

S T O R E F R O N T O P E R A T I O N
F O R R E C O V E R Y O F
S T O L E N P R O P E R T Y

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FORWARD

From October, 1974, until the time of this writing, the combined forces of the St. Petersburg, Florida, Police Department, the Pinellas County Sheriff's Office, and the State Attorney's Office of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, State of Florida, have participated in the operation of a roaming storefront operation, through funding from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), to recover stolen property.

With no prior training in this unique area, the success has been gratifying to the participating agencies. To date, by expending approximately \$25,000 for "buy" money, other store expenses (not including officers' salaries), over \$275,000 worth of identified stolen property has been recovered, and more property is being identified as stolen daily.

Statistics available lead this Unit to believe that officers involved in a storefront operation are much more effective in terms of arrests, convictions, and recovery of property, than an equal number of officers would be in investigating burglaries and larcenies. As an example, this Unit has to date arrested 125 individuals on 325 charges (with more arrests to come after the present storefront is closed), and, to date, have not lost a case in court, with only two (2) trials to date, one (1) guilty as charged and one (1) mistrial because of defendant's courtroom misconduct. All other charges to date have resulted in a change of plea to guilty or no contest.

This manual is published with the hope that our efforts will prove valuable to police departments throughout the country, and that any department using this operation can benefit from this Unit's methods.

JERRY R. PARKER, PROJECT DIRECTOR
PINELLAS COUNTY-WIDE
ANTI-FENCING PROJECT

UNIT MEMBERS

Busch, Michael J., Pinellas County Sheriff's Office
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TYPE OF STOREFRONT

When dealing with criminals, make the undercover store look attractive to those dealing in "hot" goods. Pick a location proven to be the area of the city where thieves congregate. Every city seems to have a street, road, or neighborhood with bars, lounges, and secondhand stores which are a favorite for property disposal. Name of the store should be optional, so long as it stresses buy and sale of property.

To be successful, the city will, of course, have to be large enough to have the above described type of area in the jurisdiction, and also large enough so that the policeman "managing" the store is not known. A city of at least 50,000 would seem necessary, but a department should decide if the area is sufficient for this type of operation.

The "store" should have good lighting, either direct sun or lights, and preferably, have glass windows or doors that can be covered with a sun shield adhesive covering that will allow the operator to see the customer before the customer enters. If the customer knows the officer from past arrests or investigations, then the video operator and the "manager" can change positions for that particular transaction. However, for continuity of "customers" who return to this store, it is preferable to have the same officer "manage" the entire operation. The sun shield adhesive covering on outer glass surfaces also is beneficial to control lighting necessary in videotaping transactions.*

The counter should be constructed to reach at least waist high, and be reinforced with steel plating, or other bullet protecting material (this Unit experienced one (1) robbery attempt resulting in one suspect killed and one wounded by the storefront officers).

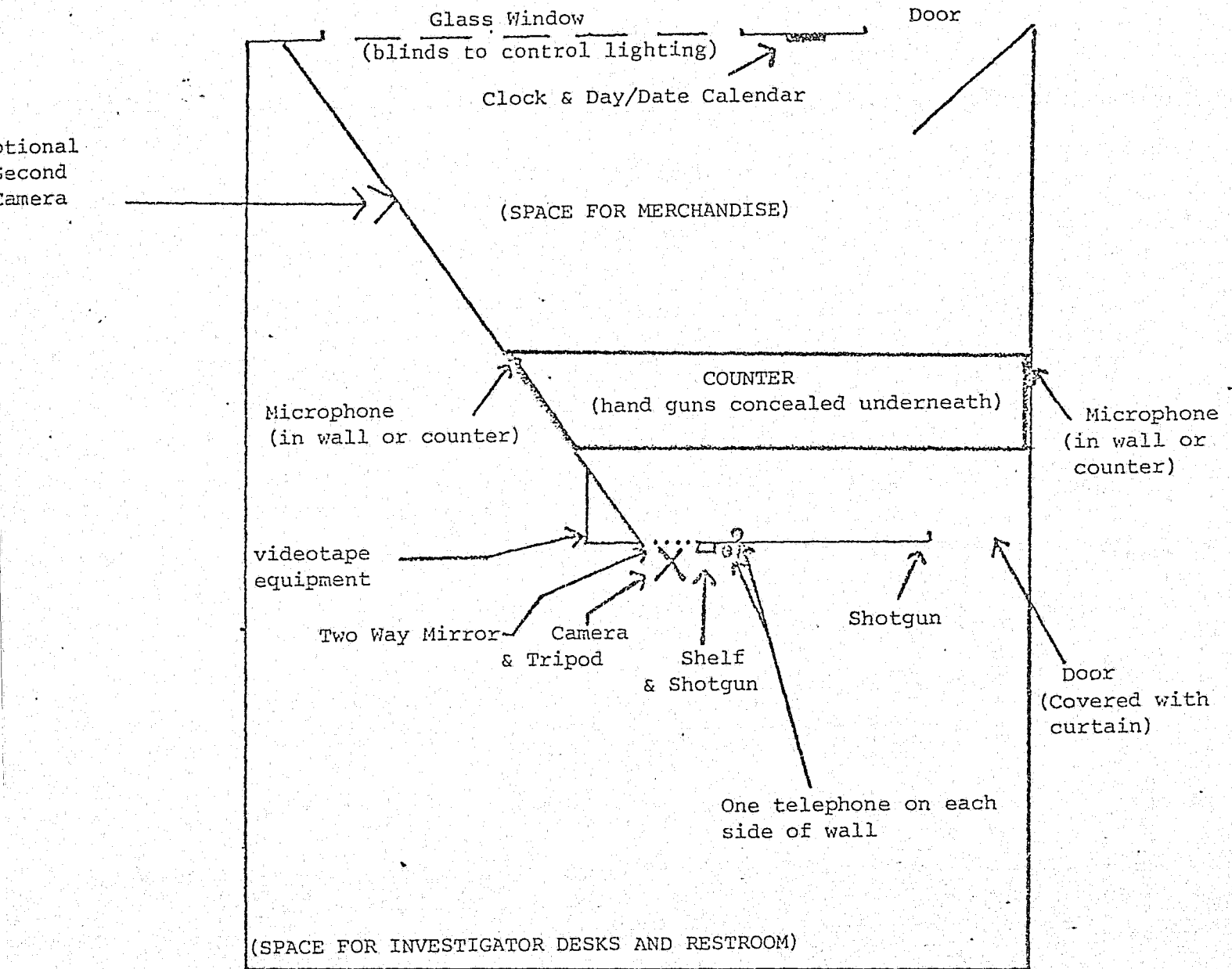
The inside of the store should be constructed in such a way as to prevent customers from going beyond the counter, and positively no entrance allowed into the rear of the store, where the camera equipment is functioning.

The videotaping equipment must be located behind a two-way mirror, and the mirror must be situated so as to allow videotaping the "sale" or transaction. Location of the microphones are also very important, and the store area must be tested with the equipment until the officer is satisfied with the video play-backs.

Locate a day/date calendar, with large letters and numbers, on a far wall next to a clock in order that every transaction on videotape will reflect a day, date and time.

NEVER open the store without two (2) officers present for obvious reasons of safety.

SUGGESTED LAYOUT FOR A STOREFRONT OPERATION



NOTE: Microphones may be installed in stereo speakers and placed on the counter.

The store lease should be for a short term, possibly four (4) to five (5) months, since the store should operate in one location no longer than three (3) to four (4) months (this will be explained later in detail).

The hours of the store should be optional, depending upon trial and error by the officers. Early morning openings have not been successful for this Unit ("Customers" seem to obtain property at night and sleep in the early morning). Suggested times would be 10 A.M. to 6 P.M., or 12 Noon to 8:30 P.M. (allow for proper lighting for later hour video operations).

If the city or county (if it is a multi-agency project) is large enough to keep a roving storefront in operation, it would be beneficial to immediately open a second store with new personnel when the first storefront closes. Otherwise, leave the operation closed for two (2) to three (3) months, because the store operator and video man will constantly be in hearings, depositions, and trials, and the store will be closed more than open because of these necessary attendances by the officers.

REASON FOR THE STOREFRONT

The purpose of the operation is to achieve the highest recovery of stolen property, and the best conviction rate of burglars, thieves, and fences. As all law enforcement officers are aware, the better the case, the less chance for a trial.

PERSONNEL

The minimum number of personnel to operate this Unit successfully would be the following:

Two (2) Investigators;
One (1) Secretary

An optional extra investigator would be advantageous to be located outside the store in a nearby fixed location to photograph customers, their vehicles, and license numbers. As stated, this is optional.

Of course, the larger the operation, the more extra employees are needed, especially a "property man" full time to check the property and review offense reports to determine where the item was stolen, and keep current on all stolen property presented at the store and who sold that item. A good secretary or crime analyst (at less salary cost than an officer) can also perform this task.

WHEN TO TERMINATE STOREFRONT

This Unit's experience clearly indicates the store should be open no more than three (3) to four (4) months for the following reasons:

1. The first month will be slow and allow the officers to become acclimated to this type operation;
2. Thereafter, the danger to the officer, as possessor of concrete evidence (videotapes and "hot" property) increases, and being identified as a policeman is a constant concern;
3. Since most property holders have insurance against losses, holding the property without notifying the victim or the insurance company beyond four (4) months creates problems for both; to notify either is not possible because of the possibility of an insurance fraud perpetrated by the "victim", or the possibility of a neighbor participating in the theft and finding out that the victim has been notified of the property recovery;
4. A three (3) to four (4) month operation will save "buy" money; the officers can look ahead to setting up big transactions near the end of the period, and carry out the operation as a "buy-bust", arresting on the spot without loss of money;
5. The Unit does not want to operate a storefront so long that it creates crime, where the same person returns again and again with stolen property; if the cases are put together properly, two (2) or three (3) felonies will gain the suspect the same prison time as ten (10) felonies under current sentencing procedures (this has been this Unit's experience).

OFFICE SPACE AWAY FROM STOREFRONT

For the secretary, files, and any additional staff, a separate office space, either within the police department, or away from it, is a necessity. A space located away from the department has certain advantages:

1. The office can use any name, and not be identified as police related;
2. The Unit can locate and store all identified stolen property at this location, for safe keeping, and property control;
3. Staff at this office works only the storefront operation, and does not get "grabbed away" for other police work;
4. Officers from the storefront can freely come and go to complete reports without worry of being identified.

EQUIPMENT

The following equipment is the minimum necessary to properly run a storefront operation;

Office Equipment

2 Desks & Chairs	For investigators to prepare paperwork;
1 Secretary Desk & Chair	At office;
2 File Cabinets	1 regular reports; 1 indices;
1 Secretarial Typewriter	At office;
2 Side Chairs	For office visitors;
Office Supplies;	
Telephones;	
Safe	For purchased jewelry;
Burglar Alarm	For protection of identified
(Purchase or Lease)	stolen property (unless located at Police Department).

Store Equipment

Video Equipment	Two (2) complete systems including cameras (containing silicone diode tubes), portable recorders, monitors, sound mixers, and several microphones, with extra speaker cord for video cameras;
Tripod (Sturdy)	To mount camera;
Videotapes	This unit recommends 30 minute black and white videotapes - color tapes require special lighting;
(Use good quality)	

Two-way mirror;	To cover mirror from camera side
Black Cloth	(back room) when camera not in use;
Lumber	To frame mirror, build counter and
Pinlight Flashlights	build temporary walls;
Counter	For use in back room during trans-
Clock	actions;
Calendar	(Reinforced for Protection);
Sun Shield Material	Mount on wall to record time of
(for windows and	transaction;
glass door)	Mount with clock to record date
Business Cards	and day of transaction;
Telephones (2)	To allow officers to see out and
	customers not to see in; also
	adjusts lighting for videotaping;
	To distribute in bars and other
	hoodlum hangouts;
	Different numbers, one for front of
	store and one (unlisted) for back
	room (this allows telephoning out
	over listed number to check on
	purchased property); the unlisted
	number should be equipped with a
	flashing light and no bell or chime
	so suspects are not alerted to a
	second phone at the store;
Shotguns (2)	For back room;
Handguns	For under counter (at least three (3));
2 Desks	For use in back room by the two
	officers;
Police Radio	For back room to insure emergency
	communications;
Pick-up or Van	For transporting purchased property,
(Can be leased)	and purchasing property away from
	the storefront;
Burglar Alarm	Protection of equipment and property.
(Purchased or Leased)	
<u>Optional Equipment</u>	
Cameras	For photographing suspect vehicles;
	to photograph return of the property
	to victims (if the court allows re-
	turn of property and introduction of
	photographs of property into evidence);
	also a camera equipped with a close-
	up lens to photograph serial numbers
	located on purchased items;
Carpet	Needed in the filming area to cushion
	noise during transactions (carpet
	remnants are sufficient);
Cassette Recorders	For officers to dictate reports while
	at the store;
Electric Door Lock	This would allow officer to control
	entries into the store, and requires
	the suspect to knock before entry;

Glass Top in the Counter	Fingerprints left by unidentified suspects can be lifted and processed for identification;
Extra Lighting	Necessary for evening transactions;
Pagers (Beepers)	To locate officers while not on duty at the store;
Memory Phone with call-back device (for store)	This allows the officer to call back to store during closed hours to check on "customer" calls; this also allows "customers" to make after hour and weekend appointments;
Video Split Screen Device	Allows two (2) videotape cameras to operate simultaneously and records split screen recording from different locations on the same videotape;
Storage Cabinet	To store video equipment not in use and store videotapes and logs;
Storage Shelf	Build near camera tripod for use by operator to hold videotapes, pinlight, and notebook;
Refrigerator	At the store to keep beer, cold drinks, etc.

ADDITIONAL EXPENSES

The following minimum money is needed to successfully operate a storefront operation;

Buy Money	This Unit averaged \$1,300 per month on a three (3) month basis, and referred all stolen automobile purchases to another squad; this amount, of course, depends on the type of property purchased;
Rental of Space	
Store	This depends on the store size and area of the country, but this Unit expended \$200 per month;
Office	This depends on the size of staff; if not located at the police department, allow for space to store stolen property;
Incidental Expenses	Utilities, beer for refrigerator, cassette tapes, videotapes, office supplies, burglar alarm, etc.

Optional

Confidential Informant (CI) Fund	If funds are available, this is an extremely valuable tool to have CI's spread the word about the store and direct business to the store.
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INITIAL SET-UP COSTS

OFFICE

A minimum cost for purchase or initial lease of the above listed office equipment is estimated by this Unit to be \$2,500.

STOREFRONT EQUIPMENT

A minimum cost (excluding all optional equipment) to be purchased or leased for the initial opening of a storefront location would be estimated by this Unit at \$9,000.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY EXPENSES

A minimum cost for monthly expenses for continued operation of the storefront location, including such items as rent, utilities, burglar alarm, supplies, buy money, and a leased pick-up or van is estimated by this Unit to be at least \$2,500 per month. This figure, of course, does not include additional vehicles, CI money, or other optional expenses.

REPORT FORMS

Each law enforcement agency has its own uniform report system, but a working form is valuable for officers working in the store.

A form that proved valuable to this Unit is located on the following page, entitled a "BUY REPORT". The value of this form is that it can be hand printed or written at the store, and added to as the identities of the suspects are established. At least one copy of this form should be furnished to the Unit secretary quickly to allow preparation of indices and an up-to-date "buy book" where all transactions are located. This is an especially valuable tool, if the Unit's secretary or a property officer checks the purchased items for stolen status.

Note also that the form is two-sided, allowing space for recovery data. It is suggested a theft or burglary report be obtained and attached to the Buy Report to allow for continuity.

The Unit also, upon proof the property is stolen and identification of the seller, establishes a main suspect file with all information needed for prosecution.

BUY REPORT

TRANSACTION NUMBER: _____

DATE: _____

____ Controlled Buy
____ Uncontrolled Buy
____ Body Bug
____ Audio Tape
____ Video Tape
____ Photos

TIME: Buyer In _____ hour
Seller In _____ hour
Sale _____ hour
Seller Out _____ hour
Buyer Out _____ hour

LOCATION OF SALE: _____

WITNESSES: _____

NAME OF SELLER	_____	RACE	SEX	AGE
NAME OF SELLER	_____	RACE	SEX	AGE
NAME OF SELLER	_____	RACE	SEX	AGE
NAME OF SELLER	_____	RACE	SEX	AGE

<u>ITEMS PURCHASED</u>	<u>CUSTODY</u>	<u>COST</u>	<u>VALUE</u>
A _____	_____	\$ _____	\$ _____
B _____	_____	\$ _____	\$ _____
C _____	_____	\$ _____	\$ _____
_____	_____	\$ _____	\$ _____

EVIDENCE

Video Tape: REEL NUMBER _____ COUNTER NUMBER _____ custody of _____

Photos taken by _____ Fingerprints lifted by _____

Audio Tape: custody of _____ made by _____

REMARKS: (Tag number, vehicle description, personal description, incriminating statements)

RECOVERY REPORT

ITEM A:

DATE OF OFFENSE: _____
AGENCY _____
OFFENSE NUMBER _____
OFFENSE CLASS. _____
OFFICER _____

VICTIM: _____
ADDRESS: _____
PHONE: _____ / _____
 (HOME) (BUSINESS)
VICTIM'S ESTIMATE: \$ _____

ITEM B:

DATE OF OFFENSE: _____
AGENCY _____
OFFENSE NUMBER _____
OFFENSE CLASS. _____
OFFICER _____

VICTIM: _____
ADDRESS: _____
PHONE: _____ / _____
 (HOME) (BUSINESS)
VICTIM'S ESTIMATE: \$ _____

ITEM C:

DATE OF OFFENSE: _____
AGENCY _____
OFFENSE NUMBER _____
OFFENSE CLASS. _____
OFFICER _____

VICTIM: _____
ADDRESS: _____
PHONE: _____ / _____
 (HOME) (BUSINESS)
VICTIM'S ESTIMATE: \$ _____

SPECIAL NOTES:

Also a handy tool is to color tab the Buy Reports in the "Buy Book" maintained by the secretary for a quick review of the statistical claims of the Unit.

This Unit also establishes a separate "Buy Book" for each individual store opened.

PROPERTY CONTROL

Purchase of property in the volume expected in a Unit of this kind will require strict control of purchased property through the storefront.

At purchase, each item should be marked. This Unit uses gum labels containing a "buy number", an item letter if more than one item is purchased (and number of total items), a description, price paid, and date.

The "buy number" or transaction number should indicate which store if the department plans a roving storefront operation, as "S37" would indicate the thirty-seventh transaction at the store on Seminole Boulevard.

As sample marking would appear as this:

H-100	A O F A	C = 100	H-101	A O F C	T. C = 100
3-18-76	R.C.A. T.V.		3-18-76	Radio	C. 20.
	H-101	B O F C	T.C = 100		
	3-18-76	GUN	C = 30		

All identified stolen property and likely stolen property (due to price requested and suspect admissions) should be removed daily from the store and transferred to a secure property room at the office location (or Police Department). This insures protection of the property if the store is identified as police operated, and also insures chain of evidence control.

The property should be checked through offense reports of surrounding departments, and run through all computers for stolen status. If it can be determined not stolen, this Unit places the item back into the store to trade or sell, in order that the business looks legitimate. However, insure sufficient records are maintained to reflect property that is traded or sold is listed as such and the money obtained from sales should be listed by item sold and amount received for audit purposes.

After the store is closed and all reasonable checks for stolen status have been unsuccessful, the department should contact their local legal advisor to review statutes and ordinances for a public sale of these items. This will regenerate buy money for the next store, and will also keep the space needed for storing property at a minimum.

NOTE: In resort and retirement areas, such as Florida, a home owner may be gone for a long period of time, as much as one-half year. This type of resident may not determine a break-in until his return. Therefore, auction of property too quickly may create legal problems concerning sale of subsequently identified stolen property.

PROPERTY RELEASE

As previously stated, this Unit should not immediately contact a victim and advise the victim that the Unit has recovered the victim's property.

After the store is closed, this Unit allows the victim to come and identify his property, sign a receipt, and be photographed with the property (for evidentiary purposes). The property should only be returned to the victim before trial if the local courts allow the photograph to be introduced into evidence as proof of the property and property identification. Each department should check this with the department legal advisor. If not allowable, the property must be maintained until the trial is completed.

The office inventory should reflect release of this property to the victim for the Unit's protection.

A report as to how the victim identified the property is, of course, mandatory, for prosecution purposes (receipts, scratched initials, flaws, paint marks, etc.).

DO'S FOR STOREFRONT OPERATION

DO:

1. Use bank checks under the storefront name wherever possible; the cancelled check is a good record, keeps cash on hand to a minimum if a robbery attempt occurs, and may create forgery violations if the suspect raises the check figures;
2. Videotape all transactions;
3. Keep a videotape log of all video transactions (even if no purchase is made);
4. Keep all paperwork and reports current;
5. Buy only identifiable items (otherwise the item is untraceable);
6. Check all equipment every day, and check the equipment and videotape after each transaction (this is a must for court testimony - that the equipment was properly operating before and after transaction, and that the pictures accurately

- depict the incident);
7. Practice with cameras and microphones until satisfied with results (lighting and sound are all important in trial);
8. Make all deals inside the store where possible; if this is not possible, do get supporting admissions on the videotape inside the store;
9. Print and distribute business cards bearing store name and counter phone number; Samples

T. H. HOWARD

PHONE 397-6432

TENNESSEE TRADER
12037 SEMINOLE BLVD.
SEMINOLE, FLA.

BUY, SELL, TRADE ANYTHING OF VALUE

BUY, SELL, TRADE, ANYTHING OF VALUE

Zit's & Pitt's
POLISH PALACE
SWAP SHOP

Proprietors
ZIT'S & PITT'S

PHONE: 527-6382
5052 Haines Rd. N.
St. Petersburg, Fla.

10. Allow the suspect to participate in the transactions;
 - a. Have the suspect show how item works;
 - b. Have the suspect tell if item is hot, and how it was obtained (this should only be discussed after the price is settled, so the suspect is less paranoid and usually only occurs after two or three transactions with the same suspect);
 - c. If the suspect claims the item is not stolen, obtain as many statements as possible concerning where, when, and how obtained;
 - d. Try to gain the suspect's confidence;
11. Establish good store hours;
12. Have a pre-established story concerning how the store disposes of stolen property (be purposely sketchy, as there is another store in another state, and the merchandise is traded or switched on week-ends);
13. If guns are involved, have a pre-established story on why the store won't sell the guns (the guns are sent out of state, one buyer takes all, no Federal gun license, etc.);
14. Have a pre-established story on why no one can enter the back room (the back room is living quarters and as long as no one is allowed in back, the police will need a warrant to enter there);

DO'S FOR STOREFRONT OPERATION (Continued)

15. Watch beer cans and the glass counter for latent fingerprints;
16. Appear paranoid and doubtful if the suspect acts this way;
17. After gaining suspects confidence, try to obtain the suspect's address and phone number (example: ask him to call in on the memory phone and leave a number if he has a good item);
18. Try to hold all large money deals until the store is ready to close - this will save buy money because of "buy-bust" transactions;
19. Try to keep a good surveillance team advised on certain suspects (example: If suspect is in the store one day and states he will have some CB radios tomorrow morning, alert a surveillance team to trail the suspect that evening. This Unit's successes have proven good using this technique);
20. Try to develop a method of identification of suspects who refuse bank checks (arrange for a legitimate traffic stop for identification away from the store or furnish videotape to detective division for possible identification);
21. Insure the phone in front of the store is located behind the counter with a long cord in order that the officer must hand the phone to the suspect and the officer dials the number (this aids in determining suspect phone numbers);
22. Insure the telephone in the back room does not ring or chime, but instead works on a blinking light device (to not interrupt transactions or alert suspect in the store that there are two separate phones);
23. Always have a back-up recorder loaded with a fresh videotape - by using this precaution, if a videotape runs out in the middle of a transaction, the operator only has to switch plugs and at most a few seconds of the transaction are lost.

DON'TS IN STOREFRONT OPERATION

- | | | |
|--------|----|--|
| DO NOT | 1. | Use cash often - it will cause a robbery attempt and surface the operation; |
| DO NOT | 2. | Deal away from the store unless absolutely necessary (keep all transactions on videotape wherever possible); |

DON'TS IN STOREFRONT OPERATION (Continued)

- DO NOT 3. Let anyone behind the counter and into the back room (claim you live there);
- DO NOT 4. Allow police officers to know where the store is located - the fewer who know, the better;
- DO NOT 5. Give out the telephone number in the rear of store to anyone except the Unit personnel (this line must be open for checking property);
- DO NOT 6. Be cheap on the first deals - a few extra dollars will encourage return business;
- DO NOT 7. Leave identified stolen property at the store - this avoids problems with potential buyers, and prevents victims from finding their own property;
- DO NOT 8. Front or lend money to a suspect based upon his promises - cash for merchandise delivered only;
- DO NOT 9. Allow a Confidential Informant (CI) in the store during a videotaping of a transaction (even if the CI brought in the suspects, the officer may have to disclose the CI in court as participating in the transaction);
- DO NOT 10. Make the store too clean or fancy - the more "seedy" in appearance, the better;
- DO NOT 11. Set up large transactions while the store is in the early stages - save these for later "buy-busts" to save money;
- DO NOT 12. Use color film for videotaping - the cost is great and the lighting needed much greater;
- DO NOT 13. Swear or create excess noises (as tapping fingers on the counter near a microphone) during transactions; remember the officer is also recorded for court.

NUMBER OF INDEX CRIMES

1975	SPPD	PCSO	CPD	LPD	TOTAL
Jan.	2,138	738	690	239	3,805
Feb.	2,071	730	635	229	3,665
Mar.	1,910	751	626	213	3,500
Apr.	1,770	472	559	207	3,008
May	1,512	752	576	161	3,001
June	1,556	541	613	192	2,902
July	1,591	569	681	236	3,077
Aug.	1,463	920	557	236	3,176
Sept.	1,545	642	579	229	2,995
Oct.	1,666	871	658	215	3,410
Nov.	1,493	671	589	218	2,971
Dec.	<u>1,472</u>	<u>641</u>	<u>605</u>	<u>164</u>	<u>2,882</u>
Total	20,187	8,298	7,368	2,539	38,392
1976	SPPD	PCSO	CPD	LPD	TOTAL
Jan.	1,644	703	588	118	3,053
Feb.	1,475	712	505	200	2,892
Mar.	1,493	682	585	156	2,916
Apr.	1,436	633	469	143	2,681
May	1,163	601	562	179	2,505
June					
July					
Aug.					
Sept.					
Oct.					
Nov.					
Dec.					
	<u>SPPD</u>	<u>PCSO</u>	<u>CPD</u>	<u>LPD</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1973	17,103	5,782	4,941	1,656	29,482
1974	20,859	7,847	6,405	2,361	37,472
1975	20,187	8,298	7,368	2,539	38,392
1976					

BREAKING AND ENTERING

1975	SPPD	PCSO	CPD	LPD	TOTAL
Jan.	763	281	221	82	1,347
Feb.	683	246	174	63	1,166
Mar.	602	273	153	59	1,087
Apr.	601	160	163	60	984
May	494	268	139	49	950
June	509	178	172	55	914
July	522	206	197	71	996
Aug.	483	310	181	76	1,050
Sept.	480	225	137	58	900
Oct.	548	311	174	54	1,087
Nov.	486	260	151	63	960
Dec.	<u>456</u>	<u>219</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>857</u>
Total	6,627	2,937	2,002	732	12,298
1976	SPPD	PCSO	CPD	PLD	TOTAL
Jan.	540	227	156	31	954
Feb.	450	194	141	51	836
Mar.	453	223	169	44	889
Apr.	488	201	144	53	886
May	386	213	143	53	795
June					
July					
Aug.					
Sept.					
Oct.					
Nov.					
Dec.					
	<u>SPPD</u>	<u>PCSO</u>	<u>CPD</u>	<u>LPD</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1973	6,291	2,039	1,267	500	10,097
1974	7,074	2,751	1,788	793	12,406
1975	6,627	2,937	2,002	732	12,298
1976					

1975	ARREST FOR BURGLARY				
	SPPD	PCSO	CPD	LPD	TOTAL
Jan.	104	37	6	5	152
Feb.	164	16	19	3	202
Mar.	90	22	10	4	126
Apr.	92	16	13	5	126
May	98	24	10	1	133
June	123	15	6	3	147
July	108	21	19	3	151
Aug.	97	30	21	7	155
Sept.	94	11	14	9	128
Oct.	124	17	13	5	159
Nov.	132	26	10	9	177
Dec.	<u>190</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>235</u>
Total	1,416	267	146	62	1,891
1976	SPPD	PCSO	CPD	LPD	TOTAL
Jan.	121	23	70	13	227
Feb.	89	42	18	13	162
Mar.	82	12	39	12	145
Apr.	72	28	15	4	119
May	70	22	23	18	133
June					
July					
Aug.					
Sept.					
Oct.					
Nov.					
Dec.					
Total					
1972	500	177	103	33	813
1973	720	196	163	56	1,135
1974	922	189	158	62	1,331
1975	1,416	267	146	62	1,891
1976					

ARREST
BUYING, RECEIVING, AND POSSESSING STOLEN PROPERTY

1975	SPPD	PCSO	CPD	LPD	TOTAL
Jan.	6	13	9	6	34
Feb.	8	15	5	4	32
Mar.	6	28	6	2	42
Apr.	13	21	2	1	37
May	22	25	13	3	63
June	27	12	9	2	50
July	26	10	7	0	43
Aug.	20	10	3	6	39
Sept.	12	6	2	2	22
Oct.	6	5	0	3	14
Nov.	9	7	4	3	23
Dec.	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>23</u>
Total	162	160	66	34	422
1976	SPPD	PCSO	CPD	LPD	TOTAL
Jan	16	3	0	2	21
Feb.	15	9	1	2	27
Mar.	11	5	1	2	19
Apr.	11	2	3	2	18
May	10	4	0	1	15
June					
July					
Aug.					
Sept.					
Oct.					
Nov.					
Dec.					
	<u>SPPD</u>	<u>PCSO</u>	<u>CPD</u>	<u>LPD</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1972	44	25	21	6	96
1973	58	37	31	4	130
1974	88	82	56	28	254
1975	162	160	66	34	422
1976					

VALUE OF PROPERTY REPORTED STOLEN (VALUE OF VEHICLES REMOVED)

1975	SPPD	PCSO	CPD	LPD	TOTAL
Jan.	263,823	158,775	95,947	24,540	543,085
Feb.	231,958	122,018	82,182	43,894	480,052
Mar.	244,664	178,101	91,884	47,823	562,472
Apr.	232,850	208,685	76,751	34,316	552,602
May	214,380	237,309	67,897	16,971	536,557
June	186,572	107,665	98,731	35,043	428,011
July	158,161	115,089	92,303	33,489	399,042
Aug.	193,042	179,302	53,619	41,790	467,753
Sept.	209,801	107,097	73,467	22,539	412,904
Oct.	217,343	182,682	137,188	31,771	568,984
Nov.	154,687	135,454	65,532	25,170	380,843
Dec.	<u>195,221</u>	<u>139,532</u>	<u>91,358</u>	<u>20,707</u>	<u>446,818</u>
Total 1975	2,502,502	1,871,709	1,026,859	378,053	5,779,123
1976	SPPD	PCSO	CPD	LPD	TOTAL

Jan.	215,536	153,219	120,561	29,573	518,889
Feb.	207,755	145,465	80,270	28,054	461,544
Mar.	164,560	196,524	90,492	21,201	472,777
Apr.	160,136	112,108	72,995	24,584	369,823
May	137,029	101,068	52,215	29,300	319,612
June					
July					
Aug.					
Sept.					
Oct.					
Nov.					
Dec.					

	TOTAL
1973	4,870,977
1974	5,620,629
1975	5,779,123
1976	

VALUE OF PROPERTY REPORTED RECOVERED (VALUE OF VEHICLES REMOVED)

1975	SPPD	PCSO	CPD	LPD	TOTAL
Jan.	20,461	18,909	8,825	4,550	52,745
Feb.	16,643	8,127	1,529	2,625	28,924
Mar.	30,716	10,106	950	6,595	48,367
Apr.	12,312	79,360	2,014	2,372	96,058
May	17,327	13,361	3,249	1,640	35,577
June	18,451	18,609	983	785	38,828
July	24,729	15,278	7,818	8,099	55,924
Aug.	18,145	11,156	1,504	4,019	34,914
Sept.	29,454	10,291	4,916	2,164	46,825
Oct.	35,962	17,367	7,148	2,616	63,093
Nov.	15,874	11,131	27,750	2,352	57,107
Dec.	<u>25,542</u>	<u>29,504</u>	<u>25,476</u>	<u>3,635</u>	<u>84,157</u>

Total	265,616	243,199	92,162	41,542	642,519
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1976	SPPD	PCSO	CPD	LPD	TOTAL
Jan.	33,493	3,289	6,954	9,361	53,097
Feb.	78,629	18,201	74,274	3,139	174,243
Mar.	12,953	19,507	7,241	1,371	41,072
Apr.	20,777	9,171	1,448	1,714	33,110
May	10,383	15,847	6,207	2,374	34,811
June					
July					
Aug.					
Sept.					
Oct.					
Nov.					
Dec.					

	TOTAL
1973	714,735
1974	745,757
1975	642,519
1976	

END

7 miles/minute