Message from the Chief

On behalf of the members of the Peachtree City Police Department I am pleased to present our 2012 Annual Report.

I would like to recognize and personally thank the men and women of the Peachtree City Police Department for their efforts in making our community what it is, a safe place to live, work and enjoy our many amenities. This past year continued to be a struggle with our economy; however, the Peachtree City Police Department continued to respond to calls in an expeditious manner, protected our highways, and gave back to the community through our many service initiatives.

This past year we have seen an increase in a number of our Part I crimes (e.g. Burglary, Entering Auto, Robbery), as well as an increase in several statistical areas. Despite this increase, Peachtree City remains one of the safest cities in the United States. Peachtree City has again earned the distinction of being one of the top 100 safest cities in the United States. The city ranked 63rd and was one of only three cities in Georgia recognized; the others were Johns Creek and Milton, both in north Fulton County. We are extremely proud of this accomplishment and the fact that we have the lowest Part I Crime for “B” size cities in the state. In late 2012, the department was restructured to improve our level of service to the community and improve the Department’s efficiency. As a result, 2013 will be a year of major revisions in policies and procedures as we continually strive to serve the public in a fiscally responsible and efficient manner.

In 2012, 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 3rd place in the National Law Enforcement Challenge for our agency size, and 1st place in the State of Georgia for our overall traffic safety efforts. Additionally in 2012, the Department completed its 7th CALEA accreditation assessment. The Department has been accredited since 1992 and was named a Flag Ship and Meritorious Agency during the last two accreditation cycles. The department was inspected under the Gold Standard whereas the assessors spend approximately 75% of their time interviewing personnel and evaluating procedures as opposed to inspecting paper files. The department was awarded Accreditation with Excellence 2012.

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
The total calls for service and traffic stops during 2012 have been assessed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calls for Service (Dispatched and Officer Initiated)</td>
<td>71,455</td>
<td>53,553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic Stops</td>
<td>15,775</td>
<td>13,787</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On average, the Patrol Division collectively conducted 146.7 “calls” per day in 2012. 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 53,553 “calls” also included more than one officer responding to a single incident. 14,637 man hours were spent on calls for service during 2012. This equates to an average of 40 man hours per day that were spent responding to calls for service by the Patrol Division. Officers averaged approximately 11 man hours per day completing reports, 19 man hours per day on administrative duties and 12.8 man 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 2012 was 38.

During 2012 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 are as follows:

In 2012, the department registered 512,518 patrol miles. The average driven by each officer per shift was 75.17 miles in 2012 as in comparison to 73.89 miles driven per shift in 2011.

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 throughout the city as well as made a visual impact outside the city as well. In addition to visibility it has also:

-Complimented the Department’s proactive prevention and patrol
-Increased the potential number of officers who are available for quick response during emergency situations, especially specialized units such as S.R.T. (SWAT):
-Enhanced the care and maintenance of department vehicles
-Reduced the service requirements and repair costs
-Strengthens employee morale
-Enhanced cleanliness and appearance of patrol vehicles
-Enhanced the 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.
In 2012, the police department was utilizing a five (5) district system. This provided the city with an overall response time of 4.38 minutes in 2012 as compared to 5.09 minutes in 2011. Each shift requires a minimum of five (5) officers per shift to ensure adequate coverage. This response time shows a decrease of 31 second less than 2011.

Based on the Five District system, the following statistics are representative of officer activity through 2012:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Calls per District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>District 1</td>
<td>15,279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District 2</td>
<td>10,238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District 3</td>
<td>21,385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District 4</td>
<td>12,385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District 5</td>
<td>7,997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outside jurisdiction</td>
<td>311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>67,340</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average response times for 2007 through 2012 are as follows:

- 2007 average response time 6.01 minutes 77,517 calls for service
- 2008 average response time 6.02 minutes 76,505 calls for service
- 2009 average response time 7.33 minutes 63,722 calls for service
- 2010 average response time 5.25 minutes 73,750 calls for service
- 2011 average response time 5.09 minutes 87,230 calls for service
- **2012 average response time 4.38 minutes 67,340 calls for service**

The Peachtree City Police Department continues to look at alternative ways that the Patrol Division operates on a daily basis. The Patrol Division went to a 12 hour shift schedule in 2009 and continued utilizing a 12 hours shift schedule in 2012. This was done in an effort to utilize All Terrain Vehicles (ATV’s) and Bike Patrols more on the multi use path system. The Patrol Division, with the assistance of Auxiliary Police Force, and Reserve Officers, logged 1065.47 hours on the cart paths in 2012.
The Patrol Division is commanded by a Captain who reports to the Assistant Chief of Police. The Patrol Division is comprised of four (4) Lieutenants (Lieutenants are also classified as Watch Commander/Assistant Patrol Division Commanders), five (5) Sergeants and thirty two (32) Corporals and patrol officers (including Reserve Officers). The Patrol Division’s 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.

On average, the Peachtree City Police Department was comprised of sixty (64) sworn personnel and three (4) civilian personnel. The total number of allocated positions to include civilian personnel was 68.

During 2012, patrol worked its fourth year on the 12 hour shift rotation; each team was allocated ten (10) officers which included one Lieutenant and Sergeant. The fifth Sergeant was assigned to the traffic division. With regards to the assignment/availability factor and minimum allocation for the Patrol division, the ratio representing the total potential person-days worked is as follows:

There are potentially 17,520 shifts (12 hour shifts) that can be scheduled per year for an average of forty eight (48) patrol personnel. When figuring reductions due to scheduled days off (8,760 shifts), vacation leave (480 shifts), holiday leave (96 shifts), perfect attendance leave (96 shifts), compensatory time (192 shifts), sick leave (144 shifts), training (192 shifts), and court (480 shifts), and subtracting the total shift reductions per year (10,440) from the total shifts per year (17,520), the total shifts for forty eight (48) officers to administer patrol operations duties is 7,080 shifts. Upon considering that there are 730 shifts within a year to schedule field operations (2, 12 hours shifts per day, 365 days a year), this equates to 9.7 officers available for duty during any given shift, including Community Response Team personnel. In addition to the above listed hours, 180 shifts are reduced as a result of Field Training. When deducting the Field Training shifts, this equates to only 9.45 officers available for any given shift.

The City of Peachtree City boasts more than 90 miles of paths in our Multi-use Path System, which is used by golf carts, bicyclists, and pedestrians. 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 golf cart checkpoints. In 2012, the Peachtree City Police Department logged more than 1065 hours of patrol efforts on our path system, a 23% increase from 2011. Over 430 of these hours were conducted by ATV/UTV patrol, and nearly 200 hours were by bicycle. Golf cart checkpoints are conducted at strategic locations and times and function very much like roadway safety checkpoints. All of the golf carts and low-speed motor vehicles (LSMV) 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 the city ordinances as they relate to golf cart and LSMV operation. These operations are extremely well-received by the users of the multi-use path system. Officers on checkpoints consistently report positive citizen feedback as they are thanked by citizens coming through the checkpoints or passing by on foot or bicycle. The department’s efforts this year resulted in nearly 400 enforcement actions being taken on the multi-use path system, of which approximately 60% were warnings. All of these efforts help to achieve the goals of increased visibility on the paths, promoting the safety of all path system users, and enforcing state and local laws.
In late 2012, 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 were numerous person-to-person crimes.

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 many of the same duties and functions that a full-time officer does. Peachtree City Reserve Police Officers are certified by the Police 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 a month performing law enforcement functions in Peachtree City.

In 2012 the department had a total of three Reserve Officers. One of the Reserve Officers worked the entire year for a total of over 533 volunteer hours. One of the Reserve Officers volunteered from January 2012 through August 2012 for a total of 89 volunteer hours. The other Reserve Officer started the program in August of 2012 and was still in the Field Training program at the conclusion of 2012.

In 2012 the Reserve Officers (not in Field Training) worked over 861 hours. A breakdown of their activity is listed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Court Hours</th>
<th>Patrol Hours</th>
<th>Traffic/Road Safety Checks Hours</th>
<th>Support CID Hours</th>
<th>Misc/Events Hours</th>
<th>Cart Path Patrol Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>256.5</td>
<td>559</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>101.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2012 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.

In 2012 Peachtree City PD supported the two national Click it or Ticket campaigns (Memorial Day and Thanksgiving), three national Operation Zero Tolerance campaigns (4th of July, Labor Day, and Christmas), 100 Days of Summer HEAT, and various other multi-jurisdictional enforcement initiatives. Support of the campaigns included activity such as road checks directed at times known for high incidence of impaired driving, DUI saturation patrols, day and nighttime seat belt enforcement details, and assisting in multi-jurisdictional road checks.

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 2012, as well as a multi-jurisdictional night-time seat belt detail afterwards. 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 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 2012 Peachtree City PD earned Third Place in the National Law Enforcement Challenge, First Place in the Governor’s Challenge, and received the Technology award from the Governor’s Challenge for innovative use of technology in supporting traffic safety. The first and third place awards were based on comparison to similar size agencies across the state and country, while the Technology Award was selected from all applications to the Governor’s Challenge.

Peachtree City’s efforts in traffic safety has also earned financial support for the agency. For the awards received in the Governor’s Challenge, the department was awarded $6,000 to spend through GOHS on traffic safety related equipment. As mentioned previously, GOHS also maintains a scoring matrix based on each agency’s participation and support of certain highway safety initiatives each year. Peachtree City’s activity in 2012 earned a score that resulted in a $20,000 grant to fund laptops to be used in patrol cars. Additionally, Peachtree City was honored to have Lt. Matt Myers elected as Coordinator of MATEN, 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. 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.
Operations

2012 marks the third year for the Peachtree City Police Department’s K-9 Unit. The unit is comprised of two K-9 teams: Cpl. Johnson and K-9 Maik and Cpl. Kloznick and K-9 Enko. Both teams are certified annually by an outside agency. In 2012 the two K-9 teams combined for 471 K-9 training hours. The K-9 Unit is responsible for conducting narcotics searches, finding missing/dropped items by citizens, locating evidence, tracking missing, lost or endangered people and criminal apprehension of felony suspects. The most important function of the K-9 Unit is to deter criminals from committing crimes or from escalating to a more violent action.

In 2012, the K-9 Unit accounted for 22 of the 96 drug arrests in Peachtree City. The K-9 teams were used 23 times to search for people, either in a building, on a track, or in an open field. The K-9 Unit also located 567 grams of narcotics, searched 105 vehicles, and were used in over 160 total deployments. Utilization of the K-9 to locate possible suspects allows the police officer to stay behind cover or gives the officer early notice that a possible suspect is in the area. This helps to keep the officer safe from harm that a suspect may try to inflict on the officer.

Cpl. Kloznick and K-9 Enko placed 2nd in the K-9 competition that is conducted every year at the Coweta County Mantracker K-9 Seminar and Competition. Cpl. Johnson and K-9 Maik placed in the top 5 during this competition. This competition had approximately 20 K-9 teams from various training disciplines from Georgia and Alabama. The competition concentrated on control of the K-9, apprehension, and obedience. This is the 3rd year that the Department has participated in this competition and the 2nd year in a row that we have placed in the top 5 teams. In 2011 Cpl. Johnson and K-9 Maik earned first place in this competition.
Operations

The Peachtree City Police Department’s police motorcycle unit continued to be a valuable asset in 2012. The motorcycle’s increased efficiency in traffic enforcement has again proven to be invaluable. The improved maneuverability compared to a standard police car resulted in the motor officer making 36% more total traffic violator contacts than the average traffic officer and 219% more than the average patrol officer. In addition, this motor unit’s ability to conduct directed traffic enforcement has been extremely effective, as evidenced by him having 159% more directed traffic enforcement actions than the average traffic enforcement officer. This is due largely in part to the motorcycle’s ability to maneuver into places that allow the officer to monitor complaint areas safely and effectively. For example, it has been proven difficult in the past for a patrol car to find a safe and effective location to conduct traffic enforcement at the intersection of Highway 54 and Highway 74 regarding complaints of vehicles obstructing the intersection during rush hour traffic. The motorcycle officer has been able to monitor this area from multiple different locations that allow him a chance to observe violations and effectively conduct traffic stops on violators accordingly.

The motorcycle officer’s ability to quickly respond to emergencies proved useful on numerous occasions again in 2012. There were multiple incidents regarding missing persons or suspicious persons on the cart path where the motorcycle was able to quickly locate the subjects. The police motorcycle also continued to be a popular attraction for community relation events. The motorcycle officer participated in a vast majority of these events including church groups, elementary schools, and the middle school. These events included riding demonstrations, tours of the police department, and talks about traffic, bicycle, and golf cart safety.

In years leading up to 2008, the Peachtree City Police Department averaged approximately 223 traffic complaints per year. In late 2008, the Online Traffic Complaint System went into service and quickly became 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 deer carcass, to issues such as recurring speeding autos in a neighborhood. In 2009, the first full year of service for the Online Traffic Complaint System, the number of complaints almost doubled (320 to 636) from the previous year and this trend continued in 2010 with 663 reported complaints. 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 2012 there were 739 total traffic complaints, which is an 84% increase from 2011. Increased reporting of traffic hazards meant that more problem areas were corrected with engineering and enforcement measures leading to safer roadways.
Operations

The Peachtree City Police Department continued its heavy emphasis on a Child Safety Seat Program in 2012. 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 2012. The department wrote 2111 citations for seatbelt violations in 2012, which is an 8.8 percent decrease from the 2314 seat belt citations written in 2011, but an increase from the citations written in 2010. However, average seat belt compliance rate increased from 97.1 in 2011 to 97.9% in 2012. Approximately 65 citations were written in 2012 for child restraint violations (5 & under), which was the same number written as in 2011.

In 2012 members of the Community Response Team (CRT) and the patrol teams coordinated to conduct approximately 24 seat belt enforcement details throughout the year. Although these details resulted in a variety of citations and warnings being written, the details were focused mainly on seat belt usage compliance. The seat belt details were conducted in numerous areas throughout the city with a concentrated effort in the areas with the highest crash incidences. Aside from seat belt violations, these enforcement details also resulted in several arrests for violations such as DUI, Suspended License, Drug Possession / Distribution. CRT, along with members of the patrol teams and the School Resource Officers, continued a proactive approach to achieving car seat compliance in 2012. Five of the CRT officers and three school resource officers renewed their certifications in 2012. 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. We were able to make approximately 550 positive contacts with parents and their children while conducting approximately 125 car seat checks in 2012. There were also several voluntary car seat checks advertised and conducted in public parking lots. Peachtree City PD also coordinated with the local Safe Kids chapter to provide additional support at these functions and this allowed officers to maintain their certifications by getting checked off by a CPST instructor. CRT officers and School Resource Officers also conducted several Safety Seat Awareness programs at the elementary schools in Peachtree City. Contact with the students and the parents at the schools resulted in hundreds of pamphlets being handed out to the parents showing the proper installation of car seats as well as helpful information as to when a child is ready to move to a different stage in the car seat process. These contacts with the parents and the children were very well received. This community event led to positive contacts with approximately 150 parents and their children in 2012. The Community Response Team’s schedule allowed for a certified officer to be on duty from 7 am to 5 pm on Mondays, 7am to 3am Tuesday through Friday, and from 9am to 7pm on weekends. This allows for optimal availability of an officer to conduct car seat checks whenever needed without an appointment.
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.
Special Response Team

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. Our S.R.T. unit, or SWAT, 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.

At the end of 2012, the S.R.T. unit consisted of eighteen (18) members. S.R.T. includes an Entry Team (9), Medic Team (5), and Crisis Negotiations Team (3). The S.R.T. unit was commanded by Lt. Mark Brown. At the end of 2012, only one member was from Fayetteville PD due to promotions and advancements of other Fayetteville PD members. It is expected that with recent hires at Fayetteville PD that their participation will increase.

The team continues to consist of select and elite police officers and firefighters that participate in a challenging application and selection process to become a voluntary member of S.R.T. During the selection process in 2012, six (6) police officers from PCPD applied for S.R.T. Two candidates successfully completed the process.

Initially developed in 2007 the department continues to support 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 doubles 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 to further expand the team’s capabilities. Our S.R.T. unit realizes that it is an absolute necessity to have training and mutual aid protocols in place in the event of large scale, large structure, or extended high risk incidents.

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. 2012 was another great year of training for S.R.T. The mutual aid training sessions with other S.R.T. units has provided a different perspective to S.R.T. training. A yearly goal of the S.R.T. unit is to further expand our regional collaboration with other S.R.T. units. During 2012, the department committed to attempting to meet the National Tactical Officer’s Association’s team training standard of averaging sixteen (16) hours of team training monthly. An annual goal of the Team Leaders is to management overtime hours as the team attempts to reach 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.

| Number of Activations, Comparison of Training Hours to Overtime Hours |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Team Training Hours                              | 248            | 160            | 290            | 151            |
| Monthly Average for Team Members                 | 21             | 13             | 24             | 13             |
| Overtime Hours from Training                     | 100            | 44             | 53             | 84             |
| % of training hours resulting in Overtime         | 12%            | 5%             | 4%             | 8%             |
| Call Outs or Activations                         | 1              | 4              | 4              | 3              |

There were three activations of SRT in 2012. The first activation was a mutual aid request from the Fayette County Sheriff to assist with a barricaded murder suspect. The second and third call out involved mitigating barricaded suicidal subjects. The use of less lethal munitions was used in two out of the three activations. These use of these less lethal munitions led to a successful resolution with no injuries.
Crime Prevention
Community Relations

The department participates in National Night Out each year, which is sponsored by the National Association of Town Watch (NATW). This event is the largest national safety event focusing on crime, traffic safety, and drug prevention. Each year the National Night Out campaign involves citizens, law enforcement agencies, civic groups, businesses, neighborhood organizations and local officials from over 15,000 communities across all 50 states. In 2012, over 38 million people participated in National Night Out. National Night Out is designed to heighten crime and drug prevention awareness; Generate support for, and participation in, local anticrime programs; Strengthen neighborhood spirit and police-community partnerships; and end a message to criminals that neighborhoods are organized and fighting back.

By far, National Night Out has been the department’s largest community relations event for several years. This year’s event was event was at Drake Field Recreation Center next to City Hall. Well over a thousand members of the community attended this year’s event with every public safety agency participating. Over 30 local businesses and organizations contributed prizes and provided support. An incentive based educational scavenger hunt was continued this year, which resulted in prizes awarded to the children participating. The goal of the public safety scavenger hunt was to encourage children to speak with members of the public safety community.

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 are made up of citizens whom are both retired and actively working in other professional fields. The unit has several retired military officers, business owners, an electrician, an aircraft mechanic, healthcare equipment distributor, homemaker, teacher, and Delta executive, to name a few.

In 2012 these dedicated men and women volunteered approximately 4000 hours of service to the City and citizens of Peachtree City. They performed prestigious roles throughout the year. They served at over twenty scheduled events where large public gatherings were expected. These included the Adult and Youth Triathlons, Peachtree City Classic Road Race, and The Great Georgia Air Show. They also conducted traffic control for the Summer Concert Series at the Fredrick Brown Jr. Amphitheater. After the devastating hurricane Sandy struck the Northeastern coast of the United States they facilitated the collection of basic essentials to assist people of the devastated area of the after Hurricane Sandy. The supplies filled a semi tractor trailer which was of great assistance to those in need.

When not working scheduled events they participate by conducting routine patrols of neighborhoods and business areas, with an emphasis on target areas. The Auxiliary Police are also trained to operate the all terrain vehicles and spent a considerable amount of time patrolling the Multi-use Path System. Many members are even certified to ride the Police mountain bikes, which they utilized to conduct parking lot patrols during the business holiday shopping season. They also assist with the Police Department’s training classes. They act as role players, playing assailants or victims in order to prepare officers for their duties. The work put forth by the Auxiliary Police Force is impressive and the impact it has on the community is invaluable. Other activities in which Auxiliary Police Officers participate are: Annual Police Department Christmas Banquet, McIntosh High School Football Games, McIntosh Graduation Ceremonies, Alzheimer Memory Walk, Christmas Tree Lighting, Shakerag Arts Festival, Youth Arts Festival, March of Dimes, Walk America, Jingle Bell Run
Special events and extra duty employment requests are very important to Peachtree City and we continue to gain new events each year. The department is committed to ensuring that these events are successful by assisting them with traffic and security issues. In 2012, the department worked 1047 individual details for special events and extra duty employment for 4300 hours. The events seem to increase each year challenging the department to schedule officers for these events. These officers are off-duty when they work these special or extra duty events. The department manages the scheduling of these events through PowerDetails which is an on-line database where the officers sign up for jobs.

During 2012 a Special Events Planning Committee would meet quarterly to discuss upcoming events. This was extremely helpful in planning and coordinating most of these events. Under the reorganization and implementation of the Community Services Division the committee has been reestablished and hopes to make significant strides in improving the Special Events packets and the ability to assist the citizens of this community in their efforts to have quality events in 2012. Listed below is a sampling of the more noteworthy events the police department was involved in:

- Atlanta Track Club Qualifying Road Race
- Adult Triathlon both spring and fall events
- Black Friday Super Sales Events
- Baseball, softball, soccer and Lacrosse tournaments
- Shakerag Festivals both spring and fall events
- Amphitheater Concert Series and Special Events
- National/State/Regional BMX Races
- Peachtree City Classic Road Race
- High School Graduation Ceremonies
- St. Paul Lutheran School Frostbite Run
- July 4th Parade and Fireworks
- Alzheimer’s Walk
- March of Dimes Walk
- Breast Cancer Walk
- Kedron Heart Run
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 on vacation or an extended weekend. 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. It is a good crime prevention tool. During 2012 the department handled over 191 requests for our house watch program.

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. It only requires a few concerned citizens to spearhead a new Neighborhood Watch program. In 2012, the department held an open house for the community to learn more on the Neighborhood Watch Program and how to get one started. There were 14 communities represented during this meeting and several have began the process of starting a new program.

2012 marked the 21st 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 state wide 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 July the Honor Guard once again lead the annual Peachtree City 4th of July parade through Peachtree City. The unit also organized and participated in the annual DA’s banquet. In November, the Honor Guard presented the colors at the NAACP dinner for the fourteenth consecutive year.
Businesses are victims of many different crimes: burglary, robbery, shoplifting, internal thefts, forgery, computer fraud, and credit card fraud. Most of the crimes that happen to businesses are considered crimes of opportunity. The Business Watch Program was initiated several years ago as a way in which to combat such crimes and promote communication and understanding between the businesses and the Police Department. The goal continues to be accomplished through the education of business owners to guard their own property, as well as watch over neighboring business and report suspicious activities to the police. In January of 2012, a “Directed Patrol” initiative began whereby officers were given specific areas of interest to focus upon. The areas were included in a calendar easily accessed via their patrol car computers. Information included the type of crime, the activity to be aware of, vehicles, descriptors of suspects and any other pertinent information. The directed patrols were based upon current crime trends observed locally and from surrounding areas, as well as preventive measures from historical data. At the end of the year, 19,604 directed patrols were accomplished.

During the holiday shopping season, late October through early January, the department distributed informational packets to numerous retail and other businesses throughout the city. Helpful tips and reminders about safety and security, shoplifting, suspicious people, and robbery prevention, among many other topics were included. During the delivery, Officers encouraged the packets to be reviewed with both current and seasonal employees. In addition, Officers assigned to the Tactical Team and the Criminal Investigations Division also met with business representatives to convey similar messages.
In 2012, one Junior Police Academy class was held. The class took place 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
- Demonstrations from SRT (Special Response Team)

In addition, students were instructed on techniques for special entry/room clearing and participated in physical training each day. In each class the students were provided with scenarios where they were the Police Officers and department personnel played the role of offenders, giving the students a hands-on opportunity to demonstrate what they learned. This year the students were placed into teams where they competed on team 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 program. Each student was also allowed to participate in 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.

In 2012 Explorer Post 999 membership consisted of nine explorers and three advisors. Explorers were trained and approved for police ride-alongs early in the year and afforded the exciting opportunity to accompany officers on patrol as well as participate in security details. Explorers generally assisted in security details at the Frederick Brown Amphitheatre as well as during the Great Georgia Air Show. Through recruiting, the post maintained its total membership despite loss of personnel to graduation and relocation. Explorers were given hands on training with assistance of officers from outside the program in areas of traffic safety, hand cuffing and finger printing.
The police department continues to offer a Citizen’s Police Academy to the residents of our community. Since its beginning, the class has become very a successful and popular community outreach program. In reviewing the class critiques it was determined that the academy should continue to meet once a week, from 1830 hours until 2100 hours throughout the course of a ten week period. In many instances the 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 students are past CERT graduates or Interns, we have continued to incorporate these applications in to our Citizens Police Academy. The academy is announced through local media outlets, the City’s Update newsletter, the local cable channel, as well in flyers distributed to major city recreation venues. The 2011 class began in September and concluded in November 2011.

The eighteen participants were supplied with an insight into the daily functions of the law enforcement profession and how it is applied here 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, and F.A.T.S. (firearms simulation) Training. This year we incorporated a firearms familiarization night at a local gun range for any student wishing to participate. This turned out to be one of the most well received classes.

The department utilized a wide cross-section of sworn officers from our agency to serve as instructors during the academy. The citizens that attended were able to participate in an 8 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 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 host an Advanced CPA class. This class was the first of its kind in the department’s history.

The class was offered to citizens who had previously taken the basic CPA class. The inaugural class of fourteen attended the course over a seven week period, meeting one evening a week. Students were exposed to a deeper understanding of the criminal justice environment. The class included presentations by the GBI forensic sketch artist, an extended live fire exercise at the East Point range which encompassed a top shooter competition, an active shooter class hosted at Booth Middle School, along with a tour of the Fayette County Jail and 911 Center. To date we have had over 150 students com-
2012 marked the second full year of the Gang Resistance Education and Training (G.R.E.A.T.) 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 2012, 189 Booth Middle School students attended the G.R.E.A.T. Program for a total of 43.33 classroom hours. The final requirement of the G.R.E.A.T. program is for students to complete a community service project. The students are allowed to choose between completing service related projects by themselves or as groups. The students enjoyed the community involvement and the citizens that witnessed their efforts were very appreciative. Some community service projects included assisting elderly citizens with yard work, picking up trash in neighborhoods and parks, working in food kitchens making and serving meals, and volunteering at local animal shelters. The added benefit of the G.R.E.A.T. program is that it opens a dialogue between the community, law enforcement, and the youth of our city.

The D.A.R.E. (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) program is the largest educational program of its kind in America and in 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 seventeen years. In 2012 Cpl. Smilley with the assistance of Cpl. Lacourly, operated a comprehensive D.A.R.E. program at all the elementary schools in Peachtree City. The D.A.R.E. officer conducts a ten-week fifth grade program focusing not only on drug prevention but gang awareness, 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 D.A.R.E. safety presentation to each kindergarten class. During the 2011-2012 school year, over 3,500 elementary students received the D.A.R.E. program in Peachtree City, and over 500 hours were spent teaching the D.A.R.E. curriculum to 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. Cpl. Smilley eats lunch with the students, mentors at-risk children, assists with arrival and dismissal duties and gives safety tips on morning announcements. These tasks “humanize” the police so young people can begin to relate to officers as people and see them in a helping role, not just an enforcement role.

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 officers with incidents involving elementary-aged children or school faculty. During 2012 Cpl. Smilley completed three miscellaneous reports, one incident report and one accident report in the elementary schools. The D.A.R.E. officer also assists the schools with security issues. During the 2011-2012 year Cpl. Smilley facilitated two code-red drills at all the elementary schools and assisted facility with the implementation of their code-red procedures. Cpl. Smilley is certified as a child safety seat technician and assists parents with proper installment of child safety seats. With the assistance of C.R.T., child seat checks were conducted two times in 2012 at all of the elementary schools to ensure compliance with child safety seat requirements.

Due to the overwhelming support from parents and teachers, several components of the D.A.R.E. program were continued this year. One of these components was a series of worksheets which were sent home with D.A.R.E. students. The worksheets are designed to foster meaningful discussions about drugs between parents and their children. These discussions have been proven to prevent drug abuse among kids. The other component continued this year in D.A.R.E. is the use of a pre-test and post-test. These two tests allow the D.A.R.E. officer to effectively assess the student’s progress and knowledge retention in the D.A.R.E. program. During the 2011-2012 school year student’s post-test scores improved an average of 18% from their pre-tests.

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 $5,458.75 which was used to purchase books, medals, certificates and T-shirts for all fifth grade students who graduate from the D.A.R.E. program.
At the beginning of the 2012 school year J.C. Booth Middle School had an enrollment of approximately 1088 students and McIntosh High School had an enrollment of 1600 students. During this school year, the School Resource Officers took action on the following incidents:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>J.C. Booth Middle School, Cpl. Lacourly</th>
<th>McIntosh High School, Cpl. High</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Terroristic Threats</td>
<td>Criminal Trespass</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disrupting Public School</td>
<td>Disorderly Conduct</td>
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<tr>
<td>Theft of Lost or Mislaid Property</td>
<td>Resisting Officer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Battery</td>
<td>Drug Offense</td>
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<tr>
<td>Student Arreasts</td>
<td>Lost Property</td>
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<td>Motor Vehicle Theft</td>
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<td>Minor in Possession of Alcohol</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Theft</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Drug Information</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Motor Vehicle Collisions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Student Arreasts</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

In past years, theft of golf carts from the property of McIntosh High School and surrounding areas favored by students for parking has been a significant problem. During 2012, 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 almost a total elimination of golf cart thefts from areas near the school and a complete elimination of thefts of golf carts from the school itself following the changes.

Cpl High continued in his capacity as McIntosh High School Resource Officer through the 2012 school year. During the spring term, two code red drills were conducted to assist in procedural practice for staff with no deficiencies reported. During one drill, K9 units from both Peachtree City Police Department and the Fayette County Sheriffs Office were used to inspect the interior areas and lockers while students were secured within classrooms. No contraband was located in this procedure.

In March, McIntosh High School hosted the 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 was tasked with presenting a program regarding the hazards of Alcohol consumption and the penalties faced by youth regarding alcohol offenses. The community awareness forum was hailed as a success and was attended by over 100 students. Due to the death of Chase Burnett, a McIntosh High School student, by means of use of the synthetic cannabinoid compound "Spice", the topic of synthetic drugs was covered by Cpl High at length in interactions with students, classes and parents. He was a point of contact for a group of concerned parents and citizens who sought a change to state law regarding synthetic drugs. Following a petition to the government, Chase's Law was passed. This change resulted in immediate revisions to existing laws, resulting in the ban of "Spice" and similar compounds. At the commencement of the school year, Cpl. High spoke to the entire student body at different assemblies regarding school safety issues at the beginning of the school year to cover topics of concern such as parking issues, golf cart ordinances, alcohol offenses, driver’s license regulations and the dangers and penalties of “sexting”. Cpl. High also guest teaches in many teachers’ classrooms on wide range of topics, such as the Fourth Amendment and how it pertains to the students. In the 2012 school year, Cpl High began teaching a component of the ADAP program to assist the current staff in instruction and stress safety and legal issues. Cpl. High also assisted several times in creating morning broadcast announcements with students and demonstrates the application of injury make-up used in training scenarios to the theatre tech class. By finding innovative ways of reaching students the SROs make a positive impact on the education process create valuable relationships with the school community.
Crime Prevention
Community Relations

In October, Cpl. High organized the Homecoming Parade at the request of the PTSO. The event was conducted according to the established timeline with no incidents, injuries or property damage. Cpl High also revised the event safety plan for the Peachtree City Police Department.

As the main contact and liaison between school staff and officers, Cpl High was tasked with the supervision of officers as well as the scheduling of security at all off duty functions held on the property. Thirty-four separate security details were conducted at McIntosh High School in the 2012 calendar year. All details met or exceeded the expectations of the school administration.

In the interest of pursuing further specialized training within the fields pertinent to youth interactions, Cpl High and Cpl. Lacourly completed the week long Georgia Gang Investigators course in June. Both officers continue meeting with the Fayette County Gang Investigators organization to stay current on issues of concern to the local area. Cpl High and Sgt Crider attended the National Conference on School Safety in Orlando FL in July. Both officers received an Advanced School Resource Officer Certification from the event after taking specialized courses on topics such as gang investigations, human trafficking and the concerns of social networks.

In early October, Cpl. Lacourly coordinated a school wide assembly “Rachel’s Challenge” at J.C. Booth Middle School. The goal was to influence our students regarding bullying and the horrific impact it has on students. Rachel’s Challenge was first established by Mr. Darrell Scott after the death of his daughter Rachel Joy Scott. Rachel Scott was the first person killed in the Columbine High School tragedy on April 20, 1999. Immediately after the tragedy, Mr. Scott began speaking around the nation and used writings and drawings from Rachel’s many diaries to illustrate the need for a kinder, more compassionate nation. Today, Mr. Scott and thirty other speakers honor Rachel’s life by reaching the nation with Rachel’s simple but profound message. Rachel’s Challenge Mission is to inspire, equip and empower every person to create a permanent positive culture in their school. Her story encourages students to be aware of the impact of their words and actions on the lives of others and to set goals for a purposeful life. This program was well received and additional follow up activities have been carried out in the school to promote a bully free environment for students.

In September 2012, a “safety check” was organized at J.C. Booth Middle School by Cpl. Lacourly. With the assistance of the Peachtree City Police Department’s and the Fayetteville Police Department’s K-9 units appropriate searches of lockers and restrooms were achieved. Coordinating “safety checks” throughout the school serves as a deterrent to students and provides a visual reminder to students and faculty that efforts are being made to provide a safe school environment for everyone.

Cpl. Lacourly continues instructing the “Law and Order” class to 8th grade students with the assistance of a certified teacher. Law and Order examines multiple legal topics that are of interest to students along with city ordinances that specifically pertain to their community. Students enjoy the hands on activities offered and love participating in a mock crime scene as the culmination of the nine-week class. The goal is not only to educate students on law related issues but develop positive and lasting relationships with students.

Cpl. Lacourly and Cpl. Smilley attended a training class regarding “legal” synthetic drugs. They learned and gathered vital information concerning the dangers and the alarming growth of “legal” synthetic drugs consumed by the youth throughout the community. Cpl. Lacourly and Cpl. Smilley developed an educational program about these “legal” drugs and have spoken at the J.C. Booth Middle School’s PTO meeting in August and at the Rotary Club in October concerning “synthetic drugs.”

The focus on positive relationships with students is also developed through Cpl. Lacourly’s involvement in the Rainbow program as a facilitator. The Rainbow Program is an international not-for-profit organization that fosters emotional healing among children grieving a loss from a life-altering crisis. Cpl. Lacourly meets weekly with a small group of 7th grade students who participate in activities used to further assist in the healing process.

Sgt. K. Crider, Cpl. High and Cpl. Lacourly continue to participate in the mentoring program of several high school and middle school students who are struggling either academically, emotionally or due to personal hardships at home. 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.
In 2012, the Criminal Investigation Division was assigned 493 new cases for investigation. Additionally, there were 54 cases brought forward from 2011, giving CID a total case load of 547 cases. A total of 499 cases, to include new and previously assigned cases, were closed during 2012. This high number of cases closed was the result of our continued efforts to purge all 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 (19%), Exceptionally Cleared cases (5%), Unfounded cases (14%), or held as inactive cases (53%) by being classified as Administrative Action. At the close of 2012, 9% of the cases remained active and were carried over into 2013. The cumulative case clearance rate for the Criminal Investigations Division during 2012 was 38%.

In 2012, there were 480 reported Part I crimes in Peachtree City. Of the Part I crimes, 269 cases were forwarded to CID for further investigation. After follow-up investigation by investigators, ten (10) of the cases were determined to be unfounded.

Fifty two (52) vehicles were reported stolen in 2012, six (6) of which were passenger vehicles and forty six (46) of which were golf carts. Five (5) of the stolen passenger vehicles and forty one (41) of the stolen golf carts were recovered in 2012.

There were six (6) reported robberies occurred in 2012. Three (3) were cleared by arrest, One (1) was unfounded and two (2) were held inactive.

The total property reported stolen was valued at $965,822.00, with property-recovery valued at $29,762.00.
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 to identify themselves by often using the same drawing or word.

There were 63 reports of Graffiti in 2012. 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 offense Graffiti immediately.
This annual report is utilized to encourage the equalization of individual workload by assessing the allocation and distribution of personnel within the Criminal Investigation Division (CID). Personnel are distributed within this component according to various needs, (e.g. temporal requirements, case assignment, service demands, supervisory responsibilities and administrative functions). Upon considering our agencies responsibilities and size, the effectiveness and efficiency of the organization depends a great deal on preliminary and follow-up investigations.

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, Administrative 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).

In 2012, on average there were five investigators assigned to CID. Due to a restructuring of the department during the year, at one point there were a Captain, Lieutenant, two Sergeants and one Corporal prior to the restructure. Following the restructure there was a Lieutenant, two Sergeants and two Corporals assigned to the division. Respectively, these individuals were scheduled as: 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 2012, each investigator can be scheduled to work an average of 202 shifts each year. Therefore, combined CID personnel (Captain, 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. Taking into account the number of days these officers were available to work during this assignment, they accounted for an additional 202 shifts. Therefore, during 2012, there were a combined total of 1212 shifts available to be worked by personnel assigned to CID.
Criminal Investigations

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.

Domestic Violence

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 and 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 2012, the Peachtree City Police Department processed 10 applications for persons seeking dealer registration in precious metals and gems. This is down from 33 in the year 2011.

Precious Metals

The Criminal Investigations Division of the Peachtree City Police Department drafted a new Precious Metals and Gems Registration Packet and City Ordinances in 2011. This packet was presented to Peachtree City Council 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. At present there are three jewelry stores in Peachtree City that purchase scrap or used jewelry in addition to selling and/or making jewelry and there is one store that specializes in buying only used jewelry and precious metals. 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.
In 2012, 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 is up from 10 the previous year. With respect to referrals to the Police Department, DFACS made 141 referrals to our department, all of which were assigned to criminal investigations for investigative follow up and/or prosecution. Three (3) joint investigations were conducted between the Criminal Investigations Division and Fayette County Department of Family and Children Services.

During 2012, the police department referred 452 cases to Juvenile Court. These cases were broken down as follows: Delinquent offenses (183), Traffic offenses (172), and Unruly offenses (97). For comparison, in 2011, there were 456 cases referred to juvenile court. Overall, in 2012, the Peachtree City Police Department was responsible for referring 41% of the cases prosecuted by the Fayette County Juvenile Court.

The majority of juvenile complaints filed by the Peachtree City Police Department in 2012 involved Ungovernable (15.0%), Runaway (7.6%), and City Ordinance Violations (7.7%). The remaining complaints included Curfew violations, Criminal Trespass, Minor in Possession of Alcohol, Unruly, Marijuana Possession, and Traffic Offenses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top 10 juvenile related offenses</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ungovernable</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>68</td>
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<tr>
<td>Runaway</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>59</td>
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<td>Curfew Violation</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>45</td>
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<td>Disrupting Public School</td>
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<td>28</td>
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<tr>
<td>Affray</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simple Battery</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speeding</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop Sign Violations</td>
<td></td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft by Shoplifting</td>
<td></td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2011, the police department referred 452 cases to Juvenile Court. These cases were broken down as follows: Delinquent offenses (183), Traffic offenses (172), and Unruly offenses (97). For comparison, in 2011, there were 456 cases referred to juvenile court. Overall, in 2012, the Peachtree City Police Department was responsible for referring 41% of the cases prosecuted by the Fayette County Juvenile Court.

The majority of juvenile complaints filed by the Peachtree City Police Department in 2012 involved Ungovernable (15.0%), Runaway (7.6%), and City Ordinance Violations (7.7%). The remaining complaints included Curfew violations, Criminal Trespass, Minor in Possession of Alcohol, Unruly, Marijuana Possession, and Traffic Offenses.
From January 2012 to October 2012, Administrative Services consists of one Administrative Captain, one Evidence Corporal, one Quartermaster Corporal, one Office Administrator and three Staff Assistants. The division was reorganized after October 2012 resulting in a new designation of Support Services. Support Services is now comprised of a Lieutenant, one civilian Evidence Custodian, one Quartermaster Corporal, one Office Administrator and three Staff Assistants. The Peachtree City Police Department Support Services is responsible for a large part of the daily functions of the Police Department. The administrative offices are open to the public from 8:00 AM until 5:00 PM Monday through Friday.

Currently, there are five civilian personnel who comprise Support Services. They include an Office Administrator, who supervises and coordinates the basic workload responsibilities of the administrative support services, while coordinating with the Support Services Lieutenant; a Staff Assistant assigned to the Chief of Police; a Staff Assistant who is the court liaison, maintains e-form files with updated information as needed, and primary coordinator to download and archive the video hard drives from the patrol vehicles; a Staff Assistant who is assigned as the primary switchboard operator and front desk receptionist, who is the backup Terminal Agency Coordinator (TAC); a civilian Evidence Custodian; and a Quartermaster Corporal.

Administrative Services staff personnel are cross-trained to perform each task necessary in case of extended leave by any one staff assistant.

Administrative Services personnel provide an invaluable service by responding to routine and emergency telephonic traffic between the general public, police, and Fayette County Dispatch Center, and any citizen walk-in traffic. They monitor nine administrative telephone lines, assist with business related matters, process and enter reports, warnings, and citations, and give support to citizens and any other county entity when needed. General requests for service include inquiries for copies of reports, directions, and local background checks for state and federal agencies.

Regular daily tasks for Administrative personal include, but are not limited to:

**QUARTERMASTER**
- Back-up to Court Bailiff
- Facilities maintenance
- Vehicle Maintenance
- Video system administrator
- Officer equipment maintenance
- Purchasing and budgeting

**EVIDENCE CUSTODIAN**
- 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
The listed document entries are imperative for compiling statistics for the department. This information is used to constantly re-evaluate increases in traffic problems, crime areas and major accident sites. In order to gather this information, it is essential to have report, citation, and warning entry daily. The Support Services staff is responsible for all data entry in the police department. This data includes the date, time, locations of incident, type of incident, property, and personal reference information of persons involved or arrested, citation entry and export to Municipal Court, and warning entry.
Support Services

Warrants

During 2012, there were 346 warrants issued by the Peachtree City Police Department. This represents a 15.4% decrease from the number issued in 2011. With respect to the total number of warrants issued, 193 (19.14% increase) resulted in an eventual arrest. The Peachtree City Police Department makes use of the Internet, Accurint (a web-based locate and research tool that is available to law enforcement), Georgia Crime Information Center (GCIC) and assistance from other criminal justice organizations to locate offenders for warrant service purposes.

Grivances & Appeals

An important element of a sound personnel system is the existence of a formal method that allows employees to resolve their grievances with management. This requires that both City Administration and the Police Department give prompt consideration and equitable adjustments of employee grievances in a manner that is fair and expeditious. Ultimately, it is the desire of the City to address grievances informally. For that reason, there must be an open dialog between employees and their supervisors, and an effort must be made to resolve issues/problems as they arise. Nevertheless, it is realized that there are times when a grievance cannot be resolved at the lower levels and the process for formal appeal and review is initiated.

In 2012, there were no employee grievances registered with the police department.

Alcohol Permits

The alcohol permit program requires an individual who will serve or sell alcohol beverages to be subject to a Georgia background check. During 2012, 1,580 alcohol permits were applied for or renewed, a decrease of 2.95% over 2011. 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.

In cooperation with the City of Fayetteville and the City of Tyrone, an individual who obtains a permit from either city can serve or sell alcohol in that city.

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.

Incoming Telephone Calls

The Department has implemented a telephone call volume system to monitor the number of incoming calls to the front desk during normal work hours. During 2011, 17,263 calls come into the police department. This is an average of 68 calls per each 8 hour work day. This is an increase of .4% over 2011.
The police department realizes the importance of administering an employee performance evaluation system that ensures the best use of available human resources; personnel issues are identified and addressed promptly and fairly; and optimum job satisfaction is made possible for each employee. For this reason, the police department’s principles of performance evaluation and the manner in which we carry out these responsibilities are structured in accordance with professional accreditation standards.

The appraisal instrument is the key element used to document and evaluate the employee's progression and job performance. By utilizing the performance appraisal system we are able to achieve numerous objectives, such as delivering regular relevant job feedback; setting and communicating clear performance expectations; and identifying organizational career paths for employees, among other things.

While the department recognizes the importance of the performance evaluation to identify certain work behaviors, supervisors are also encouraged to monitor employee performance through a combination of other activities such as counseling, supervisor notes, early warning alert system reviews, remedial training, constructive feedback, and awards and commendations. These activities generally encourage good performance; identify problems or concerns; enhance the department’s ability to intervene in non-compliant employee behavior; provide employees critical feedback; and encourage input regarding career development.

On January 1, 2011, the department began utilizing Guardian Tracking software to monitor performance. While each agency can choose different levels of employees who can enter information into the system, we maintained an open system where all employees can enter information on themselves and others.

The goals of the Guardian Tracking System include the following:

- Create simple, yet flexible software to help law enforcement agencies compile employee performance data on a daily basis.
In 2012, the Annual Review of Standard Operating Procedures continued to focus on the consolidation and complete revision of the manual. Throughout 2012, policies were reviewed, edited, and released; however, some of the larger policies that need further discussion were held. As a result of the reorganization in October 2012, every form, policy and procedure will need to be revised to reflect the new structure of the department. As in the past three years, the department utilized the PowerDMS policy management suite to organize, edit, track, and release the policies. Several updates were made by IDS, the software creators, that allowed for easier editing of policies, and a greatly improved tracking system. 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 early 2013, PowerDMS is expected to be the home page of all officer’s computers as all internal documents (forms, requests, memorandums, etc.) are managed through the system so they are readily available on the internet.

An Early Warning System 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. 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. Guardian Tracking has a built in Early Warning System that is agency defined. It mirrors the system that we already had in place with one exception – it allows supervisors to have instant notification of an employee who could potentially need assistance in various areas. As a result, the department made the move from using the employee built database to Guardian Tracking. 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. After reorganization in October 2012, the Early Warning system was revised to allow for several specific “flags” as opposed to just one general “flag.” For example, there is a specific “flag” for attendance, and a “flag” for disciplinary action, as opposed to just a “early warning flag” for all 30 categories. This way the specific area of concern can be addressed. By using Guardian, the employee’s entire chain of command, including Internal Affairs is notified of the alerts. This allows for a more specific alert to the supervisor to address the issue. Performance recognition flags were also upgraded in the same manner.
Support Services is responsible for the receipt and entry of all subpoenas. This task is generally assigned to one of the division’s Staff Assistants who receipt for the subpoenas and loads them into PowerDMS where the officers are required to sign for them.

A motion for discovery is a request made to the court to order the opposing party to produce evidence or “discovery materials.”

During 2012, the police department received 295 Motions for Discovery. Since the inception of E-forms completing these motions is much simpler than in previous years. The Staff Assistant adds any documents that are not included in E-forms and the officer adds a cover sheet. After the motion is reviewed and approved it is forwarded to the Court

An Open Records Request is defined as an inspection of public records, which can include, but not be limited to:

- Documents, including incident and accident reports
- Computer based or generated information
- Papers
- Letters
- Maps
- Tapes
- Photographs
- Personnel records
- Books

All public records of an agency, except those which by order of a court of this state or by law are prohibited or specifically exempted from being open to inspection by the general public, shall be open for a personal inspection by any citizen of this state at a reasonable time and place; and those in charge of such records shall not refuse this privilege to any citizen. Accident reports are the exception. A person must have personal, professional or business connection with a party to the accident.

During 2012, 624 open records requests were processed. This is an decrease of 8% from 2011 requests.
Support Services

The custody and control of evidence is of utmost concern to any police department. The proper handling, accountability, and processing of evidence can mean the difference between the conviction and acquittal of a suspected offender. 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) and State of Georgia certification, with revisions occurring as necessary. These policies and procedures ensure that evidence is properly documented and handled, and that appropriate inspections and inventories are conducted as required by certifying agencies.

Through 2012, Cpl. Jason McKinnon continued as the police department’s primary evidence custodian. He is accountable for receiving, logging, and storing all evidence and property seized by the Peachtree City Police Department. He is also responsible for turning items over to officers when needed for court or for further evaluation and processing. For those items requiring processing beyond the capabilities of our department, Cpl. McKinnon makes regular trips to the Georgia Bureau of Investigation’s (GBI) crime lab in Decatur. Those items are turned over to the GBI for processing, and later retrieved and returned to our department. In addition to his daily duties, Cpl. McKinnon serves one day per week as bailiff/security for the Peachtree City Municipal Court. Cpl. Chris Brown and Cpl. Sam Smith continued to serve as alternate evidence custodians in the event of Cpl. McKinnon’s absence.

In 2012, the evidence room received 1,553 new items. This is a decrease from the past two years. Upon property being received, each item is issued a barcode number and logged into the department’s evidence tracking software. This software allows for accurate accounting of all items stored in the evidence room and for detailed reports on those items. After being logged and issued a barcode, the items are moved into storage. General evidence/property items are stored in numbered bins for quick retrieval. Firearms, other weapons, cash, and jewelry are stored in a separate safe. Drugs are stored in a secure cabinet, all in accordance with certification standards. The department continues to utilize a 50’ shipping container for the storage of items too large for the evidence room, such as bicycles, furniture, and lawn and garden equipment. All evidence storage areas are protected by alarms, with access limited to only the primary and alternate evidence custodians and those accompanied by them.

The department continues to use the Elastec “Drug Terminator” incinerator 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 drugs submitted during our involvement in the DEA’s “Operation Pill Drop” and similar local events. These events allow citizens the opportunity to turn in old medications for proper destruction, at no cost to them. A drop-box was established in the front lobby of the police department in 2012 for the general public to turn in old medications at their convenience.

A major issue of concern within any evidence room is the availability of space for storage. To help relieve these concerns, our evidence custodian conducts regular purges of evidence and property that is no longer needed or required to be held. 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, solicitors from Municipal and State Courts, the District Attorney’s office, and a Superior Court judge. 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 intrinsic value are destroyed. Cash and items which can be used by the city, such as tools, are turned over to city use, reducing spending. Firearms in working condition are used as credit for department firearm purchases; those not in working condition are destroyed. Those items which have value but no legitimate city use, such as jewelry, bicycles, and many electronics, are auctioned on the website www.govdeals.com, with the proceeds added to the city’s general fund. Purges are done throughout the year. These purges continue in an effort to reduce the need for additional space for evidence storage.
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.

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 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. In 2012, the department successfully completed our CALEA onsite assessment. The department was inspected under the Gold Standard whereas the assessors spend 75% of their time interviewing personnel and evaluating procedures as opposed to inspecting paper files. The department was award Accreditation with Excellence in 2012. The criteria for the CALEA Accreditation with Excellence Award are:

- Must have a minimum of two previous consecutive CALEA Accreditation awards.
- Must not have conditions or noncompliance issues resulting from the current or last assessment.
- Current assessment must have been conducted under the CALEA Gold Standard Assessment model. At the time of the current assessment, the agency must be in compliance with 90 percent of all applicable other-than-mandatory standards.
- Current Assessment Report must have limited file maintenance and not more than two applied discretion issues.
- Must not be operating under any active Federal Consent Decree or Memorandum of Understanding, or state-level complementary action.
- Must not currently be affected by issues that detract from the overall tenets or goals of CALEA Accreditation.
The information presented is based on the race of the subject encountered. The agency is able to create reports based on gender, age, searches, types of violations, and many others if needed. 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.

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 impacts traffic enforcement statistics, especially Monday through Friday.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Stops</th>
<th>Total Citations and Warnings by Race</th>
<th>% of Race of Traffic Stops (2012)</th>
<th>PTC Demographics</th>
<th>% of Race to Total Stops (2011)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>3298</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>539</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>.2%</td>
<td>Combined with Other</td>
<td>&gt;.01%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>.8%</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caucasian</td>
<td>11067</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>71.4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Stop for All Races</td>
<td>15350</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When compared to last year’s data, the percentage of race to overall stops is close to identical in so far as minority membership is concerned. In 2012 there were two Biased Based Profiling complaints with both complaints found to be exonerated and unfounded, respectively.
There are many areas in law enforcement that are scrutinized because of the risk and liability associated with the topic or procedure. The training of police officers is one of those areas. With this comes a tremendous responsibility on all departments to ensure that training meets the highest standards possible. The Office of Professional Standards coordinates the department’s diverse training programs. During each calendar year, all personnel must complete various in-service training requirements, such as:

- Follow-Up Investigations
- GCIC Awareness
- Elder Abuse
- Legal Update
- Use of Lethal Force
- Active Shooter
- Defensive Tactics
- Firearms
- RADAR Recertification
- Intoxilyzer Recertification
- Traffic Enforcement Administration
- Search & Seizure
- Transport of Prisoners
- Domestic Violence
- Property & Evidence
- Off Duty Conduct
- Unlawful Harassment
- Selection & Hiring
- Complaints & I.A.
- Special Operations
- Mentally Ill
- Code of Ethics
- Extra Duty & Off Duty Employment
- Juvenile Operations
- Holding Facility Operations
- Cultural Diversity
- Victim Witness Assistance
- Biased Based Profiling
- Early Warning System Handcuffing
- Control of Prisoners
- Special Purpose Vehicles
- Preliminary Investigations
- Guardian Tracking

In 2012 officers attended a total of 9670 hours of training. This is an increase of 25% from 7721 hours of training in 2011. Our training program is divided into several categories to provide a diverse opportunity for our officers to maintain their skills and certifications. Each critical training area (i.e. pursuit, firearms, use of force, active shooter, legal update, etc.) has overlapping student performance objectives whereby the officer has to recall information obtained from one course to be successful in another. For example, during pursuit training, the officer must apply a new law or legal issue discussed in legal update during an active pursuit scenario.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2012 Hours</th>
<th>Training Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>271</td>
<td>SOP / Critical Task Training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>804</td>
<td>Management &amp; Supervision Training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5977</td>
<td>Patrol Training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>466</td>
<td>Criminal Investigations Training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1152</td>
<td>Field Training</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Training con't

In an effort to provide diverse training opportunities for our officers, our training program is divided into several categories including:

**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 was supported by on-line training through PowerTraining. PowerTraining is a software program under our document management system that allows 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 2012, no officers were required to complete basic mandate training.

**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 police management techniques.

**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.

**Special Response Team Training:** Our eight S.R.T. members specialize in numerous weapon systems and techniques which must be constantly reviewed and tested in order to maintain proficiency and safety. The S.R.T. unit strives to maintain the National Tactical Officers Association standard of 16 hours per month per officer.

**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. The in-house training program brings elite training programs into our department at no cost. In 2012, the department hosted 15 nationally recognized classes. To send our officers to some of these elite training programs would cost thousands of dollars. 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.

**On-line training through PowerTraining:** The department is progressively increasing the opportunities for officers to receive information and training through on-line sources as a significant cost savings. The availability for on-line training has steadily increased and through our in-house PowerDMS (Document Management System), and the Georgia Public Safety Training Center, which provides for 24-hour access to the vast amounts of department information. All critical task training will be documented through PowerTraining in 2013 providing a more interactive and cost effective experience for the officers.

The department has significantly increased training opportunities for officers over the past four years. With any increase in training hours, the department should have a proportional increase in overtime costs. The department has addressed the possibility of overtime increases by conducting a majority of the training in-house, and flexing out excessive overtime hours accrued by officers.

The Training Committee meets several times a year to plan out the training in the most cost effective manner. Over the past four years, the department has continued to develop instructors so a vast majority of our courses can be taught in-house. The department’s cadre of instructors conducted approximately 75 in-house classes in 2012. By scheduling the classes for patrol during their working hours, the department is able to more effectively manage overtime. As a result, starting in 2010, the department reduced overtime use by 13% when compared to 2009, 52% decrease in 2011; however in 2012, we had a slight increase of 37% from 153 hours to 209 hours. The management of overtime used in training is a significant accomplishment in teamwork by supervisors in managing their officer’s schedules to meet the training requirements.
Recruitment & Backgrounds

During 2012, the department received a total of 207 applications. This was an increase of 325% from 2011, which only had 48 applications. This is the greatest number of applicants in the department’s history. The department only had one opening in 2011 and it was filled quickly, hence the substantial increase in applications in 2012. The department had several openings in late 2012 including a new civilian Evidence Custodian and Part Time Court Bailiff position. Recruitment activities remained fairly consistent with previous years, with web based recruitment remaining as a focal point for the program. In 2012, 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. A goal of 2013 is to convert our paper application system to an on-line based system, along with the publishing of a recruitment video. As a part of the selection process in 2012, the recruiting and selection division of the Office of Professional Standards administered 18 physical ability evaluations; sent 4 applicants to be evaluated on a polygraph; set up 13 candidates to be interviewed by the interview committee; and set up 4 candidates to interview with the Chief of Police. Four candidates received offers of employment.

Our sworn female/minority employee representation compared to the total of all sworn personnel is calculated as:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>African—American Male</th>
<th>Asian Male</th>
<th>Hispanic Male</th>
<th>Caucasian Female</th>
<th>African-American Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Our department wide female or minority representation is 19.1% including civilian staff.

Our sworn officer female or minority is 21.3%.

The department had 68 Authorized positions at the end 2012 which includes 61 sworn officers and 7 civilian personnel.

Current labor force statistics compared to department overall composition is calculated as:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CITY OF PEACHTREE CITY LABOR FORCE (BASED ON 2010 CENSUS)</th>
<th>PEACHTREE CITY PD STAFF REPRESENTATION (SWORN PERSONNEL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caucasian</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th># of Applicants</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th># of Applicants</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th># of Applicants</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th># of Applicants</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th># of Applicants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>95</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following tables represent 2012 applicant information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number of Applicants</th>
<th>Number Selected</th>
<th>Selection Rate by Race</th>
<th>Selection Rate by Applicants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African-American Male</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African-American Female</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caucasian Male</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caucasian Female</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic Male</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic Female</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Male</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Female</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 2012, there were no formal or internal affairs complaints reviewed by the department. This represents an 800% decrease from the four formal or internal affairs complaints that were reviewed in 2011. In the category of informal complaints, there were 37 complaints filed and investigated by supervisors or commanders, which equates to a 12% increase from the 33 complaints in 2011. The department revised the tracking of complaints at the end of 2012 in regards to internal complaints, in that, all complaints whether received from outside sources or generated from internal investigations are tracked. Three additional complaints were logged at the end of 2012 as a result of this change in procedure. This has resulted in an increase in the number of complaints. The 2012 complaints are categorized as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Complaint</th>
<th>Total Received</th>
<th>Exonerated</th>
<th>Sustained</th>
<th>Not Sustained</th>
<th>Unfounded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Duty Responsibilities</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle Operation</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rudeness</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improper or Unbecoming Conduct</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performance of Duty</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undeserved Traffic Stop, Citation</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biased Based Profiling</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damage to Property/Vehicle</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failure to Take Appropriate Action</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unethical</td>
<td>1</td>
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Disciplinary Actions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>26</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>47</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
During 2012, the police department registered and investigated 12 incidents involving use of force. This is an increase of 8 use of force incidents from 2011. As in past years, indicators attribute alcohol/drug consumption as well as mental issues as a significant contributing factors. In fact, more than half of the incidents, or 9, involved intoxicated persons or mental health issues.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Incident Type</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Violence Incidents</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol/Drug Related</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felony Arrest</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weapon Used/Displayed by Offender</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weapon Possessed by Offender</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide Threat / Mental Issues</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoplifting</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misdemeanor Arrest</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Disturbance</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loitering/Suspicious Person</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Related Incident</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resisting Arrest</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disorderly Conduct</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foot Pursuit</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault Prevention</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Incident Type</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weapons Drawn Incidents</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baton Use</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Rest./Limit Resist.</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Contact/Self Defense</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passive Resistance</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O.C. Spray Utilized</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taser</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K9</td>
<td>1</td>
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</table>

**AFTER ACTION CONSIDERATIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Incident Type</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Officer Injured</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offender Injured</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Damage Incidents</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile/Adult Incidents</td>
<td>1/11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male/Female</td>
<td>8/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle Pursuit</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Related</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compliant with Policies</td>
<td>ALL 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRT utilized</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Compliant with Policies</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Depending on the category, some incidents may be represented more than just once.

In 2012, there were a total of 19 discharge of firearms incidents. 100% of the these incidents involved an officer dispatching an injured deer. There were 2 more uses of a firearm to dispatch an animal in 2012 from 2011.

A total of 31 rounds of ammunition were used to dispatch these animals in 2012.
The Peachtree City Police Department provides Annual Firearms Training to all sworn officers in the department. This training is conducted annually on all assigned firearms. During this training, officers prove their proficiency with their duty pistols, shotguns, patrol rifles and other specialized weapons systems when applicable. Officers receive instruction from the department’s POST Certified Firearms Instructors, Sgt. Brad Williams, Sgt. Odila Bergh and Cpl. Ken Ralls.

In 2012, Officers attended separate 4 hour blocks of pistol training during the spring and a 4 hour block of shotgun training and qualifications during the fall. These qualification sessions were conducted while the officers were on-duty in order to increase valuable training time with more efficient fiscal management. In 2012 five new officers received patrol rifles after attending a two day familiarization class on the rifle. Officers already carrying a patrol rifle attended a 4 hour qualification and training class during the fall as well. This year, a separate 2 hour block of instruction and qualifications was offered to officers wishing to qualify with a personal back-up pistol. Those officers attended this block of instruction on their own personal time and at their discretion.

Firearms Training is not limited to regular duty officers. It is also provided for every officer cadet undergoing training in the academy prior to certification. These cadets are trained on the departmentally issued handgun to ensure that they are made as comfortable and as proficient as possible prior to their firearms qualification week in the police academy. Prior to graduation from the police academy, police recruits are given instruction and familiarization on the departmentally issued duty weapon at the Fayette County Firearms Range. This serves to assist them in growing comfortable with the mechanics and use of the duty weapon prior to their required qualification on the Georgia Qualification Course mandated by POST. This year four open range dates were offered to officers at the Fayette County Range in the months leading up to pistol qualifications. On these dates, the police department provided a Firearms Instructor for safety purposes and to assist when needed. The officers who attended these sessions were issued 50 rounds of ammunition and were required to attend on their own time. These sessions were arranged in order for officers to grow more proficient with their duty pistol. In addition to annual qualifications, the members of the department’s Special Response Team receive additional firearms training on a regular basis concerning the use of their duty weapons, shotguns, specialized weapons and less then lethal munitions. All departmental training is supplemented for the officers by regular training at outside police training facilities.

The purpose of the Field Training and Evaluation Program (FTO) is to train new officers so that each is prepared to function as a solo district officer at the conclusion of their training cycle.

The training cycle consists of 4-10 weeks of intensive on-the-job training and daily performance evaluations. Training is conducted and staffed by field training officers and sergeants on a 24-hour basis. Most of the officers participate in the program for an average of 8 weeks prior to being released.

Field training officers have the dual responsibility of providing police service in their assigned districts, as well as conducting training and evaluations for new officers. During field training, sergeants are responsible for the supervision of all personnel assigned to their teams and for coordinating and supervising the on-the-job training of recruit officers.

In 2012, the Peachtree City Police Department took the Field Training Program, and put a focus on the development of Sergeants. The program was to develop those individuals that were promoted while assigned to other divisions outside of the patrol section. Those Sergeants were re-assigned to a Patrol Sergeant for a period not exceeding 2 weeks and were evaluated on the tasks that supervisors in the patrol division complete on a daily basis. After the two week familiarization period they developed enough knowledge of the administrative duties in order to perform successfully as a Patrol Division Sergeant.

This same concept is in place for newly promoted Sergeants. The program for newly promoted Sergeants is a 4 week period covering the same as above with extra time spent on the supervisory aspect as it relates to managing personnel.
The National Incident Management System 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.
In 2012, 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 2012, 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 2012, the program observed a continued growth in its ranks with 712 adult members and 143 teen members.
Traffic Safety Report

Total Number of Traffic Citations: 7480
Total Number of City Ordinance Citations: 495
Total Number of Warnings: 10,020

Top Citations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Citations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Speeding</td>
<td>1559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seat Belt Violations</td>
<td>2102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration Violations</td>
<td>869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic Control Violations</td>
<td>491</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Speeding Breakdown

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Citations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01 to 10 MPH over the speed limit</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 to 20 MPH over the speed limit</td>
<td>1386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 to 30 MPH over the speed limit</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31+ MPH over the speed limit</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total School Zone Speeding Citations</td>
<td>338</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Number of Traffic Citations: 7480
Total Number of City Ordinance Citations: 495
Total Number of Warnings: 10,020

Breakdown of Citations

- Seat Belts: 28%
- Speed: 21%
- Other: 49%
- DUI: 2%
### Total Traffic Enforcement Actions

![Graph showing total traffic enforcement actions from 2002 to 2012.]

### Citations of Special Interest

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suspended Driver’s License / No License</td>
<td>13,911</td>
<td>13,163</td>
<td>17,369</td>
<td>14,123</td>
<td>12,831</td>
<td>14,878</td>
<td>15,157</td>
<td>13,526</td>
<td>21,610</td>
<td>20,491</td>
<td>17,398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance Violations</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment (non-seat belt)</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Traffic Enforcement Actions</td>
<td>21,610</td>
<td>20,491</td>
<td>17,398</td>
<td>11,369</td>
<td>10,123</td>
<td>10,878</td>
<td>11,157</td>
<td>10,526</td>
<td>21,610</td>
<td>20,491</td>
<td>17,398</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Seat Belt Citation History

![Graph showing seat belt citation history from 2002 to 2012.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suspended Driver’s License / No License</td>
<td>541</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>928</td>
<td>1101</td>
<td>865</td>
<td>1117</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suspended Registration</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Seat Belt Citation</td>
<td>1,541</td>
<td>1,460</td>
<td>2,828</td>
<td>3,081</td>
<td>2,365</td>
<td>2,687</td>
<td>2,642</td>
<td>2,338</td>
<td>4,213</td>
<td>4,634</td>
<td>4,202</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Alcohol Related Incidents

DUI Arrests (All): 165
DUI Under 21: 16
Other Underage Alcohol Arrests: 59
DUI Related Motor Vehicle Collisions: 22

DUI Arrests by Year

Number of DUI Related Collisions
Five Year Comparison
## Collision Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collision Summary</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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### Roadway Collision History

![Collision History Graph](chart1.png)

### Percentage of Public Roadway Collisions with Injuries

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# 2013 Crime Statistics

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