

PEACHTREE CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT



Annual Report 2013

JAMES V. MURRAY, CHIEF OF POLICE

On behalf of the members of the Peachtree City Police Department I am pleased to present our 2013 Annual Report.

Once again I would like to recognize and personally thank the men and women of the Peachtree City Police Department. Through their efforts we are able to make our community what it is, a safe place for our residents and guests alike. The Peachtree City Police Department continues to strive to provide exceptional and professional service by our response to calls for service, highway safety, and providing many service initiatives back to the community.

This has been another stellar year for the Police Department as we realized a decrease in Part 1 crimes (e.g. Burglary, Entering Auto, and Robbery). Peachtree City remains one of the safest cities in the State of Georgia and the United States (of similar cities).

Over the past two years the department has been examined, accredited, and evaluated by three separate professional organizations. The department was CALEA Accredited with Excellence in 2012 under the Gold Standard, Certified by the Georgia Association of Chiefs of Police in 2012, and in late 2013 a management study was done by the Matrix Group on our organizational efficiency. All three organizations found that we were a very progressive and professional police department. We will make every effort to implement most, if not all, of the recommendations made by the Matrix Group report in 2014, depending on budget constraints. The department will continue to look at ways to increase our level of service to the community and improve the Department's efficiency.

In 2013, the Peachtree City Police Department won State and National recognition in the Governor's Challenge and the National Law Enforcement Challenge. The challenges are designed to reward the implementation of current traffic enforcement best-practices and stimulated traffic law enforcement activities which target the three major traffic safety priorities: occupant protection, impaired driving, and speeding. The Peachtree City Police Department earned 1st place in the National Law Enforcement Challenge for our agency size, and 3rd place in the State of Georgia for our overall traffic safety efforts. To be recognized on both a state and national level shows our commitment to making our community safe for the motoring public.

As always, we need to remember that we can't do what we do without all of the hard work and dedication of every Department member and most of all, the community. We need you to be involved in our community, as good neighbors make good neighborhoods, and good neighborhoods make great communities. We would not be as successful without the support and dedication of the men and women of the Peachtree City Police Auxiliary and Peachtree City Police Reserve Officers who volunteered thousands of hours of service to the City and citizens of Peachtree City.

Please take the time to review our annual report. It is one of the many ways we report to you—our community. And remember, if you have comments or thoughts, they are always welcomed and appreciated.



H. C. "Skip" Clark, II

Chief of Police

SUPPORT SERVICES

I. OVERVIEW

In 2013 Support Services consisted of one Support Services Lieutenant, one Quartermaster Corporal, one civilian Evidence Custodian, one Office Administrator, and two staff assistants. The administrative offices are open to the public Monday-Friday, 8:00 AM until 5:00 PM. When the offices are closed, a call box is available by the front door to ask for police assistance.

Five civilian personnel comprise Support Services. They include an Office Administrator, who supervises and coordinates the basic workload responsibilities of the staff assistants and is the department Terminal Agency Coordinator (TAC). The Support Services Lieutenant oversees this. There are three staff assistants: one assistant is assigned to the Criminal Investigative Division and oversees subpoenas, motions for discovery for all courts, maintains e-form files, retrieves and downloads video files for the courts and open record requests ; one assistant that is the primary front desk receptionist and switchboard operator, a back up TAC, assists the Background Investigator, and oversees Alcohol Handling Permits; and one assistant is assigned to the Chief of Police. Support Services personnel are cross-trained to perform each task in case of an extended absence. Beginning in February 2013, the department changed from a sworn officer assigned to the Evidence Room to a civilian assigned to the Evidence Room.

Regular tasks performed by Support Services include but are not limited to

- Back-up to Court Bailiff
- Facilities maintenance
- Vehicle Maintenance
- Video system administrator
- Officer equipment maintenance
- Purchasing and budgeting
- Process all found property and evidence
- Liaison to all courts on the processing and purging of evidence
- Administrator for all seizures and forfeitures
- Evidence Processing
- Crime Scene Processing
- Primary switchboard operator
- Primary/Alternate GCIC TAC
- Process Open Records requests
- Cash Drawer Accountability
- Monthly department reports
- Citation Entry
- Maintain impound records
- Copy reports for DA and State Court
- Process alcohol permits
- Maintain arrest and booking files
- Process solicitor permits
- Press release information disseminated
- Primary payroll processing
- Budget/Purchase order entry
- Disseminate golf cart registration information
- Coordinator for the take home vehicle program
- Process Motions for the City Solicitor
- GIS entries
- E-forms coordinator
- Maintain Business watch data base
- Incident report MO entries
- Subpoena processing
- Archive and copy patrol vehicle videos for Court
- CID Clearance entries
- Legal Document Processing
- Supervisor to Staff Assistants
- Monthly department crime report
- Records room administrator
- Monthly UCR reports and validations
- Drivers/criminal histories for Court Solicitor
- Prepare payment requests
- Maintain warrant files
- Process expungements
- Maintain files specific to Chief of Police
- House watch program administration
- False Alarm Coordinator
- Extra Duty backup coordinator
- Orders / maintains office and operating supplies for Department
- Racial profile entry

SUPPORT SERVICES

II. WARRANTS:

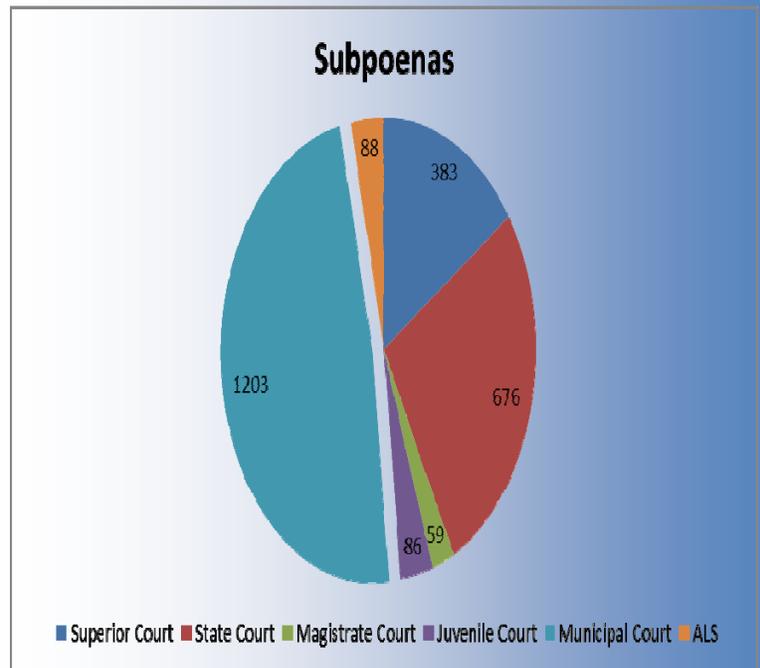
In 2013, the Peachtree City Police Department obtained 355 misdemeanors and/or felony warrants. This is a 2% increase from 2012. Officers were able to serve 162 warrants, a 18% decrease, from 2012. Warrant service includes complying with all the GCIC requirements and validations.

III. ALCOHOL PERMITS:

The alcohol permit program requires an individual who will serve or sell alcohol beverages to be subject to a Georgia background check. From its inception in 2004, 6,875 individuals have applied for a permit to serve or sell alcoholic beverages in local restaurants, hotels, super markets, liquor stores, and convenience stores. Of that, 173 applications have been denied, in accordance with city ordinance, which is 2.52% of all applications. Since 2009, we have had a reciprocal agreement with the City of Fayetteville and since 2010, the Town of Tyrone. These agreements allow for permits from any of the three agencies to be used to work at any location within Fayette County. During 2012, 1,580 alcohol permits were applied for or renewed, a decrease of 2.95% over 2011. In 2013, there were 1557 new or renewed permits.

IV. SUBPOENAS

Support services oversees the receipt and entry of Criminal Subpoenas. This task is handled by a staff assistant. Upon receiving subpoenas, they are time stamped and uploaded into Power DMS. Once they are uploaded, officers are able to view and sign for their subpoenas. Officers were served with 2,466 subpoenas in 2013.



V. INCOMING TELEPHONE CALLS:

In 2013, the City of Peachtree City upgraded its telephone system. Most employees have a direct number that can be called, therefore alleviating some of the call volume from the front desk. In 2013, the department received 16,165 calls during normal working hours. The front desk on average receives 62 phone calls a day. This is a decrease of less than 1% from 2012 which is attributed to the new phone system.

VI. SOLICITORS:

The City of Peachtree City adopted a Peddlers and Solicitors' ordinance in January 2007. Individuals requesting a Solicitor's Permit must first register with the Police Department by filling out a registration form giving complete identification, which includes a copy of a photo ID, signature, name of employer, products sold, dates and times and proposed method of operation within the City limits. The requesting solicitor must also provide proof of a valid state sales tax number for the business they wish to sell goods. Once processed, the solicitor will receive a copy of their registration form, to include days and times they is permitted to solicit. This must be kept with them at all times.

VII. MOTION FOR DISCOVERY:

A motion for discovery is a legal request to the court mandating that opposing council turn over information or material. All requests must be filed with the City of Peachtree City Municipal Court. Once the motion is filed, the police department is notified and all information pertaining to the case (i.e. videos, statements, certificates of training, and/or reports) is prepared and forwarded to the Court Clerk.

In 2013, the department received 429 Motions for Discovery. This is an increase of 68% from 2012.

VIII. OPEN RECORDS:

All public records shall be open for personal inspection and copying, except those, which by order of a court of this state or by law are specifically exempted from disclosure. Records shall be maintained by agencies to the extent and in the manner required under the Open Records Act, O.C.G.A. 50-18-70. Agencies shall produce for inspection all records responsive to a request within a reasonable amount of time not to exceed three business days of receipt of a request; provided, however, that nothing in this chapter shall require agencies to produce records in response to a request if such records did not exist at the time of the request. Those in charge of such records shall not refuse the privilege to any citizen. Accident reports are the exception. A person must have a personal, professional or business connection with a party to the accident. **During 2013, 382 open records were processed. This is a 61% decrease from 2012.**

IX. MUTUAL AID

Mutual Aid is a formal arrangement made between one government and another to provide logistical assistance and the reallocation of resources for crisis or emergency operations. As the economy recovers, there are no expectations of increasing personnel or making major non-essential equipment purchases to cover every possible emergency. Sharing personnel and resources between concurrent and congruent government entities is paramount to providing emergency services to our constituency in a cost effective manner. In most major incidents, local resources are quickly overwhelmed. By having mutual aid agreements in place, additional resources can be summoned in a timely manner to provide support to mitigate the emergency. In an effort to keep abreast of the available resources in our area that are accessible, the police department maintains Mutual Aid Agreements with law enforcement agencies in both Fayette and Coweta Counties. Information contained within these agreements lists the number of personnel available (sworn and non-sworn), the number of vehicles (marked and unmarked) and tactical equipment. Agreements have been signed with the Fayette County Sheriff's Department, Fayetteville Police Department, Fayette County Marshal's Office, Coweta County Sheriff's Department, Tyrone Police Department, Newnan Police Department, and Fairburn Police Department. The department has been the leader in establishing Special Mutual Aid agreements with the Fayetteville Police Department and LaGrange Police Department to share personnel and equipment resources for the department's Special Response Team (SWAT) for high risk operations. These Special Mutual Aid agreements have saved thousands of dollars in personnel and equipment costs as well as allowing the department to meet National Tactical Officers' Association's guidelines for personnel requirements to mitigate high risk Special Response Team (SWAT) incidents.

X. PROPERTY AND EVIDENCE ROOM MANAGEMENT:

In 2013, the evidence room received 1,411 new items which is a 10% decrease from 2012. The decrease is attributed to a revision in procedures for the intake of evidence. For example, there is no reasons to retain alcohol bottles, or other non-tangible pieces of evidence when a simple picture of the item would be sufficient for prosecution.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that are related to property and evidence are the directives that inform all members of the department of the requirements for the proper handling, packaging, and storage of physical evidence or property that is accepted as either found property or property for safekeeping. Department directives either prescribe or proscribe actions by officers who are booking property or evidence into the agency. The SOPs direct such things as requiring that evidence be booked into the property room or temporary storage lockers prior to the end of a tour of duty; not storing evidence in an investigator's desk or an officer's locker; or insuring that firearms have been rendered safe and unloaded prior to bringing them to the property room or placing them in a locker. The Peachtree City Police Department's evidence room and its policies and procedures were designed for compliance with standards set by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA). These policies and procedures ensure that evidence is properly documented and handled correctly. They also ensure that the appropriate inspections and inventories are conducted as required by certifying agencies.

In February 2013, the department hired a civilian to be the evidence custodian for the department. The new evidence custodian was not new to the job of evidence custodian-he came to the department as a retired officer from a near by agency. He has hours of training regarding Evidence Rooms and is a member of the International Association for Property and Evidence. He is accountable for receiving, logging, and storing all evidence an property seized by the Peachtree City Police Department. He is also responsible for turning items over to officers when need for court or further evaluation and processing.

The department continues to utilize the Elastec "Drug Terminator" for the destruction of drug evidence. This allows the destruction of these items at the convenience of the department, rather than the limited schedule of the GBI incinerator. The department also uses the Drug Terminator in the destruction of prescription drugs and/or over the counter medications dropped off at the police department's Pill Drop. The evidence custodian incinerates medications dropped on average once a week.

A major concern with any evidence room is the availability of space for storage. To help relieve these concerns, the evidence custodian conducts regular purges of evidence and property that is no longer needed or required to be held. Purges are done throughout the year. These purges are major undertakings, requiring extensive research as to what items may be disposed of. Approval for the disposal of these items must be obtained from the Chief of Police, the Solicitors of the City and State Court, the District Attorney's Office and the Superior Court Judges. After all approvals have been obtained, the items are disposed of in the presence of two officers who document each item. Contraband and items with no inherent value are destroyed. Cash and items that can be used by the city, such as tools, are turned over to the city for use, which reduces spending. Firearms in working condition are used as credit for the department firearm purchases, those that are not working are destroyed. Items with value, but no legitimate use for city use, such as jewelry, bicycles and electronics are auctioned off on propertyroom.com. The proceeds are placed into the city's general fund.

XI. FALSE ALARMS:

Since the advent of the electronic burglar alarm system, police departments across the nation have been burdened by false alarms. Albeit, an alarm on a residence or business is a deterrent to criminals; but the number of false alarms that are required to be investigated by a police officer creates an unnecessary burden on the law enforcement resources available to the city.

The use of departmental resources to respond to false alarms results in a significant amount of wasted man hours. After compiling research into the procedures of how other police jurisdictions respond to false alarms, it was discovered that the enacting of "false alarm ordinances" significantly reduced the number of these alarms. Numerous jurisdictions throughout the Nation and Metro Atlanta have had successful alarm reduction programs in place for several years.

In response, the department drafted a false alarm reduction ordinance which was approved by City Council in July 2011. The ordinance mandates that alarm owners/operators and alarm companies be required to take a more active role and be held to a higher level of accountability, therefore resulting in fewer false alarms. Full enforcement of the ordinance began in October 2011.

Enforcement of the ordinance by the department has been progressive thus far, from requiring registration, to personal contact with repeat offenders, to an on-line alarm awareness program. All of these enforcement tools provide an educational opportunity for the alarm user, with the hopes that this will result in a continued reduction of false alarms.

False alarm statistics since the False Alarm Ordinance was implemented 3 years ago:

2012 (October 1, 2011 to September 30, 2012):

11 appeals
397 cancelled alarms
1367 false alarms
5 criminal alarms
23 weather alarms

2013 (October 1, 2012 to September 30, 2013):

15 appeals
434 cancelled alarms
1205 false alarms
1 criminal alarms
10 weather alarms

2014 (October 1, 2013 to April 4, 2014 YTD)

6 appeals
183 cancelled alarms
600 false alarms
1 criminal alarm
22 weather alarms

The statistics support the national experience when implementing a false alarm ordinance of a reduction in calls for service for false alarms which allows patrol officers to perform other more important tasks.

XII. FLEET ACCIDENTS:

In 2013, the Peachtree City Police Department reported fifteen (15) accidents involving police vehicles. All accidents involving patrol vehicles were investigated either by Georgia State Patrol (GSP) or by the Fayette County Sheriff's Office if GSP was unavailable. All fifteen (15) were officer-involved accidents. Once investigations were completed and causation factors were determined for each accident, it was ruled that nine (9) of the accidents were due to officer negligence, three (3) of the accidents the officers were not at fault, and three (3) of the accidents were unavoidable. Of three (3) accidents where the officers were not at fault, one involved a vehicle backing up into a parked patrol vehicle and the other two were due to motorists failing to yield to the right of way.

Command Staff reviewed all of the accidents. The shift supervisors reviewed the accidents during roll call sessions with each patrol team. Officers involved in each of the accidents received counseling, disciplinary action and/or remedial training as deemed appropriate.

In 2013, five of the accidents that were reported were not serious enough to be classified as reportable accidents. These incidents ranged from minor scratches to dented rims. According to reports from Human Resources, the total monetary damage to police vehicles for 2013 equated to \$7,816.14.

XIII. SPECIAL EVENTS:

Many non-profit organizations flock to Peachtree City to utilize the multi-use path system for hosting walks/runs in an effort to raising money for their organizations. The City requires that a special events packet be filled out to request the event and resources are made available. In 2013, the Peachtree City Police Department assisted with 22 major events in the City. Three (3) events required numerous resources: two (2) triathlons and the Great Georgia Air Show. The 4th of July festivities were cancelled due to inclement weather.

All of these events take numerous amounts of resources throughout the city and the police department. The city hosted other events at many of the recreational facilities that the police department was not directly involved with. Listed below are the notable events the police department was involved:

Youth Triathlon,	Hispanic Festival
Tri 4 Gold Adult Triathlon	Tournaments hosted at recreational facilities
March of Dimes Walk	Amphitheater Concert Series
Breast Cancer Walk	Special Events
Alzheimer's Walk	The Great Georgia Air Show
Peachtree City Classic Road Race	Crabapple Red Bird Run
St. Paul Lutheran Frostbite Run	Kedron Elementary Heart to Heart Run
Huddleston Hustle	

All of these events require off duty officers to provide traffic and security services to help ensure the success of the events.

XIV. ALL HAZARDS PREPARATION:

The National Incident Management System (NIMS) was established to provide a systematic and proactive approach to allow government departments and agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector to work seamlessly to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity, in order to reduce the loss of life and harm to the environment.

NIMS works hand in hand with the National Response Framework (NRF). The system provides the template for the management of incidents, while the NRF provides the structure and mechanisms for national-level policy for incident management. The National Incident Management System promotes standardized all-hazard incident management concepts at all jurisdictional levels and across functional disciplines. During 2012, under the guidance of the NIMS Integration Center (NIC), the police department continued to make progress in maintaining NIMS as an integral part of the our agency's emergency/disaster plans and training. Consequently, staff's participation in the program has enhanced our capabilities in building a foundation for prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery planning for the future.

In 2012, training related to NIMS and the Incident Command System (ICS) encompassed one large tabletop exercise in conjunction with other agencies within our county as well as members of the department participating in state-wide exercises in communities such as Gordon County, Meriwether County, Tift, White, Coweta County, and Bibb Counties.

Additional training included:

- Georgia Emergency Management Agency training
- Federal Emergency Management Agency training
- Domestic Terrorism Awareness
- Community Emergency Response Team training
- Region 7 All-Hazards Committee training (monthly)
- County-wide tornado drill (February and November)
- Citizen Corps Council Conference (October)
- City Emergency Operations Center training (EOC Training)
- Multi-agency active shooter tabletop exercises and practical drills.
- Local Emergency Planning Committee training (quarterly)
- Georgia Office of Homeland Security, Georgia Public Health training

The police department continued to participate as a member of Fayette County's Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), and the Area VII All Hazards Council, the police department continued to place an emphasis on preparedness, training, and mitigation concerns, as well as our community's overall ability to respond to a variety of man-made or natural disasters. During 2012, homeland security and emergency response received significant attention and the following priorities were established:

- Assist local and other state-wide agencies in developing and/or updating emergency response plans.
- Evaluate community resources and the need for additional resources.
- Familiarize the public with local, state and Federal capabilities and resources.
- Enhance the capacity of law enforcement's response by utilizing citizen volunteers.
- Bring the community together by focusing on emergency preparedness and emergency response training through programs such as CERT and Teen CERT.
- Interact with the local School Board, faculty and students within our jurisdiction and surrounding counties.
- Encourage home/personal preparedness and mitigation should an event occur.
- Promote the partnerships with many local and government programs.

To facilitate these goals and objectives, the police department continued to attend and take an active role in the Area VII All Hazards Council meetings. These councils are established by the Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA) and reflect the eight existing GEMA regions. The purpose for implementing region councils was to provide enhanced communication between key consequence managers to develop preparedness response and recovery strategies for all disasters. The Region 7 All Hazards Council is comprised of Metro-Atlanta sheriffs, police chiefs, public health directors, fire chiefs, emergency medical services directors, medical examiners, 9-1-1 center directors, emergency managers, Red Cross representatives, the State Attorney General's Office, along with support from mayors and county commissioners. Region 7's All Hazards Council governs a number of sub-committees, one of which is a law enforcement sub-committee.

XV. COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM (CERT):

As emergency/disasters operations often overwhelm conventional emergency services, local government agencies continuously look to citizens for assistance. When responding to these emergencies, delays of hours or even days may occur. CERT recognizes that a well-prepared community is a vital resource to professional first responders and understands the value of "basic skills training". Realistically, it is not a question of "if" Peachtree City will face a disaster, but "when" CERT is about being prepared for that disaster, whenever or wherever it comes.

The program's training also provides participants with an effective and efficient first response capability that, when applied correctly, can be accomplished without placing CERT members or their families in unnecessary danger. The Peachtree City CERT program is slightly unique in its approach to basic CERT training. In fact, Peachtree City's program has an expanded ten-week course curriculum, where CERT members can expect to learn how to:

- Manage utilities and extinguish small fires
- Treat the three medical killers by opening airways, control bleeding, and treating for shock
- Provide basic medical aid
- Search for and rescue victims safely
- Organize themselves and spontaneous volunteers to be effective
- Collect disaster intelligence to support first responder efforts
- Operate a chainsaw safely and conduct traffic direction and control

Additionally, the Peachtree City CERT program offers its students, free of charge, the opportunity to become CPR and AED certified. After the graduation of its inaugural class, community and business leaders, as well as members of several local civic organizations, began to take an interest in the program. Subsequent classes have been consistently filled. In 2013, the program observed a continued growth in its ranks, with 786 adult members currently enrolled.

TEEN CERT

In 2013, the Peachtree City CERT Program continued to expand its Teen CERT Program, which was initially launched in 2009. The Teen CERT program is modeled after the national CERT concept. The goals of Teen CERT are to provide young adults with basic knowledge of disasters and how they impact our community, to build their decision-making and problem solving skills regarding readiness and response, and to provide them with hands-on training using reality-driven drills and exercises.

The program is aimed at young adults aged 13 to 17 and is primarily delivered in a "Summer Camp" and/or "Fall Camp" that meets daily for a week at the police department, culminating in a mock drill and/or evaluation stations.

Unique to the Peachtree City, the Teen CERT program incorporates the instruction of CPR/AED certification within the program, and the training of students on "moulage", or special effects make-up, used to simulate injuries on disaster exercise victims. In 2013, 29 teens graduated from the Teen CERT program. To date, 167 teens have participated and graduated from the program. A number of teens have joined the program because their parents are CERT members. We also have a large number of parents who have joined CERT after seeing the value of the training their children received.

XVI. CITIZENS POLICE ACADEMY:

In 2013, the police department hosted a Citizen's Police Academy for the residents of our community. Since its inception, these classes have become very a successful and a popular community outreach program. In reviewing past class critiques, it was determined that the academy should continue to be hosted once a week, from 1830 hours until 2100 hours, over the course of a ten week period. In many instances the class feedback suggested extending the class. Generally, the class size is limited to a maximum of 25 students. The criteria for the academy, established that a student selected to participate should be a city resident, or have ties to the community through work and/or social obligations. However, if the applicants are CERT graduates or Interns, we have continued to incorporate these applications into the Citizens Police Academy. The academy is announced through local media outlets, the City's Update newsletter, the department's Facebook and Twitter accounts, as well in flyers distributed to major city recreation venues.

The most recent class was concluded in October, with a class size of 22 students. The students were provided with an insight into the daily functions of the law enforcement profession and how it is applied in Peachtree City. Class topics included drug awareness, SRT demonstrations, crime scene processing, ethics and professionalism, use of force, identity fraud, internet crimes against children, active shooter training, and F.A.T.S. (firearms simulation) Training. In 2013, the department again incorporated a firearms familiarization at the East Point Police Department for any student wishing to participate. This turned out to be one of the most well received classes, with full participation.

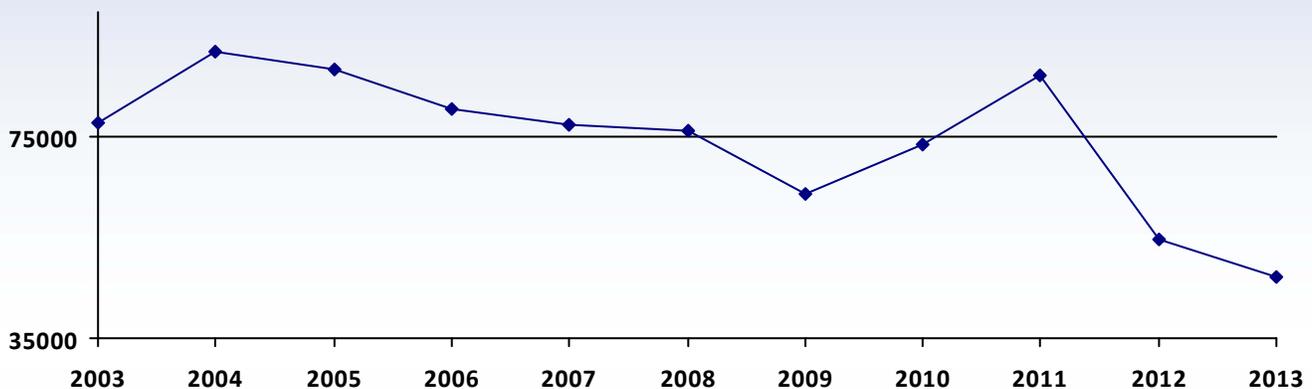
The department utilized a cross-section of sworn officers from our agency to serve as instructors during the academy. The citizens that attended were able to participate in a 10 hour ride-along program with an officer while on patrol. Upon completion of the program, the class members were presented certificates of completion during a scheduled city council meeting. The students were asked to complete an evaluation of the class, listing its strengths, weaknesses, and recommendations on improvements. In reviewing these evaluations and speaking with individual class members, it was observed that each participant thoroughly enjoyed and benefited from the experience, finding it both rewarding and informative. In fact, the department received interest in positions within our department from the class wishing to participate in the Auxiliary Officer program.

As a result of this program's success, a decision was made to also to continue to host an Advanced CPA class. The class is offered to citizens who have previously taken the basic CPA class. During this class, students are exposed to a deeper understanding of the criminal justice environment. The class includes presentations by the GBI forensic sketch artist, an extended live fire exercise at the East Point range which encompasses a top shooter competition, along with a tour of the Fayette County Jail and 911 Center. To date we have had over 185 students complete the basic class and 35 students have completed the advanced class. Additional Advanced classes will be scheduled in 2014.

I. OVERVIEW:

On average, the Operations Division collectively conducted 129.6 “calls” per day. This average included officers responding to a dispatched incident, a self initiated investigation, or notifying dispatch that they were out of service for various other duties. The overall activity of 47,320 “calls” also included more than one officer responding to a single incident. Over 12,720 hours were spent on calls for service during 2013. This equates to an average of over 34 hours per day that were spent responding to calls for service by the Patrol Division. Officers averaged approximately 11.7 hours per day completing reports, 21 hours per day on administrative duties and 19.8 hours per day on Directed Patrols. Directed Patrols are defined as patrols that are conducted in areas where frequent criminal activity has been either identified or is anticipated. The average number of traffic stops per day for 2013 was 38.

Calls for service include officer initiated and calls from the general public. Calls for service have dropped significantly since 2011 due to a revision in the categorizing of “calls.” **In 2013 the department logged 47,320 calls for service, which was a decrease of 13.5% from 2012.**



II. EQUIPMENT:

During 2013, the Peachtree City Police Department continued to participate in the take home vehicle program. Officers who had an assigned take home vehicle contribute to the privilege of taking a vehicle home. Expenses incurred by the officer are as follows:

<u>Mileage (one way)</u>	<u>Cost to Officer</u>
Within the City	No Cost
5-10 miles	\$15.00 per pay period
10.1-20 miles	\$30.00 per pay period
20.1-30 miles	\$50.00 per pay period
30+ miles	Requires City Manager approval and the cost will Be determined by him

In 2013, the department registered 458,254 patrol miles, compared to 512,518 patrol miles in 2012.

The continued participation in the Department’s Take-Home Vehicle Program has continued to serve multiple purposes. It has increased the visibility of marked units through out the city as well as made a visual impact outside the city.

II. EQUIPMENT CONTINUED:

The take home vehicle program also contributes to:

- Complimented the Department's proactive prevention and patrol
- Increased the potential number of officers who are available for quick response during emergency situations, especially during severe weather.
- Enhanced the care and maintenance of department vehicles
- Reduced the service requirements and repair costs
- Strengthened employee morale
- Enhanced cleanliness and appearance of patrol vehicles
- Enhanced citizen's perception of safety and security when patrol vehicles are parked in their neighborhoods and apartment complexes
- Public response to patrol vehicles being parked in residential neighborhoods and apartment complexes continues to be very positive.

The department ensures that officers have all the tools necessary to assist the public. Each patrol vehicle is equipped with:

- Blue lights
- Siren (PA system and horn)
- Mobile radio receivers (main frequency for the department, other public safety frequencies via state band radio)
- Safety screens on all marked vehicles and side screens
- Occupant safety devices (airbags, shoulder harness/lap belts)
- Spotlight/alley lights, lights/take down lights, with the exception of the slick tops
- Streamlight rechargeable flashlight
- First Aid kit
- Cyalume sticks (chemical flares)
- Blankets
- Audio/video system and digital cameras for supervisors and patrol officers
- Biohazard suits
- AED unit
- Storage box in vehicle trunk
- Jumper cables
- Fire Extinguishers
- Stop Sticks to disable vehicle tires during vehicle pursuits.

All patrol officers are equipped with the following:

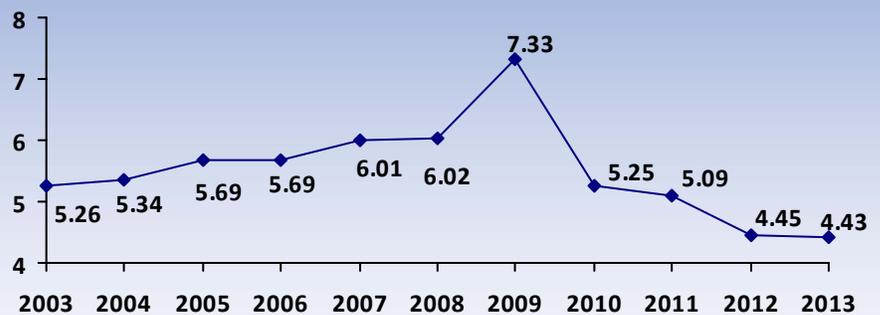
- 45 cal. Duty weapon
- Patrol Shotgun and/or Rifle
- Uniforms
- O.C. aerosol spray
- Expandable Baton
- Laptop computers with electronic reporting
- Bulletproof vest
- Handcuffs
- Tasers
- Other equipment needed for their duties and activities

III. RESPONSE TO CALLS FOR SERVICE:

In 2013, the police department continued to utilize a five (5) district patrol system. Officers are assigned to a specific geographic district to decrease response times to calls. **This provided the city with an overall response time of 4.43 minutes in 2013 as compared to 4.45 minutes in 2012.** Each shift requires a minimum of five (5) officers per shift to ensure adequate coverage.

Based on the Five District system, the following statistics are representative of officer activity through 2013 including a graph on the response times:

District	Calls per District
District 1	15,179
District 2	8,694
District 3	15,680
District 4	12,648
District 5	8,471
Outside jurisdiction	368
Total	61,040



IV. ALLOCATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF OPERATION'S DIVISION PERSONNEL:

The Operations Division is commanded by a Captain who reports to the Assistant Chief of Police. Operations (Patrol, Criminal Investigations, and the Community Response Team) is comprised of three Lieutenants, six Sergeants, and thirty-three Corporals and officers. The Operations Division's patrol officers are assigned to one of four teams, Alpha, Bravo, Charlie or Delta. Two teams are assigned to Day shift, 0730-1930 hours and two teams are assigned to Morning shift 1930-0730 hours. Alpha Team and Bravo team mirror one another, while Charlie team and Delta team mirror one another. All teams rotate every two months (60 days) between Days and Nights. CID and CRT officers have various schedules to meet the needs of the department.

At the end of 2013, the total number of allocated positions to include civilian personnel was 72, including 64 sworn, 5 civilian staff, and 3 civilian code enforcement officers.

The following table summarizes the estimated availability of a police officer after deducting leave hours, training hours and time for administrative tasks.

Leave and Training Hours	Work Hours
Total Scheduled Annual Work Hours	2,184
Mandatory Leave (reduced from 84 to 80 hours/2 weeks)	104
Average Leave Usage	322
Average Training Hours (on duty)	53
Total Unavailable Hours	375
Net Work Hours	1,705
% Annual Availability	82%
Administrative Time (90 Min. X 171 Shifts)	256
Net Available Work Hours	1,449
% Annual Available	69.7%

V. HOLIDAY ENFORCEMENT TEAM:

In late 2013, the Peachtree City Police Department created a temporary unit to combat the increase in criminal activity that is commonly observed during holiday months. Three officers were assigned to plain-clothes during November and December. These officers were selected on a voluntary basis and were tasked with surveillance duties in key locations within the city. During their assignment, the officers conducted numerous “sting” operations that combated reports of thefts. Officers also responded to calls for service where unmarked cars and plain-clothed officers were more tactful. In addition, the plain-clothed officers also maintained a strong presence in the areas of local hangouts and clubs where numerous person-to-person crimes had been reported.

VI. HONOR GUARD:

2013 marked the 22nd anniversary of the Peachtree City Police Department’s Honor Guard. Over the years, the Honor Guard has developed into one of the most professionally trained units in ceremonial drill in the State of Georgia. Having received statewide accolades, the Peachtree City Police Department Honor Guard team has been requested to present the colors at numerous professional sporting events and participate in a number of government functions. In May, the unit also organized and participated in the annual District Attorney’s Award’s banquet. In November, the Honor Guard presented the colors at the NAACP dinner for the fifteenth consecutive year.

VII. HOUSE WATCH PROGRAM:

The House Watch Program is designed to provide homeowners a means of having their residence checked periodically by an officer when they are away from home. . In order to participate in the program, the homeowner either calls, comes by the Police Department or completes the on-line form. The program is intended to be a deterrent to illegal entry of the residence and is used as a crime prevention tool. During 2013 the department handled 267 requests for our house watch program.

VIII. NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH:

The Peachtree City Police Department is available to assist with the training and setting up of Neighborhood Watch programs. The Neighborhood Watch program is one of the oldest and best-known crime prevention concepts in North America. In the late 1960’s, an increase in crime heightened the need for a crime prevention initiative focused on residential areas and involving local citizens. The National Sheriffs’ Association (NSA) responded, creating the National Neighborhood Watch Program in 1972 to assist citizens and law enforcement. The program can be based around a neighborhood, business complex, condominium complex or apartment building and requires a few concerned citizens to spearhead a new Neighborhood Watch program. In 2013, the department assisted in establishing a Neighborhood Watch Program in the Greer’s Mountain Subdivision to add to the numerous neighborhoods in Peachtree City already involved.

IX. COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM (CERT):

In 2013, the Peachtree City CERT Program expanded its Teen CERT Program, which was initially launched in 2009. The Teen CERT program is modeled after the national CERT concept. The goals of Teen CERT are to provide young adults with basic knowledge of disasters and how they impact our community, to build their decision-making and problem solving skills regarding readiness and response, and to provide them with hands-on training using reality-driven drills and exercises.

The program is aimed at young adults aged 13 to 17 and may be delivered in two formats:

- A 7-week course, meeting Saturday mornings and culminating in a full-scale disaster exercise
- A “Summer Camp” and/or “Fall Camp” that meets daily for a week at the police department, culminating in drill evaluation stations.

Unique to the Peachtree City Teen CERT program is the inclusion of CPR/AED certification within the program and also the training of students on “moulage” or special effects make-up used to simulate injuries on disaster exercise victims. In 2013 36 teens graduated from the Teen CERT program. To date, 143 teens have participated and graduated from the program. A good number of teens have joined the program because their parents are CERT members. We also have a large number of parents who have joined CERT after seeing the value of the training their children received.

As emergency/disasters operations often overwhelm conventional emergency services, local government agencies continuously look to citizens for assistance. When responding to these emergencies, delays of hours or even days may occur. CERT recognizes that a well-prepared community is a vital resource to professional first responders and understands the value of “basic skills training”. Realistically, it is not a question of “if” Peachtree City will face a disaster, but “when”. CERT is about being prepared for that disaster, whenever or wherever it comes.

The program’s training also provides participants with an effective and efficient first response capability that, when applied correctly, can be accomplished without placing CERT members or their families in unnecessary danger. The Peachtree City CERT program is slightly unique in its approach to basic CERT training. In fact, Peachtree City’s program has an expanded ten-week course curriculum, where CERT members can expect to learn how to:

- Manage utilities and extinguish small fires
- Treat the three medical killers by opening airways, control bleeding, and treating for shock
- Provide basic medical aid
- Search for and rescue victims safely
- Organize themselves and spontaneous volunteers to be effective
- Collect disaster intelligence to support first responder efforts
- Operate a chainsaw safely and conduct traffic direction and control

Additionally, the Peachtree City CERT program offers its students, free of charge, the opportunity to become CPR and AED certified. After the graduation of its inaugural class, community and business leaders, as well as members of several local civic organizations, began to take an interest in the program. Subsequent classes have been filled to capacity. In 2013 the program observed a continued growth in its ranks with 712 adult members and 143 teen members.

OFFICE OF PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

I. OVERVIEW: The Office of Professional Standards is a very dynamic unit. The priorities of the unit shift throughout the day as many of the in depth tasks are dependent on other priorities. For example, when a citizen formally complains, all efforts are made to address the complaint as soon as possible. When there are open police officer positions, the priorities shift to recruitment and background investigations to fill the positions. Depending on the needs of the department, the time requirement for each task varied throughout the year. A majority of the priorities of the unit are address in this section of the annual report. Some of the duties of the unit include, but are not limited to:

Accreditation
State Certification
Internal Affairs
Victim-Witness Coordination
Community Relations
Policy and form development and maintenance
Immediate review and approval of recruitment and selection process
Immediate review and approval of Training
Recruitment and selection process
Assist with research and development
Assist in researching grant opportunities as directed
Extra Duty and Off Duty Coordinator
Public information Officer
Website and Social Media Website's Management

II. SOP REVIEW:

In 2013, the Annual Review of Standard Operating Procedures continued to focus on the consolidation and complete revision of the manual in response to the department reorganization in late 2012. As in the past three years, the department utilized the PowerDMS policy management suite to organize, edit, track, and release the policies. With the implementation of a new record's management system in 2014, more extensive policy revisions are expected. Several updates were made by IDS, the software creators that allowed for easier editing of policies, and a greatly improved tracking system. All policy and form revisions are accomplished through PowerDMS in workflows to track the progress of the revisions. It is recommended that the department continue to host the PowerDMS software suite through IDS as it has greatly enhanced our ability to management our policy manual.

In 2012, 102 policies, general orders, forms, procedures, and manuals were reviewed through PowerDMS.

In 2013, 318, or a 211% increase, of general orders, forms, procedures, and manuals were reviewed and revised through PowerDMS.

OFFICE OF PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

III. NATIONAL ACCREDITATION AND STATE CERTIFICATION:

The Peachtree City Police Department has been accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc. (CALEA) since 1992. In addition, the agency has been State Certified by the Georgia Association of Chiefs of Police State Certification process since 1998. Accreditation and certification are progressive and time-proven ways of helping organizations evaluate and improve their overall performance. The cornerstone of this strategy lies in the promulgation of standards containing a clear statement of professional objectives. Department members conduct a thorough analysis to determine how existing operations can be adapted to meet standards set forth by CALEA, and 18 additional standards required by State Certification. When the procedures are in place, a team of independent professionals is assigned to verify that all applicable standards have been successfully implemented. The process culminates with a decision by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies that the agency has proved compliance and Accreditation should be bestowed. The same process applies to State Certification. The standards address nine major law enforcement subjects:

- Role responsibilities, and relationships with other agencies

- Organization, management and administration

- Personnel structure

- Personnel process

- Operations

- Operational support

- Traffic Operations

- Prisoner and court-related activities

- Auxiliary and technical services

In addition, the standards help law enforcement agencies through the following goals and objectives:

- Strengthen crime prevention and control capabilities

- Formalize essential management procedures

- Establish fair and nondiscriminatory personnel practices

- Improve service-delivery

- Solidify interagency cooperation and coordination

- Boost citizen and staff confidence in the agency

The department continues to maintain compliance with State Certification and CALEA Accreditation. Our future inspections will be a challenge with the department reorganization as we continue to update our policies. Our next State Certification date is July 2014 and CALEA Accreditation is in October 2015.

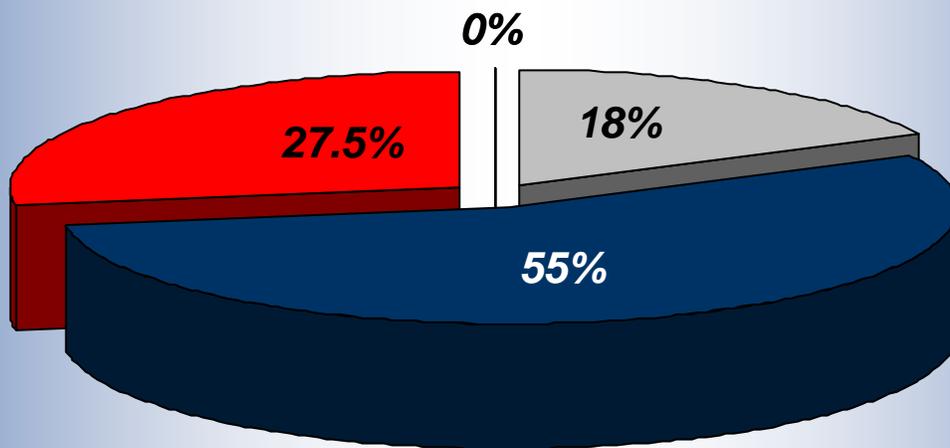
OFFICE OF PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

IV. PERFORMANCE APPRAISALS:

The Peachtree City Police Department values the performance appraisal. It is an important tool to ensure that the best use of human resource; personnel issues are identified and addressed promptly and fairly and optimum job satisfaction is made possible for each employee. One of the most significant benefits of the performance appraisal is that it offers a one on one interaction between the supervisor and the employee. This is the time where the supervisor and the employee may discuss important work issues that may not otherwise be addressed. Performance Appraisals offers an opportunity for employees to focus on work activities and goals, to identify and correct existing problems and encourage better future performance.

Performance Appraisals can have a profound effect on employee motivation and satisfaction. Appraisals can provide employees with recognition for their work efforts. They also offer an excellent opportunity for an employee and supervisor to recognize and agree upon individual training and development needs. This can lead to growth by the employee, improving on their skill sets and competencies.

On January 1, 2011, the department began utilizing Guardian Tracking software to monitor performance. This is an open system where employees may enter information on themselves or others. There are benefits to having Guardian Tacking: the employees have transparency of what is being documented about their performance, tracks goals and training for the employee, documents absences and allows the employee to have an overview of their performance at any time. The following graph represents the types of evaluations received in 2013 by department personnel:



- Outstanding
- Exceeds Standards
- Fully Satisfactory
- Marginally Satisfactory
- Unsatisfactory

OFFICE OF PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

V. SPECIALIZED POSITIONS WORKLOAD ASSESSMENT:

Decisions regarding the continuation of specialized assignments are important to the overall organization structure and operational components of the Peachtree City Police Department. On an annual basis, our agency identifies specialized assignments to determine which assignments are better serviced with agency-wide competition and selection criteria. This also helps avoid over-specialization in some job functions and ensures continued effective control of training and career opportunities as it relates to specialization.

This memorandum serves as a review of the department's full-time specialized positions as they relate to compliance with CALEA Standard 16.2.1, Specialized Assignments.

At the end of 2013, the City of Peachtree City contracted with Matrix Consulting to analyze the police department. The 134 page report is available on PowerDMS and the department's website for review. This report is the most comprehensive analysis of the department's specialized positions. Those specialized positions that were not specifically addressed in the Matrix Report are addressed as follows:

A. Special Response Team (SRT)

(see SRT report in this section of the annual report)

B. Canine Handler/K-9 Unit

The Police Department's K-9 Unit was re-established in 2009. In the late 1980s the department owned its first Canine, Bo. The second Canine, Tracer, was purchased in the early 1990s; however, within a few years the program became obsolete due to a lack of interest. The purpose for re-establishing the K-9 Unit in 2009 was to enhance the department's abilities concerning drug/narcotics intervention, criminal apprehension, location of lost or missing persons, and to provide options when the situation necessitates a vehicle search, building search, property search, or high-risk warrant. The K-9 Unit would also be beneficial to educational services and public relations. The application and use of a canine team provides a highly visible and positive deterrent to criminal activity. The K-9 Unit also provides an additional tool to further the objectives and the goals of the Peachtree City Police Department when serving the community. In 2013, the police department employed two canines, establishing a second canine position in 2010.

Initial Problem or Condition that required Implementation:

There were a number of considerations when making the decision to establish a new Canine Handler/K-9 Unit. Some of these included:

- Providing assistance to detectives and patrol officers in executing search warrants by locating concealed contraband and drugs.
- Assisting officers in locating fleeing suspects, discarded articles, evidence, or missing persons.
- Assisting officers by conducting canine "sniffs" of vehicles suspected of carrying illegal drugs or contraband.
- Participating in department sponsored educational programs at local schools and assisting with ongoing programs, such as DARE, or similar drug awareness programs.
- Assist the Special Response Team (S.R.T.) in any high risk operation.

Upon a review of the specialized positions for Canine Handler, there is a consensus among the command staff that the positions should be maintained.

OFFICE OF PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

C. Tactical Narcotics Team Officer:

The purpose for renewing the police department's membership in the Fayette County Sheriff's Tactical Narcotics Team was to become actively involved in an organized task force that supports inter-jurisdictional enforcement of criminal statutes relating to and prohibiting the sale, exchange or use of narcotics and other illegal drugs. By participating in this task force it promotes a spirit of collaboration between government entities and law enforcement that are unified for the purpose of reducing street gang violence, organized crime, and illegal drugs/narcotics activity within Fayette County and the State of Georgia.

Initial Problem or Condition that required Implementation:

The police department is committed to the suppression of illegal drugs and narcotics. The initial problem or condition that required implementation of renewed participation in the Fayette County Sheriff's Tactical Narcotics Team was to work cooperatively, through combined efforts of local, state and federal agencies to actively pursue those groups or individuals who manufacture, distribute or sell illegal drugs within the jurisdictional boundaries of Peachtree City, Fayette County and the State of Georgia. The Tactical Narcotics Team will function as an extension of all law enforcement agencies within Fayette County. It is the police department's mission to protect the safety, dignity and property of our citizens.

In 1993, the police department ended its membership in the Fayette County Drug Suppression Task Force (title during that particular time in its history). Since then, the drug and narcotic problems in Peachtree City have escalated to the point that it is no longer feasible for the Patrol or Criminal Investigations Division to expend its time, resources and efforts that are necessary to follow-up on these cases or conduct special operations to combat these problems. As workloads in both divisions increased, the police department realized that it was unable to devote adequate time to address these issues and that it was time to renew our membership with this specialized unit. Although we recognize that total elimination of drug law violations and their satellite crimes of violence, theft, robbery and fraud are unlikely; it must remain our number one goal. Drug/Narcotic crimes are both a cause and an effect, which make them difficult to combat. While we ask our communities to be patient, persistent and dedicated to our goal, we must act swiftly and prudently in the public interest.

Upon reviewing the specialized positions for assignment to the Fayette County Sheriff's Tactical Narcotics Team, there is a consensus among the command staff that the position should be maintained or the department should join a federal drug task force.

D. Motorcycle Unit

The purpose for establishing a motorcycle unit was to contribute significantly to traffic enforcement, participate in public information campaigns and to promote public relations through police department involvement in community events. The maneuverability of a motorcycle on congested streets offers advantages that are not provided by more traditional police cruisers. The motorcycle resolves specific problems that cruisers find difficult to handle such as responding to situations on the City's multi-use recreational path system, assimilating into traffic for criminal apprehension or enforcement reasons, or responding to emergencies and vehicular crashes when traffic congestion prohibits a quick response. A motorcycle unit also provides an alternative career opportunity for patrol officers who have a desire to specialize in a particular field.

Initial Problem or Condition that required Implementation:

In 2009, the police department began to look at alternatives to larger, more traditional police vehicles. This was partly because of the economic environment, but primarily due to police vehicles being one of the major costs for municipalities and other government entities. The decision was made to begin research concerning the cost and effectiveness of motorcycles.

OFFICE OF PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

D. Motorcycle Unit (continued):

The initial consideration for the implementation of a motorcycle unit was to:

Respond to rising fuel costs

Promote efficiency and effectiveness

Address community concerns over traffic safety and congestion

Offset costs for vehicle and equipment replacement

Satisfy budgetary constraints

Provide specialization opportunities for our patrol officers.

Our motorcycle unit is a functional program for the Peachtree City Police Department for many reasons. The unit's primary duties include traffic complaint enforcement, high congestion traffic control enforcement, accident reduction enforcement, escorts, and special event traffic control. Additionally, the motorcycle officer responds to dispatched patrol calls as backup and, not infrequently, as primary officers at crime scenes. Because of the vehicle's mobility, the motorcycle officer may be the first unit to respond to bank alarms, robberies, fires, and shootings. It can also provide greater enforcement in highly congested areas such as the intersection of Georgia Highway 74 and 54 and is used in tandem with cruisers to address specific community traffic safety concerns or directed patrol. The motorcycle has been used to strengthen partnerships with schools, recreation, neighborhoods, and other civic and community groups. It is also used for community events such as the July 4th Parade, road races, funeral escorts and other community activities. The motorcycle provides an invaluable tool in working with large groups while projecting a positive image for Peachtree City.

VI. EARLY WARNING SYSTEM:

A comprehensive Personnel Early Warning System is an essential component of good discipline in a well-managed law enforcement agency. It provides for the early identification of potential problem employees and a menu of remedial actions that can increase agency accountability and offer employees a better opportunity to meet the agency's values and mission statement. A Personnel Early Warning System includes options and reviews available through use of force reporting, disciplinary systems, employee assistance programs, and internal affairs. A documented annual evaluation of the system to ensure that its components are working together as needed, and to ensure that it is helping our employees as intended. When the department began using Guardian Tracking as the primary means of maintaining supervisory notes and documenting performance in early 2011, we discussed using this software for early intervention as well.

In 2013, there were **thirty-nine (39) early intervention alerts in Guardian that required a supervisor to address the issue**. New for 2013 was the creation of several categories of early warning "flags" as opposed to general alert. Early intervention flags will alert the supervisor and the chain of command for a set amount of events over a period of time for the following categories, including but not limited to: Absent, Damaged or missing equipment, Disciplinary Action, Early Intervention Flag (6 of any category in 90 days), Internal Affairs Investigation, Pursuits, Remedial Training, Supervisory Inquiries, and Tardiness. The department identified criteria that would factor into whether an early intervention alert was issued to the supervisor. In addition, criteria were identified that would alert on employees who consistently go above and beyond, thus deserving of recognition. Supervisors are immediately notified and can review the information entered on an employee. Action may not be needed; however, if further discussion with the Division Commander or the Chief is needed, they are able to review all documentation easily in the system. Guardian Tracking's early intervention has alerted on several employees who required remedial training of policies. Based on a review of the documentation and alerts, it appears that this system is working well. Supervisors find it easier to handle the alerts because they are a part of the entire process, rather than just the end result. It is recommended that the Guardian Tracking software package continue to be used for our early warning system needs.

OFFICE OF PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

VII. ANNUAL ANALYSIS OF TRAFFIC STOPS, BIASED BASED PROFILING:

In 2001, the department drafted the first Bias Based Profiling policy that provided guidelines for officers, discussed case law, and reviewed legislation. Since that time, the policy has been reviewed annually and some minor changes have been made to ensure that we maintain not only in compliance with the law and CALEA, but also to ensure that our officers are utilizing the “best practices” approach. After a review of our policy, no revisions or clarification is required. Our officers have remained in compliance with the policy over the past year, and the concerns that were initially addressed in 2001 have long been proven invalid. Our current policy was revised in 2013 and continues to prohibit stopping, detaining, searching or attempting to initiate asset seizure and forfeiture efforts against an individual based solely upon that person’s race, color, ethnicity, religion, socioeconomic status, disability, age, gender and/or sexual orientation. The race and gender of all police contacts is electronically archived. This data provides the basis for this Annual Bias Based Profiling review.

The information presented is based on the race of the subject encountered. The most frequently encountered complaint made in reference to bias based profiling involves race, and therefore, the data is prepared for race. Should a complaint regarding these other characteristics come to light, a report will be generated. In 2013 there was one complaint regarding biased based profiling which was found to not be sustained.

The 2010 Census Bureau demographics estimates for Peachtree City are used for the population comparison figures below, and do not take into account the potential daytime population. No consideration is given within these figures for the broad base of minority representatives who are employed by the many commercial, manufacturing, industrial, and retail establishments throughout the city. Our city’s workforce demographics, as well as our appeal as a South-Metro Atlanta retail center, significantly impact traffic enforcement statistics, especially Monday through Friday.

The following is an analysis of all traffic stops in 2013 based on race:

Analysis of Race to Traffic Stops						% of Race to Total Stops		
	Total	Total Stops by Race	Percentage Citations	Percentage Warnings	PTC Demographics	2013	2012	2011
African American Citations	1440	3371	43%	57%	7.3%	20%	21%	21%
African American Warnings	1931							
Asian Citations	132	319	41%	58%	5.2%	2%	2%	1.5%
Asian Warnings	187							
Hispanic Citations	373	654	57%	43%	7.1%	4%	4%	3.9%
Hispanic Warnings	281							
Other Citations	30	54	55%	44%	2.4%	.3%	.8%	2.2%
Other Warnings	24							
Caucasian Citations	5253	11,733	45%	55%	78%	73%	72%	71.4%
Caucasian Warnings	6480							

When compared to the last three years of data, the percentage of race to overall stops remains almost identical. Based on the information presented in the above table regarding race versus citation/warning percentages, it appears that no disparate impact exists. As stated earlier in the report, the demographics information used as a comparison does not take into account the day time population regarding race of individuals. From all collated and analyzed data, it does not appear that individual officers are engaging in this prohibited practice.

OFFICE OF PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

VIII. TRAINING:

In 2013 officers attended a total of 8292 hours of training. This is a decrease of 14% from 2012. Georgia Police Officers Standards and Training rules mandate at least 20 hours of training per year. **Peachtree City Officer averaged 107 hours of POST training in 2013.** The decrease is attributed to the use of PowerDMS Training moving most critical tasks to on-line instructor thereby reducing the time necessary for classroom training. Our training program is divided into several categories to provide a diverse opportunity for our officers to maintain their skills and certifications.

Roll Call: training conducted by the supervisor during the shift change. Generally this type of training consists of reviews of high liability standard operating procedures and new legal update reviews. A majority of the roll call training in 2012 and 2013 was supported by on-line training through PowerTraining. PowerTraining is a software program under our document management system that allow for on-line training and the recording of electronic signatures.

Basic Mandate: uncertified police officers are required to attend 11 weeks (420 hours) of training. During 2013, three officers completed basic mandate. Two attended a college based certification program, and one attended the Georgia Public Safety Training Center.

Advanced & Specialized Courses: These types of courses expand our employee's knowledge while progressing towards the future. This type of training includes supervision courses, and various criminal investigation courses. Several of our supervisors are in the process of completing Command College, which is a Master's Degree program focusing on advance police management techniques.

Special Purpose Vehicles: The department has a host of Special Purpose Vehicles, such as bicycles, ATVs, all purpose vehicles, golf carts, a motorcycle, various types of trailers. Officers received yearly in-service training on the use of these vehicles. Our Police Mountain Bike Training program has been supplemented with certification of Cpl. Terry Blackburn as an International Police Mountain Biking and Emergency Medical Service Instructor. Cpl. Blackburn is only one of two instructors in the State of Georgia who actively instruct. Additionally, Cpl. Blackburn is the only active EMS Bike Instructor in the State of Georgia. **Cpl. Blackburn has delivered over 578 hours of training to the police and fire department since his certification.** After receiving training, the officer may carry the bicycles on their patrol vehicles to be ridden during normal patrol or for emergencies.

The Peachtree City Police Department continues its use of the All-Terrain Vehicles for cart path patrol and at Special Events. Each officer was trained by an ATV Safety Institute Instructor on the proper riding techniques and safety issues involved in the operation of the vehicles. Although we continued our use of the ATV's there were no training lessons completed during 2013. This is in part due to the lack of new officers requiring the training. A new instructor will be appointed in 2014 to be ready to train the expected new officers and for refresher training.

Vehicle Pursuit and Taser Training: Over the past several years, the department has been transitioning from the X-26 Tasers to the X-2 Tasers. The X-2 surpasses its predecessor, the X26, in almost every aspect of construction. As the existing X26 units become unusable, the X-2's will slowly be issued to existing users as replacements. With the X-2's "Smart Cartridge Technology" a more dependable cartridge is placed into the field providing the user with a level of defense never before met in law enforcement. Besides officers hired in the last two years of employment, almost 100% of patrol officers have the use of a Taser.

K-9 In-Service Training: Our two K-9 handlers are required to complete a minimum of 16 hours of training per month with their canines in order to maintain proficiency and safety.

OFFICE OF PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

VIII. TRAINING (continued):

Critical Task Training: All sworn officers are required by accreditation, State Certification, or Georgia Law to complete the following critical tasks: Search & Seizure; Transport of Prisoners; Domestic Violence; Property & Evidence; Off Duty Conduct; Sexual Harassment; Selection & Hiring; Citizen Complaints / I.A.; Special Operations; Mentally Ill; Extra Duty / Off Duty Employment; Code of Ethics; Juvenile Operations; Holding Facility Operations; Cultural Diversity; Victim Witness Assistance; Biased Based Profiling; Early Warning System / Guardian; Handcuffing & Control of Prisoners; Special Purpose Vehicles; Preliminary Investigations; Traffic Enforcement Administration; Follow-Up Investigations; GCIC Awareness; Elder Abuse; Legal Update; Use of Lethal Force; Active Shooter; Defensive Tactics (Baton/O.C./Taser); and Firearms (Pistol, Shotgun, Rifle, Back-Up).

In House Classes & Nationally Recognized Police Training Organizations: The department continues to develop relationships with several Nationally Recognized Training Organizations to either provide in-house instruction for our officers or for officers to attend various conferences. Using our cadre of instructors and housing elite training programs into our department provides training opportunities at a significant reduced cost. For example, as most advanced courses are out of state, to send an officer to Florida for a class would cost an average of \$2500 for a week long class. Several officers and senior command staff have benefited by attending the FBI National Academy local conferences, International Association of Chiefs of Police, Governor's Office of Highway Safety, and the Georgia Association of Chiefs of Police conferences where exclusive training programs are presented. The Training Committee meets several times a year to plan out the training in the most cost effective manner. Over the past five years, the department has continued to develop instructors so a vast majority of our courses can be taught or hosted in-house. **The department instructors coordinated approximately 66 in-house classes in 2013.**

Overtime Management Success: The department continues increased training opportunities for officers over the past five years. A lot of effort was made in 2013 to increase the practical exercises associated with our high liability training programs (i.e. active shooter, lethal force, pursuit, etc.). While this type of training is logistically intensive, and instructor demanding, the positive feedback from our students, your police officers, was overwhelming. With any increase in training hours, the department should have a proportional increase in overtime cost. The department has combated the possibility of overtime increases by conducting a vast majority of the training in-house, and flexing out excessive overtime hours accrued by officers.

In 2010, 319 hours of overtime for training.

In 2011, reduced by 52% to 153 hours.

In 2012, increased by 37% to 209 hours.

In 2013, decreased by 7.1% to 194 hours.

IX. EXTRA DUTY EMPLOYMENT, SPECIAL EVENTS PLANNING:

Special events are important to local governments for many reasons, including the public enjoyment, a sense community, and revenue for local businesses. Effective security and traffic control is a critical feature of these events. The Police Department is responsible for receiving, evaluating, recommending, and providing security and traffic services for all organized events within the City. Police Officers can provide security for an event in which physical intervention may be required such as large gatherings. Police Officers are also available to provide traffic control on public streets for events that draw additional vehicular, bicycle, parking, and pedestrian traffic. The department's Extra Duty Employment program is administered through the Office of Professional Standards. The department provides security and traffic control for numerous special events in Peachtree City. The events the city allows could not occur without the department's traffic and security support. To this end, if it was not for our Extra Duty Program, on duty officer resources would be utilized. The department's Extra Duty Employment policy and procedures were revised January 1st, 2011 to provide for a more effective management system and greater accountability in the sign-up process. All extra duty employment opportunities are announced electronically through profiles set up by each individual officer. The officer decides the method they would like to be notified, such as emails and text messages. Power Details provides officers with 24-hour access and allows them to see future jobs scheduled for release. The bidding system is a tiered process where officers have an exclusive sign up period for the first 24-hours. The next 24-hours allow Supervisors to sign up for jobs, and then finally the next 24 hours is designated for Reserve Officers.

- **A total of 66 different organizations requested traffic or security assistance from the Police Department in 2013, which is almost exactly the same from 2012.**
- **Officers worked 4702 hours of Extra Duty Employment in 2013, which is a 7% decrease from 2012.**

The annual Air Show and the movie industry are significant factors in the annual hours worked. With the reorganization of the city's special events procedures, along with the continued increase in movie productions, the department is expected to have consistent requests for officers in 2014.

OFFICE OF PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

X. RECRUITMENT AND SELECTION:

During 2013, the department received a total of 169 applications. This was a decrease of 18.3% from 2012 then the Office of Professional standards processed 207 applications. Recruitment activities remained fairly consistent with previous years, with web based recruitment remaining as a focal point for the program. Two college recruiting visits were conducted throughout the year and various liaisons with civic groups provided an opportunity to discuss employment opportunities. Posters continue to be posted at various police academies within 100 miles of Peachtree City. Web based activities included Officer.com, Policeone.com, CALEA.com, and publications on the ICMA website. This year we used Monster.com to advertise for positions accessing 17.9 million on-line users.

As a part of the selection process in 2013, the recruiting and selection division of the Office of Professional Standards administered 28 physical ability evaluations and video/based assessments; 16 participated in a board interview, and 9 interviewed with Chief Clark. Six candidates received offers of employment. Four were hired in 2013 consisting of two full time police officers, one evidence custodian, and one part-time court bailiff.

XI. PROMOTIONAL PROCESS:

In 2013, the department held a Sergeant's Assessment Center. Eight officers applied for the Sergeant's position with two withdrawing. One candidate was selected for Sergeant in 2013. In general, promotions within our organization denote vertical movement from one rank or position classification to another. The ranks of Sergeant and Lieutenant are promoted positions, whereas Corporal is an automatic pay grade advancement (based on a combination of tenure and education). The rank of Captain is considered an appointed position and is selected by the Chief of Police via a more limited process. Promotions and appointments are generally accompanied by increased duties and responsibilities, as well as an increase in salary. The promotional process begins by identifying employees who have potential for assuming greater responsibilities and who have skills, knowledge, and abilities necessary to perform at a higher level. The process generally includes a broad range of activities such as:

- Review of personnel files, I.A. files and performance evaluations
- Posting of promotional eligibility rosters
- Oral interviews
- Job vacancy postings and bidding process
- Review of candidate eligibility criteria and job bids
- Appeals process
- Six-month probationary period upon promotion

The 2013 assessment center consisted on In-Basket Exercise, Written Examination, Oral Review Board, and an interview with the Chief of Police. These assessment centers help measure job related traits and/or characteristics that are based on identifiable behaviors, qualifications and leadership potential. When combined with performance evaluation reviews, work experience and oral interviews, the components reinforce the department's ability to identify and select potential candidates for promotional eligibility.

OFFICE OF PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

XII. INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

An integral part of the Internal Affairs process involves the management of citizen complaints. This involves the documentation of performance, professionalism, and general conduct as it relates to citizen contacts. The complaint process provides an avenue for citizens to express their concerns and complaints against employees, and allows the department to respond to the community's needs through the investigation of these complaints. As complaints are received, it is determined if they are formal or informal in nature. This depends greatly on the gravity of the allegation and the method by which the citizen voices their concerns; however, mechanisms are in place should the Internal Affairs Investigator determine that an informal complaint be upgraded. Through the investigation of all complaints, employees and citizens gain a better understanding of what is expected of them. Whenever possible and appropriate, line supervisors investigate complaints against members of their team. Once the supervisor has concluded their investigation, the completed complaint is forwarded to the Chief of Police via the Office of Professional Standards. Once the investigation and conclusion has been approved, the complaints return to the Office of Professional Standards for review and tracking. The system of checks and balances provided by our process allows for fair and equitable treatment of our citizens and employees alike.

Since 2004, the Internal Affairs function has been assigned to the Office of Professional Standards Division of the Peachtree City Police Department. This function oversees the actions of the agency's employees to ensure that they display personal integrity, honesty and discipline at all times. In 2013, a shift of the responsibility was placed on the employee's supervisor to ensure accountability. Employees, supervisors, and citizens are notified of the outcome of the complaints to ensure that the process is educational and informative. All complaints are archived in Guardian with the results of the investigations if disciplinary action is issued. When any part of a complaint is sustained, some type of corrective behavior may be recommended by the supervisor to the Chief of Police.

Some of the many goals of the Internal Affairs Function are as follows:

- Encourage a positive public image.
- Monitor employee compliance with departmental directives.
- Identify potential problem employees through early warning systems.
- Identify the validity of each citizen complaint.
- Identify the potential for biased based profiling.
- Help ensure the integrity of the police department, as well as its employees.
- Protect employees from malicious or unwarranted complaints.
- Identify the necessity of policy revision or modification.
- Ensure the integrity of our Municipal Court System by omitting the potential for outside pressure or influence involving cases presented to the court.

Late in 2012 and into 2013 internal complaints or "Administrative Reviews" were tracked using new forms and procedures to ensure that internal concerns were also reviewed and addressed. This has resulted in a statistical increase in "complaints" documented in the following table.

OFFICE OF PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

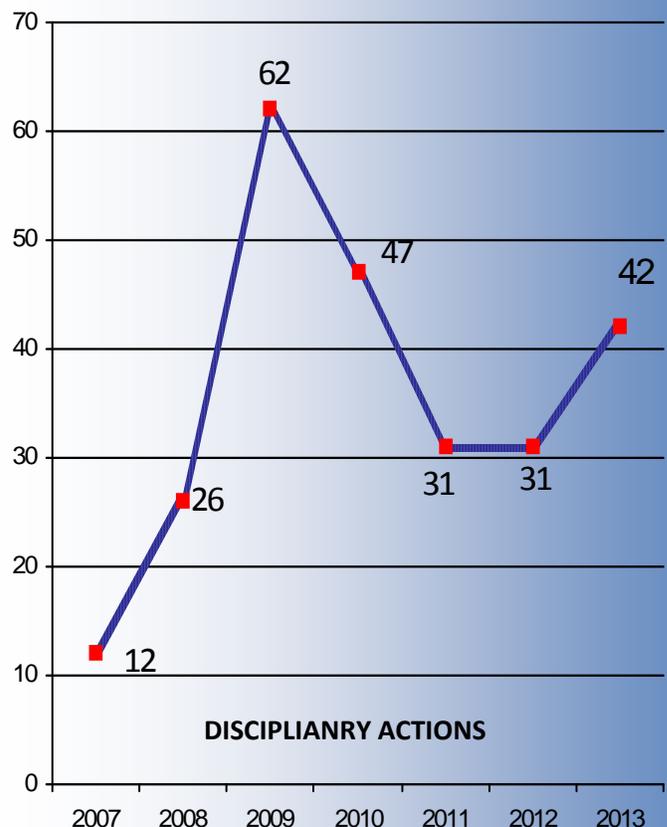
XII. INTERNAL AFFAIRS (continued):

Type of Complaint	Total Received	Exonerated	Sustained	Not Sustained	Unfounded
Duty Responsibilities	10	1	5	2	2
Vehicle Operation	31	8	16	7	
Rudeness	1	1			
Equipment Issues	5		5		
Improper Conduct	14	3	10		1
Harassment	2			1	1
Undeserved Traffic Stop or Citation	7	5	1		1
Unbecoming Conduct	0				
Biased Based Profiling	1			1	
Unnecessary Use of Force	0				
Job Performance	14		10	2	
Improper Search	3		3		
Failure to Take Appropriate Action	9	2	6		1
				Total Complaints	97
				Administrative Reviews (Internal)	57
				External Complaints	40
				Internal Affairs Investigations	7

In 2013, there were seven (7) Internal Affairs investigations. This represents a significant increase from no Internal Affairs complaints in 2012. **In the category of external complaints, there were 40 external complaints in 2013, which is an 8.1% increase from the 37 complaints in 2012.** External complaints have remained consistent over the past three years with 33 complaints in 2011, and 37 complaints in 2012. The 2013 complaints are categorized as follows:

- *Exonerated: An incident occurred, but the employee's actions were lawful and proper.*
- *Sustained: The allegation or complaint is supported by sufficient evidence.*
- *Not sustained: The investigation failed to disclose sufficient evidence to prove or disprove the allegation.*
- *Unfounded: The allegation or complaint was demonstrably false or there was no credible evidence to support the complaint.*

When compared to previous years, this year's data breaks from the trend of unjust citations and rudeness complaints being among the top classification of citizen concerns. Vehicle Operation, Improper Conduct, and Job Performance were the top concerns. This is mainly due to the new internal Administrative Review procedures.



OFFICE OF PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

XIII. ANALYSIS OF USE OF FORCE:

During 2013, the police department registered and investigated **6 incidents involving a use of force. This is a reduction of 6 incidents of use of force from the 12 use of force incidents in 2012.** To put these numbers in perspective there were 887 arrests and over 16,000 traffic stops in 2013. All of the incidents involved alcohol or drugs. All incidents were found to be in policy. There were NO complaints of excessive use of force in 2013.

Other factors and statistical data are specified in the tables listed below:

INCIDENTS RESULTING IN USE OF FORCE	
Domestic Violence Incidents	
Alcohol/Drug Related	5
Felony Arrest	
Weapon Involved	
Suicide Threat	
Shoplifting	
Burglary	
Misdemeanor Arrest	7
Traffic	
Civil Disturbance	
Loitering/Suspicious Person	2
School Related Incident	
Resisting Arrest	3
Disorderly Conduct	1
Foot Pursuit	

As an accredited law enforcement agency, our police department continues to conduct a comprehensive annual review and analysis of each use of force incident involving our officers. The purpose for conducting this review/analysis is to discern patterns in incidents and/or officer behaviors that could give rise to use of force incidents. This method of tracking also helps identify officers with a history of complaints and facilitates the department's ability to take corrective action. Although the process has yet to identify any specific behavioral concerns, the data has been helpful in producing a variety of other results.

Controversy over the use of excessive or unnecessary force is distinctively tied to the overall quality of relations between

the citizens of a community and the police. Where police, neighborhoods, and community groups develop strong relations, friction is generally minimized. Generally speaking, citizens from most segments of society have a greater respect for a law enforcement agency when its police officers are viewed as ethical, concerned, professional and fair. Furthermore, the public is more likely to keep an open-mind about an application of force when partnerships have developed and there is positive daily contact between the police department and its citizens. Likewise, police officers have a greater sense of confidence in doing their jobs when they believe they can count on the citizens for trust and support. We must constantly remember that good policing practices are essential to developing citizen confidence in both our mission and the administration of justice.

Less than lethal force is defined as the quality or quantity of force, which is neither likely nor intended to cause great bodily harm. It means the use of physical strength or skill, the use of a baton, the use of a Taser, or the use of chemical agents when approved by the department and in accordance with its training. This may involve the direct laying on of the hands or putting an object or weapon into motion that touches the individual. Properly controlled, use of force is not necessarily wrong. Under certain conditions, personnel have the duty and obligation to use it

When affecting the capture, arrest, or transport of a subject, our officers take care to employ only the amount of force necessary to accomplish the task. This helps minimize potential injury to themselves, the suspect or prisoner, as well as innocent bystanders. Force will only be used by our officers to maintain or restore discipline. It cannot be used maliciously or sadistically to cause harm, but will be regarded as an unusual procedure.

USE OF FORCE UTILIZED	
Weapons Drawn Incidents	
Baton Use	
Physical Rest./Limit Resistance	2
Physical Contact/Self Defense	1
Passive Resistance	
O.C. Spray Utilized	
Taser	3
K-9	
Vehicle	
AFTER ACTION CONSIDERATIONS	
Officer Assault / Injury	
Property Damage Incidents	
Juvenile / Adult Incidents	0 / 6
Male / Female	5 / 1
White / African American/Other	5 / 1
Vehicle Pursuit	
Medical Related	
Compliant with Policies	6
Non-Compliant with Policies	0

OFFICE OF PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

XIII. ANALYSIS OF USE OF FORCE (continued):

The policies and practices of the police department dictate acceptable behaviors, training requirements, and performance requisites when our officers are confronted with potential use of force situations. These policies are consistent with state certification and accreditation standards and strengthen the agency's ability to adhere to state law. As an agency that embraces the highest level of professional standards, officers understand the value and dignity of each person and are respectful of their civil rights.

Our police department understands the need to proceed cautiously in establishing a threshold when the application of force is justified. To manage, monitor, and moderate the different levels of response, officers receive guidance through policy review, training, and participation in practical exercises. The department's policies and procedures, as well as officer training incorporate a spectrum of use of force alternatives. These alternatives, combined with safety considerations, reinforce the importance of approaching each situation at the lowest level possible in order to achieve the desired results.

Field interviews, traffic stops, domestic disturbances, and a variety of other calls such as suspicious person or disorderly conduct, officers are routinely faced with potentially hostile individuals. When responding to these types of calls, the officer's safety and/or survival may depend on a quick and efficient response, which is generally reliant on an officer's own skills, knowledge and abilities. Because of this, the police department places a significant emphasis on training and providing our officers the best possible equipment to cope with dangers inherent to law enforcement assignments. The department understands that training can be the key to controlling many risks associated with use of force occurrences and that training must be geared towards accomplishing our agency's objectives.

A good example of this is the department's annual Taser and Pursuit training. The department continues to provide a unique training opportunity for officers to practice all levels of use of force during the annual pursuit training. This training simulates a vehicle pursuit, followed by the use of stop sticks, and ends with a felony traffic stop and use of force encounter. The officers were required to make numerous decisions on the appropriate use force and especially the use of the Taser in the scenarios. A goal in 2014 is to have all patrol officers equipped with a Taser.

In addition to using training to ensure officers make good use of force decisions, the department continues to staff a team of Crisis Intervention Officers (CIT) and S.R.T. Crisis Negotiators in mitigating potentially high risk operations. The use of the CIT and SRT officers in resolving incidents has proven successful in avoiding use of force encounters. This along with a change in mindset requiring investigators to complete risk/threat assessments prior to any arrest/search warrant will hopefully allow the department to maintain our levels of use of force or reduce the number of incidents. In 2013, our Special Response Team, whose primary goal is to use special techniques to avoid using force, mitigated a record six high risk incidents with no injuries to the suspect or officers.

OFFICE OF PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

XIV. SPECIAL RESPONSE TEAM (S.R.T.):

Purpose:

The use of teams comprised of specially selected, trained, and equipped personnel to resolve high-risk incidents, such as barricaded suspect/hostage situations, was born out of necessity. The S.R.T. unit is designed to select and train officers to use tactics and techniques to remediate high risk situations to save lives. When utilized for intervention purposes, the S.R.T. unit will consider all reasonable measures to protect and preserve human life.

Structure of S.R.T:

At the end of 2013, the S.R.T. unit consisted of nineteen members. Our Special Response Team includes an eight operator entry element, two team leaders, one commander, one K-9, two crisis negotiators, and four tactical medics. The team continues to operate under a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Fayetteville Police Department and the LaGrange Police Department where personnel and resources are shared. Our MOU with the Fayetteville Police Department calls for a joint team under the command of the Chief of Police of Peachtree City. The MOU with the LaGrange Police Department provides for the sharing of resources for hostage rescue or large structure operations. At the end of 2013, we were able to increase participation from the Fayetteville Police by adding two members for a total of three. It is expected that as Fayetteville increases its patrol numbers participation will increase.

Recruitment & Selection of S.R.T. Members:

For the past sixteen years, there has been an annual selection process. It is imperative to refresh the team with new personnel to ensure operational readiness. During the selection process in 2013, five police officers and firefighters applied for S.R.T. Three candidates completed the selection process and were appointed to the S.R.T. The Chief of Police mandated in 2013 that S.R.T. members maintain an exceeds standards rating on their annual evaluations.

Memorandum of Understandings:

Initially developed in 2007 and finalized in late 2009, the team established a Memorandum of Understanding with the Fayetteville Police Department. This MOU established the sharing of resources with the Fayetteville Police Department, in that, all S.R.T. personnel and equipment from Fayetteville PD was to be shared under the command of the Peachtree City Police Department. This agreement more than doubled the resources of the department's Special Response Team at no additional cost. A MOU with the City of Lagrange Police Department was finalized in early 2012 with quarterly training on going.

Training:

S.R.T. officers receive specialized training to effectively deal with unique and high-risk situations that go beyond the normal patrol officer's capabilities. During 2013, the team continued to train in force-on-force with Air Soft for a tremendous cost savings. Air-Soft firearms replace the officer's weapons to be used in force on force situations to avoid using live (lethal) ammunition. Air Soft can be used in all structures with no damage.

Call Outs:

The S.R.T. unit experienced a record six call outs in 2013. All of the call outs involved barricaded high risk subjects. All of the operations resulted in a successful mitigation by S.R.T. with no injuries or significant property damage.

Overtime:

An annual goal of the Team Leaders is to manage overtime hours as the team attempts to maintain its training goals. Only through cooperation with the various supervisors of SRT members in planning and scheduling is the team able to maintain its training goals while being fiscally responsible in managing overtime. Note in 2011, the Team Leaders instituted a 16 hour monthly training goal.

Comparison of Training and Overtime Hours					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Team Training	248	160	290	151	194
Individual Training Hours	816	854	1400	1021	1500
Monthly Average for Team Training	21	13	24	13	16.1
Overtime Hours	100	44	53	84	84
% of training hours resulting in Overtime	12%	5%	4%	8%	5.6%

OFFICE OF PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

XV. EMPLOYEE AWARD'S PROGRAM:

Rewarding exceptional performance has been a long standing practice of the Peachtree City Police Department. Public recognition of employee behavior not only rewards those that excel, but has a positive overall effect on morale. There are numerous awards that members of the department are eligible to receive. Below is a short description of each award and who received it in 2013:

Police Department Supervisor of the Year: *Lt. Johns Jenkins*

This is an annual award given at the Awards Banquet each year. The recipient must be in a supervisory position and is nominated by fellow employees based on exceptional performance in their supervisory or managerial role. Command staff personnel consider all nominations and vote on the most outstanding choice.

Rotary Officer of the Year: *Cpl. Terry Blackburn*

This is an annual award given by the Peachtree City Rotary President at the Awards Banquet each year. The recipient must be an officer below the rank of Sergeant and is nominated by fellow employees based on outstanding performance in their job position. Command staff personnel consider all nominations and vote on the most outstanding choice.

Director's Award: *Auxiliary Police Lt. Thomas MacCallum*

This is also an annual award given at the Awards Banquet each year. The recipient can be a police department employee or a volunteer that assists with Police Department Operations. This is another very competitive award that is designed to help highlight efforts in more nontraditional roles. It is voted on by department personnel each year.

City Employee of the Month:

Employees from all city divisions are eligible for this award on a monthly basis and can be nominated by any city employee. The awards are voted on each month by the city directors and are awarded for exceptional performance over the prior month. Police Department employees were well represented in 2013 as listed below:

Michelle Ward-Dec 2012 Cpl. Andy Johnson-April 2013 Cpl. Ryan MacCallum-May 2013 Cpl. Ken Ralls:-June 2013

Employees nominated for this award that are not chosen as the city employee of the month are usually awarded the Department Employee of the Month award for that month.

City Supervisor of the Quarter:

Supervisors from all city divisions are eligible for this award on a quarterly basis and can be nominated by any city employee. The awards are voted on each quarter by the city directors and are awarded for exceptional performance over the prior quarter. Police Department employees were well represented in 2013 as listed below:

Sgt. Brad Williams: 3rd Quarter Lt. John Jenkins: 4th Quarter

Supervisors nominated for this award that are not chosen as the city supervisor of the quarter are usually awarded the Department Supervisor of the Quarter Award.

Divisional Employee of the Year (Police Department): *Sgt. Brad Williams*

All employees of the Peachtree City Police Department are eligible for this award. The award is voted on by command staff members of the Peachtree City Police Department and awarded at the city's annual Christmas luncheon. The award recognizes performance excellence over the prior year.

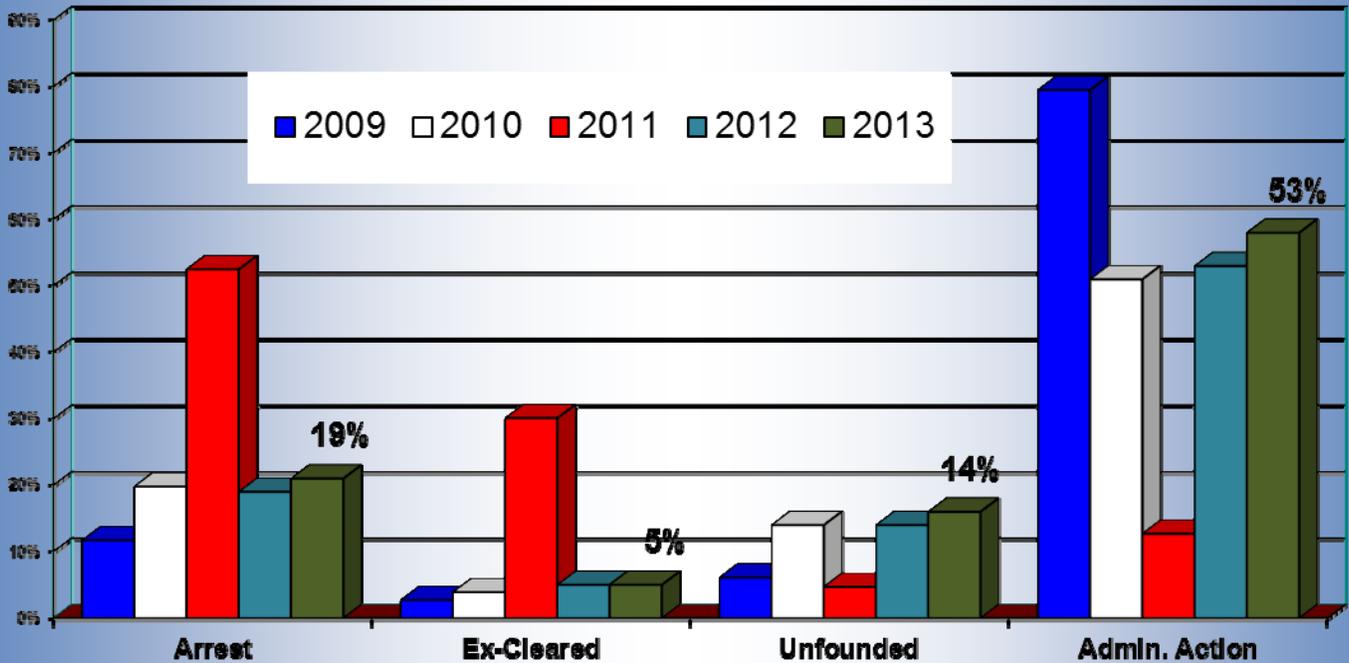
City Supervisor of the Year: *Lt. John Jenkins*

To be eligible for this award the recipient had to be awarded a City Supervisor of the Quarter award during the year. The divisional directors vote on the supervisor of the year based on the performance of that supervisor over the course of the prior year.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

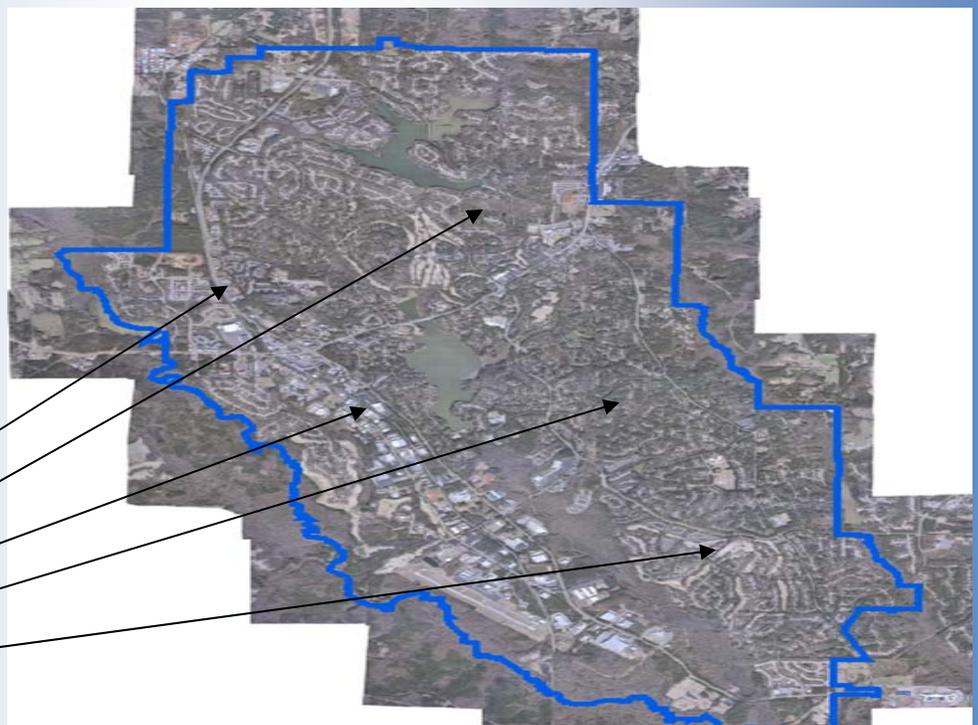
I. CRIME OVERVIEW:

In 2013, the Criminal Investigation Division (CID) was assigned 417 new cases for investigation. Additionally, there were 47 cases brought forward from 2012, giving CID a total case load of 464 cases. A total of 416 cases, to include new and previously assigned cases, were closed during 2013. This high number of cases closed was the result of our continued efforts to purge the old/outdated open cases that have no degree of solvability. These closed cases were brought to an investigative conclusion by either Cleared by Arrest (21%), Exceptionally Cleared (5%), Unfounded (16%), or held as inactive (58%) by being classified as Administrative Action. At the close of 2013, 10% of the cases remained active and were carried over into 2014. **The cumulative case clearance rate for the Criminal Investigations Division during 2013 was 42%.**



In 2013, there were 450 reported Part I crimes in Peachtree City. Of the Part I crimes, 265 cases were forwarded to CID for further investigation. After follow-up investigation by investigators, 24 of the cases were determined to be unfounded. In 2013, the following percentage of Part I crimes were documented per district:

- District 1 – 169 or 37.5%
- District 2 – 66 or 14.7%
- District 3 – 90 or 20.0%
- District 4 – 68 or 15.1%
- District 5 – 57 or 12.7%



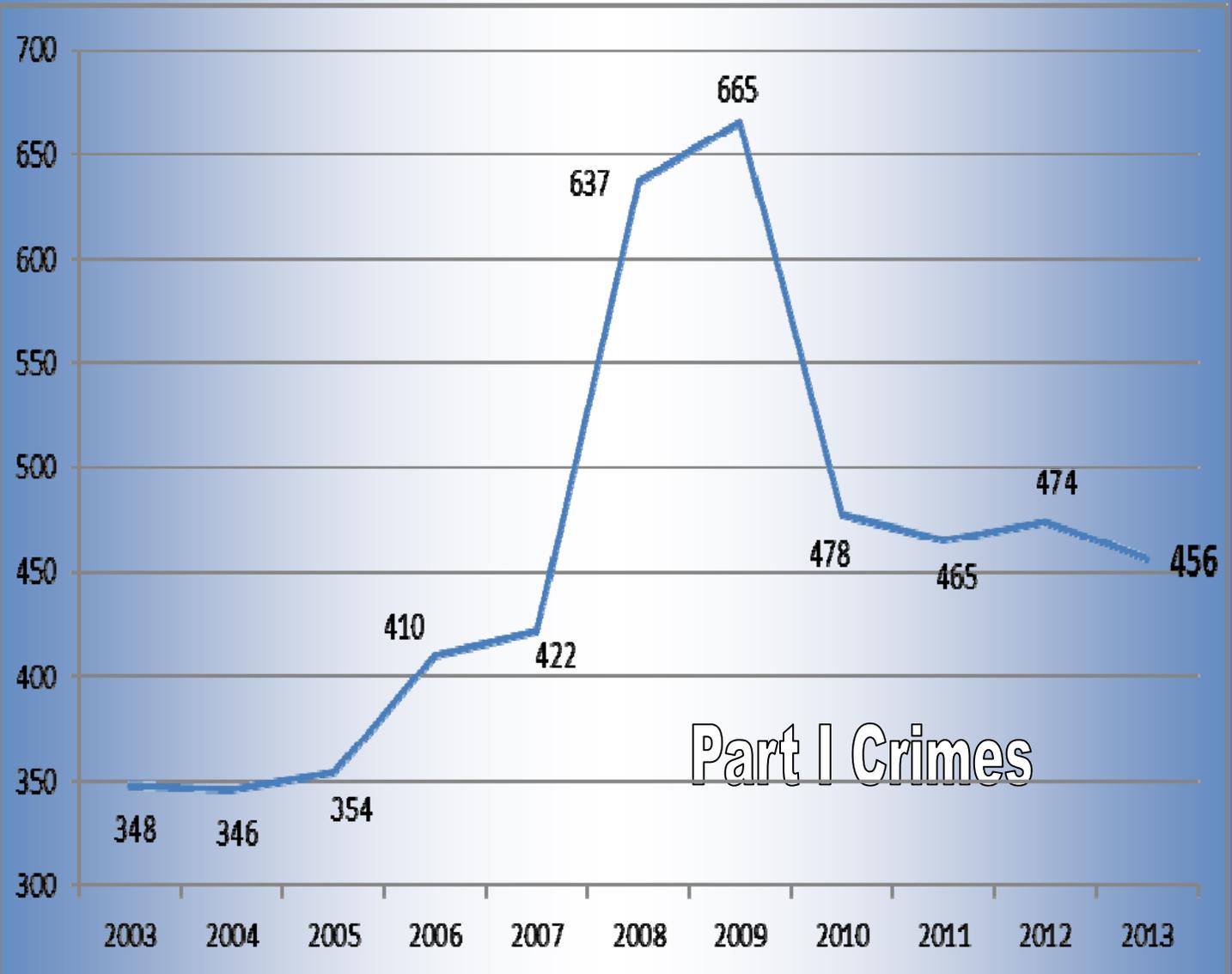
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

I. CRIME OVERVIEW (continued):

Since 2008 the Peachtree City Police Department has been compiling reports of graffiti and gang activity in our city. In November 2008, all the criminal trespass and criminal damage reports that consisted of graffiti were classified separately. Graffiti is defined as any inscriptions, words, figures, paintings, or other defacements that are written, marked, etched, scratched, sprayed, drawn, painted, or engraved on or otherwise affixed to any surface of real property or improvements thereon without prior authorization of the owner or occupant of the property by means of any aerosol paint container, broad-tipped marker, gum label, paint stick, graffiti stick, etching equipment, brush, or other device capable of scarring or leaving a visible mark on any surface.

Contrary to popular belief not all graffiti is contributed by gang members. The most common form of graffiti is caused by individuals that identify themselves as "Taggers". Taggers are individuals who mark surfaces with graffiti. They use graffiti often to identify themselves by using the same drawing or word.

There were 63 reports of graffiti in 2012. In 2013 there were only 17 reported cases of graffiti, a 73% decrease. The department combats graffiti through an on-line reporting system. The report is forwarded directly to Public Works who remediates the graffiti as soon as possible. In addition, supervisors carry white spray paint in their vehicles to cover up any offensive graffiti immediately.



CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

Sex Crimes

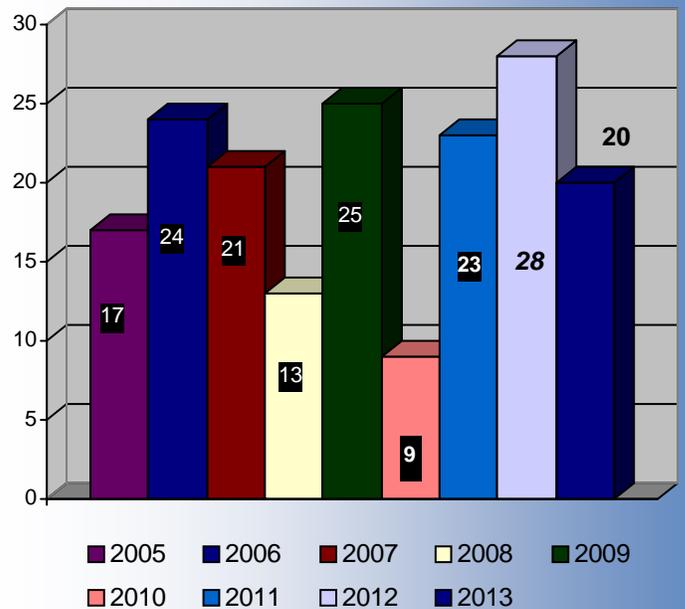
Thirty nine (39) vehicles were reported stolen in 2013, ten (10) of which were passenger vehicles and twenty seven (27) of which were golf carts. **Three (3) of the stolen passenger vehicles and twenty two (22) of the stolen golf carts were recovered in 2013.**

There were six (6) reported robberies occurred in 2013. **Four (4) were cleared by arrest, One (1) was unfounded and one (1) was held inactive.**

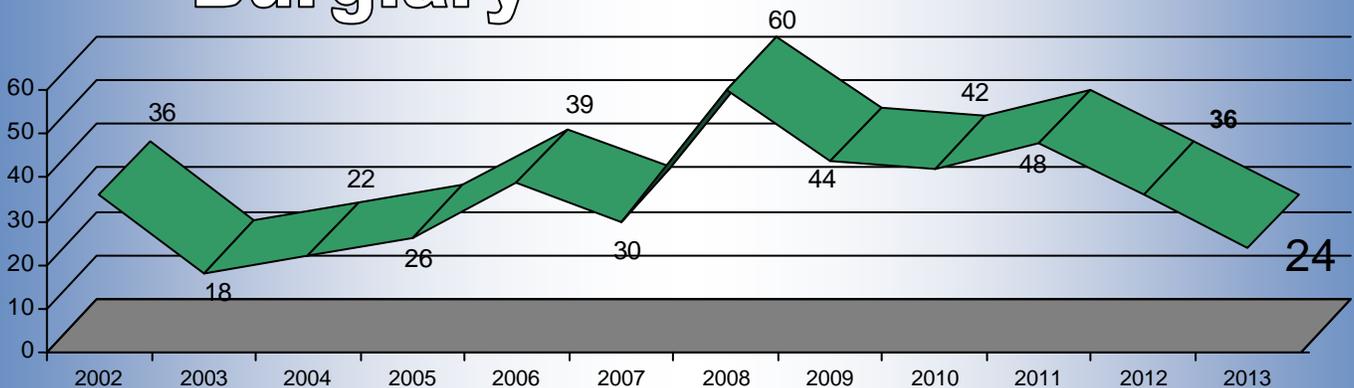
The total property reported stolen was valued at \$352,776.00, with property-recovery valued at \$20,800.00.

II. CID WORKLOAD ASSESSMENT:

In 2013, on average there were five investigators assigned to CID. One investigator assigned to work Monday through Friday on Day Shift as the Division Commander and the four remaining investigators with modified daytime hours. CID is scheduled eight (8) hour shifts, with overlapping shifts per day. When configuring shift coverage for 2013, each investigator can be scheduled to work an average of 202 shifts each year. Therefore, combined CID personnel (Lieutenant, two Sergeants and two Corporals) were available to work 1010 shifts per year (excluding overtime). This data does not include time spent by investigators in Juvenile, Municipal, State and Superior Court, assisting Patrol and other divisions, assisting people in the lobby and on the telephone, and other needs of the police department. During 2011, a pilot program began whereby the department will rotate one patrol officer through CID every 3 months. Due to manpower coverage in the Patrol Division, there were two officers who participated in this program in 2013. Taking into account the number of days these officers were available to work during this assignment, they accounted for an additional 101 shifts. Therefore, during 2013, there were a combined total of 1111 shifts available to be worked by personnel assigned to CID.



Burglary



CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

II. CID WORKLOAD ASSESSMENT (continued):

The Criminal Investigation Division operates within a wide variety of responsibilities. CID personnel perform their duties in conjunction with the department's Patrol Division, Office of Professional Standards, Support Services and Command Staff. When determining allocation and distribution data for CID, accountability for time management can be very difficult to identify. This is primarily due to the many supplementary responsibilities that are required or encountered with this type of specialized unit. CID personnel are constantly involved with a number of Federal, State, County and other local organizations, which distract from their basic responsibility of investigating criminal activity. Some of these include: Fayette County Court System, Fayette County State Solicitor's and District Attorney's Office, Department of Family and Children Services, Fayette County Juvenile Court, Fayette County Sheriff's Department, U. S. Marshall, Georgia Bureau of Investigations, Federal Bureau of Investigations, U.S. Secret Service, Fayette County Victim/ Witness Advocate, and Promise Place.

With regards to the assignment availability factor and minimum allocation for the Criminal Investigation Division, the ratio representing the total potential person-day available compared to the actual person-day worked is as follows:

There are potentially 365 eight-hour shifts that can be scheduled per year, per investigator assigned to CID. The 365 shifts are reduced to 202 available shifts, per investigator, once reductions are made for; scheduled off days (104 shifts per investigator), holiday leave (on average 10 shifts per investigator), vacation leave (on average 18 shifts per investigator), sick leave (on average 1 shift per investigator), training (on average 15 shifts per investigator), compensatory time (on average 10 shifts per investigator) and personal leave (on average 5 shifts per investigator).

III. ARSON INVESTIGATIONS:

During 2013 the Police Department began working towards having one of their investigators certified to work hand in hand with the Fire Department where suspicious fires were determined. Sgt. Heather Jones with the Criminal Investigations Division completed the two week Arson Level 1 course in May 2013. Required training between Arson Level 1 and 2 was completed by Sgt. Jones under the mentoring and guidance of the State Fire Marshal and ATF. She is scheduled to attend Arson Level 2 in January 2014. Upon completion of Arson Level 2, Sgt. Jones will be the first certified Arson Investigator with the Peachtree City Police Department. This will benefit the department greatly in that her expertise conducting thorough police investigations and in courtroom testimony will be applied to the prosecution of arson-related crimes.

IV. ILLEGAL DRUG INVESTIGATIONS:

Since January 2009, a Peachtree City Police Officer has been assigned to the Fayette County Sheriff's Tactical Narcotics Team. In 2013, the contract was renewed. The Special Agent from the Peachtree City Police Department, assigned to the Fayette County Sheriff's office Tactical Narcotics Team, handles most of the drug complaints in the jurisdiction of Peachtree City. In 2013, the Peachtree City Police Department has also received ten payments from confiscated funds. Among several notable cases which occurred in 2013, The Fayette County Tactical Narcotics Team also conducted small scale operations in Peachtree City to include undercover buys of illegal narcotics and surveillance of known drug areas, both of which have resulted in arrests and the seizure of illegal narcotics. Those operations were a joint effort between the Peachtree City Police Department and the Fayette County Sheriff's Office Tactical Narcotics Team.

In 2013, the tactical narcotics unit worked a total of 201 cases. Of those cases assigned, 150 were successfully closed. Twenty-two (22) of these cases were in Peachtree City.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

V. ANNUAL REVIEW OF SUSPICIOUS INCIDENTS AND CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE:

Within the Criminal Investigations Division, current intelligence information and all subsequent information gained through investigations is digitized and stored electronically. The Department personnel having access to this information are able to search and locate needed intelligence information. This system has the added benefit of being able to track who is logging into the system, and what is being reviewed, modified, etc.

It is often necessary for intelligence information to be disseminated to departmental officers, outside agencies, etc. This information is disseminated in several ways. Within the police department, two internal information exchange systems for the sworn members have been used historically. These are entitled Directed Patrol and Intellex. In 2013, while continuing with the Directed Patrol initiative, Intellex was replaced by the Tipsoft Program. Tipsoft is a protected community tip-line which allows for the dissemination of anonymous tips directly to the most-relevant receiver (i.e. Code Enforcement, Patrol, Traffic Division, etc.) in a timely manner. Tipsoft also allows for text communication between the police department and the tipster while maintaining the tipster's anonymity. Directed Patrol information is designed to disseminate pertinent intelligence information primarily to Patrol Division officers to check specific areas. On the officer's laptops maintained in their patrol vehicles, they receive Directed Patrol or BOLO information from different divisions in the department. Directed Patrol areas focus on specific intelligence information and/or crime trends and allow the officers to concentrate on areas where their presence can do the most good and make the most impact. The information is extremely valuable to officers, especially when absent for training or extended leave and for conducting follow-up investigations. As information is added, all officers including Watch Commanders and Supervisors are notified via email updates.

The police department also participates in Metro-Tech, an internet crime watch list. Local and Federal law enforcement agencies, investigative units from businesses and other invited organizations exchange information regarding criminal activity. The information has been instrumental in identifying suspects and tracking criminal activities of individuals and groups. Information gathered from Metro-Tech is included in the internal emails.

On a monthly basis, investigators with the Peachtree City Police Department attend a Fayette County Investigators Meeting. These meetings include investigators from the Peachtree City Police Department, the Fayette County Sheriff's Office, the Fayetteville Police Department and the Tyrone Police Department. Investigators discuss current cases being investigated and crime trends. This communication has been instrumental in developing leads between the participating agencies and promotes strong networking among investigators.

VI. PRESCRIPTION MEDICATION RETURN PROGRAM.

Beginning in 2010, the Peachtree City Police Department began participating with the Drug Enforcement Agency's Pill Drop Program. This program was designed to allow civilians to turn in expired or otherwise unwanted prescription medications for destruction by authorities. The success of the program prompted the DEA to host this program twice per year, in April and October. Later named the National Take-Back Program by the DEA, the Peachtree City Police Department has participated in this program since its inception.

In 2013, the Police Department took in and destroyed the following amounts of prescription medications: From the DEA Take-Back Program, 98.8 pounds of prescription medication. From the MedReturn Program, 334.93 pounds of prescription medication. **In 2013, a total of 433.73 pounds of prescription medications were taken in and destroyed by the Peachtree City Police Department.**

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

VII. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROGRAMS:

The Promise Place is a non-profit organization established in 1987 to provide assistance to victims of domestic violence and their children. While originally established to provide services in Fayette County, the Promise Place now assists victims throughout the Griffin Judicial Circuit (Fayette, Spalding, Upson and Pike counties).

This organization assists women, children, and men in obtaining Temporary Protective Orders, counseling, a 24-hour hotline, crisis intervention, safety planning, legal advocacy, weekly support groups, children's programs, emergency needs assistance, and community education. Promise Place now serves over 3,000 victims of domestic violence and their children each year. In addition, Promise Place reaches over 2,500 students through their Teen Dating Violence Prevention Program presented in the 9th grade Health classes.

The Promise Place currently operates a shelter and transition house providing long term support for victims of domestic violence. In 2012, 5,833 people were assisted in Fayette County. Of that number, 3,193 were assisted via the Promise Place Hotline, 222 were helped through the Promise Place Shelter, and 2,418 teens were assisted through the Promise Place Teen Dating Service.

IX. LEEDS ON-LINE:

The Criminal Investigations Division of the Peachtree City Police Department drafted a new Precious Metals and Gems Registration Packet and City Ordinance in 2011. This packet was presented to the Council members of Peachtree City in 2012 and is still waiting approval. The drafted city ordinances mirror ordinances currently in effect in Fayetteville and Fayette County, so as to bring uniformity to the rules governing Precious Metals and Gems Dealers doing business within Peachtree City. All precious metals and gems dealers are required by Georgia law to report their transactions to law enforcement and law enforcement agencies across the country use the services of LeadsOnline to manage the data.

Over 3,700 items of jewelry, scrap precious metals, or coins were documented through the precious metals and gems dealers in Peachtree City. In addition to the precious metals and gems dealers, Best Buy also reports their transactions involving used DVD's and video games. Best Buy does this voluntarily through their corporate headquarters. Over 2,200 used video games and DVD's were documented through the Peachtree City Best Buy store. All total, LeadsOnline documented \$703, 632.68 worth of merchandise from 3,832 individual transactions.

VIII. PRECIOUS METALS AND GEMS

REGISTRATION PROGRAM:

Georgia law requires persons engaged in the business of purchasing precious metals and gems from sources other than manufacturers to register with and report transactions to the sheriff or municipal police chief of the respective jurisdiction. At present there are three jewelry stores in Peachtree City that purchase scrap jewelry in addition to selling fine jewelry. There is one store that specializes in only purchasing scrap jewelry from the general public.

In addition to the brick and mortar stores, there were three transient precious metals dealers who set up at city hotels to conduct road shows of buying precious metals and gems. In 2013, the Peachtree City Police Department processed 8 applications for persons seeking dealer registration in precious metals and gems. This is down from 10 in the year 2012

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

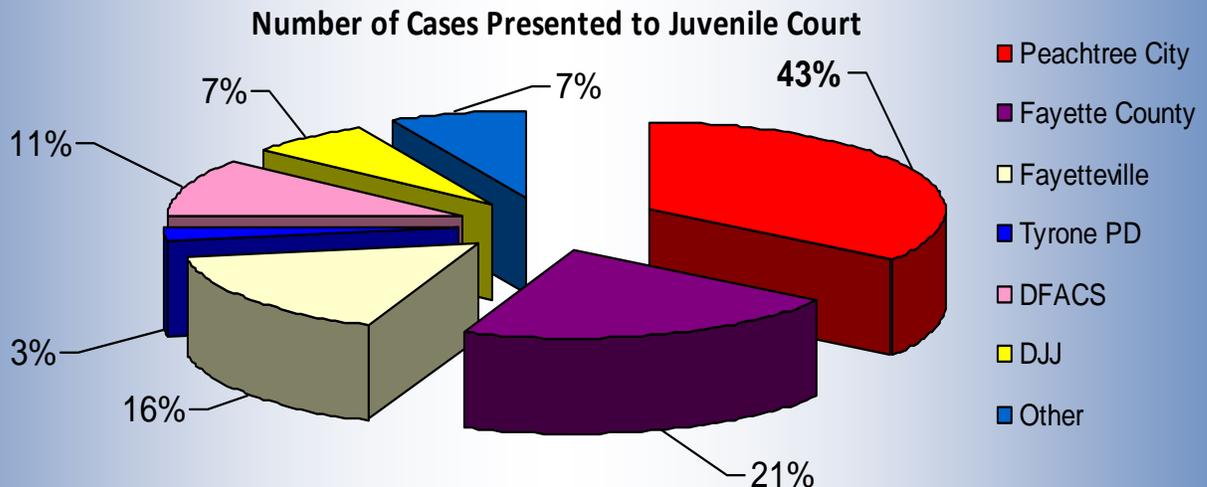
X. JUVENILE CRIME PREVENTION:

During 2013, the police department referred 339 cases to Juvenile Court. These cases were broken down as follows: Delinquent offenses (124), Traffic offenses (146), and Unruly offenses (69). For comparison, in 2012, there were 452 cases referred to juvenile court. Overall, in 2013, the Peachtree City Police Department was responsible for referring 35% of the cases prosecuted by the Fayette County Juvenile Court.

The majority of juvenile complaints filed by the Peachtree City Police Department in 2013 involved City Ordinance Violations, Runaways, and Curfew Violations. The remaining complaints included Entering Auto, Shoplifting, Theft, and Traffic Offenses.

In 2013, Peachtree City Police Officers conducted twenty (20) preliminary investigations, which required referral and follow up by the Fayette County Department of Family and Children Services (DFACS). This was the same number as the previous year. With respect to referrals to the Police Department, DFACS made 185 referrals to our department, all of which were assigned to criminal investigations for investigative follow up and/or prosecution. Six (6) joint investigations were conducted between the Criminal Investigations Division and the Fayette County Department of Family and Children Services.

	2011	2012	2013
Ungovernable	75	68	9
Runaway	65	59	21
Curfew Violation	52	45	20
Disrupting Public School	47	28	1
Affray	46	27	4
Simple Battery	43	27	8
Speeding	33	41	17
Entering Auto	-	-	17
Theft by Shoplifting	-	36	12



Community Response Team

I. OVERVIEW:

The Community Response Team (C.R.T.) continues to operate as a diverse division with multiple responsibilities as you will review in this section of the annual report.

II. MULTI-USE PATH SAFETY:

CRT is responsible for managing programs aimed at maintaining multi-use path safety. Peachtree City's hallmark is its 90-mile network of multi-use paths for pedestrians, cyclists, and golf carts. Peachtree City residents can go from neighborhood to shopping centers, schools, and parks through the wooded scenery that makes Peachtree City special. The unique nature of this path system presents a challenge to effectively protect its users and enforce relevant laws and ordinances. Our officers meet these challenges through the use of the department's two ATV's, six mountain bikes, a Rhino UTV, foot patrol, and multi-use path checkpoints. In 2013, the Peachtree City Police Department logged more than **919 hours of patrol efforts on our path system, which was a decrease from 1280** in 2012.

The department did, however, have many more citizen contacts on the path due to the increase in golf cart checkpoints. Golf cart checkpoints are conducted at strategic locations and times in an effort to increase safety and voluntary compliance through deterrence, education, and high visibility enforcement. All of the golf carts and low-speed motor vehicles (LSMV's) passing through the checkpoint are contacted and checked for proper registration, legal operation by the driver, driver impairment, and other violations. Each driver is provided with a pamphlet outlining our city ordinances as they relate to golf cart and LSMV operation. In 2013 the department conducted 18 multi-use path checkpoints and handed out well over 1,000 pamphlets. These checkpoints seem to be instrumental in lowering the number of motorized cart collisions that were reported in 2013 versus 2012. In 2013 there were 57 reported collisions that involved a golf cart, which was a 17% decrease versus 2012. The department also showed a 19% decrease in the number of motorized cart collisions that involved an injury, with only 13 for the year. There was also a 13% decrease in the number of motorized cart collisions involving a driver under the age of 17 in 2013 versus 2012. In 2013, 4% of the motorized collisions involved a motorized cart and bicycle colliding, 21% involved a motorized cart striking another motorized cart, 26% involved a motorized cart and an automobile colliding, and the final 49% of the collisions involved a motorized cart striking some other object such as a tree. There were no reported collisions in 2013 involving a motorized cart striking a pedestrian on the cart paths.

Community Response Team

III. RESERVE OFFICER PROGRAM:

A Reserve Police Officer is a citizen volunteer who devotes his or her valuable time and effort towards creating a safer community. Reserve Police Officers wear the same uniform and badge that full-time police officers wear. On a part-time basis, they perform the same duties and functions that a full-time officer does without compensation. Peachtree City Reserve Police Officers are certified by the Peace Officers Standards and Training Council in Georgia and have been sworn in by this municipality with all of the same arrest powers as our full-time paid Police Officers.

The primary purpose of the Reserve Police Officer Program is to provide the community with an auxiliary unit of trained, competent police officers. These officers supplement our regular personnel and can be used in the event of an emergency when manpower is critical. To maintain their status as Reserve Police Officers with Peachtree City these Officers must still meet the minimum state training requirements for Police Officers and must volunteer for an average of 30 hours per month performing law enforcement functions in Peachtree City.

In 2013 the department had two Reserve Officers. One of the Reserve Officers worked the entire year for a total of 576.6 volunteer hours, which is an 8% increase over the amount of time he volunteered in 2012. The other Reserve Officer spent the majority of the year working towards completing the Field Training Program requirements. In August of 2013 he was successfully released from Field Training. Since his release, he has logged 95.5 volunteer hours of service.

In 2013, these two officers volunteered a combined total of 672 hours on 108 different days that helped to supplement daily patrol duties. They also combined for a total of 86 hours on cart path patrol, 20 hours on community relations, and 88 hours of directed patrol in 2013. Below is a breakdown of other patrol statistics for the unit in 2013:

Calls for Service	Total Arrests	Total Traffic Enforcement Actions	Total Motorized Cart Violations	Total Targeted Security Checks
202	11	314	36	547

This time spent working helped increase the level of service to our citizens with no additional cost to the city of Peachtree City.

Community Response Team

IV. STATE, LOCAL, NATIONAL TRAFFIC SAFETY PROGRAMS:

This year continued Peachtree City's tradition of involvement with several notable traffic safety programs supported by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), Governor's Office of Highway Safety (GOHS), and the Metro Atlanta Traffic Enforcement Network (MATEN). This includes participation in enforcement campaigns, education/networking meetings, and evaluation of our traffic safety program effectiveness. Peachtree City's efforts in this area have earned significant recognition, and even financial support through grants awarded on basis of these activities.

Networking and education included attending monthly MATEN meetings, each hosted by a different one of the 63 agencies in the network. Each meeting included training on a traffic safety related topic, vendor displays of developments in traffic safety technology, and an opportunity to network with other traffic officers from around the Metro area and discuss current issues and trends relevant to traffic enforcement. Peachtree City also hosted one of the MATEN meetings in 2013. Participation in these meetings, and online reporting of statistics about campaign participation and monthly traffic efforts, contribute to a scoring matrix to determine agency eligibility for certain highway safety related grants.

Peachtree City also competes in the IACP "National Law Enforcement Challenge", which is an annual event wherein agencies submit a detailed accounting of their traffic safety efforts to be scored against other agencies of comparable size across the country. This submission is also tendered into the "Governor's Challenge", which is a state-level program that works in the same way. The submission is a digital booklet, prepared by the traffic supervisors, that details agency performance in the following areas: Policy and Guidelines, Education of Officers, Incentives and Recognition, Public Information and Education, Enforcement, and Effectiveness of Efforts. Completion of this submission allows for an excellent opportunity to inventory and review activities of the agency, compare them to identified law enforcement best-practices, and then be evaluated by an outside source. **In 2013 Peachtree City PD earned First Place in the National Law Enforcement Challenge, Third Place in the Governor's Challenge, and received the Occupant Protection Award from the both the National Challenge and Governor's Challenge for having the best overall occupant protection program.** The first and third place awards were based on comparison to similar size agencies across the state and country, while the Occupant Protection Awards were selected from all applications to the National Challenge and Governor's Challenge.

Peachtree City's efforts in traffic safety have also earned financial support for the agency as well. For the awards received in the Governor's Challenge, the department was awarded \$2,000 to spend through GOHS on traffic safety related equipment. Additionally, Peachtree City was honored to have Lt. Matt Myers elected as Coordinator of MATEN in 2013, a position that carries a grant incentive of \$7,500 for agency equipment (renewable annually for 3 years) and another \$12,500 for funding network activities. 2013 was the second year of this grant and the \$7,500 for agency items aided in the purchase of a new Variable Messaging Sign trailer and miscellaneous other traffic safety equipment. Peachtree City officers have also been fortunate enough to receive several prizes at MATEN meetings, including traffic safety equipment items that would not have otherwise been obtained through normal budgetary means.

Community Response Team

V. K-9 OPERATIONS:

The end of 2013 brings the Peachtree City Police Department's K-9 Unit into its fourth year of service. The K-9 Unit is a branch of the Community Response Team and it is comprised of two full service K-9 teams. K-9 Maik is handled by Cpl. Johnson and K-9 Enko is handled by Cpl. Kloznick. The two teams have striven to provide an impact on the safety of Peachtree City and they have displayed this on both the street and the competition field. The teams were initially certified in 2009 and 2010 and continue to be recertified annually by an outside agency. K-9 Maik and K-9 Enko are Belgian Malinois that are trained to locate various drugs, find evidence or missing/dropped items, track missing, lost, or endangered people, and apprehend criminals.

K-9 industry standards require 16 hours of maintenance training per month for each K-9 team. In 2013, the Peachtree City Police Department's K-9 Unit logged a combined 477 hours of training, for an average of 20 hours per month per team. The dedication to the performance of their teams was shown during the annual Coweta County Mantracker K-9 Competition. The competition is routinely comprised of 20-30 K-9 teams from various disciplines and from all over the southeast. In 2013 Cpl. Kloznick and K-9 Enko led the field all day and finished 3rd overall. Cpl. Johnson and K-9 Maik finished 1st overall for the second time in three years. This is the third year in a row that both teams have finished as one of the top five teams. The Unit often trains in conjunction with the Special Response Team so that they are more capable to handle high risk calls while utilizing the K-9s. This level of preparedness has proven itself on several Special Response Team operations in 2013. The K-9 Unit has demonstrated that when effectively used in these situations that they can lessen the risk to officers involved and reduce the risk of suspects fleeing the scene.

This year the K-9 Unit has taken a major role in identifying and apprehending drug offenders in Peachtree City and in surrounding jurisdictions. **The combined two teams have conducted one hundred fourteen (114) searches of vehicles, buildings, and open areas. This effort led to twenty one (21) misdemeanor drug arrests and six (6) felony drug arrests. This is a 23% increase over the amount of arrests made in 2012. The Unit is responsible for approximately one quarter of the police department's drug arrests. Often times suspects voluntarily give up the location of hidden drugs upon sight of a K-9 unit arriving on scene.** In a joint effort, the Unit often coordinates with School Resource Officers and the Fayette County Board of Education to conduct random checks of school properties in order to maintain a safe and drug free learning environment. In 2013 the K-9 Unit has maintained a positive relationship with the public by participating in such educational programs with Fayette County Public Schools and the D.A.R.E. Program, the Junior Police Academy and the Boy and Girl Scouts of America, among many other organizations. In doing so, the K-9 Unit has logged sixteen hundred citizen contacts in 2013.

The accomplishments of our K-9 Unit have been achieved through cooperation with the Patrol and Criminal Investigations Divisions, through the donations of our private citizens, and the continued support of businesses such as The Animal Medical Clinic, Nestle-Purina, and The Fur Seasons Pet Resort. The Peachtree City K-9 Unit accepts the challenge of keeping Peachtree City safe and drug free in 2014.

Community Response Team

VI. POLICE MOTORCYCLE OPERATIONS:

In 2013 the Police Motorcycle Unit once again proved to be an invaluable asset to the Peachtree City Police Department. Due to the program's past success, at the beginning of 2013 a second police motorcycle officer position was implemented. In January 2013 the department sent their newly selected police motorcycle officer, along with their current motorcycle officer, to Tucson, AZ for extensive training at the Victory Police Motorcycles training center. While in Tucson, the newest officer gained his basic motor officer certification and the department's current officer gained his police motor instructor certification. This allowed the field training for the new officer to be handled internally, and by March of 2013 the city of Peachtree City had two full time police motorcycle officers on patrol covering all seven days of the week.

The police motorcycle is a very effective tool for the department in the area of traffic enforcement, especially considering the unique design of the city. Their size and maneuverability are their greatest attributes, which allow access to all of the recreation paths of the city the ability to maneuver around congested roadways. **During 2013 the police motor unit averaged 218% more traffic enforcement actions than the average patrol officer. Even when compared to the average traffic enforcement officer in a patrol car, the motor unit averaged 36% more traffic enforcement actions.** One of the main assignments given to the motor unit is directed traffic assignments in frequent collision and complaint areas. One of the most frequent complaint areas in the city is the major intersection of state Highways 74 and 54. During rush hour, it extremely difficult for a patrol car to find a location that is both safe and effective in monitoring traffic and enforcing violations at this intersection. **The two police motor officers were responsible for over 1600 directed traffic enforcement actions in 2013 - indicating a significant degree of dedication to targeting violations related to reducing frequency and severity of crashes based upon data-driven assignments.** They also led the department in enforcing the key safety violations of speeding and occupant safety restraint violations. Another key safety violation that gained publicity this past year was the new "texting" laws. Enforcement of these violations has proven to be very difficult for most police officers in the state of Georgia for various reasons. However, the nature of the motorcycle has allowed the motor officers to observe and enforce these violations more effectively than the average patrol officer.

Community relations is an important priority for the Police Department that the police motor unit contributed greatly to in 2013. These events covered such things as tours of the Police Department, traffic safety, bicycle safety, and general safety at home. Another great way our department interacts with the community is through our patrols of the city's 90+ miles of cart paths. The police motorcycles were able to patrol these paths at any given time during their tour of duty, and proved to be very effective in doing so. **The motor unit spent approximately 50 hours on cart path patrol in 2013 and issued 55 enforcement actions during this time.** This cart path patrol led to countless positive citizen contacts and resulted in no complaints regarding their operation on the paths. Their ability to immediately respond to emergencies on the path system proved to be a valuable asset on numerous occasions as well. Situations such as missing persons, medical emergencies, and even locating suspects of violent crimes have been resolved by the police motorcycle officers who quickly responded to these calls for service on the path system.

Community Response Team

VII. OCCUPANT PROTECTION AND CHILD SEAT INITIATIVES:

The Peachtree City Police Department continued its heavy emphasis on a Child Safety Seat Program in 2013. The importance of this program can be demonstrated by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's research on the effectiveness of child safety seats, which found them to reduce fatal injury by 71 percent for infants (less than 1 year old) and by 54 percent for toddlers (1-4 years old) in passenger cars. For infants and toddlers in light trucks, the corresponding reductions are 58 percent and 59 percent, respectively.

The Peachtree City Police Department continued to strictly enforce the seatbelt and child restraint laws in 2013. **The department issued 2146 citations for seatbelt violations in 2013, which is a slight increase from the 2115 seat belt citations written in 2012. Along with the increased number of seatbelt citations written this year, the average seatbelt compliance rate for 2013 increased from 97.9% in 2012 to 98.1% in 2013. Approximately 84 citations were written in 2013 for child restraint violations (7 & under), which is up from the 65 citations written in 2012.**

In 2013 members of Community Response Team (CRT) and the patrol teams coordinated to conduct approximately 46 seat belt enforcement details throughout the year, nearly double the total of 24 that were conducted in 2012. This increase in the number of directed enforcement details for seatbelt compliance correlates directly with the steady increase in the yearly seatbelt compliance rate within the City limits of Peachtree City. Aside from seat belt violations, these enforcement details also resulted in several arrests for violations such as DUI, Suspended License, and Drug Possession. CRT, along with members of the patrol teams and the School Resource Officers, continued a proactive approach to achieving car seat compliance in 2013. Five of the CRT officers and one school resource officer renewed their certifications in 2013. There were also 5 new patrol officers that obtained their certification as Child Passenger Safety Technicians in 2012, and they used this skill to conduct voluntary car seat checks at every day care facility in the city. The voluntary car seat checks consisted of letters being sent to all the parents making them aware of the date and times for the checks. Pamphlets on car seat safety, as well as information on the types of seats and recommendations for usage on the seats, were handed out to the parents as they waited to pick up their children. The parents were also advised that officers could check their car seats for them there, or they could call the Police Department to set up an appointment to get the seat checked at another time. This program was very successful and was a positive interaction between the officers and the public.

2013 also led to a new and exciting partnership with Safe Kids and its local representative, Debbie Straight. We were able to coordinate approximately 6 car seat events throughout Peachtree City which resulted in approximately 63 car seat checks. Other voluntary car seat checks were conducted throughout the year at local churches and daycare facilities, as well as handling walk-ins at the Peachtree City Police Department, which resulted in over 100 positive contacts.

This year, members of the Community Response Team along with School Resource Officer, Cpl. Paul Smiley, took part in the "National Child Seat Safety Awareness Week", a program which ran from September 16th through September 20th. During this week, educational material on child safety seats along with "goodie bags" were handed out to approximately 1000 individuals, to include parents and students at all the local elementary schools. These contacts with the parents and their children were very well received.

Community Response Team

VIII. CROSSING GUARD ANALYSIS:

School crossing guard safety is managed by C.R.T. to ensure the safety at Peachtree City's seven (7) schools. There are seven Crossing Guards who assist with traffic control and direction at strategic locations within the city. We also have two alternate crossing guards that assist when another crossing guard is unavailable. The Crossing Guards are responsible for ensuring that the schools are safe for those students who choose to walk, bike, ride a golf cart or a school bus. At the beginning of the 2012-2013 school year it was recommended to eliminate three assigned crossing locations. Signage was posted in these areas to inform citizens to be aware of the crossing and that the crossing would no longer be monitored or assisted by crossing guards. This was initially met with resistance but as the school year progressed it was accepted by citizens and supported by the affected school's administration. After multiple reviews of these locations it is still recommended that these crossings not be monitored by crossing guards. The elimination of these locations reduced the number of crossing guards by three. This reduction in staffing was accomplished through attrition.

The Crossing Guards, who receive training in traffic control and citizen interaction, primarily focus on the students who have to cross the road often without adult supervision. However, the Crossing Guards are often called upon to help facilitate traffic in their assigned school zone because of the large number of parents picking up and dropping off students. With the incredibly low number of students who ride the bus to school, the school parking lots and drop off areas have been overwhelmed with parents driving their children to school and picking them up each day to an extent that the traffic backs up onto city streets. This has impacted the manner in which the Crossing Guards are handling pedestrian and vehicle traffic around the schools. The Crossing Guards are encouraged to meet with the administration and staff at their assigned schools to ensure they are working together instead of against each other. This has improved the traffic flow of parents entering and exiting the schools on many occasions this year.

The Crossing Guards are now equipped with hand held stop signs that are to be used to assist with visibility and the clarification of directions being given. During this past year McIntosh High School reconfigured the golf cart parking area and expanded it to accommodate approximately five hundred golf carts. This has added additional demand on the crossing guards assigned to this area to direct hundreds of golf carts, pedestrians and vehicles that are traveling to and from the school each day.

Community Response Team

IX. ON-LINE TRAFFIC HAZARD REPORTING SYSTEM:

In late 2008, the Peachtree City Police Department implemented an Online Traffic Complaint System and since that time it has become the primary conduit for issues regarding traffic problems. Officers and citizens can both access the form online and submit complaints about any issue regarding traffic or roadways. These complaints range from problems as simple as a pothole or a deer carcass, to issues such as recurring speeding autos in a neighborhood. Since the implementation of the online traffic complaint system the number of reported complaints is consistently double what was reported annually prior to the online system. While on the surface this may seem to be indicative of more traffic problems, in reality the online traffic complaint system has simply increased the opportunities for citizens and officers to report issues and created a method of documenting many of the issues that were previously never tracked. For example, issues regarding road signs down, malfunctioning traffic lights, or other such problems would formerly have just been directed by phone from Dispatch to the DOT and not calculated as a traffic complaint. Having the ability to electronically send the exact description and location of the complaint also has the advantage of eliminating any confusion that sometimes comes with multiple people relaying a message by voice.

In 2013 there were 598 total on-line traffic complaints filed, which is a 27% decrease from 2012. 2012 had been a record year for traffic complaints with 739 reported that year, which was an 84% increase from the total reported in 2011. The number of traffic complaints reported in 2013 is in line with the annual average of traffic complaints received since 2008, which is 607. Consistently higher traffic hazards reporting meant that more problem areas were corrected with engineering and enforcement measures leading to safer roadways in 2013.

X. SPEED MEASURING DEVICES, SMART II, VMS, STEALTH and JAMAR:

The Peachtree City Police Department utilizes two speed detection/display trailers and two covert speed measurement devices to gather speed data, deter violations, and educate the public.

JAMAR

In 2013 the Stealth speed monitoring device was deployed at 9 different locations and the JAMAR speed monitoring device was deployed 19 times throughout the city. Many of these deployments were in response to citizen complaints in neighborhoods regarding traffic volume and speed. The advantage of utilizing these tools is that they provide the department with the objective speed data to determine if a particular location has a true problem with speeding vehicles. Having this information has proven extremely beneficial in educating the complainants on the actual speeds of vehicles travelling in their neighborhood, as well as determining if resources are justified to be allocated in complaint areas. If increased enforcement is justified, the survey results help the department maximize effectiveness of our efforts by providing information on the times of day and days of the week when the most violations are occurring. These devices are also used to gauge the effectiveness of enforcement efforts in particular areas, as well as the effectiveness of any traffic calming devices such as speed humps or stop signs that were added. These speed monitoring devices were also set up proactively on collector streets and the highways of this city to check for overall compliance and to determine when, or if, increased enforcement is necessary. If enforcement was necessary based on the results, surveys were completed again to measure the effectiveness of those efforts.

VARIABLE MESSAGE SYSTEM

The Variable Message System (VMS) display trailer is deployed with specific messages such as the common factors for collisions in an area, for advertising state and national campaigns such as "Click it or Ticket" and "Operation Zero Tolerance", and to warn residents of expected delays or road closures. The VMS display trailer was deployed on the roadways of Peachtree City nearly all year in 2013. In addition, the VMS was also used extensively to advertise the Citizens Emergency Response Team Events, Citizen Police Academy, Junior Police Academy, and road races this year. Due to the numerous special events this trailer was requested for this year, there were numerous conflicts that arose while attempting to schedule the needed messages. These conflicts have caused the Peachtree City PD to recommend the purchase of an additional VMS in 2014. If approved, the new unit will be partially funded by a grant and will have the ability to be programmed remotely for quicker message changes. This programming feature will assist us in notifying the public faster on important issues to include Amber Alerts, Mattie's Calls, Missing Persons, poor road conditions, etc. The Department is also requesting a remote programming upgrade for the existing VMS trailer to improve faster notification to the public in 2014.

Community Response Team

XI. PARKING ENFORCEMENT:

Improper parking can be a detriment to the safety, visual appeal, and general well-being of a city. As such, the officers of the Peachtree City Police Department are tasked with the enforcement of parking violations as a part of their regular duties. Officers are provided citations, numbered for accountability, specifically for parking violations. These citations do not require personal service as a regular traffic citation does, and may be left in a conspicuous location on the offending vehicle. Citations or warnings may be issued when a parking complaint is received, and/or a violation observed by an officer. Common violations associated with parking laws are:

- Fire Lane Parking Prohibited
- Handicap Parking Violations
- Improper Parking (must be facing the correct direction and within 12 inches of the curb)
- Prohibited Parking (i.e. parking too close to a stop sign, parking in an intersection, etc)

In 2012, officers issued 87 citations and 56 warnings for parking violations, a total of 143 parking enforcement actions. **In 2013, these numbers dropped to 39 citations and 38 warnings for a total of 77 enforcement actions, a 46% decrease. A large part of this decrease can be attributed to a change by our city council during the 2012-2013 school year, prohibiting ALL roadside parking on Prime Point and the nearby Stevens Entry area.** Prior to this change, this area was a source of numerous complaints and violations due to the high number of student vehicles, especially golf carts, which would park in the area directly behind the school. In conjunction with this parking prohibition, McIntosh High School redesigned their parking lot to allow more parking spaces specifically designed for golf carts.

XII. PROACTIVE ENFORCEMENT AWARDS:

The Peachtree City Police Department has several awards that are issued to officers who excel in specific areas of proactive enforcement. These awards are issued by the Chief of Police during daily shift change briefings. Below is a list of the awards and recipients in 2013:

Patrol Officer Excellence in Overall Traffic Enforcement: *Cpl. Brian Andrews*

Patrol Officer Excellence in Criminal Apprehensions: *Cpl. Mark Williams*

Excellence in Impaired Driving Enforcement: *Cpl. Terry Blackburn*

Excellence in Speed Enforcement: *Cpl. Jason McKinnon*

Excellence in Occupant Protection Enforcement: *Cpl. Chris Hyatt*

Top Performer during the May Click it or Ticket Campaign: *Cpl. Brian Jantosciak*

Top Performers during the November Click it or Ticket Campaign:

Cpl. Jason McKinnon (CRT), Cpl. Jamaal Greer (Patrol), Cpl. Jamie McDowell (Patrol)

Operation Zero Tolerance (Labor Day) Enforcement Excellence:

Cpl. Terry Blackburn, Cpl. Stephen Stoyell

Community Response Team

XIII. AUXILIARY POLICE:

The Auxiliary Police Force was established in 1987 to allow citizens to participate and assist officers of the Peachtree City Police Department with various aspects of their duties. The Auxiliary Police Force is made up of citizens who are both retired and actively working in other professional fields. These volunteers bring a host of various skills that are utilized to assist with operations.

In 2013 these dedicated men and women **volunteered approximately 2,223 hours of service to the City and citizens of Peachtree City.** These volunteers have been essential in allowing the city to be able to safely and effectively host such large scale events as the Adult and Youth Triathlons, Peachtree City Classic Road Race, National Night Out, and The Great Georgia Air Show. In 2013 the group logged over 733 hours of time coordinating or assisting with community relations events. Below are some other examples of events they assisted the Police Department with in 2013:

- Annual Police Department Christmas Banquet (Coordinated the entire event)

- McIntosh High School Football Games

- McIntosh Graduation Ceremonies

- Christmas Tree Lighting

- Shakerag Arts Festival

- Be a Santa for a Senior (Coordinated the entire effort)

- The Police Department Toy Drive (Multiple Locations)

- Hurricane Sandy relief (Donation Coordination)

- Oklahoma City Tornado relief (Donation Coordination)

- Numerous Road Races

- Various Amphitheater Events

- Multiple Road Checks

- National Night Out

- Many other special events

When not working scheduled events, they participate by conducting routine patrols of neighborhoods and business areas, with an emphasis on target areas. In 2013 the group documented 14,627 business and residential checks. Many members of the Auxiliary Police Force are also trained to operate the all-terrain vehicles and mountain bikes and spent 19 hours conducting drive-bys on the cart path in 2013. They also assist with the Police Department's training classes. They act as role players in police training scenarios, playing assailants or victims in order to prepare officers for their duties.

In 2013, the Auxiliary Police Force was able to successfully complete the procedures necessary to gain their certification as a 501(c)(3) tax exempt organization, which means that all donations made to the organization are tax deductible. The work put forth by the Auxiliary Police Force in 2013 is impressive and the impact it had on the community is invaluable.

Community Response Team

XIV. CODE ENFORCEMENT:

In 2013 Code Enforcement completed its third year under the Police Department. During this year Code Enforcement has continued to improve in its efforts to maintain a safe, quality community through the enforcement of City codes and ordinances. Code Enforcement plays a critical role in the upkeep and safety of the City and must work with many City departments, as well as businesses within our City limits. Our Code Enforcement officers encounter a wide range of case types in any one day. This can range from tax violations, cleanliness of premises violations, parking violations to tree removal violations, zoning violations and sign violations. To assist the officers with the enforcement of the codes and ordinances, the officers have continued participation in the Georgia Association of Code Enforcement training conferences and in-house training on local ordinances and codes. The continued development of the officers has benefited the division by increasing their understanding of how to build solid cases and apply new ordinances as they are written.

Code Enforcement has continued to be active in the community. They conducted Home Owner's Association meetings and Real Estate meetings to improve the understanding of what the codes are and how we can work together to achieve compliance throughout the City. Code Enforcement Officers also participated in National Night Out this year. These programs all help to provide an increased awareness and understanding of what a violation is and what the community's roll is in the code enforcement process.

In 2012 Code Enforcement changed to the four ten hour shift schedule. This was continued in 2013 and has been a positive change, as it has increased the coverage to seven days per week. The officers have assisted patrol officers in the response to complaints that are reported on Saturdays and Sundays in a timely manner, and have increased the enforcement of sign violations that have a tendency to occur on weekend days. The total number of new cases created in 2013 was 2,008. This is a decrease from the previous year by 491 cases. This is partly due to one officer being absent for a quarter of the year. An additional reason for the drop in the number of new cases is that during 2012 the new golf cart registration requirements were addressed when improperly registered golf carts were located on private property. **The total number of illegal signs confiscated in 2013 was 1,341, which is drop from 1,825 signs in 2012.** This is mostly due to 2012 being a presidential election year.

Code Enforcement and the Finance/Stormwater Departments continued to work together on a bill collection project where 25 delinquent Stormwater Utility bills, totaling \$1924.88, were hand delivered to property owners by Code Enforcement officers. This resulted in the majority of the properties paying the Stormwater Utility, and in cases where there were absentee homeowners the updated contact information was given to the Stormwater Department so additional efforts could be made to contact the owners. This is a positive program that should be continued until it is no longer deemed necessary by the Stormwater Department.

Overall Code Enforcement was productive and provided a quality service to the City in their efforts to maintain a safe and healthy environment for citizens to live and work. In 2014, Code Enforcement should continue to evolve and develop as an integral part of the department. The Code Enforcement Team is an important arm of enforcement within the department, and benefits the department in gaining compliance for safe and healthy environments for the citizens of Peachtree City.

XV. JUNIOR POLICE ACADEMY:

In 2013, one Junior Police Academy (JPA) class of 23 students was conducted. The class was held during the summer break and lasted one week. Students ranging in age from 12 to 17 were introduced to and took part in numerous aspects of Law Enforcement, including: Traffic Stops, Arrest Procedures, Officer Safety, Crime Scene Processing, Georgia Criminal and Traffic Law, Use of Lethal and Less Than Lethal Force, Taser Demonstrations, Demonstrations from K9, and Demonstrations from SRT (Special Response Team).

The 2013 JPA contained new elements of instruction for students covering police sketch artist activities and the functionality of RADAR enforcement. JPA again contained elements of vigorous physical training on a daily basis. Students were asked to challenge themselves in exercise and ran a variety of routes on the police SWAT obstacle course. Numerous students were even surprised with their own performance and perseverance in demanding activity. Afterward, students were placed into teams where they competed in exercises for the many topics covered and on the Physical Agility Course located at the police department. The added competition provided a sense of accomplishment and excitement to the week long program. Each student was also allowed to go on a ride-along with an on-duty officer during the length of the classes, exposing the students to real life traffic stops and response to calls for service. Upon graduation, students were awarded diplomas at a scheduled City Council meeting.

Community Response Team

XVI. SCHOOL RESOURCE OFFICER (SRO) PROGRAMS:

A major focus of School Resource Officers (SRO) is educating students and staff on a wide range of safety issues. The SROs conduct presentations to the entire student body at different assemblies regarding school safety and topics of concern such as parking issues, golf cart ordinances, alcohol offenses, driver's license regulations and the dangers and penalties of "sexting".

In 2013, J.C. Booth Middle School had an enrollment of approximately 1224 students and McIntosh High School had an enrollment of 1710 students. During this school year, the SROs took action on the following incidents: 1 Simple Battery, 1 Disorderly Conduct, 2 Disorderly Juvenile, 6 Thefts, 1 Suspicious Activity, 1 Drug Offense, 4 Traffic Collisions, 2 Found Property, 1 Fire, 3 Minor in Possession of Alcohol, 2 Mental Issues, 1 Harassing Communication, and 1 Domestic Dispute.

In past years, theft of golf carts from the property of McIntosh High School, as well as surrounding areas favored by students for parking, had been a significant problem. During the summer break, the student parking lot of the school underwent significant changes, expanding from approximately 150 golf cart parking spaces to nearly 500. Additionally, the Peachtree City Police department entered into a partnership with local businesses to provide 400 Club devices to lock the vehicles steering wheel to further reduce theft. The results were an almost total elimination of golf cart thefts from areas near the school and a complete elimination of thefts of golf carts from the school itself. Code red drills were conducted at all elementary schools, the middle and high school to assist in procedural practice for staff. The regular practice of these procedures has enabled school staff, students and officers to assess what procedures they need to improve on for increased school safety.

In late October 2013, Cpl. Lacourly coordinated a Safety Day/Reunification Exercise at J.C. Booth Middle School. This event was comprised of two segments, an "active shooter" scenario and the "reunification" of students with parents at an offsite location. This exercise included the participation of numerous Patrol officers, School Resource Officers, Special Response Team members, the Georgia Bureau of Investigation Bomb Squad, and School Staff. The focus was centered mainly on the "reunification" since it had never been attempted within our school system. The event was hailed as a success by both School and Police Department administrations.

In October, McIntosh High School hosted the semi-annual Community Awareness Forum. While serving as a member of a panel of law enforcement leaders, in addition to members of the local chapter of the NAACP and Fayette County District Attorney Scott Ballard, Cpl. High presented a program regarding the hazards of Alcohol consumption and the penalties faced by youth regarding alcohol offenses. The community awareness forum was well received by students, parents and staff members that were in attendance. Cpl. High served as a guest speaker in 33 different classes to approximately 800 students. Cpl. Lacourly continued teaching the Law and Order class to 8th grade students throughout the year. She also speaks in a number of classrooms and assemblies on safety topics and bullying.

All SROs continue to participate in the mentoring program of several high school and middle school students who are struggling either academically, emotionally, or personally. Several of the students have benefited from this program and have since graduated from high school and continued on to prestigious colleges. The SROs maintain positive relationships with many of the students that translate into positive interactions with their parents and their peers.

While school is not in session, Sgt. K. Crider, Cpl. Smiley and Cpl. High began a program of assessing the physical security of the private pre-school facilities and private schools in the city. Once the facility was evaluated, a report of suggested changes or additions to their existing security plan was provided to staff to assist in improving site security. A total of six separate facilities were evaluated and further interest continues to generate from other facilities in the City. During the summer break, Cpl. High, Cpl. Lacourly and Cpl. Smiley were tasked with conducting an extensive examination of the multi-use path system to address concerns such as missing stop signs, dangerous curves and intersections, protruding and dangerous tree limbs and dangerous drop-offs from the path to the surrounding landscape. In all, the officers spent nearly 200 hours to conclude the survey and provided over 400 issues to be addressed by the public works department.

Community Response Team

XVII. G.R.E.A.T. PROGRAM:

2013 marked the first full year of the G.R.E.A.T. (Gang Resistance Education and Training) program for the Peachtree City Police Department. The G.R.E.A.T. Program was designed to produce attitude and behavioral changes through a unique combination of skills training, cooperative learning, discussion, and role playing. Students are provided with many opportunities to model and practice relevant life skills through scenarios and group activities. Once students have rehearsed these skills, they will be more likely to use them in real-life situations. **During 2013, 198 students attended the G.R.E.A.T. Program for a total of 91.87 classroom hours.** Throughout the year, the G.R.E.A.T. students assisted Sgt. K. Crider in many community service projects. The classes are allowed to choose from completing service related projects by themselves or as groups. Some of the community service projects completed were assisting elderly citizens with yard work, picking up trash in neighborhoods, working in a food kitchen making and serving meals, and working with the Recreation Department to improve the All Children's Park. The increase in community involvement is an experience the students take with them and continue to be involved in.

XVIII. D.A.R.E. PROGRAM:

The D.A.R.E. (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) program is the largest educational program of its kind in America and the World. D.A.R.E. gives children the skills needed to recognize and resist the subtle and overt pressures that cause them to experiment with drugs or become involved in gangs or violent activities. The Peachtree City Police Department has been dedicated to the delivery of the D.A.R.E. program to the city's elementary aged youth for over eighteen years. In 2013 Cpl. Smiley, with the assistance of Cpl. Lacourly, implemented a comprehensive D.A.R.E. program at all the elementary schools in Peachtree City. The D.A.R.E. officers conduct a ten-week fifth grade program focusing not only on drug prevention but gang awareness, peer pressure, bullying and internet safety. D.A.R.E. officers also conduct a four-week third and first grade D.A.R.E. program. These programs concentrate on basic drug awareness, bullying and vehicle safety. Second and fourth grades receive a vehicle and bike safety program. The D.A.R.E. officer also conducts a thirty-minute safety presentation to each kindergarten class. **During the 2012-2013 school year over 3,277 elementary students received the D.A.R.E. program in Peachtree City, and over 400 hours were spent teaching the D.A.R.E. curriculum to 496 kindergarten through fifth grade classes.**

Assigning an officer to the elementary schools allows students to build a positive relationship with a police officer and open the lines of communication between law enforcement and youth. D.A.R.E. officers eat lunch with the students, mentor at-risk children, assist with arrival and dismissal duties, and present safety tips on morning announcements. These tasks "humanize" police officers so young people can begin to relate to them as people and see them in a helping role, not just an enforcement role. The D.A.R.E. officers also conducted many presentations to community groups in 2013 such as girl and boy scouts, the Kiwanis Club, private school groups, after school programs and PTO groups.

The D.A.R.E. officer is school resource officer certified and acts as a liaison between the elementary schools and the Police Department. As the liaison, the D.A.R.E. officer can assist other officers with incidents involving elementary-aged children or school faculty. If available, the D.A.R.E. officer can handle any calls that occur at the elementary schools. During 2013 Cpl. Smiley completed four miscellaneous reports, one incident report and one accident report at the elementary schools. The D.A.R.E. officer also assists the schools with security issues. During the 2012-2013 year Cpl. Smiley facilitated two code-red drills at all the elementary schools and assisted faculty with the implementation of their code-red procedures. Cpl. Smiley worked extensively with the Community Response Team (C.R.T.) during 2013 and assisted with various traffic safety initiatives. The school resource officers, in conjunction with C.R.T., participated in National Child Passenger Safety Week this September. During this program six child safety seat checks were conducted at the elementary schools, several seat belt safety tips were given during morning announcements, child safety seat posters were displayed in the schools and all second graders in the city received a traffic safety class.

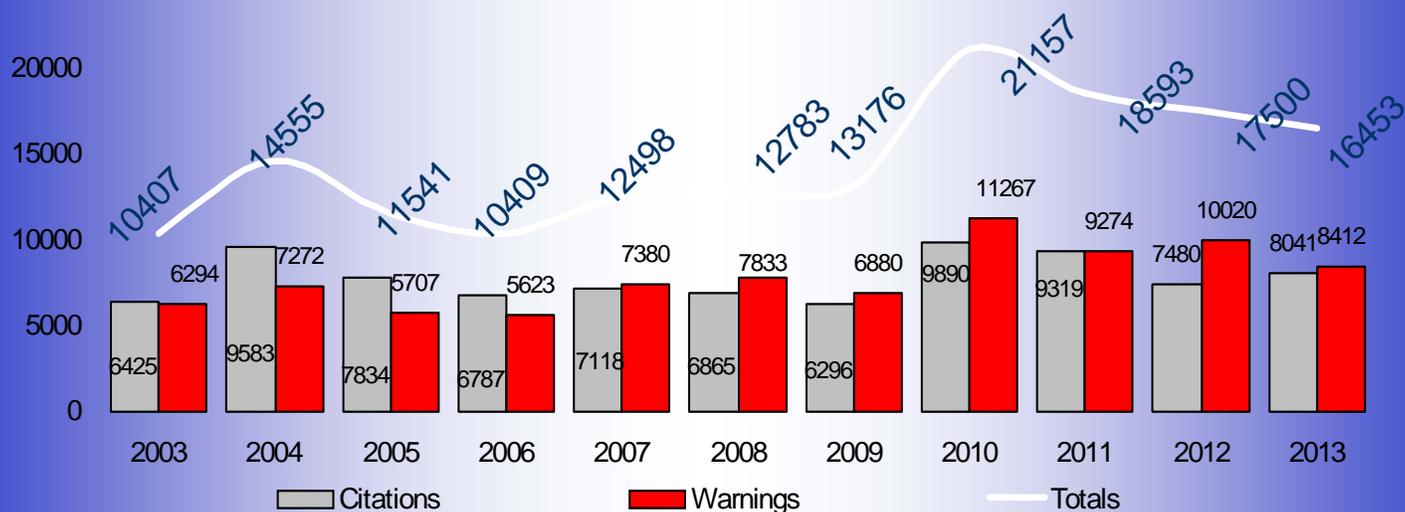
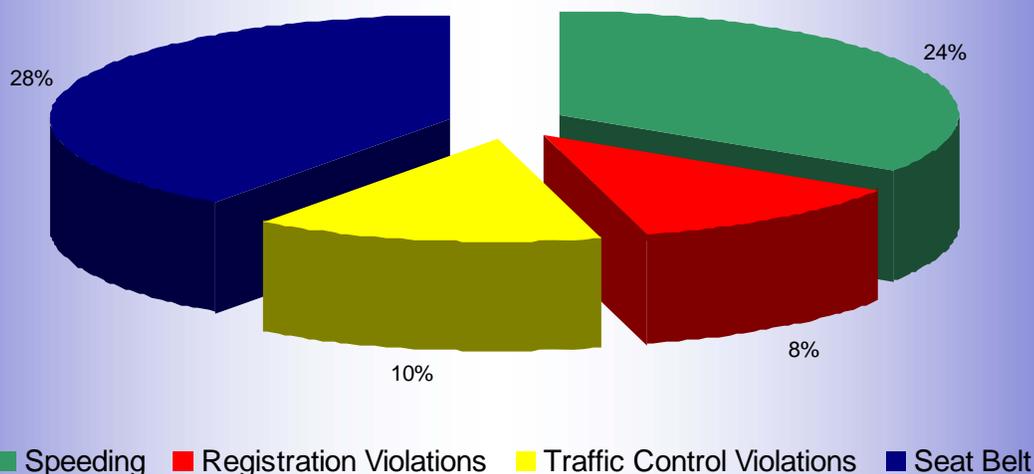
Bring your own technology was implemented in the elementary schools during the 2012-2013 school year and internet safety was a major topic this year in D.A.R.E. Cpl. Smiley conducted numerous internet safety classes to fourth and fifth grade students and met with Crabapple and Braelinn elementary parent teacher organizations.

The D.A.R.E. program was once again fully funded this year by the Kiwanis Club of Peachtree City. **This year the Kiwanis club donated the funds needed to purchase books, medals, certificates and T-shirts for all fifth grade students who graduate from the D.A.R.E. program.**

TRAFFIC SAFETY REPORT

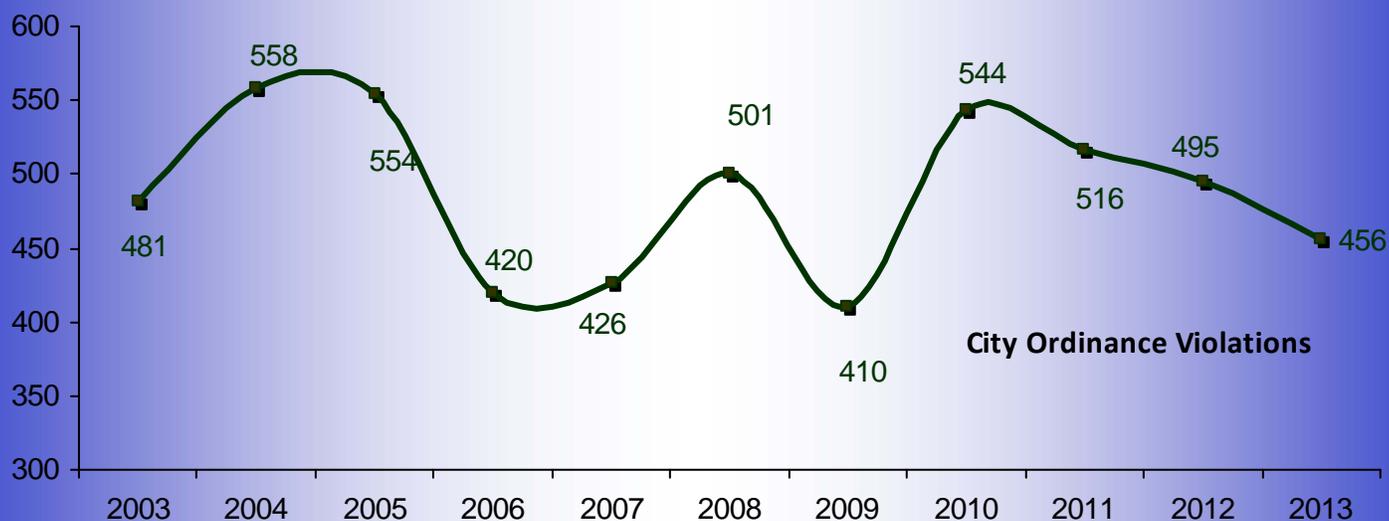
Total Number of Traffic Citations: 7,561
 Total Number of City Ordinance Citations: 456
 Total Number of Warnings: 8,412

Speeding	1787	01 to 10 MPH over the speed limit	17
Seat Belt Violations	2120	11 to 20 MPH over the speed limit	1567
Registration Violations	574	21 to 30 MPH over the speed limit	159
Licensing Violations	443	31+ MPH over the speed limit	5
Traffic Control Violations	723	Total School Zone Speeding Citations	276



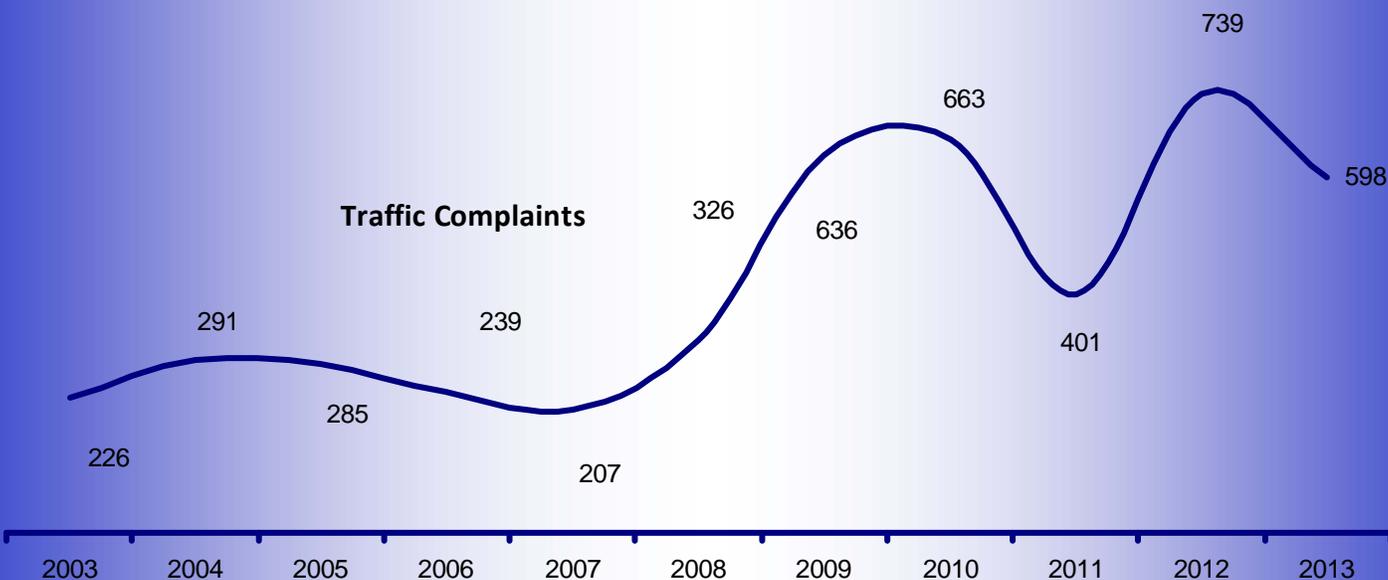
TRAFFIC SAFETY REPORT

Seat Belt Violations

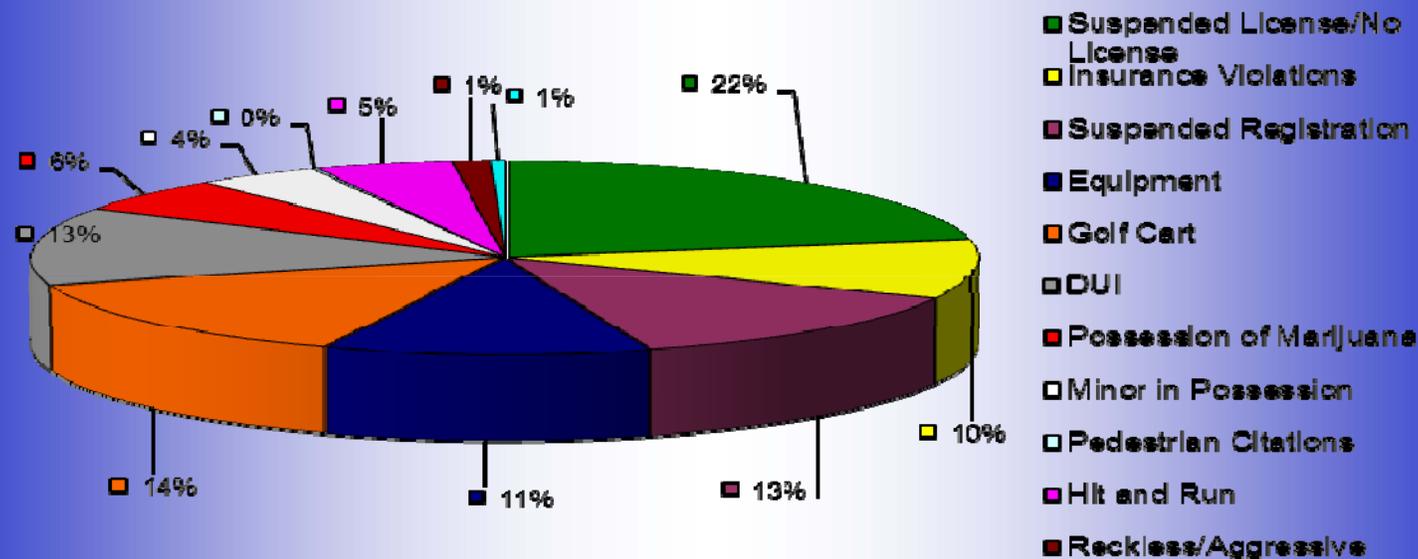


City Ordinance Violations

Traffic Complaints

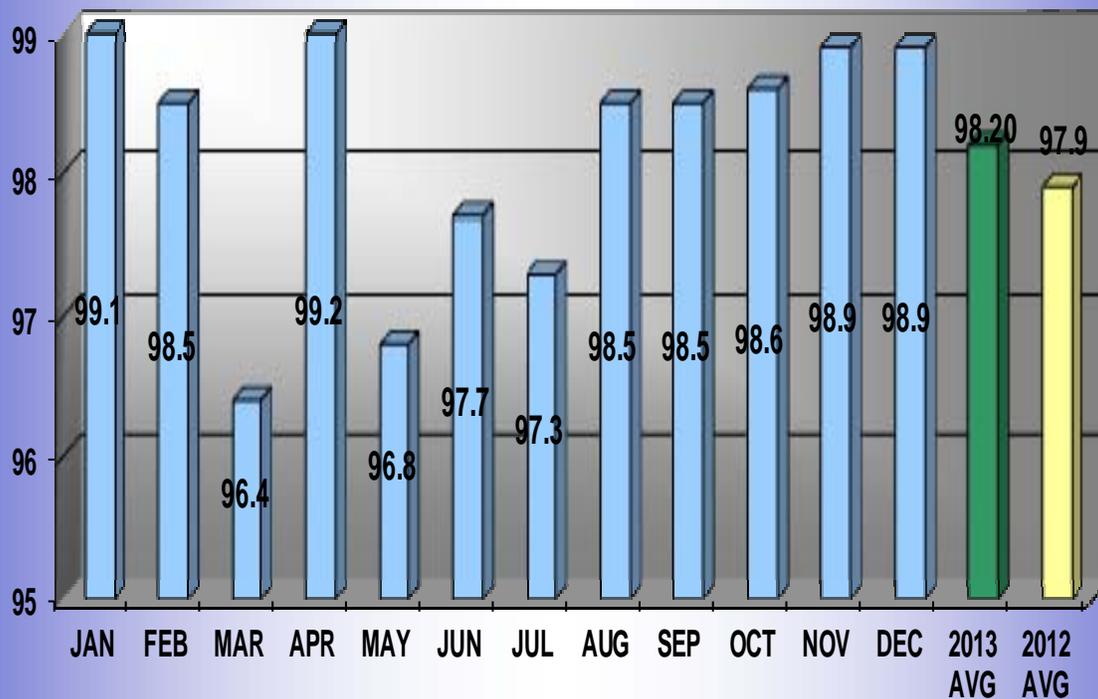


TRAFFIC SAFETY REPORT



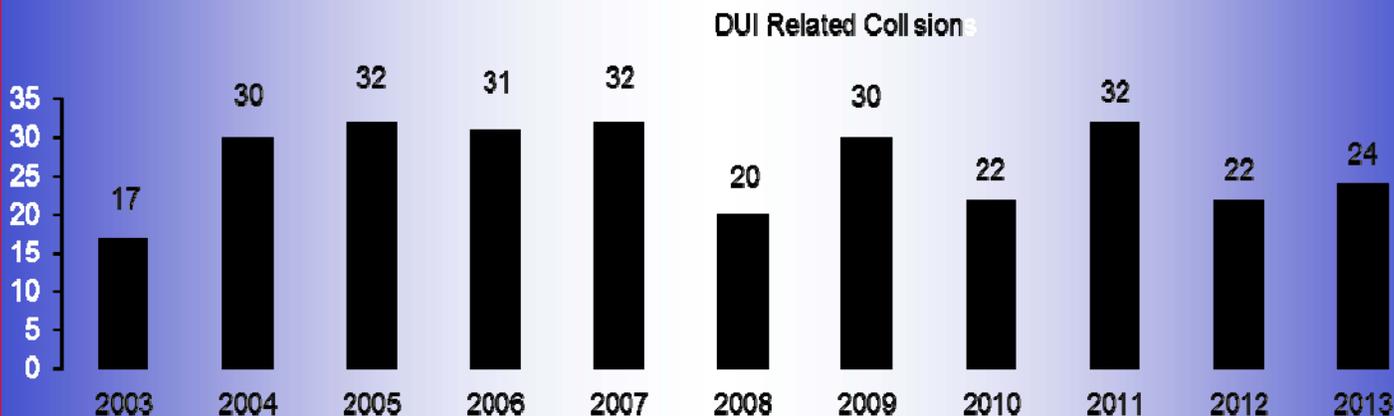
Suspended Driver's License / No License	270	Minor in Possession of Alcohol	52
Insurance Violations	120	Pedestrian Citations	2
Suspended Registration	161	Hit and Run	58
DUI	158	Reckless/Aggressive Driving	16
Equipment (non-seat belt)	136	Fleeing and Attempting to Elude	6
Possession of Marijuana	70	All Golf Cart Violations	174

Seat Belt Compliance Percentage



TRAFFIC SAFETY REPORT

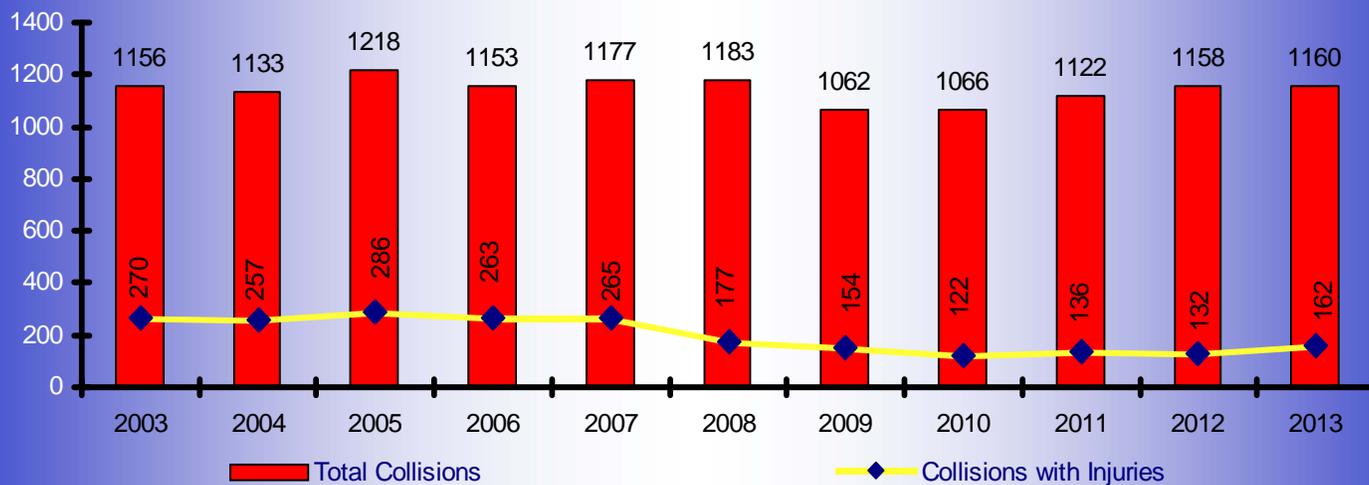
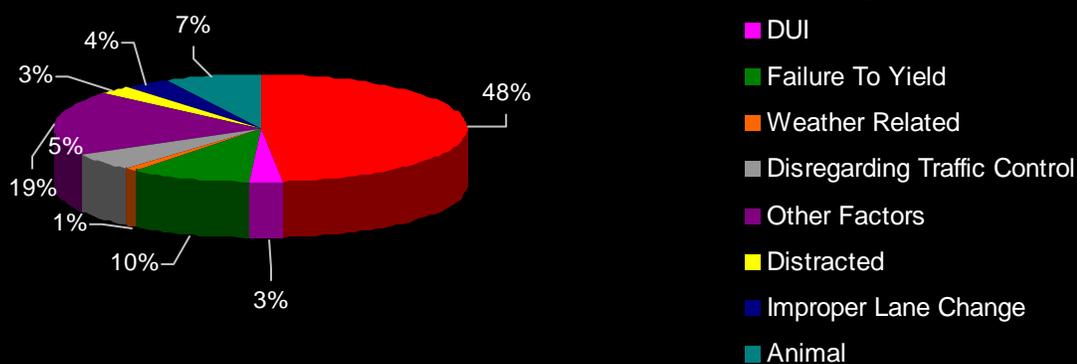
DUI Arrests (All):	158
DUI Under 21:	9
Other Underage Alcohol Arrests	49
DUI Related Motor Vehicle Collisions:	24



TRAFFIC SAFETY REPORT

Total Collisions	1160
Collisions Resulting in Fatality	0
Injury Collisions	162
Hit and Run Accidents	104
Golf Cart Collisions	57
Golf Cart Collisions with Injury	13

Following Too Closely	396
Improper Lane Change	33
Failure to Yield Right of Way	78
Disregarding Traffic Control	43
Distracted	21
Weather Related	9
DUI	22
Animal	61
All others	158



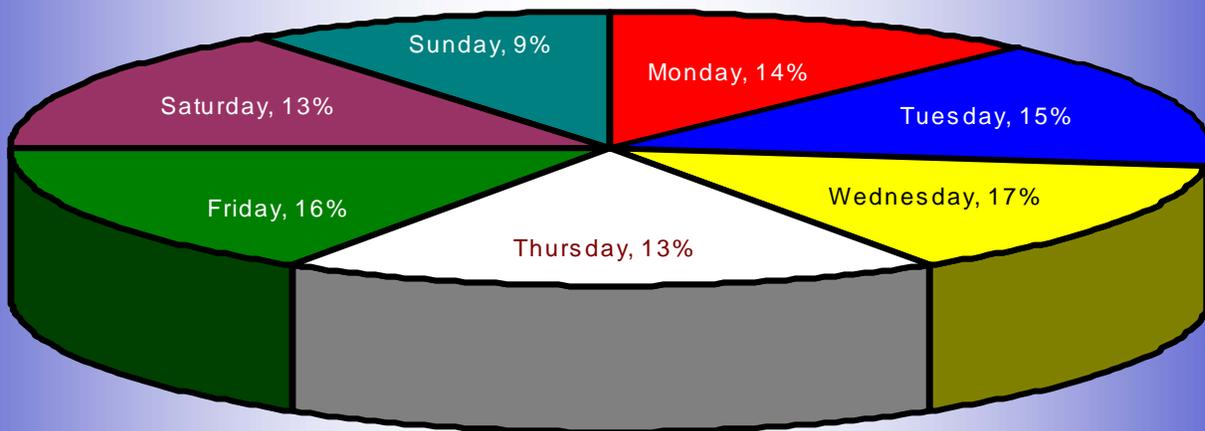
TRAFFIC SAFETY REPORT

TOP 5 COLLISION LOCATIONS

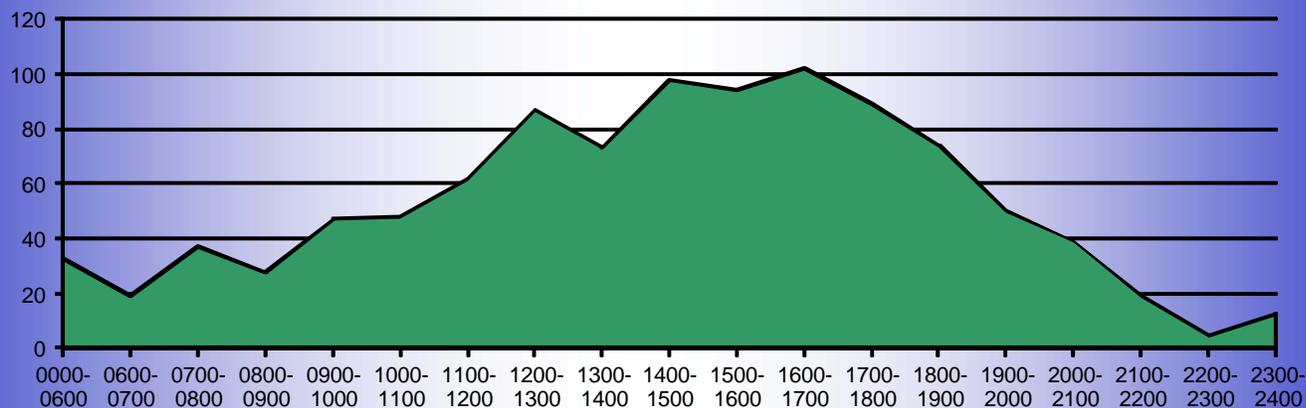


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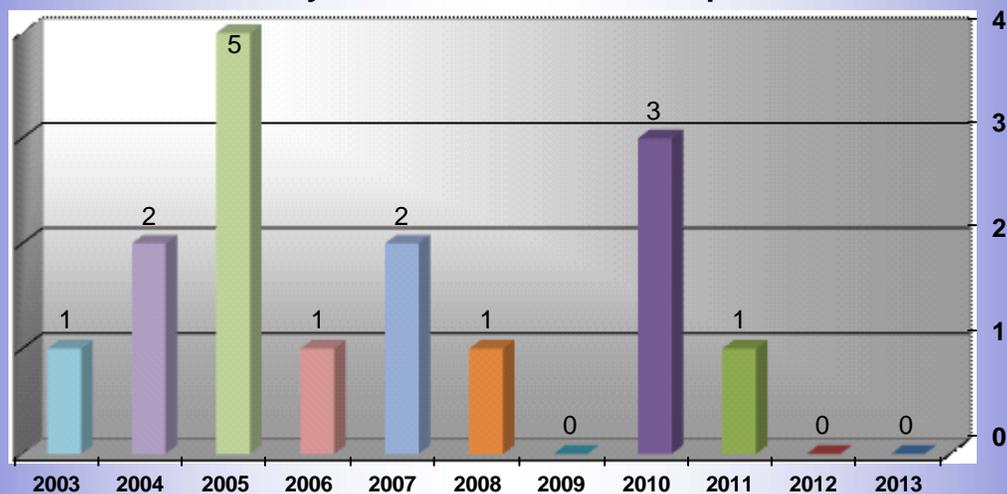
Collisions By Day of Week



Collisions by Hour of Day

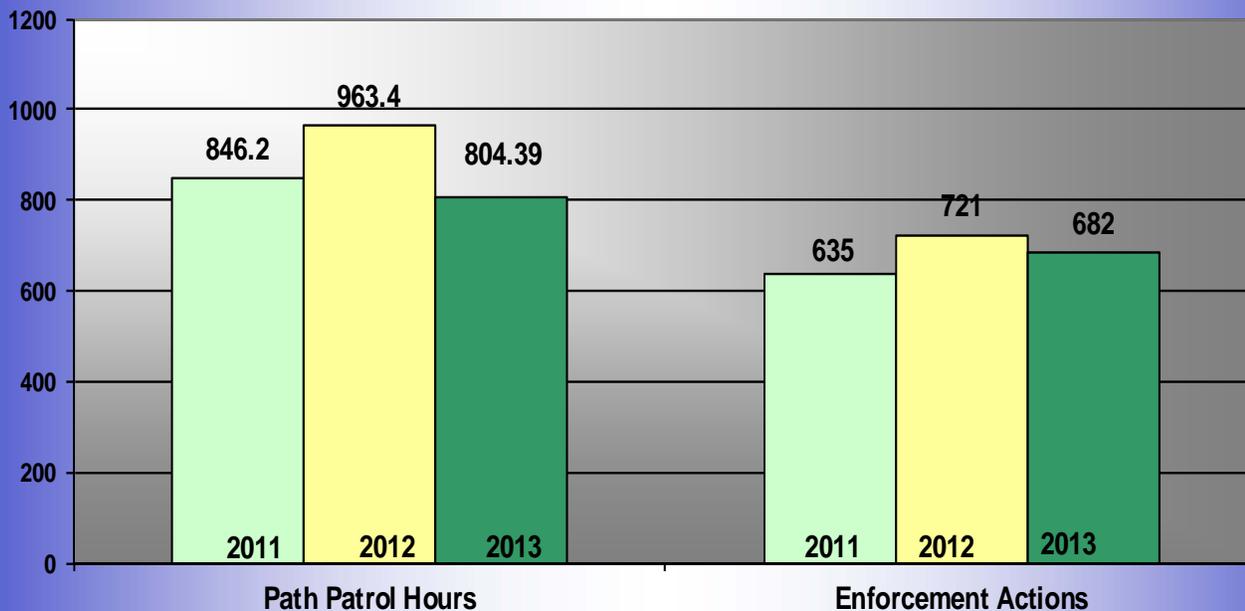


Fatality Collisions - 10 Year Comparison



TRAFFIC SAFETY REPORT

3-Year Path Patrol and Enforcement Comparison



Violation Summary

2013

All Golf Cart Citations	283
All Golf Cart Warnings	405
Cart Registration Violations	28
Underage Operation or Allowing	49
Location of Operation Violations	34
Other Cart Ordinance Violations	40

CODE ENFORCEMENT STATISTICS

CODE VIOLATIONS	2011	2012	2013
TOTAL CODE ENFORCEMENT CASES	2062	2499	2006

OFFENSES	2011	2012	2013
CLEANLINESS OF PREMISES (GRASS)	497	727	461
CLEANLINESS OF PREMISES (TRASH)	344	312	351
CLEANLINESS OF PREMISES (AUTO)	243	318	155
PARKING RESTRICTIONS	263	301	266
ACCESSORY USE TO DWELLINGS	189	222	165
SIGN VIOLATIONS	181	189	166
REHABS	20	20	29
MISCELLANEOUS VIOLATIONS	325	410	413
SIGNS CONFISCATED	1140	1825	1341
PARK INSPECTIONS	5608	1523	1366
STORMWATER LETTER DELIVERY	0	131	33

CRIMES	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
PART I CRIMES	348	346	354	410	422	637	665	479	465	474	456

OFFENSES	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
BURGLARY	18	22	26	39	30	60	44	42	48	36	24
ROBBERY	4	1	3	5	9	7	4	3	5	6	5
RAPE	4	2	4	2	1	2	4	3	1	2	1
OTHER SEX OFFENSES	8	19	22	20	19	13	20	9	23	26	20
THEFT	228	254	258	287	292	470	514	349	324	145	181
AUTO THEFT	19	10	10	9	8	16	15	9	3	5	9
GOLF CART THEFT	58	42	41	56	72	72	73	58	77	48	28
ENTERING AUTO	31	44	60	80	35	112	163	65	117	105	96
SHOPLIFTING	39	38	50	46	75	93	139	120	72	114	92
DOMESTIC	385	381	402	450	458	470	451	458	423	389	288
CRIMINAL TRESPASS/ DAMAGE / GRAFFITI	342	262	288	293	227	316	219	276	210	254	183