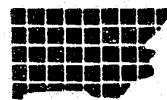


LOCAL ASSISTANCE POLICE PROGRAMS

MAJOR OFFENSE POLICE PROGRAM
TRANSIT POLICE STRIKE FORCE
TRANSIT CRIME INTERDICTION PROGRAM
SPECIAL WARRANT ENFORCEMENT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM
TWELVE MOST WANTED PROGRAM

DIVISION OF
**CRIMINAL
JUSTICE
SERVICES**



**NEW YORK
STATE**



1985 ANNUAL REPORT

Cuomo
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Director of Criminal Justice
and
Commissioner

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1985 ANNUAL REPORT
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- * In 1985, the nine Major Offense Police Program (MOPP) localities accounted for 67.5% of the population in New York State, yet experienced 97.8% of all robberies and 80.1% of all burglaries reported statewide.
- * From the establishment of the Major Offense Police Program in October 1981, through Fiscal Year 1985/86, New York State has provided over \$48 million to assist local law enforcement agencies in their localities in targeting career criminals and violent offenders.
- * During Fiscal Year 1985/86, New York State provided \$18,518,466 in local assistance funds under the Major Offense Police Program, Transit Strike Force, Transit Crime Interdiction Program, and the Special Warrant Enforcement Enhancement Program.
- * During 1985, the Major Offense Police Program supported 199 sworn personnel or 0.35% of the 56,893 sworn personnel statewide. MOPP personnel, however, accounted for over 6% of the felony arrests made in New York State during 1985.
- * MOPP personnel made 9,936 arrests or post-arrest case enhancements during 1985, up 5.7% from the 1984 total of 9,400.
- * MOPP personnel made 1,542 narcotics arrests in 1985, up 24% from the 1984 total of 1,248 arrests.
- * The Major Offense Police Program provided \$1,205,730 in local assistance funds for use in narcotics enforcement, including \$327,929 in confidential funds to purchase information and illicit drugs as part of undercover investigations.
- * From 1982 through 1985, both robberies and burglaries reported to police in MOPP localities continued to decline. Between 1982 and 1985, MOPP localities experienced a 16.6% decrease in reported robberies and a 26.5% decrease in reported burglaries.
- * Since the establishment of the Transit Police Strike Force in April 1983, and the Transit Crime Interdiction Program in April 1985, the New York City Transit Police Department has received almost \$12 million to support activities to reduce subway crime.
- * The Transit Police Strike Force made 1,830 arrests in 1985, including 1,504 target offenders and 326 pickpockets operating on the New York City Transit System. In addition, the Strike Force conducted 718 case augmentations during 1985.

- * In April 1985, \$1.3 million in State funds established the Transit Crime Interdiction Program which supports a 27-member Decoy Unit. During 1985, the Decoy Unit made a total of 589 felony arrests of which 553 were made on the subway, 9 on buses, and 27 off the transit system. Of the 512 adult offenders arrested, 378 or 73.8% had prior arrest records including 299 or 58.4% with prior felony arrests.
- * The Special Warrant Enforcement Enhancement Program (SWEEP) cleared 7,984 warrants during 1985, including 2,866 for violent felony offenses, 2,837 for felonies, and 2,281 for misdemeanors. If an additional 13,927 administrative clearances made by the New York City Police Department's SWEEP are included, then the grand total of warrants cleared under SWEEP is 21,911.
- * Of the 7,984 warrants cleared by SWEEP field personnel, 5,219 or 65.4% resulted from the arrest of wanted persons, 673 or 8.4% from voluntary surrenders, 1,559 or 19.5% from exceptional clearances, and 533 or 6.7% from lodging warrants.
- * The 12 Most Wanted Program released two bulletins in 1985. A total of sixteen individuals appeared on the 12 Most Wanted List and seven of these were located.

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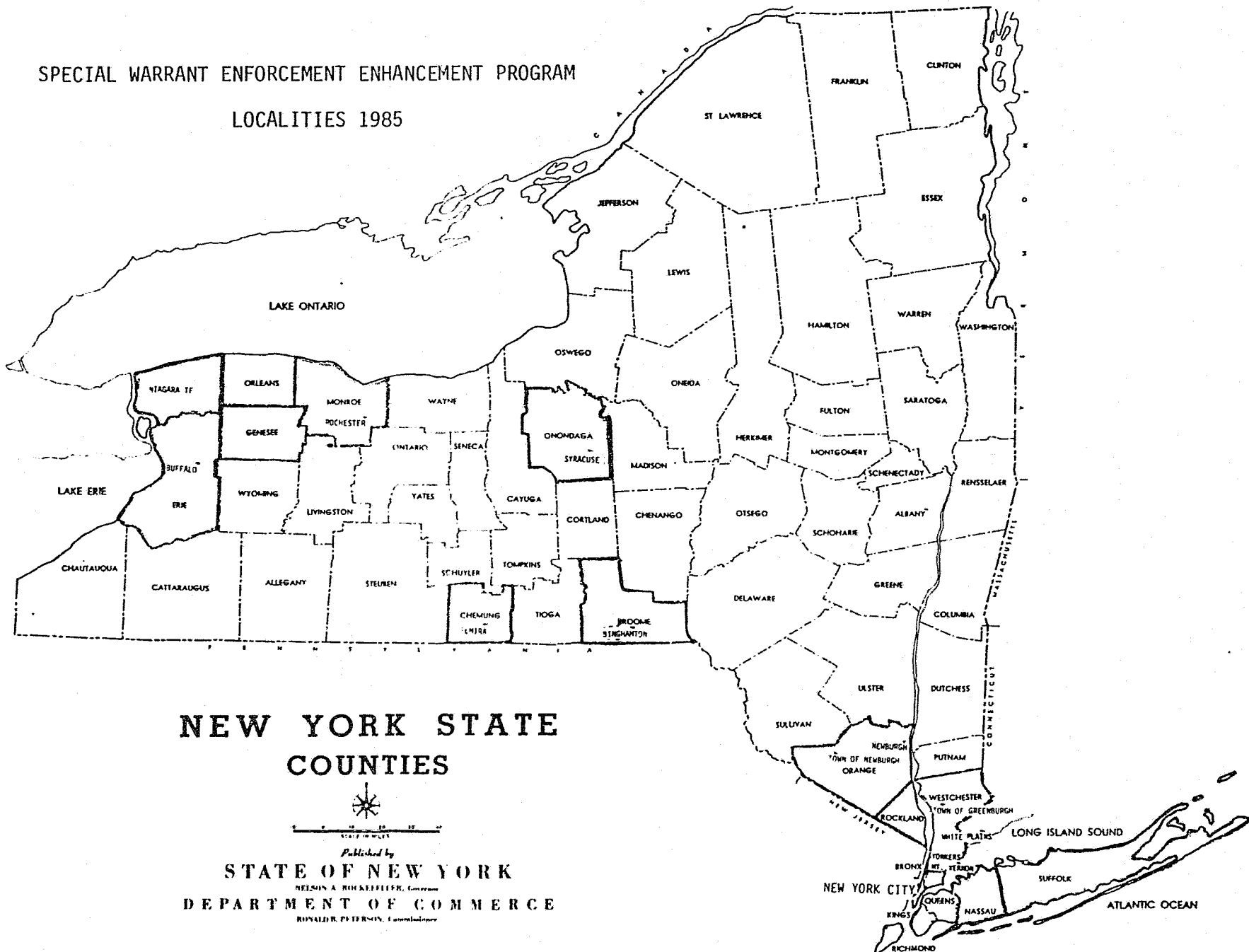
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SPECIAL WARRANT ENFORCEMENT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM

LOCALITIES 1985



NEW YORK STATE
COUNTIES



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INTRODUCTION

Governor Mario M. Cuomo in his 1985 Budget Message explained that with the assistance of the State Legislature, New York State had accomplished a great deal in improving the criminal justice system. The Governor was pleased to note that for the third year in a row, reported crime in New York State had decreased. While the causes for the decline in reported crime may have been many, this reduction may be credited, in part, to the continued commitment of New York State to enhance law enforcement efforts and to focus on the incarceration of the habitual and violent offender.

When the Major Offense Police Program was established, New York State was experiencing a record level of serious reported crime, especially in the major metropolitan areas. At the same time, many local police agencies faced serious financial constraints, making it difficult to increase the number of personnel. To help expand the resources of local police agencies in order to arrest and convict the most serious offenders, the Major Offense Police Program was established in October, 1981, and became fully operational in January, 1982. The goals of the Major Offense Police Program are to provide additional police personnel to the largest communities in the State and to focus these resources on repeat and violent felony offenders. Since 1982, New York State has continued to provide local assistance support to those areas experiencing the most serious crime problems, and in fact, has expanded its efforts with four additional programs: the New York City Transit Police Strike Force, the Transit Crime Interdiction Program, the Special Warrant Enforcement Enhancement Program, and the Twelve Most Wanted Program.

This report details the considerable success of these five anti-crime initiatives in contributing to the safety and well-being of New Yorkers by bringing to justice those offenders who commit the most serious felony crimes. Each program will be discussed briefly in this introduction and an in-depth analysis of each local effort will follow. The Introduction also describes administration of these local assistance programs by the Division of Criminal Justice Services. It should be noted that the activities of these programs reported herein are based upon the calendar year 1985 (January 1 through December 31); while at the same time fiscal information is reported by the State Fiscal Year 1985/86 which ran from April 1, 1985, through March 31, 1986. Thus, the first three months of funding for calendar year 1985 were actually derived from State Fiscal Year 1984/85. For purposes of comparison statistics were compared by calendar year and fiscal information was compared by fiscal year.

MAJOR OFFENSE POLICE PROGRAM

The main component of our police assistance efforts is the Major Offense Police Program, which makes New York State a national leader in providing State funds to assist local law enforcement agencies in targeting career criminals and narcotics traffickers. While some states participated in similar programs through the Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, the loss of federal funds effectively eliminated statewide career criminal apprehension programs in many other jurisdictions. New York State, in contrast, has provided over 48 million dollars in State funds through the Major Offense Police Program to the nine localities experiencing the greatest volume of serious crime in New York State. (See Table 1). In 1985, these localities accounted for only 67.5% of the State's population, yet reported 97.8% of all robberies and 80.1% of all burglaries statewide. (See Table 2 and Graph 1).

TABLE 1

FUNDING HISTORY -- MAJOR OFFENSE POLICE PROGRAM

Locality	Oct/1981-Mar/1982	1982/1983	1983/1984	1984/1985	1985/1986
New York City	\$ 2,818,600	\$5,615,557	\$5,952,557	\$ 6,369,236	\$ 6,624,005
Buffalo	360,000	720,000	763,200	816,624	849,289
Rochester	256,000	512,000	542,719	580,709	603,937
Syracuse	202,000	404,000	428,240	458,216	476,545
Westchester	256,000	512,000	542,720	580,711	603,939
Suffolk	350,000	700,000	742,000	793,940	824,833
Nassau	260,000	520,000	551,221	589,806	613,398
Rockland	149,990	299,885	317,979	340,238	353,847
Orange	137,200	274,400	290,864	311,224	323,673
Albany	50,000				
State Police	250,000	500,000	530,000	567,100	
MOPP Sub Total	\$ 5,089,790	\$10,057,842	\$10,661,500	\$11,407,804	\$11,273,466
Transit Police *			3,500,000	3,745,000	\$ 4,745,000
S.W.E.E.P.**				2,500,000	\$ 2,500,000
Grand Total	\$ 5,089,790	\$10,057,842	\$14,161,500	\$17,652,804	\$18,518,466

* New York City Transit Police Strike Force and Transit Crime Interdiction Program

** Special Warrant Enforcement Enhancement Program

TABLE 2

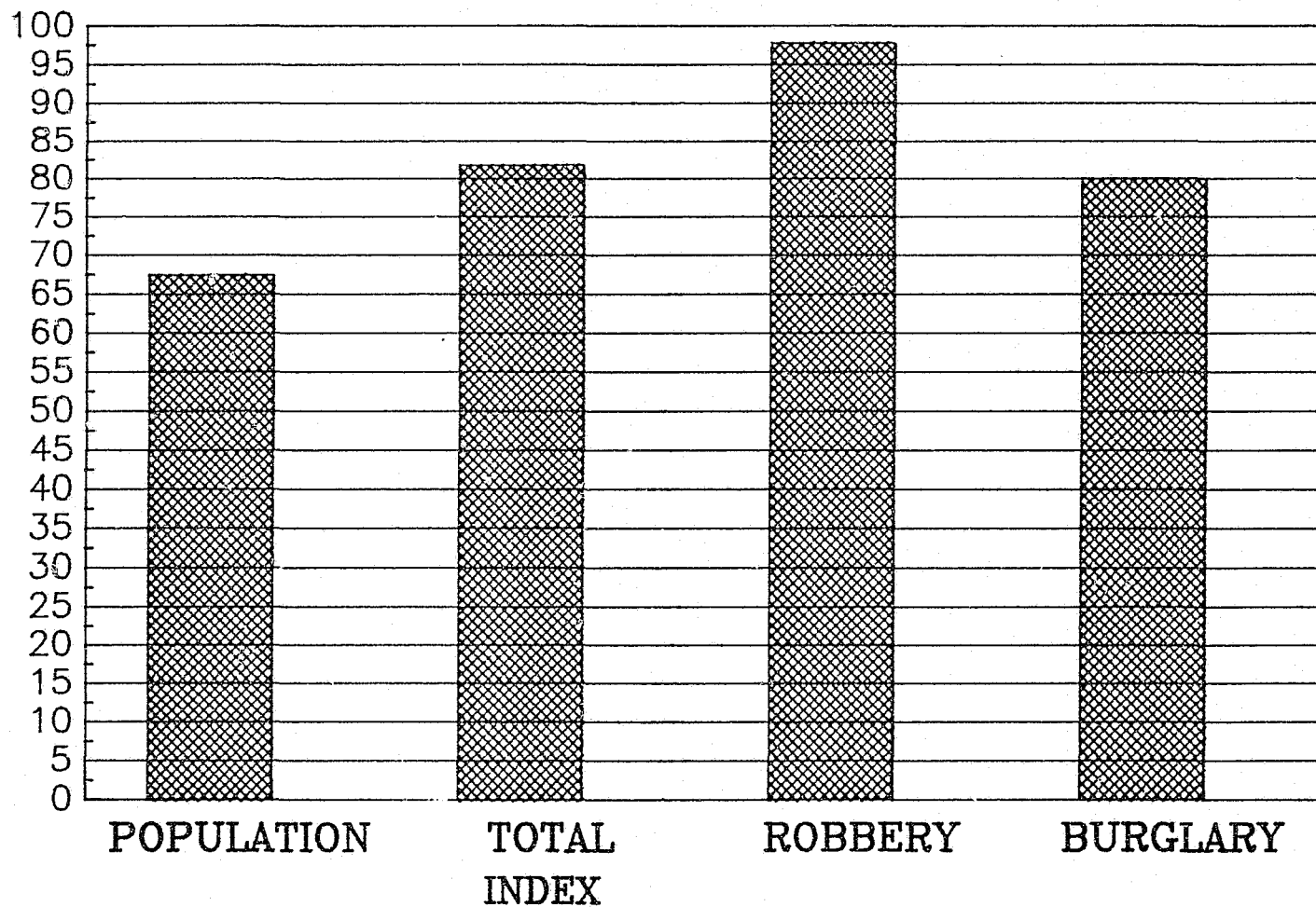
1985 Population and Crime Statistics
Offenses Reported/Known to Police Agencies
Major Offense Police Program

Locality	Population	Total Index Crime	Robbery	Burglary
New York City	7,183,984	602,945	79,616	125,210
City of Buffalo	339,890	24,054	1,390	6,625
City of Rochester	243,212	22,490	1,071	5,833
City of Syracuse	164,659	12,050	551	3,741
Nassau County	1,341,784	46,496	1,573	9,456
Orange County	274,232	10,018	328	2,816
Rockland County	265,008	8,287	160	2,013
Suffolk County	1,318,722	50,247	1,434	12,466
Westchester County	869,222	33,387	1,545	7,080
MOPP TOTAL	12,000,713	809,974	87,668	175,240
% of State Total	67.51%	81.86%	97.84%	80.08%
New York State	17,773,683	989,405	89,603	218,844

SOURCE: New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services
1985 CRIME AND JUSTICE ANNUAL REPORT

STATISTICS FOR MOPP LOCALITIES 1985

% of State Total



Overall serious crime between 1982 and 1985 was reduced Statewide by 12.4% from 1,129,324 to 989,405 reported Part I incidents (murder, rape, robbery, burglary, assault, and motor vehicle theft). (See Table 3). The crime of robbery decreased in the MOPP localities by 16.6% from 105,115 reported robberies in 1982 to 87,668 reported robberies in 1985. The number of reported burglaries decreased between 1982 and 1985 in MOPP localities from 238,279 incidents to 175,240, a reduction of 26.5%. During calendar year 1985, MOPP supported 199 sworn police officers, only 0.35% of the statewide total of 56,893 sworn police, yet MOPP personnel accounted for over 6% of the felony arrests statewide. (See Graph 2).

The Major Offense Police Program is designed to improve felony case investigations in order to facilitate prompt and intensive prosecution, increased conviction rates, and incarceration for violent and repeat offenders. Each locality responds to the objectives of the program in the manner best suited to its needs, priorities, and operational standards. Generally, the local agencies employ their most experienced investigators to augment cases against target offenders or to arrest offenders committing target crimes. Investigators become responsible for both pre- and post-arrest case building against identified targets who are violent or repeat felony offenders. Case building techniques used by MOPP investigators include: identifying all the parties to the commission of the crime and the subsequent arrest; determining all the facts surrounding the commission of the crime; locating all the testimonial and physical evidence available to assist in the prosecution of the case;

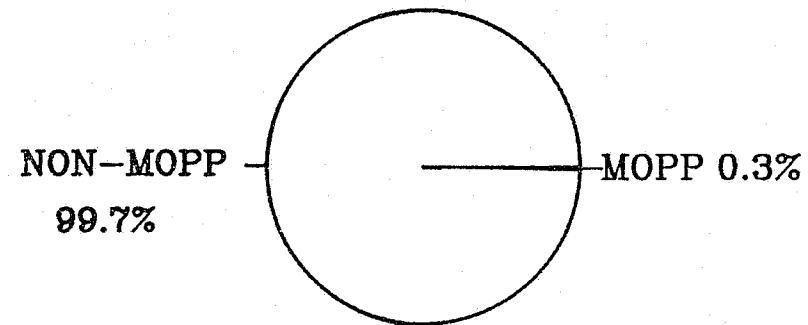
TABLE 3

COMPARISON OF CRIME STATISTICS FOR MOPP LOCALITIES

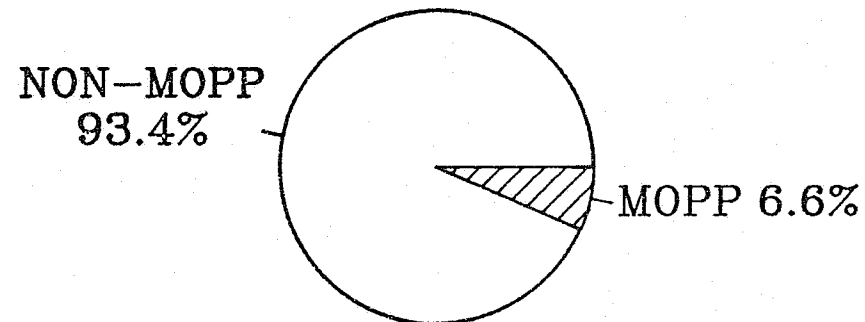
LOCALITY		TOTAL INDEX				ROBBERY				BURGLARY			
YEAR	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1985	
New York City	689,014	623,838	601,634	602,945	95,977	84,126	79,747	79,616	172,818	143,905	128,974	125,210	
Buffalo	28,710	25,987	24,481	24,054	1,652	1,410	1,386	1,390	8,088	7,150	6,408	6,625	
Rochester	26,821	25,193	23,257	22,490	1,147	1,137	1,066	1,071	7,017	5,772	5,394	5,833	
Syracuse	13,194	11,669	11,405	12,050	732	737	544	551	4,380	3,722	3,407	3,741	
Westchester	39,228	35,072	33,141	33,387	1,753	1,433	1,495	1,545	9,967	8,304	7,211	7,080	
Suffolk	63,053	54,926	49,576	50,247	1,494	1,205	1,329	1,434	17,648	13,617	12,060	12,466	
Nassau	49,242	45,623	45,615	46,496	1,869	1,768	1,617	1,573	12,136	11,079	9,623	9,456	
Rockland	10,152	9,687	9,795	8,287	189	218	249	160	2,939	2,339	2,184	2,013	
Orange	11,142	10,672	9,848	10,018	302	445	335	328	3,286	3,101	2,698	2,816	
SUBTOTALS:													
MOPP	930,556	842,667	808,752	809,974	105,115	92,479	87,768	87,668	238,279	198,989	177,959	175,240	
REST OF STATE	198,768	186,724	177,156	179,431	2,399	2,254	2,149	1,935	53,468	48,938	44,685	43,604	
NYS TOTAL	1,129,324	1,029,391	985,908	989,405	107,514	94,733	89,917	89,603	291,747	247,927	222,644	218,844	

SOURCE: New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services
 1985 Crime and Justice Annual Report
 1984 Crime and Justice Annual Report
 1983 Crime and Justice Annual Report

SWORN LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL
IN NEW YORK STATE 1985



FELONY ARRESTS MADE IN NEW YORK STATE
1985



and deciding what subsequent activities are necessary to complete the investigation. Statements made by the defendant, arresting officer, witnesses, and complainants are recorded immediately and presented to the District Attorney's Office at the time of initial case screening to permit the Assistant District Attorney to make a more informed decision regarding the merits of the arrest. These case enhancement techniques ensure trial worthiness and a smooth and prompt case transfer from the police to the prosecutor.

In the cities of New York, Rochester, and Syracuse, as well as Nassau and Suffolk counties, the Major Offense Police Program identifies local career criminals who, when arrested for felony offenses, receive special case processing and enhancement by the Detective Bureau. The City of Buffalo has established separate Task Forces dealing with robbery, burglary, and sex crimes to identify and apprehend offenders committing these crimes. Both Rockland and Orange used their MOPP funds to support county-wide Task Forces comprised of local police officers and county District Attorney investigators to target major narcotics traffickers. In Westchester, Nassau, and Suffolk counties and the City of Syracuse, a portion of MOPP funds supplement existing narcotics investigations through the addition of personnel and/or "buy-money".

NEW YORK CITY TRANSIT POLICE STRIKE FORCE

The Transit Police Strike Force was created in April, 1983, with the stated goal of "improving the identification, apprehension, and prosecution of violent repeat offenders on the New York City subway system." The Strike Force generates a target list of violent or repeat offenders operating on the transit system. In 1985, a total of 914 names and aliases of target offenders were included on the Target List. Files including a description, picture, criminal history, modus operandi, and list of associates for each offender are maintained and updated by the Strike Force for all persons on the Target List. All offenders arrested by the New York City Transit Police are checked against the Target List at the time of arrest. If a target suspect is arrested, even for a minor offense, the officer makes an arrest rather than issuing a desk appearance ticket. In this manner, identified targets are removed from the transit system. If the target offender is arrested for a felony, then detectives from the Major Case or Robbery Squads are called in to conduct case enhancement activities.

NEW YORK CITY TRANSIT CRIME INTERDICTION PROGRAM

In April 1985, a comprehensive Transit Crime Interdiction Program was created at the request of Governor Cuomo, supplementing the Strike Force allocation with an additional one million dollars in State funds to create a decoy unit to combat violent crime in New York City's transit system. The Decoy Unit is comprised of twenty-seven officers who ride the transit system disguised

as potential victims to lure offenders who would commit such offenses as robbery, purse snatching, sex crimes or jostling. Based upon crime analysis and information developed in felony arrest situations, the decoy officer assumes the mode of dress of those citizens most likely to be victimized. The effort has proven successful as the unit made nearly 600 felony arrests during the first nine months of operation. Of the 512 adults arrested by the unit, 378 or 74% had prior arrest records. Thus, the effort to target the recidivist or career criminal is also proving successful.

SPECIAL WARRANT ENFORCEMENT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM

Governor Cuomo and the State Legislature established the Special Warrant Enforcement Program (SWEEP) in September 1984 in response to a growing backlog of outstanding criminal warrants. SWEEP provides two and a half million dollars in State funds annually for additional enforcement personnel in the localities with the most severe felony warrant backlogs. These personnel are assigned on a temporary basis to enhance existing warrant enforcement efforts and apprehend felony fugitives. In addition to increasing enforcement personnel, SWEEP seeks to counter the backlog of outstanding felony warrants by improving warrant management systems in local police agencies. In calendar year 1985, a total of thirty agencies participated in SWEEP.

TWELVE MOST WANTED PROGRAM

In May 1984, Governor Mario M. Cuomo announced the implementation of the State's Twelve Most Wanted Program. Jointly administered by the Division of Criminal Justice Services and the Division of State Police, the Twelve Most Wanted Program is designed to help local law enforcement agencies locate and apprehend offenders with outstanding violent felony warrants. Although not the first of its kind, it is unique in the type and amount of resources dedicated to the apprehension of violent fugitives. Unlike other states' most wanted programs, which simply coordinate local investigations of wanted suspects, New York's Twelve Most Wanted Program dedicates actual investigative resources to the capture of wanted felons. In 1985, the Division of State Police assigned thirty-nine investigators to the Violent Felony Warrant Squad (VFW). In addition to its statewide warrant enforcement duties, the VFW squad conducts investigations on New York's Twelve Most Wanted criminals. A toll-free, 24-hour hot-line number is available to receive phone calls from citizens with information on these fugitives. The Division of Criminal Justice Services compiles the Twelve Most Wanted photo bulletins and distributes over ten thousand copies statewide. During 1985, two photo bulletins were released and distributed to all law enforcement agencies as well as support criminal justice agencies such as the courts, corrections, probation, and parole. In addition, copies are sent to the media to publicize the descriptions and pictures of the State's twelve most wanted fugitives. In 1985, sixteen persons were identified as "most wanted" and seven were located.

ADMINISTRATION AND DISPOSITION COLLECTION

The Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) administers these local assistance programs on behalf of the State of New York. The agency's administrative duties include: assisting the localities in meeting program goals and priorities; reviewing project budgets and writing contracts; providing technical assistance to the localities; and collecting data on and monitoring program activities. As part of these responsibilities the Division is conducting a study of MOPP case dispositions to help evaluate program success. Special problems regarding the timeliness and quality of the data have been raised by this effort. Case processing times vary by jurisdiction, and it is necessary to wait at least one year or more after the date of arrest for cases to be processed through the criminal justice system so that disposition data can be collected. Moreover, dispositions of Major Offense Police Program cases were being manually tracked by participating agencies, except for the New York City Police Department which has utilized computerized disposition tracking provided by DCJS. The manual systems have several shortcomings, especially in the areas of local resource utilization and data reliability.

In order to rectify these problems, a new system for collecting disposition data is being implemented as part of DCJS's administration of the Major Offense Police Program. This new system will provide a higher percentage of final dispositions, better data reliability, and eliminate the use of local personnel for data collection. The standardization of disposition data across MOPP localities will permit more definitive reporting of program outcomes in the future.

Disposition data for MOPP cases will be obtained from the Division of Criminal Justice Service's CCH/OBTS (Computerized Criminal History/Offender Based Transaction Statistics) data system. This data system tracks individual offenders' progress through the criminal justice system by collecting data from police, prosecutors, the courts, and correctional agencies. Thus, each of the offender's subsequent transactions with the criminal justice system is linked with the event which initiated the contact. (For a more detailed description of this data system, see NEW YORK STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING 1982 Volume I: Definitions and Technical Specifications.)

In addition to providing better disposition data for evaluating program success, the quantity and reliability of CCH/OBTS data will permit examining other research issues related to the specialized processing of cases involving career criminals.

It is expected that this computerized disposition data collection system will be operational in time to collect follow-up disposition data for the Major Offense Police Program and Transit Strike Force cases augmented during 1985. The final dispositions of 1985 arrests will be reported in the 1986 annual report.

**MAJOR OFFENSE
POLICE PROGRAM**

ACTIVITIES BY LOCALITIES

NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT FELONY AUGMENTATION PROGRAM

During Fiscal Year 1985/86, \$6,624,005 was provided by the State through the Major Offense Police Program to support 118 investigators assigned to the New York City Police Department's Felony Augmentation Program (FAP). These officers are assigned to both the Career Criminal Investigation Unit and the Career Criminal Apprehension Unit within the Detective Bureau. The Felony Augmentation Program is based upon the theory that a relatively small percentage of the criminal population accounts for a disproportionately high percentage of serious crime. In 1985, the Felony Augmentation Program expanded the target list to include a total of 43,000 individuals with prior criminal history and conviction records selected for inclusion on the career criminal list as either predicate felons or robbery recidivists.

The robbery recidivists included on the career criminal list are subjects age 40 and younger who have been arrested in New York City for two separate robberies since January 1, 1976. The predicate felony category of the career criminal list includes subjects age 40 and younger who have been arrested in New York City since January 1, 1976, for two separate felony charges of which one was a robbery charge, and who have a prior felony conviction. In addition, a list of aliases used by career criminals has been added to the career criminal list so that more career criminals are identified early in arrest processing.

When an individual is arrested for any crime by a New York City Police Department officer and then is identified as a career criminal from this list, the Career Criminal Investigation Unit (CCIU) is notified. In order to help

insure that felony charges against these particular defendants are successfully prosecuted, experienced investigators from this unit are assigned to enhance the investigation of the case. This case-building process or augmentation includes identifying all the parties to the commission of the crime and subsequent arrest; determining all the facts surrounding the commission of the crime; collecting all the testimonial and physical evidence available to assist in the prosecution of this defendant; and deciding what subsequent investigative steps are necessary to complete the investigation. Complete documentation is provided at all phases of the investigation. Statements made by the defendant, arresting officer or assigned officer, witnesses, and complainants are recorded immediately and presented to the District Attorney's Office at the time of initial case screening to permit the Assistant District Attorney to make a more informed decision regarding the merits of the arrest. The CCIU investigator will also help the prosecutor identify those cases which cannot be successfully prosecuted and assist in their early removal from the criminal justice system. These case enhancement techniques help ensure trial worthiness and a smooth and prompt case transfer from the police to the prosecutor.

During 1985, the Felony Augmentation Program augmented cases against a total of 3,491 defendants charged with a variety of crimes. Of the 3,491 defendants, 3,073 were arraigned on felony charges by the prosecutor and 2,289 or 74% of these have been indicted thus far. This represents a 5% increase over the 3,330 defendants augmented during 1984. Table 4 shows the monthly activities of the Felony Augmentation Program during 1985.

Of the 3,491 persons augmented in 1985, 1,880 or 54% were charged with the crime of robbery while 699 or 20% were charged with burglary. Table 5 identifies by arrest offense the number of target and non-target offenders whose cases were augmented in 1985. Non-targets are augmented when they are

TABLE 4

NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

FELONY AUGMENTATION PROGRAM

1985 Activity (All Boroughs)

During 1985

Month	# of Defendants Augmented	# of Defendants Charged with a Felony	# of Defendants Indicted
January	259	239	173
February	263	237	170
March	320	276	182
April	333	300	212
May	338	289	213
June	240	209	160
July	312	276	202
August	294	261	203
September	334	296	229
October	283	241	188
November	256	217	174
December	259	232	183
TOTAL	3,491	3,073	2,289

TABLE 5

NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

FELONY AUGMENTATION PROGRAM

Defendants Augmented by Offense

During 1985

Offense	Target Offender	Non-Target Offender	Total Defendants	% of Total Defendants
Assault	42	16	58	1.7%
Att. Murder	22	30	52	1.5%
Rape/Sodomy	12	15	27	0.8%
Robbery	766	1,114	1,880	53.9%
Burglary	325	374	699	20.0%
Grand Larceny	140	68	208	5.9%
Grand Larceny (Auto)	50	27	77	2.2%
Possession Weapon	167	257	424	12.1%
Arson	2	2	4	0.1%
Forgery	5	1	6	0.2%
Other	33	23	56	1.6%
TOTAL	1,564	1,927	3,491	100.0%

accomplices arrested for a felony with a target offender from the career criminal list or when the seriousness of the crime warrants felony augmentation. Of the 1,927 non-target offenders augmented in 1985, 512 or 27% were co-defendants with target offenders, while the remaining 73% committed serious felony offenses.

Another component of the Felony Augmentation Program is the Career Criminal Apprehension Unit (CCAU), which is charged with the apprehension of violent felons and assisting the District Attorneys in the prosecution of violent crimes. This unit is given identified targets to apprehend from latent fingerprint identifications, warrants, and referrals from other detective units or the District Attorneys of the five counties of New York City. The CCAU specializes in "hard to find" wanted criminals. This sustained pressure on the wanted person has produced results. During 1985, the Career Criminal Apprehension Unit arrested a total of 326 defendants, 238 of whom were targets. In addition to apprehending target suspects, the CCAU also enforces felony warrants against target criminals. During 1985, the CCAU investigated 558 warrants filed against career criminals, of which 454 or 81% were eventually cleared. Arrests made by CCAU investigators are then augmented by CCIU investigators.

Besides apprehending and enhancing cases against career criminals, the Felony Augmentation Program has continued to examine innovative enforcement responses to the problem of violent or repeat offenders.

The New York City Police Department has developed an automated robbery and sex crime intelligence file. The Computer Assisted Robbery System (CARS) contains data entered from over 86,000 complaint reports for robberies, sex crimes and grand larcenies involving fraud or potential injury to the victim. In addition, CARS contains the career criminal file and an index of state prison inmates for use by investigators. CARS is a sophisticated investigatory tool which allows investigators to uncover robbery and sex crime patterns in a timely manner to increase the efficiency of investigative and enforcement efforts. Computer searches can be performed on any combination of clothing and physical descriptors, modus operandi, geographic location, occurrence dates and victimization variables. Prior to CARS, uncovering crime patterns was a time-consuming, manual operation. Not only does CARS perform such analyses much faster, but the system is also able to store and analyze more data, thus increasing the likelihood that patterns will be discovered.

In 1985, the CARS file was enhanced. The New York City Police Department and the New York State Division of Parole established new procedures for the timely receipt of information on paroled State prison inmates. This computerized parole list contains the names, addresses, and parole date of all parolees in New York State. The most recent update of the Parole List contained information on 29,085 parolees. This Parole List assists FAP personnel in determining if case augmentation is necessary and in notifying the Division of Parole of a parolee's arrest so that parole revocation proceedings can be initiated. In addition, the list is used by the NYPD's Warrant Division to inform precinct commanders of all parolees residing in their precinct. SWEEP personnel also use the list to locate wanted suspects. In March 1985, the New York City Department of Corrections began providing the New York City Police Department with a daily listing of all new inmates and all new releases for use by the MOPP and SWEEP programs. This listing also saves valuable investigative time in locating suspects.

BUFFALO POLICE DEPARTMENT MAJOR OFFENSE POLICE PROGRAM

In Fiscal Year 1985/86 the City of Buffalo received \$849,284 to continue its MOPP program, which supports seventeen sworn officers and three support staff. These officers are assigned to the Burglary Task Force, the Robbery Squad and the recently created Sex Offense Squad, in an effort to enhance cases against target felons charged with these crimes. The Buffalo Major Offense Police Program defines target offenders as persons arrested for a felony offense who have one or more prior felony convictions or repeated prior misdemeanor convictions. Program officers respond to crime scenes when alerted by the Buffalo Central Booking Bureau that a target offender is being charged with a felony. MOPP personnel then assist the arresting officers with case-building techniques and evidence collection to insure trial worthiness and prompt prosecution. In addition, these officers also conduct on-going and follow-up investigations against target felons. Some officers within these units have received specialized training in new investigative techniques and evidence identification and collection.

In order to assist in the analysis of forensic evidence developed by this program, the City of Buffalo has provided a portion of its MOPP funding to the Erie County Central Police Services for support of a forensic chemist in the County Forensic Laboratory.

During 1985, the Robbery Squad of the Buffalo Police Department made 410 arrests. At the same time, the Department's newly created Sex Offense Squad was expanded by eight additional MOPP-funded detectives in 1985 to combat the increasing number of sex offense cases. In 1985, the Sex Offense Squad received 754 cases. Of these, 495 cases were closed, including 349 closed by arrests.

Members of the Sex Offense Squad created the "Sunshine Room" to be used for interviewing child victims of sexual offenses. This room was funded through donations received from concerned citizens, and includes dolls, toys, and coloring books to help relax children before interviews. The donations also funded the purchase of anatomically correct dolls which are used to assist officers in interviewing sexually abused children.

In 1985, the Buffalo Police Department's Burglary Task Force made a total of 546 arrests. The Burglary Task Force confiscated 37 handguns and 65 other firearms during 1985 and recovered over \$11,038,916 worth of stolen property. Table 6 details the monthly arrest activity of the Robbery Squad, Sex Offense Squad, and Burglary Task Force.

TABLE 6

BUFFALO POLICE DEPARTMENT

1985 MOPP PROGRAM ACTIVITY

Month	<u>Robbery Squad</u>	<u>Burglary Squad</u>	<u>Sex Offense Squad</u>	Total Monthly Program Arrests
	Total Defendants Arrested	Total Defendants Arrested	Total Defendants Arrested	
January	44	62	44	150
February	35	32	35	102
March	54	122	54	230
April	30	42	27	99
May	36	51	29	116
June	25	39	32	96
July	40	22	23	85
August	34	19	34	87
September	48	59	24	131
October	34	44	19	97
November	20	26	22	68
December	10	28	6	44
TOTAL	410	546	349	1,305

ROCHESTER POLICE DEPARTMENT MAJOR OFFENSE POLICE PROGRAM

The City of Rochester received \$603,937 during Fiscal Year 1985/86 for continuation of the MOPP program. These funds supported twelve sworn officers assigned to the City's patrol sections and the Tactical Unit. Eight of these officers are designated as Investigative Coordinators, one in headquarters and one in each of the seven patrol sections. Since the Rochester Police Department employs the system of team policing in conducting felony investigations, all investigations other than those requiring specialized expertise such as homicide, narcotics sales, checks and frauds, etc., are handled within the patrol sections rather than by a centralized Detective Bureau. The Investigative Coordinators are charged with selecting felony cases for investigative enhancement, coordinating the investigations with precinct personnel and other units, and following cases through prosecution. By assigning these coordinators to each target felony case, more effective and efficient police investigations and prosecutions are realized.

The remaining four officers are assigned to the Felony Response Squad of the City's Tactical Unit and are responsible for investigations against identified crime problems. They conduct surveillance, undertake long-term investigations against suspected target felons and work on special projects assigned by the commander of the Tactical Unit.

During 1985, the Rochester Police Department MOPP Unit arrested a total of 918 persons for various felony offenses. Table 7 shows the monthly activity during 1985. The 1986 Local Assistance Police Programs Annual Report will provide case dispositions for MOPP arrests made in 1985.

TABLE 7

ROCHESTER POLICE DEPARTMENT

1985 MOPP ARRESTS

<u>Month</u>	<u>Total # of Arrests</u>
January	94
February	70
March	90
April	66
May	78
June	99
July	78
August	99
September	74
October	57
November	73
December	40
GRAND TOTAL	918

SYRACUSE POLICE DEPARTMENT MAJOR OFFENSE POLICE PROGRAM

The City of Syracuse received \$476,545 in Fiscal Year 1985/86 to support one police sergeant and eight police officers assigned to the Crimes Against the Person Unit and the Narcotics Enforcement Unit. In addition to these personnel, the Major Offense Police Program provided equipment and \$58,929 in confidential funds for the purchase of information and illicit drugs.

The sergeant and five police officers assigned to the Crimes Against the Person Unit investigated such offenses as murder, rape, robbery, assault and burglary. This unit enhances cases against target suspects and people charged with violent felonies. Target suspects are defined as persons with:

- (1) One prior conviction for a violent felony or Class A-I or A-II felony or a juvenile offender conviction; or
- (2) Three arrests for violent felonies or any combination of an A-I or A-II felony with two or more felony or misdemeanor convictions.

Secondary targets are defined as individuals with two prior arrests or one or more conviction for a felony, or a juvenile offender conviction.

During 1985, the Crimes Against the Person Unit arrested 1,156 defendants of whom 908 met the target offender criteria, 154 were non-targets who were co-defendants of target offenders, and 94 were defendants in other serious cases (See Table 8). These 1,156 defendants were involved in 775 cases of which 653 cases involving 778 defendants received case enhancement services from the Crimes Against the Person Unit.

TABLE 8

SYRACUSE POLICE DEPARTMENT
CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON UNIT
1985 ARREST ACTIVITY

Month	# of Targets	# of Co- Defendants	# of Defend- ants in Other Serious Cases	Total Defendants Arrested
January	53	8	7	68
February	49	6	6	61
March	74	17	10	101
April	63	9	7	79
May	107	15	7	129
June	79	11	4	94
July	98	12	5	115
August	81	19	10	110
September	68	10	8	86
October	84	20	9	113
November	77	20	10	107
December	75	7	11	93
TOTAL	908	154	94	1,156

Table 9 shows the number of target defendants and non-target defendants augmented by offense category. In keeping with the Unit's emphasis on violent crime, 26% of all augmented defendants were arrested for robbery, 19% for burglary, 16% for assault, 7% for rape or sodomy, and 2% for attempted murder.

In addition to the Crimes Against the Person Unit, MOPP funds provide three police officers and nearly \$58,000 in confidential funds to the Narcotics Enforcement Unit. In 1985, this unit arrested 191 defendants and charged them with 606 narcotics offenses including 46 Class A-I or A-II felonies punishable by up to life in prison (Table 10).

Major Offense Police Program narcotics investigators obtained 96 search warrants and eleven eavesdropping warrants during 1985. Such warrants are an important tool in infiltrating narcotics operations but drain manpower resources. Due to the seriousness of narcotics offenses, the unpredictable behavior of drug dealers, and the ease in hiding or destroying contraband, the execution of drug search warrants typically employs a minimum of four narcotics investigators and a sergeant for three to five hours. Narcotics eavesdropping warrants must be monitored 24 hours a day, seven days a week and then transcribed for use in felony case preparation. Table 11 compares the 1984 and 1985 MOPP activities of the Narcotics Enforcement Unit of the Syracuse Police Department. In 1985, the total number of arrests, arrests for Class A-I and A-II felonies, search warrants and eavesdropping warrants increased.

TABLE 9

SYRACUSE MOPP

CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON UNIT

1985 DEFENDANTS AUGMENTED BY OFFENSE

Offense	# of Target Defendants Augmented	# of Non-Target Defendants Augmented	Total Defendants Augmented
Assault	100	21	121
Forgery	42	2	44
Attempted Murder	9	5	14
Rape and Sodomy	43	13	56
Robbery	174	25	199
Burglary	132	15	147
Grand Larceny	94	5	99
Grand Larceny Auto	24	0	24
Weapons Possession	46	7	53
Arson	14	1	15
Other	7	0	7
TOTAL	685	94	779

Most notable in the comparison of 1984 and 1985 activities is that the number of A-I and A-II felony arrests increased by 53% and the number of search warrants increased by 26%. Overall, the number of people arrested increased 16.4% in 1985. Also, there was an increase in enforcement activity against cocaine. Table 12 shows the street price, amount confiscated, and value of the \$492,417 worth of controlled substances purchased or confiscated by narcotics investigators.

TABLE 10
SYRACUSE MOPP NARCOTICS UNIT
1985 ACTIVITIES

Month	Cases Opened	Cases Closed	# of Arrests
January	18	5	4
February	5	4	9
March	46	19	11
April	32	47	29
May	9	83	78
June	65	9	12
July	80	68	14
August	45	22	2
September	26	3	2
October	59	27	4
November	33	93	7
December	18	7	19
TOTAL	436	387	191

TABLE 11

SYRACUSE POLICE DEPARTMENT NARCOTICS ENFORCEMENT UNIT
COMPARISON OF 1984 AND 1985 ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY	1984	1985
People Arrested	164	191
Total Charges	464	606
A-I and A-II Felonies	30	46
Search Warrants	76	96
Eavesdropping Warrants	6	11

TABLE 12

SYRACUSE POLICE DEPARTMENT NARCOTICS ENFORCEMENT UNIT
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES PURCHASED OR CONFISCATED DURING 1985

Street Price	Substance	Amount Confiscated	Value
\$100.00 (gram)	Cocaine	*9.47 pounds	\$429,559.00
\$60-\$120.00 (oz.)	Marijuana	23.21 pounds	\$ 44,563.00
\$5.00 (hit)	L.S.D.	374 units	\$ 1,870.00
\$5.00 (pill)	Talwin & Pyro- benzamine	137 pills	\$ 685.00
\$100.00 (gram)	Heroin	1/2 ounce	\$ 1,400.00
\$5.00 (pill)	Valium	2,751 pills	\$ 13,755.00
\$5.00 (pill)	Assorted Pills	117 pills	\$ 585.00
		TOTAL	\$492,417.00**

* Two kilograms (4.4 pounds) of cocaine were seized in conjunction with the New York State Police. The remaining 5.07 pounds were purchased and seized by the Syracuse Police Department.

** The street value of drugs seized increased by \$228,902 or 86% more than the 1984 total of \$263,515.

NASSAU COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT MAJOR OFFENSE POLICE PROGRAM

The Nassau County Police Department received \$613,398 under the Major Offense Police Program in Fiscal Year 1985/86. These funds supported one detective sergeant and seven detectives assigned to the Major Case Squad. Major Case Squad detectives conduct investigations against violent felons, career criminals, and large scale narcotics traffickers. While regular precinct detectives handle routine felony cases, the Major Case Squad's targets are primarily involved in organized criminal activities requiring intensive surveillance and long-term concentrated investigative effort by the police.

During 1985, the Major Case Squad investigated 91 cases resulting in 67 arrests and the recovery of thirteen handguns and five automobiles. Of the 67 persons arrested, 56 suspects qualified as MOPP program targets who were recidivists charged with violent or serious felony offenses including assault, attempted murder, rape, sodomy, robbery, or weapons offenses. In addition, the Major Case Squad augmented eighteen other Nassau County cases during 1985, bringing the total number of cases to 109.

As a result of MOPP, the Nassau County Police Department in 1985 recognized the need to identify non-resident career criminals who were committing crimes in Nassau County. An analysis of Major Case Squad and other felony arrests revealed that a major portion of non-resident career criminals lived in Brooklyn and Queens, New York. Consequently the Nassau County Police Department decided to incorporate the Queens/Brooklyn portion of the New York City Police Department's Career Criminal List into the Nassau County CHIEF (Computerized History Information/Enforcement File) computer system.

This prototype regional MOPP offender database will be checked for matches against the department's case offense system as well as against the incident reports in the Central Warrant File. Operational procedures will be modified to capitalize on the earlier identification of MOPP offenders. All routine field stops or arrests of MOPP targets will result in the notification of the Detective Bureau so that cases against career criminals can be enhanced.

During 1985, the Major Offense Police Program provided the Nassau County Police Department with \$85,000 in confidential funds for the purchase of contraband, information, and other expenses related to undercover narcotics investigations. Table 13 details the monthly activities of the Narcotics Unit during 1985. The confidential funds provided under the Major Offense Police Program are essential to the operation of the Narcotics Unit and in 1985, these funds supported several major drug buys. During 1985, a total of 22.4 lbs. of cocaine, 27 pounds of marijuana, 13,319 doses of L.S.D. and 130,000 quaaludes were confiscated. Narcotics investigations resulted in 73 arrests in 1985.

In 1985, the Narcotics Unit developed software to track narcotics informants and confidential fund expenditures on a secure computer system purchased under the Major Offense Police Program. In addition, all narcotics arrests and wiretap cases are also stored on this computer. The computerization of narcotics information has enabled the Nassau County Police Department to enhance its intelligence gathering and investigative efforts against major narcotics dealers.

TABLE 13

NASSAU COUNTY NARCOTICS INVESTIGATIONS

1985

	# of Investigations Opened	# of Cases Closed By Arrest	Total # of Arrests	# Convicted Prior to Indictment	# of Felony Indictments
January	5	3	10	0	3
February	16	1	3	4	2
March	9	5	9	3	0
April	0	8	16	2	4
May	0	2	3	2	1
June	1	1	1	0	0
July	1	0	0	0	0
August	2	6	11	2	0
September	2	2	2	2	5
October	6	2	3	0	0
November	6	6	12	0	0
December	5	1	3	0	0
TOTAL	53	37	73	15	15

SUFFOLK COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT MAJOR OFFENSE POLICE PROGRAM

The Suffolk County Police Department received \$824,833 in Major Offense Police Program funds in Fiscal Year 1985/86. These funds supported a Detective/Lieutenant and nine detectives assigned to enhance major offense cases.

The Major Offense Police team considers the following cases as major offenses:

1. All homicides, including vehicular homicides.
2. Bank robberies as well as other robberies that involve physical injuries or weapons.
3. Forcible rapes, including those that involve protracted injuries.
4. Felony narcotics cases that involve large sales of controlled substances.
5. Any violent felony where recidivists are known participants or the nature or character of the crime requires special attention.

All MOPP team members also target handgun offenses.

The Detective/Lieutenant coordinates the activities of the nine detectives assigned to the Major Offense Police Program and acts as a liaison with the Suffolk County District Attorney's Office. The nine MOPP detectives are assigned to the various detective squads as follows: one in the Sex Crimes Squad, two in the Robbery Squad, two in the Narcotics Squad, two in the Burglar/Marine Theft Squad, and two in the Homicide Squad.

Table 14 details the 1985 activities of all MOPP team members and Table 15 presents a breakdown of cases received, cases closed, number of arrests, and number of felony indictments made by MOPP team members in the various squads. During 1985, the Suffolk County Police Department MOPP team made 178 arrests for major offenses resulting in 144 felony indictments.

The Major Offense Police Program provided \$77,000 in confidential funds to the Narcotics Squad for the purchase of information, contraband, and other items related to undercover narcotics investigations. While the two MOPP team detectives assigned to the Narcotics Squad made 58 arrests, the use of MOPP confidential funds contributed to the Narcotics Squad's overall total of 899 arrests during 1985. In 1985, the Narcotics Squad arrested 839 persons for felonies and 60 for misdemeanors, with 683 or 76.0% of these arrestees charged with cocaine-related offenses. Table 16 describes the type and quantities of drugs and other seizures made by the Narcotics Squad in 1985.

TABLE 14

SUFFOLK COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT

MAJOR OFFENSE POLICE PROGRAM

1985 ACTIVITIES

Month	# of Investigations Opened	# of Arrests	# of Felony Indictments	# of Defendants Indicted
January	32	10	10	10
February	15	8	5	13
March	27	32	27	23
April	42	15	2	12
May	76	9	3	3
June	45	19	47	30
July	56	20	9	8
August	66	17	7	6
September	74	11	8	8
October	47	17	15	15
November	37	15	6	6
December	46	5	5	5
TOTAL	563	178	144	139

TABLE 15

SUFFOLK COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT MAJOR OFFENSE POLICE PROGRAM

1985 ACTIVITIES BY SQUAD

Squad	Cases Received	Cases Closed	# of Arrests	# of Felony Indictments
Homicide	77	65	40	40
Narcotics	39	31	58	69
Sex Crimes	108	60	27	3
Robbery	77	35	18	19
Burglary/Marine Theft	534	100	35	13
TOTAL	835	291	178	144

TABLE 16
SUFFOLK COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT
NARCOTICS SQUAD
1985 SEIZURES

Total Personnel Assigned to Narcotics Squad at the End of 1985

1 Detective Lieutenant
5 Detective Sergeants
8 Detectives (2 funded under MOPP)
17 Police Officers
3 Secretaries

Drugs Purchased and/or Seized by the Narcotics Squad

Cocaine	418 1/2 lbs. 248 5/8 ozs.
Heroin	11 lbs., 2 ozs. 6 grams
LSD	16,766 dosage units
Marijuana	92 lbs. 1 oz., 18 grams
Valium	525 pills
Quaaludes	89 pills

<u>Weapons Seized</u>	<u>Cars Seized</u>	<u>Money Seized</u>
13 handguns	14	\$42,499.00

WESTCHESTER COUNTY MAJOR OFFENSE POLICE PROGRAM

In 1985, the Westchester County Department of Public Safety received \$603,939 to support one detective lieutenant, nine detectives and one data systems information clerk. Although MOPP staff allocation varies according to need, typically nine sworn personnel are detailed to the Case Enhancement Unit and one detective and the data systems information clerk to the Crime Analysis Unit. In addition, MOPP provides \$23,000 in confidential funds for use by the Narcotics Unit in purchasing information and contraband in undercover investigations.

The Case Enhancement Unit gives top priority to repeat felony offenders, and then targets cases involving violent felony and weapons offenses regardless of the defendant's prior criminal history. The Westchester County District Attorney and local law enforcement agencies refer cases to the Case Enhancement Unit (CEU) for processing. CEU members screen each case for eligibility and enhance those cases deemed appropriate. Case enhancement is used primarily for repeat felony offenders and for offenders charged with murder, robbery, burglary, sex crimes, or scam-related offenses. Case enhancement techniques used by the CEU include crime scene processing, identifying witnesses, obtaining necessary physical and testimonial evidence, preparing case reports, and presenting these case materials to the Westchester County District Attorney. Table 17 details the monthly activities of the Case Enhancement Unit in 1985. A total of 44 cases were augmented involving 81 defendants, of which 57 or 70.3% met the target criteria as repeat felony or violent felony offenders.

TABLE 17

WESTCHESTER COUNTY
CASE ENHANCEMENT UNIT
1985 ACTIVITIES

Month	Target Cases Augmented	Total Defendants Augmented	Target Defendants Augmented	Non-Target Defendants Augmented
January	2	11	9	2
February	10	5	5	0
March	1	5	1	0
April	0	11	3	0
May	8	8	8	0
June	4	8	8	0
July	2	3	3	0
August	1	4	4	0
September	2	2	2	0
October	5	10	5	0
November	6	11	6	0
December	3	3	3	0
TOTAL	44	81	57	2

The Crime Analysis Unit collects and analyzes data to uncover crime patterns in Westchester County. The Crime Analyses Unit (CAU) focuses primarily on the following types of offenses: sex crimes, commercial burglaries, residential burglaries, street and commercial robberies, and other serious crimes crossing jurisdictional lines such as fraudulent operations, fraudulent credit card or check cashing rings, and arsons. The CAU regularly collects data from over 70 agencies including all 44 local police agencies in Westchester County, the New York City Police Department, the New York State Police, and law enforcement agencies in Rockland, Dutchess and Putnam Counties, and contiguous jurisdictions in the States of Connecticut and New Jersey.

The key to the success of the CAU data collection and analysis effort is its commitment to provide useful information to the agencies participating in its information-sharing network. On a weekly basis the CAU delivers information bulletins to all local law enforcement agencies providing incident reports. New crime patterns are identified, results of investigations on previously identified patterns are presented, and photographs and names of suspects involved in important cases are distributed to each agency. During 1985, the Crime Analysis Unit published 412 bulletins. Table 18 shows the monthly number of incidents entered into the Crime Analysis Unit's computer files by offense type. In 1985, a total of 3,707 incidents were analyzed by the CAU. This analysis uncovered 118 different patterns involving 342 cases, and enabled the CAU to identify 35 suspects who were then arrested by local authorities.

In addition to these routine activities the Crime Analysis Unit also provides technical assistance when requested from local departments. The CAU maintains two computerized files -- the main data base and an open case file --

for this function. The main data base contains the incident report data for all arrests made in Westchester County for target offenses as well as a listing of all recent parole and jail releases and the aliases and modus operandi used by known suspects. The open case file consists of identified patterns and any partial information relating to these patterns. The CAU also maintains a photo file of all persons arrested for sex offenses in Westchester County. This photo file is available for use by local agencies and has proved invaluable, especially in cases involving sex crimes against children. Finally, the CAU assists in tracking and investigating cross-jurisdictional offenses involving con artists and burglars.

In June 1985, the Westchester County Board of Legislatures passed the Control and Legislation of Second Hand Precious Metal and Gem Dealers Act. This law provides law enforcement agencies within Westchester County with access to all information subsequent to any transactions in which precious metals and gems are involved in a resale or pawning. This information has greatly enhanced the ability of the CAU to track stolen property.

TABLE 18

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

1985 CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS ENTERED INTO COMPUTER FILES

Month	Sex Crimes	Commercial Burglaries	Residential Burglaries	Robberies	Miscellaneous
January	17	101	127	62	80
February	11	53	93	57	90
March	17	75	96	46	68
April	30	93	107	55	65
May	32	47	164	39	71
June	30	52	130	48	86
July	25	52	109	56	62
August	18	51	110	68	75
September	30	51	117	53	51
October	11	30	75	41	37
November	14	40	100	72	56
December	7	31	120	48	55
TOTAL	242	676	1,348	645	796

GRAND TOTAL: 3,707 incidents

ROCKLAND COUNTY MAJOR OFFENSE POLICE PROGRAM

In Fiscal Year 1985/86 Rockland County received \$353,847 in MOPP funds to support eight investigators and one support person in the county's Narcotics Task Force, as well as one Assistant District Attorney assigned to narcotics prosecution. The Rockland County Narcotics Task Force is directed and coordinated by the County District Attorney's Office. Personnel and equipment are used in both overt and undercover investigations to target offenders involved in large scale narcotics trafficking. The Task Force used \$45,000 as confidential funds for undercover investigations and drug buys.

Major Offense Police personnel in 1985 made 123 arrests compared to 87 in 1984, a 46% increase. During 1985, a total of 93 felony drug indictments were processed, up from 67 felony indictments in 1984.

Table 19 details the monthly activities of the Rockland County Narcotics Task Force. During 1985, the Task Force worked closely with the Federal Drug Enforcement Agency, the New York State Police and other law enforcement agencies on several cooperative investigations. In response to citizen complaints of drug sales in their communities, the Rockland County Task Force conducted two joint investigations with State and local police agencies which resulted in the arrest of twenty-seven individuals on June 24, 1985, and thirty individuals on October 31, 1985.

In November, Task Force personnel conducted a raid which resulted in the seizure of 1 1/2 pounds of cocaine, 100 lbs. of marijuana, two machine guns, bombs, grenades and thousands of rounds of ammunition.

TABLE 19

ROCKLAND COUNTY NARCOTICS TASK FORCE

MAJOR OFFENSE POLICE PROGRAM

1985 ACTIVITIES

Month	# of Investigations Opened	# of Cases Closed	# of Arrests	# of Felony Indictments
January	12	6	8	3
February	11	2	3	0
March	29	16	18	7
April	12	1	1	2
May	10	12	11	16
June	20	37	36	25
July	10	2	2	2
August	14	0	0	4
September	19	4	4	0
October	11	30	29	27
November	7	7	8	5
December	3	4	3	2
TOTAL	158	121	123	93

ORANGE COUNTY MAJOR OFFENSE POLICE PROGRAM

During 1985, the Major Offense Police Program provided \$323,673 to the Orange County Joint Task Force to support up to eight investigators drawn from county and local law enforcement agencies and a secretary. The Task Force is directed and coordinated by the Orange County District Attorney's Office and focuses on crimes involving narcotics and handguns. In addition to supporting personnel, MOPP funds provide the Orange County Joint Task Force with vehicles, surveillance equipment, and \$40,000 in confidential funds, all of which are critical to successful undercover drug investigations.

It should be noted that during 1985 the Task Force experienced shortages in manpower and at one point the unit had only four full-time investigators assigned. This personnel shortage occurred because local participating agencies were unable to provide manpower to the Task Force because of their own personnel shortages.

The Orange County Joint Task Force made 114 arrests in 1985. Table 26 highlights the monthly activities of the Task Force. To date, the 114 arrests have resulted in 71 indictments against 68 defendants in 1985. A total of 256 investigations were opened in 1985, with over 88% involving the criminal sale and/or possession of controlled substances, and the remainder involving drug-related offenses such as burglary, criminal possession of stolen property,

weapons sale and/or possession, conspiracy, extortion, gambling, criminal solicitation, prostitution, bail jumping, assault/resisting arrest, and official misconduct. During 1985, seven (7) handguns were confiscated as well as 2.38 lbs. of cocaine, 6.56 lbs. of marijuana, and 1.12 lbs. of heroin. Table 27 shows the offense classification for the 242 charges resulting from the 114 arrests made by the Orange County Joint Task Force in 1985.

One of the more interesting cases involved the arrest of a major drug supplier for the Orange County area. Information developed in this case led to a joint investigation including the Orange County Joint Task Force, New York State Police and Nassau County Police Department. It was believed that a suspect in Nassau County was supplying drugs to an Orange County dealer. As a result of an intensive investigation, the Orange County subject and his supplier were indicted, arrested, and convicted for the sale of narcotics.

TABLE 20

ORANGE COUNTY JOINT TASK FORCE

MAJOR OFFENSE POLICE PROGRAM

1985 ACTIVITY

Month	# of Investigations Opened	# of Cases Closed	# of Arrests	# of Felony Indictments
January	35	6	5	0
February	25	27	8	0
March	34	12	10	2
April	13	9	6	18
May	41	61	34	19
June	7	8	16	4
July	14	13	7	2
August	7	16	0	1
September	11	1	1	0
October	25	20	2	1
November	18	24	2	6
December	26	61	23	18
TOTAL	256	258	114	71

TABLE 21
ORANGE COUNTY JOINT TASK FORCE
OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION FOR CHARGES
RESULTING FROM TASK FORCE ARRESTS IN 1985

The 114 defendants arrested by the Orange County Joint Task Force during 1985 were charged with 242 offenses as follows:

<u>Offense Classification</u>	<u>Number of Charges</u>
A Felony	30
B Felony	90
C Felony	14
D Felony	23
E Felony	5
A Misdemeanor	78
B Misdemeanor	2
	<hr/>
	242

VIOLENT FELONY WARRANT SQUAD MAJOR OFFENSE POLICE PROGRAM

Since 1981, when the Major Offense Police Program began, the New York State Police have participated through the Violent Felony Warrant Squad. This unit executes violent felony and major offense warrants for local and state law enforcement agencies which request their assistance in locating and apprehending wanted persons.

In 1985, the VFW Squad received 1,185 felony warrant cases, including 932 for violent felony offenses and 128 for major MOPP program offenders and 124 for narcotics violations. During the same period, 930 warrant cases were closed by arrest. A total of 758 people were arrested for various felony offenses, including 21 for murder, 128 for armed robbery, 115 for burglary, 100 for assault, 112 for narcotics violations, 124 for parole/probation violations, 14 for escaping/absconding from state prison, and 79 as out-of-state fugitives from justice. In 1985, the VFW Squad closed 77.6% of its cases by arrests. In 1985, 22.4% of the VFW Squad's cases were closed by investigation which means that the State Police conducted an investigation and furnished all information to the local police agency requesting assistance.

In addition to their apprehension of these wanted felons, the VFW Squad continued in 1985 to assist local law enforcement agencies with prisoner transports when subjects were arrested on warrants by other agencies. A total of 399 prisoner transports were conducted during the year. The availability of the VFW Squad for the transportation of prisoners for local departments continues to be an important service of the VFW Squad and fosters cooperation between State and local law enforcement.

As part of the Major Offense Police Program's funding of special units within various local police departments and in conjunction with the State-funded Special Warrant Enforcement Enhancement Program (SWEEP), the NYSP VFW Squad began utilizing a coordinated task force approach to locating and apprehending persons wanted by selected agencies. Because of the successful participation of the VFW Squad in the Fugitive Investigative Strike Team (FIST) program in 1984, the VFW Squad began a feasibility study, in cooperation with the Division of Criminal Justice Services, in order to determine if a FIST type program could be replicated at the State level. During 1985, the VFW Squad participated in the following special warrant task forces:

ORANGE COUNTY JOINT TASK FORCE

Members of the Statewide VFW Squad participated in two separate warrant task forces in Orange County, in cooperation with the Orange County Joint Task Force. One task force lasted for a period of three (3) weeks and one lasted for only one (1) week. As a result of this joint effort, the VFW Squad assisted in the arrests of over 50 individuals for felony drug charges.

TABLE 22

NEW YORK STATE POLICE VIOLENT FELONY WARRANT SQUAD

STATEWIDE ACTIVITY BY CRIME - 1985

Crime Category	WARRANT CASES PENDING AS OF 1-1-85	WARRANT CASES RECEIVED IN 1985	WARRANT CASES CLOSED BY ARREST	WARRANT CASES CLOSED BY INVEST	WARRANT CASES PENDING AS OF 1-1-86
Murder	12	43	21	18	16
Kidnapping	1	2	1	1	1
Arson	3	5	3	1	4
Robbery	29	152	128	37	16
Burglary	35	137	115	33	24
Sex Crimes	19	80	39	14	46
Weapons	10	32	19	17	6
Assault	22	123	100	29	16
Parole & Probation	29	147	124	34	18
Escape & Absconding	44	126	93	31	46
Fugitives	20	85	65	18	22
Narcotics	14	124	112	5	21
Major Offenders	29	129	110	31	17
TOTALS	267	1,185	930	269	253

TABLE 23

NEW YORK STATE POLICE VIOLENT FELONY WARRANT SQUAD

CLEARANCE RATE BY CRIME CATEGORY

1985

Crime Category	Percent Closed by Arrest	Percent Closed By Investigation
Murder	53.8%	46.2%
Kidnapping	50.0%	50.0%
Arson	75.0%	25.0%
Robbery	77.5%	22.5%
Burglary	77.7%	22.3%
Sex Crimes	73.6%	23.4%
Weapons Offenses	52.8%	47.2%
Assault	77.5%	22.5%
Parole and Probation	78.5%	21.5%
Escape and Absconding	75.0%	25.0%
Fugitives	78.3%	21.7%
Narcotics	95.7%	4.3%
Major Offenders	78.0%	22.0%
Clearance Rate on All Cases	77.6%	22.4%

SEX OFFENSE/CHILD ABUSE WARRANT PROGRAM

At a November 1985 press conference in New York City, Governor Mario Cuomo directed the Division of Criminal Justice Services and the New York State Police to identify child abusers who were wanted in this State. DCJS identified fifty-four (54) individuals wanted for sexual assaults on children. Of these, twelve (12) warrants originated outside of New York City and forty-two (42) originated in New York City. Because of this, a special joint task force was established in New York City in December consisting of members of the NYCPD - Warrant Division and members of the NYSP VFW Squad. By December 31, 1985, eighteen (18) cases were cleared, with most of the subjects having been located out of State. This joint task force continued to operate in 1986.

NYSP/NYS CORRECTIONS SPECIAL WARRANT TASK FORCE

This special joint task force consisting of members of the New York State Police VFW Squad and members of the New York State Department of Correctional Services Inspector General's Office was continued in 1985. As a result of this program, ninety-three (93) State prison escapees and absconders were arrested. This task force investigated all State prison escapes in New York City and arrested a total of fourteen (14) escapees.

**MAJOR OFFENSE
POLICE PROGRAM**

**NARCOTICS ENFORCEMENT
SUMMARY**

MAJOR OFFENSE POLICE PROGRAM
1985 NARCOTICS ENFORCEMENT SUMMARY

Several Major Offense Police Program components pay particular attention to the increasingly serious problem of drug-dealing and related crimes. Six of the nine areas participating in the program have targeted some or all of their MOPP efforts against the illicit narcotics dealer in the belief that much of the property and violent crime in their community is related to the drug trade. In 1985, \$1,205,730 in MOPP funds were used in narcotics enforcement efforts. These funds supported twenty narcotics field investigators, one assistant district attorney, and two support staff in four localities. In addition to personnel expenditures of \$747,354, MOPP provided \$130,447 in equipment and related expenses for Orange and Rockland counties, the two MOPP localities operating narcotics task forces. Finally, MOPP provided \$327,929 in confidential funds to six program localities to be used in combatting the drug trade through undercover narcotics investigations. The availability of these confidential funds for the purchase of information and drugs enabled local law enforcement agencies to target higher echelon drug dealers. Without these additional State funds intensive investigations against major drug traffickers would be difficult, if not impossible. Table 24 describes these narcotics expenditures by program locality.

TABLE 24

MAJOR OFFENSE POLICE PROGRAM
1985 NARCOTICS EXPENDITURE SUMMARY

Locality	# MOPP Personnel	Personnel	Confidential Funds	Other	Narcotics Total
Syracuse	3	\$ 119,340	\$ 57,929	0	\$177,269
Nassau	0	0	\$ 85,000	0	\$ 85,000
Suffolk	2	\$ 129,941	\$ 77,000	0	\$206,941
Westchester	0	0	\$ 23,000	\$36,000	\$ 59,000
Rockland	10	\$ 269,747	\$ 45,000	\$39,100	\$353,847
Orange	8	\$ 228,326	\$ 40,000	\$55,347	\$323,673
TOTAL	23	\$ 747,354	\$327,929	\$130,447	\$1,205,730

During 1985, MOPP funds resulted in 1,542 arrests up 24% from the 1984 total of 1,248. This figure includes all arrests made by the Narcotics Units of the Nassau, Suffolk, and Westchester county police departments, as MOPP provided these units with confidential funds for undercover investigations. Table 25 shows the number of narcotics arrests made by each component and the quantity of major drugs seized. A more complete description of drug activities and seizures is given in the program activity section for these localities. Overall MOPP-funded activities led to the seizure of 479 pounds of cocaine, 1 lb. 2 ozs. of heroin, 148.84 pounds of marijuana, and 32,502 units of L.S.D. during 1985. These figures support the importance of the Major Offense Police Program in fighting narcotics trafficking in New York State.

TABLE 25

MAJOR OFFENSE POLICE PROGRAM
1985 NARCOTICS ACTIVITY SUMMARY

Locality	Total Arrests	<u>Seizure Amounts</u>			
		Cocaine (lbs.)	Heroin (gr.)	Marijuana (lbs.)	L.S.D. (units)
Syracuse	191*	9.5	14.2	23.2	374
Nassau	73*	22.4	N/A	27.0	13,319
Suffolk	899* (includes 58 made by MOPP personnel)	434	11.1	92	15,766
Westchester	142	8.1	0.5	N/A	40
Rockland	123	2.7	0.4	N/A	2,003
Orange	114	2.3	1.1 lbs.	6.6	N/A
TOTAL	1,542	479	1 lb. 2 ozs.	148.8	32,502

* Includes all arrests and seizures made by the entire Narcotics Unit as MOPP provided confidential funds to support the activities of the entire unit.

TRANSIT POLICE

TRANSIT POLICE STRIKE FORCE

The New York City Transit Police Department consists of approximately 3,800 sworn police personnel, including 160 who are assigned to the Detective Division. These officers must protect 229 miles of tracks serving 34 different subway lines and 461 subway stations located in the five boroughs of New York City. An average of 3,285,000 passengers use the New York City subway and bus system daily.

Beginning in 1983, the State of New York provided funds to the Transit Police to help combat crime in the subways. A total of \$3,500,000 was provided to establish the Transit Police Strike Force. This unit was charged with "improving the identification, apprehension, and prosecution of violent repeat offenders on the New York City subway system." To meet this goal, targeted crimes and offenders were identified as follows:

TARGET CRIMES are homicides, kidnappings, forcible rapes/sodomies, and robberies. In addition, felony offenses requiring special attention and posing great risk to the public such as reckless endangerment may also be deemed target crimes.

TARGET OFFENDERS are individuals arrested for two or more target crimes, or individuals arrested for 5 or more larcenies from the person (e.g., jostling, pickpocketing, bagopening) occurring on the subway system in the past 4 years.

The December 1985 Strike Force Target List, identified 522 individuals and 392 aliases used by these offenders, for a total of 914 names. This list is updated and revised as needed. Dossiers, including a description of the offender, picture, criminal history, modus operandi, and list of criminal associates, are maintained and updated by the Strike Force for all offenders on the Target List. All offenders arrested by the New York City Transit Police are checked against the Target List at the time of arrest. Normal procedure is to issue a Desk Appearance Ticket for minor offenses committed in the subway system. However, if an arrestee is identified as a target offender, the case is processed as an arrest and the suspect is incarcerated until arraignment. In addition, all felony arrests made by transit police officers involving target offenders or target crimes are augmented by detectives in the Major Case or Robbery Squads. Although the number of targeted offenders arrested for theft of service and other minor offenses is high compared to the number of targets arrested for felony offenses, this outcome reflects the Transit Police Strike Force's emphasis on crime prevention. By removing the identified target offender from the subway system for a minor infraction before he has time to seriously victimize any passengers, the safety of the riders is enhanced.

In Fiscal Year 1985/86, New York State allocated \$3,404,439 to the Transit Police Strike Force to help target these career criminals. These funds supported a lieutenant who directed the Strike Force, four detective sergeants, one sergeant, 53 detectives, two police officers, and one part-time police officer.

In calendar year 1985, the Transit Police Strike Force arrested a total of 1,504 persons as target offenders or for committing one of the five target offenses on the transit system. Of these, 673 offenders' cases were augmented by the Strike Force's Major Case Squad or Robbery Squad; 639 were arrested for robbery, 20 for grand larceny, six for homicide, two for forcible rape/sodomy, two for assault on a police officer, and four for other serious felony offenses. A total of 670 of these 673 offenders were arraigned on felony charges by the five District Attorneys serving New York City. Cases involving the remaining 831 target offenders were not augmented for a variety of reasons, including the misdemeanor level of the arrest charges, the lack of a willing complainant, the fact the arrest was made by another agency, the juvenile age status of the subject, or the failure to match target list name search owing to the offender's use of an unknown alias at the time of arrest.

The Transit Police Strike Force also augmented cases involving 45 non-target offenders. These non-target augmentations involved arrests for such offenses as reckless endangerment, felony sexual abuse, felony assault, weapons possession, conspiracy to commit robbery, grand larceny, and arson. Therefore, 718 offenders received case augmentation by the Transit Police Strike Force in 1985.

The Apprehension (Larceny) Unit of the Transit Police Strike Force consists of 20 detectives who target pickpockets, bagopeners, and those who prey upon sleeping victims. Because most of this unit's arrests are for the misdemeanor offenses of jostling or attempting to steal property from the person through stealth, these arrests are not augmented. The Apprehension Unit arrested 326 offenders in 1985, including 277 charged with jostling. Thus, the Transit Strike Force made a grand total of 1,830 arrests during 1985.

In 1985, Major Offense Police Program administrative staff at the Division of Criminal Justice Services directed the Transit Strike Force and the New York City Police Department to merge their respective career criminal lists to better coordinate their efforts against target offenders. The creation of a unified and expanded career criminal list for New York City results in the immediate notification of the originating agency when a career criminal is arrested and ensures that target subjects are identified earlier in arrest processing.

TRANSIT CRIME INTERDICTION PROGRAM

On April 1, 1985, the Transit Crime Interdiction Program was established by Governor Cuomo and the New York State Legislature to assist the Transit Police Department in its efforts to reduce felony crimes against passengers and employees of the subway system. This program received \$1,340,831 in State local assistance funds to support a Decoy Unit of 24 officers and 3 supervisors. Members of the Decoy Unit analyze crime and victimization patterns on the subway system, and afterwards pose as persons likely to become victimized. The success of the program is based upon careful planning, adequate communication facilities, proper role playing, and efficient back-up teams.

Since the inception of the program, the Transit Police have received exceptional support from the City's District Attorneys offices. The District Attorneys provided advice and training to the unit's members, and, the unit's arrests have produced high conviction rates. The dispositions of the 589 felony arrests made during 1985 are being tracked and will be reported in the 1986 Local Assistance Police Program Annual Report. It should be noted that of the 589 felony offenders arrested, 512 were adults, of which 378 had prior arrest records, including 299 with prior felony arrest records. Of the 593 total defendants arrested by the Decoy Unit, 85.3% were arrested for grand larceny, 13.7% for robbery, and 1.0% for other offenses such as weapons possession, assault, sexual abuse, and criminal possession of stolen property.

**SPECIAL WARRANT
ENFORCEMENT ENHANCEMENT
PROGRAM**

SPECIAL WARRANT ENFORCEMENT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM

In recent years the number of warrants on New York State's Want/Warrant System has been increasing. As of December, 1984 there were approximately 50,467 warrants on this system. By December 1985, this number had risen to nearly 70,000 warrants. Because police resources at the local level must respond to high priority crime, warrant enforcement has often been given lower priority. In response to a growing backlog of serious felony warrants, Governor Cuomo and the State Legislature established the Special Warrant Enforcement Enhancement Program (SWEEP) in April, 1984. A total of \$2.5 million in local assistance was allocated to this program for short-term, intensive warrant enforcement. This program proved successful with the apprehension of almost 6,000 persons. The program was refunded in April, 1985 for an additional twelve months at the same level of support.

SWEEP provides funding for additional enforcement personnel in localities with the most severe felony warrant backlogs. These personnel are assigned on a temporary basis to enhance existing warrant enforcement efforts. In the spring of 1985, a total of twenty-nine agencies were contacted and invited to submit proposals for SWEEP funding based on an analysis by DCJS of each agency's number of warrants on the State's Want/Warrant System, the number of outstanding felony and violent felony warrants on this system, existing warrant enforcement activities, and staffing patterns. A total of twenty-five agencies submitted funding requests and all twenty-five received funds based on the seriousness and extent of their warrant enforcement needs.

Table 26 details agencies participating, the amount of funds allocated, and the number and type of warrants cleared by each locality during 1985. The table presents funding allocations for both FY 1984/85 and FY 1985/86 since the calendar year spans two State fiscal years, which begin on April 1 and end on March 31 of the following year. In 1985, the Special Warrant Enforcement Enhancement Program cleared 7,984 warrants including 2,866 for violent felony offenses, 2,837 for felonies, and 2,281 for misdemeanors. For purposes of this report, warrant clearances include the arrest of the wanted person, the voluntary surrender of the wanted person to the court, the lodging of the warrant against the wanted person being held in a correctional facility, the recalling of the warrant by the issuing court, and other exceptional circumstances such as the death or deportation of the wanted person.

The overall goal of SWEEP is to enhance the ability of local law enforcement to identify and apprehend persons wanted for serious crimes. SWEEP has provided for several innovations in warrant systems management. For example, Governor Cuomo's Systems Improvement for Enhanced Community Safety (SIFECS) Task Force has developed both a manual and an automated warrant tracking system. SWEEP funds were used to complement this effort by providing for the purchase of personal computers in Broome and Niagara counties. During 1985, SWEEP purchased computer equipment for twelve participating agencies and provided funding for systems development or enhancement in New York City and Nassau County. Without the availability of SWEEP funding, many of these localities would be unable to have computerized warrant management and tracking systems.

TABLE 26

SPECIAL WARRANT ENFORCEMENT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM
JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1985

LOCALITY	TOTAL CLEARED	VFO CLEARED	FELONY CLEARED	MISD. CLEARED	FY84/85 FUNDING	FY85/86 FUNDING
Albany PD	90	8	11	71	\$25,032	0
Binghamton PD	148	2	5	141	\$26,446	0
Broome Co. SD	88	14	52	22	0	\$15,563
Buffalo PD	239	88	80	71	\$101,183	\$93,981
Chemung Co. SD	95	5	22	68	0	\$13,539
Elmira PD	87	7	29	51	0	\$13,200
Erie Co. SD	172	6	48	118	\$44,856	\$40,000
Genesee Co. SD	85	1	9	75	0	\$21,000
Greenburgh PD	10	0	3	7	0	\$5,276
Monroe Co. SD	397	33	182	182	\$82,662	\$84,000
Mt. Vernon PD	12	2	3	7	0	\$15,072
Nassau Co. PD	691	241	442	8	\$129,535	\$133,809
Newburgh PD	170	33	63	74	\$14,523	\$20,463
Newburgh Town PD	162	1	8	153	\$13,223	0
New York City PD	2,105	1,696	165	244	\$1,395,000	\$1,400,000
Niagara Co. Task Force	676	49	179	448	\$50,882	\$75,000
Onondaga Co. SD	531	94	208	229	\$67,479	\$81,266
Orange Co. SD	208	62	99	47	\$36,033	\$50,449

TABLE 26
(continued)

SPECIAL WARRANT ENFORCEMENT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM
JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1985

LOCALITY	TOTAL CLEARED	VFO CLEARED	FELONY CLEARED	MISD. CLEARED	FY84/85 FUNDING	FY85/86 FUNDING
Rochester PD	38	5	33	0	\$73,340	0
Rockland Co. SD	137	18	110	9	\$95,000	\$100,020
Suffolk Co. PD	859	175	625	59	\$115,826	\$111,866
Syracuse PD	462	135	176	151	\$75,743	\$65,000
Westchester Co. Task Force	40	10	28	2	\$110,150	0
Westchester Co. Dept. Public Safety	80	37	43	0	0	\$42,000
White Plains PD	60	1	29	30	0	\$15,000
Yonkers PD	342	143	185	14	\$43,086	\$83,291
1985 TOTAL	7,984	2,866	2,837	2,281	\$2,499,999	\$2,479,795

Several other localities established joint warrant enforcement task forces to coordinate enforcement activities on a regional basis. The Niagara County Warrant Task Force initially had two participating agencies--the Niagara County Sheriff's Department and the Niagara Falls Police Department, but was expanded to include the Lockport and North Tonawanda police departments in September, 1985. The local program activity summaries describe in greater detail the innovations made by each SWEEP participant. SWEEP was renewed again in April, 1986 for another twelve months at the same level of funding.

NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT SWEEP

The New York City Police Department, which traditionally accounts for approximately 80% of the State's felony warrants, has the largest SWEEP operation. In both FY 1984/85 and FY 1985/86, approximately 56% of the total SWEEP budget was allocated to New York City. The New York City Police Department received \$1,394,121 from September 1, 1984 - March 31, 1985, to support one lieutenant, four sergeants and 39 officers assigned to SWEEP and 15 New York City Police Department personnel assigned to the United States Marshal's service 10 week FIST-VII program, which ran from September 20 through November 20, 1984. When SWEEP funding was renewed in April, 1985, the New York City Police Department's allocation increased to \$1,400,000. Since the program was now operating on a twelve month rather than six month basis, staffing levels were halved from the Phase I levels, to one lieutenant, two sergeants, and 20 officers. SWEEP personnel were experienced investigators drawn from the Warrant Division, the Robbery Identification Program, and the Street Crimes Unit.

New York City's SWEEP cleared 2,105 warrants, including 1,696 violent felonies, 165 felonies, and 244 misdemeanors during calendar year 1985. SWEEP personnel worked 3,671 eight-hour SWEEP field days and averaged 0.57 clearances per day, which is exceptional in light of the high percentage (80.6%) of violent felony warrants cleared.

As part of SWEEP, a validation of the New York City Police Department's Central Warrant File was undertaken. Four officers were assigned to this Court Reconciliation Project to verify that the active warrant files maintained by the police department matched those of the Office of Court Administration (OCA). The status of all warrants from 1977 to December 31, 1985, was checked on the Office of Court Administration computer. Any warrants deleted from the OCA warrant file or listed as recalled, were then removed from the NYPD's Central Warrant File. During 1985, a total of 13,927 warrants were vacated during this reconciliation process.

One of the major accomplishments of SWEEP was the development of a new, computerized warrant tracking system for New York City. SWEEP funds provided computer hardware, two access terminals and a printer in the Central Warrant Division headquarters and in each of the four borough Warrant Squads, and supported software development efforts. Programmers in the New York City Police Department's Management Information Systems Division in conjunction with personnel from the Warrant Division developed the Warrant On-Line File (WOLF) system, which became operational on June 28, 1985. Prior to this system, an officer making an arrest in one borough would not know that a warrant was outstanding in another borough of the city unless he made a phone call to Central Warrants or that borough's Warrant Squad. Even if the officer had time to phone for a warrant check, all warrant records had to be manually searched for a name match, which often failed if the suspect used an alias.

WOLF has dramatically changed that. It is an extremely sophisticated warrant investigative tool. About 5,000 warrant investigations were backloaded on the WOLF system in June 1985, and since then all new warrants entered onto the Central Warrant File automatically generate a WOLF record capable of storing investigative information and accessing other NYPD computerized data systems including NYSPIN, NCIC, OCA, On-Line Booking and SPRINT. This menu-driven system enables investigators in each borough to have access to the information developed by other warrant officers. Inquiry screens inform the officer of any additional open or closed investigations on the suspect. The officer can then access the investigative report which includes narrative entries to avoid duplication of effort. Investigations will be stored on-line for a three-year period and then removed to taped files. Officers are given monthly printouts of their caseloads for validation and updating.

WOLF assists supervisors by providing management reports detailing work on all warrants assigned to an officer. Security protections permit only supervisors to access management reports and to finalize the investigative report entries. Management report capabilities include warrant assignment, the time elapsed since initial assignment, the total workload of the bureau, cumulative statistics on clearances, and a listing of assigned warrants and those needing updates. By the end of 1985, approximately 30,000 warrants were entered onto the WOLF system.

BUFFALO POLICE DEPARTMENT SWEEP

The Buffalo Police Department began its 1985 SWEEP activities on October 7, 1985, and worked for thirteen consecutive weeks, ending on December 31, 1985. The Buffalo Police Department received \$93,981 to support eight officers assigned on an overtime basis to SWEEP. The SWEEP teams consisted of experienced investigators from the Buffalo Police Department's Robbery Squad, Sex Crimes Squad and Burglary Task Force which are funded under the Major Offense Police Program. The use of such experienced personnel ensured the success of SWEEP warrant enforcement efforts in the City of Buffalo.

During its thirteen weeks of operation, the Buffalo Police Department's SWEEP made 212 arrests while clearing a total of 239 warrants. Of the warrants cleared, 88 were violent felony warrants, 80 were felony warrants, and the remaining 71 were misdemeanor warrants. Overall the Buffalo Police Department worked a total of 477 SWEEP field days and had a clearance rate of 0.50 per day, which is excellent in light of the large percentage (70.3%) of violent felony and felony warrants cleared and the fact that 89% of all clearances resulted from an arrest.

ERIE COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT SWEEP

The Erie County Sheriff's Department conducted SWEEP activities in February and March 1985 as part of its FY 1984/85 SWEEP effort and resumed activities for FY 1985/86 on September 15, 1985. During FY 1984/85, the Department received \$44,856 to support four detectives assigned on an overtime basis to criminal warrant enforcement. The Erie County Sheriff's Department did not have any permanent unit dealing with criminal warrant enforcement and assigned personnel to warrant enforcement only when time permitted. Union contract stipulations required that any overtime be shared equally by the 26 members of the detective squad. All 26 detectives were rotated through the SWEEP overtime detail. This type of personnel assignment precluded a continuity of investigative effort and resulted in a duplication of effort, causing fewer warrants to be cleared.

During FY 1985/86, Erie County Sheriff's Department received \$40,000 in SWEEP funds and created a permanent Criminal Warrant Squad consisting of two full-time detectives. This squad used other detectives as needed to conduct warrant enforcement activities on an overtime basis. Clearance rates improved dramatically during Phase II of SWEEP, bringing the total number of clearances for 1985 to 172. Of the 172 warrants cleared, six were for violent felonies, 48 for felonies, and 118 or 68.6% were for misdemeanors.

NIAGARA COUNTY SWEEP TASK FORCE

The Niagara County Sheriff's Department and the City of Niagara Falls Police Department embarked upon a joint effort in warrant enforcement using \$50,882 in SWEEP funds. The Niagara County SWEEP Task Force operated from December 10, 1984, to March 31, 1985, and was a model for cooperative warrant enforcement initiatives.

The Task Force consisted of one Niagara County Sheriff's deputy and one Niagara Falls police officer working on an overtime basis to address the backlog of felony warrants. This two-person field unit was supplemented by other Sheriff or Police department personnel as needed, and cleared 314 warrants during this period.

In FY 1985/86, Niagara County SWEEP was refunded at \$75,000. The success of the task force concept during Phase I led to the addition of the Lockport and North Tonawanda Police Departments during Phase II. The expanded task force was renamed the Niagara County Warrant Strike Force. In addition, the Governor's SIFecs Task Force selected the four agencies participating in the Warrant Strike Force to be the test site for the computerized Warrant History and Management System (WHAMS) it was developing. The increase in SWEEP funding in Fiscal Year 1985/86 provided for the computer hardware--five IBM PCXT's, one IBM PCAT, four modems, three printers and two graphics printers--for this SIFecs initiative designed to link the four strike force agencies and create a county-wide computerized warrant file.

The newly expanded Niagara County Warrant Strike Force resumed warrant enforcement activities on September 1, 1985, assigning personnel from all four agencies on an overtime bases as needed. From September through December the Task Force cleared 362 warrants, bringing the total number of warrants cleared in 1985 to 676. Of these, 49 were violent felony warrants, 179 were felony warrants, and 448 or 66.3% were misdemeanor warrants. The Niagara County SWEEP Task Force worked 260.5 SWEEP field days in 1985, yielding an outstanding clearance rate of 2.6 warrants per day.

GENESEE COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT SWEEP

The Genesee County Sheriff's Department received \$21,000 in Fiscal Year 1985/86 to begin a SWEEP effort. Because Genesee County is situated between Monroe and Erie counties and is traversed by several major highways including the New York State Thruway, the Sheriff's Department decided to use SWEEP funds to create a regional warrant enforcement officer position. A deputy investigator is assigned full time to coordinate the Sheriff's Department's warrant enforcement activities, as well as to assist police agencies in surrounding counties in locating wanted suspects inhabiting or traversing Genesee County. In December, 1985, the Sheriff sent a letter announcing the establishment of this regional warrant enforcement officer as part of Genesee County's SWEEP to the following agencies:

The Sheriff's Departments of Erie, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Orleans, Niagara and Wyoming counties; the Police Departments of the Cities of Buffalo, Lockport, Niagara Falls, and Rochester, the Towns of Brighton, Gates, Greece, Lancaster, and Wheatland; and the Villages of Albion, Attica, Caledonia, Brockport, Holly, Medina, Lancaster, and Warsaw; and the U. S. Border Patrol.

Genesee County began SWEEP activities on October 15, 1985, and cleared 85 warrants by the end of the year. One was for a violent felony, nine were for felonies, and 75 were for misdemeanors, which is reflective of crime patterns in the county. About half of the clearances resulted from arrests or lodgings (47.1%) and 52.9% were exceptional clearances. The regional warrant enforcement officer worked 40 SWEEP field days in 1985, resulting in a clearance rate of over two warrants per day. The utility of a regional warrant officer was successfully established by Genesee County's SWEEP.

ROCHESTER POLICE DEPARTMENT SWEEP

The Rochester Police Department received \$73,340 in SWEEP funds in FY 1984/85 to attack the warrant backlog in that city. SWEEP operated in January and February of 1985.

At the start of the program a sergeant from the Tactical Unit was assigned to SWEEP on a full-time basis to screen all warrants, sort them by geographic area, and conduct preliminary investigative checks of jail, welfare, motor vehicle, and telephone company records. The sergeant presented a packet of screened warrants to the Investigative Coordinator in each patrol section who assigned teams of 5 to 8 officers to execute these warrants. SWEEP activities continued until 85% of the warrants in each section were served, and then SWEEP moved to the next patrol section. After all seven patrol sections had completed a SWEEP, efforts then focused on those warrants unable to be served on the initial effort in each section.

During the course of SWEEP the Rochester Police Department kept in daily contact with the Monroe County Sheriff's Department SWEEP coordinator. The Sheriff's Department participated in joint warrant enforcement efforts with the Rochester Police Department, while maintaining its own SWEEP effort.

The Rochester Police Department's SWEEP cleared a total of 38 warrants in 1985, of which 5 were violent felonies and 33 were felonies. Although all the clearances were for felony offenses, 18 or 47% of the total clearances were exceptional clearances. They made 20 arrests accounting for 53% of all clearances. The Rochester Police Department SWEEP effort worked 149 field days in 1985, and averaged 0.26 clearances per day. Although the approach to screening warrants was good, the use of regular patrol personnel rather than specialized warrant investigators and the fact that FIST-VII activities in November 1984 alerted fugitives to warrant enforcement activities in Rochester contributed to the low clearance rate.

MONROE COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT SWEEP

The Monroe County Sheriff's Department received \$82,662 in FY 1984/85 to support four deputies assigned to the Warrant Unit during SWEEP from September 24, 1984, to March 31, 1985. These deputies were trained by and teamed with experienced investigators in the Warrant Unit and this contributed to the success of this initial SWEEP effort. In Fiscal Year 1985/86, the Monroe County Sheriff's Department received \$84,000 to support three investigators and three deputies participating in SWEEP. The Sheriff's Department resumed SWEEP activities on September 2, 1985, and worked through November 30, 1985.

The Monroe County Sheriff's Department handles all felony warrants issued in the County. In 1985, SWEEP teams cleared 397 warrants while making 385 arrests. Of those cleared, 33 were violent felony warrants, 182 were felony warrants, and 182 were misdemeanor warrants. In addition to these clearances, the Monroe County Sheriff's Department SWEEP personnel assisted officers from the Rochester Police Department in cooperative warrant investigations, which were reported by the Rochester Police Department. Thus, the 0.81 per day clearance rate achieved during the Monroe County Sheriff's Department's 490 SWEEP field days during 1985 underestimates this unit's exceptional performance, in which 97% of all clearances resulted from arrests.

SYRACUSE POLICE DEPARTMENT SWEEP

The Syracuse Police Department received \$75,743 in SWEEP FY 1984/85 funds to enhance warrant enforcement efforts from January 2, 1985, through March 31, 1985. The program employed two-person units consisting of a police officer and a sergeant working on an overtime basis. Depending on the availability of personnel, multiple units would be assigned. On any given SWEEP tour there were between one and four units working on the felony warrant backlog.

During the three months of program activities, the Syracuse Police Department cleared 207 warrants, of which 60 (29%) were for violent felonies and 74 (36%) were for felonies. The remaining 73 warrants cleared were for misdemeanor offenses. About 89% or 184 of these clearances stemmed from arrests of wanted persons. The Syracuse Police Department had an overall clearance rate of 0.58 based on 358 SWEEP field days.

During FY 1985/86, the Syracuse Police Department's SWEEP was refunded at \$65,000, and continued to operate as it had under Phase I of SWEEP. SWEEP activities under the new contract resumed on October 1, 1985. From October to the end of the year, the Syracuse Police Department's SWEEP cleared an additional 255 warrants, bringing the 1985 total clearances to 462. Of these, 135 or 29.2% were for violent felonies, 176 or 38.1% for felonies, and 151 or 32.7% for misdemeanors. The Syracuse Police Department's SWEEP personnel worked almost 530 field days, producing a clearance rate of 0.87 which is excellent in light of the high number of violent felony and felony warrants cleared and the fact that 89% of all clearances resulted from arrests of wanted suspects.

ONONDAGA COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT SWEEP

The Onondaga County Sheriff's Department began FY 1984/85 SWEEP activities on September 10, 1984, and assigned three deputies to the Warrant Squad on a full-time basis for three months. From mid-December to the close of the program on March 31, 1985, the remaining SWEEP funds paid for occasional overtime assignments for members of the Warrant Squad. Thus, the bulk of the \$67,479 allotted to the Onondaga County Sheriff's Department was spent on a concentrated warrant enforcement effort during the last four months of 1984.

In Fiscal Year 1985/86, the Onondaga County Sheriff's Department received \$81,266 to continue its SWEEP efforts. The program funded two deputies assigned full-time to SWEEP and resumed activities on July 15, 1985. During 1985, Onondaga County Sheriff's Department SWEEP personnel made 517 arrests and cleared 531 warrants, averaging 1.84 warrants per SWEEP field day. Of those warrants cleared, 94 or 18% were for violent felony offenses, 208 or 39% were for felonies, and 229 or 43% were for misdemeanors. Onondaga Sheriff's Department SWEEP members worked with the Violent Felony Warrant Squad of the New York State Police in cooperative warrant enforcement activities. This cooperation is reflected in their highly successful SWEEP effort.

As part of SWEEP, the Onondaga County Sheriff's Department publishes a Ten Most Wanted List. In conjunction with the District Attorney, the SWEEP coordinator selects subjects for inclusion on the Ten Most Wanted list. The Onondaga County Sheriff's Department compiles and distributes about 175 photo

bulletins to all local law enforcement and social service agencies. During 1985 one Onondaga County Sheriff's Department Ten Most Wanted flyer was issued, naming five new subjects. Five Ten Most Wanted suspects were apprehended in 1985.

The local media have assisted the Sheriff's Department both through publicizing their SWEEP efforts and the Ten Most Wanted suspects. The Syracuse Post Standard regularly publishes photos of the Ten Most Wanted suspects. In response to such media exposure, the public has provided leads to SWEEP investigators which resulted in the capture of some of these suspects.

NASSAU COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT SWEEP

The Nassau County Police Department started its FY 1984/85 SWEEP activities on September 8, 1984, and received \$129,535 to support two detective sergeants and 14 officers assigned to warrant enforcement duties. Selection of personnel assigned to the program was based on proven success in executing warrants. Nassau County conducted its SWEEP activities on an overtime basis. Each team of officers received ten warrants to work each SWEEP day. All warrants were sorted by location and assigned to officers familiar with that geographic area, in order to increase the efficiency of the SWEEP teams.

In keeping with the goals of the program, the Nassau County Police Department concentrated on violent felony and felony warrants. Its success during FY 1984/85 led to refunding in April 1985 for \$133,809. SWEEP activities resumed on June 29, 1985, and operated as they had during Phase I. In 1985, the Nassau County Police Department's SWEEP cleared 691 warrants including 241 for violent felonies, 442 for felonies and 8 misdemeanor warrants. By the close of 1985, the Nassau County Police Department's SWEEP effort resulted in 272 arrests, 323 recalled warrants or voluntary surrenders, 15 exceptional clearances and 81 lodged warrants, yielding an overall clearance rate of 1.40 warrants per eight hour SWEEP day.

In addition to these activities, SWEEP funds were used to update the Nassau County Police Department's computerized warrant control system. Plans were made to incorporate the Queens/Brooklyn portion of the New York City Police Department's Career Criminal List into the Department's CHIEF computer system. This expanded career criminal list will be linked to the Nassau County Police Department's Central Warrant File to assist officers in identifying which fugitives are designated career criminals so that the Detective Bureau can augment case processing of these individuals. This enhanced Central Warrant File should be operational in 1986.

SUFFOLK COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT SWEEP

The Suffolk County Police Department ran its FY 1984/85 SWEEP from January 1, 1985, through March 31, 1985. The Department received \$115,826 to support one lieutenant and one sergeant who acted as program coordinator and supervisor respectively, and 13 officers from the precincts who were detailed to SWEEP on an overtime basis for the duration of the program. During March 1985, six additional officers were assigned to SWEEP, bringing the number of field personnel to 19 officers.

The Suffolk County's SWEEP was unique as it deployed two sting operations modeled after those used in the U. S. Marshal's FIST-VII Program. The first was a package delivery service and the second a job placement service. These sting operations were tried on 30 to 40 suspects and resulted in twelve arrests.

The SWEEP coordinator reviewed the existing felony warrant backlog and classified warrants based on the date of issue and the likelihood of locating the fugitive. New and recent warrants were given precedence, but at least five older (pre-1983) warrants were given to each officer per SWEEP tour. In this manner the existing backlog of old warrants could be reduced and due diligence documentation supplied if the fugitive was not apprehended. The emphasis on new and recently issued warrants meant that officers had a higher likelihood of locating the suspects.

During its three months of SWEEP, the Suffolk County Police Department cleared 405 warrants. Of these, 16% (65) were for violent felonies, 70% (284) were for felonies, and 14% (56) were for misdemeanors. Suffolk County Police Department SWEEP officers made 180 arrests, lodged 59 warrants, and had 166 exceptional clearances. Exceptional clearances accounted for 41% of all warrants cleared versus 44% cleared by arrest. Suffolk County Police Department personnel worked a total of 879 SWEEP days and averaged 0.46 clearances per day during Phase I of SWEEP.

In April, 1985, the Suffolk County Police Department received \$111,866 to continue its SWEEP activities in FY 1985/86. These funds supported twenty officers assigned to the Fugitive Squad on an overtime basis and the costs associated with continuing the two sting operations. SWEEP resumed in October 1985 and by the close of the year had cleared an additional 454 warrants. During 1985, the Suffolk County Police Department's SWEEP cleared a total of 859 warrants, including 175 for violent felonies, 625 for felonies and 59 for misdemeanors. SWEEP officers made 336 arrests, lodged 109 warrants, and made 414 exceptional clearances. The clearance rate for 1985 was 0.66, based on 1,311 SWEEP field days, with 39% of all warrants cleared by arrest, 48% by exceptional clearances, and 13% by lodgings.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY SWEEP TASK FORCE

The Westchester County SWEEP Task Force was a cooperative effort in warrant enforcement during FY 1984/85 involving the City of White Plains Department of Public Safety, the City of New Rochelle Police Department, and the Westchester County Department of Public Safety. SWEEP funds were allocated to Task Force participants as follows: the City of White Plains Department of Public Safety received \$38,707 to fund overtime for four officers assigned to the Task Force; the City of New Rochelle Police Department received \$35,627 for two officers assigned to the Task Force; and the Westchester County Department of Public Safety received \$35,816 to support four officers and to provide coordination for Task Force activities.

The Task Force operated between September 17, 1984, and March 5, 1985. During 1985, a total of 40 warrants were cleared, of which ten were for violent felony offenses and 28 for felonies. The overall clearance rate per eight hour SWEEP day was 0.22. Because officers were assigned from regular patrol units and worked a four hour overtime tour, continuity of investigative effort was often lacking. Thus, clearance rates were lower than expected. Difficulties were also encountered in maintaining administrative records and coordinating and supervising personnel from the various departments. Although the Task Force approach was used successfully in other SWEEP localities, in Westchester County it failed to produce the anticipated results. In the second phase of SWEEP, the Westchester

County Department of Public Safety and the White Plains Police Department operated independent SWEEP programs while maintaining informal communications about ongoing warrant investigations. In this manner, greater supervisory control and continuity of personnel and investigative effort were achieved.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY SWEEP

In FY 1985/86, the Westchester County Department of Public Safety received \$42,000 in SWEEP funds to support three police officers on an overtime basis. The Department commenced its independent SWEEP activities on July 15, 1985, and cleared 80 warrants by the end of the year. Of these, 37 warrants or 46% were for violent felony offenses and 43 warrants or 54% were for felonies.

SWEEP personal worked 135 eight-hour field days, producing a clearance rate of 0.60, a significant improvement from the results achieved under the combined Westchester County SWEEP Task Force. The initial screening and preliminary investigations conducted by the SWEEP coordinator and the assignment of experienced investigators contributed to improved clearance rates and a larger proportion of violent felony warrants being cleared.

WHITE PLAINS POLICE DEPARTMENT SWEEP

The City of White Plains Police Department received \$15,000 in SWEEP funds during FY 1985/86 to conduct independent warrant enforcement activities after the dissolution of the Westchester County SWEEP Task Force. These funds supported two investigators working on an overtime basis to address the warrant backlog in the city.

The White Plains Police Department operated its SWEEP during August and September 1985, and cleared 60 warrants. Of these half were for felonies (one violent felony and 29 felony warrants) and half for misdemeanors. White Plains Police Department personnel worked 58.5 SWEEP field days, clearing about one warrant per day during its two month program.

TOWN OF GREENBURGH POLICE DEPARTMENT SWEEP

The Town of Greenburgh Police Department received \$5,276 in fiscal year 1985/86 to fund SWEEP activities. A two-person team was assigned to warrant enforcement on an overtime basis as needed. Regular patrol officers and detectives participated in SWEEP, and supervisors screened all warrants prior to assignment.

SWEEP activities began on August 3, 1985, and ended on November 30, 1985. During this period the Town of Greenburgh Police Department cleared three felony and seven misdemeanor warrants. The officers worked 21.5 eight hour SWEEP field days and had a clearance rate of 0.47 warrants per day.

MT. VERNON POLICE DEPARTMENT SWEEP

The City of Mount Vernon Police Department received \$15,072 in Fiscal Year 1985/86 SWEEP funds to address the warrant problem in that city. These funds supported one detective supervisor and two detectives working on an overtime basis.

The Mount Vernon Police Department began SWEEP activities in late November 1985. Most of its efforts centered on improving the Department's warrant processing. The Mount Vernon Police Department used part of its SWEEP funding to purchase computer equipment and develop an automated warrant tracking system, which became operational in 1986.

As a result of SWEEP, the Mount Vernon Police Department became aware of the SIFECs manual warrant tracking system and adopted it for use. In addition, new procedures were instituted to ensure that warrants were enforced. All warrants are now directed to the SWEEP coordinator who logs the warrant and assigns a detective. The coordinator then forwards the warrant to a warrant clerk who completes the SIFECs manual warrant control system paperwork for each warrant. Warrants are then sent to the B.C.I. unit for criminal history and Department of Motor Vehicles checks and entry into DCJS Want/Warrant and NCIC systems. After this, warrants are returned to the Warrant Squad and investigated by the detective assigned. These new manual procedures have improved warrant processing in the City of Mount Vernon and the computerization of warrant tracking in early 1986 has further enhanced this SWEEP effort.

Because of its late start and the need to establish new warrant processing procedures, the Mount Vernon Police Department's SWEEP cleared twelve warrants in 1985, of which two were for violent felonies, three for felonies, and seven for misdemeanors. Field personnel worked fifteen SWEEP days and had a clearance rate of 0.80.

YONKERS POLICE DEPARTMENT SWEEP

The City of Yonkers Police Department received \$43,086 under SWEEP in FY 1984/85 to fund four investigators and a lieutenant in the Warrant Unit on an overtime basis. The Yonkers Police Department declined to participate in the Westchester County SWEEP Task Force as it felt that the warrant backlog in Yonkers justified an independent SWEEP effort conducted by investigators familiar with the criminal population in that city.

The Department's initial SWEEP effort began on September 10, 1984, and ended on March 31, 1985. Because it was one of the most successful SWEEP efforts, in April, 1985, it was refunded for \$83,291 and continued SWEEP activities uninterrupted in 1985. During that year, Yonkers SWEEP personnel cleared 342 warrants, including 143 violent felony, 185 felony and 14 misdemeanor warrants. Over 95% of the total clearances were for violent felony or felony offenses and 77% of all warrants were cleared by arrest. Yonkers SWEEP personnel worked 246.25 field days in 1985, yielding a clearance rate of 1.39 warrants per day. Once again the Yonkers Police Department operated one of the most successful SWEEP efforts.

As part of SWEEP, the Yonkers Police Department publishes the Yonkers' Twelve Most Wanted List and routinely uses the media, including newspapers, radio, and cable television to make the public aware of SWEEP. In addition, Yonkers SWEEP personnel contacted the Downtown Merchants

Association regarding their Twelve Most Wanted effort and this group agreed to offer a \$100 reward for any information leading to the capture of persons on the city's Twelve Most Wanted List. During 1985, three Yonkers' Twelve Most Wanted bulletins were released and 24 of the 31 suspects named have been apprehended.

The Yonkers Police Department's SWEEP and the New York State Police Violent Felony Warrant Squad embarked upon a computer information sharing project during 1985. Each agency purchased personal computer systems which will be networked to exchange information on wanted suspects during 1986. In addition, they worked cooperatively on several major cases resulting in the capture of violent fugitives in the City of Yonkers. The Yonkers Police Department will further utilize this computer to develop a computerized warrant tracking system in 1986.

ROCKLAND COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT SWEEP

The Rockland County Sheriff's Department received \$95,880 in FY 1984/85 SWEEP funds for 40 hours of overtime per week for four detectives and one lieutenant supervisor from the Sheriff's Department Warrant Unit. The Rockland County Sheriff's Department began SWEEP activity on November 12, 1984, and concluded the program on March 2, 1985.

In Fiscal Year 1985/86, the Rockland County Sheriff's Department received \$100,020 to continue its SWEEP efforts uninterrupted from April 1, 1985 to December 31, 1985. The increase in funding enabled another two detectives to be assigned to the Warrant Unit on an overtime basis, bringing the manpower level to one supervisor and six investigators.

During 1985, the Rockland County Sheriff's Department SWEEP efforts cleared 137 warrants, including eighteen violent felony, 110 felony, and 59 misdemeanor warrants. A total of 88 warrant arrests were made during SWEEP, but Rockland County SWEEP teams also made additional felony arrests not reflected in program statistics while executing warrants. Most of these incidental arrests involved burglary, possession of stolen property, and drug-related charges. In addition, the Rockland County SWEEP teams worked closely with the New Jersey State Police in apprehending several fugitives sought by authorities in that state. The Rockland County Sheriff's SWEEP operated for 407.7 SWEEP field days and had a clearance rate of 0.33 warrants per eight-hour tour.

ORANGE COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT SWEEP

The Orange County Sheriff's Department received \$36,033 in FY 1984/85 SWEEP funds to support two coordinators and four investigators. Besides assigning investigators on a full-time basis from December 1, 1984, through March 31, 1985, the two coordinators designed new warrant tracking procedures for Orange County. Prior to the start of SWEEP there was no formalized system in place to keep track of the warrants being worked by Sheriff's Department personnel. Warrants were forwarded to the Sheriff's Department from local law enforcement agencies in Orange County and the courts. The Sheriff's investigator kept the only copy of the warrant and there was no mechanism for tracking which investigator was assigned the warrant, for determining the length of time the warrant was outstanding, or for informing the local agency or the court of the status of the warrant investigation.

The new warrant control procedures established under SWEEP are based on a central index file record for each warrant being investigated by the Sheriff's Department and the adoption of the SIFECs manual warrant system. These records track the assignment of the warrant and the investigative progress to date. In addition, two certified copies of the warrant are produced so that one can be retained by SWEEP personnel working the warrant and one can be returned to the original wanting agency. A 24-hour telephone line staffed by Sheriff's personnel was also operated to receive

information on wanted subjects. The Sheriff's Department SWEEP program worked in conjunction with other local law enforcement agencies in Orange County to address the warrant backlog. Two of these agencies, the Town of Newburgh Police Department and the City of Newburgh Police Department, also received SWEEP funding during Fiscal Year 1984/85.

During Fiscal Year 1985/86, the Orange County Sheriff's Department's SWEEP was refunded at \$50,449 to provide two deputies on a full-time basis for warrant enforcement. During 1985, Sheriff's Department personnel also developed warrant tracking software using APPLEWORKS to run on their Apple IIe personal computer to track less serious warrants not entered into NCIC or the DCJS Want/Warrant System.

The Orange County Sheriff's Department SWEEP cleared 208 warrants in 1985, of which 62 were for violent felonies, 99 for felonies, and 47 for misdemeanors. SWEEP personnel worked 433 field days and averaged 0.48 clearances per day.

TOWN OF NEWBURGH POLICE DEPARTMENT SWEEP

The Town of Newburgh Police Department received \$13,223 in Fiscal Year 1984/85 to fund one detective and one senior officer assigned to SWEEP. The Police Department did not have the resources to assign personnel on a permanent or full-time basis to warrant enforcement. Officers worked on warrants only when time permitted, which created a backlog of warrants. The assignment of personnel to warrant enforcement on an overtime basis, through SWEEP, enabled the Town of Newburgh Police Department to eliminate its warrant backlog.

As part of SWEEP in December 1984, all old warrants were reviewed and submitted to the court for dismissal, and 170 of these were vacated by the court. In 1985, SWEEP operated from January to March, and cleared 162 warrants. Almost half (76 or 46.9%) of the warrants cleared in 1985 were exceptional clearances involving old misdemeanor warrants vacated by the court. In addition to these exceptional clearances, the Town of Newburgh SWEEP made 84 arrests and lodged two warrants in 1985. The high percentage of misdemeanor clearances (94%) is reflective of the crime problem in that locality. Since the Town of Newburgh Police Department eradicated its warrant backlog during SWEEP, it did not reapply for funding in Fiscal Year 1985/86.

CITY OF NEWBURGH POLICE DEPARTMENT SWEEP

The City of Newburgh Police Department received \$14,523 in Fiscal Year 1984/85 SWEEP funds to augment the activities of its part-time warrant officer. Up to five additional officers were assigned to warrant enforcement on an overtime basis for forty hours per week during SWEEP.

Using the new warrant control and tracking system recently installed on the Department's IBM34 computer and the additional officers funded by SWEEP, the City of Newburgh Police Department cleared 133 warrants from January 1 through March 31, 1985. SWEEP personnel worked 86 field days and had a clearance rate of 1.55 per day. They cleared fourteen violent felony, 54 felony, and 65 misdemeanor warrants. Arrests produced 72% of all clearances, while 20% were exceptional clearances and the remainder were warrant lodgings or voluntary surrenders.

The City of Newburgh Police Department SWEEP was refunded at \$20,463 in April, 1985 to support four officers assigned on an overtime basis to warrant enforcement. SWEEP activities in the City of Newburgh resumed on August 27, 1985. During 1985, the Newburgh Police Department's SWEEP cleared 170 warrants, including 33 for violent felonies, 63 for felonies, and 74 for misdemeanors. SWEEP personnel worked 104.25 eight-hour field days, yielding a clearance rate of 1.63 warrants per day in 1985. Arrests accounted for 78.2% of the clearances made, 15.9% were exceptional clearances, and the remainder were warrant lodgings or voluntary surrenders.

BINGHAMTON POLICE DEPARTMENT SWEEP

In Fiscal Year 1984/85, the Binghamton Police Department was testing a prototype manual warrant control system developed by the SIFECs Task Force, and therefore, was selected for participation in SWEEP. This prototype manual tracking system was used during SWEEP and proved highly successful.

The Binghamton Police Department received \$26,446 in Fiscal Year 1984/85 SWEEP funds to support two detectives experienced in warrant enforcement on an overtime basis. At the start of SWEEP in December 1984, the Binghamton Police Department had only 44 felony warrants on file and thus, concentrated primarily on the large backlog of misdemeanor warrants. The sergeant in charge of SWEEP operations examined all felony warrants from 1961 on for address checks and Department of Motor Vehicles and Social Services updates, and submitted them to the District Attorney's Office for a review of their status as viable warrants. He did the same for misdemeanor warrants and submitted 385 old warrants, primarily misdemeanors, to the courts for dismissal. A total of 91 (46%) of the 200 warrants cleared by the Binghamton Police Department's SWEEP efforts from December 1984 through March 1985 were vacated after review by the Court. In 1985, in addition to 57 exceptional clearances, the SWEEP team made 68 arrests and had 23 voluntary surrenders while clearing two violent felony, five felony and 141 misdemeanor warrants. Thus, SWEEP funds enabled the Binghamton Police Department to substantially reduce the backlog of warrants.

BROOME COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT SWEEP

The Broome County Sheriff's Department received \$15,563 in SWEEP funds for Fiscal Year 1985/86. SWEEP activities commenced in July, 1985. The program supports one detective working on an overtime basis to address the warrant backlog in Broome County. In addition, SWEEP funds enabled the Sheriff's Department to purchase a personal computer to automate its warrant tracking system.

During 1985, the Broome County Sheriff's SWEEP cleared 88 warrants, including fourteen or 16% for violent felonies, 52 or 59% for felonies, and 22 or 25% for misdemeanors. Seventy-five percent of these clearances resulted from arrests, which is exceptional in light of the fact that three out of every four clearances were for felony or violent felony offenses. The detective assigned to SWEEP worked 51.25 field days and achieved a clearance rate of 1.7 warrants per day.

The Broome County Sheriff's Department uses the SIFECs manual warrant control system and used SWEEP funds to purchase a personal computer to automate its warrant tracking in 1986 when WHAMS becomes available.

ELMIRA POLICE DEPARTMENT SWEEP

The Elmira Police Department began its SWEEP activities in August 1985. A total of \$13,200 was allocated to the Elmira Police Department in Fiscal Year 1985/86 to support one officer assigned to SWEEP on a half-time basis. Since the Department had no dedicated Warrant Unit, warrants were assigned to officers but no mechanism for tracking progress on executing them was available. As a result of SWEEP, the Department adopted the manual warrant control system developed by SIFECs. These new procedures for manually tracking warrants coupled with the appointment of a SWEEP coordinator, who worked on a part-time basis to follow up on the progress of warrant enforcement efforts, led to an improved warrant clearance rate.

During 1985, the Elmira Police Department's SWEEP cleared 87 warrants, including seven violent felony, 29 felony and 51 misdemeanor warrants. Eighty three percent of these clearances resulted from the arrest of wanted persons. SWEEP personnel worked 64.55 field days in 1985, yielding a clearance rate of 1.3 warrants per day.

CHEMUNG COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT SWEEP

The Chemung County Sheriff's Department received \$13,559 in Fiscal Year 1985/86 to support one deputy assigned to SWEEP on a half-time basis. This deputy spends four hours per day of his regular tour working on warrant enforcement. The Department began SWEEP activities on October 1, 1985, and cleared 95 warrants by the end of 1985. Of these, five were violent felony, 22 were felony, and 68 were misdemeanor warrants. During this period, the deputy assigned to SWEEP worked 21.33 field days and had a clearance rate of 4.5 warrants per day. The high clearance rate is partly explained by the fact that 46% of all clearances were exceptional clearances and that 72% of all warrants cleared were for misdemeanor offenses.

In early 1986, the Sheriff's Department used SWEEP funds to purchase a personal computer to automate its warrant tracking activities.

ALBANY POLICE DEPARTMENT SWEEP

The Albany Police Department received \$25,032 in SWEEP funds in Fiscal Year 1984/85. As originally designed, the contract called for the Albany Police Department to assign two detectives on an overtime basis for 90 days to warrant enforcement duties against the most serious offenders. However, a job action by the police union led the rank and file to refuse overtime assignments. Since the SWEEP contract with the Albany Police Department called for overtime, the start of the program was delayed until this job action terminated. SWEEP only operated for a month in the City of Albany, beginning on February 28, 1985, and ending with the expiration of the contract on March 31, 1985.

During its month of operation, Albany Police Department SWEEP teams made 82 arrests and cleared 90 warrants, including eight violent felonies, eleven felonies, and 71 misdemeanors. While this concentrated effort yielded a clearance rate of 0.90 warrants per field day, 79% of these clearances were for misdemeanor rather than felony offenses.

TWELVE MOST WANTED PROGRAM

TWELVE MOST WANTED PROGRAM

In May 1984, Governor Mario M. Cuomo announced the implementation of the State's 12 Most Wanted Program and the program was continued in 1985. The Division of Criminal Justice Services and the State Police administer the program jointly. The 12 Most Wanted Program is designed to assist local law enforcement agencies with locating and apprehending subjects wanted for violent felonies. Candidates for the 12 Most Wanted Program are solicited from the various county and local police agencies, and submissions are reviewed by both the Division of Criminal Justice Services and the State Police. Twelve-thousand photo bulletins of the wanted subjects are distributed Statewide to all law enforcement agencies as well as support criminal justice agencies such as the courts, corrections, probation and parole. In addition, copies are sent to the media for their assistance in publicizing these fugitives. Through the conspicuous posting of the bulletin and the availability of a 24-hour toll-free hot line, the public can report sightings of wanted subjects to the State Police Violent Felony Warrant Squad (VFW). The VFW Squad assists the local wanting agencies in conducting investigations and in following up leads throughout the State.

During 1985, two bulletins were distributed. A total of sixteen individuals appeared on the 12 Most Wanted List and seven were located. One suspect, Vasilios Diakakis was located in Greece, but could not be returned to the United States for prosecution because no extradition treaty exists between Greece and the United States. Therefore, he was removed from the list as an exceptional clearance. Governor Cuomo added Alex Mengel to the list in February

1985, after he killed a Westchester County Police Officer. Due to the seriousness of the crime, a special bulletin was prepared and distributed. Coincidentally, Mengel was arrested in Canada one day after the bulletin was released and was subsequently returned to the United States.

Listed below are the names of the seven individuals located in 1985 and a description of the circumstances surrounding their cases:

JANUARY 15, 1985 VASILIOS DIAKAKIS - wanted by the NYCPD - Sex Crimes Unit, for a series of sodomies in Queens, N. Y. was locted in Greece. Diakakis fled the U. S. after having been released on bail. He was located after an intensive investigation by the NYSP VFW Squad, the NYPD Sex Crime and the Career Criminal Units, the Queens County District Attorney's Office and INTERPOL. In December of 1985, the Greek government began trying Diakakis on the Sodomy charges, because two of the victims were Greek citizens.

MARCH 2, 1985 ALEX J. MENGEL - murdered Westchester County Police Officer Gary Stmyloski on February 24, 1985, after a routine traffic stop. On February 28, 1985, Gov. Mario Cuomo placed Mengel on the "12 Most Wanted" list. DCJS and the VFW Squad distributed a special wanted bulletin throughout New York State and Ontario Province, including the City of Toronto. Subsequent information was developed by the Buffalo, Yonkers and Westchester County Police Departments, which led to Mengel's capture by the Toronto Metro Police on March 2, 1985. Mengel was later killed during an escape attempt in New York State.

APRIL 9, 1985 RANDOLPH HINDS - wanted by the Westchester County Police Department for the October, 1983 armed robbery of a gas station in Ossining, N. Y. was arrested by the New York City Police Department after a routine traffic stop revealed he was operating a stolen car. After his arrest, a fingerprint comparison by the Division of Criminal Justice Services revealed that he was wanted by the Westchester County PD.

MAY 9, 1985 ROBERT L. PRICE - wanted by the Town of Dewitt Police Department for the murder of a man in East Syracuse, N.Y. was arrested in Atlanta, Georgia by members of the Atlanta PD - Fugitive Squad, based on information supplied to them by the NYSP VFW Squad in Troop "D".

JULY 17, 1985

RUSSELL J. BATTAGLIA, JR. - wanted by the Onondaga County Sheriff's Department for the severe beating of a man during a burglary in Cicero, New York, was arrested by the Johnston County Sheriff's Department in Smithfield, North Carolina, as a direct result of information supplied to them by the Onondaga County Sheriff's Department Warrant Squad. Information on Battaglia's whereabouts was given to the Onondaga County Sheriff's Department by a person who had seen Battaglia's photo on the "12 Most Wanted" flyer.

NOVEMBER 17, 1985

MICHAEL CATHCART - wanted by the Syracuse PD and the Onondaga County Sheriff's Department for the murder of a Syracuse man which occurred in an after-hours club on February 17, 1985, was arrested in Charlotte, North Carolina, by the Charlotte PD, after a detective identified Cathcart from a "12 Most Wanted" flyer which had been sent to him by the VFW Squad in Troop "D".

DECEMBER 22, 1985

RUFINO FLORES - wanted by the New York City Police Department for murder in the shooting death of a Bronx man in 1983, died in December, 1985, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Constant monitoring of Flores activities and associates by the NYSP/VFW Squad enabled this case to be closed.

1-800-262-4321

NEW YORK'S 12 MOST WANTED

1-800-262-4321



KENNETH L. RIEMAN

DOB 03/08/60
Height 5'11"
Weight 180
Hair Brown
Eyes Brown
Complexion Light
Race White
NYSID No. 4286376H

WANTED FOR ESCAPE
1ST DEGREE

WANTED BY NY STATE POLICE - TROOP E

RIEMAN SERVING 15 YEARS TO LIFE FOR MURDER OF ELDERLY FEMALE DURING BURGLARY. KNOWN TO FREQUENT THE AREA OF HANCOCK, NY AND AREAS IN THE COUNTY OF SUSQUEHANNA, PA. RIEMAN HAS TATOOS ON BOTH ARMS



LEUNG HUNG YU

DOB 10/07/49
Height 5'9"
Weight 183
Hair Black
Eyes Brown
Complexion Light
Race Oriental
NYSID No. None

WANTED FOR MURDER
2ND DEGREE - 3 COUNTS

WANTED BY VILLAGE OF MT. KISCO P.D.

YU KNOWN TO FREQUENT AND WORK IN CHINESE RESTAURANTS IN NYC. HAS FRIENDS AND ASSOCIATES IN QUEENS, NYC AND IN NEW JERSEY. LAST KNOWN TO BE OPERATING A BLUE HONDA CIVIC. CONN. REG. 588 8MB. MOLE ON LEFT JAW.



EFRAIN HERNANDEZ

DOB 01/28/35
Height 5'8"
Weight 155
Hair Black - Receding
Eyes Brown
Complexion Medium
Race White - Hispanic
NYSID No. 3915296L

WANTED FOR MURDER
2ND DEGREE

WANTED BY CITY OF WHITE PLAINS P.D.

HERNANDEZ HAS BEEN KNOWN TO FREQUENT BARS IN TARRYTOWN AND PORTCHESTER, NY AND "AFTER HOURS" SOCIAL CLUBS IN THE BRONX, NYC. HERNANDEZ MAY HAVE A HEAVY BEARD AND POSSIBLY WEARS A TOUTEE



JOSEPH NAPOSKI

DOB 04/22/66
Height 5'0"
Weight 170
Hair Lt. Brown
Eyes Hazel
Complexion Fair
Race White
NYSID No. None

WANTED FOR ATTEMPTED MURDER
2ND DEGREE - 2 COUNTS

WANTED BY NASSAU COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT

NAPOSKI HAS A HISTORY OF DRUG ABUSE AND HAS NO KNOWN CRIMINAL HISTORY. HE IS BELIEVED TO BE IN NYC METROPOLITAN AREA.



ALFRED P. SMALL

DOB 10/29/51
Height 5'8"
Weight 150
Hair Black
Eyes Brown
Complexion Medium
Race Black
NYSID No. 1406468J

WANTED FOR RAPE
1ST DEGREE

WANTED BY CITY OF BUFFALO P.D.

SMALL WANTED FOR RAPE AT KNIFE POINT. KNOWN TO CARRY FIREARMS. EXTREME ESCAPE RISK. BELIEVED TO BE IN BUFFALO, NY OR NEW YORK CITY.



MICHAEL CATH

DOB 5'11"
Height 5'11"
Weight 170
Hair Black
Eyes Brown
Complexion Dark
Race Black
NYSID No. 1102889H

WANTED FOR MURDER
2ND DEGREE

WANTED BY MONROGUA CO. SHERIFF'S OFFICE

CATH HAS A 2" SCAR ON HIS LEFT WRIST. HIS LEFT EYE HAS A GLASS EYE AND HE SOMETIMES WEARS AN EYE PATCH.



RUFINO FLORES

DOB 5'5"
Height 5'5"
Weight 160
Hair Black
Eyes Brown
Complexion Medium
Race White/Hispanic
NYSID No. 1301897L

WANTED FOR MURDER
2ND DEGREE

WANTED BY NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPT.

FLORES KNOWN AS "MONDO", IS A MEMBER OF THE "LING" MOTORCYCLE GANG. HE HAS TATOOS ON HIS ARMS. IT IS RUMORED THAT FLORES IS HIDING IN A MOTORCYCLE CLUB "SAFE HOUSE" SOMEWHERE IN NEW YORK STATE.



RAFAEL A. COLLADO

DOB 09/13/60
Height 5'4"
Weight 160
Hair Black
Eyes Brown
Complexion Medium
Race White/Hispanic
NYSID No. 2785707Z

WANTED FOR MURDER
2ND DEGREE

WANTED BY NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT WARRANT DIVISION

COLLADO, WHO COMES FROM THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, IS BELIEVED TO BE IN THE NEW YORK CITY METROPOLITAN AREA.



ROBERT M. DIRAFFAELE

DOB 03/31/65
Height 5'8"
Weight 165
Hair Brown
Eyes Hazel
Complexion Ruddy/Ash
Race White
NYSID No. None

WANTED FOR MURDER
2ND DEGREE

WANTED BY BUFFALO POLICE DEPARTMENT

DIRAFFAELE AKA STEVE BARNETT. HE MAY POSSIBLY BE IN THE NYC METROPOLITAN AREA.



EDWARD E. NYE

DOB 06/30/45
Height 5'11"
Weight 210
Hair Brown
Eyes Brown
Complexion Medium
Race White
NYSID No. 1135244M

WANTED FOR BAIL JUMPING/
SODOMY - 32 COUNTS

WANTED BY NY STATE POLICE - TROOP K

NYE IS BELIEVED TO HAVE RELATIVES AND FRIENDS IN THE ALBANY CAPITAL DISTRICT AREA. HE HAS ONE PRIOR ARREST FOR BURGLARY.



SAMUEL J. HUSTON

DOB 12/18/42
Height 5'2"
Weight 200
Hair Black
Eyes Brown
Complexion Dark
Race Black
NYSID No. 0989326K

WANTED FOR MURDER
2ND DEGREE - 2 COUNTS

WANTED BY CITY OF LOCKPORT POLICE DEPARTMENT

HUSTON AKA JOSHUA. HE WAS LAST SEEN IN THE LOCKPORT AREA IN NOVEMBER OF 1993. HIS CRIMINAL HISTORY INCLUDES ARRESTS FOR BURGLARY AND ASSAULT.



RAUL CARDERON LASCANO

DOB 06/18/62
Height 5'11"
Weight 220
Hair Black
Eyes Brown
Complexion Dark
Race Black/Cuban
NYSID No. None

WANTED FOR MURDER
2ND DEGREE

WANTED BY MONROE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

LASCANO AKA RAUL CARDEHON, RAUL LAZCANO. HE CAME TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1980 ABOARD THE "FREEDOM FLOTILLA" FROM CUBA. HE HAS A 1" SCAR ON LEFT CENTER FOREHEAD.

1-800-262-4321

NEW YORK'S 12 MOST WANTED

1-800-262-4321

**KENNETH L. RIEMAN**

DOB 03/08/60
Height 5'11"
Weight 180
Hair Brown
Eyes Brown
Complexion Light
Race White
NYSID No 4298378H

WANTED FOR ESCAPE
1ST DEGREE

WANTED BY NY STATE POLICE - TROOP E

RIEMAN SERVING 15 YEARS TO LIFE FOR MURDER OF ELDERLY FEMALE DURING BURGLARY. KNOWN TO FREQUENT THE AREA OF HANCOCK NY AND AREAS IN THE COUNTY OF SCHUYLERMAN, PA. RIEMAN HAS TATOOS ON BOTH ARMS.

**LEUNG HUNG YU**

DOB 10/07/49
Height 5'9"
Weight 163
Hair Black
Eyes Brown
Complexion Light
Race Oriental
None

WANTED FOR MURDER
2ND DEGREE 3 COUNTS

WANTED BY VILLAGE OF MT. KISCO P.D.

YU KNOWN TO FREQUENT AND WORK IN CHINESE RESTAURANTS IN NYC. HAS FRIENDS AND ASSOCIATES IN QUEENS NYC AND IN NEW JERSEY. LAST KNOWN TO BE OPERATING A BLUE HONDA CIVIC. CONN. REG. 588 848 MOLE ON LEFT JAW.

**EFRAIN HERNANDEZ**

DOB 01/26/29
Height 5'5"
Weight 155
Hair Black Receding
Eyes Brown
Complexion Medium
Race White Hispanic
NYSID No 2915296L

WANTED FOR MURDER
2ND DEGREE

WANTED BY CITY OF WHITE PLAINS P.D.

HERNANDEZ HAS BEEN KNOWN TO FREQUENT BARS IN TARRYTOWN AND PORTCHESTER NY AND AFTER HOURS SOCIAL CLUBS IN THE BRONX NYC. HERNANDEZ MAY HAVE A HEAVY BEARD AND PREFERABLY WEARS A TOWEE.

**JOSEPH NAPOSKI**

DOB 04/22/58
Height 5'8"
Weight 170
Hair Lt Brown
Eyes Hazel
Complexion Fair
Race White
NYSID No None

WANTED FOR ATTEMPTED MURDER
2ND DEGREE - 2 COUNTS

WANTED BY NASSAU COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT

NAPOSKI HAS A HISTORY OF DRUG ABUSE AND HAS NO KNOWN CRIMINAL HISTORY. HE IS BELIEVED TO BE IN NYC METROPOLITAN AREA.

**ALFRED P. SMALL**

DOB 10/29/51
Height 5'8"
Weight 150
Hair Black
Eyes Brown
Complexion Medium
Race Black
NYSID No 1406588J

WANTED FOR RAPE
1ST DEGREE

WANTED BY CITY OF BUFFALO P.D.

SMALL WANTED FOR RAPE AT KNIFE POINT. KNOWN TO CARRY FIREARMS. EXTREME ESCAPE RISK. BELIEVED TO BE IN BUFFALO NY OR NEW YORK CITY.

**RANDOLPH H. HUNSLEY**

DOB 01/01/50
Height 5'8"
Weight 150
Hair Black
Eyes Brown
Complexion Medium
Race Black
NYSID No 4501306Y

WANTED FOR ROBBERY
1ST DEGREE

WANTED BY WESTCHESTER COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

HUNSLEY HAS BEEN CONVICTED OF ROBBERY AND FACES 15 YEARS IN PRISON. HE IS ALSO WANTED BY NEW YORK STATE FOR PAROLE VIOLATION. HE HAS TATTOOS ON HIS FOREHEAD AND LEFT WRIST.

**RUFINO FLORES**

DOB 07/12/42
Height 5'5"
Weight 150
Hair Black
Eyes Brown
Complexion Medium
Race White Hispanic
NYSID No 1301897L

WANTED FOR MURDER
2ND DEGREE

WANTED BY NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPT.

FLORES KNOWN AS MONGO. IS A MEMBER OF THE CHING A LING MOTORCYCLE GANG. HE HAS TATTOOS ON BOTH ARMS. IT IS RUMORED THAT FLORES IS HIDING IN A MOTORCYCLE CLUB SAFE HOUSE SOMEWHERE IN NEW YORK STATE.

**ROBERT L. PRICE**

DOB 01/01/50
Height 5'8"
Weight 150
Hair Black
Eyes Brown
Complexion Medium
Race Black
NYSID No 4445058M

WANTED FOR MURDER
2ND DEGREE

WANTED BY CITY OF DEWITT POLICE DEPT.

PRICE AKA INDUAL RAAB ALAMIN. HE IS KNOWN TO FREQUENT LOCATIONS IN NEW YORK CITY AND ATLANTA.

**ROBERT M. DIRAFFAELE**

DOB 03/31/65
Height 5'8"
Weight 160
Hair Brown
Eyes Hazel
Complexion Ruddy Acne
Race White
NYSID No None

WANTED FOR MURDER
2ND DEGREE

WANTED BY BUFFALO POLICE DEPARTMENT

DIRAFFAELE AKA SCOTT RANDALL. HE MAY POSSIBLY BE IN THE NEW YORK METROPOLITAN AREA.

**RUSSELL J. BATTAGLIA**

DOB 12/15/50
Height 5'10"
Weight 170
Hair Brown
Eyes Green
Complexion Medium
Race White
NYSID No 3501180+

WANTED FOR BURGLARY
1ST DEGREE

WANTED BY ONONDAGA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

BATTAGLIA FREQUENTS BARS IN NORTH SYRACUSE. HE IS KNOWN TO CARRY BARBERS STRAIGHT RAZOR. HE HAS PREVIOUSLY ASSAULTED POLICE OFFICERS.

**SAMUEL J. HUSTON**

DOB 12/18/42
Height 6'2"
Weight 200
Hair Black
Eyes Brown
Complexion Dark
Race Black
NYSID No 0989328K

WANTED FOR MURDER
2ND DEGREE 2 COUNTS

WANTED BY CITY OF LOCKPORT POLICE DEPARTMENT

HUSTON AKA HUSTON. HE WAS LAST SEEN IN THE LOCKPORT AREA IN A LATE 1990. HIS CRIMINAL HISTORY INCLUDES ARRESTS FOR BURGLARY AND ASSAULT.

**RAUL CARDERON LASCANO**

DOB 08/19/52
Height 5'11"
Weight 220
Hair Black
Eyes Brown
Complexion Dark
Race Black Cuban
NYSID No None

WANTED FOR MURDER
2ND DEGREE

WANTED BY MONROE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

LASCANO AKA RAUL CARDERON RAUL LAZCANO. HE CAME TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1980 ABOARD THE FREEDOM FLUTILLA FROM CUBA. HE HAS A 1 1/2 INCH LEFT CENTER FOREHEAD.

New York State Police Violent Felony Warrant Squad

For more information that you can offer on these individuals please call the phone 1 800 262 4321.

MOST WANTED IN NEW YORK STATE



ALEX J. MENGEL

Wanted by Westchester County Public Safety Office
for the murder of a Police Officer

DOB _____ 1/29/55
Height _____ 5'6"
Weight _____ 200
Hair _____ Sandy Brown
Eyes _____ Green
Complexion _____ Dark
Race _____ White
NYSID No. _____ 5225562R

Mengel is an alien from Dutch Guyana and has a distinct Indian accent. He is armed and considered to be extremely dangerous. Citizens should take no action. If Mengel is located call 1-800-262-4321