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City of Phoenix, Arizona
Police Department
1987 Annual Report

113537

Mayor and City Council

ry Goddard, Mayor
Bill Parks, Council District 1
ane Pell, Council District 2
I Johnson, Council District 3
in Nelson, Council District 4 (Vice Mayor, 1987)
ward Adams, Council District 5
Korrick, Council District 6 (1987)
da Nadolski, Council District 6 (1988)
ry Rose Wilcox, Council District 7 (Vice Mayor, 1988)
Ivin C. Goode, Council District 8

rvin A. Andrews, City Manager

Public Safety Subcommittee

ward Adams, Chairman
Ivin C. Goode
ane Pell

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

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ACQUISITIONS

Message from the Chief



RUBEN B. ORTEGA
Police Chief

I am proud to present the 1987 Annual Report of the Phoenix Police Department. It is a reflection of our accomplishments of the past year and reveals our direction for the future.

The men and women of this department faced many challenges during the year. One of the most historic challenges was the Papal visit. On September 14-15, 1987, Pope John Paul II visited the valley of the sun. During his stay, the Pope participated in a number of activities and made numerous personal appearances at different locations in the valley. Approximately fifty percent of our department was directly involved as well as the Arizona National Guard and other local law enforcement agencies. Everyone's assistance and dedication made this event an extraordinary success.

Another challenge facing our department is reorganization. Reorganization will help our organization adapt better to future growth, while becoming more responsive and efficient in delivering services. Over the next two years, there will be more organizational changes occurring until reorganization is complete.

Our department was challenged to maintain the high degree of confidence and level of performance that the citizens of Phoenix have come to expect. The men and women of the department are to be commended for a job well done. I am proud of their efforts.

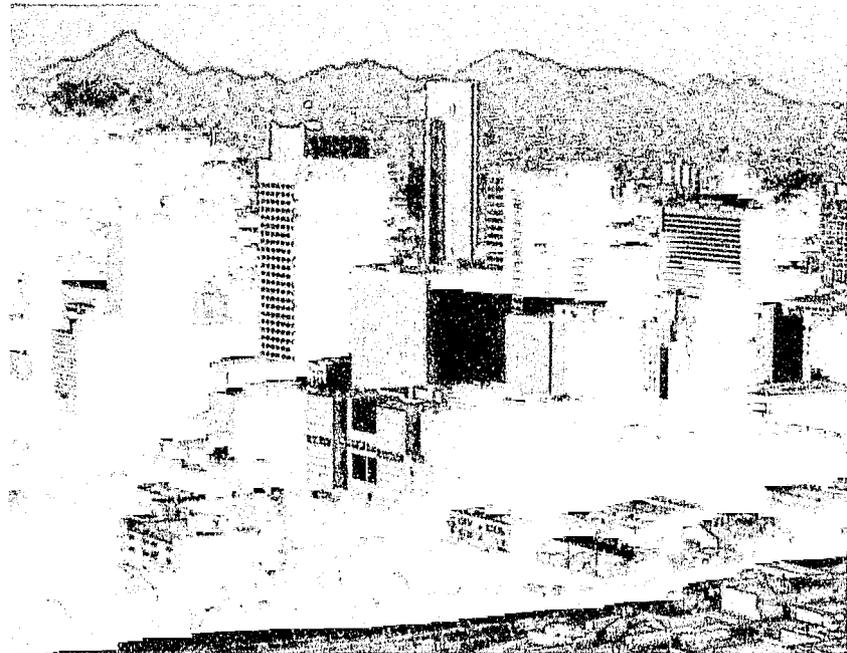
History/Demographics

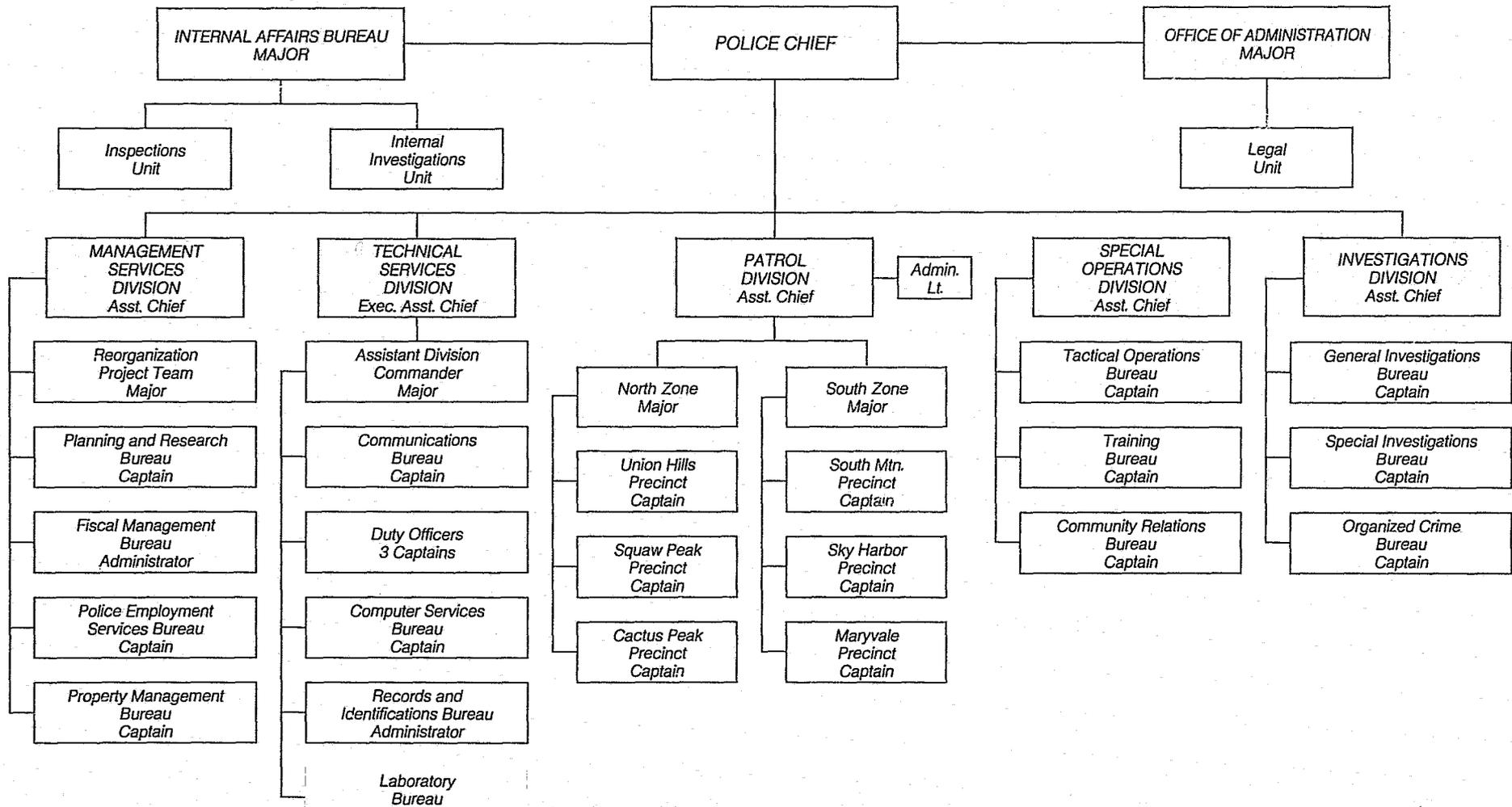
Phoenix, the capital city of Arizona, was indeed well named. From ancient times the Phoenix, an immortal bird of myth, has symbolized resurrection, for it is said to be miraculously reborn from its own ashes every five hundred years.

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 393.2 square miles and has a population of 945,050 which does not include the thousands of residents in the metropolitan area and tourists who come to Phoenix to work, play, and visit.

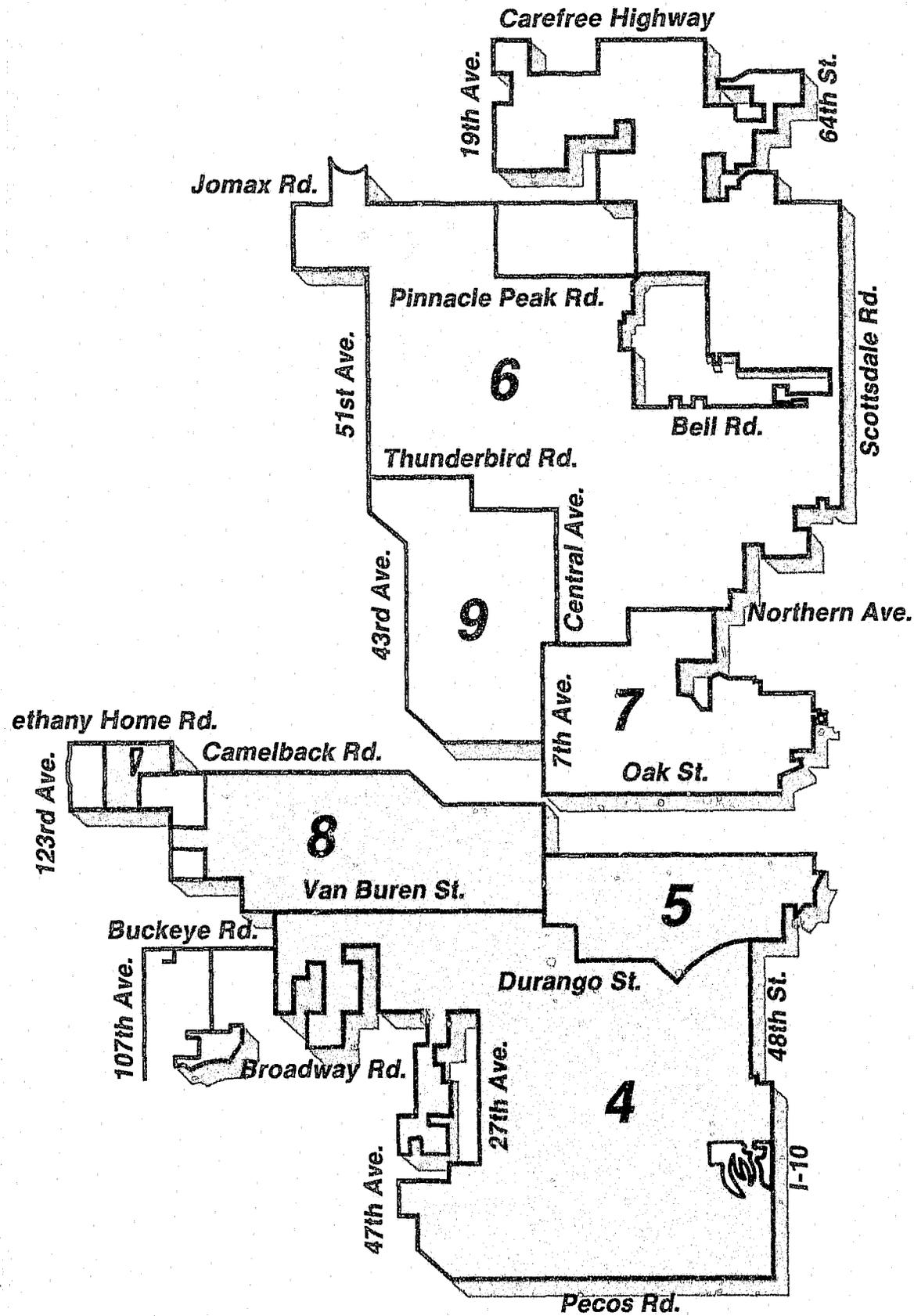
Our rapid growth has resulted in a significant increase in demand for police services and has produced a corresponding increase in Police Department strength from 173 employees in 1940 to 2,502 authorized employees (sworn and civilian) in 1987.





Organizational Chart

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 provides assistance to Police Department administrators and supervisors in maintaining the integrity and efficiency of police service to the citizens of Phoenix.

The Investigations Unit investigates allegations of serious misconduct of department employees and shooting incidents involving officers. All alleged misconduct investigations, whether generated by field supervisors or Internal Affairs Bureau personnel, are reviewed, indexed, and filed by this unit.

This year, the bureau's computer system was upgraded from the CP/M based stand-alone unit to the existing microcomputer network within the Police & Public Safety Building. With this enhancement in computerization of citizen complaints and internal employee misconduct investigations, the bureau is able to provide a more efficient support function to police administrators and/or field supervisors requiring complaint information or statistical data.

The Investigations Unit is staffed exclusively by police supervisors who can provide information from the computer database reference citizen complaints, or give assistance to department supervisors on how to proceed with their own misconduct investigations.

Investigations Unit supervisors conducted 50 internal investigations during 1987, an increase of 12% over the 44 investigations conducted during 1986. These supervisors also investigated 12 police officer involved shooting incidents during 1987.

A total of 971 citizen's complaint investigations and internal investigations conducted by other bureaus were received for filing in the Internal Affairs Bureau during 1987. This number represents an 8.7% decrease from the total of 1,064 investigations received for filing during 1986.

The Inspections Unit conducts operational/program audits and compliance inspections to assist management in assessing the performance level of the various work units within the department and their compliance with written policies and procedures. During 1987, the Inspections Unit, which is comprised of four lieutenants, conducted 25 major program audits/inspections, 25 staff requested audits and 80 financial audits.

the following two noteworthy accomplishments were made by the Inspections Unit in addition to their many routine audits and inspections. A comprehensive study was made of the City Court scheduling process. The findings of this audit have provided the framework for reprogramming of the court scheduling process that should result in significant court overtime savings and eliminate most of the duplicate scheduling conflicts that have occurred in the past. Also, a new precinct compliance inspection methodology was developed which provides the framework for a more detailed, comprehensive report that enables patrol supervisors to more readily identify areas requiring their attention.

The Inspections Unit provides security for the Mayor while he conducts speaking engagements throughout the city as well as for Council meetings and other special events held by the council. Inspections Unit personnel are members of the department's Drug Disposal Unit and dispose of narcotics and drug paraphernalia ordered for destruction by Superior Court. During 1987, the unit conducted 17 drug disposal audits and disposed of drugs and paraphernalia from 7,879 property invoices.

A number of representatives from police agencies throughout the United States have visited the Internal Affairs Bureau during 1987 to study both the internal investigations process and the inspections function, both of which have gained recognition as one of the most progressive in the nation. This sharing has assisted visiting representatives from other police departments in their internal management process.

Management Services Division

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, reorganization, recruiting and employment services for the department.

Reorganization Project Team

In December, 1986, a decision was made to reorganize the Phoenix Police Department. In 1987, a Reorganization Project Team was created to plan, organize, schedule, budget, and implement the structural and policy changes necessary to complete the department's reorganization.

The reorganization became necessary due, in part, to our expanding geographic limits and an increasing demand for services with limited resources. The primary purposes of reorganization are to provide a more streamlined organizational structure which eliminated overlapping functions and is suitable for our expected growth through the year 2000. Additionally, as many administrative and non-essential sworn positions as possible will be returned to uniformed assignments. Presently 27 of these have been identified.



**Assistant Chief
Dennis A. Garrett**

The plans call for a Northern and also a Southern Patrol Division with three precincts and a Resource Bureau assigned to each division. Some investigative, traffic, and other support functions will be centralized at each Resource Bureau's Command Station. This will provide for improved communication and coordination among functions as well as better utilization of personnel.

The Reorganization Project Team has been developing and monitoring plans for three major construction projects which are scheduled for ground breaking in the summer of 1988. Implementation of reorganization is expected in mid-1989.

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 received funds from the Governor's Office of Highway Safety to enhance and expand our traffic and traffic accident analytical capabilities. Our Accident Control Targets (ACT) program is intended to reduce motor vehicle accidents and associated economic losses. The microcomputer hardware and software, received in 1987, will facilitate data collection, report processing, and production of detailed collision diagrams. Operational implementation of the ACT program is scheduled for the first quarter of 1988.

Our Crime Analysis program will be enhanced, during 1988, upon verification of our geobase system, acquired in 1987; and useful analyses and electronic pin maps will be produced for both the investigators and patrol officers.

During 1987, our recurring, statistical reports for departmental and city managements were computerized, saving 22.6 manhours per month.

The Planning Section of the Planning and Research Bureau is coordinating with the Reorganization Project Team in the development and construction of several capital improvement projects. Additionally, the section is responsible for the Phase II remodeling of the Police and Public Safety Building, the relocation of Maryvale and Sky Harbor Precinct stations and the reconstruction of the South Mountain Precinct station.

Squaw Peak Precinct station has been remodeled to provide a new visitor lobby area and employee locker room area.

Planning Section hosted the 1988 Police Protection Bond Committee which was impaneled to determine the future capital needs of the department. The department recommended a \$45.3 million package. The final recommendation, \$44.3 million, will be presented in a bond election in April, 1988.

Planning and Research Bureau assisted in the planning and applied for partial funding of the Papal visit. Bureau personnel staffed the Information Logistic Center during the Pope's visit.

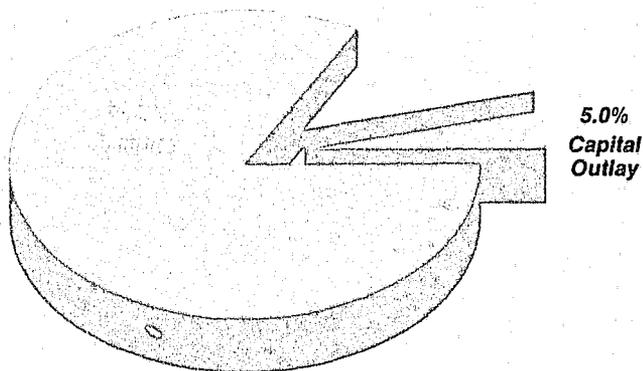
Policy Section continues to monitor and assess CALEA standards for eventual reaccreditation. The section also coordinated and assisted in the development and implementation of the new Administrative Per Se program.

Planning and Research Bureau assisted the department in applying for grant funds from various sources. During 1987, Drug Enforcement Administration funds became available through the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission. With these funds the department will establish an Airport Drug Enforcement Unit in 1988.

Fiscal Management Bureau

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 salaries, purchases, supplies, services, and activities performed by other city departments for the Police Department.

Distribution of Police Budget 1987-88



During the year, a comprehensive Payroll Users Manual was developed and distributed to all supervisory personnel. The intent of the manual was to provide detailed information on how to properly prepare payroll documents and explain the payroll process from a user's standpoint. In addition, all supervisors were provided instructional classes on the payroll process.

The bureau entered the second year of a two year plan to completely computerize the budget preparation process. For the first time in the history of the department, department-wide microcomputers were utilized to prepare the entire fiscal year 1988-89 budget.

Preliminary plans were proposed to computerize the payroll process. Currently, a considerable number of manhours are expended to manually process the payroll. A feasibility study will be conducted in 1988 to further explore payroll computer applications.

In 1987, the department received forfeiture funds for involvement in narcotics investigations. The seizures obtained as a result of various investigations were awarded by the courts to the department. A special account was established to receive this revenue. During the past year, the department utilized the court awarded funds to purchase commodity items and capital outlay equipment to further the delivery of police services.

The bureau continues to administer a \$2.4 million jail contract with Maricopa County and monitor grant expenditures.

Department Operating Budget

Police Budget Trends for Fiscal Years 1986-87 and 1987-88

Activity	FY 1986-87	FY 1987-88
Salaries	\$ 91,740,634	\$ 95,452,886
Number of Employees	(2,441)	(2,521)
Operating Expenses	14,707,531	18,013,261
Capital Outlay	<u>4,848,277</u>	<u>6,050,350</u>
Grand Totals	\$111,296,442	\$119,516,497
Percent Change Over Previous Year	+10%	+7%

Classification of Personnel

Rank and Job Title	Authorized Positions 1987
Police Chief	1
Assistant Police Chief (1 Executive Assistant Chief)	5
Major	6
Captain	20
Lieutenant (2 Law Specialists)	60
Sergeant	242
Police Officer	1,538
Total Sworn	1,872
Total Civilian	630
Total Employees	2,502
Total Sworn per 1,000 Population	1.98
Total Civilian per 1,000 Population	.67
Total Employees per 1,000 Population	2.65

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.

During the year, recruitment efforts were expanded. A "Spotter Program" was developed, whereby community leaders and professionals agreed to refer promising individuals to us for employment consideration as Police Recruit, Reserve, or volunteers. During calendar year 1987, 24.65% of recruits hired were female and 26.02% were minority. Expanded and improved selection techniques resulted in higher academic and physical fitness standards for new recruits as evidenced by academy achievement. The minority recruitment efforts in 1987 included radio and television appearances, public service announcements, and presentations at career fairs.

This bureau coordinates the Department Awards Program, Family 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 is also accomplished by the Employment Services Bureau.

During 1987, the bureau, in conjunction with the City Personnel Department, developed and administered examinations for Police Recruit and Sergeant. 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, as well as developing and providing training on effective interviewing to officers and supervisors.

The Volunteers in Police Service are citizens who provide support services to the department. These unique and caring citizens donated 4,791 hours of work to a variety of skilled activities in the department. This year, three volunteers each donated over 1,000 hours to 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. In addition, the bureau monitors and coordinates the police vehicle fleet.

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 firearms.

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 owners.

During 1987, the Property Management Bureau relocated to a new centralized warehouse. The new facility is equipped with mezzanines, shelving, freezers, and a walk-in cooler for biological evidence. The new warehouse was built to provide for growth as well as administrative offices.

A timely issue for the bureau is how to handle contaminated material. Preparations are being made to ensure the safety of all employees as well as the community.



**Executive Assistant Chief
Robert G. Kornegay**

Technical Services Division

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

During 1987, the callback function was centralized and assigned to the Communications Bureau. The current staffing of 15 officers provides callback service 20 hours a day, seven days a week. This service significantly reduces the need to dispatch officers on routine report calls.

In the 9-1-1 section, the old teletype machine was replaced with two portable telecommunications devices (TTD's) to use for processing incoming calls from hearing impaired citizens. The new equipment allows for faster and more efficient communication with the hearing impaired.

The department's radio system was improved by adding tone coded speech to the UHF radio channels. This system operation allows departmental radios to receive departmental signals and exclude other station interference. This reduces most of the outside distractions from other frequencies and provides better communications for both the radio dispatchers and field officers.

A new training assistants program was implemented in the bureau. The assistants work directly with the Training Coordinator in providing necessary in-service training for their sections on each shift. The complexity of the jobs in communications mandate the need for continuous and comprehensive training. For instance, whenever there is a change in our laws, policies, and procedures, training must occur so that the 9-1-1 operators and dispatchers respond correctly. This new program was designed to meet these needs. In addition to providing updated training information to each employee, the trainers utilize employee feedback to develop future training sessions.

Computer Services Bureau

The Computer Services Bureau is responsible for the installation, development, operation, and maintenance of the Police Department's computer hardware and software. This bureau also installs and maintains the mobile data terminals, departmental security systems, and alarms. The Technical Support Section of the bureau provides a pool of surveillance equipment and technical assistance on its use to departmental users.

The police computer systems currently in place are the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD), Computer Aided Police Records Index (CAPRI), Mobile Data Terminal (MDT), and the Traffic Accident Data (TADS) systems. During the past year the bureau completed an analysis of vendor proposals for the Police Automated Computer Entry (PACE) project and selected Unisys, Inc., as the PACE vendor. Contract negotiations have been completed and project development is now underway.

The PACE project will have a tremendous impact upon the department's operation by allowing direct entry of departmental reports into an automated data base where the information will be processed to complete all other necessary reports. The information will automatically be forwarded to the appropriate follow-up units, significantly reducing the time delay caused by handwritten reports, redundancy, and processing paperwork.

The department's use of microcomputer technology continued to grow rapidly in 1987. Numerous new microcomputer workstations were installed, and formal procedures for the acquisition and upgrade of microcomputer hardware and software were instituted. Plans have been formulated to establish an Information Center capability within the department, in conjunction with the PACE project. This will integrate the PACE system with departmental microcomputer resources in direct support of end user processing needs and increase access to the department's information resources.

Technical enhancements performed by the bureau this past year include the introduction of color photography into the surveillance camera program, the installation of a digital alarm receiver for the department's silent alarms, and the replacement of the video display terminals to upgrade the current computer systems.

Records and Identification Bureau

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

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. Dissemination is made based on state and federal privacy and security regulations.

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.

A major accomplishment during 1987, in the Records and Identification Bureau, consisted of the computerization of the entire criminal history record database. Computerization now allows the precincts to obtain complete criminal history information readily on their respective CAPRI terminals, as well as abbreviated criminal history information in the vehicles equipped with MDT's. The necessity to travel to police headquarters to obtain such information is now minimized, which enhances efficiency, saves time, and wear and tear on the department's vehicle fleet.

Another major achievement has been the fingerprinting service provided to several thousand applicants of the Immigration Amnesty Program. This has been accomplished in addition to the normal counter services provided to the public, the department, and outside criminal justice agencies.

Progress continues in the Records and Identification Bureau in preparation for the implementation of PACE.

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.

The Laboratory Bureau has expanded its service in a number of areas during 1987.

The Forensic Serology Section has increased its service level by adding blood typing programs in the areas of seminal stain analysis for sexual assault cases and polymorphic enzyme typing for homicide as well as sexual assault cases. These new blood typing programs are currently operating in the identification of suspects involved in violent crimes.

The Latent Print Section has acquired two portable Lasers that have proven effective in the processing of trace evidence such as hairs and fibers as well as the visualization of latent fingerprints and seminal stains.

The Latent Print Section has begun using a new electro-static dust printer on difficult footwear cases. In situations where a shoe print has been placed on a cloth surface, for example, a lift can be made of the print for later comparison.

Patrol Division

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 plus maintaining liaison with the City Court system and parking enforcement in the downtown area.

During 1987, the Patrol Division implemented many innovative programs providing effective law enforcement and better personnel utilization.

The division conducted a property crime 'Sting' utilizing the precincts' Street Crimes Units. This program resulted in the recovery of a considerable amount of stolen property and the arrest of numerous suspects.

During 1987, several officers received formal training in the use of drug cognition and horizontal gaze nystagmus techniques. These techniques have been added to our arsenal of weapons to combat the ever increasing DWI problem and should serve to enhance the quality of our DWI investigations.

In July of 1987, the Patrol Division's motor officer strength was augmented by the assignment of the sworn personnel from the Selective Enforcement Bureau to the precincts. Each precinct's traffic unit



**Assistant Chief
Bennie R. Click**

increased in size, permitting the deployment of more motor squads and the implementation of more effective enforcement programs.

In December of 1987, a Repeat Offender Program was instituted within the Patrol Division. This program is a cooperative effort staffed by investigative personnel from each of the precincts, and is designed to target individual criminals committing the majority of our property crimes. This program is being studied by the Rand Corporation and uses offender targeting criteria established by that organization. The Repeat Offender Program promises to be an effective means for not only clearing crimes, but also insuring that through cooperation and intensive follow-up with prosecutors, the criminal receives an appropriate sentence.

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	
	1987	115	- 8%	12.17	-11%
Rape	1986	567		62.35	
	1987	503	-11%	53.22	-15%
Robbery	1986	2,972		326.82	
	1987	2,287	-23%	242.00	-26%
Aggravated Assault	1986	5,577		613.28	
	1987	5,287	- 5%	558.70	- 9%
Total Crimes of Violence	1986	9,241		1,016.20	
	1987	8,185	-11%	866.09	-15%
Burglary	1986	25,586		2,813.57	
	1987	21,185	-17%	2,241.68	-20%
Theft	1986	48,896		5,376.86	
	1987	48,700	- .4%	5,153.17	- 4%
Auto Theft	1986	5,654		621.74	
	1987	5,894	+ 4%	623.67	+ .3%
Arson	1986	658		72.36	
	1987	474	-28%	50.16	-31%
Total Crimes Against Property	1986	80,794		8,884.53	
	1987	76,253	- 6%	8,068.68	- 9%
Crime Index	1986	90,035		9,900.73	
	1987	84,438	- 6%	8,934.77	-10%

Population: December 1986 909,379
 December 1987 945,050 + 4%

South Mountain Precinct

Area: 110.27 Square Miles

Population: 111,182

South Mountain Precinct enjoyed a year of stability in both personnel and programs during 1987.

The precinct's existing drug enforcement programs, that had targeted several specific high traffic areas, were successful enough to allow a redirection towards other problem locations. By the end of the year these redirected efforts were generating significant results, both in the number of arrests and in a reduction of visible drug trafficking.

In this era of intense public scrutiny and high accountability of police operations, the precinct established an experimental position known as "Complaint Sergeant." The primary function performed by the Complaint Sergeant was to investigate alleged employee misconduct. These investigations could be initiated either by citizen complaint or via internal sources. The project was implemented without an increase in supervisory personnel assigned to the precinct. The project was viewed as a success in that it accomplished its three primary goals: freeing Field Sergeants from a larger portion of misconduct investigations, increasing the overall quality of the investigations, and reducing the turnaround time for such investigations.

Not only are the employees of the precinct excellent "Street Cops," they also have a great deal of compassion for the community that they serve. During the annual "City of Phoenix Employees' Community Service Fund Drive," 71% of the precinct personnel contributed. Of all department employees who were "Fair Share" donators, South Mountain Precinct comprised 26% of those individuals. These donations amounted to over \$3,400.

Burglary

	1986	1987	% Change
Number Reported	26,289	21,904	-17%
Unfounded	703	719	+ 2%
(% Unfounded)	(3%)	(3%)	(—)
Actual	25,586	21,185	-17%
Number Cleared	2,667	2,461	-8%
(% Cleared)	(10%)	(12%)	(+20%)
(% Juvenile)	(3%)	(3%)	(—)
Type of Entry			
Forcible	17,426	14,094	-19%
No Force	6,465	5,769	-11%
Attempted Forcible Entry	1,695	1,322	-22%

Burglary Dollar Loss

	Year	Number of Offenses	Total Value	Total Value % Change	Average Value
Residence Night	1986	4,180	3,949,670		945
	1987	3,167	3,280,776	-17%	1,036
Day	1986	6,999	7,384,189		1,055
	1987	6,016	6,653,000	-10%	1,106
Unknown	1986	8,717	11,090,652		1,272
	1987	7,298	8,002,214	-28%	1,096
Residence Total	1986	19,896	22,424,511		1,127
	1987	16,481	17,935,990	-20%	1,088
Non-Residence Night	1986	1,278	1,029,675		806
	1987	1,164	1,199,309	+16%	1,030
Day	1986	420	255,731		609
	1987	341	276,320	+ 8%	810
Unknown	1986	3,992	5,209,900		1,305
	1987	3,199	3,910,955	-25%	1,223
Non-Residence Total	1986	5,690	6,495,306		1,142
	1987	4,704	5,386,584	-17%	1,145
TOTAL	1986	25,586	28,919,817		1,130
	1987	21,185	23,322,574	-19%	1,101

Sky Harbor Precinct

Area: 21.4 Square Miles

Population: 74,603

The Sky Harbor Motor Unit completed an eighteen month study of video taping DWI violators after their arrest. During this time period, 358 violators were video-taped. Analysis of the impact of this study on court scheduling and overtime usage is under way at this time.

The precinct began realizing some potential benefits of a program conceptualized and implemented by Sky Harbor Precinct during calendar year 1986. This program is known as ROP (Repeat Offender Program). The premise of the program is to observe potential repeat offenders after arrest for various offenses, work with other members of the criminal justice community to enhance the sentencing of the convicted offender. A comparison of burglaries for the same period of implementation (July - December, 1986) and (July - December, 1987) shows a 19.1% decrease in the burglary rate.

The Detective Section also has implemented a program to ensure greater information transfer between detectives and patrol by establishing routine briefing meetings and crime trend information dissemination.

The Street Crimes Unit was involved in two major projects during 1987. "Operation Crackdown" was a project relating to the sale of "crack" in the eastside public housing area. The eight-week project resulted in 81 warrants issued, 80 pounds of marijuana and 14 ounces of cocaine seized, \$6,000 in cash and four cars seized and \$2,000 in stolen property recovered. The second project was the arrest of 75 prostitutes from the West Van Buren Street area.

The Walking Beat also has increased its interaction with the residents of public housing areas by initiating programs with children and by assisting in the establishment of educational programs for area residents.

The Sky Harbor Walking Beat Unit was involved in providing security for Pope John Paul II's visit to the valley. The Walking Beat also provided security for President Ronald Reagan's visit during October, 1987, for his mother-in-law's funeral services.

The Facilities/Equipment Coordinator Officer was temporarily assigned to the Equipment Management Division for six months in an attempt to better coordinate the repair of police vehicles and the issuance of new police vehicles. This innovative program identified existing and potential bottlenecks in procedures, and proposals to streamline operations resulted in cost savings and the output of 100 new police vehicles in 90 days.

Union Hills Precinct

Area: 156.43 Square Miles

Population: 268,298

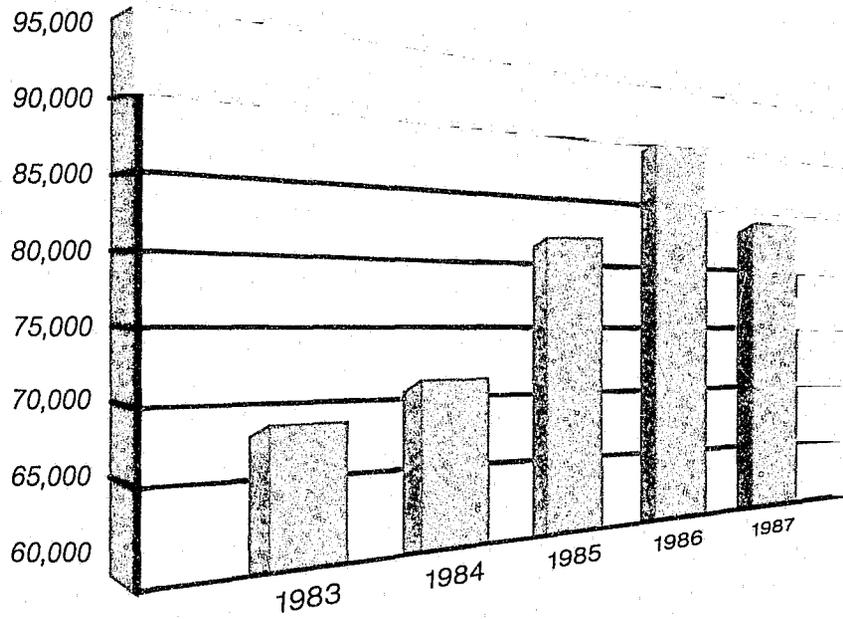
The Repeat Offender Program was started within the Union Hills Precinct on September 6, 1987, and to date, 35 repeat offenders have been identified. Of these 35 cases, 22 have been submitted to the County Attorney's Office and are being successfully prosecuted. Due to the effectiveness of the Repeat Offender Program, conviction rate, sentencing trends, and crime rate statistics are not available.

The Union Hills Street Crimes Unit has been working in conjunction with the North Phoenix Adult Probation Office to combat drug and stolen property dealing by probationers. Search warrants and probation searches have been executed, resulting in several arrests (with high bond amounts) of probationers and non-probationers meeting the ROP criteria as repeat offenders.

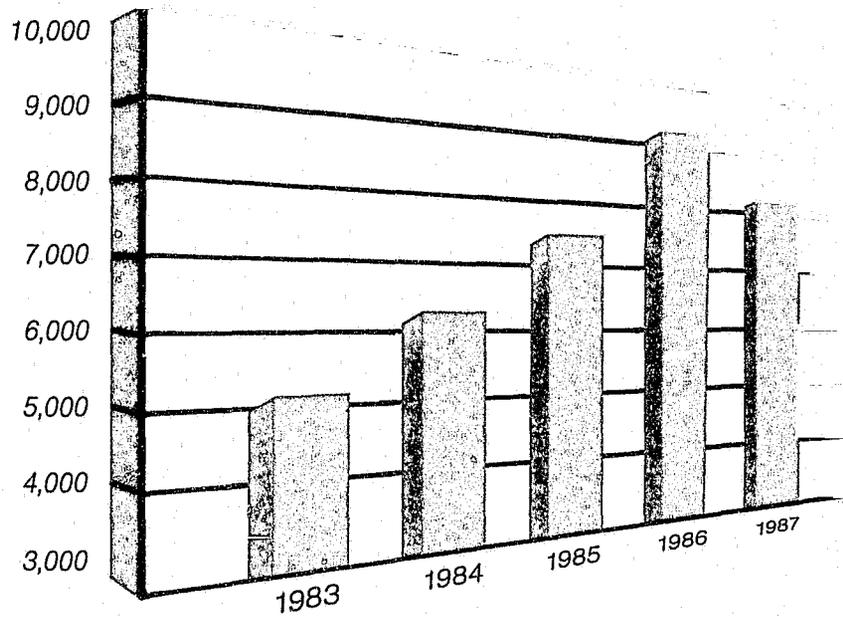
During 1987, a Desert Party Action patrol plan was initiated to combat drinking and illegal drug use by juveniles on Friday and Saturday nights. These desert parties would draw crowds of up to 500 people. High visibility patrols were conducted and any liquor and drug violations observed would result in citations being issued. As a result of this continued patrol pressure, the crowds diminished.

Crime Index Graphs — 5 Years

Crime Index

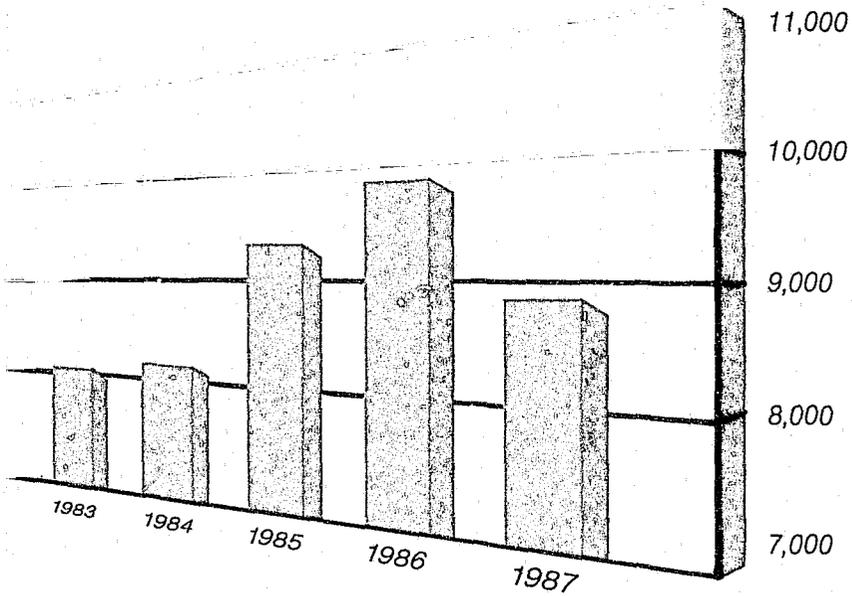


Crimes of Violence

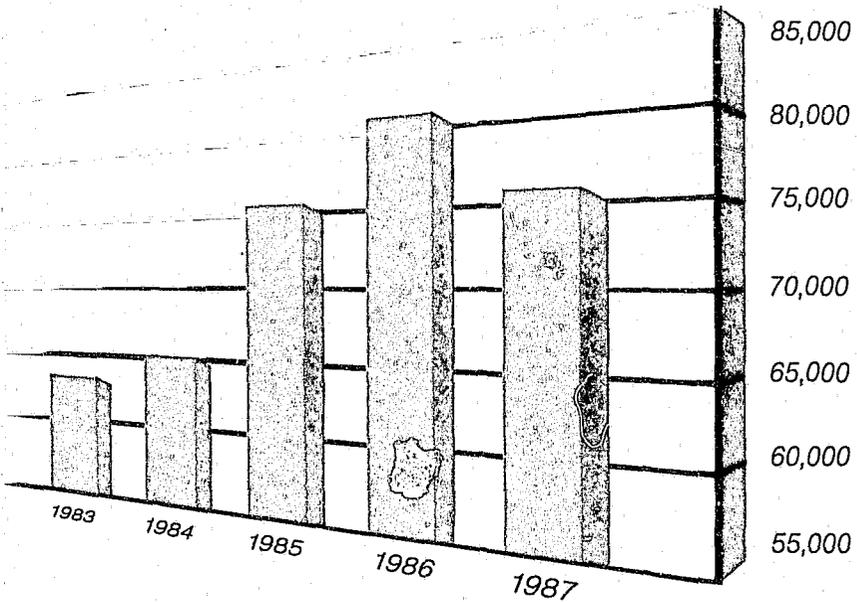


Crime Index Graphs — 5 Years

Crime Index Rate



Crimes Against Property



Theft

	1986	1987	% Change
Number Reported	49,727	49,531	-.4%
Unfounded	831	831	—
(% Unfounded)	(2%)	(2%)	(—)
Actual	48,896	48,700	-.4%
Number Cleared	11,586	12,270	+ 6%
(% Cleared)	(24%)	(25%)	(+ 4%)
(% Juvenile)	(6%)	(6%)	(—)

Theft Dollar Loss

	Year	Number of Offenses	Total Value	Total Value % Change	Average Value
From Persons	1986	326	60,995		187
	1987	241	60,397	- 1%	251
Shoplifting	1986	13,008	497,642		38
	1987	13,952	640,452	+29%	46
Theft from Auto	1986	8,330	4,315,103		518
	1987	8,202	3,888,563	-10%	474
Auto Parts	1986	10,694	2,445,190		229
	1987	10,545	2,608,841	+ 7%	247
Bicycles	1986	4,294	737,723		172
	1987	3,874	672,486	- 9%	174
Buildings	1986	3,717	1,804,668		486
	1987	3,669	2,014,292	+12%	549
Coin Machines	1986	502	30,430		61
	1987	557	40,098	+32%	72
Miscellaneous	1986	8,025	6,798,582		847
	1987	7,660	6,968,671	+ 3%	910
TOTAL	1986	48,896	16,690,333		341
	1987	48,700	16,893,800	+ 1%	347
\$200 and Over	1986	15,439	14,819,424		960
	1987	15,324	15,221,948	+ 3%	993
\$50 to \$200	1986	11,671	1,271,210		109
	1987	11,416	1,227,487	- 3%	108
Under \$50	1986	21,786	599,699		28
	1987	21,960	444,365	-26%	20

Squaw Peak Precinct

Area: 32.9 Square Miles

Population: 133,743

During 1987, Squaw Peak Precinct continued to meet the law enforcement needs of a changing society. The diverse nature of the population within the precinct boundaries requires a continual evaluation and amendment of law enforcement priorities and procedures.

In order to accommodate the needs of the community, officers and supervisory personnel collaborated in the development and implementation of Operation Crossfire. Operation Crossfire is a programmed resource management approach to law enforcement. This operation elicits a multi-faceted response to identified crime and traffic problems within the precinct. It is based upon the premise that the most effective way to address present and future problems is to use existing resources in a unified response. During the latter part of 1987, Operation Crossfire was selected to represent the city in the National Technology Achievement Awards competition in Washington, D.C. The following programs make up Operation Crossfire.

Rollseye Program - This program establishes a procedure for an organized response to situations of an emergency nature. It establishes responsibility and direction for all responding personnel in situations where an officer is needed at the scene and where a perimeter would normally be desirable. During 1987, 20 armed robbery suspects have been apprehended and 26 robbery reports have been cleared as a result of this program.

Program - This is a Comprehensive Case Clearance program developed and implemented by the precinct detectives. The Investigative Unit was restructured to more effectively address the burglary problem within the precinct. This reorganization provides an Investigative Unit specifically designed to target areas based upon the frequency and volume of burglary offenses occurring within these areas, and also only those detectives who are available to the precinct sixteen hours a day. This program provided a cost-effective method of reducing overtime due to call-out, while at the same time, increasing productivity. The two detectives assigned to the night shift answered 229 Priority I and II calls, made 71 arrests (33 of which were for burglary), cleared 160 reports, and recovered nearly \$60,000 worth of stolen property. Total burglary clearances for the year have shown a significant increase.

Repeat Program - This program directs a three-pronged approach to the repeat offender problem within the precinct. It addresses Pre-Arrest Targeting, Post-Arrest Case Enhancement, and Warrant Service. This program uses modern information resources combined with basic investigative techniques to address the problem of the repeat offender. It also provides a vehicle for proper case management and liaison with prosecutors. It fits in with the newly developed Repeat Offender Program recently implemented by the entire department. During the ten months that this program was in operation, the precinct Street Crimes Unit and precinct detectives targeted 25 repeat offender suspects and made 20 arrests, most of which were during the commission of a crime.

Shop Program - This program directs enforcement activity toward the selling and receiving of reported stolen property by legally licensed Pawn Shops and Secondhand Dealers operating within the Squaw Peak Precinct service area. During 1987, \$98,210 in stolen property was recovered through this program.

C.A.R.S. Program - This is a Coordinated Accident Reduction System designed to reduce traffic accidents occurring within the precinct. High accident locations are determined through available statistical information. This information is then provided to patrol squads on all three shifts for enforcement targeting.

Assaults on Police Officers

Type of Activity	1986	1987	% Chan
Responding to Disturbance Calls	364	336	- 8%
Burglaries in Progress — or Pursuits	14	24	+ 71%
Robberies in Progress — or Pursuits	6	6	—
Attempting Other Arrests *	330	293	- 11%
Civil Disorder	21	3	- 86%
Handling, Transporting Prisoners	93	120	+ 29%
Investigating Suspicious Persons	43	167	+288%
Ambush	2	6	+200%
Mentally Deranged	6	4	- 33%
Traffic Pursuits	144	144	—
All Other	14	18	+ 29%
Total	1,037	1,121	+ 8%

* All resisting arrest attempts are coded as an assault.

Maryvale Precinct

Area: 39.21 Square Miles

Population: 168,089

During 1987, the Maryvale Precinct continued to experience growth with many new residential and commercial developments. To more effectively deal with this growth, the precinct's microcomputer system was further developed to provide rapid means for analyzing productivity and identifying criminal and geographical problem areas within the precinct's boundaries.

Based on the above actions, the high profile Walking Beat Squad was better able to deal with juvenile gang problems that were beginning to develop in an identifiable geographical area. This tactical approach was extremely successful in curtailing the growth of these gangs and in controlling their activities.

Utilizing data provided by the computer, an experimental program was developed and implemented to address neighborhoods that were experiencing higher than normal burglary rates. This entailed deploying high visibility patrol units within computer identified boundaries. This program produced a 42% burglary rate reduction in the two neighborhoods targeted.

Maryvale Precinct's Street Crimes Unit has again played a major role in the recovery of stolen property, confiscation of drugs, and apprehension of criminals. During 1987, this unit recovered approximately \$324,964 worth of stolen property, seized \$10,500 worth of illegal drugs, and arrested 108 felony suspects. Of the property recovered, the unit was able to identify and return over 85% of it to the victims/owners.

Due to freeway construction and accident rates, traffic enforcement remains a high priority within the precinct. Acting on computer data analysis, several key traffic enforcement programs were conducted in 1987. Each of these programs was directed at accident reduction and traffic flow management. Direct communications between Maryvale Precinct and construction companies working on the freeways allowed many potential problems to be eliminated.

Arrests

	Part I Crimes			Part II Crimes			Part I & II Crimes		
	1986	1987	% Ch.	1986	1987	% Ch.	1986	1987	% Ch.
Total Adult & Juvenile	19,516	20,755	+ 6%	46,880	47,608	+ 2%	66,396	68,363	+ 3%
Male	14,842	15,720	+ 6%	39,084	39,948	+ 2%	53,926	55,668	+ 3%
Female	4,674	5,035	+ 8%	7,796	7,660	- 2%	12,470	12,695	+ 2%
Adult Total	14,036	15,680	+12%	40,946	42,195	+ 3%	54,982	57,875	+ 5%
Male	10,765	11,980	+11%	34,860	35,906	+ 3%	45,625	47,886	+ 5%
Female	3,271	3,700	+13%	6,086	6,289	+ 3%	9,357	9,989	+ 7%
Juvenile Total	5,480	5,075	- 7%	5,934	5,413	- 9%	11,414	10,488	- 8%
Male	4,077	3,740	- 8%	4,224	4,042	- 4%	8,301	7,782	- 6%
Female	1,403	1,335	- 5%	1,710	1,371	-20%	3,113	2,706	-13%

Cactus Park Precinct

Area: 33.0 Square Miles
Population: 189,135

In June, 1987, the Cactus Park Precinct developed a unit to apprehend suspects with outstanding felony warrants. It was felt that the apprehension of these subjects, who have cases pending within the criminal justice system, have been convicted of a crime and are fleeing incarceration, or have had their parole or probation revoked, may impact the community within the city.

The concept of apprehending felony warrant suspects is not new to law enforcement, but the unit's approach to locating and arresting these suspects is somewhat unique. The officers assigned to the team are experienced in investigative techniques, including the extensive use of a computer for background investigations, and in conducting covert operations. This approach locates the suspects and then allows these officers to make the arrest at a place and time which is safer than the normal confrontation with uniformed police personnel.

The use of computers provides the team with needed information to locate the wanted subject. Motor vehicle information, last known address, family members and acquaintances, etc., are only some of the resources used.

The team members then conduct a surveillance or use some subterfuge to meet the suspect at a mutually agreed upon location. The arrest is made as the person leaves their home or arrives for the meeting.

Although the team has only been functional since June, 1987, they have arrested more than 79 subjects wanted for felony crimes, including murder, child molesting, armed robbery, parole violations, etc. In addition, more than 25 subjects wanted for misdemeanor offenses were also arrested.

The Cactus Park Precinct Street Crimes Unit conducts covert operations including surveillance of crime problems, mini-stings relating to both property and narcotic offenses, and other investigations as required by the precinct commander.

The unit conducted a successful "Recovery of Identifiable Stolen Property Program (RIP)." The officers recovered stolen property valued at \$458,889 while spending only \$2,644.50 of city funds. In addition, more than \$15,000 worth of narcotics were seized and approximately 220 adult and juvenile suspects were identified. The charges against these suspects included conspiracy to commit murder, sexual assault, burglary, receiving stolen property, and a myriad of other crimes.

The unit is currently staffed with five officers and one supervisor, all of whom were selected for their ability to perform a variety of police functions. Although the precinct's Street Crimes Unit only became operational in 1983, it received the Phoenix Police Department Chief's Unit Award in 1985 and again in 1987.

Beginning in November, 1987, the Street Crimes Unit focused some of its efforts toward identifying and arresting repeat criminal offenders who are committing many of the crimes within the city. One precinct Street Crimes Unit detective has been assigned to the Repeat Offender Program (ROP). This officer will identify repeat offenders who have committed an offense or are suspected of committing an offense and monitor their progress through the criminal justice system.

It is hoped that the close scrutiny of the offender and the awareness of his/her criminal background will result in proper sentencing upon conviction. If the repeat offender is released from custody prior to trial, his/her behavior may be watched to ascertain current criminal activity.

Traffic Statistics

	1986	1987	% Change
Fatal Accidents	155	119	-23%
Fatalities	164	130	-21%
Pedestrian Fatalities	51	43	-16%
Alcohol (or Drugs) Involved in			
Fatal Accidents	55	56	+ 2%
(Percentage)	(35%)	(47%)	(+34%)
DWI Drivers Involved in Accidents	2,478	2,254	- 9%
Percentage of Accidents Involving DWI Drivers	7.2%	6.7%	- 7%
Drivers Charged with DWI	10,352	10,294	- 1%
Citations Issued (Moving Violations)	339,124	380,941	+12%
Accidents with Injury	14,612	14,624	—
Total Accidents	34,597	33,751	- 2%
Memorandum Accidents	9,505	4,775	-50%
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	287	—
At Fault Accidents	122	137	+12%

Special Operations Division

Special Operations Division, under the command of Assistant Chief Harold L. Hurtt, is responsible for monitoring various activities that have 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 using canines in narcotic searches.



**Assistant Chief
Harold L. Hurtt**

Tactical Operations Bureau

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

The Air Support Unit operates a fleet of seven helicopters and three fixed wing aircraft from facilities located at the Deer Valley Airport. The unit provides aircraft maintenance and flight instruction utilizing personnel assigned to the unit. Responsibilities include aerial surveillance, investigative transportation, search and rescue operations, and aerial patrol. During 1987, unit aircraft responded to 10,800 calls and assisted in 1,100 arrests while flying over 4,500 hours. An experimental program named "Double Team" was implemented to allow two helicopters to be airborne on some high activity nights.

The Special Assignments Unit performs the tactical functions at hostage/barricade incidents, serves high risk search warrants, provides surveillance and arrest functions in support of other units, conducts surveillances of known criminals and provides canine support. Unit expertise is maintained through frequent and intensive training in procedures and weapons. The Canine Detail provides canine support seven days a week for building and suspect searches and has Federal Aviation Administration Certified explosive detection canines available 24 hours a day.

The Airport Security Detail provides a safe environment for the passengers, visitors, and employees at Sky Harbor International Airport. The unit serviced nearly 15 million passengers during 1987, by providing a full spectrum of police services including handling several thousand items of lost property. One of the many functions is to provide law enforcement support to the airlines and the Federal Aviation Administration programs for passenger and aircraft security.

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 monitors targeted portions of the community to deter criminal activity by youths, maintain order by defusing tense situations and gather information. The Gang Squad Enforcement Unit investigates crimes involving street gangs and provides training to other departmental components as well as other jurisdictions regarding gang habits and activities. The Confrontation Unit maintains order during strike situations and works closely with high schools to maintain order on campuses. The Parks Enforcement Detail provides enforcement and security for special functions within the City of Phoenix Parks system.

The Public Information Section addresses the department goals of educating the community in crime prevention, informing the citizens of police services, and promoting the positive aspects of the police profession. The Public Information Section publishes and distributes Metro Watch, a community newsletter which emphasizes Block Watch and provides information on crime prevention techniques.

Public Information Section also coordinates sessions of the Citizen's Police Academy which educates community members about the operations and philosophy of the Police Department. A variety of press releases concerning department activities were provided by this section. This section also scheduled radio and television appearances by police employees to discuss department activities and programs.

Police Activities League (PAL) provides organized, supervised programs to youths through six centers strategically located throughout city.

Silent Witness Unit solicits information and acquires leads in unsolved felony crimes through anonymous tips obtained on a reward basis. In 1987, this unit accounted for 776 solved felony crimes, 664 property arrests, recovered property valued at \$833,604 and \$1,373,550 in narcotics seized.

Parks Detail was transferred from the Tactical Operations Bureau to Community Relations Bureau in 1987. The Parks Detail provides police service for the city park system by conducting operations that reduce crime and apprehend offenders.

Crime Prevention Unit continues to provide the Officer Friendly program to city elementary schools along with providing Block Watch presentations to neighborhoods throughout the city. Crime Prevention officers coordinate and staff Crime Fairs in each precinct. The Drug Use Resistance Education (DARE) Program, a new program for 1987, is directed towards sixth grade youths and is designed to impart skills to each of them to "say no" to drugs and alcohol. The program was implemented in seven schools in 1987, with plans to expand as manpower becomes available. The unit continues to supervise the department sponsored Law Enforcement Explorer Scout Program.

Community Relations Bureau was again responsible for coordinating Community Service Fund Drive for the Police Department. Over \$100,000 from nearly 1,300 employees, both record totals, was contributed by department employees.

Training Bureau

The Training Bureau operates the Phoenix Regional Police Academy. The academy provides a wide variety of instructional programs for recruits, police officers, supervisory levels, and civilians.

The academy includes seven classrooms, an arrest tactics room, auditorium, video studio, armory and range, and administrative offices. A driving instruction track, assigned to the bureau, is located at 8645 West McDowell Road.

During 1987, the Phoenix Regional Police Academy graduated a total 282 recruits from eight basic training classes. The recruits represented law enforcement agencies from Phoenix, Glendale, Mesa, Tempe, Scottsdale, Chandler, Peoria, Eloy, Guadalupe, and the Maricopa County Sheriff's Office. Each class received over 580 hours of ALEOAC approved instruction.

In addition to the training of police recruits, the Basic Training Section conducted basic training of reserve officers in conjunction with Phoenix College, affording 24 hours of college credit for graduating reserve officers.

The Basic Training Section also conducted the first training session for Phoenix Park Rangers, who were granted limited law enforcement powers by the Arizona Legislature in August of 1987.

Driver training is conducted at the Phoenix Police Department/ALEOAC driver training facility. Emphasis is placed on the training of recruits in defensive and tactical driving skills. Remedial classes are conducted on an on-going basis in an effort to reduce the number of officer-involved traffic accidents.

Intensive three week motorcycle courses for new motor officers as well as in-service training sessions for experienced officers were conducted periodically throughout the year.

The Advanced Training Section provides in-service training to officers on a variety of topics. Recently offered courses covered such areas as domestic violence, current legal decisions, firearms, crime scene/evidence photography, instructor certification programs, and a variety of current topics.

The Firearms Unit conducted training for several recruit classes, as well as range qualification classes for all sworn employees.

This departmental unit also provided training for officers in the use of the 9mm semi-automatic pistol, as well as the shotgun, gas, and the Ruger Mini-14 rifle.

The Firearms Unit inspects and maintains all the department's weapons and indoor ranges. On an annual basis, this includes some 2,000 weapons.

The Video Services Unit produces video training tapes for in-service training. In addition, they tape record training classes, produce public announcements, and often exchange information and productions with departments throughout the country.



**Assistant Chief
Thomas J. Agnos**

Investigations Division

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

Criminal Homicide

	1986	1987	% Change
Number Reported	129	125	- 3%
Unfounded	4	10	+150%
(% Unfounded)	(3%)	(8%)	(+167%)
Actual	125*	115**	- 8%
Number Cleared	88	73	+ 17%
(% Cleared)	(70%)	(64%)	(- 9%)
(% Juvenile)	(3%)	(7%)	(+133%)
Victims			
Male	99	89	- 10%
Female	26	25	- 4%
Unknown	—	1	+100%
Origin of Victim			
White (including Hispanics)	93	87	- 6%
Black	20	23	+ 15%
Indian	9	4	- 56%
Unknown	3	1	- 67%
Type of Weapon Used			
Firearms, Unknown	19	21	+ 11%
Handgun	42	52	+ 24%
Knife, Cutting Instruments	32	19	- 41%
Hands/Feet	4	6	+ 50%
Rifle	4	2	- 50%
Blunt Object	4	1	- 75%
Strangulation	1	1	—
Shotgun	6	1	- 83%
Asphyxiation	1	0	-100%
Fire	0	1	+100%
Screwdriver	0	1	+100%
Other Unknown	12	10	- 17%

* Figure includes 3 manslaughter by negligence.

** Figure includes 4 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 1987, the section was involved in a number of high profile cases, many of which remain unsolved. The murder of an elderly couple, late in the year, consumed resources for several weeks but paid off with the arrest of three suspects. At least five known serial rapists, involving 30 victims, were arrested after an intensive investigation. A kidnap/sexual assault case involving a five year old child expended over 300 investigative hours; but an arrest was made and the case successfully concluded in a three week period.

Rape

	1986	1987	% Chan
Total All Rapes			
Number Reported	611	568	- 7%
Unfounded	44	65	+48%
(% Unfounded)	(7%)	(11%)	+57%
Actual	567	503	-11%
Number Cleared	291	245	-16%
(% Cleared)	(51%)	(49%)	(- 4%
(% Juvenile)	(4%)	(4%)	(-)
Type			
By Force	421	373	-11%
Attempted	146	130	-11%

The Technical Investigations Unit conducts investigations of serious traffic-related offenses, stolen vehicles, and forgeries.

The Auto Theft Detail has computerized the Detectives' Daily Log and the Case Management System. This has significantly cut down on the manhours involved in this process and has proved to be very efficient.

Auto Theft

	1986	1987	% Chan
Number Reported	6,548	6,802	+ 4%
Unfounded	894	908	+ 2%
(% Unfounded)	(14%)	(13%)	- 7%
Actual	5,654	5,894	+ 4%
Number Cleared	1,252	1,166	- 7%
(% Cleared)	(22%)	(20%)	(- 9%
(% Juvenile)	(7%)	(4%)	(-43%
Type of Vehicle Theft			
Autos	3,012	2,996	- 1%
Trucks and Buses	1,590	2,054	+29%
Other Vehicles	288	230	-20%
Motorcycles	764	614	-20%
Locally Stolen and Recovered By:			
Phoenix Police	4,063	4,268	+ 5%
Other Jurisdictions	1,039	1,014	- 2%
Total Recovered	5,102	5,282	+ 4%
(% Recovered)	(90%)	(90%)	(-)
Number Not Recovered	552	612	+11%
Locally Recovered Vehicles Stolen From Other Jurisdictions	765	795	+ 4%

to Theft Dollar Loss

	Year	Number of Offenses	Total Value	Total Value % Change	Average Value
Total Vehicles	1986	5,654	22,934,406		4,056
	1987	5,894	25,969,936	+13%	4,406

Forgery Detail has developed a "Forgery Bad Check Program Questionnaire." As a result of an in-house suggestion on February 1, 1987, a trial program was implemented in which a questionnaire form was mailed to each merchant for distribution to the banks/check acceptors to ascertain their usefulness as witnesses.

date, many cases have been handled under this program. We have received over 70% response to the questionnaire and hundreds of hours have been saved. Total time expended has been less than manhours (this includes showing a photographic line-up to one witness) per case.

position of Felony Warrant Coordinator was created within the General Investigations Bureau to develop and maintain a constant flow of information pertaining to felony warrants generated by virtue of various Police Department investigations. During 1987, 164 felony warrant bulletins and memos were distributed department-wide and which contained the names and descriptions of 1,096 wanted felons.

Robbery/Assault/Missing Persons Section was reorganized during 1987 to improve the overall efficiency of the section. Assaults and Missing Persons Units were combined and a Case Screening Unit was added to process assault cases. Those cases which require extensive investigation are processed by two follow-up squads. This arrangement improved the quality of investigations by reducing the caseload of follow-up squads.

Robbery Camera Program was further developed during 1987. The total number of surveillance cameras was increased to 396 and procedures were refined, resulting in an increased number of photographs and a decreased number of failures. Private ownership and purchase by merchants has enabled much of the expansion.

Robbery

	1986	1987	% Change
Number Reported	3,075	2,390	-22%
Unfounded	103	103	—
(% Unfounded)	(3%)	(4%)	(+33%)
Actual	2,972	2,287	-23%
Number Cleared	869	750	-14%
(% Cleared)	(29%)	(33%)	(+14%)
(% Juvenile)	(11%)	(3%)	(-73%)
Type of Weapon			
Firearm	1,157	862	-25%
Knife	412	301	-27%
Other Dangerous Weapon	247	201	-19%
Strong Arm	1,156	923	-20%

Robbery Dollar Loss

	Year	Number of Offenses	Total Value	Total Value % Change	Average Value
Highway, Street	1986	1,614	760,899		471
	1987	1,193	668,518	-12%	560
Commercial House	1986	574	631,085		1,099
	1987	450	845,048	+34%	1,878
Service Station	1986	126	21,894		173
	1987	71	28,598	+31%	402
Chain Store	1986	227	38,919		171
	1987	212	32,737	-16%	154
Residence	1986	320	161,391		504
	1987	257	205,179	+27%	798
Bank	1986	92	260,895		2,836
	1987	70	229,400	-12%	3,277
Miscellaneous	1986	19	18,069		951
	1987	34	22,265	+23%	655
TOTAL	1986	2,972	1,893,152		637
	1987	2,287	2,031,745	+ 7%	892

	1986	1987	% Change
Number Reported	5,855	5,587	- 5%
Unfounded	278	307	+10%
(% Unfounded)	(5%)	(5%)	(—)
Actual	5,577	5,280	- 5%
Number Cleared	3,581	3,466	- 3%
(% Cleared)	(64%)	(66%)	(+ 3%)
(% Juvenile)	(6%)	(4%)	(-33%)
Type of Weapon			
Firearm	1,780	1,552	-13%
Knife or Cutting Instrument	1,224	1,063	-13%
Other Dangerous Weapon	1,920	2,011	+ 5%
Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.	653	654	—

mestic Violence

	1986	1987	% Change
Family Fight Calls	30,645	31,979	+ 4%
Total Reports	4,586	6,936	+51%
Total Arrests	2,745	4,448	+62%

bureau is now capable of doing "Facial Reconstruction" for our department as well as outside agencies. Facial sculpture, synonymous facial reconstruction/restoration/ reproduction, is a method used in forensic anthropology to aid in identifying skeletal remains. The artist and anthropologist collaborate to construct the facial features of the unknown individual on the basis of the underlying cranial architecture.

First, the anthropologist examines the skull to determine the individual's age, and race. In addition, individual anatomical peculiarities which may have affected that person's features are noted.

Reference tables are then used to establish tissue depths on the skull and clay is used to reconstruct those tissues. All features, mouth, eyes, nose, and ears are based on the individual's skull and are carefully modeled.

At this point, a wig is usually selected based on hair samples found at the scene or on the skull, and any clothing found with the remains is used or replicated. Photographs are then published in local newspapers and on television to help identify the crime victim.

For law enforcement agencies, identifying the crime victim can be the key to solving the crime, as it is recognized that a large percentage of victims are known to their assailants.

The General Investigations Bureau was significantly involved in the planning of the Papal Visit and contributed well over 80% of our manpower for protection and crowd control duties.

The General Investigations Bureau Manual has been totally computerized. This will make changes and updates much easier and will be more accessible to personnel.

Part II Offenses

	1986	1987	% Cha.
Other Assaults	8,850	10,148	+ 15
Forgery	1,074	1,066	- 1
Fraud	1,597	1,569	- 2
Embezzlement	1,155	1,413	+ 22
Stolen Property	957	896	- 6
Vandalism	15,160	15,227	
Weapons	689	597	- 13
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	1,250	1,202	- 4
Sex Offenses	2,028	2,300	+ 13
Narcotics			
Opium	2,069	2,147	+ 4
Marijuana	2,178	2,629	+ 21
Synthetics	175	102	- 42
Other	312	447	+ 43
Gambling			
Bookmaking	0	0	
Numbers	0	1	+100
Other	8	9	+ 13
Offenses Against Family & Children	503	509	+ 1
DWI	1,141	1,143	-
Liquor Law	6,470	5,919	- 9
Drunkenness	1	1	-
Disorderly Conduct	5,986	6,333	+ 6
Vagrancy	529	359	- 32
Other (Except Traffic)	8,474	8,453	-
All Traffic	5,784	5,355	- 7
Curfew	1,252	1,070	- 15
Runaways	3,551	3,507	- 1
TOTAL	71,193	72,402	+ 2

Special Investigations Bureau

Special Investigations Bureau is comprised of the Vice Enforcement, Drug Enforcement Unit, and the Special Projects Unit. The units are responsible for the suppression of vice and narcotics activities and operations designed to recover stolen property.

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

Gambling Section was involved in three major investigations that resulted in 609 charges being filed. This section has been able to successfully prosecute the majority of these charges.

Two Street Enforcement Squads have arrested 1,368 prostitutes from the streets as well as assisting the Organized Prostitution Section in their investigations.

Drug Enforcement Unit is responsible for the investigation of trafficking and illegal use of illicit drugs, drug related Silent Witness notification, and follow-up investigations of drug activity complaints.

The amount and availability of illegal narcotics continues to grow in our city. To combat this activity the Drug Enforcement Unit directed some of its activities toward the user. A two-month investigation, "Operation Nighthawk," and a three-month investigation, "Operation Complex," resulted in the arrest of numerous suspects for various drug related charges.

In 1987, the Special Investigations Bureau assigned a full-time detective to handle civil forfeiture cases. This detective will track and do follow-up investigations on all forfeiture cases for the Police Department.

Special Projects Unit objective is the purchase of stolen property from street level thieves and burglars. The unit investigates fencing operations and provides intelligence information to other units of the department.

Once again this unit has proven itself to be a cost effective means to apprehend career criminals and repeat offenders. The unit continues to enjoy a high rate of success in the prosecution of indicted suspects.

Crime Loss

Property Type	Year	Value of Property Stolen	Value of Property Recovered	Percent Value Recover
Currency	1986	3,866,530	83,874	2.2%
	1987	2,776,197	81,760	2.9%
Jewelry	1986	10,081,138	241,766	2.4%
	1987	8,540,407	264,308	3.1%
Clothing, Furs	1986	1,161,331	127,526	11.0%
	1987	1,009,196	140,724	13.9%
Vehicles	1986	24,993,702	16,464,797	65.9%
	1987	27,123,783	18,133,981	66.9%
Office Equipment	1986	2,311,286	155,948	6.7%
	1987	2,243,218	82,610	3.7%
Television, Radios	1986	8,825,100	316,519	3.6%
	1987	8,003,699	283,326	3.5%
Firearms	1986	1,246,460	58,441	4.7%
	1987	1,228,995	41,692	3.4%
Household Items	1986	1,792,263	67,493	3.8%
	1987	1,337,366	34,963	2.6%
Consumer	1986	464,188	78,480	16.9%
	1987	397,234	75,340	19.0%
Livestock	1986	9,162	6,100	66.6%
	1987	3,172	700	22.1%
Miscellaneous	1986	15,733,482	1,917,301	12.2%
	1987	15,610,484	1,694,437	10.9%
TOTAL	1986	70,484,642	19,518,245	27.7%
	1987	68,273,751	20,833,841	30.5%

Organized Crime Bureau

The Organized Crime Bureau is responsible for the investigation of persons, groups, organizations, and/or corporations involved in organized criminal activity. This bureau also receives and disseminates intelligence information regarding criminal activities and organized crime element

Lengthy major investigations are conducted by the bureau concerning a variety of crimes. Dignitary protection for visiting officials requiring this service while in the City of Phoenix is also provided by the bureau.

During 1987, an organized criminal auto chop shop operator was sentenced on 14 counts to 20.6 years in prison.

1-month undercover white collar crime investigation regarding financial fraud resulted in five arrests with further indictments anticipated. Approximately \$42,000 in cash was seized, as well as two vehicles, during the investigation.

Three million dollar bankruptcy fraud was interdicted, and a three million dollar insurance scam was successfully investigated. An investigation of stolen insurance company checks from California resulted in the recovery of \$260,000 in stolen checks. A 1.5 million dollar loan fraud occurring in Arizona and Texas was investigated and interdicted.

Proactive conspiracy investigations resulted in 25 arrests, over eight pounds of cocaine seized at a wholesale value of \$128,000, 26 vehicles, \$100,000 in currency and seizure of real estate. An investigation into the production and distribution of a controlled substance and a money laundry was conducted which resulted in seven kilos of cocaine being seized and 22 persons arrested.

In August 1987, Pope John Paul II visited Phoenix and required the dignitary protection efforts of the Organized Crime Bureau. For the visit, the Phoenix Police Department committed nearly 700 sworn personnel. This effort was augmented by 550 National Guard and 500 other law enforcement personnel from the Department of Public Safety, Scottsdale Police, Glendale Police, ASU Police, and the Maricopa County Sheriff's Office. The coordination and cooperation that was demonstrated was a reflection of true professionalism. The visit proceeded smoothly and kept its schedule. The prior planning put into this visit insured a great success.

In Memoriam

Officer Gerald A. McFarland	5/31/87
Mr. William Cernetic	5/11/87
Mrs. Mary Lou Harris	7/24/87

Commissioned Officers Retired from Service

Leroy D. Benson	1/27/87	Conwell O. Ponath	7/14/8.
Robert J. Brunk	1/28/87	Sidney T. Bradley	8/14/8.
Thomas A. Neher	2/06/87	W.A. "Bud" Robinson	8/25/8.
Earl B. Chivington	2/24/87	Thomas E. Jackson	10/16/
George B. Frederick	2/25/87	Clifford D. Fugate	10/20/
John T. Stewart	2/25/87	James N. Anderson	10/30/
Frank R. Startzell	3/13/87	John D. Garner	11/06/
Joseph W. Montgomery	3/24/87	Gerald E. Marshall	11/12/
George A. Miller	3/31/87	Jerry F. Kimmell	12/29/
Dennis A. Keith	4/10/87	Alfred T. Brookins	12/29/
Blain Hoogendoorn	4/30/87	Robert T. Fox	12/31/
Sam B. Gonzales	5/29/87	Richard D. Miller	12/31/
Carroll D. Venard	5/29/87	Wallace W. Sem	12/31/

Civilian Personnel Retired from Service

Peggy S. Sickler	1/20/87	William H. Vance	11/28/
John T. Micena	3/06/87	Kathryn Y. Johns	11/29/
Dolores J. Davis	6/12/87	Ethel H. Grimm	12/31/
Gene T. Hoffman	7/04/87		
Joseph T. O'Donnell (Medical)	9/22/87		

Medal of Valor Award - 1987

William D. Cheatham
Christopher L. Geier
Robert R. Humphrey

Kenneth R. Schiefelbein
Stephen A. Wamsley
Clyde D. Western

Medal of Merit Award - 1987

James N. Haas
William A. Hinkle
Christina M. Metelski
John J. Music

Allen F. Nordeen
Billy T. Soza
Joel M. Tranter
Peter M. Wechsler

Medal of Lifesaving Award - 1987

William W. Belcher
Robert R. Betzing
Charles R. Blalock
Edward A. Brooks
Mark J. Crozier
John W. DeBenedetto
Edward O. Ebersole
William C. Elsey
James J. Finnerty
William F. Froggett
Nathaniel C. Gaddis
William A. Gatlin
Michael P. Gurry
Robert S. Gustafson
John R. Hancock
Douglas W. Hardin
Richard H. Hay
Thomas J. Herrgott
James P. Hornburg
Robert R. Howk
Robert A. Jacobs
John D. Jones
James W. Keltgen
Robert J. Ketelaar
Robert Y. Kissell
Lissa S. Kolb
Michael J. Kolb

Barry B. Lane
Berla F. Logan
Terrence J. Mager
Michael L. McQuade
Gregory G. Mesa
Gregory L. Moats
Tracy L. Montgomery
Kevin D. Noyd
Michael Palumbo
Rodney E. Payton
Phillip A. Posante
Frank J. Rodgers
Raymond T. Rumble
Lonetta R. Sanders
Bryan T. Sargent
Robert H. Seils
Pablo R. Sesma
Christopher Shawkey
Jeffrey D. Slider
Robert H. Sparks
Bradley S. Spellman
Gordon W. Stadler
William R. Stahl
Constance M. Stine
David E. Swearingin
Raymond W. Willm

Complaints Against Police Employees

Type of Complaint	Sustained	Partially Sustained	Not Sustained	Exonerated	Unfounded	Total
Undue Force	8	8	9	53	88	
False Arrest				16	15	
Improper Detention/ Interrogation				10	4	
Improper Search	2	1		10	6	
Improper Evidence Processing	1	1	1			
Police Harassment	1		3	11	24	
Theft			2		4	
Missing Property	5		4	1	15	
Incomplete Investigation	1	1		5	15	
Rude Conduct	22	23	30	36	70	
Immoral Conduct	6				5	
Other Misconduct	100	16	4	7	18	
Improper Police Action	9	4	2	31	25	
Neglect Of Duty	54	11	12	29	23	
Traffic Violations	19		2	4	2	
Failure To Obey Orders	5					
Unlawful Activity	8	2	1		9	
Perjury					8	
Bribery			1			
Vice/Narcotics Violations	1		1		6	
Abuse Of Authority	4	1	1	1	4	
Civil Rights Violations					1	
Unauthorized Release Of Information	7			1	2	
Other	21	4	3	20	20	
Total (Percentage)	274 (27%)	72 (7%)	76 (7%)	235 (23%)	364 (36%)	1000 (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.