidents of false alarms and notifies the alarm company and responsible person to reduce the unnecessary dispatching of officers.

The 9-1-1 System is an emergency telephone service which permits citizens to simply and quickly request assistance from the Police and Fire Departments. The operators assigned to the Communications Bureau answer these calls and evaluate the request to determine if police or fire personnel are required. The requests for police services are dispatched to appropriate units via voice radio or computer. The Fire Department is immediately notified of requests for their services.

The Police Information Desk is a unit within the Communications Bureau which responds to inquiries from citizens and police officers 24 hours daily. The desk staff provides security for the Police and Public Safety Building and reviews all pertinent arrest documents for accuracy and clarity of information.

During 1986, the Communications Bureau acquired new computer terminals which improved operator performance while reducing eye strain and stress. The addition of electronic memory typewriters to the False Alarm Section resulted in increased efficiency and higher quality products. The implementation of a computerized Prisoner Log facilitates the Information Desk personnel response to inquiries regarding persons in custody.

Computer Services Bureau

The Computer Services Bureau is responsible for the installation, operation, and maintenance of the Police Department's computer hardware, mobile data terminals, security systems, alarms, and surveillance equipment. The bureau also accomplishes the engineering of the department's telecommunications system. Additionally, bureau staff provide support for the planning, procurement, and installation of microcomputer systems throughout the department.

The development and maintenance of software which operates the Computer Aided Dispatch, Computer Aided Police Records Index, and Traffic Accident Data systems, as well as Mobile Digital Terminals, are additional responsibilities of the bureau.

During 1986, the bureau enhanced the 9-1-1 system by installing continuous-recording devices to preserve the information supplied by callers. These devices were also added to the radio dispatch system, along with instant recall recorders which permit immediate replay of transmitted messages. Radio service was also improved by the addition of 4 receivers to provide more effective area frequency coverage.

The bureau has made significant advances in the development of the Police Automated Computer Entry system (PACE). PACE is designed to computerize police documents and replace most of the current paper-reporting system. PACE is a major technical achievement and will benefit both operational and support units of the Police Department by reducing manual information collection and dissemination activities.

Records and Identification Bureau

The Records and Identification Bureau is responsible for the collection, dissemination and retention of police-related information. This bureau maintains crime and incident reports, arrest records, warrant files, location files, fingerprints, victim files, photographs and traffic records.

The bureau provides services to the public, criminal justice agencies and the operational units of the Police Department. These services include fingerprinting, records dissemination and the processing of requests for non-confidential police reports. The bureau also prepares Phoenix Municipal Court complaints and dockets.

The Traffic Records Section maintains the records relating to traffic accidents, incidents of driving while under the influence, and the issuance of oversize/overweight vehicle permits.

During 1986, the Records and Identification Bureau expanded the information which is available from the Computer-Aided Police Records Index (CAPRI). This improvement allows operational units to have additional information available through CAPRI to conduct investigations.

The Records and Identification Bureau is continuing to enhance department data access procedures through the automation of basic police documents.

Laboratory Bureau

The Laboratory Bureau is responsible for the scientific analysis of physical evidence, and the identification and preservation of specimens submitted by officers during the course of an investigation.

The bureau provides technical support at major crime scenes, expert testimony in legal proceedings, and specialized training for officers in the recognition, collection and submission of physical evidence for scientific analysis.

During the year the bureau effectively used the Intoximeter 3000 breath test device at DWI road blocks. This device provides officers with a method to test DWI suspects at the location of a mobile command post stationed with each road block event.

The gas chromatograph mass spectrometer has been beneficial in identifying drug substances that otherwise would have required a lengthy analysis. A new designer drug, MDMA HCl, known on the street as "ecstasy" is one such substance easily identified by the spectrometer.

The new laser fingerprint system has been instrumental in furthering investigations by locating trace evidence such as fibers and biological stains.

Patrol Division



**Assistant Chief
Bennie R. Click**

The Patrol Division, under the command of Assistant Chief Bennie R. Click, has primary responsibility for the patrol function, traffic enforcement, and property crime investigations within the six police precincts.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN PRECINCT

Area: 105.9 Square Miles

Population: 106,985

During 1986, a number of highly-successful enforcement programs were instituted to address the growing drug problems. These programs, known as Blue Dawn and Crack Down, utilized resources from within and outside of the Police Department on a scope not normally attempted by patrol officers. Officers performed 194 drug related arrests and served 12 search warrants resulting in numerous seizures of drugs, cash and other contraband within a small area of the precinct. As a result of these programs, the targeted area has had an impressive reduction in violent and property crimes.

On April 25, 1986, over 50% of the precinct staff participated in the law enforcement Torch Run for the Special Olympics, collecting approximately \$3,100 for the Olympics in addition to furthering the precinct's image of good will and interest in the community.

A public housing enhancement program was initiated with the participation of walking beat officers from South Mountain and Sky Harbor Precincts. This program is designed to improve the environment and quality of life in public housing areas. A conference was held to identify common problems and develop solutions. These solutions will benefit the public housing residents and the surrounding communities.

The South Phoenix Children's Fund, a five year program founded by precinct officers for the purpose of providing bicycles and sporting equipment to less privileged children, has been successful.

Crime Index and Crime Index Rate

Index Offenses	Year	Number of Offenses	% Change	Rate Per 100,000 Population	% Change
Criminal Homicide	1986	125		13.75	
	1985	93	+34%	10.53	+31%
Rape	1986	567		62.35	
	1985	635	-11%	71.89	-13%
Robbery	1986	2,972		326.82	
	1985	2,425	+23%	274.55	+19%
Aggravated Assault	1986	5,577		613.28	
	1985	4,372	+28%	494.97	+24%
Total Crimes of Violence	1986	9,241		1,016.20	
	1985	7,525	+23%	851.94	+19%
Burglary	1986	25,586		2,813.57	
	1985	23,346	+10%	2,643.11	+ 6%
Theft	1986	48,896		5,376.86	
	1985	46,743	+ 5%	5,291.99	+ 2%
Auto Theft	1986	5,654		621.74	
	1985	4,913	+15%	556.22	+12%
Arson	1986	658		72.36	
	1985	597	+10%	67.59	+ 7%
Total Crimes Against Property	1986	80,794		8,884.53	
	1985	75,599	+ 7%	8,558.91	+ 4%
Crime Index	1986	90,035		9,900.73	
	1985	83,124	+ 8%	9,410.85	+ 5%

Population: December 1986 909,379
 December 1985 883,278 + 3%

SKY HARBOR PRECINCT

Area: 21.4 Square Miles

Population: 71,786

During 1986, Sky Harbor Precinct personnel continued to dedicate their efforts toward providing quality police service to the public. Through the implementation of programs emphasizing aggressive law enforcement and promoting positive police-community relations, precinct members made significant strides in achieving the goals of the Police Department.

In July, Sky Harbor Precinct implemented Operation Shadow, a repeat offender targeting program that emphasizes the identification and subsequent incarceration of suspected career criminals. Of the 73 individuals categorized by investigators as career criminals, 39 have been arrested and formally charged by the Maricopa County Attorney's Office for various felony crimes. Twenty (20) of those charged are awaiting either trial or sentencing, while the remaining 19 have already been convicted and sentenced. Seventeen (17) of the suspects have received prison sentences totalling 102 years, for an average of six years. One suspect received a Maricopa County jail sentence and another probation.

In an effort to increase the conviction rate of DWI offenders and to reduce the operating costs of the Police Department, Traffic Section personnel at Sky Harbor Precinct implemented a pilot project involving the videotaping of subjects arrested for DWI. The videotaping of the accused performing field sobriety tests and answering questions during the interview process results in the preservation of significant evidence that is maintained for future use in court. This evidence has a major impact on the decision as to whether or not to proceed with trial. The experimental program is scheduled for testing and evaluation during the following year.

During the fall, a Public Housing Enhancement Conference was held to establish a cooperative effort between the Police Department and the community in developing innovative approaches to improving the quality of life within the inner-city housing projects.

The Public Housing Enhancement Conference resulted in the development of several programs within Sky Harbor Precinct, which included Community Action, Inc., the Walk and Talk Program, and the Housing Project "Disruptive Offender" Program. Community Action, Inc. was formed specifically to enhance the quality of life within the Sidney P. Osborn Housing Projects. The Walk and Talk Program was developed to establish rapport between members of the Police Department and the housing project community that involves positive interaction outside the realm of law enforcement. The Housing Project "Disruptive Offender" Program involved a cooperative effort between the Police Department and the City Housing Authority in identifying those individuals viewed as disruptive forces within the housing project areas. Enforcement action is taken against non-resident trespassers and those residents violating housing rules or state statutes regarding disorderly conduct and/or criminal damage in order to provide a safe, clean, living environment.

Burglary

	1986	1985	% Change
Number Reported	26,289	23,827	+10%
Unfounded	703	481	+46%
(% Unfounded)	(3%)	(2%)	(+50%)
Actual	25,586	23,346	+10%
Number Cleared	2,667	2,436	+ 9%
(% Cleared)	(10%)	(10%)	(—)
(% Juvenile)	(3%)	(2%)	(+50%)
Type of Entry			
Forcible	17,426	15,383	+13%
No Force	6,465	6,506	- 1%
Attempted Forcible Entry	1,695	1,457	+16%

Burglary Dollar Loss

	Year	Number of Offenses	Total Value	Total Value % Change	Average Value
Residence	1986	4,180	3,949,670		945
	1985	3,517	3,162,867	+25%	899
Night	1986	6,999	7,384,189		1,055
	1985	6,372	7,051,229	+ 5%	1,107
Day	1986	8,717	11,090,652		1,272
	1985	7,647	7,696,085	+44%	1,006
Unknown	1986	19,896	22,424,511		1,127
	1985	17,536	17,910,181	+25%	1,021
Residence Total					
Non-Residence	1986	1,278	1,029,675		806
	1985	1,497	1,609,398	-36%	1,075
Night	1986	420	255,731		609
	1985	506	331,830	-23%	656
Day	1986	3,992	5,209,900		1,305
	1985	3,807	4,240,219	+23%	1,114
Unknown	1986	5,690	6,495,306		1,142
	1985	5,810	6,181,447	+ 5%	1,064
Non-Residence Total					
TOTAL					
	1986	25,586	28,919,817		1,130
	1985	23,346	24,091,628	+20%	1,032

UNION HILLS PRECINCT

Area: 144.7 Square Miles

Population: 258,172

During 1986, the Union Hills Precinct continued to improve current programs and to develop new and innovative programs.

Microcomputer technology has brought innovation and progress into many manual systems. A computerized recap system was developed with input from Maryvale Precinct. This system has provided the automated collection of data regarding patrol officer's daily activities. It is a cost effective and efficient method of analyzing workload statistics and job performance.

A computerized Detained Persons Log was implemented, eliminating many time consuming tasks for police officers. Computer aided dispatch terminals are being utilized to process and retain information on prisoner detentions. This program provides for better access to more complete prisoner information.

Precinct detectives developed and implemented a computerized Case Logging and Tracking system. The database for the system includes a section for rating report quality. The program's long-term goal is to improve report quality through remedial training and addressing specific problems and individuals.

A two-man Priority III (non-emergency calls such as barking dogs, burglary or theft with no suspect) Response Unit was created to improve response times on emergency radio calls. The experimental unit was assigned all Priority III radio calls within a designated squad area. This enabled other beat units to respond more quickly to Priority I and II radio traffic.

Theft

	1986	1985	% Change
Number Reported	49,727	47,469	+ 5%
Unfounded	831	726	+14%
(% Unfounded)	(2%)	(2%)	(—)
Actual	48,896	46,743	+ 5%
Number Cleared	11,586	10,571	+10%
(% Cleared)	(24%)	(23%)	(+ 4%)
(% Juvenile)	(6%)	(7%)	(-14%)

Theft Dollar Loss

	Year	Number of Offenses	Total Value	Total Value % Change	Average Value
From Persons	1986	326	60,995		187
	1985	281	53,853	+13%	192
Shoplifting	1986	13,008	497,642		38
	1985	12,383	436,252	+14%	35
Theft from Auto	1986	8,330	4,315,103		518
	1985	7,367	3,385,075	+27%	459
Auto Parts	1986	10,694	2,445,190		229
	1985	9,894	2,156,744	+13%	218
Bicycles	1986	4,294	737,723		172
	1985	4,858	813,632	- 9%	167
Buildings	1986	3,717	1,804,668		486
	1985	2,990	2,068,826	-13%	692
Coin Machines	1986	502	30,430		61
	1985	362	21,325	+43%	59
Miscellaneous	1986	8,025	6,798,582		847
	1985	8,608	7,836,393	-13%	910
TOTAL	1986	48,896	16,690,333		341
	1985	46,743	16,772,100	- 1%	359
\$200 and Over	1986	15,439	14,819,424		960
	1985	14,551	15,036,713	- 1%	1,033
\$50 to \$200	1986	11,671	1,271,210		109
	1985	11,480	1,257,183	+ 1%	110
Under \$50	1986	21,786	599,699		28
	1985	20,712	478,204	+25%	23

SQUAW PEAK PRECINCT

Area: 32.9 Square Miles

Population: 128,695

An ability to adapt to the changing needs of the community has always been a part of Squaw Peak Precinct's approach to providing service to the public.

During 1986, the precinct reorganized its investigative unit to address increases in property crimes. Burglaries were targeted, which resulted in increased arrests and case clearances. A property recovery program was included in the reorganization, which in its first month of operation returned over \$10,000 worth of stolen property to identified owners, in addition to the arrest of several burglars.

To maintain our tradition of open communication with the community, the precinct initiated a program whereby every victim of a burglary receives a letter which details the progress of their case, and solicits their aid in successfully concluding the investigation. Response to the program has been positive, and the additional information obtained by detectives has led to increased arrests of suspects and recovery of stolen property.

Our patrol officers are a constant source of pride for the precinct. During the year, they maintained or exceeded the goals related to their duties, especially in response times to calls for service. Also, the officers participate in the planning of enforcement programs, and provide a ready source for ideas and suggestions for improving our service to the community.

A valuable resource to the precinct has been our civilian volunteers. Four retired residents in our precinct have donated hundreds of hours assisting the precinct detectives and staff in a variety of important tasks. The volunteers handle filing and other office chores as well as preparing incident maps which track criminal activities within the precinct. We are very proud and appreciative of this support.

MARYVALE PRECINCT

Area: 37.8 Square Miles

Population: 161,744

During 1986, the Maryvale Precinct continued its dedicated service to the community.

The Traffic Enforcement Unit conducted 19 selective enforcement programs to reduce the frequency and severity of traffic accidents. New procedures for handling abandoned vehicles were initiated, tested, and coordinated by Maryvale Precinct personnel for citywide implementation. During 1986, the precinct developed a traffic flow management program because of the Papago Freeway construction and its eventual termination at 27th Avenue.

The Street Crimes Unit conducted a successful drug interdiction program targeting the precinct high schools. The program has been used as a model for similar programs throughout the city.

A unique burglary reduction program, involving small teams of officers used in undercover operations to check on suspicious activity in areas where burglaries were highest, produced a significant number of arrests for burglary.

Maryvale Precinct developed an overtime management program to help control the budgetary impact and to reduce the unnecessary use of overtime. Of the nine categories of controlled and uncontrolled overtime, 50% of the precinct overtime is for court time which is considered uncontrollable.

Assaults on Police Officers

Type of Activity	1986	1985	% Change
Responding to Disturbance Calls	364	330	+ 10%
Burglaries in Progress — or Pursuits	14	18	- 22%
Robberies in Progress — or Pursuits	6	7	- 14%
Attempting Other Arrests *	330	194	+ 70%
Civil Disorder	21	3	+600%
Handling, Transporting Prisoners	93	79	+ 18%
Investigating Suspicious Persons	43	126	- 66%
Ambush	2	0	+100%
Mentally Deranged	6	8	- 25%
Traffic Pursuits	144	88	+ 64%
All Other	14	43	- 67%
Total	1,037	896	+ 16%

* All resisting arrest attempts are coded as an assault.

CACTUS PARK PRECINCT

Area: 33.0 Square Miles

Population: 181,997

The Cactus Park Precinct staff continued to improve current programs.

Traffic accidents and traffic flow continue to be major concerns of the precinct. For the second year, the precinct has engaged in a proactive traffic enforcement program utilizing all of its uniformed personnel. The program targets those violations which result in the majority of the traffic accidents.

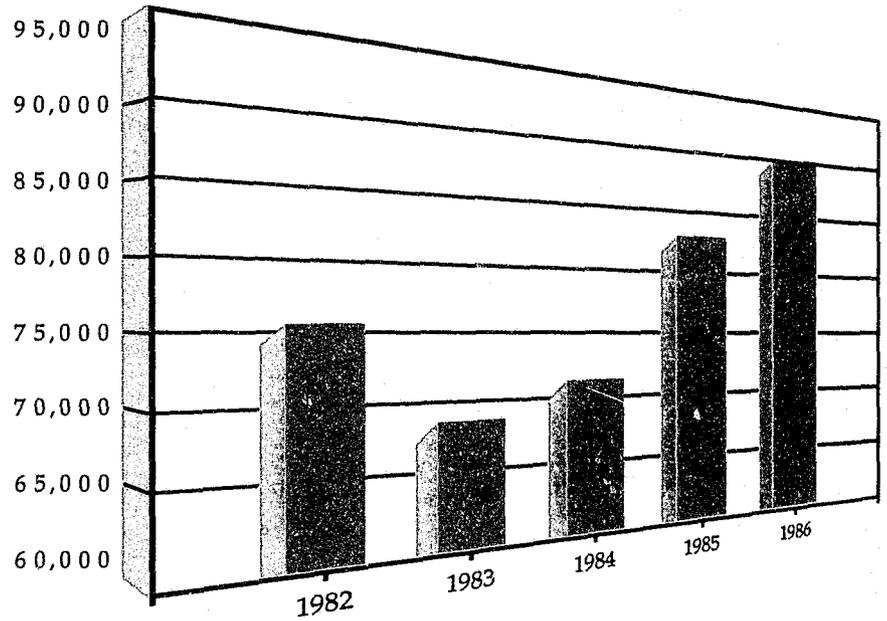
The use of the microcomputer plays an increasingly important role in both the management of the precinct and the identification of stolen property. The Staff Services Unit added one officer and is now able to provide more computer and logistical support to the field units.

The Street Crimes Unit is a major factor in the recovery of stolen property and the apprehension of burglary and theft suspects. The unit has recovered approximately \$402,983 worth of stolen property and arrested 279 suspects.

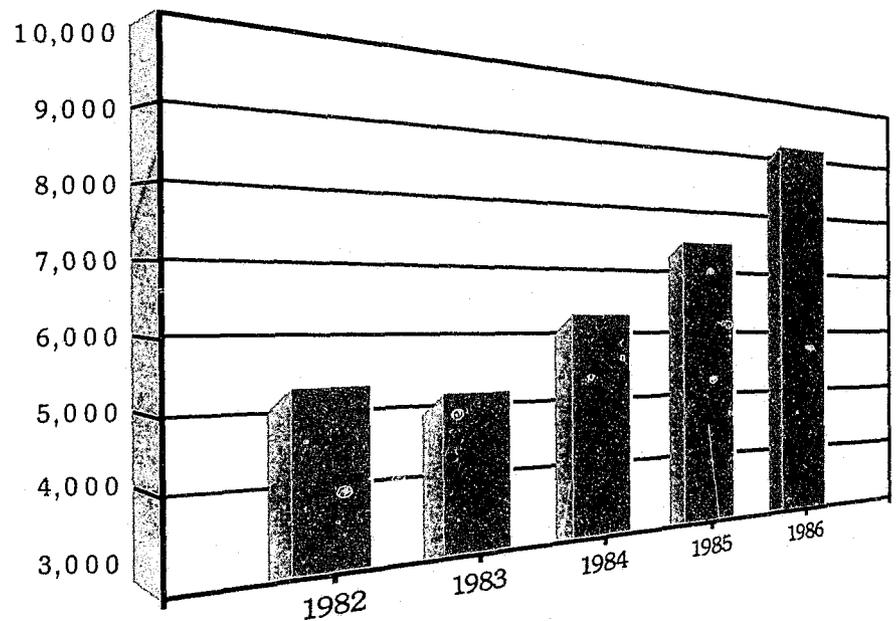
Abandoned vehicles located within the precinct continue to present a problem, but the coordinated use of field personnel and officers at the station to conduct preliminary investigations has provided for an orderly disposition of these cars.

Crime Index Graphs—5 Years

Crime Index

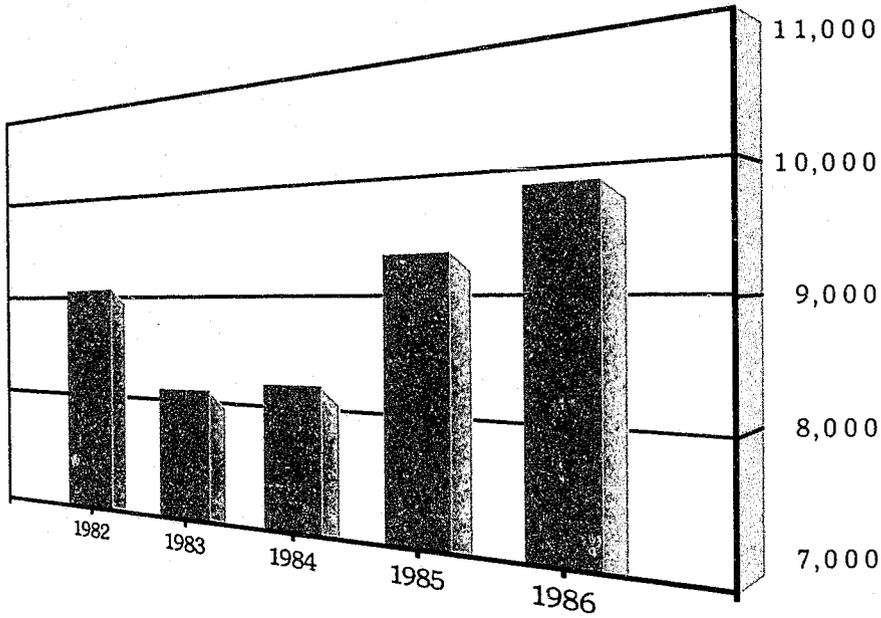


Crimes of Violence

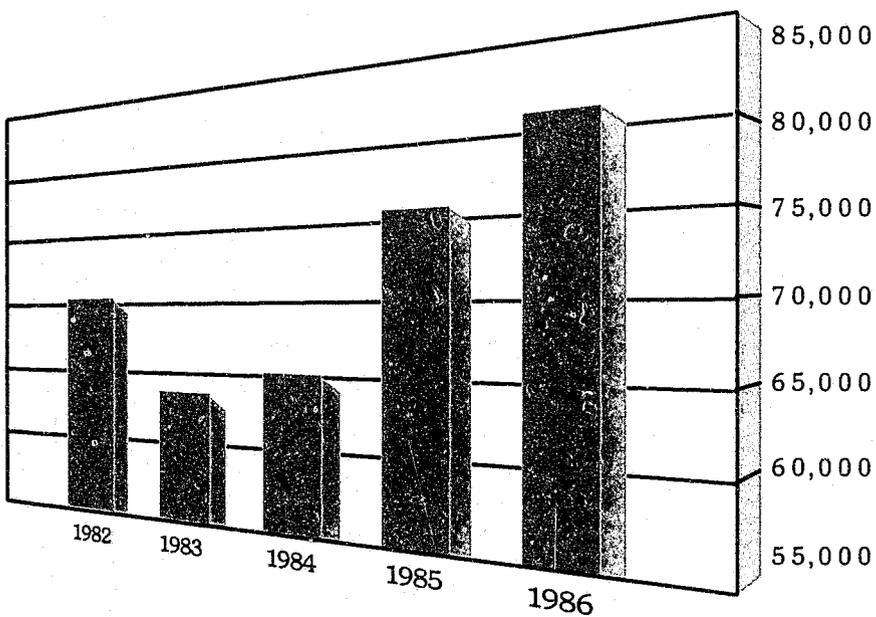


Crime Index Graphs—5 Years

Crime Index Rate



Crimes Against Property



Special Operations Division



Assistant Chief
W.A. "Bud" Robinson

The Special Operations Division, under the command of Assistant Chief W. A. "Bud" Robinson, is responsible for monitoring various activities that have the potential for racial or civil disorders; creating public awareness of departmental policies, procedures and programs through public information and youth programs; recruit training and in-service training programs; providing aerial support to patrol units and security at Sky Harbor Airport; performing tactical functions in hostage/barricade situations and use of canines in narcotic searches; traffic and parking control and enforcement not assigned to precincts.

Traffic Statistics

	1986	1985	% Change
Fatal Accidents	155	141	+10%
Fatalities	164	150	+ 9%
Pedestrian Fatalities	51	43	+19%
Alcohol (or Drugs) Involved in Fatal Accidents (Percentage)	55 (35%)	76 (54%)	-28% (-35%)
DWI Drivers Involved in Accidents	2,478	2,529	- 2%
Percentage of Accidents Involving DWI Drivers	7.2%	8.2%	-12%
Drivers Charged with DWI	10,413	10,299	+ 1%
Citations Issued (Moving Violations)	339,124	299,802	+13%
Accidents with Injury	14,612	14,047	+ 4%
Total Accidents	34,597	31,021	+12%
Memorandum Accidents	9,505	14,561	-35%
Highest Accident Day of Week	Friday	Friday	—
Highest Accident Time of Day	4:30-5:30 PM	4:30-5:30 PM	—
Highest Accident Location	19th Ave. and Bell Road	19th Ave. and Bell Road	—
Total Police Equipment Accidents	286	262	+ 9%
At Fault Accidents	122	110	+11%

Selective Enforcement Bureau

The Selective Enforcement Bureau is responsible for traffic control at all special events, traffic related functions not assigned to the precincts, maintaining liaison with the city court system and parking enforcement in the downtown area.

During 1986, the bureau conducted 12 DWI roadblocks in which 143 drivers were cited for DWI.

The bureau conducted commercial vehicle safety inspections on 1,667 vehicles with one weighmaster and several motor officers. Approximately 81% of the commercial vehicles were deemed unsafe to operate and were immediately restricted from further operation until repaired. This enforcement action has made a positive impact on the commercial vehicle users to voluntarily improve equipment safety.

Tactical Operations Bureau

The Tactical Operations Bureau conducts specialized tactical support functions from facilities at Deer Valley and Sky Harbor Airports and is divided into four units.

The Air Support Unit operates a fleet of seven helicopters and four fixed-wing aircraft. Unit responsibilities include aerial surveillance in criminal investigations, investigative transportation, search and rescue operations, and general aerial patrol. During 1986, the average response time of the aircraft to calls for service was less than two minutes.

The Special Assignments Unit performs the tactical functions at hostage/barricade incidents, provides witness/dignitary protection, performs surveillances, searches, and conducts all canine activities. Unit expertise is maintained through frequent and intensive training in procedures and weapons. The Canine Detail expanded the explosives detection program by two additional teams which have been certified by the Federal Aviation Administration/Lackland Air Force Base Inspection Team.

The Parks Detail provides police service for the city park system by conducting operations that reduce crime and apprehend offenders. In addition, the detail provided police services for 72 special events which were held in the city parks.

The Airport Security Detail provides a safe environment for the passengers, visitors, and employees at Sky Harbor International Airport. This detail serviced a record 13 million passengers during 1986 by increasing traffic and parking enforcement to encourage the safe movement of people and vehicles within the airport area.

Community Relations Bureau

The Community Relations Bureau facilitates positive police-community relations through the Human Relations/Youth Offender Unit and the Public Information Section.

The Human Relations Section focuses upon targeted community segments to deter criminal activity by youths, maintain order in tense situations, and gather information. The Gang Squad Enforcement Unit investigates crimes involving street gangs and provides training to other departmental components regarding gang habits and activities. The Confrontation Unit maintains order during strike situations and works closely with schools to maintain peaceful environments on campuses. The Police Activities League provides organized, supervised programs to youths through six centers strategically located throughout the city.

The Public Information Section addresses the bureau goals of educating the community in crime prevention, informing citizens of police services, and promoting the positive aspects of the police profession. The Public Information Unit publishes and distributes METRO WATCH, a community newsletter which provides information on crime prevention and public activities. The staff also coordinated sessions of the Citizen's Police Academy which provide community members with information on the structure and philosophy of the police department. A variety of press releases concerning department activities were initiated by this unit. The Information Unit also schedules radio and television appearances by police employees to discuss police activities and programs.

During 1986, the Crime Prevention Unit was centralized to provide more efficient, better-coordinated crime prevention presentations on 22 topics relating to children, adults, and the elderly. A drug education program was also initiated at schools. The unit Explorer Scout Program won the Drug Enforcement Administration's Law Enforcement Community Service Award for being the outstanding post in the nation. During the year, the Crime Prevention Unit trained employees of Arizona Public Service for participation in the Crime Watch Program.

The Silent Witness Unit solicits information and acquires leads on unsolved felony crimes through anonymous tips obtained on a reward basis. A Community Alert Bulletin was established in 1986 which advertises at U.S. Post Offices about local criminals and crime problems. This unit earned two National Crime Stopper Awards for the number of felony cases closed, the amount of property recovered, and narcotics seized.

Training Bureau

The Training Bureau provides a broad range of instructional programs for the recruit, advanced officer, and supervisory levels.

The Basic Training Section operates the Phoenix Regional Police Academy. The recruits are presented a certified Basic Police Officer Training Program which is designed to prepare them to succeed in a law enforcement career. Representatives of the cities of Phoenix, Buckeye, Chandler, Eloy, Glendale, Guadalupe, Mesa, Peoria, Scottsdale and Tempe, and the Maricopa County Sheriff's Office participated during 1986.

The Advanced Training Section conducted two 8-hour modules of advanced officer training, providing instruction in the subjects of firearms, electrical safety and liquor law enforcement to all lieutenants, sergeants and officers. Additionally, supervisors received instruction in Supervisory Development and Alcohol Awareness. The Advanced Training Section also conducted the physical fitness evaluation of officers, supervisors and managers.

An Instructor Development Course, a Management of Training seminar and Supervisory Development class were provided by the Training Bureau. The Advanced Training Section coordinated the attendance and funding of officers at courses dealing with specialized investigative methods, tactical operation procedures, supervision, management and many other subjects. The attendance of sworn and civilian employees at classes sponsored by the City Personnel Department was arranged by this section.

The Firearms Unit provided training to recruits in the use and maintenance of firearms. A firearms training simulator was incorporated into the recruit firearms training course during 1986. Instruction, practice and qualification for handguns and shotguns was provided to all officers. All service weapons were inspected and repaired, as necessary. The evaluation of semi-automatic handguns was conducted and the results used in the decision to approve 9mm handguns as an optional primary duty weapon. The Firearms Unit implemented new goals and standards in firearms training, and a new course of fire for qualification by officers was adopted.

Maintenance support for the six precinct station indoor ranges was provided by Firearms Unit personnel. In addition to management of the armory and five Academy Ranges, the unit also assisted in coordinating the construction of a running path and an extensive grounds maintenance effort at the Academy.

The Video Services Unit provided videotape and audio-visual programming to support advanced and basic training, management communication, and public information needs. This unit produced programs "on location" and at the academy's studio.



Assistant Chief
Donald D. Lozier

The Driver Training Program provides instruction to recruits in safe vehicle and pursuit operation, motorcycle operators with initial training and refresher courses, and officers with training in remedial driving and pursuit operations. In addition to classroom instruction, the Driver Training Program provides on the road experience at the department's state-of-the-art defensive driving track.

Investigations Division

The Investigations Division, under the command of Assistant Chief Donald D. Lozier, is responsible for the centralized investigation of selected crimes such as vice, narcotics, organized crime, violent crimes and white-collar crime.

Criminal Homicide

	1986	1985	% Change
Number Reported	129	103	+ 25%
Unfounded	4	10	- 60%
(% Unfounded)	(3%)	(10%)	(- 70%)
Actual	125*	93*	+ 34%
Number Cleared	88	61	+ 44%
(% Cleared)	(70%)	(66%)	(+ 6%)
(% Juvenile)	(3%)	(6%)	(- 50%)
Victims			
Male	99	67	+ 48%
Female	26	26	—
Origin of Victim			
White (including Hispanics)	93	78	+ 19%
Black	20	12	+ 67%
Indian	9	3	+200%
Unknown	3	0	+300%
Type of Weapon Used			
Firearms, Unknown	19	5	+280%
Handgun	42	33	+ 27%
Knife, Cutting Instruments	32	22	+ 45%
Hands/Feet	4	10	- 60%
Rifle	4	2	+100%
Blunt Object	4	6	- 33%
Strangulation	1	2	- 50%
Shotgun	6	2	+200%
Asphyxiation	1	0	+100%
Fire	0	1	-100%
Other Unknown	12	10	+ 20%

* Figure includes 3 manslaughter by negligence.

General Investigations Bureau

The General Investigations Bureau is responsible for the investigation and case preparation for criminal prosecution of most major crimes occurring in the city of Phoenix.

The Homicide/Sex Crimes Section conducts investigations of homicides, suicides, unattended deaths, sexual assault, child molestations, and other sex-related crimes. In 1986, a team of officers was formed to establish an Underwater Search and Recovery Team. This team consists of officers who are called from other assignments to search canals and other waterways for evidence and victims of crime or accident.

Rape

	1986	1985	% Change
Total All Rapes			
Number Reported	611	706	-13%
Unfounded	44	71	-38%
(% Unfounded)	(7%)	(10%)	(-30%)
Actual	567	635	-11%
Number Cleared	291	274	+ 6%
(% Cleared)	(51%)	(43%)	(+19%)
(% Juvenile)	(4%)	(3%)	(+33%)
Type			
By Force	421	471	-11%
Attempted	146	164	-11%

The Technical Investigations Unit conducts investigations of serious traffic-related offenses, stolen vehicles, and forgeries. During 1986, the Traffic Investigations Unit (formerly the Hit/Run Detail) improved procedures addressing repeat intoxicated driving offenders and reduced the case backlog by 66%. The unit also received equipment and training in accident scene photography. The Forgery Detail established a liaison officer with the Maricopa County Attorney's Office to process cases referred by the Bad Check Program.

Auto Theft

	1986	1985	% Change
Number Reported	6,548	5,884	+11%
Unfounded	894	971	- 8%
(% Unfounded)	(14%)	(17%)	(-18%)
Actual	5,654	4,913	+15%
Number Cleared	1,252	1,128	+11%
(% Cleared)	(22%)	(23%)	(- 4%)
(% Juvenile)	(7%)	(6%)	(+17%)
Type of Vehicle Theft			
Autos	3,012	2,493	+21%
Trucks and Buses	1,590	1,318	+21%
Other Vehicles	288	342	-16%
Motorcycles	764	760	+ 1%
Locally Stolen and Recovered By:			
Phoenix Police	4,063	3,636	+12%
Other Jurisdictions	1,039	779	+33%
Total Recovered	5,102	4,415	+16%
(% Recovered)	(90%)	(90%)	(—)
Number Not Recovered	552	498	+11%
Locally Recovered Vehicles Stolen From Other Jurisdictions	765	592	+29%

Auto Theft Dollar Loss

	Year	Number of Offenses	Total Value	Total Value % Change	Average Value
Total Vehicles	1986	5,654	22,934,406		4,056
	1985	4,913	20,193,779	+14%	4,110

Robbery

	1986	1985	% Change
Number Reported	3,075	2,519	+ 22%
Unfounded	103	94	+ 10%
(% Unfounded)	(3%)	(4%)	(- 25%)
Actual	2,972	2,425	+ 23%
Number Cleared	869	651	+ 33%
(% Cleared)	(29%)	(27%)	(+ 7%)
(% Juvenile)	(11%)	(4%)	(+175%)
Type of Weapon			
Firearm	1,157	858	+ 35%
Knife	412	347	+ 19%
Other Dangerous Weapon	247	199	+ 24%
Strong Arm	1,156	1,021	+ 13%

Robbery Dollar Loss

	Year	Number of Offenses	Total Value	Total Value % Change	Average Value
Highway, Street	1986	1,614	760,899		471
	1985	1,358	658,939	+16%	485
Commercial House	1986	574	631,085		1,099
	1985	455	470,188	+34%	1,033
Service Station	1986	126	21,894		174
	1985	91	55,930	-61%	615
Chain Store	1986	227	38,919		171
	1985	162	33,312	+17%	206
Residence	1986	320	161,391		504
	1985	270	391,870	-59%	1,451
Bank	1986	92	260,895		2,836
	1985	52	248,957	+ 5%	4,788
Miscellaneous	1986	19	18,069		951
	1985	37	10,624	+70%	287
TOTAL	1986	2,972	1,893,152		637
	1985	2,425	1,869,820	+ 1%	771

The Robbery/Assault Section improved and expanded the robbery camera program which involves the surveillance of targets. The use of color film and prints has increased the value of this surveillance program to investigators. A Domestic Violence Unit was formed to improve the quality and impact of investigations and produce a reduction in recurring offenses.

Aggravated Assault

	1986	1985	% Change
Number Reported	5,855	4,533	+29%
Unfounded	278	161	+73%
(% Unfounded)	(5%)	(4%)	(+25%)
Actual	5,577	4,372	+28%
Number Cleared	3,581	2,921	+23%
(% Cleared)	(64%)	(67%)	(- 4%)
(% Juvenile)	(6%)	(5%)	(+20%)
Type of Weapon			
Firearm	1,780	1,402	+27%
Knife or Cutting Instrument	1,224	1,042	+17%
Other Dangerous Weapon	1,920	1,544	+24%
Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.	653	384	+70%

Domestic Violence

	1986	1985	% Change
Family Fight Calls	30,645	27,604	+11%
Total Reports	4,586	2,708	+69%
Total Arrests	2,745	1,686	+63%

The Investigative Services Unit began the use of computers to prepare reports and correspondence. The installation of this equipment has improved report quality and employee productivity. Expansion of the use of this word processing capability will result in further improvements.

Part II Offenses

	1986	1985	% Change
Other Assaults	8,850	7,876	+ 12%
Forgery	1,074	879	+ 22%
Fraud	1,597	1,572	+ 2%
Embezzlement	1,155	1,010	+ 14%
Stolen Property	957	735	+ 30%
Vandalism	15,160	14,675	+ 3%
Weapons	689	611	+ 13%
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	1,250	1,082	+ 16%
Sex Offenses	2,028	2,070	- 2%
Narcotics			
Opium	2,069	1,117	+ 85%
Marijuana	2,178	2,726	- 20%
Synthetics	175	92	+ 90%
Other	312	261	+ 20%
Gambling			
Bookmaking	0	0	—
Numbers	0	2	-100%
Other	8	13	- 39%
Offenses Against Family & Children	503	456	+ 10%
DWI	1,141	1,182	- 4%
Liquor Law	6,470	5,243	+ 23%
Drunkenness	1	3	- 67%
Disorderly Conduct	5,986	5,297	+ 13%
Vagrancy	529	574	- 8%
Other (Except Traffic)	8,474	7,124	+ 19%
All Traffic	5,784	4,665	+ 24%
Curfew	1,252	728	+ 72%
Runaways	3,551	3,795	- 6%
TOTAL	71,193	63,788	+ 12%

Special Investigations Bureau

The Special Investigations Bureau is responsible for the suppression of illegal drug and vice activities and for conducting special projects to recover stolen property. The bureau is comprised of the Drug and Vice Enforcement Units and the Property Recovery Section, which was added to the Bureau in 1986.

The Drug Enforcement Unit is responsible for the investigation of trafficking and illegal use of illicit drugs, drug related silent witness information, and follow-up investigations of drug activity complaints. During 1986, the Drug Enforcement Unit responded to an alarming increase in the availability and use of illicit drugs.

Vigorous enforcement with public information and education campaigns comprised the Drug Enforcement Unit's program to attack the rising drug trends. During 1986, the Drug Enforcement Unit was responsible for controlling and monitoring items seized for forfeiture in narcotic-related cases.

Although the Unit's emphasis is on major and mid-level drug dealers, a special operation investigated illegal drug activities at Phoenix high schools. Undercover narcotics operations are also focusing on nightclubs and bars, to investigate affluent drug dealers and users.

The Vice Enforcement Unit conducts investigations of organized prostitution, gambling, liquor law violations, street prostitution, and public sexual indecency. Additionally, the unit performs background investigations for various license applications by carnivals, pool halls, liquor establishments, and sidewalk vendors.

During 1986, the unit successfully recovered \$44,000 in investigative costs incurred during a gambling investigation. This recovery, which was accomplished with the efforts of prosecutors, has resulted in a program through which further investigative expenses will be returned to the department.

The Vice Enforcement Unit supported and provided research to the City Council for the enactment of an Escort Services ordinance. This ordinance, which was enacted in November, will be valuable in the investigation and suppression of organized prostitution activities.

In addition to the formal inspection of liquor establishments and the investigations of liquor law violations, the Vice Enforcement Unit instructed in the proper application of state liquor laws at the Department's Advanced Officer Training Program and to other bureaus/precincts.

Since the theft and fencing of stolen property is so closely linked with drug sales and usage, the Property Recovery Section was assigned to the Special Investigations Bureau. This has significantly enhanced the performance of the bureau and department through a more timely exchange of information and effective use of resources.

The Property Recovery Section's objective is the purchase of stolen property from street level thieves and burglars. The section investigates fencing operations and provides intelligence information to other units of the department. One illegal drug sale operation, uncovered by the Property Recovery Section, resulted in one of the most significant seizures of the year by the Drug Enforcement Unit.

The conviction rate of suspects indicted by the Property Recovery Section is approximately 95%. Approximately 80% of the section's suspects are narcotics users.

Crime Loss

Property Type	Year	Value of Property Stolen	Value of Property Recovered	Percent of Value Recovered
Currency	1986	3,866,530	83,874	+2.2%
	1985	3,977,480	71,056	1.8%
Jewelry	1986	10,081,138	241,766	2.4%
	1985	8,873,626	217,665	2.5%
Clothing, Furs	1986	1,161,331	127,526	11.0%
	1985	1,090,515	110,429	10.1%
Vehicles	1986	24,993,702	16,464,797	65.9%
	1985	21,077,352	13,528,856	64.2%
Office Equipment	1986	2,311,286	155,948	6.7%
	1985	1,696,406	123,437	7.3%
Television, Radios	1986	8,825,100	316,519	3.6%
	1985	7,779,318	319,982	4.1%
Firearms	1986	1,246,460	58,441	4.7%
	1985	1,284,271	57,356	4.5%
Household Items	1986	1,792,263	67,493	3.8%
	1985	1,526,648	72,662	4.8%
Consumer	1986	464,188	78,480	16.9%
	1985	454,444	82,832	18.2%
Livestock	1986	9,162	6,100	66.6%
	1985	13,242	0	—
Miscellaneous	1986	15,733,482	1,917,301	12.2%
	1985	15,191,322	1,516,870	10.0%
TOTAL	1986	70,484,642	19,518,245	27.7%
	1985	62,964,624	16,101,145	25.6%

Organized Crime Bureau

The Organized Crime Bureau investigates persons, organizations, and corporations involved in organized criminal activities. This bureau also obtains and disseminates intelligence information on criminal activities and organized crime elements. Lengthy major investigations of a variety of crimes are conducted by the bureau, which also provides protection for dignitaries visiting the city of Phoenix.

During 1986, the Bureau conducted a successful joint investigation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation of a large auto theft operation and narcotics ring.

The frauds and fraud schemes investigated by the bureau included bogus oil well investments, advance fee schemes, securities fraud, pyramid schemes, and investment fraud. One of the fraud investigations also involved murder and narcotics.

Significant cases included an illegal gambling operation which was tied to an organized crime element on the East Coast and an obscene movie-making operation.

Dignitary protection functions were performed during visits by the Vice President of the United States, the First Lady, Nancy Reagan, and the Secretary of the Interior, in addition to other U.S. and foreign officials. The bureau is preparing for the papal visit in 1987.

Arrests

	Part I Crimes			Part II Crimes			Part I & II Crimes		
	1986	1985	% Ch.	1986	1985	% Ch.	1986	1985	% Ch.
Total Adult & Juvenile	19,516	17,272	+13%	46,880	38,684	+21%	66,396	55,956	+19%
Male	14,842	12,890	+15%	39,084	32,262	+21%	53,926	45,152	+19%
Female	4,674	4,382	+ 7%	7,796	6,422	+21%	12,470	10,804	+15%
Adult Total	14,036	11,889	+18%	40,946	34,177	+20%	54,982	46,066	+19%
Male	10,765	8,998	+20%	34,860	28,875	+21%	45,625	37,873	+20%
Female	3,271	2,891	+13%	6,086	5,302	+15%	9,357	8,193	+14%
Juvenile Total	5,480	5,383	+ 2%	5,934	4,507	+32%	11,414	9,890	+15%
Male	4,077	3,892	+ 5%	4,224	3,387	+25%	8,301	7,279	+14%
Female	1,403	1,491	- 6%	1,710	1,120	+53%	3,113	2,611	+19%

In Memoriam

Officer Robert T. Fike	1/08/86	In Service
Mr. John A. Carlson	11/06/86	

Commissioned Officers Retired from Service

Harry J. Burke	1/25/86	David G. Biddulph	6/27/86
Phillip M. Garrigan III	1/31/86	Gerald J. McLamb	6/30/86
John J. Gluhak	1/31/86	(Medical)	
Robert L. Stephens	1/31/86	Gary R. Gardner	7/29/86
Phillip W. Zink	1/31/86	Robert L. Havelin	7/29/86
Joe D. Boofer	2/28/86	Kathleen J. Seis	8/19/86
Milton C. Davis	2/28/86	(Medical)	
Richard M. Fraser	3/28/86	Larry L. Beimers	8/27/86
Eddie J. Trussell	3/28/86	Daniel G. Bishop	8/27/86
William D. Chapman	3/31/86	Richard K. Hogue	9/30/86
Larry A. Risner	3/31/86	Dan R. Rice, Jr.	10/31/86
Luke A. Foster	4/25/86	Ralph D. Eckert	11/30/86
William C. Turner	5/16/86	Kenton J. Smith	12/11/86
Herman B. Doyle	5/30/86	David L. Haynes	12/26/86
Joye D. Herman	5/30/86	Donald D. Lozier	12/30/86
Jesse H. Ingle	5/30/86	Gary D. Huebner	12/31/86
Gus M. Oviedo, Jr.	5/30/86	(Medical)	
Robert G. Rodarme, Jr.	5/30/86	Elijio Lopez, Jr.	12/31/86

Civilian Personnel Retired from Service

Mary E. Simon	4/01/86	John D. Stetson	10/17/86
Aiko J. Moriuchi	4/14/86	Pete S. Lopez	12/31/86

Medal of Valor Award - 1986

Michael J. Beyle	Craig A. Munsey	Darrell J. Smith
Joel A. Jahnke	Albert T. Sindel	James K. Woodhead

Medal of Merit Award - 1986

David A. Antonini	Ronald H. Nagy	Joel M. Tranter
Leroy C. Eswonja	Daniel G. Peterson	James F. Wallace
Christopher L. Geier	William R. Stahl	Donald J. Wood
James M. Kidd	David Szenyes	

Medal of Lifesaving Award - 1986

Paul N. Allen	Thomas J. Giglio	Susan L. Parker
Dennis L. Altfeltis	Thomas W. Gunnison	Joseph J. Petrosino
Robert R. Arce	(Received 2 Awards)	Leonard N. Phillips
Michael J. Beyle	Arthur W. Gust	Alan K. Post
Mark W. Blair	Jack M. Head	Paul Resczenko
Levi Bolton	Connie S. Heuett	Charles R. Rexroat
John F. Boughton	Charles W. Hodges	Lane L. Rich
Benny Boyer	David L. Hoover	Matthew A. Ridener
Stephen A. Brayer	Susan C. Jahnke	Charles E. Roseberry
Terrance M. Cooning	Bert A. Johnson	Don R. Schultz
Milton C. Davis, Jr.	Robert J. Kavanagh	Jeffrey D. Slider
Brian W. DeBenedetto	William H. Kearns	(Received 2 Awards)
Vince D. DeDonatis	Michael J. Kolb	Robert H. Sparks
Jeffrey P. Dickson	David T. Lane	Charles A. Stankus
Aaron J. Eastin	Frank A. Marin	Paul R. Stehle
David A. Elbert	Daniel R. Martinez	Cheryl L. Thomas
Lionel T. Espindola	Robert J. McCloy	Steven D. Thornton
Keith E. Ewing	John J. McGuire	Victor L. Trumble
Randall D. Force	Gary L. McWilliams	Robert A. White
Kelly N. Frizzell	Richard C. Menolez	Russell L. Wilson
Ralph S. Garrabrants	James R. Milstead	Thomas E. Wistuber
Jerry J. Giffin	James P. Morgan	Gary A. Yeager
	Michael W. Norlin	

Complaints Against Police Employees

Type of Complaint	Sustained	Partially Sustained	Not Sustained	Exonerated	Unfounded	Total
Undue Force	12	3	8	73	76	172
False Arrest			1	18	10	29
Improper Detention/ Interrogation	2		1	12	9	24
Improper Search	1	1	1	5	7	15
Improper Evidence Processing	1			1	2	4
Police Harassment			2	4	19	25
Theft	2		4		14	20
Missing Property	3		6	4	12	25
Incomplete Investigation	7	4	3	11	24	49
Rude Conduct	29	14	15	58	85	201
Immoral Conduct	7		4		4	15
Other Misconduct	60	2	5	18	35	120
Improper Police Action	20	7	5	48	29	109
Neglect Of Duty	61	4	7	32	21	125
Traffic Violations	12	3	3	2	6	26
Failure To Obey Orders	4					4
Unlawful Activity	2	1	1	1	4	9
Perjury			1		6	7
Vice/Narcotics Violations			3		7	10
Abuse Of Authority	2	1	1	1	3	8
Unauthorized Release Of Information	4	1	1	2	4	12
Other	29	5	8	35	32	109
Total	258	46	80	325	409	1118
(Percentage)	(23%)	(4%)	(7%)	(29%)	(37%)	(100%)

NOTE: Includes all complaints from internal and external sources.

Explanation of Complaint Dispositions

SUSTAINED — The allegation is supported by sufficient evidence to justify a reasonable conclusion that the alleged misconduct occurred.

PARTIALLY SUSTAINED — Only part of the allegation is sustained.

NOT SUSTAINED — Insufficient evidence to either prove or disprove the allegation.

EXONERATED — The incident occurred, but was lawful and proper.

UNFOUNDED — The allegation is false.