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NEW YORK CITY
POLICE DEPARTMENT
ANNUAL REPORT 1988

142123

IN MEMORY OF OUR FINEST

NCJRS

MAY 18 1993

ACQUISITIONS

The New York City Police Department mourns five brave officers who lost their lives in the line of duty during 1988. In dedicating this Annual Report to each of them, we offer tribute to their memory.

To their families and friends, the NYPD extends its deepest sympathies. A keen sense of loss is shared by all of us, and we pray that the year will soon come when such tragedies are merely distant memories, not ever-present realities.

SERGEANT
JOHN F. McCORMICK
BRONX NARCOTICS DISTRICT
April 27, 1988

POLICE OFFICER
EDWARD R. BYRNE
103RD PRECINCT
QUEENS
February 26, 1988

POLICE OFFICER
JOE GALAPO
BROOKLYN SOUTH
NARCOTICS DISTRICT
August 16, 1988

POLICE OFFICER
CHRISTOPHER HOBAN
MANHATTAN NORTH
NARCOTICS DISTRICT
October 18, 1988

POLICE OFFICER
MICHAEL BUCZEK
34TH PRECINCT
MANHATTAN NORTH
October 18, 1988

142123

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National Institute of Justice**

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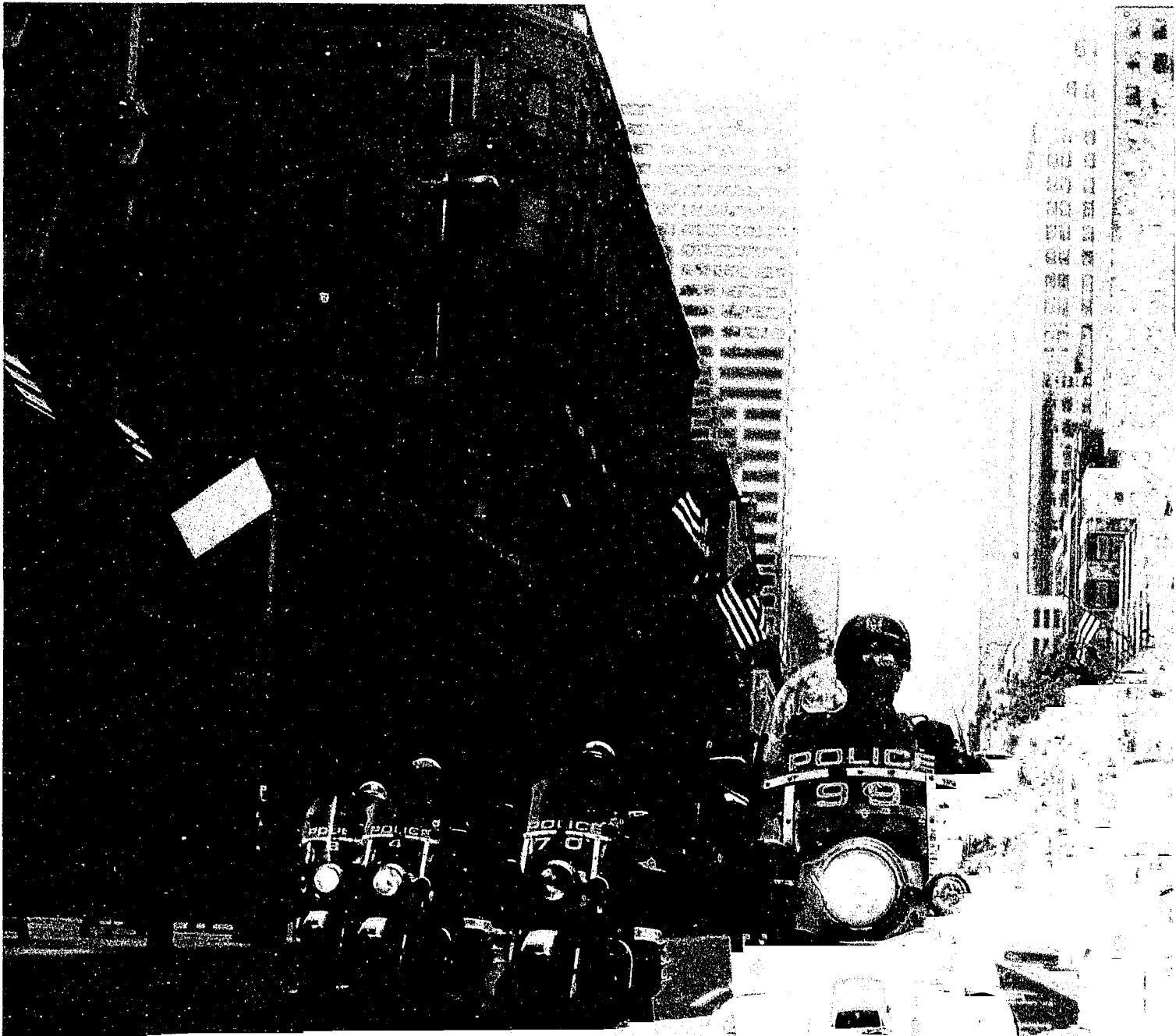
MESSAGE FROM THE COMMISSIONER

Our 1988 Annual Report is a snapshot of the New York City Police Department on the move through a very busy and productive year. From a glimpse at Presidential visits by both Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev to an overview of major initiatives such as TNT and CPOP, the report provides the reader with a sense of the broad range of responsibilities that today's NYPD faces. The major progress we have made in our efforts to refine and expand quality of life programs is evident. Our Community Patrol Officer Program was operating in all precincts by year's end and had gotten an unequivocal "thumbs-up" from the people of the hundreds of neighborhoods that collectively are known as New York City.

In March, we established the first of our Tactical Narcotics Teams in southeastern Queens. Building upon the foundations of our 1984 Operation Pressure Point on the Lower East Side, we strengthened our effort through increased community input and closer coordination with other city agencies. The TNT program rapidly became the model for drug enforcement at the local level.

As you read through this annual report, you will sense that policing in our city is more complex and demanding than ever before. It requires a strong partnership between the police and the community they serve. We are proud that such a partnership has become a basic fact of life in New York.

BENJAMIN WARD



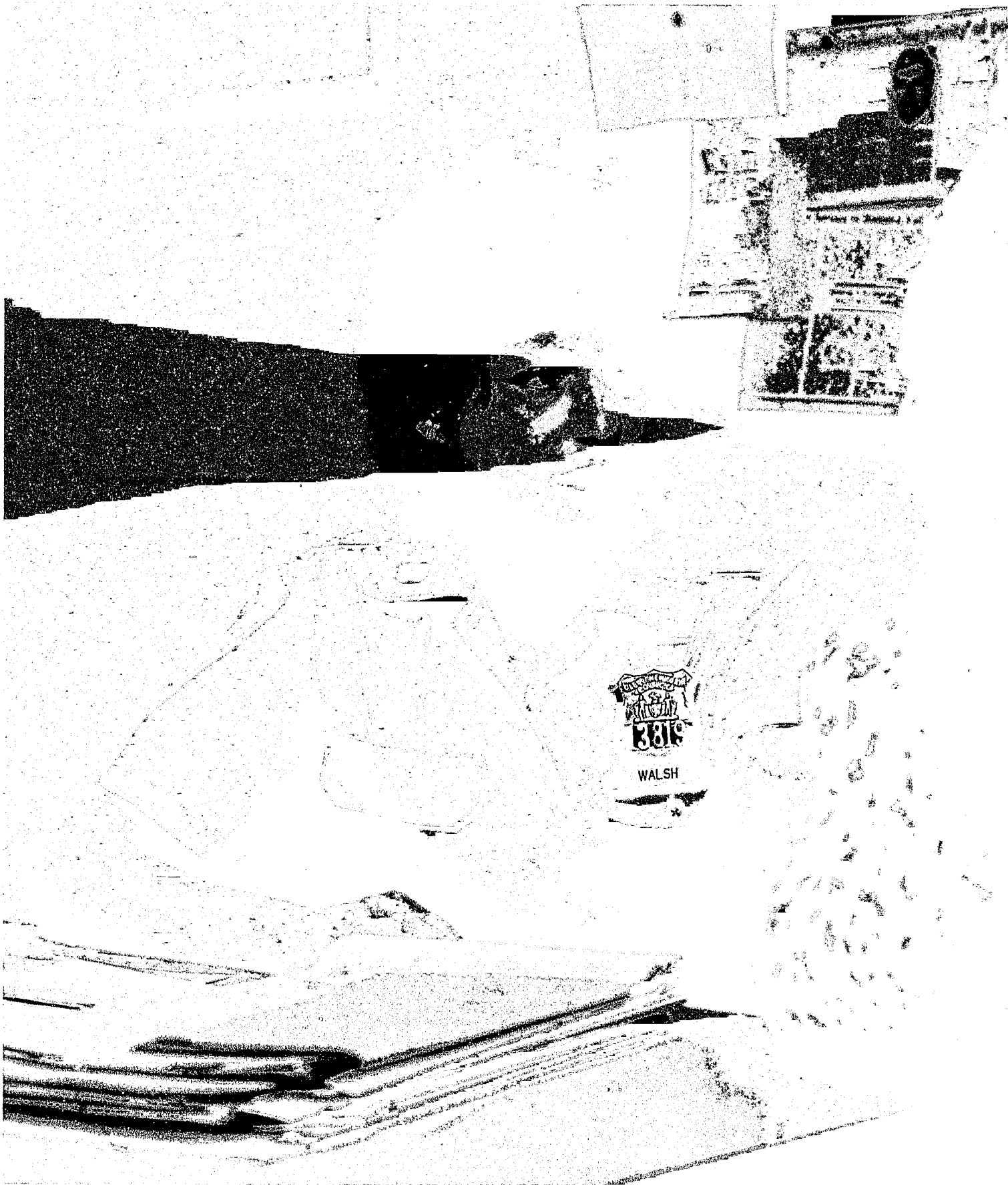


A YEAR OF DEDICATION

*The NYPD strengthened its services to
the communities of our city.*

Nineteen-eighty-eight was a dynamic year for the New York City Police Department in many ways. The first and foremost concern of the NYPD is service—service to the varied and diverse neighborhoods of New York City. Through customized enforcement, specific concerns of the community are being addressed. Programs such as the Community Patrol Officer Program and the Tactical Narcotics Team have proven successful by finding workable solutions to some very real problems. While the NYPD has made many inroads, crucial to its success has been the large scale community support it receives daily. Without such support law enforcement would be in severe jeopardy. This year's Annual Report is a tribute to both the citizens and NYPD personnel who work together to make for a better life in New York City.

In the future, the NYPD will continue its tradition of service to the people of New York with a sense of enthusiasm and vigor unmatched.



A YEAR OF REACHING OUT

*Building better relationships within the
community.*

The New York City Police Department is one of the largest municipal police organizations in the world. Its 37,481 members could populate a small city. In 1988 the 23,344-member Patrol Services Bureau (PSB)—the NYPD's heart—was by far the largest division.

Uniformed patrol officers, personifying "law and order," are the most visible symbols of city government. Assigned to both foot and car patrols, these dedicated men and women of the NYPD devote their energies to protecting millions of New Yorkers through what is called "routine patrol." But in New York City, as any cop is quick to point out, *nothing* is routine.

The demanding task of dealing with the problems of big-city living presented a great many challenges to the PSB this year. And police officers met these challenges with honor and enthusiasm.

In 1988, New Yorkers called 911, the emergency telephone number, well over 8,000,000 times, and more than half of those calls—a staggering 11,434 per day—generated radio runs for uniformed personnel. Services provided by the NYPD took many forms: helping an "aided" victim; directing traffic; taking reports; making arrests; even just giving directions. And, of course, completing seemingly endless paperwork.

In addition, PSB members were continuously active in the NYPD's drug enforcement effort, both in cooperation with other agencies and at the precinct level through Street Narcotics Enforcement Units and Operation Pressure Points throughout New York City. Officers assigned to these special, and often dangerous, enforcement duties endeavored to clean up city streets plagued with drug activity. At the same time, they worked to rebuild community confidence by showing that



uniformed police officers can and do make a difference in city neighborhoods.

In the five boroughs, there are 75 strategically located patrol precincts. In 1988, individual precincts labored harder than ever—and in closer cooperation with—concerned residents, community groups and civic leaders; to formulate programs specifically tailored to deal with particular community needs.

In 1988, the Department:

IMPROVED COMMUNICATION with the various communities throughout New York City. Where unusual barriers separated police from the people they serve, the NYPD found innovative solutions. One Brooklyn precinct, faced with mis-

FROM THE PAGEANTRY OF PARADES TO THE DAY-TO-DAY POLICING CONCERNS OF NEW YORK'S VARIED COMMUNITIES, THE MEMBERS OF THE NYPD ARE PROUD TO SERVE WITH ENTHUSIASM AND VIGOR.



understandings among its large population of native Russians, let them know about the function of the police—as well as their own rights as community residents—by distributing a newsletter...in *Russian*.

PROVIDED POSITIVE ROLE MODELS. Officers interacted one-on-one with thousands of city youths, building and developing the foundation for a drug-free future. In a precinct in Brooklyn, a vacant, city-owned lot was turned into a Little League baseball field to be used in conjunction with the Police Athletic League. In an Upper East Side precinct, children receiving cancer treatment were given extra-special attention by being named “Cop of the Day.” From drug education to safety programs, the NYPD’s impact on the future of the city’s children has been immeasurable.

UPGRADED PERFORMANCE measurement and reset priorities. A pilot project, established jointly by the NYPD’s Office of Management Analysis and Planning and Brooklyn’s 90th Precinct, explored new approaches to determine precinct priorities and more effectively measure enforcement performance. Information regarding traffic, robberies and accidents occurring in the precinct was fed into a computer system. The resulting reports accurately depicted precinct conditions, and provided the basis which—coupled with careful analysis—led to new and better enforcement approaches to improve street conditions.

CREATED the “Jamaica Downtown Squad.” In the fall of 1988, this unit was formed to improve the quality of life within the major revitalized business area of Jamaica, Queens. To achieve this, officers issued summonses to unlicensed peddlers and confiscated their property. At the same time, they issued more parking and moving tickets than ever. The result—improved traffic flow on streets and sidewalks alike.

DEVELOPED A SPECIAL Night Scooter Task Force to patrol Lower Manhattan's South Street Seaport area. This section is usually saturated with pedestrians, impairing the maneuverability of police vehicles. And foot personnel, while effective, have limited visibility in crowded areas. Scooter patrols, it was determined, would allow officers to respond quickly to emergencies while also enabling



them to patrol larger areas with relative ease.

PUT "CPOP" ON LINE. The NYPD is particularly proud of its Community Patrol Officer Program (CPOP). While it began in 1984, as of 1988, this new approach to policing is now utilized in all 75 precincts.

In years past, policing mainly consisted of a quick response—by a patrol vehicle or an officer on foot—to the scene of a crime, disturbance or disaster. The Department had thus grown accustomed to dealing with the immediate symptoms of trouble, but too often lacked the time or resources to study incidents in the wider context of an entire neighborhood. Even police assigned to precinct

foot posts seldom had an opportunity to get to know community residents, or understand an area's personality.

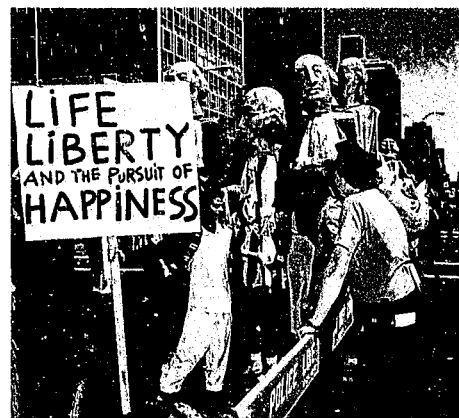
CPOP, though, has brought back the "cop on the beat" to New York City neighborhoods. By interacting with members of the community, CPOP officers learn what matters most to local residents—what problems need attention. By analyzing community concerns and interests, CPOP develops long-term strategies to deal effectively with community concerns.

This "problem-solving" approach to policing differs from conventional patrol by being able to work on a problem over time. The CPOP philosophy develops and implements long-term solutions to various community problems in cooperation with other city agencies—the Housing Authority Police, the Sanitation Department and various social service groups—just to name a few.

The efforts of CPOP are synchronized with other units within the Department. Officers work with representatives of Street Narcotics Enforcement Units and the Organized Crime Control Bureau, and other anti-crime personnel, to address crime trends in specific neighborhoods. By bolstering community confidence in the police, CPOP helps build better neighborhoods. At the same time, the strong relationships and close community contacts developed by CPOP provide new foundations on which the police can depend.

In one Queens community, CPOP officers learned that local residents were angry and frightened about street drug dealers, and had become virtual prisoners in their own homes. Concern grew that the citizens were ready to take matters into their own hands, perhaps by violently retaliating against the dealers.

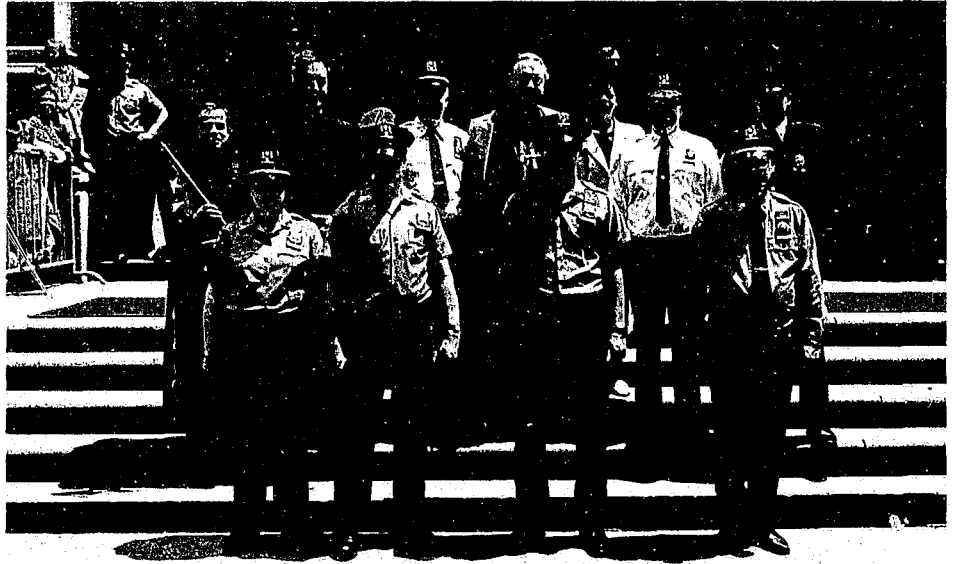
A CPOP team responded quickly. Officers showed residents how to organize into block watchers. They began supervising civilian patrols. They sought help from



NEW YORK CITY POLICE OFFICERS PROVIDE FOR THE SAFETY AND SECURITY OF ALL VISITORS AND RESIDENTS WHO ENJOY THE VARIOUS SIGHTS AND SOUNDS OF A VERY BUSY CITY. IN ONE HISTORIC VISIT IN 1988, SOVIET GENERAL MIKHAIL GORBACHEV MET WITH PRESIDENT-ELECT GEORGE BUSH AND PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN ON NEW YORK'S GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.



IN 1988, THE COMMUNITY OFFICER PATROL PROGRAM BECAME FULLY OPERATIONAL IN ALL OF NYC'S 75 PRECINCTS. FACE-TO-FACE CONTACT IS ONE OF THE BEST WAYS TO ORGANIZE AND DIRECT POSITIVE PROGRAMS THAT CAN BEGIN TO SOLVE COMMUNITY PROBLEMS.



local religious and civic leaders. And they held symposiums where grievances could be aired and additional constructive programs created. It was another CPOP success story, one of many in 1988.

REDUCED TENSIONS. New York City is far from culturally and ethnically cohesive, and most citizens revel in the very diversity surrounding us. We eat in Chinese, Italian and Greek restaurants. We shop along streets where the predominant language is Russian, or perhaps Hebrew. We see theaters showing Japanese movies. And a range of African-American cultures add a special sparkle to our lives.

But not all people respect their neighbors, or understand the very differences among us that make the city great.

To help reduce some of the resulting tensions, police services in 1988 moved far beyond basic report-taking. Since victims of crimes very often feel isolated, confused and alienated, and require support from both police authorities and the community itself, effective police work must include referrals and follow-ups.

In 1988, the NYPD continued to focus on helping victims of many types of crime by establishing special programs designed to fit individual needs. Department person-

nel know about the mental—as well as the physical—process of healing, and are aware that discussing an unfortunate experience plays a very important role. Two NYPD programs, the Domestic Violence Prevention Project and the Bias Incident Investigating Unit—provide a full range of law enforcement service to the community and encourage victims to talk through their experiences and feelings.

Any victim of violence—a battered spouse, a child intimidated by neighborhood toughs, the target of a knife-point mugging—must come to terms with the incident. In some cases, an extraordinary amount of time is needed to understand the violence they faced in their own homes or neighborhoods. The NYPD's specialized units made great strides in helping crime victims cope.

In 1988, the Domestic Violence Prevention Project was operational in five precincts: the 23rd, 52nd, 68th, 81st and 103rd. Run jointly by the NYPD and the Victims Services Agency, it provides both legal and emotional support for a special group of victims—victims of emotional and physical violence in a family setting.

Stressing that the violence must stop, police encourage victims to



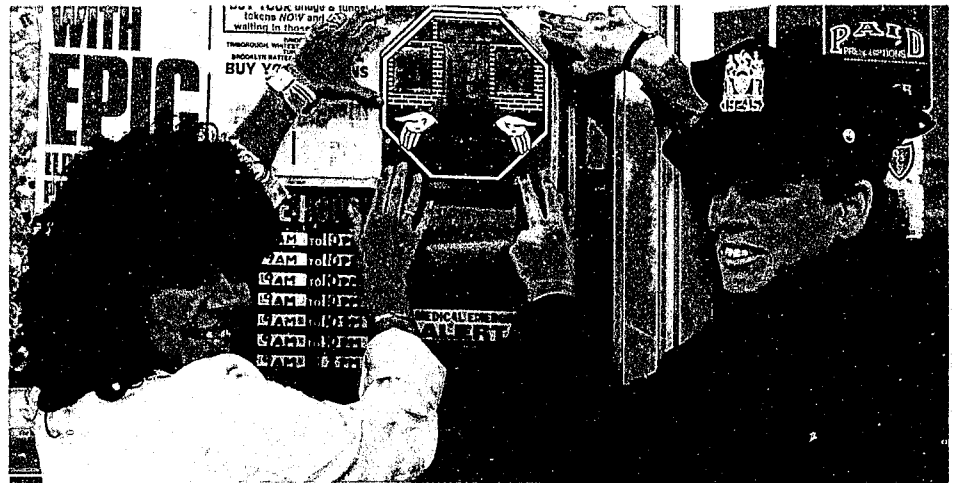
exercise their law enforcement options, either through immediate arrests or by seeking an Order of Protection. Courts can fashion the Order of Protection according to the victim's needs—excluding the batterer from the household—prohibiting any contact at all—or specifying no harassing phone calls. By involving the legal system, some peace of mind can be established. Victims are assured that arrests *will* be made if the batterer commits a felony or violates an Order of Protection and *can* be made if the abuser commits a misdemeanor.

There are a variety of law enforcement options available to victims of violence within a home or family setting. The Domestic Violence Prevention Project also provides an array of social services to help counsel the entire family.

NYPD's Bias Incident Investigating Unit (BIIU) continued to help identify and correct numerous community conflicts in New York City neighborhoods. Throughout the year, the BIIU addressed local community councils and other interested groups wishing to improve the quality of life in their communities.

One special project under the direction of the BIIU is the "Good Neighbor Program" which unites members of the community to fight against criminal acts committed against persons which are solely motivated by hate. Concerned local community residents—who are of a different racial, ethnic, or religious background—visit victims of "hate crimes" and encourage victims to talk about their experiences—as well as their feelings of alienation and confusion. The "Good Neighbor Program," which is in place in ten Brooklyn and Queens precincts, opens a unique line of communication between citizens to help the entire community heal such a vile crime's emotional wounds.

In 1988, the Civilian Complaint Review Board was also an example of productive and effective manage-



ment. The CCRB's expansion to a 12-member board—divided equally into six civilian members of the NYPD appointed by the Police Commissioner, and six public members appointed by the Mayor—enabled the Department to investigate complaints against its members for abuses of force or authority, discourtesy and ethnic slurs.

The CCRB offers an avenue of redress against the small minority of police employees who abuse their powers. By investigating allegations of misuse of police authority, and recommending whether disciplinary measures should be taken, CCRB board members provide a vital service to both the community and the Department.

**SHARED RESPONSIBILITIES
AND THE WILLINGNESS TO
LISTEN PROVIDE A FIRM
FOUNDATION FOR EFFECTIVE
POLICING.**





A YEAR OF WORKING TOGETHER

*The NYPD receives the help and support
of neighborhood organizations and
concerned citizens.*

Working as a catalyst, the New York Police Department helps neighborhoods share the responsibility for a community's own security and well-being. Through citizen participation programs, people deeply concerned about their homes and sections of town can help police create and maintain a city that's safer overall. At the same time, neighborhood residents get a first-hand look at how the NYPD serves New York.

One of the most helpful roles played by any community is that of being an information resource. Local residents—intimately familiar with their own street conditions—can bring attention to problems that sometimes go unnoticed by police. Thus the NYPD's overall success hinges on widespread citizen support. The rising level of enthusiasm among citizens, which became increasingly evident in 1988, points to a promising future for the city's neighborhoods.

A particularly impressive citizen support group helping the NYPD is the Auxiliary Forces Section. Over 4,300 strong, its Auxiliary Police Officers (APOs) represent a cross-section of the ethnic and racial composition of the 75 patrol precincts. Through 1988, these dedicated men and women volunteered more than 1,000,000 hours of their own time to patrol in or around shopping areas, schools, houses of worship, subways, concerts, sporting events and parades.

The APOs help identify many local neighborhood concerns, and give the community an added sense of security by supplementing precinct patrols. Community involvement at this level allows the NYPD to better evaluate its priorities



THE NYPD BENEFITS FROM DEVELOPING A CLOSER RELATIONSHIP WITH THE COMMUNITY. RESIDENTS PLAY A VITAL ROLE BY IMPROVING THE FLOW OF INFORMATION BETWEEN THEMSELVES AND THE POLICE.

and, as a result, provide services to the people of New York keyed to their special needs.

In addition to foot and car patrols, the Auxiliary Forces Section maintains a Mounted, Highway and Harbor Unit. And in 11 patrol precincts, the Auxiliary Police have 13 rescue vehicles on the road, which are often called in critical situations to assist the NYPD's Emergency Service Unit. The rescue vehicles are fully-equipped with a myriad of tools—auxiliary lighting, generators and pumps—often needed to supplement other city services.

A high level of training adds to the value of APOs. They attend a 16-week course to learn police science, social science, self-defense tactics, crowd and traffic control, law, police procedure, civil defense duties and first aid. Intermediate and advanced courses are available for those wishing to advance through the ranks of the Auxiliary Police.

Emergency Service Unit APOs are even more highly qualified. All have completed Basic Rescue Training and are also taught CPR, with many qualified

as Emergency Medical Technicians. And numerous APOs are experienced construction specialists—electricians, plumbers, carpenters, etc.—whose knowledge is invaluable during emergencies.

Local Precinct Community Councils and Youth Councils continued in 1988 to be unusually effective in helping police determine local priorities. In countless neighborhoods, residents found that voicing their opinions through these organizations resulted in effective action on the streets, and learned the value of mutual cooperation with police.

To help involve citizens in drug enforcement, the NYPD's "Drug-buster" Program recruited more than 5,000 community members, and trained large numbers of them in how to recognize drug locations, describe suspects and vehicles, and report conditions to police for investigation. Each trained "drugbuster" has a special identification number, and contacts police through a hotline to anonymously report drug activity in the neighborhood.

The Model Block Program coordinated block and tenant associations throughout the city's five boroughs. In 1988, nearly 70 Model Block Housing Awards, and 219 Model Block Builder Awards were presented to community members who worked diligently to build better neighborhoods. The program, recognizing that the future of New York City rests with its children, presented 20 Youth Recognition Trophies and 72 Youth Recognition Certificates to outstanding young men and women who exhibited leadership abilities.

The successful Model Block Program became a prototype for a new community-oriented program begun in the Brooklyn North area—a pilot project called "Adopt A Block."

The Combat Auto Theft Program allows automobile owners to voluntarily register their vehicles at nearby precincts, there they sign statements certifying that the automobile is not usually driven



between the hours of 1 and 5 a.m.

Upon "registration," owners receive special decals to prominently display on the side and rear windows. The decals include identification numbers which are cross-referenced in a registration log kept at the precinct.

The program gives police legal permission—from the owner—to stop a vehicle bearing the decals if it is operated in the early morning hours—when auto thefts are high. The program became so popular that, in 1988, it grew to include 28 precincts, and by the year's end plans were underway to expand it even further.

The School Program to Educate and Control Drug Abuse (SPEC-DA) teamed police with Board of Education personnel to provide positive role models, help students make sound decisions and bolster their self-confidence. This unique partnership between the Board of Education and the NYPD touched the lives of almost a million students in 1988 with the primary goal of reducing the likelihood of drug abuse. The long-range benefits of this program include stronger police-community ties and enhanced public understanding of the Department's role in society.

The Child Safe Haven Program, another highlight of 1988, identified many commercial establishments as "safe" locations to which young people could turn if they became victims of a crime or were lost.

The NYPD employed nearly 500 youngsters in its Summer Employment Program in 1988. The enthusiastic workers assisted the Department in a variety of tasks, such as delivering mail and performing clerical duties.

The Police Athletic League (PAL) continued as a strong foundation for urban children by enabling them to build athletic and cultural relationships with the NYPD. In 1988, PAL sponsored art shows, sports nights and play-street activities.



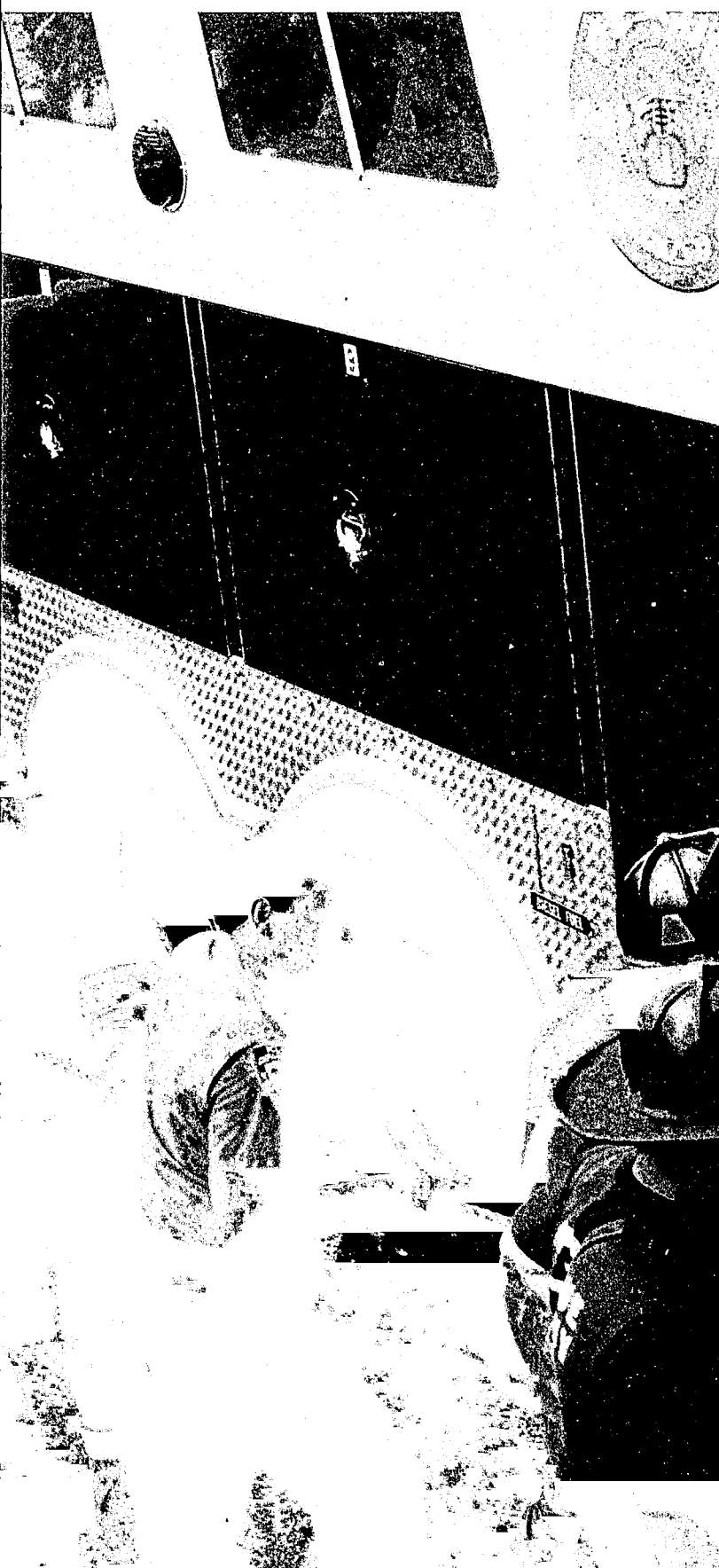
In the Police Commissioner For a Day Program, students were invited to write their opinions on how they thought New York City could be improved. Winners of the competition were "appointed" for a day to various executive positions in the NYPD. As "Commissioner," "Deputy Commissioners" and "Commanders,"—the kids were treated to an unusual inside look at the NYPD.

Another two highlights in 1988 included the Department's Police-Youth Dialogue Program and Youth Outreach Program which taught youngsters, parents, teachers and counselors—and even senior citizens—how to live law-abiding and safer lives.

THE NYPD WORKS SIDE-BY-SIDE WITH CARING MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY TO BRING ABOUT A BETTER NEW YORK. BY EDUCATING THE PUBLIC ABOUT LAW ENFORCEMENT AND PROVIDING AN OUTLET FOR CITIZENS TO EXPRESS THEIR CONCERNS, COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION PROGRAMS ALLOW CITIZENS A CHANCE TO MEET THE PEOPLE WHO PROVIDE POLICE SERVICES TO THEIR HOMES.







A YEAR OF SPECIAL SERVICES

*NYPD meeting the many needs of NYC
with professionalism.*

The NYPD's dedication to the people of the City of New York is amply demonstrated by its specialized police services. The Emergency Service, Aviation, Harbor, Movie-TV, Mounted, Street Crime and Highway Patrol Units complement the services of the Patrol Services Bureau in providing safety and security to our citizens.

The EMERGENCY SERVICE UNIT—with its ten strategically placed squads throughout the five boroughs—responded to more than 87,000 calls in 1988. The calls reported an enormous variety of potentially explosive and life-threatening situations—among them emotionally disturbed persons...barricaded hostages...bombs and hazardous devices...and people suffering from heart attacks.

Additionally, ESU responded to a myriad of other serious emergencies, including twisted car wrecks with trapped motorists, stuck occupied elevators, gas and water leaks, fallen poles and trees, building collapses and searches for evidence. ESU officers are trained emergency medical technicians and, by the end of 1988, all Emergency Service Unit personnel had been trained and certified as rescue SCUBA divers.

The AVIATION UNIT works closely with ESU. Based at Brooklyn's Floyd Bennett Field, the unit flew over 2,300 hours in 1988 responding to nearly 3,000 assignments. These included MEDIVAC services for local New York hospitals—when a matter of minutes determined life or death...nearly 500 search-and-rescue missions...and numerous security, traffic and training patrols both day and night.

In March, 1988, the Air-Sea Rescue Unit,

SCUBA TEAM



ESU OFFICERS ARE GIVEN SIX MONTHS OF RIGOROUS INSTRUCTION WHICH PROVIDES A STRONG FOUNDATION FOR EMERGENCY WORK. THESE OFFICERS ARE TRAINED IN HOW TO HANDLE EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED PEOPLE, CONSTRUCTION ACCIDENTS, SCUBA RESCUES AND SPECIAL WEAPONS.

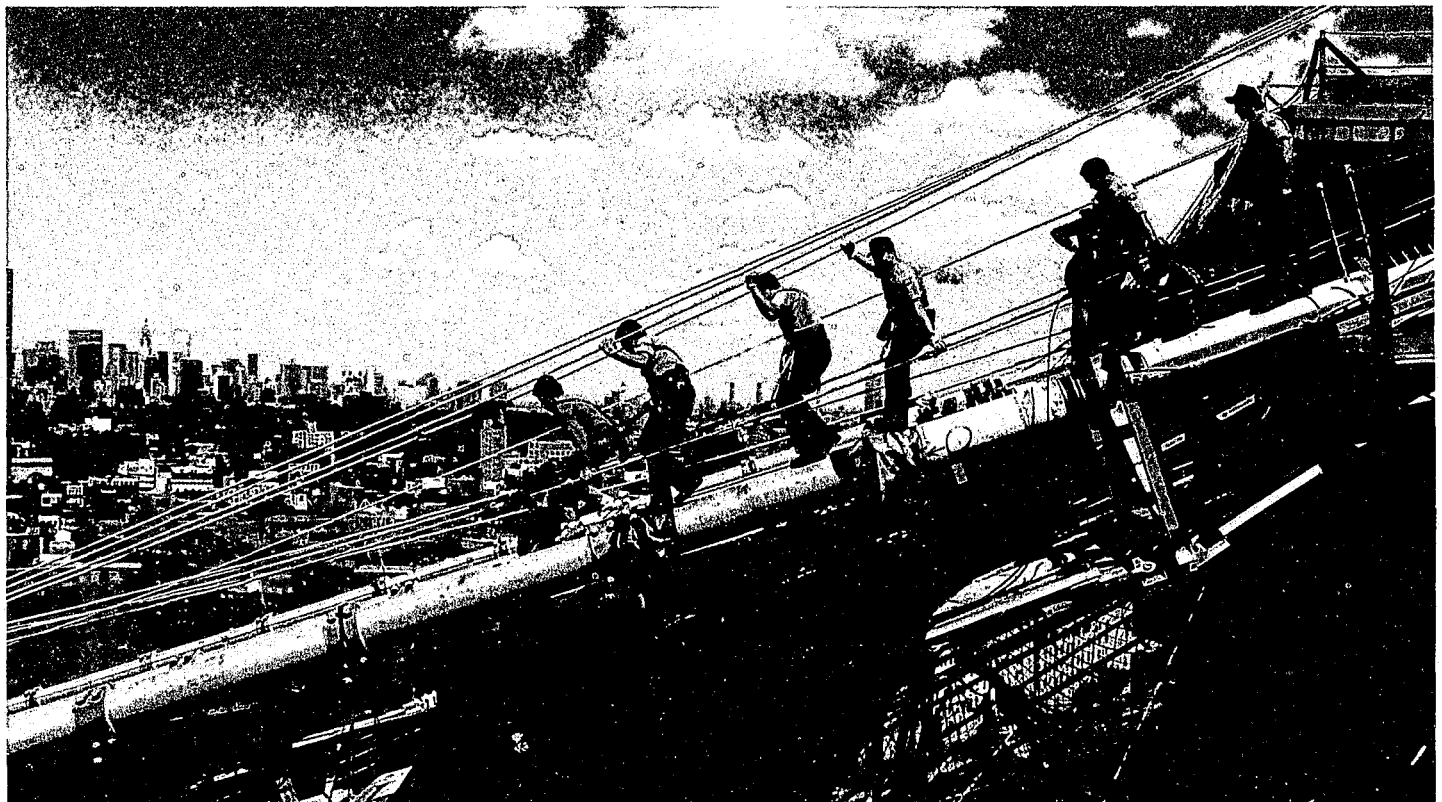
consisting of Aviation and SCUBA personnel, added around-the-clock coverage capabilities. This joint effort allows for the rapid response by air to emergencies at any location in the metropolitan area. The Aviation Unit, entering its 60th year, has just welcomed the first woman pilot to its ranks.

The HARBOR UNIT'S blue-and-white launches—fully equipped with police radios, first-aid kits,

searchlights and wet suits—patrol New York waterways, make frequent inspections of unoccupied boats, and recover property and equipment in investigations of marine-related crime. The re-establishment of the Vessel Theft Unit on a full-time basis in 1988 was responsible for recovering boats valued at more than \$250,000. Also in 1988, four 25-foot fiberglass high-speed outboard boats were acquired by NYPD's Harbor Unit to provide rapid response to maritime emergencies.

The SPECIAL OPERATIONS DIVISION deployed its Mobile Response Team—on 48 separate occasions in 1988—to deter street crime by roving gangs and other criminal elements during concerts and other crowd-gathering events. Members of NYPD's Mounted Unit, Street Crime Unit and the Traffic Division's Highway Unit also greatly contributed to the safety of New York City streets.

The MOUNTED UNIT increased its ranks in 1988, training 20 newly appointed police officers. The





additional personnel were assigned to five "Pressure Point" posts targeted for drug-related enforcement.

The NYPD MOVIE-TV UNIT reviewed thousands of movie and television film permits and assisted the filming industry in vehicular and crowd control.

Over 1,500 felony arrests were made by the STREET CRIME UNIT (SCU) —including 466 for robbery—and 224 guns were confiscated in 1988. Members of the SCU conducted Special Project Tours, acting as anti-crime decoys while representing various ethnic segments of the city's population, as well as the gay community. Many SCU members have advanced to the NYPD's Organized Crime Control Bureau, or other career track commands, in recognition of their competence and performance.

Selected Highway Accident Response Vehicles are now carrying the Hurst tool commonly called the "Jaws of Life." Many Highway Unit officers have been trained in the operation of this lifesaving apparatus.

In October, 1988, the Special Operations Division's "Operation Laser" brought together a multitude of agencies in an important training exercise. The land-air-sea rescue drill, the first of

its kind in 10 years, simulated an aircraft disaster at sea. The operation involved the NYPD, Emergency Medical Service, United States Park Police, Federal Aviation Administration, National Transportation Safety Board, New York and New Jersey Port Authority Police and the New York Fire Department.

In 1988, CANINE UNIT teams responded to numerous reports of building collapses, barricade situations and missing persons. Over the years, "K-9" has regularly assisted ESU personnel in building searches. When dignitaries visit—and several arrived in New York during 1988—the teams are used to search and secure potential trouble spots. They have also been successfully deployed at "Pressure Point" sites citywide, and have helped resolve special precinct problems.

In addition, the Canine Units have assisted the Organized Crime Control Bureau, the Narcotics Division, the Bomb Squad and the Tactical Assistance Response Unit. In 1988, the Unit incorporated three bloodhounds into its ranks. And five Canine/Handler teams were awarded certifications after competing in the United States Police Canine Association Trials.

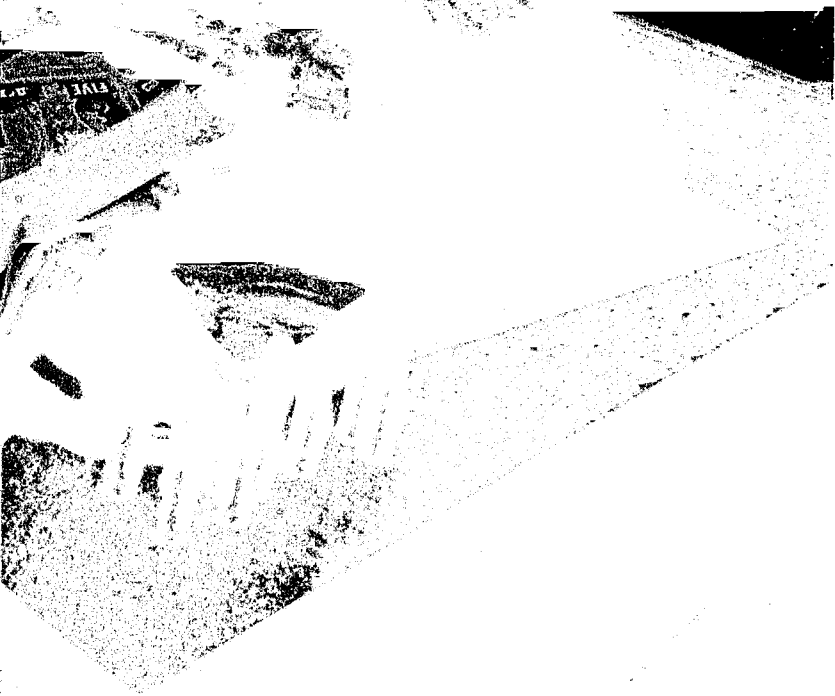
**MEDICALLY TRAINED AS
EMERGENCY MEDICAL
TECHNICIANS, SEVERAL ESU
OFFICERS HAVE ADVANCED
TRAINING AS NURSES AND
PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANTS.**





A YEAR OF PLANNING AND ACTION

*NYPD's comprehensive drug
enforcement strategy.*



Illegal drugs—cocaine, “crack,” heroin and all the rest—have had a devastating effect on our entire society. While no community is immune from these drugs, some neighborhoods in New York City have been hit hardest.

Unprecedented viciousness is one of the dreadful by-products of drug trafficking and abuse. New York has witnessed horrendous acts of drug-related violence, with many innocent people brutally victimized.

The NYPD was among the first agencies recognizing the need for a comprehensive plan to deal with the complexities of the drug predicament. The Department knew that any anti-drug strategy would demand an unusually high level of commitment. Immense resources, in both personnel and money, would be required for a comprehensive counter-attack. Close coordination with other agencies—city, state and federal—would also be critical.

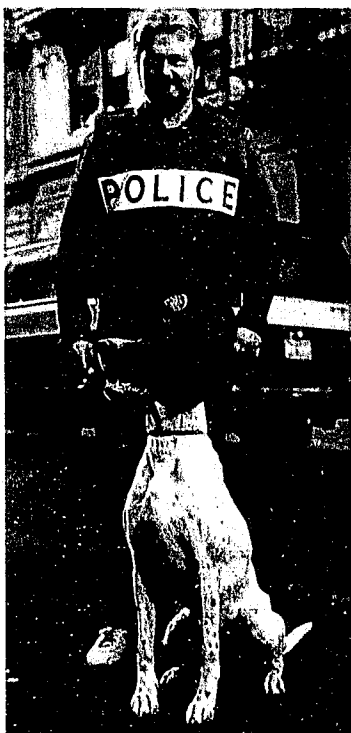
After the Department laid a solid foundation for its anti-drug efforts, in 1988 it assigned over 1,600 members of the service to narcotics enforcement, representing a 27 percent increase over the preceding year.

The entire Narcotics Division was also restructured and reinforced in 1988, creating a tripartite framework that addressed trafficking at the top, mid-range and retail street levels. The results were impressive. Over 44,000 felony, misdemeanor and violation arrests were made by narcotics personnel in that single year.

The narcotics personnel, working with United States Attorneys from the Southern and Eastern Districts and using powerful Federal laws, seized



THE TACTICAL NARCOTICS TEAM (TNT) WAS NYPD'S RESPONSE TO COMBAT ILLEGAL DRUG SALES. ITS 'SATURATION DRUG-ENFORCEMENT' CONCEPT DIRECTS TEAMS OF NARCOTICS OFFICERS INTO SELECTED NEIGHBORHOODS TO CONDUCT 'BUY AND BUST' OPERATIONS AND TO KEEP MENACING DRUG DEALERS OFF-BALANCE.



44 buildings. One was a 48-unit apartment house, while others were multi-family dwellings and private homes. All had been used actively for the distribution and sale of illegal drugs.

The NYPD's "Padlock Program" continued, successfully stabilizing well over 4,000 premises. The communities had considered these to be alarming nuisances, and often the activities in the buildings were associated with drug trafficking.

Under the "Customer Car Confiscation Program," nearly 700 automobiles were seized in 1988. The message to offenders was loud and clear—this city *will not tolerate* people using streets, and invading our neighborhoods, to buy or sell drugs.

To further combat drug activity—and improve the quality of life for all of us—the NYPD continued to strengthen its existing relationships with twenty-five city agencies, among them; the Department of Buildings, Sanitation, Parks and Recreation, Fire Department, the Board of Education and the Transit and Housing Police Departments.

One of the working relationships the NYPD shares with other agencies is a partnership between the members of the Staten Island Narcotics District and the New York City Housing Police Department. In 1988, the HAPD and the NYPD teamed-up and conducted several joint operations directed at serious narcotics conditions at some New York City Housing Projects.

Here's how it worked: From observation posts police were able to view narcotics transactions between buyers and sellers. Narcotics arrest teams were alerted to descriptions of the drug users and pushers and moved in to arrest or summons 114 persons. A variety of narcotics—"crack," cocaine and marijuana, as well as, drug paraphenelia—crack pipes and hypodermic needles, were confiscated during this combined police effort.

Joint operations such as this allow personnel and equipment resources to be combined effectively in addressing narcotics-related problems in communities throughout the city.

This "working-together" strategy is carried out at the Federal and State levels as well. The Drug Enforcement Task Force includes members from the NYPD, who work side-by-side with personnel from the New York State Police and agents from the Drug Enforcement Administration. In its eighteen years of operation, the DETF has made record seizures of drugs, weapons and other assets of narcotics dealers, including apartments and automobiles. That effort continues unabated.

The Joint Organized Crime Narcotics Task Force has also resulted in a fruitful law enforcement partnership. Here teams of NYPD officers and special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation join forces in cooperative activities against drug dealers.

The Narcotics Division has created "Major Case Modules," through which skilled NYPD investigators and undercover officers focus on solidifying cases against mid-level



drug dealers. In addition to making thousands of arrests, these units also assist in gathering intelligence to be shared with various joint anti-drug task forces.

In the field of drug enforcement, 1988's most significant development was the establishment of a new anti-drug unit, complementing those already in existence. The Tactical Narcotics Team (TNT) sprang to life in March, 1988, in Southeast Queens. Later in the year, it was

activated in the Manhattan North area. The TNT program generated a positive community response, and continues drawing widespread acclaim as "a step in the right direction." Its high degree of effectiveness has encouraged the Department to expand TNT to all five boroughs.

The basic TNT goal is to eliminate blatant drug trafficking in a clearly defined neighborhood—five blocks by seven blocks—stabilize the area, and eventually turn over to uniformed patrols the task of maintaining the newly found stability.

A highly mobile TNT team floods the selected area with "buy-and-bust" operatives for 30-90 days. To street pushers—as well as their suppliers and customers—the effect is like a thousand bolts of lightning, crashing down day and night on every street corner. As runners are rounded up and customers scared away, their "business" quickly turns sour.

The TNT approach also considerably reduces violent crime associated with drug sales. One Brooklyn precinct reported a "significant" decrease in homicides after TNT went into action, and other areas have seen dramatic drops in burglaries, street robberies and scores of other crimes.

The TNT initiative allows uniformed officers to once again keep peace on the streets. But if trouble surfaces again, the teams will return to former target areas and swiftly remind drug traffickers that the streets rightfully belong to law-abiding citizens.

Crucial to the success of TNT has been community participation. Elected officials, religious groups and local organizations have praised the NYPD for its energetic efforts. These individuals and groups clearly recognize that they too, must take active roles in addressing the problems associated with drugs—and the Department deeply appreciates their support.

While TNT's role cannot be

overstated, it is by no means the entire solution to New York City's drug problems.

While it is important that the NYPD conduct undercover operations and broad-based narcotics investigations in the area of drug enforcement, the Department believes that a strong uniformed presence in our communities is needed. To promote feelings of security and trust it is essential that residents see their local police actively involved in drug enforcement.

At the precinct level, drug enforcement is underway through a special team of uniformed officers called Street Narcotics Enforcement Units (SNEU).

The formation of SNEU led to noteworthy reductions in visible drug activity throughout the city. Teams have made thousands of felony and misdemeanor arrests, and these precinct-based units have confiscated large amounts of "crack", cocaine, heroin, PCP and marijuana, along with drug paraphernalia, firearms and huge quantities of cash.

In 1988, one Brooklyn Precinct set up a special drug information hotline to receive complaints on a 24-hour, seven-day-a-week basis. The tips they've received helped pinpoint areas where drug activity was occurring, including a few hot-spots they had not been aware of.

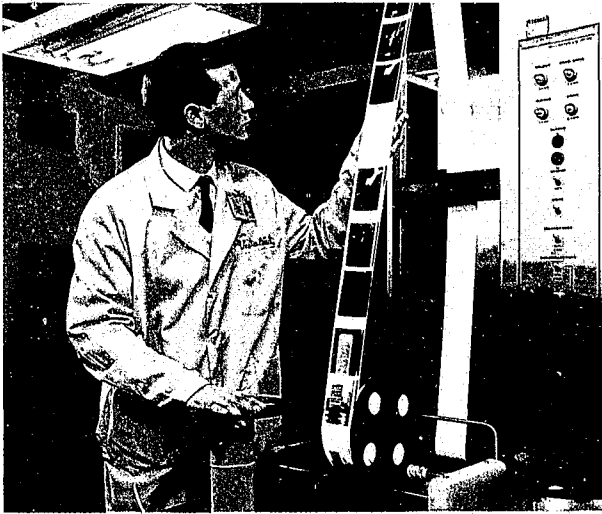
A solution to the city's drug problems must involve much more than the community of law enforcement agencies. Social problems play commanding roles; medical research into addiction and treatment is important; interdiction at our borders is vital; and the nation's foreign policy is also a critical factor.

The NYPD is only one piece of the overall anti-drug puzzle. We will do our fair share and continue to meet our commitment—to the people and the communities of New York City—with strength and determination. And, in the long run, we will win.



NARCOTICS DIVISION PERSONNEL WORK HAND-IN-HAND WITH A TASK FORCE OF 25 CITY AGENCIES, CHANNELLING INFORMATION TO OTHER DRUG ENFORCEMENT INVESTIGATORS. THIS RESULTS IN CREATING STRONGER CASES AGAINST MANY MAJOR DRUG TRAFFICKERS.

PHOTO ABOVE: TO PROTECT HIS IDENTITY THIS NARCOTICS UNDERCOVER OFFICER COVERS HIS FACE. THROUGH CUT-OUTS IN THE BROWN PAPER BAG, HE IS ABLE TO MAKE AN ON-THE-SPOT IDENTIFICATION OF ARRESTED DRUG DEALERS.




MODERN TECHNOLOGY IS EFFECTING THE WAY MANY INVESTIGATIONS ARE CONDUCTED. NYPD'S DETECTIVE BUREAU USES STATE-OF-THE-ART EQUIPMENT TO PROVIDE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS WITH VITAL INFORMATION IN THE FIELDS OF NARCOTICS TESTING, BALLISTICS, SEROLOGY, LATENT PRINTS, CRIMINALISTICS AND POLYGRAPH TESTING.



A YEAR OF CHALLENGES

*Combining skill with technology to aid
in investigations.*



The Detective Bureau faced many challenges in 1988. To provide the best possible service to the people of New York, the Bureau instituted comprehensive training programs for its personnel, developed new methods of analyzing forensic evidence, and took advantage of the latest computer technology.

An expanded series of in-service training programs kept detectives up-to-date on new investigative techniques for homicide, sex crime and kidnap cases; while other classes focused on hostage recovery tactics. For newly assigned investigators, an orientation program was created in 1988 to help them better understand the workings of the Detective Bureau—one of the largest municipal detective divisions in the United States.

In an effort to streamline the investigation process, a microcomputer was used to organize case information during a major investigation of the murder of a New York City police officer. With a detective task force of more than 100 investigators assigned to the case, close to 75,000 pieces of information were computer-filed for ready access. The computerized information made for quick and sound decisions, and arrests were made within eight days. The rapid success in that case has encouraged the Detective Bureau to explore ways to use similar computer systems in other investigations.

Also in 1988, the Detective Bureau's Photo Unit put into place a mini-lab responsible for developing and printing rush orders of mug shots. The new system was put to the test in its very first

THE NEW YORK CITY DETECTIVE BUREAU HAS AN OUTSTANDING REPUTATION FOR SOLVING DIFFICULT CASES. THE INSTINCTIVE TALENTS AND PROFESSIONAL ACTIONS OF BUREAU PERSONNEL COMPLEMENT THE DEPARTMENT'S PROGRESSIVE SUPPORT SERVICES TO TACKLE DEMANDING INVESTIGATIONS.

week—when two police officers were shot. It performed flawlessly, rapidly producing high-quality prints when they were most needed.

The Detective Bureau handled several thousand investigations in 1988. In one well-publicized case, detectives were quick to respond to an investigation that involved a major drug trafficking empire. Working hand-in-hand with state and federal authorities, NYPD detectives helped indict a well-known—and widely feared—drug dealer who, along with his “posse,” was responsible for murder and large-scale drug trading.

And in another highly publicized case, violence struck a Bronx neighborhood when a popular Catholic priest was found murdered in his home. Squad detectives, working with a shattered Albanian community, were able to

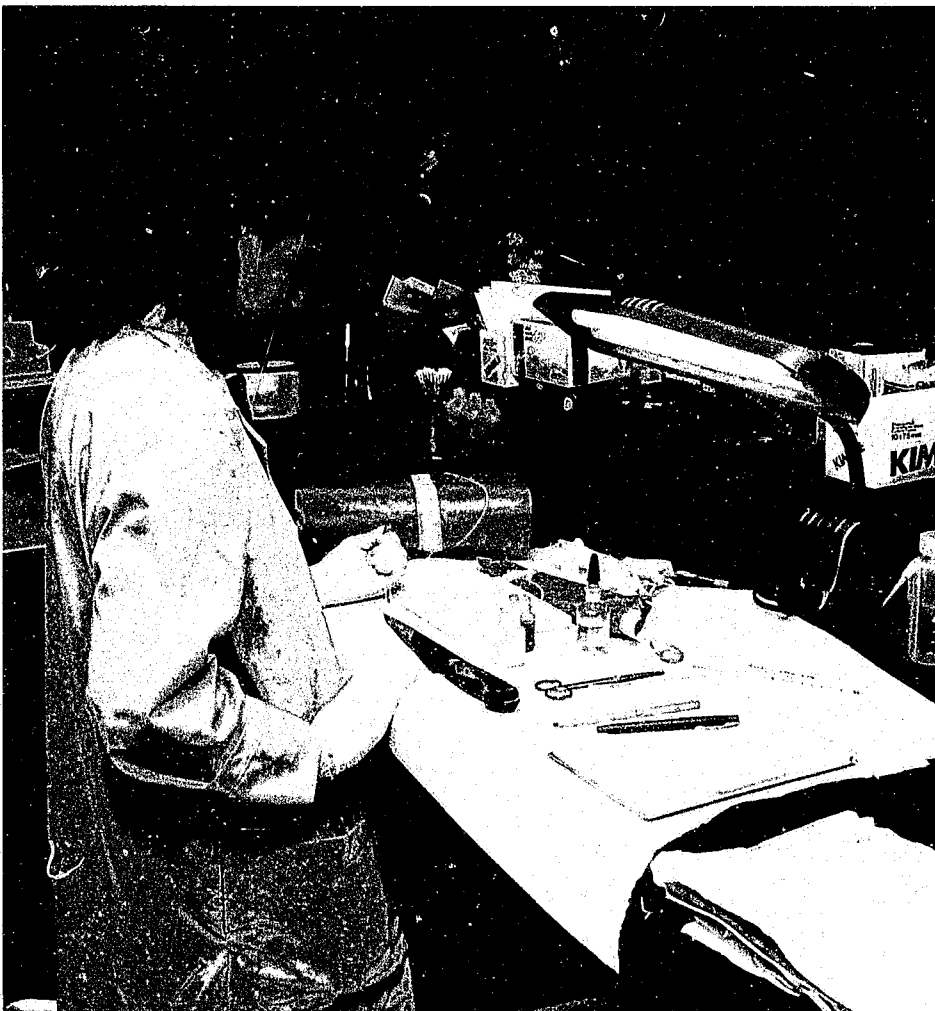


make a timely arrest that resulted in a resurgence of community confidence in the NYPD.

The Joint Bank Robbery Task Force personnel were first on the scene of an armored car robbery in Manhattan, where two guards were seriously wounded. Detectives were able to make an on-the-spot arrest and, following an intensive investigation, made six additional arrests.

NYPD detectives also zapped the “zappers” in 1988. An eight-month investigation began with numerous complaints about extraordinary taxi charges for trips beginning at area airports. In some instances, hundreds of dollars were charged for trips that normally cost about \$20. Detectives soon discovered the reason: countless cabbies had installed sophisticated “zappers,” as the devices were called, to add an illegal *oomph* to their meters.

The scam was directed mainly against travellers from the Far East. So the NYPD investigators, working closely with the Taxi and Limousine Commission, gathered together dozens of Asian-American police officers, and had them pose as arriving tourists. With luggage in hand, cameras hanging from their shoulders, and creating an apparent language barrier, the





**A COMBINATION OF " GOOD
OLD-FASHIONED DETECTIVE
WORK " AND THE MOST UP-
TO-DATE METHODS OF
INVESTIGATION MAKE THE
" GOLD SHIELD " A GOAL
FOR MANY NEW RECRUITS
AND SEASONED VETERANS.**

detectives carefully recorded the mileage and meter fares of hundreds of trips. They were eventually able to identify, target, videotape—and then arrest—more than two dozen violators.

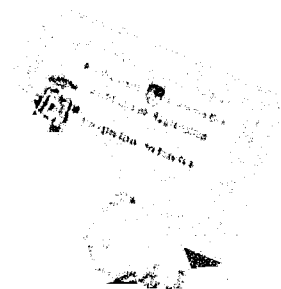
It was an active year for detectives at the community level, too. For example, one Sex Crimes Squad developed an information seminar—given to health care professionals at a local Brooklyn hospital—on the handling and care of crime victims, particularly victims of sex crimes and child abuse.

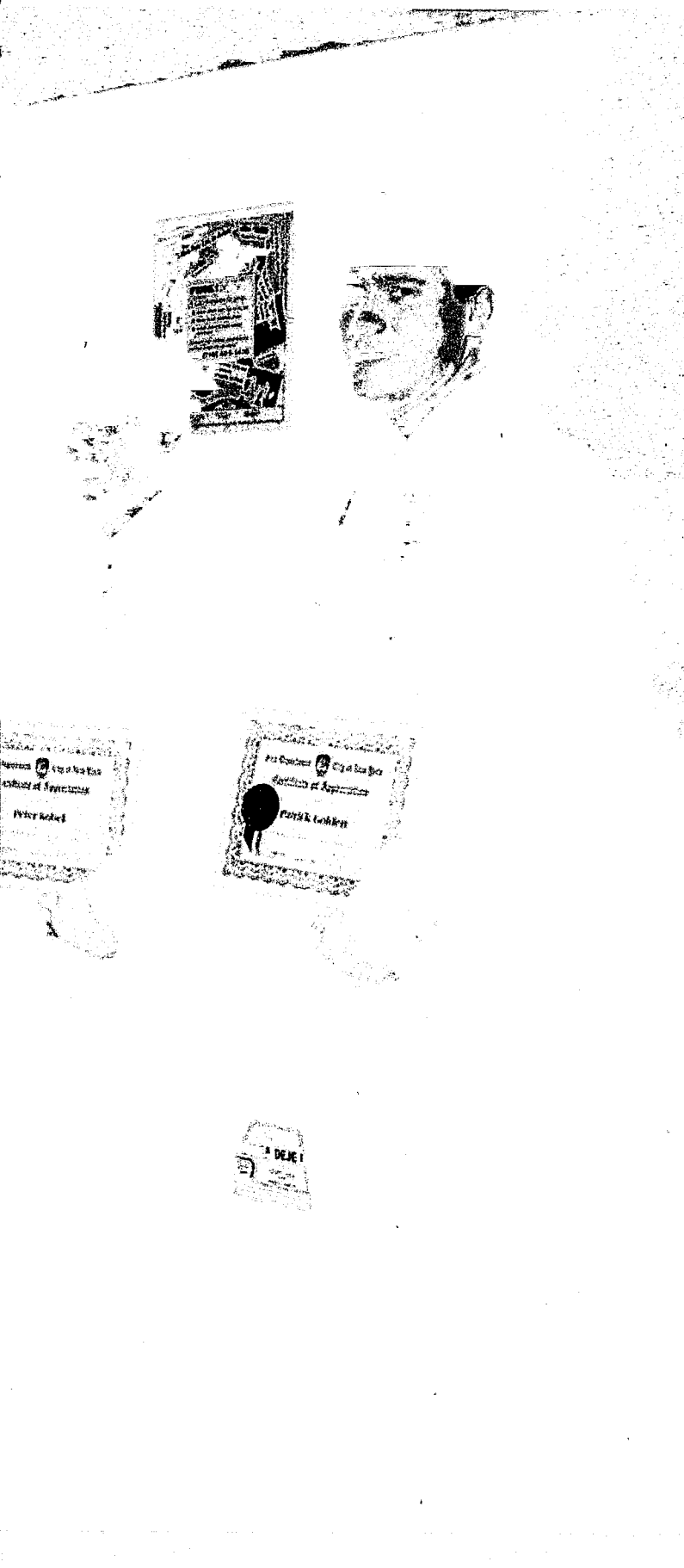
The NYPD's media outreach efforts were significantly expanded in 1988. The "Crime Stoppers" Program—broadcast on New York television station WABC (Ch. 7)—grew in popularity, with nearly 10,000 calls received on its own

"577-TIPS" hotline. The calls produced leads that helped clear 171 cases, including 32 murder and 97 robbery investigations. And WNYW (Ch. 5) produced "New York's Most Wanted," televising photographs of suspects sought by police.

In addition, detectives worked more closely than ever with local newspapers, providing background details on unsolved violent crimes. The *New York Post*, the *Daily News* and *Newsday* all cooperated by printing a "Criminal of the Week" column.

Such police-media cooperation—besides helping apprehend scores of suspects—substantially increased public understanding of the Detective Bureau's valuable role in the fight against crime.





A YEAR OF EXCELLENCE

*Training personnel
to excel.*

The New York Police Department's ongoing program to keep employees fully up-to-date with modern-day police concerns continued throughout 1988.

Several aspects of training were significantly expanded and improved during the course of the year. A four-part Disorder Control Training Plan (DCT) was developed with both immediate and long-term benefits. The training plan includes:

- A one-day course of video-tapes and lectures educating police officers, sergeants and lieutenants—assigned to the Patrol Services, Detective and Organized Crime Control Bureaus—on the legal liability, crowd psychology and professional responsibility of police dealing with large-scale disorders.

- A Police Academy course on "Team Training" for those NYPD and Housing Police who are likely to be First Responders to crime scenes. Students receive hands-on training in the use of forming line and wedge formations and, under the watchful eyes of supervisors, learn proper responses to commands given by either voice or hand signals.

- A system of incorporating components of DCT into the Police Academy's Centralized Management Training Program and pre-promotion courses for sergeants and lieutenants.

The Police Cadet Program continued to flourish in 1988. During the year, 130 cadets were hired and 62 college-educated city residents were promoted to the rank of police officer. Furthermore, cadet training assignments were modified with a view toward developing more community-oriented officers in the future.



IN 1988, THE NYPD TOOK AN IMPORTANT STEP TO MEET THE INCREASING DEMANDS OF POLICING IN OUR CITY BY APPOINTING 377 POLICE OFFICERS AND DETECTIVES TO THE RANK OF PROVISIONAL SERGEANT.

Executive Development Programs were enhanced in 1988 to include five new management training courses, whose titles reflect the year's social concerns as well as modern technological developments—Suicide Awareness, Conducting Effective Meetings, Administrator's Overview of Computing, Introduction to Computing, and Word Processing.

The 3rd Annual Woman in Policing Conference addressed the complex issues of recruitment and representation for female members of the law enforcement community.

The year also saw large numbers of new employees, numerous promotions within the ranks and scores of well-deserved awards. The Department appointed well over 1,000 School Crossing Guards in 1988; 843 of them full-time civilians. At the uniformed level, 1,502 probationary NYPD, Housing and Transit Police Officers entered city service. Advancement in rank or title was given in 1988 to nearly 1,300

uniformed personnel and almost 350 civilians. In addition, 347 civilians received well-deserved Merit Increases to acknowledge their hard work.

NYPD supervisors—both uniformed and civilian—received a booklet, the Civilian Discipline Guide, to help them more clearly understand the proper procedures when dealing with specific civilian disciplinary problems.

Through 1988, the NYPD actively sought out New Yorkers wishing to serve their city in a professional law enforcement role. The Department's full-time Recruitment staff helped "Find the Finest" through visits to local colleges and universities, where they enlisted well-educated men and women into city service. The recruiters especially looked for members of minority groups, thus insuring that minority representation in the NYPD would more accurately reflect the city's diverse population.

And an old friend—SPRING 3100—returned in 1988. The rebirth of the NYPD's own magazine, after an eight-year hiatus, gave the Department a new forum for regularly updating all uniformed and civilian personnel on the many issues affecting them.

A heightened Department concern for the health and welfare of all employees led to innovative approaches in dealing with work performance, marital and family problems, and stress-related and emotional difficulties.

Several Employee Assistance Programs were made available to NYPD employees in 1988, all focusing on "a healthy body and healthy mind."

A special NYPD hotline was created to assist employees with problems related to alcohol, stress, family, gambling, suicide and AIDS. A poster campaign publicized the "HELPLINE" telephone number, and helped put

employees in touch with a vital health care service, created specifically to help members cope with emotional problems.

The NYPD's Health Services Division and Chaplains Unit worked closely with the Victims Service Agency to provide counseling to employees facing marital and other relationship problems. Meanwhile, the Family Counseling Program dealt with preventing problems from escalating to physically and emotionally harmful levels.

A Suicide Awareness Training Program was provided to more than 15,000 police officers, 1,000-plus sergeants, 212 lieutenants and scores of executives. The program was prepared to increase insights into the suicide problem overall, and specifically explain the impact of suicide on the police profession.

A comprehensive AIDS Training program was incorporated into several courses, including Borough-Base, Centralized Management, Executive Development, and Entry-Level. Civilian members of the NYPD were also included in various related departmental training courses.

One of the training tapes—"AIDS: The Police Perspective"—used a question-and-answer format to focus on law enforcement concerns related to this critical health problem. The popular tape has been requested by more than 50 law agencies throughout the country to assist them with their own personnel training.

In conjunction with the videotape, a second edition of the booklet AIDS And Our Workplace was published to meet requests from numerous other agencies. The booklet—already requested by the Congressional Research Service and the Library of Congress for inclusion in permanent government files—has been placed on microfilm by the

National Criminal Justice Reference Service of the National Institute of Justice, and is now accessible to the law enforcement community nationwide.

In September of 1988, the Cardiovascular Fitness Center at Police Headquarters had its grand opening. Plans were also finalized to open Cardiovascular Centers in each patrol borough by 1989.

Our own cardiovascular centers give members of the service new facilities to continue the physical training provided at the Police Academy, while offering others a chance to get fit for the first time. These centers—opened with the help of the Police Foundation, assisted by state-of-the-art exercise equipment and certified, personal fitness instructors who tailor the fitness programs to each individual—carefully monitor each participant in a comprehensive fitness program.

The centers represent the Department's continuing pro-health programs that make "The Finest" fit.

**THE MEN AND WOMEN OF
THE NEW YORK CITY POLICE
DEPARTMENT ARE A UNIQUE
TEAM. HANDLING CHAL-
LENGES DAILY, THE
UNIFORMED AND CIVILIAN
MEMBERS OF THE NYPD GET
THE JOB DONE!**



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Design Consultant

Nancy Butkus

1988 STATISTICS

*N.Y.P.D.
Annual Report*

CALENDAR YEAR 1988
TOP 25 CITIES RANKING BY RATE
PER 100,000 POPULATION

TOTAL CRIME INDEX

CITY	RATE
1 Dallas.....	16872.4
2 Seattle.....	14702.7
3 Jacksonville.....	13438.6
4 San Antonio.....	12689.8
5 Detroit.....	12032.2
6 Boston.....	11545.9
7 El Paso.....	10299.9
8 Houston.....	10224.8
9 Columbus.....	9998.1
10 Washington D.C.	9875.1
11 New York	9863.4
12 New Orleans.....	9546.2
13 Phoenix	9331.2
14 San Diego.....	9295.9
15 Memphis.....	9270.4
16 Baltimore.....	9154.4
17 Los Angeles	8833.3
18 San Francisco.....	8601.7
19 Cleveland.....	8178.3
20 Denver	8145.
21 Milwaukee	8131.3
22 Las Vegas	7781.8
23 Nashville.....	7634.0
24 Philadelphia.....	6066.0
25 San Jose.....	5260.5

ANNUAL F.B.I. CRIME INDEX FOR NEW YORK CITY

	<u>1988</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>+/-</u>	<u>%</u>
Murder and Non-Neg Manslaughter	1896	1672	224	13.4%
Forcible Rape	3412	3507	-95	-2.7%
Robbery	86578	78890	7688	9.7%
Aggravated Assault	71030	64244	6786	10.6%
Burglary	127148	123412	3736	3.0%
Larceny-Theft	308479	289126	19353	6.7%
M.V. Theft	119940	95654	24286	25.4%
Total Major Crimes	718483	656505	61978	9.4%

ARREST ACTIVITY BY NYPD

	<u>1988</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>% +/-</u>
Murder and Non-Neg Manslaughter	1238	1106	11.9%
Forcible Rape	1258	1258	0.0%
Robbery	20584	19602	5.0%
Felonious Assault	18198	18380	-1.0%
Burglary	11633	11507	1.1%
Grand Larceny	9548	8765	8.9%
Grand Larceny M.V.	15014	11035	36.1%
Other Felonies	56281	49145	14.5%
Total Felonies	133754	120798	10.7%
Total Misdemeanors	105260	103566	1.6%
Total Violations	2931	2977	-1.5%
Grand Totals	241945	227341	6.4%
Narcotics Arrests			
Felonies	39972	33038	21.0%
Misdemeanors	34493	33880	1.8%
Violations	287	379	-24.3%
Total	74752	67297	11.1%

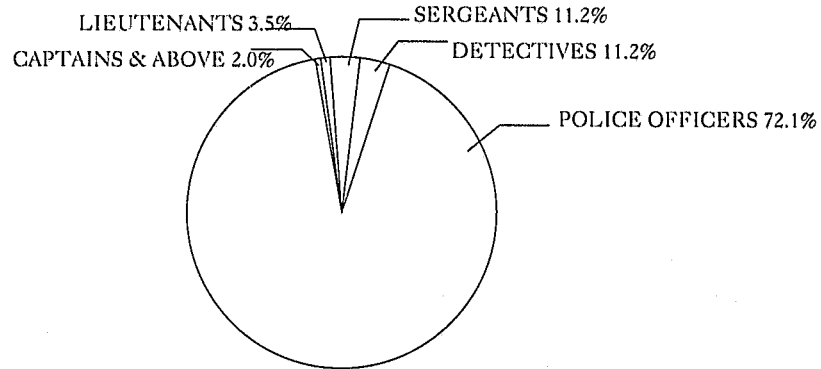
911 CALL VOLUME - 1988

Calls to 911	8,184,901
Radio Runs Generated.....	4,184,709
Average Daily Radio Runs.....	11,434

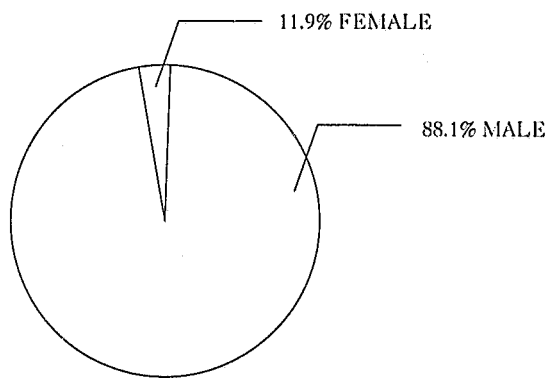
TOTAL CITY-WIDE FELONY COMPLAINTS

	<u>1988</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>% +/-</u>
Murder and Non-Neg Manslaughter	1915	1691	+13.2%
Forcible Rape	3412	3507	-2.7%
Robbery	86578	78890	+9.7%
Felonious Assault	45824	40805	+12.3%
Burglary	128626	124667	+3.2%
Grand Larceny	110717	110754	-
Grand Larceny M.V.	119659	95254	+25.6%
Other Felonies	43434	38470	+12.9%
Total Felonies	540165	494038	+9.3%

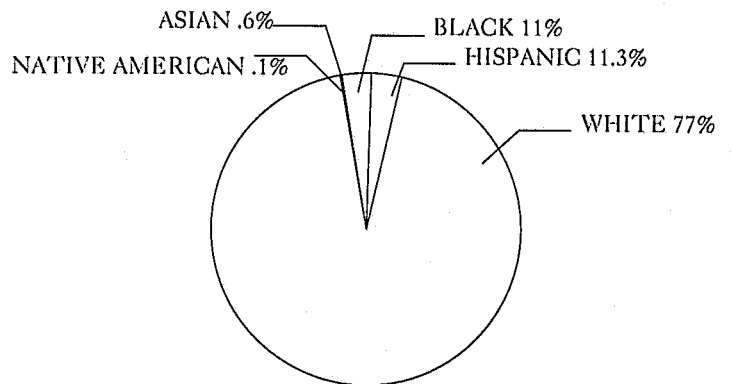
NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT STAFFING BY RANK



GENDER BREAKDOWN



ETHNIC BREAKDOWN



EQUIPMENT

VEHICLES

Marked Radio Autos	1268
Radio Motor Patrol	1143
Unmarked Autos	824
Trucks	238
Buses	12
Motorcycles	83
Scooters	625
Two Wheel Scooters	271
Three Wheel Scooters	354
Horse Vans	7
Emergency Service Patrol Trucks	42
Emergency Service Rescue Trucks	10

OTHER EQUIPMENT

Boats	10
Horses	107
Canines	26
Robots - Remote Mobile Investigators	4
Bomb Disposal Trailers	4
Barriers	6,900
Radios	18,000
Helicopters	5