

THE SOUTH MOUNTAIN PRECINCT
NUISANCE ABATEMENT PROGRAM

The South Mountain Precinct

Nuisance Abatement Program

**Lieutenant Suzy L. Parra
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**Phoenix Police Department
1998**

**Project
Abstract**

Project Abstract

The South Mountain Precinct Neighborhood Policing Unit has focused enforcement efforts on the root causes of neighborhood disorder. Residents identified drugs, gangs, and prostitution as their most serious neighborhood crime issues. Crime analysis determined that these types of crimes were centered on or around nuisance rental properties, which were often owned by "absentee landlords".

It was determined that these types of rental properties contributed to the deterioration of neighborhoods. Most were in disrepair and lacked effective management. As such, the criminal element flourished and blighted conditions grew. Some of the properties were not even fit for human occupancy. Managers/owners, however, were not required to attend management training courses and were not held accountable for neglecting their properties. In order to create lasting change within these neighborhoods, the owners of these rental properties needed to be held responsible and accountable for the management and maintenance of their properties.

Previously, traditional law enforcement efforts had met with limited success, but often simply displaced the problem. Police quickly learned that when a specific criminal was identified and arrested, the activity was not curbed by the arrest. Officers realized it was the neglected condition of the properties themselves that provided haven for the criminal activity.

Police utilized new legislation to target "slumlords" for facilitating and profiting from the

illegal activities being conducted on their properties. Training in the Crime Free Multi-Housing Program was offered. If this training was refused, enforcement action was taken through the Nuisance Abatement statute, or the use of zoning ordinances. The police department, in partnership with other city agencies began targeting problem locations. With each success, our efforts were marketed to the media.

Results to date support that our collaborative efforts have had a lasting impact on reducing crime an average of 31 % in the targeted neighborhoods. Most importantly, community awareness has been raised and the residents educated in the process of dealing with nuisance properties. This has made them feel safer in their neighborhoods. "Slumlords" have been put on notice that they will be held accountable for the conditions of their properties.

Project
Narrative

Project Narrative

Introduction:

South Mountain Precinct encompasses the southern area of the City of Phoenix, covering approximately 102 square miles, with a population of approximately 200,000 residents. South Phoenix is a very diverse area, ranging from very affluent neighborhoods to the most impoverished and blighted neighborhoods within the City.

The impoverished neighborhoods have been plagued with gangs, violence, illicit drug activity, prostitution, and blight. Disorder was evident within these neighborhoods. As a result, the residents were hesitant to work with police because of fear of retaliation and reprisal. The cycle of crime needed to be broken.

South Mountain Precinct conducted crime analysis based on citizen input, and determined these high crime locations had several factors in common. Police then focused attention on the source of these crime and blight issues. Most, involved rental properties that were not being effectively managed, and were owned by "absentee landlords". These nuisance properties were supporting the criminal element, and destroying quality of life for law-abiding residents.

Scanning:

Residents living in areas of South Mountain Precinct complained they were no longer safe in their neighborhoods. Run down properties within their neighborhoods attracted crime, supported disorder, and provided a haven for the criminal element. Law abiding

residents were often held hostage because of these conditions. The criminal element preyed on the vulnerability of these residents, and instilled fear that oppressed their efforts to effect change. Although police used traditional policing methods in addressing the neighborhood crime complaints, their efforts did not have a lasting impact; nor did they do much to reassure the community that their concerns were being taken seriously. A majority of South Phoenix residents relayed through surveys that they had confidence in the Phoenix Police Department, but the police effort was not creating a substantial and lasting change within their community. As a result, the South Mountain Precinct Neighborhood Policing Unit began to evaluate the way it was addressing neighborhood concerns. Underlying causes for the crime issues were evaluated and common factors identified. Once these factors were evaluated, strategies to resolve the neighborhood problems were considered.

Legislation had been passed, which held landlords/owners of nuisance properties accountable for the conditions of their property and crime being committed on them. "Crime Abatement" utilized Arizona law to target landlords whose properties had been identified by the community, law enforcement, and other sources as being a nuisance. A "nuisance property" was defined as a property where a detriment to the health, safety, and welfare of the community was established due to reoccurring crime on the property. Properties considered to be a nuisance included, but were not limited to: residential property where drugs were sold; residential property where prostitution was conducted; chop shops; commercial property that had repeated incidents of vandalism; disorderly conduct; public urination; or public sexual indecency.

This new legislation was "tested" through an *abatement investigation* on a nuisance property located in South Phoenix's St. Matthews Neighborhood. The owner was allowing "crack" cocaine to be sold from his house, and allowing acts of prostitution to be conducted there as well. Officer Trevor Grammes initiated a nuisance report documenting the on-going criminal activity. The property owner was put on notice regarding the criminal activity that was occurring on his property. He was ordered to appear for a civil hearing in Superior Court. When he failed to appear for his hearing, an order was entered which mandated him to *abate* the criminal activity on his property. The owner failed to comply with this order, and as a result was charged criminally with a felony. In 1996, he was convicted of "failing to abate a crime".

Also during 1996, the Oakland-University Park Neighborhood Association was selected for a Neighborhood Fight Back Program. The Fight Back Program offered this neighborhood specialized support, through existing City resources, in an effort to reduce crime, blight and social disorder. The program was resident driven, and encouraged the revitalization and restoration of the neighborhood through community problem solving, neighborhood leadership development, and community building.

The members of the Oakland-University Park Neighborhood Association felt that "Crime Abatement" should be utilized during their Fight Back Program. A 1990 census of the neighborhood revealed that 72% of the occupied structures were rental properties. Many of these rental properties were being used for repetitive crime, and were the source of a

disproportionate number of calls for police service. This depleted police manpower and resources.

Community members, City of Phoenix Neighborhood Services, and the South Mountain Precinct joined in partnership and identified 68 properties within the neighborhood that were the source of many of the crime problems. As such, a variety of responses were discussed. Most of these properties were involved in on-going drug sales. Police had conducted intensive enforcement in these high crime locations with limited success. It was determined that these enforcement programs simply displaced the problems. Police also quickly learned that when a specific criminal was identified and arrested; the activity was not curbed by the arrest. The officers conducting the investigations found that a new criminal would move in and resume the criminal activity at the same location. It was the blighted conditions of the property which harbored the criminal element and supported their illicit dealings.

The landlords/owners of the 68 nuisance properties within the Oakland-University Park neighborhood were identified and subsequently notified of the on-going criminal activity on their properties. Most took immediate action to correct the problems. If they failed to respond and abate the nuisance; the landlords/owners were then investigated for allowing their property to become a neighborhood nuisance. The police department and the residents made this effort a priority to determine how this type of enforcement would impact the community- The efforts resulted in immediate success. As such, the strategy

was then expanded to neighborhoods throughout the South Mountain Precinct and eventually other police department precincts.

Prior to the implementation of the Oakland-University Park Fight Back Program, the City of Phoenix had very little exposure to the new abatement law, which held property owners accountable for the conditions of their properties. As a result, South Mountain Precinct's efforts were breaking new ground in the area of targeting slumlords for facilitating and profiting from these illegal activities.

Analysis:

The success of the efforts in the Oakland-University Park Neighborhood prompted the Neighborhood Policing Unit at South Mountain Precinct to re-evaluate the method with which problem solving was approached. It was recognized that a larger percentage of the deteriorated and blighted properties within the precinct were rental properties. Most were owned by absentee landlords who failed to effectively manage and maintain the properties. As a result, the "Nuisance Abatement" process was established in South Mountain Precinct.

This program evaluated the accomplishments to date with Crime Abatement, and sought to create a "team" that would streamline the process, and enhance its effectiveness. Two officers were reassigned from their regular duties to focus their efforts solely on this method of dealing with nuisance complaints from neighborhoods. One of the officers tasked to participate with this process was the "Crime Free Multi-Housing" Officer. This

officer's duties included providing training for managers/owners on landlord-tenant law, responsible property management practices, and recommendations for property security improvements. The City of Phoenix offered these programs to the public free of charge. The second officer assigned to the team was the "Crime Abatement Detective." This was a new position created within South Mountain Precinct. Initially, this officer's duties included identifying nuisance properties within the precinct and taking enforcement action when necessary against the owner/landlord of the property. In addition, the Abatement Detective was assigned the responsibility of creating a formalized Nuisance Abatement procedure for other officers to follow when conducting Nuisance Abatement investigations. The theory behind this partnership was to offer educational opportunities for owners to take corrective action on their properties. Owners were contacted and encouraged to participate in these educational opportunities. It was beneficial to have the "threat" of enforcement action available if compliance was not attained.

The officers initially focused on calls for service and neighborhood complaints. High crime areas were identified in order to prioritize the concerns within the neighborhood. Police determined that drug availability, a lack of proper supervision and a failure to adequately manage properties were all contributing to the problems on nuisance properties. Furthermore, a few of the landlords/owners who were contacted regarding their problem properties flatly refused to take any responsibility for the conditions of their property. They were allowing crime and hazardous conditions to continue to exist on their property. These conditions negatively impacted the law-abiding residents within the

neighborhood by allowing crime and blight to spiral out of control. Fear and apathy grew among residents as well.

While performing detailed crime analysis in these high crime areas, it was found that in many instances, only a few of the properties in the area were responsible for the majority of the calls for service. Additionally, it was usually these properties that the community members complained about the most. Analysis revealed that these properties had many factors in common. The owners of these locations typically did not live on the property. Often, they did not live in close proximity to the neighborhood where their property was located. Living conditions were frequently sub-standard, and in many instances were hazardous to the residents. Blighted conditions were generally very evident, displaying a lack of pride in their ownership. Surprisingly, even though the conditions were sub-standard, and in some cases, abhorrent, the rent collected was often more than that of better maintained properties.

Many of the blighted conditions found were so serious; they presented a health threat to the residents occupying these structures and to the surrounding properties as well. Inspections of the properties often revealed that residents lived in conditions involving vermin and rodent infestation; open and leaking raw sewage; a lack of heating or cooling; and structural damage. Typically, the zoning violations had not been reported to Neighborhood Services prior to the Police Department becoming involved with the properties. Primarily the complaints revolved around drug dealing, prostitution, and gang

activity at these same locations. However, these blighted conditions were found to contribute greatly to the problems being experienced by the community.

Surveys of citizens in the neighborhood and crime analysis revealed that several of the locations we were investigating had been targeted with traditional law enforcement efforts. These efforts included saturation patrols, search warrants, and zero tolerance programs. These types of enforcement programs had worked on reducing crime, but had little lasting impact in the neighborhoods. Search warrants for drugs had been served multiple times on many of the same locations. With each warrant, new suspects were being arrested. Something needed to be done to break the cycle of crime on the property itself.

Response:

By utilizing the Crime Abatement statute, in combination with developing a partnership with the Neighborhood Services Department, the South Mountain Precinct began applying a multi-faceted approach to problem properties. It was found that this approach was much more effective and efficient in dealing with the crime and blight issues.

When the community identified a nuisance property, the Abatement Team would evaluate the complaint. Detailed crime analysis of the neighborhood, and of the property itself, was completed. A cursory inspection was performed to assess the conditions of the property. In addition, plain-clothes officers were utilized for surveillance to determine if the criminal activity was on-going. Once it was established that the property was the

source of continuing criminal activity, and was, in fact, posing a nuisance to the neighborhood, further investigations were conducted.

Property records were researched and legal ownership verified. Once ownership was established, an Abatement Notice was sent to the owner via certified mail. The "Abatement Notice" was a formal document notifying property owners about the criminal activity occurring on their properties. Per State Law, this notice was required to include all of the criminal police reports associated with the property. This was an extremely cumbersome task, as the reports had to be redacted prior to being disseminated. As a result, the legislation was changed. The statute now only requires the criminal report titles and departmental report numbers be attached to the notice, not the actual reports.

In addition to the Abatement Notice, a letter was completed which provided a more detailed description of the problems being experienced. This letter also offered the owner assistance and educational opportunities in dealing with the problems on the property.

It was found that the Crime Abatement process was lengthy and time consuming, when followed to completion. In most cases, however, the process did not have to go beyond the property owner notification. In approximately 85-90 percent of these cases, owners were very cooperative, and were quick to remedy the situation. The remaining cases required additional investigation and documentation.

The Crime Abatement investigation required an officer to address quality of life issues. As such, many interviews within the neighborhood were conducted to determine how the

property in question had affected their lives. Detailed information about how the property affected the community was gathered and compiled into a departmental report entitled "Crime Abatement." Questions were addressed to residents about their perception of safety. Were the activities occurring at these properties creating fear for their families? Did residents fear for their children's safety because of existing conditions? Were they aware of increased pedestrian or vehicular traffic in their neighborhood? Did they associate this activity with criminal activity? Could they articulate what activities were causing concern? Were they afraid to walk through their neighborhood? In addition, the residents were questioned about the physical condition of the property. The community needed to establish that the property was a "nuisance." Furthermore, any continuing criminal activity, including any arrests or reports taken involving the property, was also documented. It was required by statute that the owners take "substantial actions legally available to abate the nuisance," once the formal notice of the Crime Abatement had been received. Failure to respond decisively demonstrated the owner's culpability by contributing, or perhaps even profiting, from the illegal activity.

The Crime Abatement report was then submitted to the City Prosecutor's office, so that a temporary Restraining Order could be obtained. This order detailed what actions were expected to be taken by the property owner to correct the problems. Items included in these orders ranged from adding security lighting, to screening prospective tenants. The owner could have been ordered to evict tenants involved in criminal activity as well. Failure to comply with the court order resulted in contempt of court charges. If that

occurred, the owner could have been charged with a felony, fined, and ordered to pay for the cost of the investigation.

Crime Abatement was not the only method used in dealing with nuisance properties. Through a partnership with the Neighborhood Preservation Inspectors, the Crime Abatement Officer and the Crime Free Multi-Housing Officer, received extensive and continued training in the recognition of zoning violations, and the identification of hazardous living conditions. Armed with this additional knowledge, these officers were able to recognize alternative solutions to these problem properties, particularly, when the properties involved posed an immediate risk to the occupants and neighborhood residents.

Often, conditions encountered on these properties were found to be such a danger to the health and safety of the residents and the community that Neighborhood Preservation Inspectors were immediately contacted to take action.

The City of Phoenix conducted a successful closure on this type of property in 1997. The *Economy Apartments* were known for their open drug dealing and prostitution activity. Crime was rampant. Additionally, there had been homicides, aggravated assaults, robberies, and numerous other crimes committed at this location. The apartments were infested with mice and roaches, had open leaking sewage, exposed electrical wiring, natural gas leaks, and structural problems. Instead of pursuing a lengthy Crime Abatement investigation, Neighborhood Preservation Inspectors were notified. It was determined that a cooperative solution was needed to solve this problem.

Probable cause for an administrative search warrant was obtained after Neighborhood Services and police conducted a cursory inspection of the property. The Phoenix City Code requires Neighborhood Preservation Inspectors to conduct zoning enforcement. As such, the police department drafted the administrative search warrant based on probable cause developed through the Neighborhood Preservation Inspectors. This allowed officials to gain access to a property for the purposes of inspecting it for zoning violations. A team of Neighborhood Preservation (zoning) Inspectors, Fire Inspectors, Health Department Inspectors, and Police Officers executed the warrant. All worked cooperatively to conduct an extensive inspection of the property. During the inspection, over one hundred health and safety violations were discovered. The property was immediately declared unfit for human occupancy. The residents were given assistance in locating alternative housing, and the property was vacated.

Administrative search warrants have been conducted at numerous locations throughout the South Mountain Precinct, with similar results. The Crime Abatement Investigator writes all of the administrative search warrants needed by Neighborhood Services, utilizing affidavits authored by Neighborhood Preservation Inspectors. Crime Abatement investigations and the partnership created with Neighborhood Services, have proven to be valuable tools in holding landlords/owners of rental properties accountable for adverse conditions that exist on their properties.

The most innovative partnership established during the development of the Nuisance Abatement process was created with the media. Officers discovered many obstacles as

they attempted to hold landlords/owners accountable. As previously stated, the Crime Abatement legislation was relatively new in Arizona. Only one case had been prosecuted, and this case took over four years to obtain a conviction. This prosecutorial effort received very little media attention.

The South Mountain Precinct had identified the need for nuisance properties to be addressed in order to impact crime and blight within neighborhoods. "Slumlords" were benefiting from these loathsome conditions. Officers also realized that many within the criminal justice system, and the community, did not recognize the enticement these properties provided for the criminal element. Education and awareness were necessary in order to implement the change needed in neighborhoods. The South Mountain Precinct looked to the media to be the key link in educating the community, and developing public awareness and support. The combined efforts of this partnership made landlords/owners aware of the criminal consequences if they neglected their responsibilities on their properties. The partnership made the community aware of the deplorable conditions which existed on many of these properties and the effect the properties were having in neighborhoods. This, in turn, generated support of the community and government.

Although police have historically distrusted the media and have viewed them in an adversarial role, it was determined that the media could be a strong and favorable ally. Initially, officers did not publicize why they were taking strong enforcement action against property owners and condemning properties. Media interviews conducted with displaced tenants were routinely casting officers' efforts in a negative light. Property

owners also claimed they were being unfairly harassed, and that the City was acting in a "Gestapo like" manner. These comments made the City of Phoenix appear to be the "bad guy" or "heavy". Media interviews were not conducted with the neighborhood residents who initially had brought the problems and conditions to the police department's attention.

It was determined that the police effort needed to be "marketed". South Mountain Precinct chose to introduce the media to Crime Abatement efforts when problems with an apartment complex in the Sullivan Neighborhood surfaced. This particular apartment complex was experiencing serious criminal activity and was in disrepair. Numerous shootings and homicides had occurred on the property. The physical condition of the property was not sufficiently hazardous to create significant change through zoning enforcement. Efforts to have the owner assume responsibility for the management of the complex failed. The owner deliberately avoided service of the Crime Abatement Notice until officers made contact in an undercover capacity. Officers then met with a newspaper columnist, who is well known and respected for his investigative reporting. The reporter was apprised of the successes with the Crime Abatement process, along with the obstacles that had been encountered during the investigation. The reporter immediately understood the frustration of the neighborhood residents and officers in this owner's attempt to circumvent the system. This reporter then pursued his own leads and eventually interviewed the owner. The owner made numerous damaging statements to the reporter which established his culpability. A front-page newspaper article was then written about the attorney/landlord who refused to cooperate with police. The story was

published, and it accurately portrayed the deceitful methods that this landlord employed with his tenants, and his efforts to avoid accountability in the criminal justice system. The reporter even appeared as a witness on behalf of the prosecution when the injunction was obtained for the property. Through his on-going efforts, this reporter engaged citywide media attention to the "slumlord" issues plaguing the City of Phoenix.

Furthermore, with each TV news story and newspaper article, additional property owners came forward to ask what steps needed to be taken to correct problems on their properties. Police began gaining voluntary compliance from property owners who had not yet been targeted for enforcement action.

Property owners are now learning that they not only have the right to collect rent, but they have a responsibility to maintain their property and provide a safer environment for their tenants and the community.

Assessment:

Through detailed crime analysis, evaluating calls for service and reported crime, it was found that the various abatement strategies utilized were quite effective in combating the neighborhood crime problems. Four different neighborhoods, as well as seven properties targeted for abatement, were analyzed to determine the effectiveness of the new enforcement efforts.

Since initiating the Nuisance Abatement Process, the South Mountain Precinct documented substantial reductions in calls for service in each area targeted. Moreover, most of these neighborhoods have experienced a reduction in drug trafficking and reported crime. The individual properties where enforcement efforts through abatement were focused have realized substantial reductions in arrests, field interrogations, and departmental reports. Overall, crime has been reduced an average of 31% in the targeted areas since implementation of this process. The resident perception in these neighborhoods has changed as well. Residents report that after the properties were abated, they felt safer in their neighborhoods and crime has been reduced.

In addition, the media coverage of the "slumlord" issue has continued to flourish. Community awareness and concern have been raised. The most notable effect of this media coverage has been that landlords/owners are now fearful of criminal prosecution. As such, many are taking the initiative to correct their property's deficiencies, and to learn effective property management methods. In addition, many citizens who tolerated these conditions, and were apathetic about demanding change, are now seeking remedy from their landlords.

The media attention generated has raised public awareness of the seriousness of this issue. As a result, politicians are now aware of how these properties contribute to the decline of a neighborhood. At present, legislation continues to be introduced which further defines the responsibility of the property owner.

Property owner responsibility in Phoenix continues to evolve. Tools such as Crime Abatement, stricter zoning enforcement, and public scrutiny are changing Phoenix neighborhoods and curbing crime. This concept of the Abatement Detective has been adopted city wide within the Phoenix Police Department. In addition, due to the appeal of the Arizona real estate market, a statewide task force has been established to deal more efficiently with nuisance properties.

Agency
Information

Agency Information

and

Officer Contact List

The Nuisance Abatement process has proven to be a valuable tool in dealing with neighborhood crime issues and blight. Initially, this program was only adopted in the South Mountain Precinct, but has now been expanded Citywide. No additional budget resources were committed to the development of this program or these officers' positions.

The officers involved are members of the South Mountain Precinct Neighborhood Policing Unit under the command of Lieutenant Suzy Parra. Two officers, Dan Elting and Murry Williams, were reassigned from their normal duties to focus efforts on Nuisance Abatement within the precinct boundaries. Detective Elting was assigned the responsibility of "Crime Abatement Detective" and Officer Williams, the role of "Crime Free Multi-Housing Officer". No additional incentives were provided to the officers to accomplish this task.

Lieutenant Parra has been employed with the Phoenix Police Department for 16 years. During her tenure, she has worked various functions within the Patrol Division, Drug Enforcement Bureau, and the Community Relations Bureau. She has been assigned to the Neighborhood Policing Unit in South Mountain Precinct since 1996. She is a graduate from Ottawa University and has attended numerous training seminars on Problem-Oriented Policing. In addition, Lt. Parra has attended the 1996 and 1997 Problem-Oriented Policing Conference in San Diego, California. She has received training on the "SARA" model, Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (C.P.T.E.D.), Landlord Tenant Law, and Crime Free Multi-Housing.

Detective Elting has been a Phoenix Police Officer for seven years. He has been assigned to the South Mountain Precinct Neighborhood Policing Unit since 1994. For the past year and a half, he has been partnered with Officer Williams, working exclusively on Nuisance Abatement. He is a certified AZPOST (Arizona Peace Officer Standards and Training) instructor. He received additional training in Civil Remedies for Nuisance Abatement that was presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police in Alexandria, Virginia. Detective Elting has received training in Problem-Oriented Policing, Landlord Tenant Law, Crime Free Multi-Housing, and C.P.T.E.D.. Detective Elting has worked with the Neighborhood Services Department in developing expertise in the recognition of zoning violations. He has developed a training program on the Nuisance Abatement Process, and is teaching the process to other agencies within the state.

Officer Williams has 13 years of service with the Phoenix Police Department. During that time he has held assignments in Patrol and the Community Relations Bureau as the Crime Prevention Officer. He has been a member of the South Mountain Precinct Neighborhood Policing Unit for the past three years, working as the Crime Free Multi-Housing Officer. He is also an AZPOST instructor and teaches numerous topics such as, Problem Solving, Nuisance Abatement, Self-Protection, and Firearms to City personnel, as well as other state agencies. Officer Williams has received training in Landlord Tenant Law, Crime Free Multi-Housing, and C.P.T.E.D.

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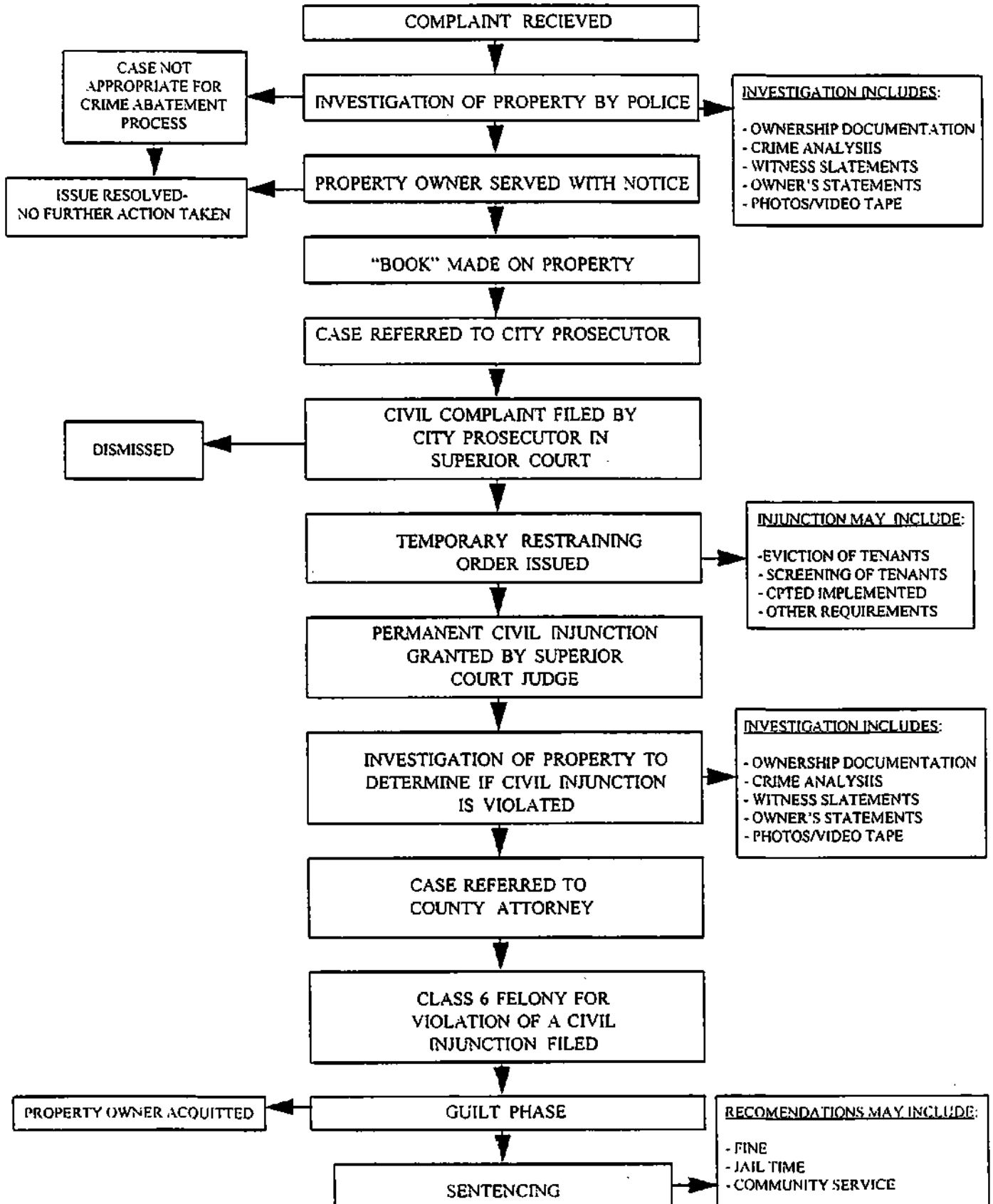
Flowchart

Crime Abatement Process

Flow Chart

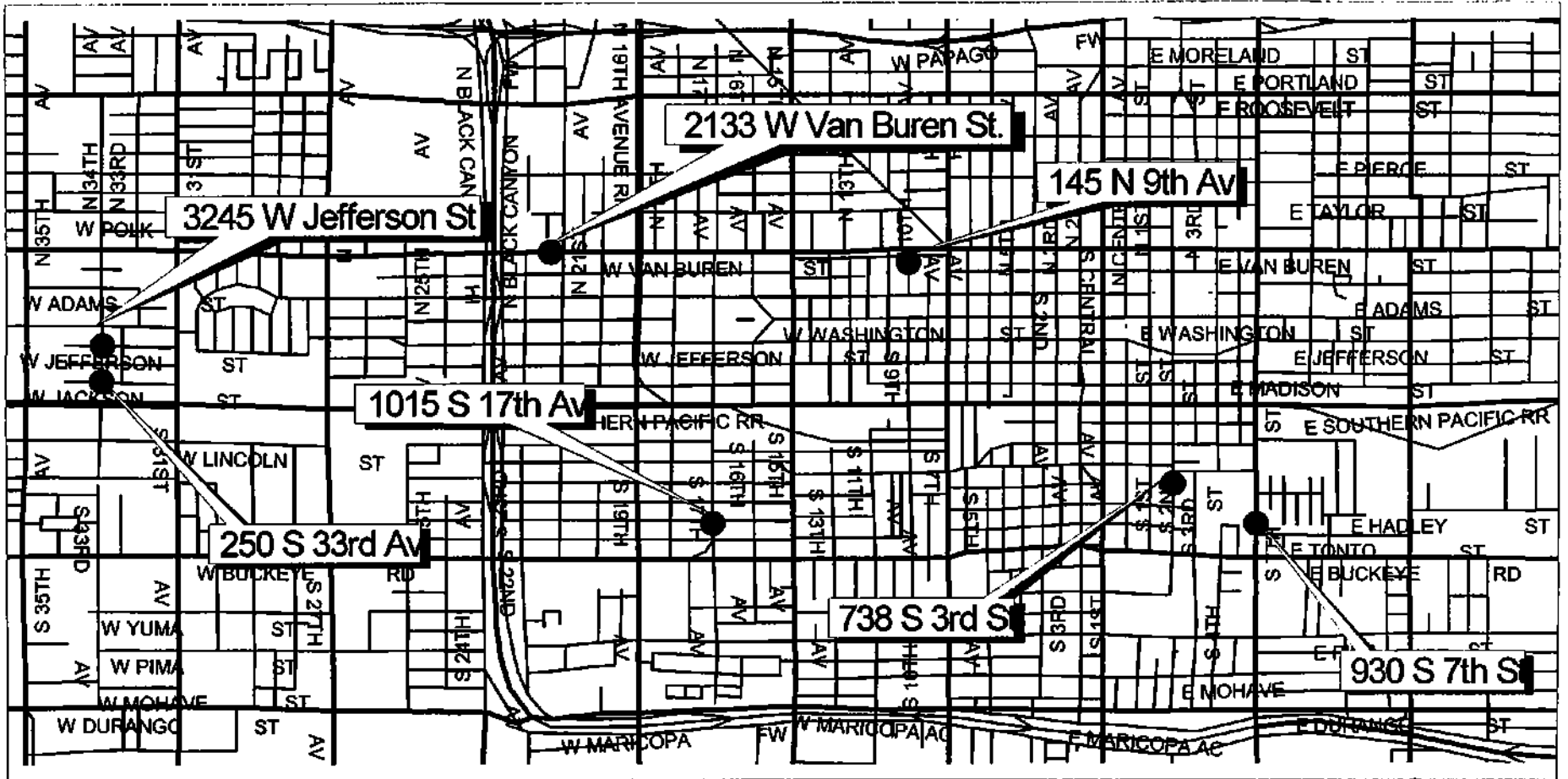
CRIME ABATEMENT PROCESS

A.R.S. 12-991 - 12-994



**Graphs
and
Crime Statistics**

Abated Properties



930 S 7th St

| | Arrests | Field Interrogations | Departmental Reports |
|---------------------|---------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 01/01/96 - 01/01/98 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 01/01/94 - 01/01/96 | 62 | 0 | 91 |

145 N 9th Av

| | Arrests | Field Interrogations | Departmental Reports |
|---------------------|---------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 01/01/96 - 05/01/98 | 3 | 2 | 8 |
| 01/01/94 - 05/01/95 | 39 | 0 | 48 |

3245 W Jefferson St

| | Arrests | Field Interrogations | Departmental Reports |
|---------------------|---------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 11/01/97 - 05/01/98 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 11/01/96 - 05/01/97 | 11 | 24 | 23 |

1015 S 17th Av

| | Arrests | Field Interrogations | Departmental Reports |
|---------------------|---------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 11/01/97 - 05/01/98 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 11/01/96 - 05/01/97 | 8 | 7 | 12 |

2133 W Van Buren St

| | Arrests | Field Interrogations | Departmental Reports |
|---------------------|---------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 09/01/97 - 03/01/98 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 09/01/96 - 03/01/97 | 5 | 0 | 15 |

738 S 3rd St

| | Arrests | Field Interrogations | Departmental Reports |
|---------------------|---------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 02/29/96 - 05/14/98 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 01/01/91 - 02/29/96 | 13 | 0 | 27 |

250 S 33rd Av

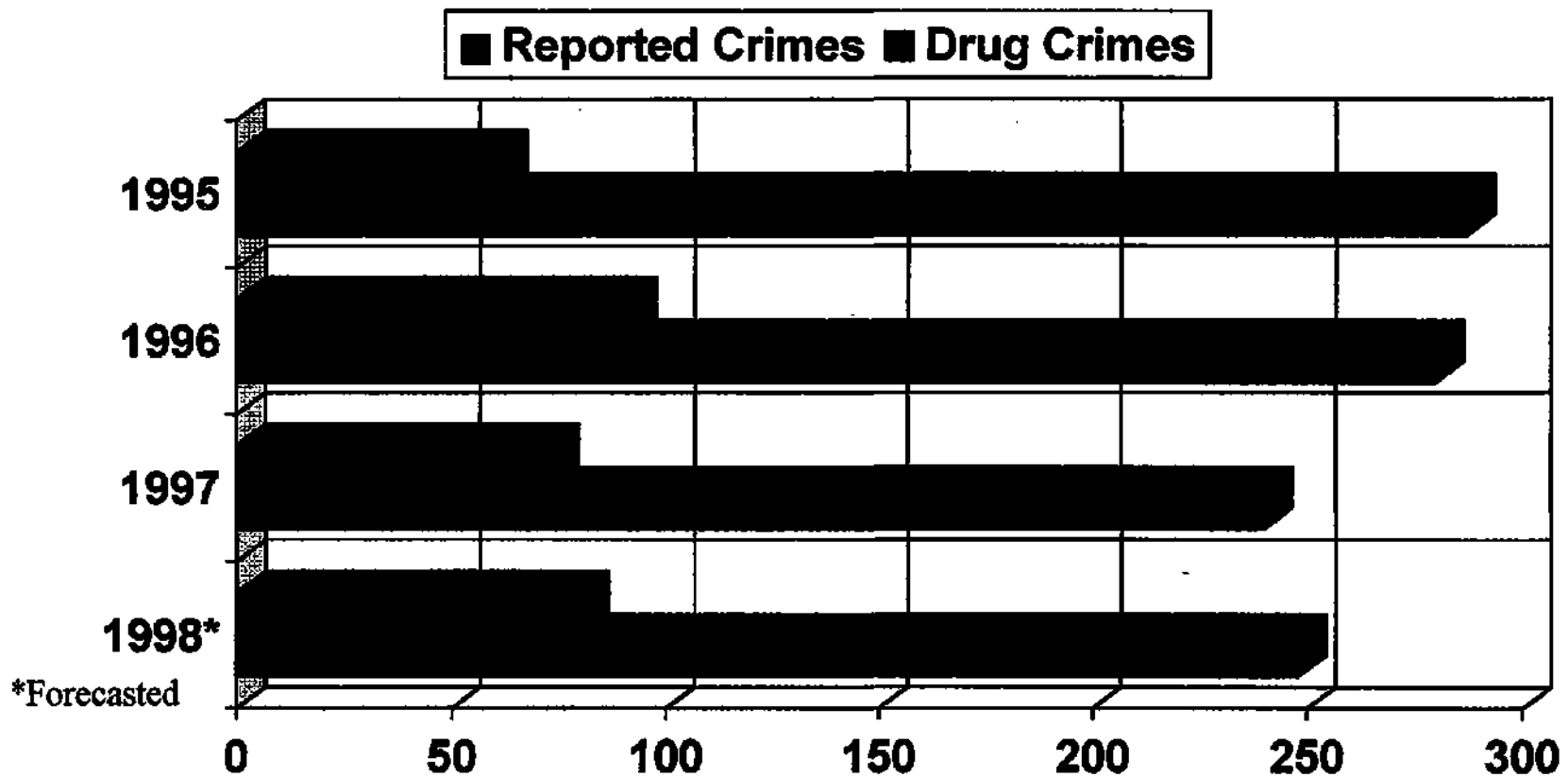
| | Arrests | Field Interrogations | Departmental Reports |
|---------------------|---------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 04/25/96 - 05/14/98 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 01/01/81 - 04/24/96 | 33 | 0 | 57 |

930 S 7th St



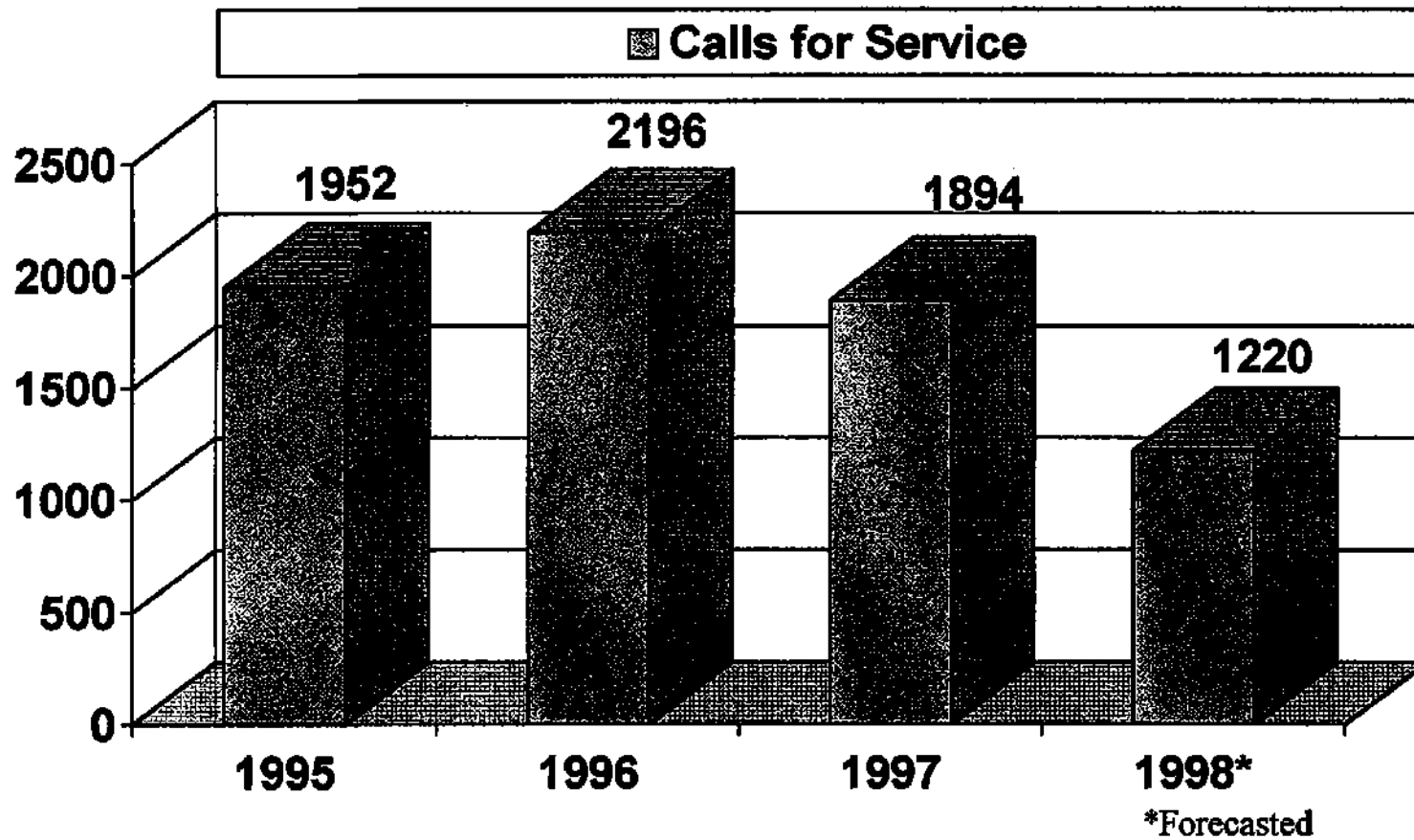
Sullivan Neighborhood

Grid BA21



Sullivan Neighborhood

Grid BA21





Selected A.R.S. Grid Statistics

Report Time Period: January 1, 1995 through December 31, 1995

Date Report Generated Wednesday, June 03, 1998

Phoenix Police Department

| GRID: | Homicide | Sexual Assault | Robbery | Aggravated Assault | Burglary | Theft | Auto Theft | Drug Crimes | Total | Rank | Calls For Service | Gang Related Crime | Domestic Violence Crime |
|--------------------------------------|----------|----------------|---------|--------------------|----------|-------|------------|-------------|-------|------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Precinct Name: South Mountain | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BA21 | 5 | 1 | 15 | 30 | 56 | 48 | 71 | 61 | 287 | 80 | 1,952 | 8 | 41 |
| PCT. Totals | 5 | 1 | 15 | 30 | 56 | 48 | 71 | 61 | 287 | | 1,952 | 8 | 41 |
| Totals: | 5 | 1 | 15 | 30 | 56 | 48 | 71 | 61 | 287 | | 1,952 | 8 | 41 |

TOTAL GRIDS IN THIS REPORT: 1



Phoenix Police Department

Selected Grids and Date Range of Arizona Revised Statute Statistics for All Subjects



Time Period for this Report: 01/01/96 through 03/31/98

Date Report Generated: Wednesday, June 03, 1998

Phoenix Police Department

| Year: | Precinct: | Beat | Council District | Homicide: | Sexual Assault | Agg. Assault | Robbery | Violent Crime Total * | Burglary | Theft | Auto Theft | Arson | Property Crime Total ** | Drug Crimes | Total Crimes *** | Gang Involved Crime | Domestic Violence Involved | Calls for Service | Traffic Crashes |
|-------|-----------|------|------------------|-----------|----------------|--------------|---------|-----------------------|----------|-------|------------|-------|-------------------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
|-------|-----------|------|------------------|-----------|----------------|--------------|---------|-----------------------|----------|-------|------------|-------|-------------------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|

| GRID | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|----------------|-----|---|---|---|----|----|----|-----|----|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|----|----|-------|----|
| BA21 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1996 | South Mountain | 411 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 27 | 4 | 33 | 48 | 43 | 65 | 0 | 156 | 91 | 280 | 9 | 49 | 2,196 | 15 |
| 1997 | South Mountain | 411 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 25 | 8 | 37 | 58 | 30 | 40 | 2 | 130 | 73 | 240 | 13 | 41 | 1,694 | 22 |
| 1998 | South Mountain | 411 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 13 | 5 | 15 | 0 | 33 | 20 | 62 | 4 | 9 | 305 | 2 |
| | | | | 4 | 4 | 57 | 14 | 79 | 119 | 78 | 120 | 2 | 319 | 184 | 582 | 26 | 99 | 2,199 | 39 |
| | | | | 4 | 4 | 57 | 14 | 79 | 119 | 78 | 120 | 2 | 319 | 184 | 582 | 26 | 99 | 2,199 | 39 |

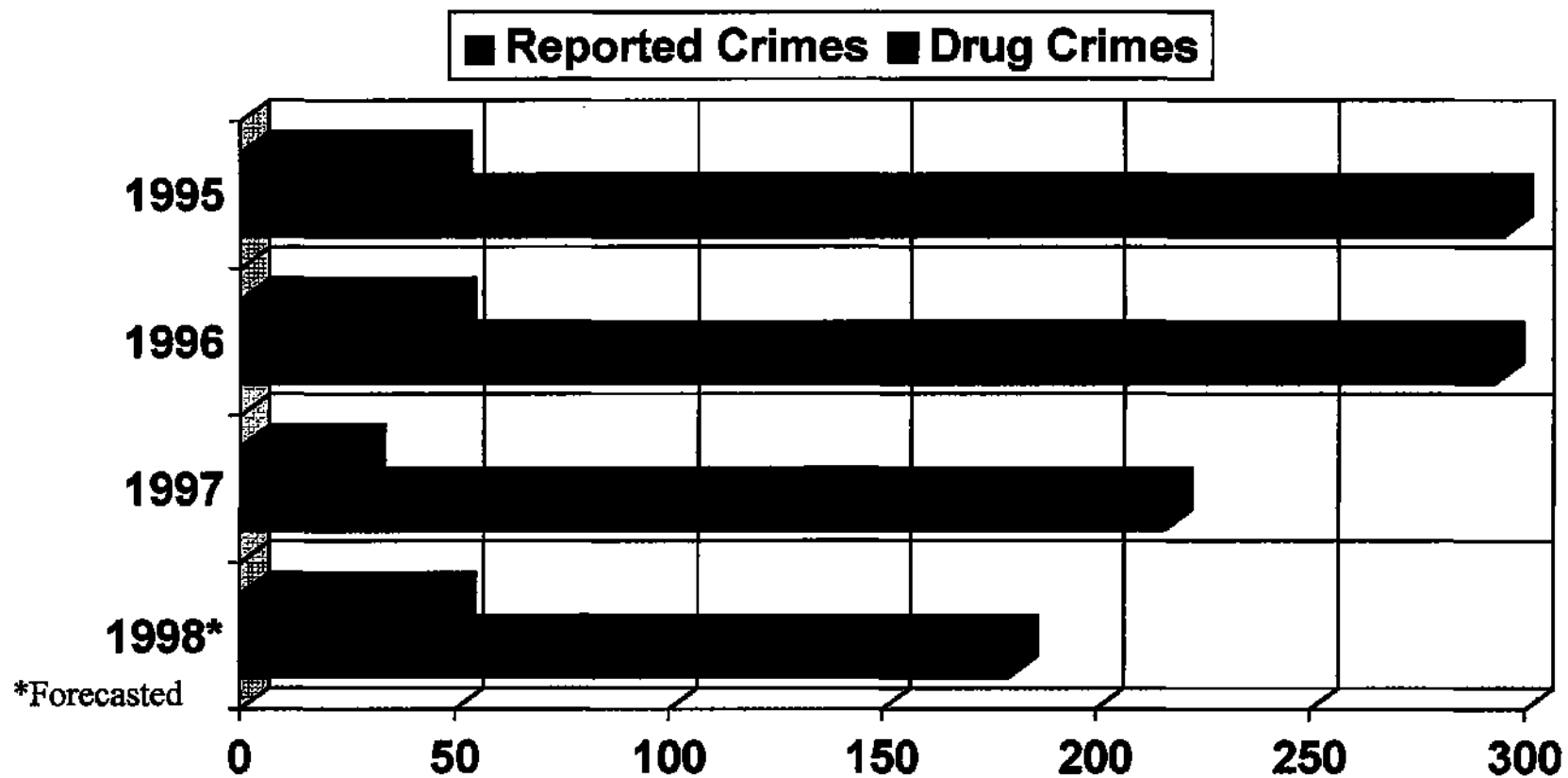
TOTAL GRIDS IN THIS REPORT: 1.5

NOTE: * Violent Crime Total is the sum of the totals for homicides, sexual assaults, aggravated assaults, and robberies. ** Property Crime Total is the sum of the totals for burglary, theft, auto theft, and arson. **** Total Crimes is the sum of Violent Crime Total, Property Crime Total, and Drug Crimes. Calls for Service and Traffic Crash data include all calls and all crashes and not just those involving juveniles.

*** DUE TO COMPUTER ERROR, GRID TOTALS DO NOT INCLUDE FIGURES FROM 1996.

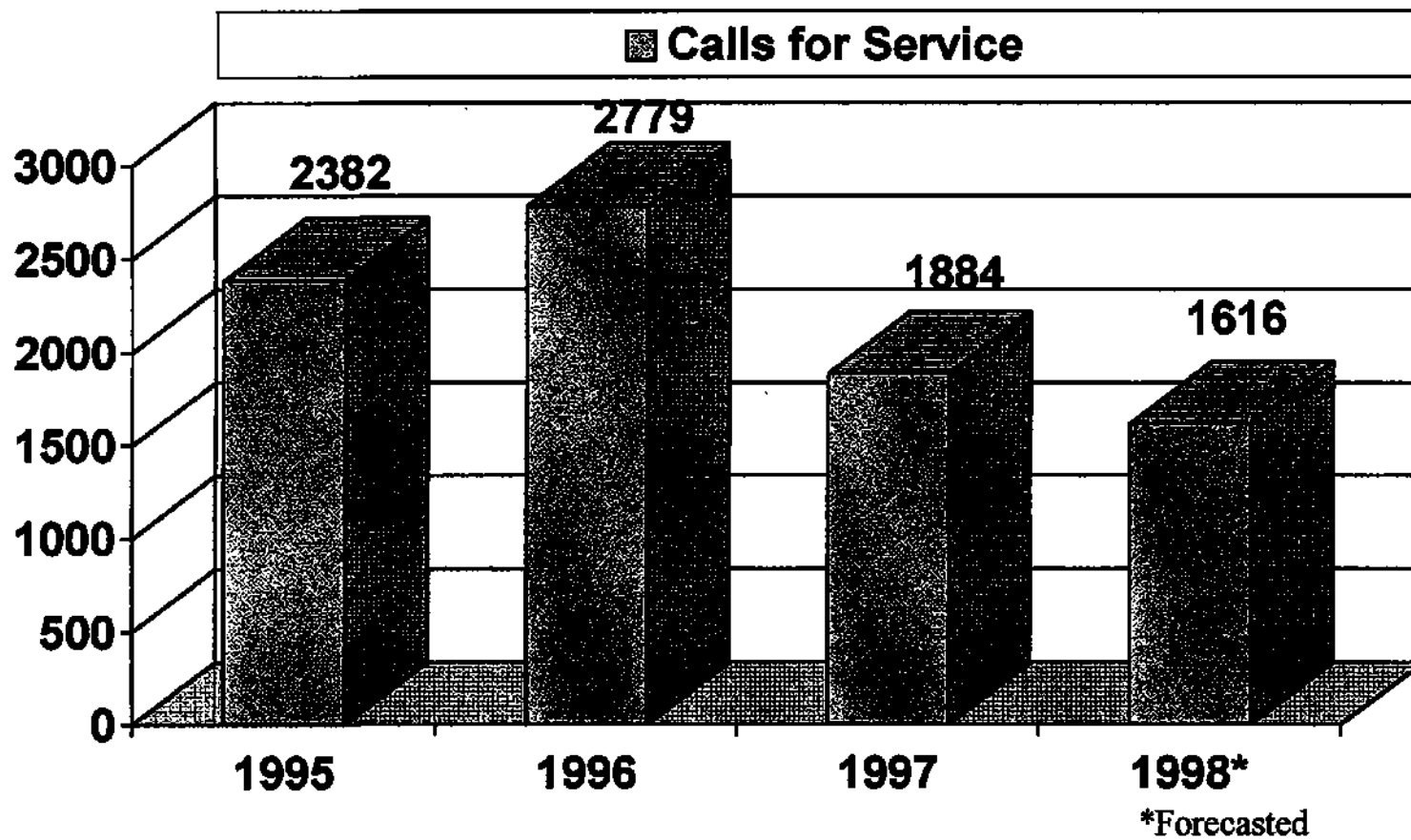
St. Matthews Neighborhood

Grid BA24



St. Matthews Neighborhood

Grid BA24





Selected A.R.S. Grid Statistics

Report Time Period: January 1, 1995 through December 31, 1995

Date Report Generated Wednesday, June 03, 1998

Phoenix Police Department

| GRID: | Homicide | Sexual Assault | Robbery | Aggravated Assault | Burglary | Theft | Auto Theft | Drug Crimes | Total | Rank | Calls For Service | Gang Related Crime | Domestic Violence Crime |
|--------------------------------------|----------|----------------|---------|--------------------|----------|-------|------------|-------------|-------|------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Precinct Name: <i>South Mountain</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BA24 | 3 | 1 | 13 | 18 | 60 | 90 | 63 | 47 | 295 | 74T | 2,382 | 2 | 34 |
| PCT. Totals | 3 | 1 | 13 | 18 | 60 | 90 | 63 | 47 | 295 | | 2,382 | 2 | 34 |
| Totals: | 3 | 1 | 13 | 18 | 60 | 90 | 63 | 47 | 295 | | 2,382 | 2 | 34 |

TOTAL GRIDS IN THIS REPORT: 1



Phoenix Police Department

Selected Grids and Date Range of Arizona Revised Statute Statistics for All Subjects



Time Period for this Report: 01/01/96 through 03/31/98

Date Report Generated: Wednesday, June 03, 1998

Phoenix Police Department

| Year: | Precinct: | Beat | Council District | Homicide: | Sexual Assault | Agg. Assault | Robbery | Violent Crime Total * | Burglary | Theft | Auto Theft | Arson | Property Crime Total ** | Drug Crimes | Total Crimes *** | Gang Involved Crime | Domestic Violence Involved | Calls for Service | Traffic Crashes |
|-------|-----------|------|------------------|-----------|----------------|--------------|---------|-----------------------|----------|-------|------------|-------|-------------------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
|-------|-----------|------|------------------|-----------|----------------|--------------|---------|-----------------------|----------|-------|------------|-------|-------------------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|

GRID BA24

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|----------------|-----|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|-----|----|-----|---|----|-------|----|
| 1996 | South Mountain | 412 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 27 | 21 | 50 | 73 | 71 | 51 | 0 | 195 | 48 | 293 | 6 | 25 | 2,779 | 43 |
| 1997 | South Mountain | 412 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 24 | 12 | 37 | 67 | 45 | 40 | 0 | 152 | 27 | 216 | 3 | 35 | 1,884 | 45 |
| 1998 | South Mountain | 412 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 14 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 28 | 12 | 45 | 3 | 4 | 404 | 6 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|---|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|----|-----|----|----|-------|----|
| | | | | 0 | 3 | 54 | 35 | 92 | 154 | 120 | 101 | 0 | 375 | 87 | 554 | 12 | 64 | 2,288 | 94 |
|--|--|--|--|---|---|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|----|-----|----|----|-------|----|

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|---|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|----|-----|----|----|-------|----|
| | | | | 0 | 3 | 54 | 35 | 92 | 154 | 120 | 101 | 0 | 375 | 87 | 554 | 12 | 64 | 2,288 | 94 |
|--|--|--|--|---|---|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|----|-----|----|----|-------|----|

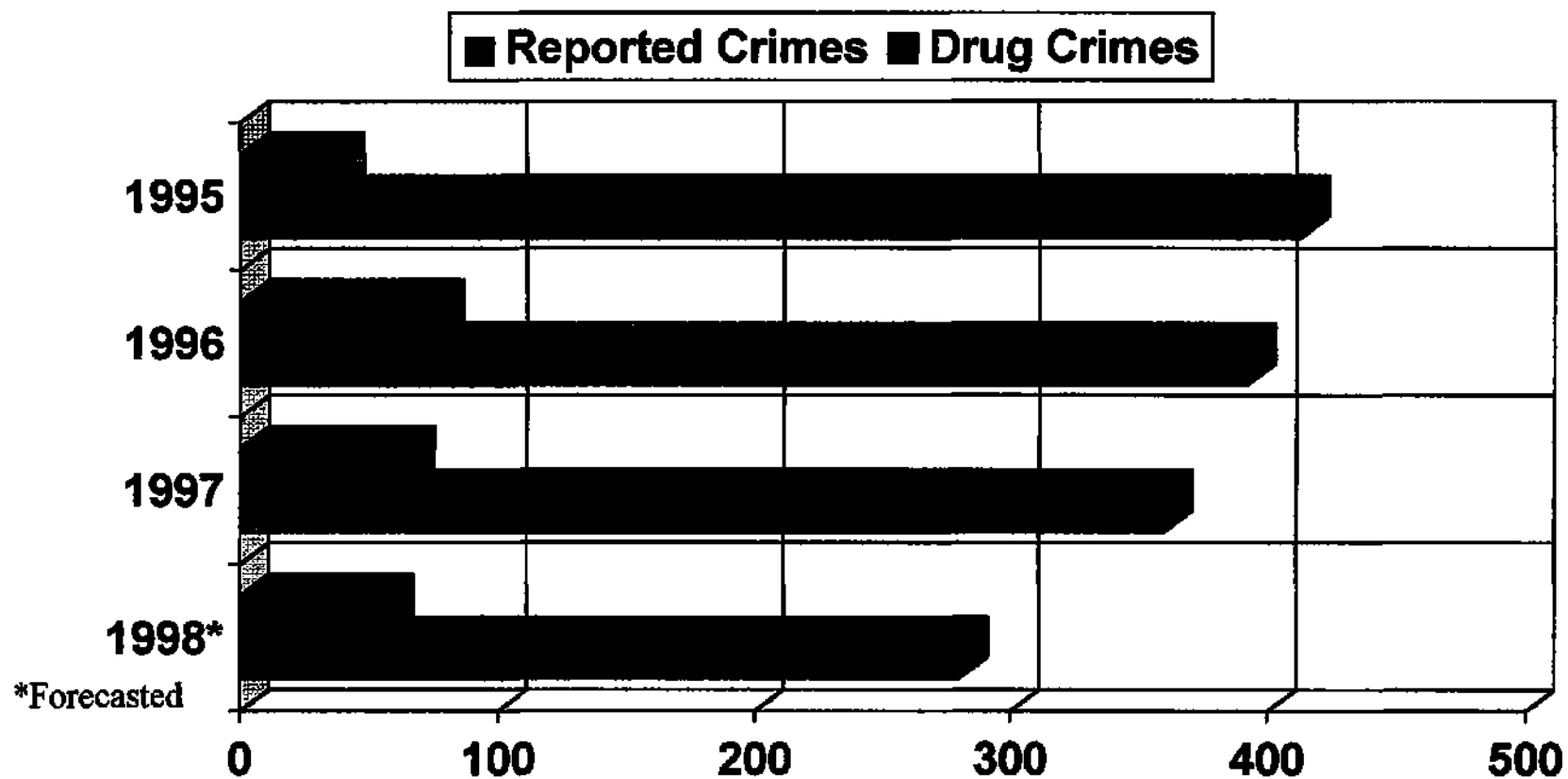
TOTAL GRIDS IN THIS REPORT: 1.5

NOTE: * Violent Crime Total is the sum of the totals for homicides, sexual assaults, aggravated assaults, and robberies. ** Property Crime Total is the sum of the totals for burglary, theft, auto theft, and arson. *** Total Crimes is the sum of Violent Crime Total, Property Crime Total, and Drug Crimes. Calls for Service and Traffic Crash data include all calls and all crashes and not just those involving juveniles.

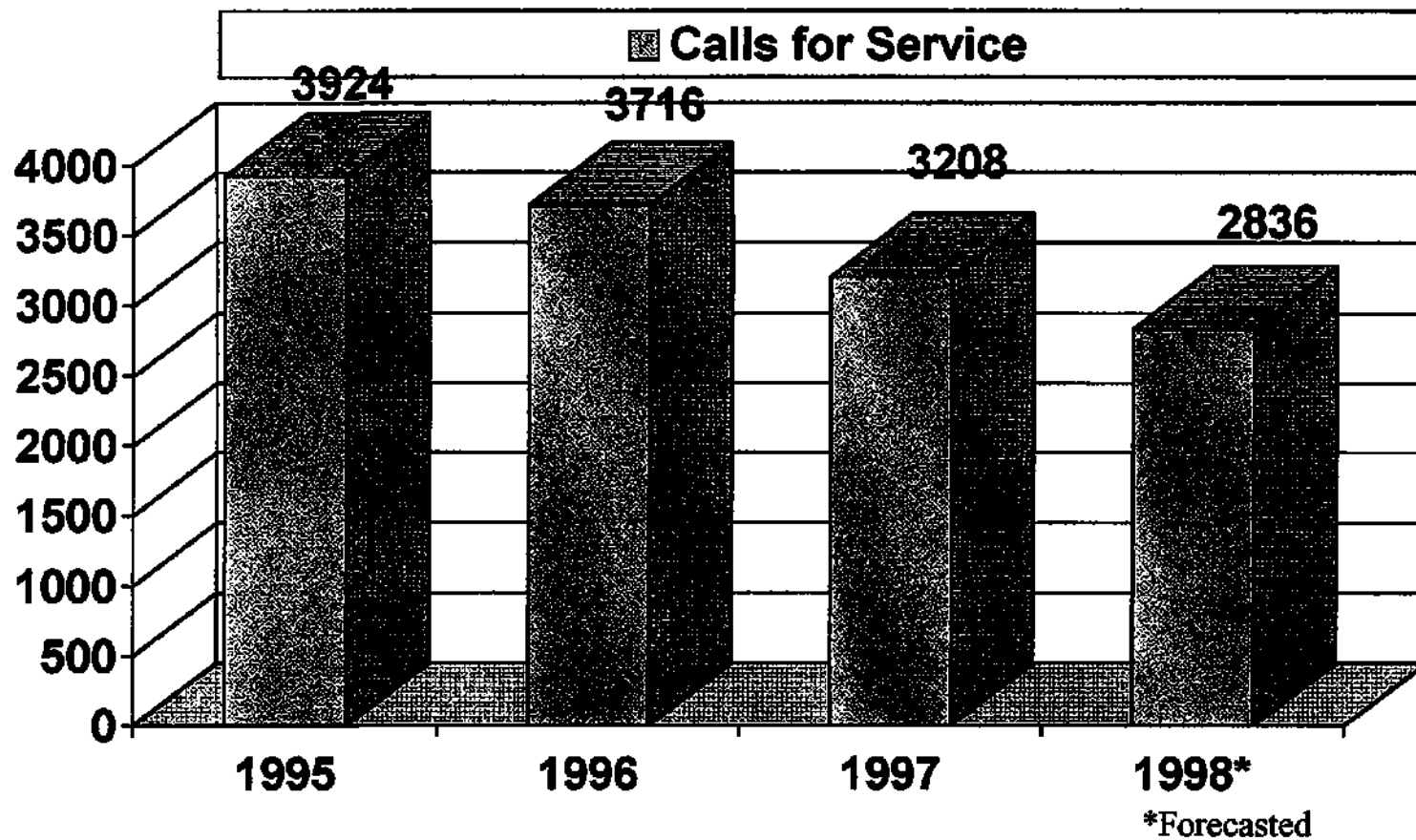
*** DUE TO COMPUTER ERROR, GRID TOTALS DO NOT INCLUDE FIGURES FROM 1996.

Oakland/University Park Neighborhood

Grid BB25



Oakland/University Park Neighborhood Grid BB25





Selected A.R.S. Grid Statistics

Report Time Period: January 1, 1995 through December 31, 1995

Date Report Generated Wednesday, June 03, 1998

Phoenix Police Department

| GRID: | Homicide | Sexual Assault | Robbery | Aggravated Assault | Burglary | Theft | Auto Theft | Drug Crimes | Total | Rank | Calls For Service | Gang Related Crime | Domestic Violence Crime |
|--------------------------------------|----------|----------------|---------|--------------------|----------|-------|------------|-------------|-------|------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Precinct Name: <i>South Mountain</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BB25 | 3 | 5 | 30 | 33 | 124 | 124 | 57 | 37 | 413 | 35 | 3,924 | 3 | 38 |
| PCT. Totals | 3 | 5 | 30 | 33 | 124 | 124 | 57 | 37 | 413 | | 3,924 | 3 | 38 |
| Totals: | 3 | 5 | 30 | 33 | 124 | 124 | 57 | 37 | 413 | | 3,924 | 3 | 38 |

TOTAL GRIDS IN THIS REPORT: 1



Phoenix Police Department



Selected Grids and Date Range of Arizona Revised Statute Statistics for All Subjects

Time Period for this Report: 01/01/96 through 03/31/98

Date Report Generated: Wednesday, June 03, 1998

Phoenix Police Department

| Year: | Precinct: | Beat | Council District | Homicide: | Sexual Assault | Agg. Assault | Robbery | Violent Crime Total * | Burglary | Theft | Auto Theft | Arson | Property Crime Total ** | Drug Crimes | Total Crimes *** | Gang Involved Crime | Domestic Violence Involved | Calls for Service | Traffic Crashes |
|-------|-----------|------|------------------|-----------|----------------|--------------|---------|-----------------------|----------|-------|------------|-------|-------------------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
|-------|-----------|------|------------------|-----------|----------------|--------------|---------|-----------------------|----------|-------|------------|-------|-------------------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|

| GRID | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|----------------|-----|---|---|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|----|----|-------|-----|--|
| BB25 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1996 | South Mountain | 412 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 23 | 28 | 57 | 91 | 100 | 69 | 0 | 260 | 75 | 392 | 6 | 38 | 3,716 | 56 | |
| 1997 | South Mountain | 412 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 25 | 24 | 54 | 104 | 77 | 59 | 2 | 242 | 64 | 360 | 5 | 42 | 3,208 | 52 | |
| 1998 | South Mountain | 412 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 13 | 17 | 15 | 11 | 0 | 43 | 14 | 70 | 3 | 8 | 709 | 10 | |
| | | | | 3 | 10 | 55 | 56 | 124 | 212 | 192 | 139 | 2 | 545 | 153 | 822 | 14 | 88 | 3,917 | 118 | |
| | | | | 3 | 10 | 55 | 56 | 124 | 212 | 192 | 139 | 2 | 545 | 153 | 822 | 14 | 88 | 3,917 | 118 | |

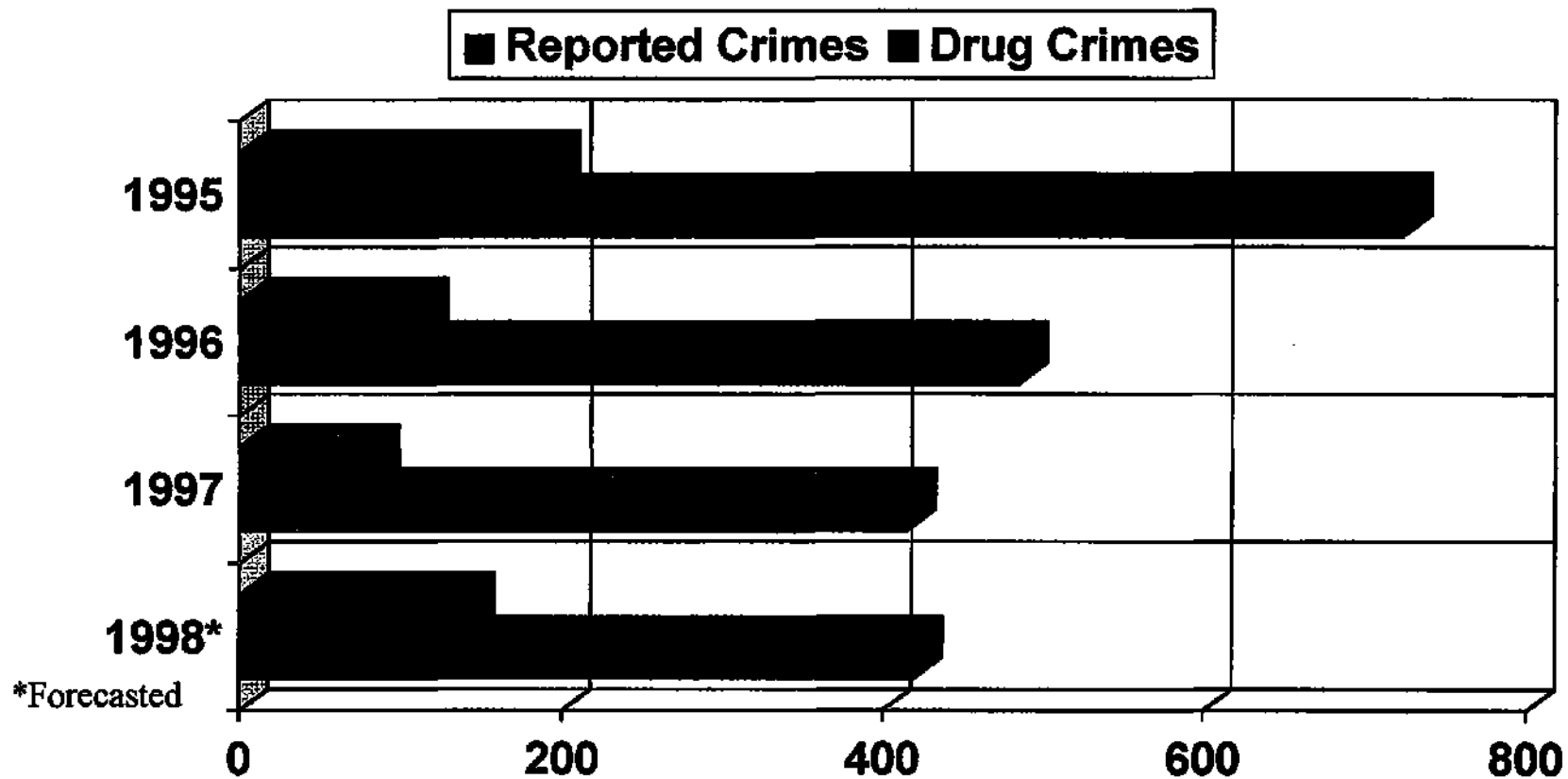
TOTAL GRIDS IN THIS REPORT: 1.5

NOTE: * Violent Crime Total is the sum of the totals for homicides, sexual assaults, aggravated assaults, and robberies. ** Property Crime Total is the sum of the totals for burglary, theft, auto theft, and arson. **** Total Crimes is the sum of Violent Crime Total, Property Crime Total, and Drug Crimes. Calls for Service and Traffic Crash data include all calls and all crashes and not just those involving juveniles.

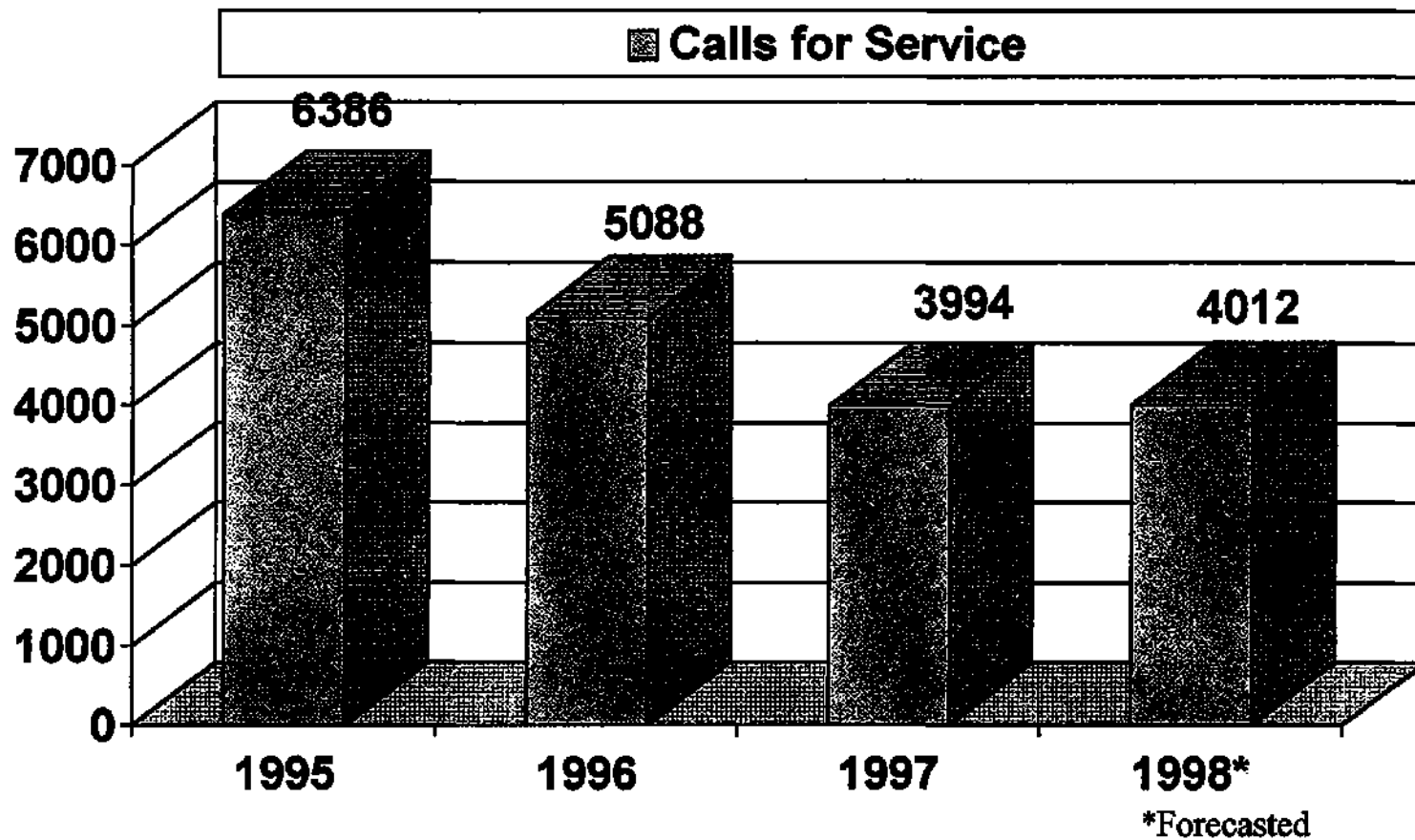
*** DUE TO COMPUTER ERROR, GRID TOTALS DO NOT INCLUDE FIGURES FROM 1996.

Oakland/University Park Neighborhood

Grid BB26



Oakland/University Park Neighborhood Grids BB26





Selected A.R.S. Grid Statistics

Report Time Period: January 1, 1995 through December 31, 1995

Date Report Generated Wednesday, June 03, 1998

Phoenix Police Department

| GRID: | Homicide | Sexual Assault | Robbery | Aggravated Assault | Burglary | Theft | Auto Theft | Drug Crimes | Total | Rank | Calls For Service | Gang Related Crime | Domestic Violence Crime |
|--------------------------------------|----------|----------------|---------|--------------------|----------|-------|------------|-------------|-------|------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Precinct Name: <i>South Mountain</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BB26 | 4 | 6 | 61 | 64 | 184 | 134 | 78 | 193 | 724 | 7 | 6,386 | 9 | 69 |
| PCT. Totals | 4 | 6 | 61 | 64 | 184 | 134 | 78 | 193 | 724 | | 6,386 | 9 | 69 |
| Totals: | 4 | 6 | 61 | 64 | 184 | 134 | 78 | 193 | 724 | | 6,386 | 9 | 69 |

TOTAL GRIDS IN THIS REPORT: 1



Phoenix Police Department



Selected Grids and Date Range of Arizona Revised Statute Statistics for All Subjects

Time Period for this Report: 01/01/96 through 03/31/98

Date Report Generated: Wednesday, June 03, 1998

Phoenix Police Department

| Year: | Precinct: | Beat | Council District | Homicide: | Sexual Assault | Agg. Assault | Robbery | Violent Crime Total * | Burglary | Theft | Auto Theft | Arson | Property Crime Total ** | Drug Crimes | Total Crimes *** | Gang Involved Crime | Domestic Violence Involved | Calls for Service | Traffic Crashes |
|-------|-----------|------|------------------|-----------|----------------|--------------|---------|-----------------------|----------|-------|------------|-------|-------------------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
|-------|-----------|------|------------------|-----------|----------------|--------------|---------|-----------------------|----------|-------|------------|-------|-------------------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|

GRID BB26:

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|----------------|-----|---|---|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|-------|----|-----|-------|-----|
| 1996 | South Mountain | 413 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 55 | 40 | 102 | 107 | 78 | 85 | 1 | 272 | 111 | 485 | 17 | 49 | 5,088 | 51 |
| 1997 | South Mountain | 413 | 7 | 0 | 4 | 28 | 35 | 67 | 143 | 67 | 56 | 1 | 267 | 81 | 415 | 15 | 45 | 3,994 | 60 |
| 1998 | South Mountain | 413 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 14 | 34 | 10 | 12 | 0 | 56 | 35 | 105 | 1 | 17 | 1,003 | 4 |
| | | | | 0 | 13 | 88 | 82 | 183 | 284 | 155 | 154 | 2 | 595 | 227 | 1,005 | 33 | 111 | 4,997 | 115 |
| | | | | 0 | 13 | 88 | 82 | 183 | 284 | 155 | 154 | 2 | 595 | 227 | 1,005 | 33 | 111 | 4,997 | 115 |

TOTAL GRIDS IN THIS REPORT: 1.5

NOTE: * Violent Crime Total is the sum of the totals for homicides, sexual assaults, aggravated assaults, and robberies. ** Property Crime Total is the sum of the totals for burglary, theft, auto theft, and arson. **** Total Crimes is the sum of Violent Crime Total, Property Crime Total, and Drug Crimes. Calls for Service and Traffic Crash data include all calls and all crashes and not just those involving juveniles.

*** DUE TO COMPUTER ERROR, GRID TOTALS DO NOT INCLUDE FIGURES FROM 1996.