

NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

CRIME CONTROL PLAN

A CITIZEN / POLICE
PARTNERSHIP



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**NEW YORK CITY
POLICE DEPARTMENT
VALUES**

**In partnership with the community,
we pledge to:**

- * Protect the lives and property of our fellow citizens and impartially enforce the law.**
- * Fight crime both by preventing it and by aggressively pursuing violators of the law.**
- * Maintain a higher standard of integrity than is generally expected of others because so much is expected of us.**
- * Value human life, respect the dignity of each individual and render our services with courtesy and civility.**

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NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT CRIME CONTROL PLAN A CITIZEN/POLICE PARTNERSHIP

I. INTRODUCTION

A Police Department is expected to develop programs, policies and strategies that will control crime. In carrying out this mandate, the police have traditionally accepted the full burden of social control. This approach has produced large volumes of arrests and above-capacity prison populations. Arrests and imprisonments have not reduced the pervasive fear of crime in most urban centers.

Recognizing the limitations of a strict law enforcement approach, the New York City Police Department has developed additional crime control strategies to complement our law enforcement efforts. Perhaps the most successful alternative is to have police officers work in collaboration with the community to maintain the quality of life in their neighborhoods. Similar success has been reported by other police departments around the nation. Because of the promise held by a more collaborative effort, the New York City Police Department is implementing a comprehensive community policing strategy.

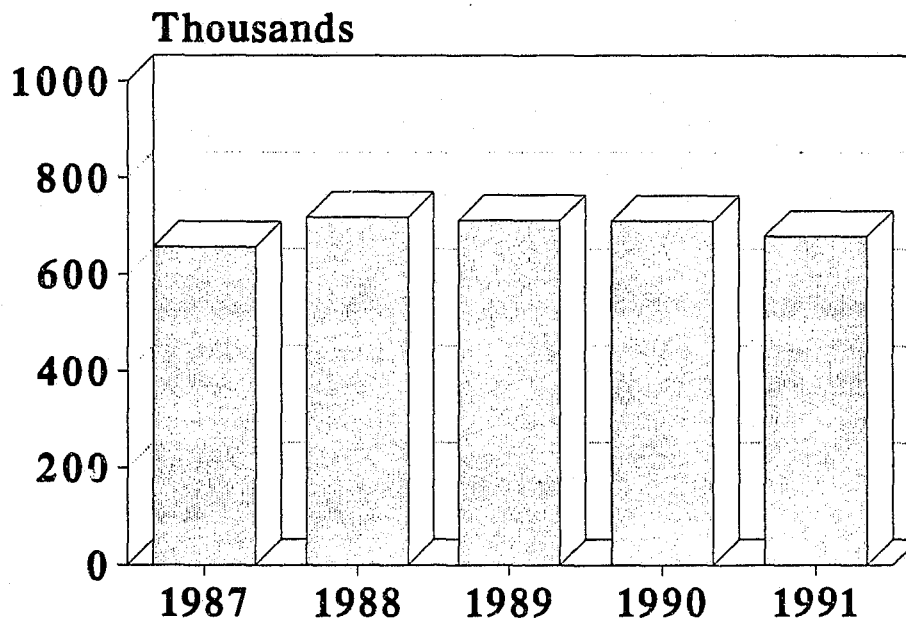
The Crime Control Plan is a conceptual outline of the direction for policing and crime control in New York City. It defines where we are and emphasizes where we are going. The Plan will be distributed to all police commanders and will also be disseminated externally to explain the Department's philosophy and strategies for the present and the future. Comments and recommendations for improvement are welcomed. Periodic updates of the Plan will be necessary in order to remain responsive to community conditions.

As the advent of community policing changes the focus of our operations and the face of New York City, we will reduce fear and improve the quality of life for all residents in every neighborhood of this City.

CRIME - NEW YORK CITY CALENDAR YEARS 1987 - 1991

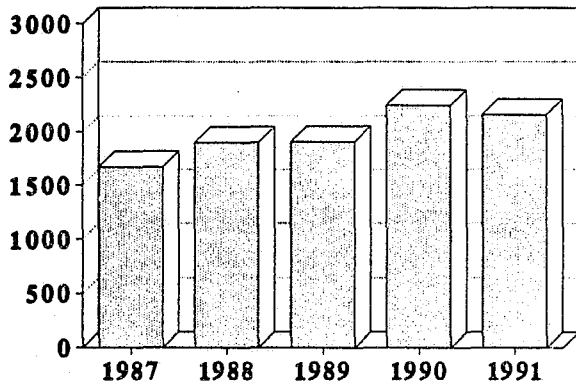
CRIME	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
MURDER/NON- NEG.MANSL.	1,672	1,896	1,905	2,245	2,154
FORCIBLE RAPE	3,507	3,412	3,254	3,126	2,892
ROBBERY	78,890	86,578	93,377	100,280	98,512
AGG.ASSAULT	64,244	71,030	70,951	68,890	66,832
BURGLARY	123,412	127,148	121,322	119,937	112,015
LARCENY/THEFT	289,126	308,479	287,749	268,620	256,473
M.V. THEFT	95,654	119,940	133,861	147,123	139,977
TOTAL	656,505	718,483	712,419	710,221	678,855

TOTAL INDEX CRIMES

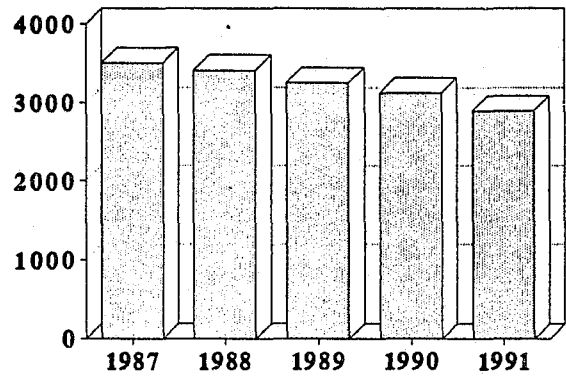


CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS

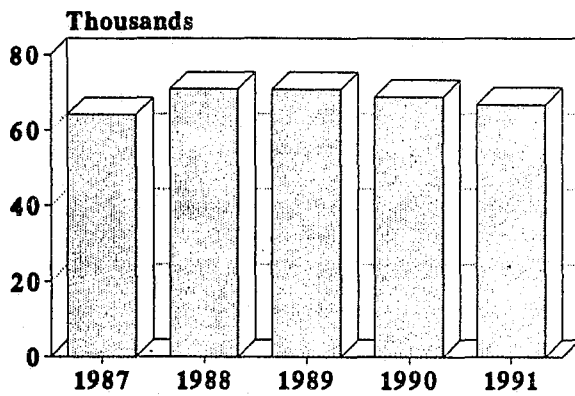
MURDER & NON-NEG.MANSL.



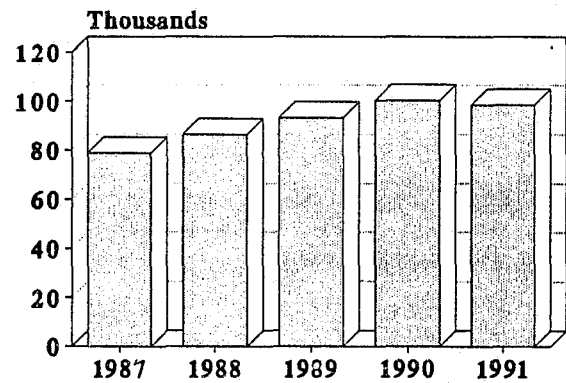
FORCIBLE RAPE



AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

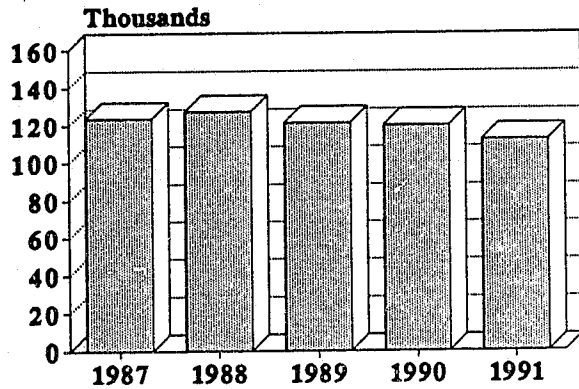


ROBBERY

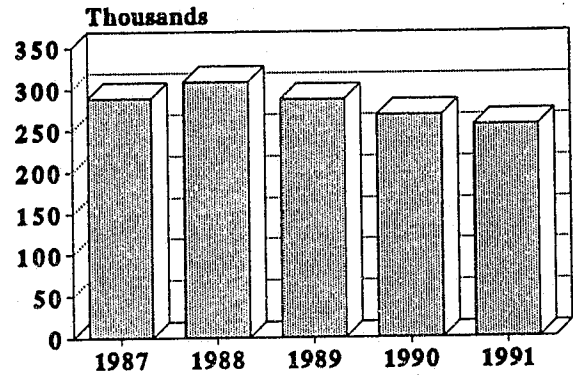


CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

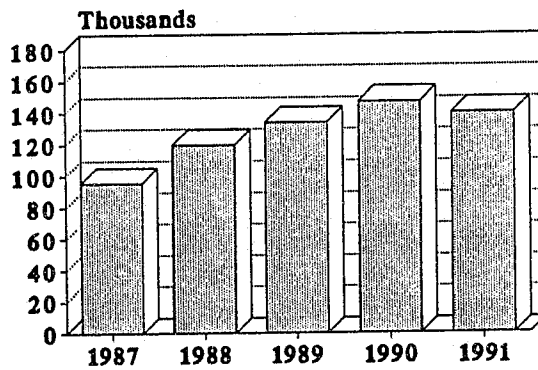
BURGLARY



LARCENY / THEFT



M.V. THEFT



II. COMMUNITY POLICING

With the advent of community policing, the traditional police strategies of response and containment have been eclipsed by an ethos of prevention and cooperation with the citizenry on matters of mutual concern. As one approach to crime control evolves, so too must the specific approaches selected against different offenses. Community policing requires not only a revision of operating methods and strategies, but also involves a massive redeployment of officers to support these strategies at the neighborhood beat level, the focal point for our service delivery efforts. As proof, the original cadre of ten beat officers formed eight years ago in one precinct has now grown, including the Precinct Training Modules, to a citywide commitment of 3,100 officers, permeating every community and street.

The Department has made an organizational commitment to a new strategy designed to radically alter the traditional way of policing the City and managing its operations. With community policing, each neighborhood in the city will be the responsibility of one or more police officers dedicated to preventing crime, developing a capability for order maintenance, and improving the quality of life.

The Crime Control Plan commits the entire organization to a problem-solving orientation essential to community policing. The Plan focuses on the efforts of the community patrol officers walking beats. The mission of all other department personnel, units, and programs is to assist those officers in solving local problems and eliminating conditions that contribute to them.

Experience has shown that, by interacting with community members, a local beat officer can reduce crime and the fear of crime in a neighborhood. The interaction must be proactive, with the officer reaching out to establish two-way communication with people. Other police department units can set their priorities and policies according to the priorities identified at the neighborhood level. With the assistance of government agencies and social institutions, permanent solutions can be found to difficult problems.

Community patrol officers are currently building trust where skepticism once reigned. While working in the same neighborhoods for extended periods of time, they have become familiar with residents and merchants and their respective problems. As information starts to flow, the problems are accurately described and appropriate remedies are designed.

As part of the Crime Control Plan, the New York City Police Department has made an organizational commitment to a new strategy designed to alter the traditional way of policing the City. Community policing has evolved from a programmatic approach limited to individual units in precincts, to a philosophical approach permeating every operational and support command in the entire Department.

Organizational systems and methods are being altered to complement the new strategy. For example, a critical component of community policing is to ensure that officers have adequate time to organize communities, identify problems and work on solutions. Police officers will be afforded that time through the implementation of programs which are being developed as alternate means of responding to 911 work demands. One example is the development of a workload sharing agreement with other agencies. The Fire Department now handles routine fires and the Emergency Medical Service handles

routine ambulance calls. A police officer will respond only when needed. Another program provides for differential response, eliminating the need for a sector car to immediately respond to a non-emergency assignment.

In addition, the present method for evaluating officer performance has been modified to include qualitative and quantitative measurements. In assessing police effectiveness, the number of arrests and summonses is not the only criteria for success. It is important to determine whether the community's problems have been corrected.

The Mayor's Safe Streets, Safe City omnibus criminal justice program identifies community involvement as the key element in crime prevention. Similarly, the Borough Presidents' strategic policy statements have recommended community policing for their neighborhoods. The State Legislature has worked closely with City officials to fashion a revenue package that provides funding for the additional officers and civilians needed to implement the Crime Control Plan.

Executives, legislators, and citizens recognize that New York's lifeblood is its neighborhoods. These neighborhoods have nurtured generations of great men and women. Traditionally, order was maintained in great part by informal social controls. Neighbors filled in as surrogate parents. They took responsibility for their streets, parks, roadways, and the person next door. Only where these social controls failed was there a need for a police officer.

New York City's community policing plan provides for a significant expansion in the number of precinct foot patrol officers. We will restore order to marginal areas and reinforce the neighborhoods that remain intact. People will be encouraged to use their streets and parks and provide the support for each other that will ward off criminal activity today as it did in years gone by.

Each community will be encouraged to establish and strengthen informal social norms in order to maintain order and govern behavior, rather than leaving the task solely to the police. Those norms must respect the Constitution, the laws of the State, and the rights of the individual. Such basic principles of democracy and professional integrity will continue to receive special emphasis so that solutions remain permanent. We are confident that the men and women of the New York City Police Department will rise to meet the challenges ahead, and that, together with the neighborhoods we serve, we will exceed the demanding goals we have set, while remaining the premier police agency in the world.

III. CRIME CONTROL PROGRAMS

The recent assessment of the Department's staffing needs identified the community policing concept as the centerpiece of our objectives. A fully integrated community policing strategy requires substantial increases in uniformed and civilian personnel. Accelerated hiring and redeployment will enable the Department to ensure that every community within the City will be the responsibility of a beat officer. Currently, we have assigned almost 2,000 beat officers citywide.

Managerial and organizational systems are being modified to support the new direction. The Staffing Plan's findings resulted in unit and program consolidations that have contributed to the community policing effort. Some programs will be reduced, reinforced or abolished once the community problems are fully identified and the range of workable solutions are understood.

Listed in this section of the Crime Control Plan are current units and programs that function effectively to reduce crime or enhance public safety. These components are categorized according to their major performance objectives:

A. Problem-solving - Although all units will participate in problem-solving, the community patrol officer is at the center of this activity. With community policing, each neighborhood in the five boroughs has a beat officer to organize the community, identify public safety needs and develop solutions. The beat officer utilizes the services of other Department units and City agencies to address local problems. Other units and agencies, in turn, will benefit from the beat officer who is the public servant closest to the community, and a prime source of information for problem analysis.

B. Community Assistance and Crime Prevention - Part of the movement toward community policing includes units which provide community assistance and crime prevention. In order to stop crime before it occurs and to provide mechanisms for organizing communities, these programs will receive top priority under a fully integrated Crime Control Plan.

C. Law Enforcement - Law enforcement remains a critical part of the community policing ethos. We cannot reclaim the streets without investigations and arrests, particularly those directed at repeat offenders. Current programs are listed under the law enforcement category.

D. Special Programs for Major Crimes - The seven major offenses of Homicide, Assault, Rape, Robbery, Burglary, Theft and Motor Vehicle Theft involve patterns of activity that will be identified and controlled by special investigative and analytical programs. These programs will continue and be strengthened.

E. Support - Those supporting units and programs that provide analytical and technological resources for other units in the Crime Control Plan, especially the community patrol officers, are listed in this section.

A) PROBLEM-SOLVING

Problem-solving is a new way of thinking about policing. It involves the identification and analysis of public safety problems and the development of effective responses to them.

The traditional police response to crime was to respond to incidents, effect arrests, make a report, and move along to the next incident. There was little effort expended in identifying relationships between incidents or in resolving underlying problems that produce incidents. Problem-solving breaks from this tradition by emphasizing the causes of crime, as well as the symptoms.

Problem-solvers see law enforcement as one of several means to correct a problem. We take corrective measures after exploring the full range of alternatives for each issue. Once strategies have proven to be successful they can be shared because, with slight variations, a strategy can work in other areas.

As we begin to investigate the causes of crime, we will uncover the deep-rooted social conditions that contribute to disorder. The cop on the beat is hard pressed to solve problems of poverty, illiteracy, under-employment, teenage pregnancy, destabilized families, homelessness, drug abuse, child abuse and disease. By being on the street in continuous contact with residents, the officer can identify neighbors suffering from the effects of these social ills and work with community organizations to deliver services to them. A community patrol officer's armament includes referrals, interventions and access to social service agencies and private institutions.

Far too many citizens, particularly in the most depressed areas of the City, see police officers only in times of crisis. Placing officers in roles as local ombudsmen is helping to break down barriers and establish community rapport. Police/Community interaction presents an opportunity to establish confidence in the criminal justice system. Bringing more effective public services to the people can bring about positive opinions about the police.

B) COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

The Crime Control Plan relies heavily on community involvement, and programs that tap the enormous potential of the community. The New York City Police Department has many current programs in this area that will continue under the community policing strategy:

i) Information Sharing

- Precinct Community Councils
- Block Watcher Program
- Drug Busters
- KRAK Hotline
- Adopt-A-Block
- Community Policing Liaison/Training Unit
- Precinct Management Teams
- Crime Stoppers
- New Immigrants Unit
- Operation Interlock
- Operation Interwatch

ii) Deterrence

- Police Athletic League
- Law Enforcement Explorer Posts
- Senior Citizen Escort Program
- Safe Haven/Helping Hand Program
- Domestic Violence Prevention Program
- Runaway Unit
- Truancy Units

iii) Partners on Patrol

- Auxiliary Police
- Civilian Radio Motor Patrols
- Neighborhood Resource Centers
- Community on Patrol

D) INFORMATION SHARING

PRECINCT COMMUNITY COUNCILS

Community Councils are elected by community residents in all seventy-five (75) precincts. Community Councils provide a permanent local forum for face - to - face communication between community leaders, local organizations, residents, business people, and precinct commanders so that they can talk directly about local police problems. The precinct commander is able to keep citizens informed about Department policies, programs, and the progress of police efforts within their community. Members of the community can also express their concerns about police-related problems.

BLOCK WATCHER PROGRAM

The Precinct Community Affairs Officer recruits and trains members for the Block Watcher Program, the largest single civilian participation program in the New York City Police Department. Civilian volunteers are given training in observation techniques and assigned a confidential Block Watcher's number which they use in reporting crime and dangerous conditions in their immediate neighborhood.

DRUG BUSTERS

Citizens who want to get involved in the fight against the drug problem within New York City can report drug transactions while maintaining their anonymity. These citizens can register at the local precinct, and receive special identification numbers to be used when reporting information to the 24-hour DRG-BUST hotline. Drug Busters may also call and receive feedback on police actions taken as a result of their information. Since March, 1988, 1,670 tips have been generated which have resulted in approximately 600 arrests by the Organized Crime Control Bureau.

KRAK HOTLINE

The KRAK Hotline is a community access program sponsored by the Police Department. This phone line is maintained 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to accept drug complaints. In addition to its intelligence function, the personnel assigned to the KRAK Hotline have referred over 11,000 callers to the Cocaine Hotline during 1991 for assistance with personal substance abuse problems. Information obtained from callers is forwarded to specific enforcement units for follow-up investigation.

ADOPT-A-BLOCK

Adopt-A-Block is a cooperative program between local religious institutions, which "adopt" the specific block on which they are located and help local police precincts and community police officers to (a) identify problems, (b) marshal the various city agencies and local organizations and personalities to deal with these problems in conjunction with the community police officer and the precinct and other city agencies, and (c) act as the coordinating local institution to get the necessary work and processes under way.

COMMUNITY POLICING LIAISON/TRAINING UNIT

The Community Policing Liaison/Training Unit was established by the Intelligence Division. The function of the unit is to train members assigned to the Community Policing Units regarding the appropriate way to forward intelligence information, and the assistance that members of the Intelligence Division can render. A coordinator is assigned to each Patrol Borough and the Organized Crime Control Bureau. Members of this unit interact with members assigned to community policing at the precinct, division and borough levels in order to impact on crime conditions and other community problems.

PRECINCT MANAGEMENT TEAMS

As part of the ongoing effort by the Patrol Services Bureau to expand our community policing effort with current resources, each Precinct Commanding Officer has established a Precinct Management Team (PMT). The PMT meets formally on a monthly basis (informally as needed) to examine community problems and develop programs and strategies to address them.

CRIME STOPPERS

The Crime Stoppers program was created to bring the police, the media, and the community together to help solve violent crimes. The Police Department provides the manpower and investigative skills, the media provides publicity to create public awareness, and the community provides the necessary information. By assuring anonymity and offering cash rewards, Crime Stoppers has been able to induce community assistance to solve crimes which would not otherwise have been solved by conventional means.

NEW IMMIGRANTS UNIT

The New Immigrants Unit develops and strengthens communication between the Police Department and cultural groups which are new to American society and life in New York City. Because these new New Yorkers are often unaware of their right to police assistance and sometimes fearful of the police because of experiences in their country of origin, they may encounter unnecessary hardships during the difficult assimilation period. The New Immigrants Unit employs a staff of specially trained police officers familiar with the customs and languages of these newcomers. The officers welcome the new immigrants and advise them of their rights and responsibilities as new citizens of our city. Discussions on both an individual and group level are held to explain how the Police Department can be of assistance. Officers also conduct crime prevention seminars, civilian participation projects, and community involvement activities for adults, seniors and youth.

OPERATION INTERLOCK

Operation Interlock is a privately funded radio network, serving the Midtown Manhattan area, designed to prevent crime and speed police response through the participation of a wide range of business subscribers. A police officer, located in the 42nd Street substation, receives calls from participating members and dispatches police units as necessary.

OPERATION INTERWATCH

Operation Interwatch, modeled on Operation Interlock, was introduced in Patrol Borough Manhattan North in January, 1989. At present 250 groups are participating. This program is a privately funded radio network designed to prevent crime and speed police response through the participation of doormen and apartment dwellers. Each participating location is equipped with a two-way portable radio which is monitored continuously by the Central Park Precinct. The program's participants serve as the "eyes and ears" of the police.

The New York City Road Runners Club participates in the Interwatch program under the "Parkwatch" concept. Joggers and other frequent users of Central Park are registered and trained in personal safety, crime prevention and civilian patrol techniques. They work in conjunction with police officers assigned to scooter patrol in order to prevent robberies and assaults.

II) DETERRENCE

POLICE ATHLETIC LEAGUE (P.A.L.)

The Police Athletic League was established in 1936 for the purpose of channeling youthful energies into vigorous and wholesome paths. The major emphasis is directed toward teenagers in high-risk areas where parental supervision and adult guidance may be lacking. Police officers are assigned to act as liaisons in each borough between the P.A.L. and the community. The P.A.L. is a part of the Police Department's overall community policing philosophy and seeks to serve youths through year round recreational, social, cultural and educational programs.

LAW ENFORCEMENT EXPLORER POSTS

The International Association of Chiefs of Police, the National Sheriff's Association, and the Exploring Division of the Boy Scouts of America promote the organization of Law Enforcement Explorer Posts to provide opportunities for young adults (men and women aged 14 through 21) to explore law enforcement careers, the criminal justice system, and to promote character development and citizenship training among American youth. At present, twenty-three (23) of the City's precincts have Explorer Posts and it is anticipated that eventually all precincts will have such posts. These Explorer's can work in their community to identify problems and work with beat officers solving problems.

SENIOR CITIZEN ESCORT PROGRAM

The Senior Citizen Escort Program, overseen by Precinct Community Affairs personnel, matches youth and adult volunteers with senior citizens who have requested assistance in traveling within their communities. These volunteers are carefully screened prior to acceptance into the program and are usually teamed with a police officer.

SAFE HAVEN/HELPING HAND PROGRAM

The Safe Haven/Helping Hand Program has established places of safety along isolated streets and in high-risk areas. The Precinct Community Affairs Officer and Community Patrol Officers, in cooperation with local merchants, homeowners, building superintendents and others, have established "safe havens" where a person may wait or call for police assistance. Those "safe havens" are marked with an easily identifiable decal. Many women, children and senior citizens have avoided confrontation and injury through the existence of these "safe havens" throughout the City.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PREVENTION PROGRAM

The Domestic Violence Prevention Program was originally established in three (3) precincts (52rd, 68th, 103rd) in October, 1984, as a joint venture with the Victim Services Agency. In 1986 and 1987, the 81st and 23rd precincts were added. In 1990, the 113th was added bringing the total to six (6) participating precincts. Early targeted police intervention in identified violent households helps victims and prevents more serious injuries from the escalating cycle of violence that is characteristic of domestic violence.

RUNAWAY UNIT

The Runaway Unit addresses the problem of locating and protecting young people who have run away from family or legal guardians. In increasing numbers, these troubled youths travel to New York City and are often victimized by criminals. The Runaway Unit is responsible for patrolling high-risk areas frequented by runaways. Officers locate and pick up these youths before they are victimized or begin to participate in criminal acts. The Unit's primary concern is returning runaways to their homes. Runaway Unit officers counsel youths about the realities and consequences of their actions, and often advise parents during the difficult reunion process.

TRUANCY UNITS

The Truancy Unit, assigned in each Patrol Borough Task Force, focuses its efforts on ensuring the well being and safety of school age children. Beside the obvious benefits of regular school attendance, truancy units prevent the City's youth from becoming unwitting victims of crime.

III) PARTNERS ON PATROL

AUXILIARY POLICE

The Auxiliary Police serve as an additional uniformed presence in the neighborhoods of the city, acting as the eyes and ears of the Department. They help in bridging the gap between the police and the community. Trained Auxiliary Police Officers augment the regular police force in the event of a civil emergency.

CIVILIAN RADIO MOTOR PATROLS

Civilian Radio Motor Patrols mobilize civilians who operate two-way radio-equipped vehicles on the streets and highways of the City. These volunteers use their radios to notify their dispatcher when they observe a crime or a dangerous condition. The dispatcher contacts the local precinct and provides all available information so that police or other emergency services can be sent quickly to deal with the problem or crime. These volunteers do not take any immediate action.

NEIGHBORHOOD RESOURCE CENTERS

A federal grant from the Bureau of Justice Assistance was used to provide funds to purchase Neighborhood Resource Centers which are three modified twenty-eight foot mobile vans located in the 23rd Precinct, Manhattan, 44th Precinct, Bronx, and 72nd Precinct, Brooklyn. These Neighborhood Resource Centers are stationed outside public schools in designated drug-free zones and are staffed by community volunteers and city agency representatives. These centers afford the community an opportunity to work directly with the Police Department and other city agencies.

COMMUNITY ON PATROL

This program asks local residents and business people to walk their own residential or business block wearing a bright orange jacket, suitably printed with the name of the program, to provide both a visible presence on the street, and to discourage crime by providing the precinct with extra eyes and ears on the street. Volunteers walk their specific block, sometimes walking with the Community Police Officer or other precinct officers, thereby familiarizing the community and the officer with each other.

C) CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS

Crime prevention produces safer streets, and is far less costly than pursuing lawbreakers after they have caused personal and financial damage. For this reason, programs that effectively prevent crime offer great promise towards reducing disorder and fear. Included in these programs are those that protect the family, particularly children, at home and in schools. High visibility police patrols and target hardening strategies that reduce the opportunity for crime are also proving their worth in the effort to reduce incidents of crime.

- i) Personal and Family Safety
 - Crime Prevention Division
 - Precinct Youth Councils
 - Reclaim Our City's Kids (R.O.C.K.)
- ii) School Safety
 - Operation "Safe Corridor"
 - School Program To Educate & Control Drug Abuse (S.P.E.C.D.A.)
 - Firearms Awareness Safety Training (F.A.S.T.) Program
- iii) Visible Police Presence
 - Priority Foot Posts
 - Park, Walk and Talk Program
 - Patrol Borough Task Force
 - Patrol Borough Task Force Speed Enforcement by Radar Program
 - Operation "All-Out"
 - Precinct Training Modules
- iv) Target Hardening
 - Crime Prevention Surveys and Lectures
 - Area Police/Private Liaison (APPL) Program

D) PERSONAL AND FAMILY SAFETY

CRIME PREVENTION DIVISION

The Crime Prevention Division was established in January, 1972. Its primary mission is one of education and training. Members of the Division teach people how to avoid becoming victims of crime and develop comprehensive training programs to protect life and property. A secondary function is to assist government, public, private, business and corporate sectors in protecting their human resources and organizational assets by reviewing security procedures and providing confidential security surveys. The overall objective is to promote the understanding and use of crime prevention programs and security techniques. Additionally, under the Crime Control Plan, each neighborhood beat officer is charged with assisting area residents and merchants in adopting crime prevention and security strategies designed to protect their property, enhance personal safety, and avoid victimization.

PRECINCT YOUTH COUNCILS

Precinct Youth Councils are organized in each of the seventy-five (75) precincts. Membership is composed of young people who live or work in the precinct and who have an interest in youth-oriented issues, programs, and services with which the Police Department can help.

RECLAIM OUR CITY'S KIDS (R.O.C.K.)

The purpose of this program is to recognize young people who are making positive contributions in their community. Certificates are issued by police officers to youths who demonstrate exceptional service to the public.

II) SCHOOL SAFETY

OPERATION "SAFE CORRIDOR"

Operation "Safe Corridor" was instituted to maximize the safety of our children as they come and go from school. In a cooperative effort with community members, routes were identified and designated as "Safe Corridors". Special patrols by uniformed officers enhance the safety of children along these routes. In addition, the Safe Corridor program focuses on reducing the level of fear experienced by parents and children.

SCHOOL PROGRAM TO EDUCATE AND CONTROL DRUG ABUSE (S.P.E.C.D.A.)

School Program to Educate and Control Drug Abuse was established in February, 1985, as a joint effort between the New York City Police Department and the New York City Board of Education, to fight the drug problems in and around city schools. Drugs are a critical problem plaguing urban society. Their effects on our children have been devastating. S.P.E.C.D.A. addresses drug problems through comprehensive law enforcement activity and innovative educational programs. Although the temptation towards drug abuse is strong and peer pressure is great, we must stress the damaging consequences of drug involvement to children. Through the concentrated efforts of both agencies, S.P.E.C.D.A. provides the support that children need to resist drugs and criminal activity. School Program to Educate and Control Drug Abuse Enforcement statistics to date include 23,863 arrests.

FIREARMS AWARENESS SAFETY TRAINING (F.A.S.T.) PROGRAM

The Firearms Awareness Safety Training Program was established by the Deputy Commissioner, Community Affairs. The training is given as part of the S.P.E.C.D.A. presentation school children. The goal of F.A.S.T. is to increase students understanding of interpersonal violence and contributing factors. The performance objectives of the training are to discuss the dangers of firearms, prevent accidental discharges, discuss basic rules on firearm safety, discuss the pros and cons of resisting a criminal carrying or using a weapon, and address why teens carry guns.

III) VISIBLE POLICE PRESENCE

PRIORITY FOOT POSTS

Uniformed foot patrol is effective in reducing both the incidence and fear of crime. Precinct foot posts are prioritized according to the street crime and quality of life conditions requiring police attention. The community policing concept, which has vastly expanded the use of foot patrol, also analyzes these factors to determine the location and size of beat areas.

PARK, WALK AND TALK PROGRAM

The objective of this Program is to increase police/community interaction through face-to-face communication between precinct patrol personnel and people living, working and commuting within the precinct. An additional benefit is the high visibility foot patrol the Program provides. These benefits result from the redeployment of Radio Motor Patrol personnel to foot posts during identified time periods that correspond to hours of maximum pedestrian traffic. These posts are located in active retail and commercial areas, and encompass key transportation facilities. Efforts such as these will continue to reduce crime and the perception of crime while increasing the quality of life within the City's neighborhoods.

PATROL BOROUGH TASK FORCE

These Task Forces supplement precinct patrol personnel in areas designated by the Borough Commanding Officer. The primary function of each Task Force is to respond to any emergency that might occur, either in the Borough or city-wide. These well trained mobile units supplement patrol commands that have a high incidence of crime, community unrest, or other special conditions requiring added police presence. They provide immediate tactical support at situations such as demonstrations, marches, and mass arrest incidents, as well as a steady uniformed patrol presence.

PATROL BOROUGH TASK FORCE SPEED ENFORCEMENT BY RADAR PROGRAM

Effective December 2, 1991, police officers from each Task Force (except Staten Island) began this enforcement initiative. Each member was trained in use of the radar for eight days by members of the Highway District. Street locations were targeted by each Borough Commander. Due to their positive reception by the community, more Task Force members were trained in radar in January, 1992.

OPERATION "ALL-OUT"

Operation "All-Out" increases uniform visibility in order to deter crime and reduce fear.

Phase I: Police officers and detectives assigned to staff and clerical functions, as well as specialized units, perform uniformed foot patrol one day each week. This has resulted in an increased presence of police officers in uniform on the streets of the city each day.

Phase II: The second phase uses police officers and detectives assigned to non-patrol units such as the Inspections Division, the Police Academy, Health Services Division and Police Headquarters to perform uniformed patrol one day each week on high visibility foot posts.

A total of 168,385 tours were performed through April 26, 1992.

PRECINCT TRAINING MODULES

In April and October of 1991, 1,701 and 1,065 police officers graduated from the Police Academy and were assigned to the seventy-five (75) patrol precincts. These officers were assigned to training modules within the precinct Community Policing Units to perform six (6) months of field training. Under the direct supervision of a Field Training Sergeant, these officers are given comprehensive and specific training regarding community policing techniques and Department procedures. Foot patrol and maximum visibility are seen as crucial factors in enhancing training and building community involvement. The combination of training and community policing patrol techniques has been designed to meet the needs of the new officers while maximizing community service.

IV) TARGET HARDENING

CRIME PREVENTION SURVEYS AND LECTURES

Crime prevention strategies and techniques are provided by police officers at lectures and visits to business and community groups. Information is also disseminated on television, radio and through printed media.

The Crime Prevention Division maintains a liaison with every precinct via the Precinct Crime Prevention Officer who provides physical security surveys, personal safety lectures, conducts training, analyzes crime trends and administers crime prevention programs such as Combat Auto Theft and Operation Identification. Additionally, neighborhood beat officers are being trained to provide residences with a burglary prevention survey, and will be involved in other crime prevention activities.

AREA POLICE/PRIVATE SECURITY LIAISON (APPL) PROGRAM

The Area Police/Private Security Liaison (APPL) Program is a collaborative effort between the New York City Police Department and many private security organizations. Information concerning local crime trends, patterns, and concerns are shared on a daily basis. The Program's members and employees watch for suspicious activity or persons matching descriptions of past offenders, functioning as the eyes and ears of the police.

D) LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS

Some critics have voiced reservations about community policing, believing that it nullifies the law enforcement role of the police. This view is based on a misunderstanding of the concept. Law enforcement is an essential component of community policing. Without a vigorous and diligent effort to investigate crime and apprehend offenders, particularly career criminals, the community cannot be organized and public safety cannot be assured. Indeed, it would be unreasonable for the police to ask citizens to become involved in their communities without first developing a comprehensive plan of action to control violent street crime.

We are not only working with the community to prevent crime and the conditions that give rise to it, we are also depending on the community to help us enforce the law. Information provided by the public through such programs as Block Watchers, Crime Stoppers, Drug Busters, etc., will enable us to identify and arrest law-breakers. To demonstrate our commitment to law enforcement as well as community service, the number of detective investigators assigned to each of the city's seventy-five (75) precincts will be significantly increased - in many cases to more than double the present allotment.

Community policing also relies on rapid response to crimes-in-progress to apprehend offenders before, during or in flight from a crime. We are currently increasing the number of patrol cars, and are relieving them of non-emergency assignments. This in turn, will reduce dispatch delays and expedite police response to crimes-in-progress.

We are also increasing our civil enforcement efforts to place a heavy financial burden on criminals operating for profit. The money diverted from criminal enterprises is being used to further community and law enforcement programs.

In the law enforcement category we list those programs that aid local community patrol officers and investigators in controlling crime through apprehension of offenders.

i) Rapid Response

- Community Policing Sectors - Precinct Personnel
- Rapid Mobile Response
- Precinct Activated Response (PAR) Program
- Call Box Upgrading
- Workload Sharing

ii) Criminal Investigations

- Precinct Detective Squad
- Anti-Crime Teams
- Street Crime Unit
- Career Criminal Section
- Career Criminal Investigation Unit
- Career Criminal Apprehension Unit
- Criminal Assessment and Profiling Unit
- Warrant Division
- Narcotics Division
- Firearms Task Force
- Money Laundering Investigation Unit

iii) Ongoing Investigative Programs

- Operation Southbound
- High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA)
- Operation C.L.E.A.N. (Community Local Enforcement Against Narcotics) Training
- Marijuana Field Testing
- Photo Unit
- Technical Assistance Response Unit (T.A.R.U.)

iv) Civil Investigations

- Narcotics Eviction Program
- Civil Enforcement Initiative

D) RAPID RESPONSE

COMMUNITY POLICING SECTORS - PRECINCT PERSONNEL

Under the Safe Streets, Safe City plan approved by the State Legislature, each precinct will have sufficient resources to enable a patrol car to be dispatched to crimes-in-progress within 1.5 minutes of the 911 call.

Also, precinct staffing levels will be such that patrol car personnel spend no more than 60% of their available time responding to 911 calls, with the remainder of their time devoted to community policing activities.

RAPID MOBILE RESPONSE

The Mounted Unit, Street Crime Unit and Highway Units respond when large crowds, roving gangs or large disorders occur at gatherings. The Street Crime Unit's primary function is to prevent robberies, assaults, larcenies, and other violent street crimes. The Mounted and Highway Units are used primarily for pedestrian and vehicular traffic control. Personnel from Patrol Borough Task Forces are also dispatched to assist in crowd control.

PRECINCT ACTIVATED RESPONSE (PAR) PROGRAM

In April, 1990, the Department initiated the Precinct Activated Response (PAR) Program to assign radio runs more effectively. This program currently operates in forty precincts. Department 911 operators re-route low-priority assignments (responses to past crimes or nuisance abatement calls) to PAR reviewers at the Department's communication center. These reviewers forward calls to the appropriate precinct's special operator who telephones the complainant and either takes a written report over the phone or dispatches a designated car, scooter or beat officer. This procedure frees radio motor patrol cars for high-priority assignments such as crimes-in-progress and other serious emergencies. A pilot project in twenty-four precincts established that the use of cellular phones reduced response time by facilitating communication between field officers and the precincts.

CALL BOX UPGRADING

To make police services readily available to the public, the Department is upgrading its Emergency Call Box System by installing solar cellular call boxes on highways, in parks, and other public areas. The boxes have proven to be more reliable than the call boxes currently in use. The new call boxes will be linked directly to 911, whereas the present system is answered by the local precinct. These boxes will have other features such as an automatic computer generated call box number, with the highway/street location indicated on the 911 operator's computer screen. Other features include an alarm system, to detect any tampering with the box, and an automatic diagnostic testing system, eliminating the need to have police officers check these boxes.

WORKLOAD SHARING

The Police Department has taken several steps to reduce the RMP utilization rate (i.e., the amount of time patrol cars spend responding to 911 calls) in order to allow more time for community policing and preventive patrol. In addition to increasing the number of patrol cars, the Department has entered into a workload sharing agreement with other City agencies. Each year, there are over 390,000 aided cases, as well as 60,000 non-residential fires, which no longer require Police Department response, unless specifically requested by either the Fire Department or the Emergency Medical Service. These initiatives have resulted in many more hours of available patrol time.

II) CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

PRECINCT DETECTIVE SQUAD

The Precinct Detective Squads are located in each of the seventy-five (75) precincts. The Squad is responsible for the follow-up investigation of all crimes committed in the precincts unless special expertise is required. Squads handle all types of criminal cases and other matters, including Missing Person cases and firearm recoveries brought to their attention by precinct officers or the public.

ANTI-CRIME TEAMS

This function is performed at the precinct level by a team consisting of a sergeant and several police officers who perform duty in plain clothes on a rotating schedule . The primary function of this TEAM is to reduce robberies, burglaries, and other violent street crimes by developing strategies to address emerging crime patterns. After identifying patterns, times and locations of criminal activity, Anti-Crime Officers give special attention to those areas by patrolling in plain clothes in unmarked autos and/or on foot.

STREET CRIME UNIT

The Street Crime Unit consists of civilian clothed officers who patrol high crime areas posing as potential victims or observing the street for criminal activity from discreet locations . The Unit conducts immediate short-term investigations for known suspects in cooperation with the Detective Bureau. They also analyze taxi and livery robberies to identify patterns and apprehend offenders.

CAREER CRIMINAL SECTION

The Career Criminal Section addresses the problems created by "career criminals", i.e., violent criminal recidivists.

Funded by a grant from the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS), this program is based on the hypothesis that a relatively small percentage of the criminal population commits a disproportionately high percentage of violent felonies. Its primary purpose is to establish legally sound cases, with the cooperation of the District Attorney, which will result in significant prison terms for these career criminals.

The Career Criminal Investigation Units, the Career Criminal Apprehension Unit, the Career Criminal Monitoring Unit, and the Case Evaluation and Analysis Unit are all part of the Career Criminal Section.

CAREER CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION UNIT

The Career Criminal Investigation Unit (CCIU) enhances felony arrests for targeted career criminals. This investigative effort involves assigning a team of experienced detectives to provide critical assistance to the arresting officers in gathering evidence, identifying additional witnesses, taking statements, conducting lineups and preparing cases for proper court presentation by the District Attorney.

CCIU also augments certain felony arrests of New York State parolees and particularly violent criminals who merit serious and sustained prosecution.

CAREER CRIMINAL APPREHENSION UNIT

The Career Criminal Apprehension Unit is responsible for apprehending those career criminals and other violent offenders who are the subject of warrants, or who are wanted for investigation.

CRIMINAL ASSESSMENT AND PROFILING UNIT

The Criminal Assessment and Profiling Unit assists investigators with particularly complex investigations. The Unit prepares personality profiles of wanted persons through the analysis of physical and behavioral evidence gathered at the scenes of certain homicides and other violent crimes. The Unit also suggests interviewing strategies and investigative techniques.

WARRANT DIVISION

The Warrant Division seeks to remove wanted predicate felons, who are responsible for a disproportionate share of crime, from the streets of New York. The members of this Division ensure that accused persons are forced to answer for their alleged crimes and those that have been found guilty are punished as the courts deem appropriate. The assurance of swift and appropriate punishment serves as a deterrent to further crime.

NARCOTICS DIVISION

The Narcotics Division of the Organized Crime Control Bureau is responsible for the overall investigation of drug-related crimes within the confines of New York City. The Division is divided into six (6) separate borough commands and the Drug Enforcement Task Force. Each borough command is further divided into Narcotics District commands and Tactical Narcotics Teams.

Narcotics Districts:

The Narcotics Districts are in charge of the overall investigation and enforcement of drug-related crimes within the borough. Within the Districts are Major Case Units, which attack the mid to upper level portions of the drug distribution chain.

Tactical Narcotics Teams (TNT)

TNTs, as they are called, are highly mobile, saturation enforcement teams which are deployed to narrowly defined geographic areas for up to ninety days in an effort to disrupt the street level drug distribution chain.

Narcotics Investigation Tracking of Recidivist Offenders (NITRO)

Each borough has a NITRO module which is responsible for debriefing career felony drug prisoners or prisoners with large quantities of drugs or money in an attempt to gather information which will further ongoing investigations. The Headquarters NITRO Unit coordinates the activities of the borough units in addition to maintaining a vast data base of information about repeat offenders.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT TASK FORCE

The Drug Enforcement Task Force (DETF) is a multi-agency approach which combines the efforts of members of the Narcotics Division with members of the New York State Police and United States Drug Enforcement Administration in combatting high level drug importation and distribution organizations.

FIREARMS TASK FORCE

In August, 1990, the Firearms Task Force was established. This is a collaborative investigative effort to intercept the flow of illegal firearms into New York City. The Department supplies eighteen highly experienced members of the Organized Crime Investigation Division, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms provides thirteen special agents. Together they conduct joint investigations sharing intelligence information and resources to focus enforcement activity on the City's illegal traffickers and distributors. The Task Force has executed 454 search warrants, made 212 arrests of people who are responsible for approximately 2,640 firearms being transported into New York City, seized 698 assorted guns, 4 silencers and recovered 20 hand grenades as of May 20, 1992.

MONEY LAUNDERING INVESTIGATION UNIT

In September, 1990, a pilot project, involving the Organized Crime Investigation Division and United States Customs Service was commenced to investigate money laundering. This is a unique opportunity to exert a major impact on criminal enterprises through the forfeiture of illegal profits. During 1991, approximately 5.4 million dollars and 714 kilos of cocaine were seized.

III) ONGOING INVESTIGATIVE PROGRAMS

OPERATION SOUTHBOUND

Operation Southbound is a joint operation between members of the Narcotics Division and United States Customs Service working at New York City's airports. The targets of Operation Southbound are the money couriers of the drug cartels who are attempting to transport drug money out of the country. Since Operation Southbound began in the last quarter of 1989, over thirty (30) million dollars have been seized.

HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREA (HIDTA)

The Drug Enforcement Task Force consists of personnel from the New York City Police Department, the United States Drug Enforcement Agency and the New York State Police. The unit is concentrating investigations on high level Asian heroin, Colombian cocaine and non-traditional drug trafficking under a federal grant from the Office of National Drug Control Policy. The specific purpose is to investigate violent narcotic enterprises and dismantle drug organizations through vigorous prosecution in state and federal courts. Investigations have also led to arrest for homicides and serious assaults.

The HIDTA Task Forces are utilized to develop strategies to address the crimes of homicide and assault. These federally funded task forces include members of the Detective Bureau who are assigned to narcotics investigations for the specific purpose of identifying and solving drug-related homicides.

OPERATION C.L.E.A.N. (COMMUNITY LOCAL ENFORCEMENT AGAINST NARCOTICS) TRAINING

On January 31, 1992, the Department initiated a pilot program, Operation C.L.E.A.N., in six (6) precincts in Patrol Borough Manhattan North. Operation C.L.E.A.N. is a project that involves Narcotics Division personnel working closely with precinct officers by utilizing undercover officers to make buys in problem areas while the community beat officers make the arrest. Locations selected for enforcement are suggested by the Precinct Commander based on information received from the community through the beat officer. As of May 18, 1992, there were 445 arrests made as a result of this program.

MARIJUANA FIELD TESTING

A pilot project was implemented in the 1st, Midtown South, and 24th Precincts in May, 1991, whereby personnel assigned to the precinct Street Narcotics Enforcement Units (SNEU) conduct a chemical field test of marijuana evidence confiscated in connection with a misdemeanor marijuana arrest, thereby saving man-hours. Additionally, the affidavit that is prepared attesting to the administering of a chemical field test, helps strengthen misdemeanor marijuana arrest cases and consequently increases guilty pleas at arraignment. On January 9, 1991, the pilot program was expanded to include all SNEUs operating in Patrol Borough Manhattan South.

PHOTO UNIT

The Photographic Unit's primary mission is processing prisoner mug shots, maintaining the criminal photo file, and reproducing these photos on demand to all Department investigators and law enforcement agencies. The unit develops and prints all the Crime Scene Unit's photographs. In 1991, the Unit also photographed 146,026 prisoners.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE RESPONSE UNIT (T.A.R.U.)

The Technical Assistance Response Unit (T.A.R.U.) provides sophisticated technical support to the Detective Bureau and other units in the Department. The members of T.A.R.U. can offer a variety of assistance to field investigators including video and still cameras and body recording devices. At the scene of major investigations, they can offer portable cellular phones and fax machines, as well as a temporary headquarters vehicle.

IV) CIVIL INVESTIGATIONS

NARCOTICS EVICTION PROGRAM

This Program is directed at privately owned and New York City Housing Authority locations, in an attempt to address the proliferation of narcotics trafficking in the community. Experiences in upper Manhattan have shown that entering into a cooperative effort with the District Attorney and the

community can be quite successful in ridding neighborhoods of this scourge. Officers gather intelligence information that has been proven to meet the standards required in civil proceedings, thus expanding our efforts past the arrest process. We have found that the response from the community has been highly favorable, and, in many cases, action has either caused the targeted tenant to vacate the premises or be evicted.

CIVIL ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVE

The Civil Enforcement Initiative was announced by the Mayor and the Police Commissioner in June, 1991. The Initiative is a program designed to combat community problems by instituting civil actions in court.

The Civil Enforcement Initiative was started in the 52nd Precinct, and quickly expanded into the entire Northwest Bronx, an area including the 46th, 48th, 50th and 52nd Precincts. Several innovative programs have been developed as part of the Initiative since its inception. These innovations include:

- Development of the "Operation Losing Proposition" strategy, wherein cars used by defendants to patronize street prostitutes are subjected to forfeiture.
- Development of the "Operation Boom Box" strategy where cars exceeding the legal sound level limits are seized for evidence in cooperation with the Department of Environmental Protection.
- Development of a "task force approach" to address community nuisances in cooperation with other City agencies.

E) SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR MAJOR CRIMES

The crimes that cause the most public alarm are those of violence, especially random, opportunistic "street crimes" (robbery, rape, assault and "stranger homicide"). The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting System compares crime statistics of the major cities to determine rates of criminal activity based on population size. Since 1987, New York City's crime rating per 100,000 population, among the top twenty-five (25) cities has been improving. In the 1991 calendar year, all categories of index crimes, reported in the FBI Uniform Crime Report, decreased in New York City by 4.4%, while crime has increased 3% nationally. Crime reported in the rest of New York State increased 3.9% (without New York City crime reports included) which is consistent with the national increase. Burglaries in New York City, are down 6.6% and are at the lowest level in twenty-two years. The following programs assist community patrol officers in reducing the perception and incidence of both violent street crimes and crimes of stealth:

- i) Homicide and Assault
 - Borough Homicide Squads
 - Homicide Task Force Apprehension Team
 - Liaison with District Attorney, Medical Examiner, and Crime Scene Unit
 - Operation Intercept
 - Organized Crime Homicide Task Force
 - Hostage Negotiation Team
 - Ballistics Unit

- ii) Rape
 - Borough Special Victim Squads
 - Special Victims Liaison Unit
 - Crimes Against Persons Squad

- iii) Robbery
 - Robbery Identification Program (RIP)
 - Borough Robbery Squad
 - Major Case Squad
 - Joint Bank Robbery Task Force
 - Taxi Robbery Program

- Queens Robbery Task Force
- 120th Precinct Robbery Target Area Program
- Automated Robbery Tracking System

iv) Burglary

- Latent Print Investigation

v) Larceny

- Operation Identification
- Special Frauds Squad

vi) Motor Vehicle Theft

- Auto Crime Division
- Multi Agency Response Community Hotspots (MARCH)
- Auto Larceny Reduction Program
- Combat Auto Theft (C.A.T.) Program
- Borough Auto Larceny Units
- Designated Insurance Fraud Team
- Joint Auto Larceny Task Force
- Auto Crime Division Junk Yard and Inspection Program
- Auto Crime Division - Calls for Service Teams
- Computer Tracking

D) HOMICIDE AND ASSAULT

BOROUGH HOMICIDE SQUADS

The mission of the Borough Homicide Squads is to assist the precinct detective squad in the investigation of homicides and crime incidents involving serious injury where a victim dies or is likely to die.

HOMICIDE TASK FORCE APPREHENSION TEAM

The Homicide Task Force Apprehension Team locates and apprehends known homicide perpetrators pursuant to requests from Detective Borough Commands. In addition, this unit also investigates youth gang and narcotic-related homicides.

LIAISON WITH DISTRICT ATTORNEY, MEDICAL EXAMINER, AND CRIME SCENE UNIT

Investigators at the scene of homicides and attempted homicides maintain liaison with the District Attorney's office, the Medical Examiner's office, and the Crime Scene Unit to ensure prompt and coordinated response. In order to present the most effective and professional homicide case to a jury, it is necessary to maintain good lines of communication between the assigned detective, the Crime Scene Unit, the District Attorney's Office, and the Medical Examiner's Office. All of these units are involved in every homicide case. Interaction and good working relations are a must. The members of these units also conduct training sessions at the Criminal Investigation Course and the Homicide Investigator's Course.

OPERATION INTERCEPT

To reduce the number of illegal firearms, a Firearms Task Force comprised of investigators from the Organized Crime Control Bureau was established. The job of this unit is to keep guns from reaching criminals and to assist in the investigation of crimes in which guns are used. Working with the Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms to locate and seize weapons and to facilitate prosecution, the Task Force uses the same techniques and tactics utilized in enforcing drug laws. These include buy and bust operations, and infiltration of illegal gun trade activities.

ORGANIZED CRIME HOMICIDE TASK FORCE

The Organized Crime Homicide Task Force is a subunit of the Major Case Squad. Members of the Task Force assist local precinct detective squads with the investigation of Organized Crime Homicides.

HOSTAGE NEGOTIATION TEAM

The Hostage Negotiation Team was founded in March, 1973. Its mission is to respond and assist the Patrol Borough Commander or his designee with the safe resolution of hostage/barricaded criminal incidents. Trained detective negotiators initiate a dialogue to achieve a peaceful resolution of the incident. There is no time limit on negotiations, and deadly physical force is used only as a last resort.

BALLISTICS UNIT

The Ballistics Unit is responsible for providing scientific examination of firearms, shells, and bullets used in the commission of crimes. The Ballistics Unit is also responsible for identifying and verifying the operability of firearms and ammunition that come into the possession of the Police Department. Ballistic comparisons provide evidence for criminal prosecution, and Ballistics Unit personnel are often called upon to present expert testimony in court.

II) RAPE

BOROUGH SPECIAL VICTIM SQUADS

Borough Special Victim Squads are responsible for conducting investigations of first degree sex crimes and allegations of child abuse involving victims ten years old or less.

SPECIAL VICTIMS LIAISON UNIT

The Special Victims Liaison Unit has the responsibility for monitoring the Sex Crimes Report Line, which is a seven (7) day a week, twenty-four (24) hour a day operation. The purpose of the Sex

Crimes Report Line is to provide immediate police, medical, legal, and emotional support to the victims of sex crimes, domestic violence, child abuse, and to their families. This Unit conducts preliminary investigations of cases received on the hotline and cases of child abuse referred by the New York State Central Registry. To increase awareness, the Special Victims Liaison Unit conducts special training on sex crime and child abuse investigations for all police departments within New York City.

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS SQUAD

In the Borough of Staten Island, the Detective Operations are divided into two subunits: the Crimes Against Persons Squad and the Crimes Against Property Squad. The Crimes Against Persons Squad investigates homicides, robbery, sexual assaults and other crimes perpetrated against individuals.

III) ROBBERY

ROBBERY IDENTIFICATION PROGRAM (RIP)

Any precinct experiencing a substantial number of robberies has a need for the focused efforts of the Robbery Identification Program. Because of the devastating effect that robberies have on the community, the Police Department dedicates special resources to identify, apprehend, and collect sufficient evidence to support a conviction of those who commit robberies. The Robbery Identification Program is a joint effort by precincts, Precinct Detective Squads, and the Detective Borough Commands.

BOROUGH ROBBERY SQUAD

Robbery is a particularly abhorrent crime with the potential for serious physical injury. Borough Robbery Squads collect, record, and analyze all information on robberies that occur within their respective boroughs. Information is evaluated to determine if robbery patterns occur within a precinct or across precinct boundaries. Special efforts are made to identify and apprehend the responsible criminals.

MAJOR CASE SQUAD

The Major Case Squad was originally established in 1972 to centralize the intelligence and resources required to combat unprovoked ambush and sniper attacks on members of the New York City Police Department. Due to the success of the Major Case Squad, the duties and responsibilities of the Squad have been extended to include certain bank robberies and other serious crimes.

JOINT BANK ROBBERY TASK FORCE

The Joint Bank Robbery Task Force was established in September, 1979, and consists of a complement of New York City Police Department and Federal Bureau of Investigation investigators. This Task Force is responsible for investigating armed bank robberies and major bank burglaries in which the main vault has been penetrated and/or the alarm system has been compromised. All cases investigated by the Joint Bank Robbery Task Force are prosecuted under Federal jurisdiction.

TAXI ROBBERY PROGRAM

The Taxi Robbery Program is the responsibility of the Street Crime Unit. Providing personnel on a City-wide basis, they maintain an ongoing dialogue with the taxi industry. The Street Crime Unit responds to precincts that are suffering from pattern taxi robberies and deploys undercover police officers in automobiles which appear to be medallion and livery vehicles. As an additional measure of safety, all precincts now assign police officers to conduct Taxi Safety Checks to ensure the safety of the drivers of medallion and nonmedallion vehicles.

QUEENS ROBBERY TASK FORCE

The goal of the Queens Robbery Task Force is to significantly reduce robberies throughout the Borough of Queens and to apprehend criminals of violent street crimes wanted on robbery pattern cases. It was established for the purpose of increasing plainclothes patrol in robbery prone areas. The unit receives all analyzed robbery statistics from the Detective Borough Command which reveal current robbery trends. The statistics are evaluated and the members of the unit are assigned to high profile robbery areas where arrests are made as a result of observation.

120TH PRECINCT ROBBERY TARGET AREA PROGRAM

The 120th Precinct Robbery Target Area Program is a joint effort by units within Patrol Borough Staten Island (the Street Crime Suppression Unit, the Borough Task Force, and the Auto Larceny Unit) that target robbery prone areas within the confines of the 120th Precinct. Special statistics, target maps and pattern cases provide information to enhance enforcement efforts.

AUTOMATED ROBBERY TRACKING SYSTEM

The Automatic Robbery Tracking System (ARTS) is a microcomputer based system for robbery analysis operational in all seventy-five (75) patrol precincts. Precinct analysts enter selected robbery information into the ARTS System daily and can retrieve data useful in establishing patterns (e.g., chronological listings of incidents, frequency counts and proportions tabulated for a variety of incident characteristics including sector and day of week, and sector by time of day).

IV) BURGLARY

LATENT PRINT INVESTIGATION

Every precinct is required to have police officers qualified in the discovery and lifting of latent fingerprints at crime scenes. These responsibilities are now being assumed by beat officers. These officers also interview crime victims and witnesses in an effort to provide detectives with further information.

A new and welcome tool is the Statewide Automated Fingerprint System (S.A.F.I.S.). The system is capable of searching 1.3 million prints and has dramatically reduced the time needed to identify a latent print, resulting in a substantial increase in identifications. It is anticipated that by July, 1993, further software will be added to the present program enhancing its capacity to identify latent prints on file from unsolved cases.

V) LARCENY

OPERATION IDENTIFICATION

Operation Identification is a property identification and registration program initiated in 1973. The program distributes engraving tools to local business persons and citizens to enable them to mark and identify their property with social security or other identifying numbers. A record is kept at the local precinct and at the Stolen Property Inquiry Section. Decals are issued and are prominently displayed on the doors and windows of program participants.

SPECIAL FRAUDS SQUAD

The Special Frauds Squad investigates larcenies by deception and embezzlements involving checks, credit cards, securities and wire transfers. The Squad investigates major confidence game operations and suspected dealers in stolen property ("fences"). The Squad is also responsible for supervising pawn shop activities and providing pickpocket enforcement at special events.

VI) MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

AUTO CRIME DIVISION

The Auto Crime Division, a subdivision of the Organized Crime Control Bureau is responsible for conducting major investigations into the organized crime infiltration of the auto industry. The division uses sting operations to penetrate the organized criminal groups who profit from car theft.

MULTI AGENCY RESPONSE COMMUNITY HOTSPOTS PROGRAM (MARCH)

MARCH is a an Auto Crime Division initiative which utilizes the various City and State enforcement agencies to attack auto related quality of life problems identified by the community. The Auto Crime Division organizes the multiagency enforcement sweeps of the problem areas and coordinates any follow-up between the community and the agencies involved.

In May of this year, in response to several community complaints of unlicensed repair and sale of autos within the 109th Precinct, a task force of precinct beat officers and members of the Auto Crime Division, the New York City Fire Department, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, and the New York City Building Department addressed this nuisance condition. The resulting inter-agency enforcement provides a viable deterrent to further activity in this area.

AUTO LARCENY REDUCTION PROGRAM

A comprehensive program to reduce auto thefts commenced in November, 1990. Highlights of the program include: increased car stops by uniformed patrol officers; establishment of vehicle checkpoints in high theft areas; enhanced report taking for Grand Larceny Auto Complaints; and computerization of stolen vehicle data and recovery information at the precinct level.

COMBAT AUTO THEFT (C.A.T.) PROGRAM

The C.A.T. Program is operating in all seventy-five precincts. Community residents display stickers that identify their vehicles as participating in the C.A.T. Program. The registered owner agrees that between the hours of 1AM and 5AM, members of the service on patrol may stop the vehicle to request proper identification. This allows for a more proactive approach to automobile thefts.

BOROUGH AUTO LARCENY UNITS

Street level enforcement of auto larceny and related offenses, including the arrest of offenders, and recovery of property, is performed by Radio Motor Patrol units equipped with Mobile Digital Terminals. These terminals provide police officers with immediate information about vehicle owners, registration status and stolen vehicle alarms. These Units are deployed by each Patrol Borough Task Force.

DESIGNATED INSURANCE FRAUD TEAM

A significant portion of reported auto thefts are attributable to some vehicle owners fraudulently reporting their automobiles stolen. The Team maintains liaison with the National Insurance Crime Bureau (NICB) and major insurance companies to combat vehicle theft and vehicle insurance fraud. The Team also encourages major auto insurers to enclose pamphlets in their regular premium mailings advising the policy holders of the negative impact of fraudulent claims on premium rates and the criminal sanctions that will be imposed on those who file false claims.

JOINT AUTO LARCENY TASK FORCE

The Task Force is a joint effort pairing an Auto Crime Division detective with a Federal Bureau of Investigation Special agent to investigate auto-related offenses that transcend State boundaries and bring Federal statutes to bear on the auto theft problem. The Task Force increases the pressure on illegitimate salvage yard operators and auto theft rings by employing Federal laws such as the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO).

AUTO CRIME DIVISION JUNK YARD AND INSPECTION PROGRAM

The Auto Crime Division has developed a program to inspect all the junk and salvage yards throughout the City. Organized crime has used junk yard and salvage businesses as a front to sell stolen auto parts. The administrative inspections of these yards impact on their illegal activities.

AUTO CRIME DIVISION - CALLS FOR SERVICE TEAMS

These teams assist uniformed members in the examination of stolen vehicles and forged documents, facilitating the recovery of stolen vehicles and parts. The Division also conducts Department of Motor Vehicles and New York Statewide Police Information Network (N.Y.S.P.I.N.) computer inquiries and provides information to members of the service conducting automobile related investigations.

COMPUTER TRACKING

The Auto Crime Division has designed a computer database program for use in patrol precincts enabling commanders to obtain a precise picture of vehicle theft and recovery patterns within a precinct or borough. This database enables commanders to deploy their resources more effectively.

F) SUPPORT PROGRAMS

Units and programs not listed under the previous categories, and which have a supporting role in the control of crime, are listed under this section. These are critical, frequently utilized programs or units that range from the traditional to state of the art technological advances.

CRIME ANALYSTS

Crime Analysts are Precinct, Borough or Headquarters personnel assigned to compile and review precinct crime data. They identify patterns within individual precincts and Citywide crime trends.

PRECINCT BULLETIN BOARDS

Precinct bulletin boards display wanted posters and photos of individuals wanted for homicide and other serious crimes. Additionally, teletype messages from Detective Squads concerning wanted felons or vehicles are posted for the information of personnel on patrol.

**STATEWIDE AUTOMATED FINGERPRINT IDENTIFICATION PROGRAM
(SAFIS)**

The Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification Program assists field units in the identification of latent and chance impressions recovered at crime scenes or other locations. This is accomplished through a statewide computer network that expedites the identification process. Computers perform a fingerprint matching process that formerly required a hand search.

COMPUTER ASSISTED ROBBERY SYSTEM (C.A.R.S.)

The Computer Assisted Robbery System is a Detective Bureau computer network that analyzes homicide, robbery and sex crime data for possible crime patterns.

STOLEN PROPERTY INQUIRY SECTION (S.P.I.S.)

The Stolen Property Inquiry Section (S.P.I.S.) maintains computerized and manual files for lost, stolen and found property. It is the central repository for all property information which allows for enhanced investigations involving property. S.P.I.S. supplies information from these files to members of the Department and other government agencies.

PROSTITUTION DEPOSITION PROGRAM

This cooperative effort between the New York Police Department and New York County District Attorney's Office commenced February, 1990 in Patrol Borough Manhattan North and Patrol Borough Manhattan South. The purpose of the Program is to expedite the processing of loitering for the purpose of prostitution arrests. During calendar year 1991, there were 5,187 arrests made for loitering for the purpose of prostitution.

PEDDLER DEPOSITION PROGRAM

Cooperative effort between the New York Police Department and New York County District Attorney's Office commenced February, 1990 in Patrol Borough Manhattan North and Patrol Borough Manhattan South. The purpose of the Program is to expedite the processing of unlicensed general vending arrests. For calendar year 1991, there were 765 arrests affected for Unlicensed General Vending. Of them, 527 appearances by police officers in court were saved by use of the deposition.

IV. CONCLUSION

New York City has shown a 4.4% decrease in the index crimes reported for 1991 in the FBI Uniform Crime Report, while the rest of the Nation has had a 3% increase. Although it is too early to say whether the Police Department's new strategies and initiatives are the direct cause, it is obvious that arrests alone did not stop the tide of crime in the City. The new Community Policing strategies are having a positive effect on the quality of life of the people who live, visit and work in New York City. The Department's Staffing Needs Analysis, conducted in the fall of 1990 and upon which the Safe Streets, Safe City program is based, forecasts a marked change in the organization and deployment of Department resources. The Department will no longer be an incident-driven, reactive Department, but will instead adopt a more pro-active approach to policing. Our initiatives are directed at the prevention of crime, rather than merely responding to calls for service.

The Community Policing, problem-solving philosophy has had dramatic success in the past. As an example, the Police Department's efforts targeting gun-related incidents have received considerable acclaim. In August of 1990, firearms related crime in New York City was at an all-time high. Innocent citizens, including several children, were the victims of senseless acts of violence due to random gunfire. The Firearms Task Force (Operation Intercept) was created to conduct joint investigations, share intelligence information and resources, and focus enforcement activities on the City's illegal firearms traffickers and distribution. In January 1992, thirteen (13) individuals were arrested, and a total of six (6) guns were recovered by the Firearms Task Force. Two (2) of the guns were identified as having been used in homicides. Seven (7) other homicides and twelve (12) robberies were cleared as a direct result of this investigation. The arrests and firearms seizures were a direct result of an arrest and information developed by uniformed personnel from the 81st Precinct, who subsequently contacted the Task Force. The main target of the investigation was prosecuted in Federal Court, entered a plea of guilty, and was sentenced from 18 to 26 years in prison.

The Department's Value Statement calls for us to protect the lives and property of our fellow citizens and to impartially enforce the law. This is being accomplished through the assignment within each of the City's neighborhoods of its own police officers dedicated to helping the residents of the community prevent crime, maintain order and improve the quality of life. This policy change is an integral part of our partnership with the community.

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