



BINGHAMTON POLICE DEPARTMENT ANNUAL REPORT 2022

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CHIEF OF POLICE

BUREAU OF POLICE
CITY OF BINGHAMTON
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BINGHAMTON POLICE DEPARTMENT OVERVIEW:



Mission Statement:

The Binghamton Police Department's mission is to enhance the quality of life in the City of Binghamton through progressive police service in partnership with the community.

Vision Statement:

The finest people providing the best police services for our community.

Value Statement: F.I.R.S.T.

Fairness — Maintaining Impartiality & Objectivity

Integrity — Adhering to the Highest Level of Ethics & Honesty

Respect — Demonstrating Understanding & Sensitivity to All

Service — Always Putting Others Before Self

Trust — Belief in the Community & Each Other for the Common Good

BUREAU OF POLICE

A Brief History 1867-2022

Prior to the city being incorporated, the village of Binghamton chose a “police constable and collector” on June 4, 1834. On April 9, 1867, Common Council was authorized to appoint a Chief of Police and not more than five policemen. An appropriation of \$5,000 annually was made for all expenses of the department.

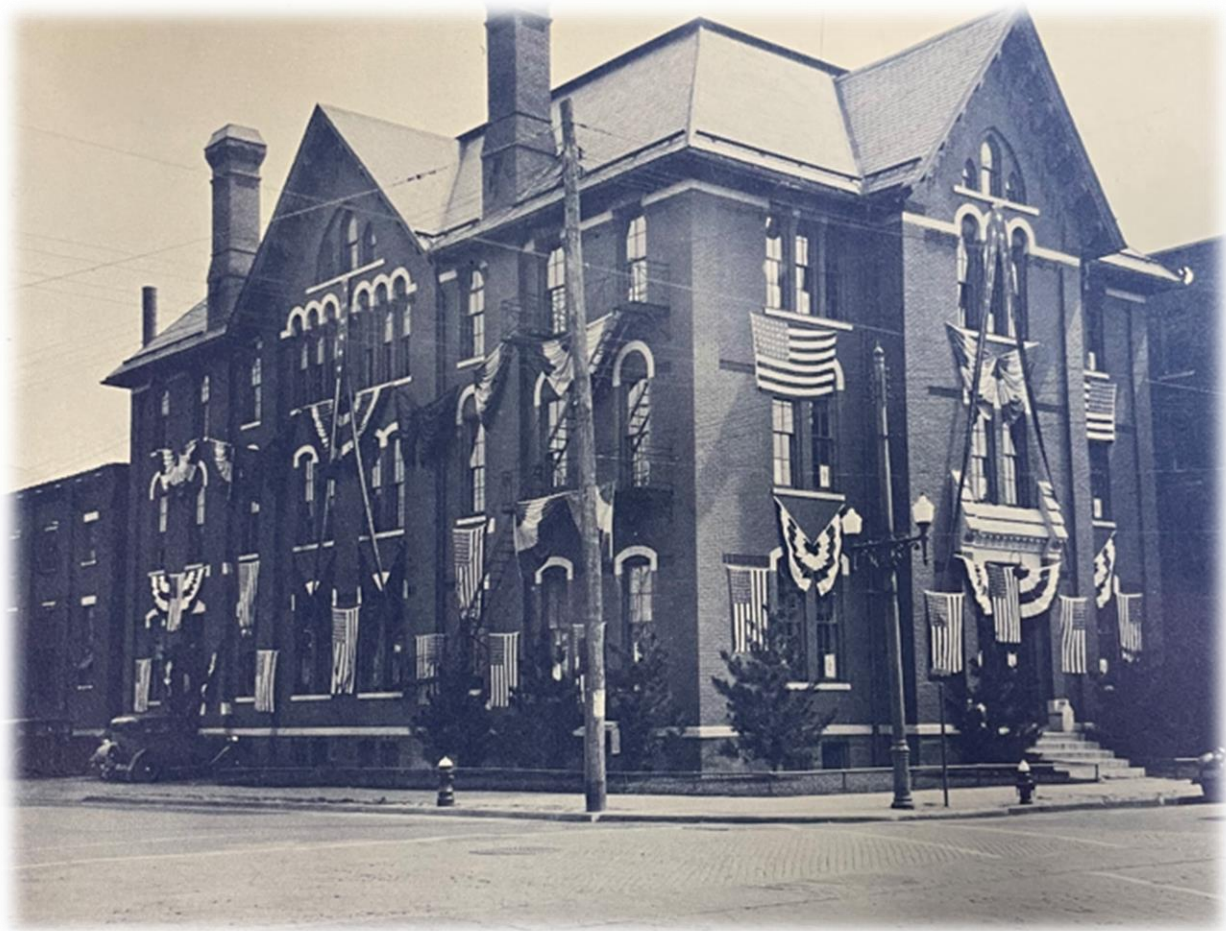
On April 7, 1871, an act was passed regulating police powers; May 9, 1873, day and night policemen were authorized; April 18, 1874, the force was increased to not more than eight policemen besides the Chief.

To remove the Police Department from political partisanship and annual changes, the force was organized under a commission on April 8, 1881. The Mayor appointed four police commissioners to the board of which he was an ex-officio member. Nine policemen were appointed to the force at this time.

Since the city came under the second-class charter in 1908, the Police Department has been a part of the Department of Public Safety. In 1917, the Police Department went under a Commissioner of Public Safety. By 1925, total sworn members numbered at 86 men. In 1949, City Council abolished the post of Commissioner of Public Safety and transferred his duties and responsibilities to the Mayor.

For many years, the Police Department had quarters in the old City Hall. (Still standing between Collier and State Streets.) In 1918, the old Washington Street School building at Washington and Hawley Street was taken over and remodeled as headquarters. The building was utilized as Police Headquarters for over 50 years.

Police Headquarters 1918-1972



(Police H.Q. 1918-1972)



A Brief History (cont'd)

In 1964, modernized uniform changes and new shoulder patches and police breast shield badges were introduced; both designs are still used today. A new Police Headquarters was opened in 1972, as part of the newly built New York State, Broome County and City of Binghamton Governmental Complex, this site remains as the quarters for the department to this day. Police Headquarters has undergone renovations and updating in recent years. By 1972, as the city had grown so did the Police Department, sworn members totaled 146 men.

The Police Department was awarded New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services Police Agency Accreditation in 1993 and has retained such to this date. Today like the demographics of the city resident population the Police Department's personnel roster is more diverse in race, ethnicity and gender than ever before. Personnel assignments and specialization of police function continues to develop and focus on "smart policing practices" based on data driven and identified evidence-based needs, innovation and advancement of Department programming continues to advance on a yearly basis. Currently Police Department staffing is authorized at 142 sworn members, with an annual budget of \$13,595,289.20 for the fiscal year of 2022.

The Police Department has lost seven members to line of duty deaths between 1917-1995. Today the men and women of the Binghamton Police Department remain dedicated to service; to the City of Binghamton, the general public and to maintaining law, order and justice for all people.

CHIEF OF POLICE

The following men have served as Chief of Police of the Binghamton Police Bureau since 1867.

| | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| James Flynn | 1867 |
| Barzilla Kent | 1868 |
| James Flynn | 1869-1875 |
| Thomas Johnson | 1876-1877 |
| Jesse Germond | 1878-1879 |
| James Flynn | 1880 |
| Charles D. Rogers | 1881-1888 |
| Charles H. Meade | 1889-1898 |
| William Moore | 1899-1907 |
| Charles H. Goodrich | 1907-1915 |
| Cornelius Cronin | 1915-1924 |
| William T. Hunt | 1924-1927 |
| Lacey C. Abel | 1927-1942 |
| Michael J. Hanifin | 1942-1963 |
| Joseph W. Sullivan | 1963-1966 |
| John V. Gillen | 1966-1967 |
| Leonard F. O'Day | 1967-1979 |
| Thomas W. Rall | 1979-1982 |
| John Sejan Jr. | 1982-1986 |
| James T. O'Neil | 1986-1992 |
| Joseph D. Lynch | 1992-2003 |
| John A. Butler | 2003-2006 |
| Steven R. Tronovitch | 2006-2008 |
| Joseph T. Zikuski | 2008-Present |

LAW ENFORCEMENT CODE OF ETHICS

- **Oath of Office**

It is the policy of the Binghamton Police Department that Department members affirm the oath of their office as an expression of commitment to the constitutional rights of those served by the Department and the dedication of its members to their duties.

- **City of Binghamton Police Department – Law Enforcement Code of Ethics:**

As a law enforcement officer, my fundamental duty is to serve the community; to safeguard lives and property; to protect the innocent against deception, the weak against oppression or intimidation and the peaceful against abuse or disorder; and to respect the constitutional rights of all to liberty, equality and justice.

I will keep my private life unsullied as an example to all and will behave in a manner that does not bring discredit to me or to my agency. I will maintain courageous calm in the face of danger, scorn or ridicule; develop self-restraint; and be constantly mindful of the welfare of others. Honest in thought and deed both in my personal and official life, I will be exemplary in obeying the law and the regulations of my department. Whatever I see or hear of a confidential nature or that is confided to me in my official capacity will be kept ever secret unless revelation is necessary in the performance of my duty.

I will never act officiously or permit personal feelings, prejudices, political beliefs, aspirations, animosities or friendships to influence my decisions. With no compromise for crime and with relentless prosecution of criminals, I will enforce the law courteously and appropriately without fear or favor, malice or ill will, never employing unnecessary force or abuse and never accepting gratuities.

I recognize the badge of my office as a symbol of public faith, and I accept it as a public trust to be held so long as I am true to the ethics of police service. I will never engage in acts of corruption or bribery, nor will I condone such acts by other police officers. I will cooperate with all legally authorized agencies and their representatives in the pursuit of justice.

I know that I alone am responsible for my own standard of professional performance and will take every reasonable opportunity to enhance and improve my level of knowledge and competence.

I will constantly strive to achieve these objectives and ideals, dedicating myself before God to my chosen profession . . . law enforcement.

GENERAL GOALS OF BINGHAMTON POLICE

The General Goals of the Binghamton Police Department are:

Prevention / Deterrence of Crime - The Department shall endeavor to involve the community in generating mutual understanding regarding the nature and extent of crime problems and to involve the community in crime prevention efforts necessary to reduce crime. Although there are certain crimes that cannot be prevented, crimes committed against innocent victims in public places and crimes against property can be deterred by proactive police operations and an involved community. The Department shall strive to organize its personnel to deter crime and inspire public confidence in the safety and security of the community.

Apprehension of Offenders - It is the duty of the Department to initiate the criminal justice process by identifying and apprehending offenders, obtaining necessary evidence and assisting with a successful prosecution of the case. The Department strives to bring offenders to justice in a swift and immediate manner.

Public Service - The public relies on the Department for help and advice in both routine and emergency situations. Saving lives, aiding the injured, locating lost persons, keeping the peace, facilitating the safe and orderly movement of traffic, resolving conflict, creating a feeling of safety and security in the community, and recovery and return of property, are some of the basic services provided by the Department. It is the Department's mission to respond to all calls for service and handle them in a competent and professional manner.



BINGHAMTON POLICE COMMUNITY ICE CREAM SOCIAL



GENERAL ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

GENERAL ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The Binghamton Police Department has implemented and maintains an organizational structure that provides clear and identifiable roles for command, control and guidance of the Department. Each position and assignment have clearly identified responsibilities and a defined chain of command.

The Chief of Police is responsible for administering and managing the Binghamton Police Department. There are four primary areas of responsibility in the department:

- Office of the Chief of Police
- Operations
- Administration Section
- Labor Management Relations

Certain specialized units/details that report directly to the Chief of Police:

- Critical Incident Stress Management (C.I.S.M.) Team
- Crime Prevention Unit
- Intelligence Operation/Intel Center
- School Resource Officers/BU Liaison Officer

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE



The Chief of Police has overall command and control of Binghamton Police Department personnel and functions as required by state law. Additionally, the Chief of Police:

Is the Executive Officer of the Department and is responsible to the Commissioner of Public Safety (Mayor) for the proper administration of its affairs and shall keep the Commissioner of Public Safety informed of pertinent activity and events affecting the public safety functions of the Department. Shall have management control over all personnel, equipment and operations of the Department. Has authority to distribute, assign and detail personnel, regardless of rank or position, for the best interest of the Department. Shall formulate policies and procedures and issue orders and/or instructions for the efficient operation of the Department. Shall enforce the rules and regulations of the Department. The Chief of Police has the authority to reprimand, suspend or recommend dismissal, any member found in violation of the rules and regulations subject to the provisions of New York State Civil Service Law. Shall be responsible for the fiscal management of the Department and Department Grant Management functions.

The Assistant Chief and Administrative Captain report directly to the Chief of Police. Other units may report to the Chief of Police as directed. The Chief of Police assigns appropriate responsibility for functions/units of the Administration and Operations Section to the Assistant Chief. The Assistant Chief will have command and oversight responsibilities of respective Administration and Operations functions, as determined and directed by the Chief of Police.

OPERATIONS FUNCTION

Current Operations Function: oversight assigned to the Asst. Chief:

1. Patrol Operations
2. Training
3. S.W.A.T.
4. Crisis Intervention Team
5. Police Records Unit
6. Worker's Compensation Issues
7. Civilian Staff Management
8. Interns/Volunteers
9. Detective Division; (which includes Investigations Unit, Special Investigations Unit (S.I.U.), Juvenile Unit, Warrant Control Unit, Identification/CSU/ Property Unit).
10. Traffic Division, including fleet management, parking enforcement, DWI enforcement, Crossing Guards, Auxiliary Unit, and assignments as directed by the Chief.
11. Community Response Team (CRT)
12. Crisis Negotiation Unit (CNU)
13. Canine Unit
14. Personnel Records Management

2022 BPD COMMAND STAFF:

| | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Chief of Police | Joseph T. Zikuski |
| Assistant Chief of Police | John C. Ryan |
| Captain; Patrol Relief 1 | Conor J. Heslin |
| Captain; Patrol Relief 2 | John C. Chapman |
| Captain; Patrol Relief 3 | Larry P. Hendrickson |
| Captain; Detectives | Cory J. Minor |
| Captain; Administration | Becky J. Sutliff |
| Captain; Crime Prev. / Intel | David R. Bidwell |

ADMINISTRATION SECTION

The Administration Section consists of an assigned Administrative Captain, who reports directly to the Chief of Police, and whose primary responsibilities include management and control of administration functions, including the responsibility to conduct and supervise investigations concerning:

1. Allegations of misconduct against the Department or any of its members.
2. Management and review of all use of force reports and supervisory preliminary investigations of each use of force.
3. Management and control of the Department Accreditation program, including internal auditing practices.
4. Review and approve the release of information via Freedom of Information requests.
5. Coordination of the Police Officer recruit hiring process and recruit background investigations.
6. When directed by the Chief of Police, the Administrative Captain will be given concurrent responsibility (with the Detective Division) to conduct an investigation into:
 - Any situation in which a citizen has been killed or injured by an officer, on or off duty. Or any situation involving the use of deadly physical force towards another person, by an officer on or off duty.
7. Any other task or project as directed by the Chief of Police.

RANK STRUCTURE

The rank structure of the department is comprised of the following Civil Service Ranks/Titles:

Police Officer

Police Sergeant

Police Lieutenant

Police Captain

Assistant Chief of Police

Chief of Police



All Ranks/Titles are appointed based on NYS Civil Service Law regarding competitive class positions. Any member

of the Rank/Title: Police Officer, Police Sergeant, Police Lieutenant, or Police Captain may be assigned to patrol or any specialized unit or detail within the department based on departmental needs as determined by the Chief of Police.

Specific Patrol shift assignments are bid by seniority on an annual basis as per the Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA) between the city and the Binghamton Police Benevolent Association (PBA). The number of specific patrol positions allocated on each shift and the corresponding days off assigned will be determined by the Chief of Police.

SPECIALIZED UNITS / DETAILS

Organizational Structure and Responsibility – Specialized Units/Details:

- (a) Investigations - includes Detective Division, Investigations Unit, Juvenile Unit, Special Investigations Unit, ID/CSU/Property Unit, Warrant Control Unit
- (b) Administrative Captain / Internal Affairs
- (c) Community Response Team (CRT)
- (d) Canine Officer
- (e) S.W.A.T. – Special Weapons and Tactics
- (f) Crisis Negotiation Unit (CNU)
- (g) Training Division
- (h) Traffic Division - Including DWI Enforcement and Fleet Maintenance
- (i) Crime Prevention Unit (CPU)
- (j) Intelligence Unit
- (k) Downtown Walking Detail
- (l) Bicycle Patrol
- (m) School Resource Officers (SRO)
- (n) Binghamton University Liaison Officer
- (o) Critical Incident Stress Management Team (CISM)

The Chief of Police has the discretion to add or eliminate any specialized unit or detail.

PATROL DIVISION

It is often said the Patrol Division is the “backbone” of any police agency. The Patrol Division is the largest personnel component of the Binghamton Police Department. The Patrol Division is the most visible and noticed police presence in the community. The “uniformed” Police Officers are seen on patrol on a daily basis and they serve in the role as primary response personnel for all calls for service; emergency or otherwise, both criminal and non-criminal in nature. All criminal complaints and calls for police service or action originate with the Patrol Division Officers.

The Binghamton Police Patrol Division is divided into three daily shifts or “Patrol Reliefs.” Each Relief is staffed with a complement of Officers ranging in number from 25 to 28 sworn members on each Relief including five (5) supervisors assigned to each Relief. The assigned personnel maintain both permanently assigned shifts and set days off which are bid on an annual basis as per the CBA. Patrol Reliefs maintain regular and set hours of operation as follows:

- Relief 1 — 10:45 p.m. to 6:45 a.m.**
- Relief 2 — 6:45 a.m. to 2:45 p.m.**
- Relief 3 — 2:45 p.m. to 10:45 p.m.**

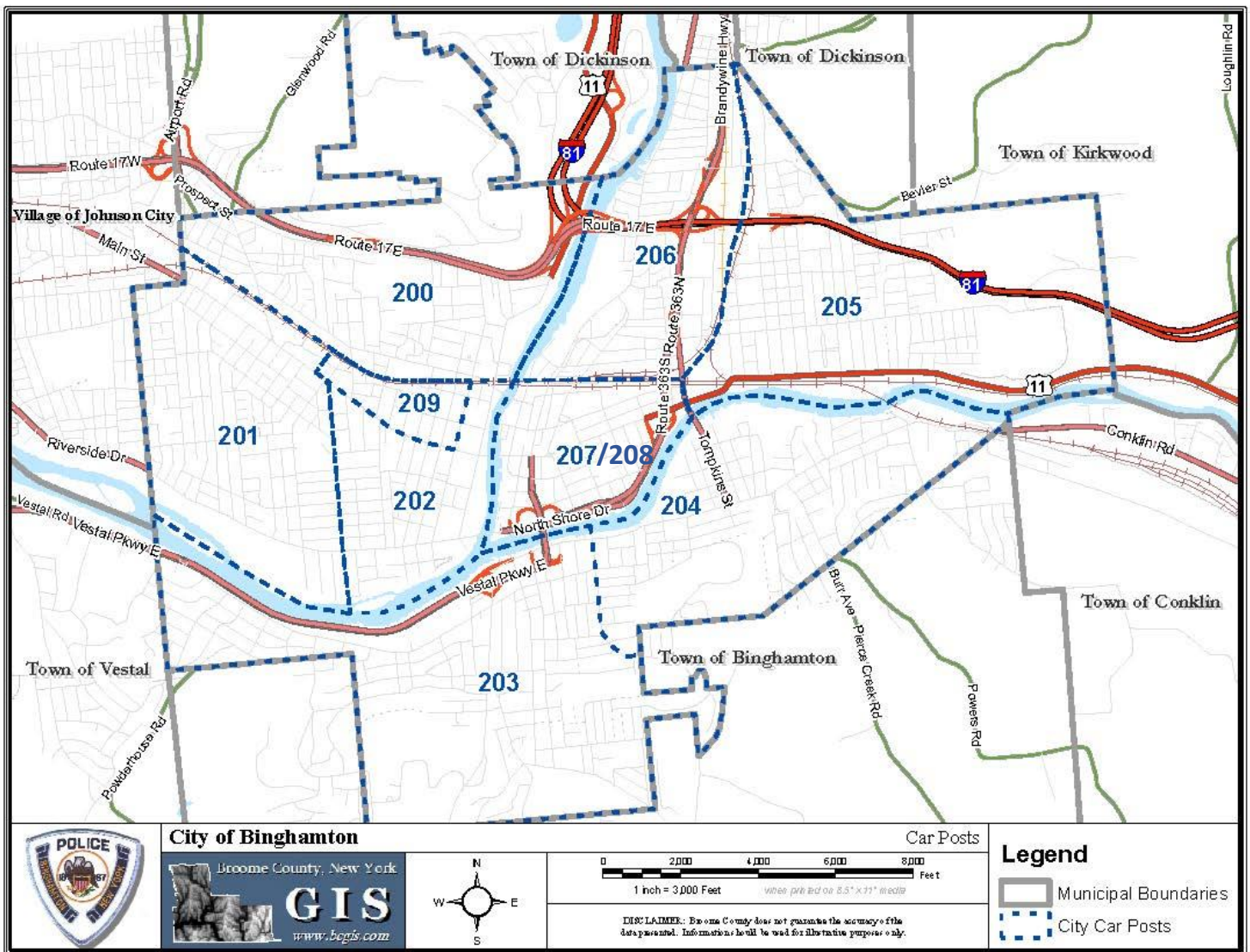


The Patrol Division covers the entire City which is separated into 10 designated patrol posts or “CAR POSTS” as the primary Officer is assigned a marked motor patrol vehicle. These defined sectors of the city are identified by post numbers; listed as 200-209. The Department continues to utilize motorcycle, bicycle and foot patrols within these defined posts as well as the Community Response Team in both a marked vehicle or bicycle or unmarked vehicle and both in uniform and in plainclothes capacity to supplement the patrol post officers’ functions.

The below map defines patrol post boundaries. Each assigned officer has responsibility for patrol duties, call response and general proactive patrol of their assigned sector in furtherance of the department’s goals and objectives. All sworn members are initially trained and assigned to the Patrol Division upon graduation from police academy. All other details and specialized police units serve in support of the Patrol Division, it’s personnel and operations.

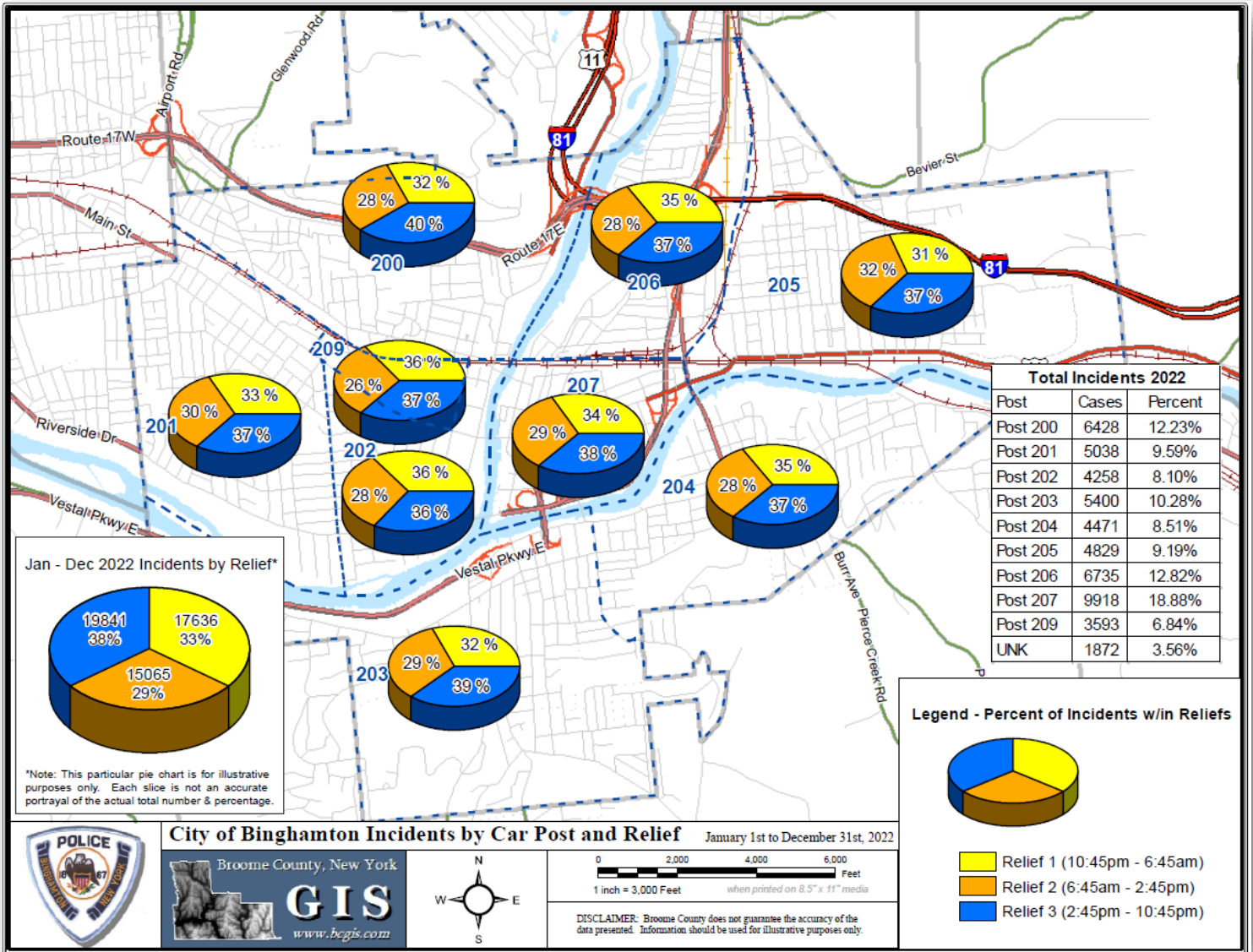
PATROL POST MAPPING

Patrol Post Maps (Labeled by Sector or Car Post Number):



PATROL POST MAPPING (cont'd)

YEAR 2022 - Incidents by Patrol Post (Car #) and Relief (Shift) Map:



DETECTIVE DIVISION

Investigative Personnel Staffing & Stats

Detective Division 2022

The Binghamton Police Detective Division falls under the Department's Operations Division, which is under the direct management control of the Assistant Chief of Police. The Operations Division is responsible for providing direct police services to the public. These services include the protection of life and property, the reduction in the opportunity to commit crime, resolution of conflict, identification of criminal activity and the apprehension of criminal offenders.

The Detective Division is the investigative arm of the Department. It is the Detective Division's responsibility to initiate and pursue investigations, apprehend criminal offenders, develop intelligence information on criminal activity, recover stolen property and cultivate informants. The Detective Division is further responsible to assist other Units of this Department, as well as criminal justice agencies outside this Department.

The Binghamton Police Department Detective Division is comprised of five sub-divisions or units:

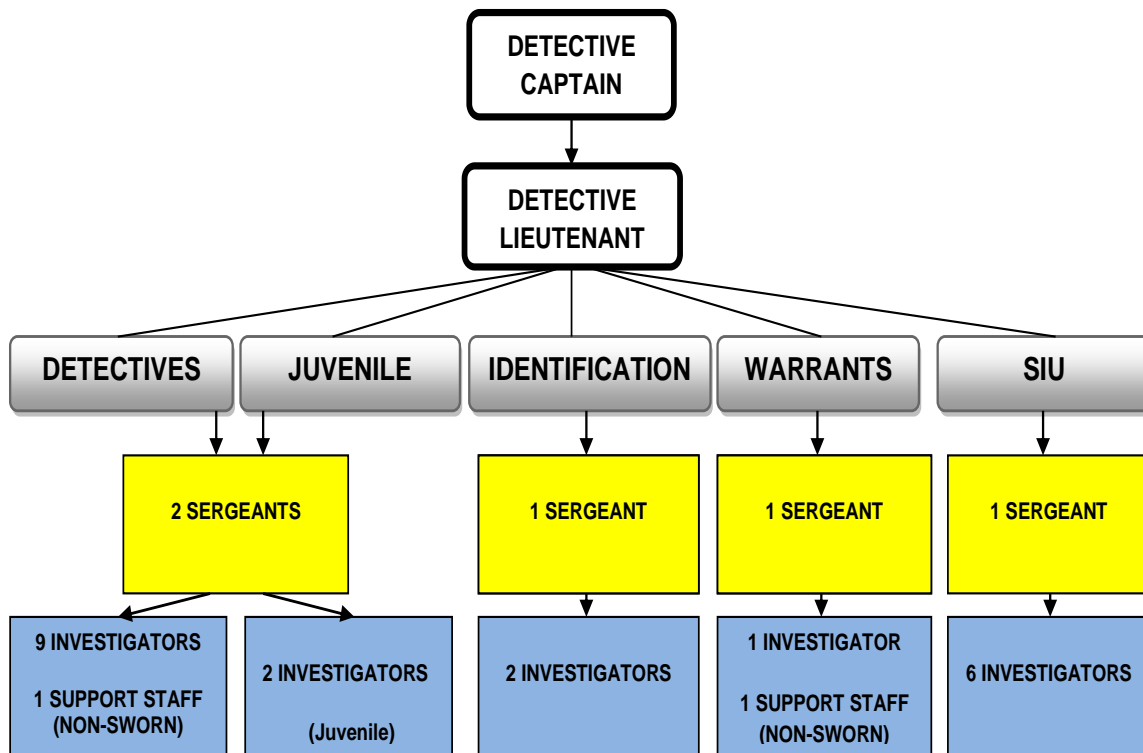
- Investigative Unit / Detective Bureau (Investigators and Supervisors)
- Juvenile Unit
- Identification Unit – Crime Scene / Evidence / Property
- Warrant Control Unit
- Special Investigations Unit (SIU) (In conjunction with members of the Broome County Special Investigations Task Force)

There are a total of seven supervisors (one captain, one lieutenant and five sergeants), twenty investigators and two non-sworn support personnel assigned to the Detective Division. The captain and lieutenant are assigned to oversee all five units. Although each unit specializes in different areas, collectively they work together ensuring the mission of the Detective Division is accomplished.

DETECTIVE DIVISION MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Detective Division is to support the Patrol Division and other departmental units in the completion of criminal and non-criminal matters when a more detailed investigative and technical expertise is called upon. The Detective Division will accomplish this mission by objectively investigating assigned matters while honoring established legal requirements, properly documenting investigations and presenting findings for judicial review.

DETECTIVE DIVISION 2022 ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



DETECTIVE DIVISION

INVESTIGATION PERSONNEL & STATS

The Detective Division / Investigative Detective Bureau is comprised of two Police Sergeants, nine Detectives, and two non-sworn support staff. Detectives hold the responsibility of following up with investigations of both criminal and non-criminal matters. Investigations can range in nature from a suspicious incident to serious felonies. Investigating violent crime is a priority for the Detective Division. Many man hours and resources are spent on solving these types of crimes.

During the year of 2022, the members of the Detective Division were assigned a total of **1,336** cases. During the year 2022, members of the Binghamton Police Detective Division arrested **322** persons for a total of **411** charges as follows: **221** felony arrests, **137** misdemeanor arrests and **53** violation arrests. Collectively the Detective Bureau supervisors oversaw a total of **1,853** cases which includes cases assigned to Juvenile.

Detective Division Statistics

| ACTIVITY | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|
| ASSIGNED CASES | 1,593 | 1,584 | 1,336 |
| ARRESTED PERSONS | 336 | 332 | 322 |
| FELONY ARRESTS | 251 | 244 | 221 |
| MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS | 157 | 182 | 137 |
| VIOLATION ARRESTS | 35 | 42 | 53 |
| TOTAL CHARGES | 443 | 468 | 411 |
| TOTAL ASSIGNED CASES (INCLUDING JUVENILE CASES) | 2,139 | 2,127 | 1,853 |

INVESTIGATION PERSONNEL & STATS (cont'd)

It is the responsibility of the Detective Division to oversee all sex offenders who reside in the City of Binghamton. The City of Binghamton currently has **380** Level 1, 2, 3 or pending registered sex offenders assigned. This responsibility falls on a supervisor who spends the majority of time monitoring and tracking assigned offenders. Duties include face to face contact with each offender, updates and address changes. In addition, the supervisor makes home visits as address verification; to ensure the offender is residing where he or she is legally registered. Fingerprint and photographic images of offenders are kept current and submitted to the Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS).

The Detective Division is assigned to serve subpoenas to individuals, which includes witnesses and victims involved in cases that have been previously investigated and solved. The District Attorney's Office issues subpoenas for Grand Jury appearance, trials and hearings for County and Local Courts. In 2022, the District Attorney's Office forwarded a total of **105** subpoenas to the Detective Division requesting they be served; Detectives served **105** subpoenas.

In addition, the Detective Bureau is responsible for conducting authorized records checks on individuals. These checks are for employers or government agencies who are conducting their own background investigations potential applicants, military recruits, gun permit applicants, etc. In 2022, the Detective Division conducted a total of **1038** records background checks.

Yearly Activity

| ACTIVITY | TOTAL |
|--|-------|
| Assigned New Cases | 1,336 |
| Overall Cases Supervised (DB and Juvenile) | 1,853 |
| Records Background Checks | 1,038 |
| Adult Subjects Arrested | 322 |
| Charges Filed | 411 |
| Felony Arrests | 221 |
| Misdemeanor Arrests | 137 |
| Violation Arrests | 53 |
| Sex Offenders Supervised | 380 |
| Subpoenas Served | 105 |

JUVENILE UNIT

The Juvenile Unit is responsible for the follow-up investigation of juvenile involved police reports, runaways/missing juveniles, crimes and delinquent problems involving juveniles. The Juvenile Unit is also responsible for conducting various youth programs and maintaining Binghamton Police Department contact with juveniles throughout the local school systems and area youth programs.

The Binghamton Police Juvenile Unit is comprised of two Investigators who are responsible for criminal investigations as well as non-criminal matters involving Binghamton youth (under 18 years of age). Periodically, these Investigators are used to investigate adult cases.

During the 2022 year, the division worked **517** cases involving **73** felony and **71** misdemeanor offenses which resulted in **96** Family Court Petitions being filed, **40** youth part cases and **78** reprimands.

In addition, Juvenile Investigators cleared **74** missing persons / runaway cases.

The Juvenile Division works to deter juvenile crimes, divert youth from a path of crime and rehabilitate juveniles to become productive adults in the community. In order to bring cases to a successful resolution, the unit works closely with parents, City Schools, Gang Prevention, Family Court, the Broome County Attorney's Office, County Social Services, County Juvenile Probation Department, Broome County Child Advocacy Center and other youth and service agencies.

Juvenile Unit Statistics

| ACTIVITY | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|------------------------------|------|------|------|
| ASSIGNED CASES | 546 | 543 | 517 |
| FELONY ARRESTS | 50 | 37 | 73 |
| MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS | 106 | 78 | 71 |
| REPRIMANDS | 79 | 118 | 78 |
| FAMILY COURT PETITIONS | 131 | 93 | 96 |
| CLEARED MISSING PERSON CASES | 76 | 105 | 74 |
| ADULT ARRESTS | 20 | 36 | 27 |
| YOUTH PART COURT CASES | 19 | 22 | 40 |

IDENTIFICATION UNIT

(Crime Scene / Evidence / Property)

The Identification Unit is responsible for the classification, maintenance, security and disposition of all non-agency property coming into its custody. CSU assists other departmental units with the identification, collection and custodial security of evidence, as well as evidence analysis and protection of the chain of custody.



The Binghamton Police Department Identification Unit (Crime Scene / Property / Evidence) is comprised of a supervisor (Sergeant) and two Investigators. The main function of this unit is to process crime scenes and manage collected property and physical evidence of the department. This is the only fully functioning municipal crime scene unit in Broome County. The members receive special training in Crime Scene Processing such as fingerprint analysis, photographing techniques, DNA collection, evidence handling and proper evidence storage.

The unit maintains a Statewide Automated Biometric Identification System (SABIS) regional workstation which has access to the New York State and Federal fingerprint databases. Quality fingerprint images that have been recovered from crime scenes can be traced through SABIS and can result in identifying a suspect who may be responsible for committing a crime. Neighboring law enforcement agencies utilize this workstation by submitting their latent fingerprint evidence to our unit for analysis and searching within the database. Personnel assigned to I.D. have utilized their expertise in examining latent fingerprints, which has solved many cases by effecting identifications of unknown suspects.

The Identification Unit started using digital imaging many years ago for documenting evidence and crime scenes. The Binghamton Police Department was the first agency on the East coast to utilize an authentication software database, which is recommended by the FBI. The unit is responsible for training patrol officers in the use of assigned digital cameras and maintaining the digital image database, which includes disseminating printed photographs and digital images by various means to the District Attorney's office, other criminal justice agencies and in satisfaction of public records requests.

IDENTIFICATION UNIT (cont'd)



The unit maintains a laboratory that is outfitted with state-of-the-art equipment. Investigators use this lab to photograph, process and preserve evidence for latent fingerprints and DNA evidence recovery and other processing and analysis.

The unit also renders assistance to other outside agencies. Duties performed for these agencies entail crime scene processing, lab work and latent fingerprint comparison.

Other duties of the Identification Unit include but are not limited to:

- Fingerprinting and photographing arrestees.
- Processing of all firearms received into department custody.
- Processing civilian fingerprints.
- Conducting background checks for other agencies.
- Providing items for yearly countywide auction.
- Maintaining criminal dispositions and seal orders.
- Budgeting for the unit and purchasing supplies for evidence packaging.
- Training members of the department in the proper handling and packaging of material.
- Speaking engagements to area schools and colleges to educate the community.
- Presenting courtroom displays for courtroom testimony.



CRIME SCENE UNIT ACTIVITY

Crime Scene Unit Activity

| ACTIVITY | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|
| EVIDENCE RECIEVED | 9,884 | 9,179 | 8,637 |
| EVIDENCE RETURNED TO OWNER | 766 | 705 | 827 |
| EVIDENCE SUBMITTED TO LAB | 456 | 333 | 394 |
| EVIDENCE RECEIVED FROM LAB | 575 | 304 | 564 |
| EVIDENCE TURNED OVER TO DA'S OFFICE | 352 | 377 | 459 |
| PHOTO CD'S / UPLOADED TO DA'S OFFICE / RECORDS | 1,027 | 831 | 786 |
| PHOTO CASES DOWNLOADED TO VERIPIC | 2,326 | 2,567 | 2,354 |
| ITEMS PROCESSED IN BPD CSU LAB | 252 | 161 | 155 |
| CRIME SCENES PROCESSED | 146 | 175 | 140 |
| LATENT PRINTS SEARCHED IN SABIS | 40 | 9 | 8 |
| DISPOSITIONS RESEARCHED | 1,691 | 1,042 | 3,284 |
| AUTOPSIES ATTENDED | 10 | 10 | 12 |

WARRANT CONTROL UNIT

The Warrant Control Unit is responsible for the coordination of the Department's warrant service, accurately recording the status of new warrants, warrants served, and warrants canceled. The Warrant Control Unit is comprised of a supervisor (Sergeant), Investigator and a non-sworn member with clerical duties. The unit focuses on arresting individuals that are fugitives from justice or have active Bench or Arrest Warrants issued by a Judge ordering their arrest. Both members are part of the United States Marshals Service; New York / New Jersey Regional Fugitive Task Force. This task force is made up of officers from Federal, State and Local law enforcement agencies, they work together in locating and capturing wanted persons.

Warrant Control Unit Statistics

| WARRANT TYPE & WARRANT ACTION | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| FELONY WARRANT ARRESTS | 188 | 152 | 230 |
| MISDEMEANOR WARRANT ARRESTS | 352 | 348 | 354 |
| VIOLATION WARRANT ARRESTS | 78 | 62 | 86 |
| TOTAL WARRANT ARRESTS | 618 | 562 | 670 |
| | | | |
| WARRANT PROCESSED BY WARRANT UNIT | 508 | 555 | 560 |
| COURT SURRENDERS AS A RESULT OF ACTION BY WARRANT UNIT | 204 | 174 | 135 |
| TOTAL WARRANTS CLEARED | 1,330 | 1,291 | 1,365 |
| | | | |
| WARRANTS RECEIVED AND PROCESSED | 1,218 | 1,092 | 1,168 |
| WARRANT UNIT ARRESTS MADE OUTSIDE CITY OF BINGHAMTON | 137 | 53 | 106 |
| FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE | 21 | 24 | 39 |
| WARRANT ARRESTS FOR OTHER AGENCIES | 129 | 102 | 166 |

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS UNIT

The Special Investigations Unit (SIU) is responsible for the investigation and suppression of all illegal narcotic activity ranging from street level operations up to and including major narcotic conspiracy efforts. The Binghamton Police SIU is comprised of one sergeant and six investigators. It is also the responsibility of this Unit to enforce all vice activity including but not limited to, gambling, prostitution, and ABC violations. The Binghamton Police SIU is part of an area Task Force; the Broome County Special Investigations Task Force (BCSIUTF), which is comprised of municipal and county police agencies. An annual report is completed and published separately by the Task Force.

The Broome County Special Investigations Unit Task Force is a multi-jurisdictional task force primarily committed to the suppression of illegal and illicit drugs within Broome County. The Task Force actively pursues those individuals or groups who manufacture, distribute or sell illegal drugs within the jurisdictional boundaries of Broome County. In addition, the Task Force focuses on enforcing laws related to illegal firearms, prostitution / sex-trade, and Alcoholic Beverage Control Laws of the State of New York. The Task Force also conducts special operations including, but not limited to, homicides, extortion, robbery, larcenies, weapons possession and counterfeiting cases.

At year's end the number of City of Binghamton Police Department personnel assigned is authorized at seven positions (one Sergeant and six Investigators). Overall Task Force staffing has fluctuated based on need and availability of the specific agency participating.

The Broome County Special Investigations Unit Task Force is comprised of sworn law enforcement officers from the Broome County Sheriff's Office, City of Binghamton Police Department and the Village of Johnson City Police Department. For the majority of 2022, the SIU Task Force was comprised of 15 sworn officers. Since inception; this collaborative effort has proven to be a successful and productive venture with other area law enforcement agencies, all working towards a common goal for the betterment of the greater Binghamton area.



SPECIAL INVESTIATIONS UNIT STATISTICS

Summary of Task Force Activity

| INVESTIGATION TYPE | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| New Investigations | 145 | 202 | 127 |
| Search Warrants (includes body, gun & vehicle) | 302 | 288 | 173 |
| Confidential Informant Operations | 196 | 150 | 123 |
| Under Cover Operations | 35 | 26 | 21 |
| Recovered Firearms | 66 | 124 | 35 |
| Recovered Currency | \$278,392.00 | \$255,775.00 | 40,110.00 |

Narcotics Arrest

| 2020 |
|--------------------------|
| 70 – Heroin |
| 208 – Cocaine |
| 105 – Fentanyl |
| 127 – Meth |
| 20 – Marijuana |
| 29 – Prescription Meds |
| 213 – Drug Paraphernalia |
| 48 – All Other |

| 2021 |
|--------------------------|
| 29 – Heroin |
| 73 – Cocaine |
| 151 – Fentanyl |
| 91 – Meth |
| 9 – Marijuana |
| 62 – Prescription Meds |
| 199 – Drug Paraphernalia |
| 94 – All Other |

| 2022 |
|--------------------------|
| 2 – Heroin |
| 57 – Cocaine |
| 60 – Fentanyl |
| 100 – Meth |
| 3 – Marijuana |
| 23 – Prescription Meds |
| 104 – Drug Paraphernalia |
| 103 – All Other |

THE COMMUNITY RESPONSE TEAM

The Binghamton Police Community Response Team (CRT) is comprised of five Police Officers and one Police Sergeant. The premise of the unit is to do as much as possible to help the quality of life in our city, through proactive law enforcement and community policing. CRT's goal is to work in an area together with the residents to reclaim it as a safe, clean, productive place to live and raise a family. This team is based on a service-focused approach which encourages active citizen participation. This approach enables residents policing efforts to grow and progress from reactive to proactive to coercive. With the police and the community working together, these collaborative partnerships have jointly identified, prioritized and successfully solved problems. CRT utilizes officers in uniform and officers operating in plain clothes. The unit also utilizes marked police cars as well as unmarked cars. The area of the city in which CRT works is determined by need.

CRT's Community Policing Methods:

The CRT unit fields a steady amount of direct telephone complaints from the citizens of the city to the CRT Office. In response to each of these complaints, CRT officers attempt to contact each complainant personally in order to meet them face-to-face, hear their concern, learn the issue in detail, formulate a strategy together to combat the problem, and to assure them that their complaint is significant and being addressed. Additionally, complainants often get to meet CRT Officers face-to-face, and are given cellular telephone numbers of CRT officers, so that the complainant can speak to a CRT member immediately as the crime or problem is occurring. This type of community policing has proven to be a valuable tool in building community trust and partnership, and often leads to arrests of offenders, as well as repeat tips from callers.

Participation in Neighborhood Watch / Community Meetings:

The CRT Sergeant actively communicates with various coordinators of local Neighborhood Watch and action groups. The coordinators of such groups provide valuable information on the current problems within the neighborhood they represent. Communication with these coordinators is two-way, as the CRT Sergeant provides updates on progress the police department has made. Neighborhood coordinators keep the tips and complaints coming in, while bringing back information to their concerned residents.

Local Businesses:

The CRT Unit reaches out to several local businesses that have a history of problems in and around their location. This initiative establishes a line of communication with the business community to effectively identify and address their concerns. The CRT Sergeant corresponds via emails, and gives out business cards, along with a cellular telephone number in order for the store owners to have means to get assistance with problems in and around the store.

THE COMMUNITY RESPONSE TEAM (cont'd)

Monitoring City Cameras:

The CRT unit has access to the city public safety street camera systems. By simply monitoring street activities, CRT members have made numerous arrests, including narcotics possession and prostitution, by watching incidents unfold on the monitors in real time and directing resources in an efficient and effective manner.

Special Assignments:

The CRT Unit is deployed where needed based on community issues, events and data driven policing. Some specific instances include patrolling the disturbances at Binghamton High School, Binghamton University "Welcome Back Weekend" heightened patrols, Binghamton University Off-Campus College walk-a rounds, patrol on St. Patrick's Parade Day, west-side burglary patrol, west-side robbery patrol, robbery sting detail, assisting Detectives in searching for various suspects, patrolling the downtown parking ramps for larceny suspects and any other identified need for focused police effort.

Collaboration with SIU / Broome County Task Force:

The CRT Unit works side by side with the SIU. Both units meet regularly to discuss current and future investigations and cases. SIU will often lend their investigators to assist CRT officers with interviews of arrestees and assisted with narcotics cases. Conversely, CRT lends its officers to SIU to assist with search warrants, surveillances, traffic stops, identifying suspects, and apprehending targets. SIU uses CRT's high volume of narcotics arrests as a starting point to develop confidential informants.

Collaboration with Detective Bureau:

The CRT Unit assists the Binghamton Police Detective Bureau when requested. The Detective Bureau will often request help in serving subpoenas, conducting surveillances of a target location, and/or locating and apprehending wanted suspects.

THE TRAFFIC DIVISION

The Traffic Division is comprised of one police sergeant and one police officer, two parking enforcement officers and one vehicle mechanic. The main objectives and the specific functions, duties and areas of responsibility are as follows:



1. To enforce traffic laws and parking ordinances in the City of Binghamton.
2. To coordinate with DPW and the sign department to maintain proper street signage throughout the city.
3. To order, maintain, and service all vehicles assigned to the Binghamton Police Department.
4. To maintain the City of Binghamton impound yard.
5. To coordinate the services of the three major towing companies operating in the city.
6. To assist community organizations with special events conducted in the city consisting of benefit runs/walks, races, and parades.
7. To maintain a Binghamton Auxiliary Police unit to assist with vehicle and pedestrian traffic during these special events.
8. To coordinate school crossing guards in the City of Binghamton.
9. To post and maintain parking meters / kiosk system in the City of Binghamton.

TRAFFIC PROGRAMS AND FUNCTIONS

CROSSING GUARD PROGRAM

- The Binghamton Police Department Traffic Division is responsible for hiring crossing guards and coordinating school crossings in the City. There are currently 36 designated school crossings in the City of Binghamton. The Traffic Division currently has 43 crossing guards. All crossing guards are supplied with a reflective vest and a handheld stop sign. These crossing guards are required to ensure the safety of school children crossing busy city streets to and from school daily.

AUXILIARY POLICE PROGRAM

- There are currently 23 members of the Binghamton Police Auxiliary. These are non-sworn Auxiliary Officers with no police powers or law enforcement authority. These individuals are responsible to assist Police Officers with vehicle and pedestrian traffic when needed. The Auxiliary are mainly used to assist with benefit runs/walks, and parades held by community organizations in the City of Binghamton. Their function is to ensure the safety of all participants and spectators at these events.

CITY IMPOUND YARD OPERATIONS

- The Traffic Division operates and maintains the city impound lot.

PARKING ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONS

- The Traffic Division is responsible for parking and traffic related matters in the city, it also operates and maintains the city parking kiosks.



TRAFFIC PROGRAMS AND FUNCTIONS (cont'd)

SPECIAL EVENT MANAGEMENT

- The Binghamton Police Traffic Division works with community organization to assist with events such as parades and benefit runs/ walks that take place in the city. These events often require street closures and the need for Police personnel to ensure safety for all participants and spectators.

FLEET MANAGEMENT

- The Binghamton Police Department currently has 90 vehicles in the fleet. These vehicles need to be maintained and serviced on a regular basis to ensure they are functioning properly. It is the responsibility of the Traffic Division to ensure fleet management and vehicle service duties are performed.



POLICE DATA / POLICE RECORDS DIVISION



The Police Records Bureau is responsible for establishing and maintaining a data base of all documented police activities, reports, crime stats and related police records. This is accomplished through electronic means as well as traditional paper documents. The Records Division is responsible for processing reports, documents and data, which includes merging, reading, coding/categorizing, inputting and/or scanning data into the computer records management system, and filing reports. Crime statistics in the form of tables, charts, graphs, maps and comparison data is presented as follows:



PART ONE CRIMES REPORTED BY YEAR

| Offense | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Homicide | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Forcible Rape | 42 | 40 | 38 | 28 |
| Robbery | 66 | 51 | 53 | 50 |
| Aggravated Assault | 244 | 306 | 266 | 256 |
| Burglary | 417 | 325 | 321 | 309 |
| Larceny | 1,429 | 1,389 | 1,089 | 1,335 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 61 | 104 | 106 | 110 |
| TOTAL | 2,260 | 2,216 | 1,876 | 2,090 |

POLICE DATA / POLICE RECORDS DIVISION (cont'd)



2022 PART ONE CRIMES CLEARED BY ADULT ARREST

| Offense | Total Reported | Total Cleared | % FBI/UCR Offenses Cleared 2019 | % BPD Cleared 2022 |
|------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| Homicide | 2 | 1 | 61.4% | 50% |
| Forcible Rape | 28 | 9 | 32.9% | 32% |
| Robbery | 50 | 20 | 30.5% | 40% |
| * Aggravated Assault | 256 | 135 | 52.3% | 53% |
| Burglary | 309 | 68 | 14.1% | 22% |
| Larceny | 1,335 | 303 | 18.4% | 23% |
| ** Motor Vehicle Theft | 110 | 19 | 13.8% | 17% |

*Menacing and attempted homicide counted under aggravated assault

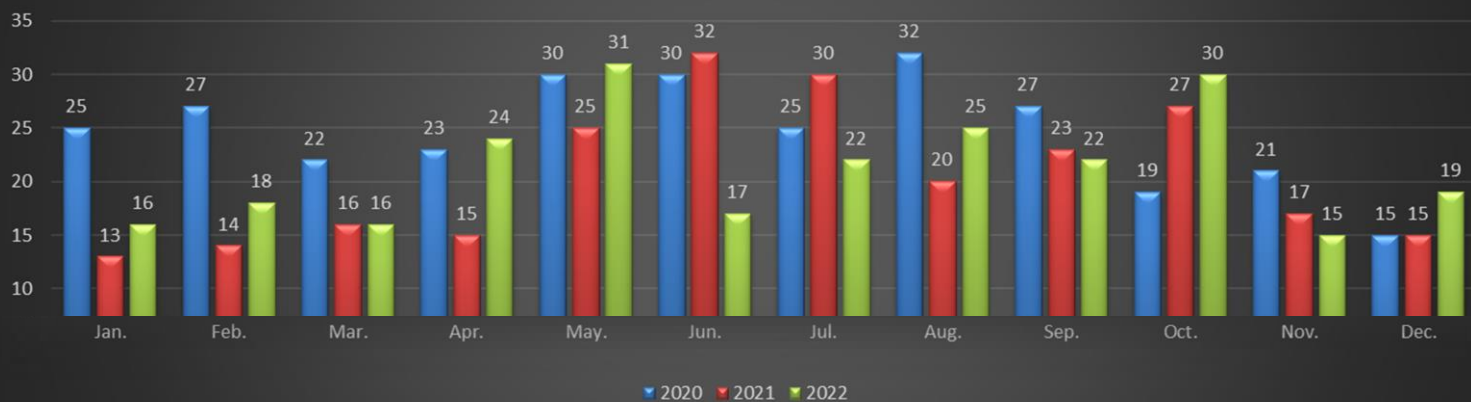
**Includes unauthorized use of a motor vehicle

Note: FIB/UCR 2022 data is not available. 2019 data used for comparison.

3 YEAR COMPARISON OF VIOLENT PART I CRIMES

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

3 Year Comparison of Agg. Assault by Month



ROBBERY

3 Year Comparison of Robbery by Month



3 YEAR COMPARISON OF VIOLENT PART I CRIMES (cont'd)

RAPE

3 Year Comparison of Rape by by Month



3 YEAR COMPARISON OF PROPERTY PART I CRIMES

BURGLARY

3 Year Comparison of Burglary by Month



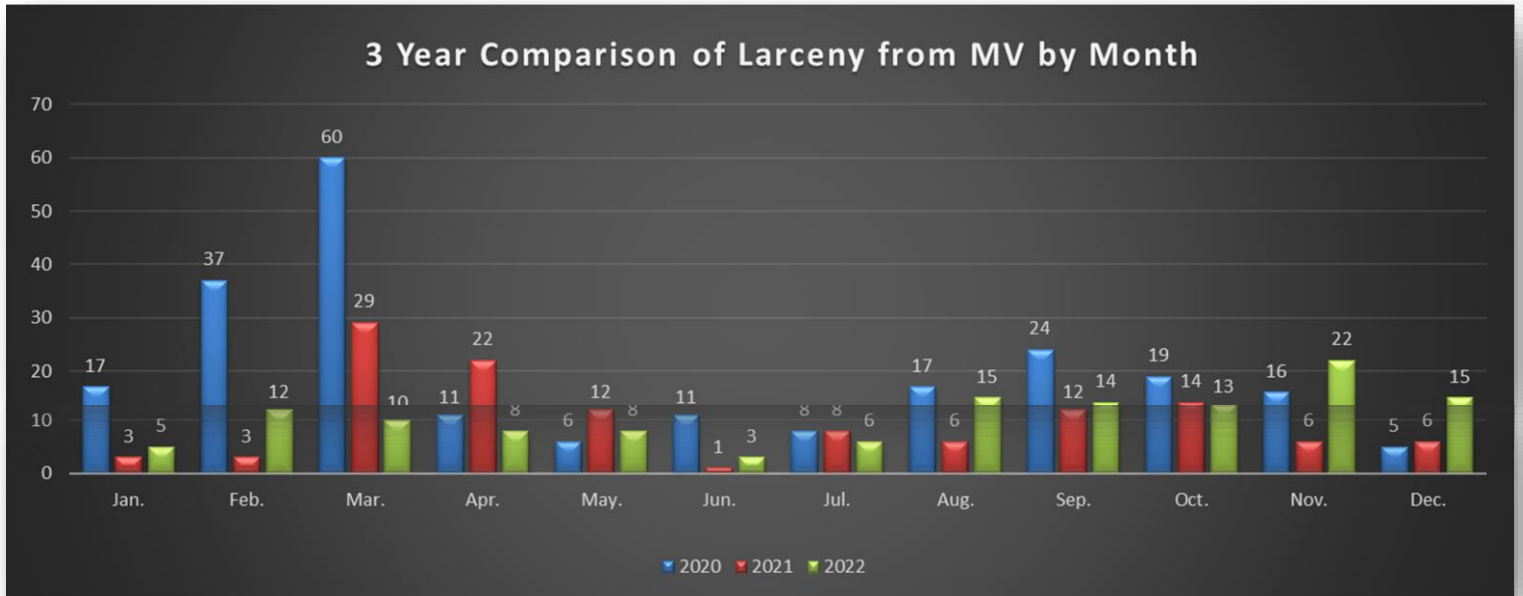
LARCENY

3 Year Comparison of Larceny by Month

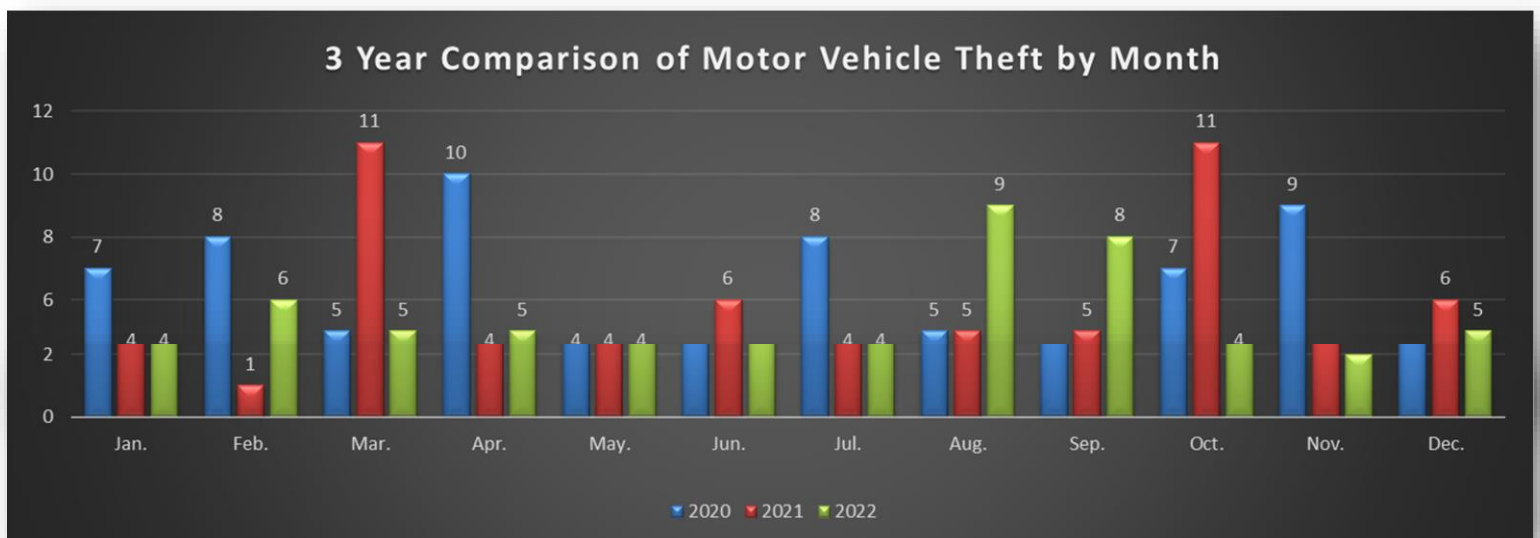


3 YEAR COMPARISON OF PROPERTY PART I CRIMES (cont'd)

LARCENY FROM MOTOR VEHICLE



MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

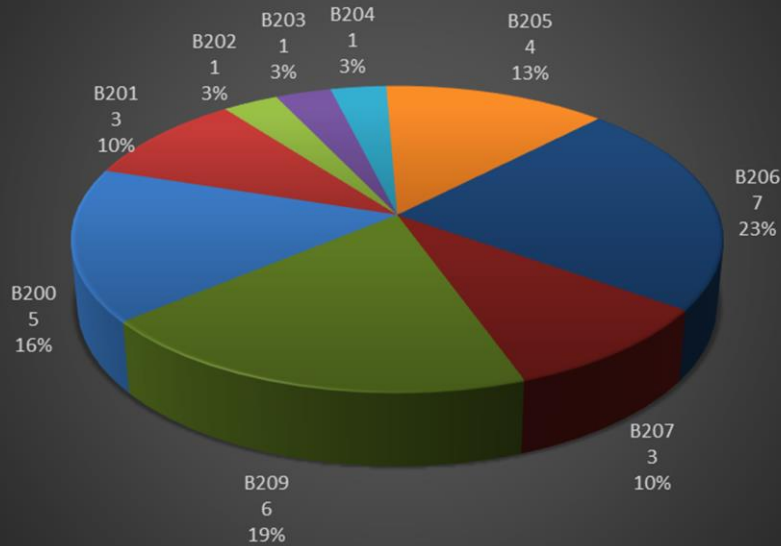


3 YEAR COMPARISON OF CONFIRMED SHOTS FIRED

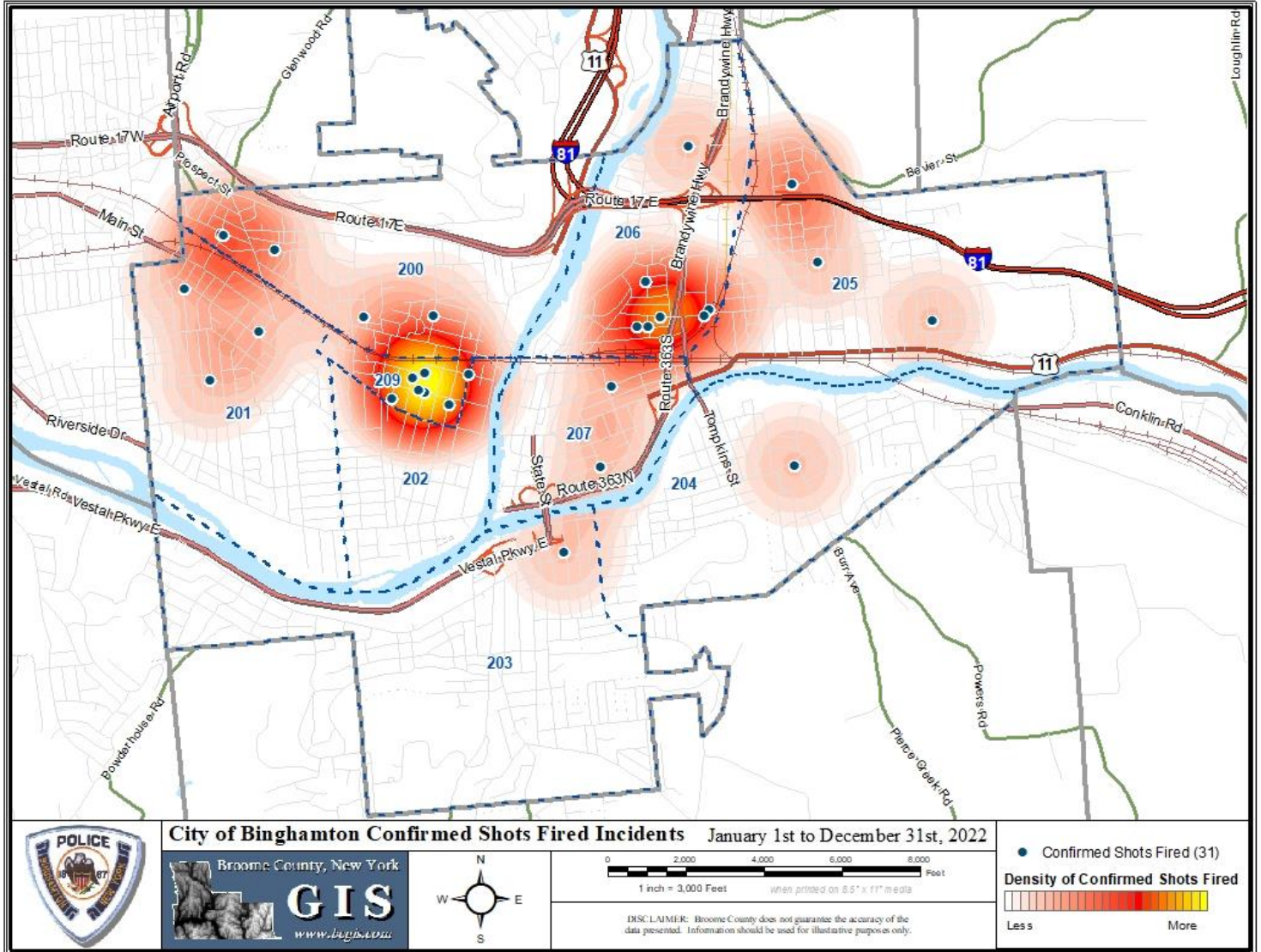
3 Year Comparison of Confirmed Shots Fired Incidents by Month



2022 Confirmed Shots Fired Incidents by Car Posts



CONFIRMED SHOTS FIRED BY CAR POST

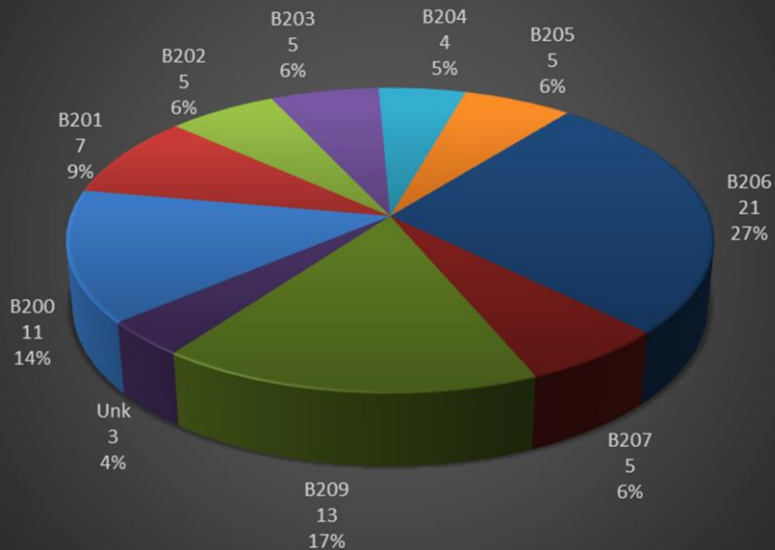


3 YEAR COMPARISON OF SHOTS FIRED

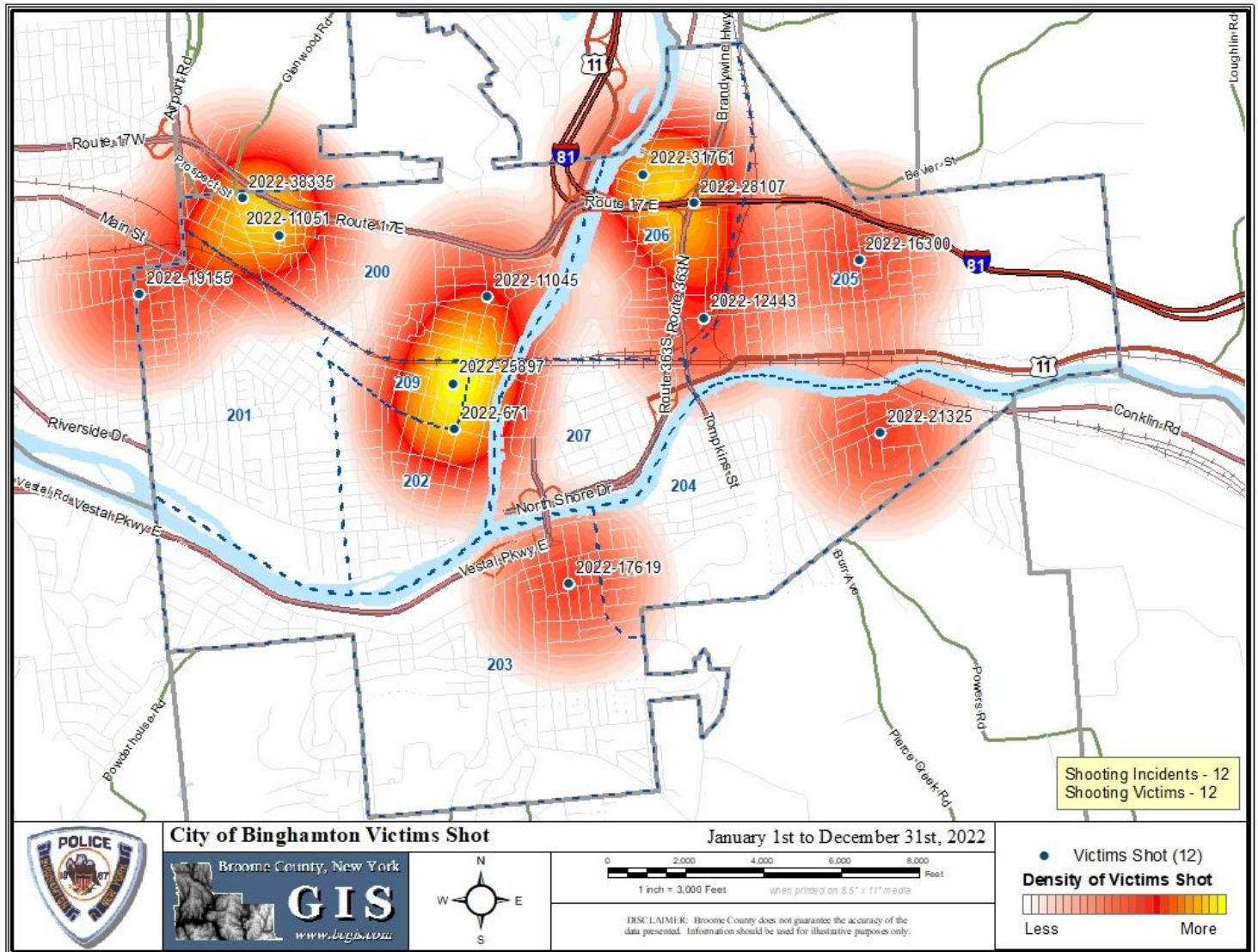
3 Year Comparison of Shots Fired Incidents by Month



2022 Shots Fired Incidents by Car Posts



VICTIMS SHOT BY CAR POST



K-9 UNIT

The Binghamton Police K-9 Unit is a specialized departmental unit utilized in support of the patrol and investigative functions of this Bureau. The K-9 Unit is comprised of five canine teams, with K-9 Otto, K-9 Hulk and K-9 Spike assigned to patrol reliefs, K-9 Titus assigned to the Community Response Team (CRT), and K-9 Apache assigned to the Broome County Special Investigations Unit Task Force (BCSIUTF).

The K-9 teams are utilized for the following purposes:

- To search for lost, missing persons, fugitives, wanted subjects.
- To search buildings for unauthorized persons.
- To assist in the apprehension of suspects and for the protection of others.
- To detect narcotics, explosives and recover evidence.

All Binghamton Police K-9 teams are certified through New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services/Bureau of Municipal Police. The unit conducts its training operations in a joint venture with numerous other canine teams from area police agencies. The Binghamton Police Department has a Division of Criminal Justice Services NY State Certified Trainer that provides training to the K9 agencies within the region.

2022 K-9 PROGRAM ACTIVITY



| | |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| Calls for Service | 153 |
| Public Demonstrations | 12 |
| Drug Finds | 37 |
| Firearm / Magazine Recovery | 3 |
| Explosive / Gun Searches | 18 |
| Tracks | 13 |
| Criminal Apprehensions | 6 |
| Persons Charged | 32 |
| Felony | 34 |
| Misdemeanors | 14 |

K-9 UNIT (cont'd)

K-9 Roster

K-9 Apache is an eight year old Belgian Malinois trained in Patrol and Narcotics Detection assigned to the Broome County Special Investigations Unit Task Force.



K-9 Otto is a three year old Dutch Shepherd trained in Patrol/Tracking. Otto is assigned to the Patrol Division.



K-9 UNIT (cont'd)

K-9 Spike is a five-year-old Belgian Malinois trained in Patrol/Tracking and Explosives Detection. Spike is assigned to the Patrol Division.



The Binghamton Police K-9 Teams frequently connect with youth by conducting public demonstrations throughout the community.



sUAS (DRONE) PROGRAM



In 2022, the Binghamton Police Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (sUAS) program consisted of four FAA-Certified Drone Pilots. The sUAS may be used as a tool to enhance public safety as well as officer safety. The below examples showcase the best use for sUAS.

- Searching for missing or endangered people
- Disaster response
- Mapping crime scenes



Parade Day 2022

sUAS (DRONE) PROGRAM



- Major police incidents
- Crowd control management / major events

The sUAS may be operated by a member of the Binghamton Police who has been designated by the Chief of Police or his designee to operate the sUAS. This member must hold an FAA Part 107 Certification and be trained in the sUAS operations. The sUAS was deployed three times in 2022, specifically for the major events, Parade Day 2022 on March 5, 2022, LUMA 2022 on September 9, 2022 and the Faith in Blue Event on October 8, 2022. The purpose of these deployments was to enhance public safety.



Luma 2022

TRAINING DIVISION

The Binghamton Police Department Training Division continued to provide a high standard of training opportunities for all members of the department through the annual In-Service Training as well as sending numerous officers to outside specialized training. Although reduced by COVID restrictions, members of this department attended many specialized training schools, seminars, or webinars in 2020.

Annual In-Service Training / Police Instruction

In the first quarter of each year of 2022, the annual In-Service Training is held for all members of the Binghamton and Johnson City Police Departments combined. The BPD Training Division offers a five-day training block. This training block is repeated over the course of seven weeks, virtually doubling the NYS requirement. A large percentage of training is provided by Binghamton Police Department DCJS Certified Instructors for both the annual In-Service as well as the Regional Basic Police Academy instruction.

The annual In-Service curriculum is a combination of yearly mandated training, new topics, and specific courses of instruction in current policing topics, modern practices, and tactics. Various forms of instruction are delivered in the form of a combination of classroom lectures, hands on training and through practical or reality-based training (RBT) exercises, role playing scenarios and simulations.

Annual Firearms Qualification

The Department's annual firearms qualifications were at an outdoor firearms range; every Binghamton Police Officer was qualified with their respective service weapon. The BPD Indoor Firearms Range was also utilized during the annual In-Service Training, as well as to host outside agencies, US Probation and Broome County Security Division.

Retirees

The Training Division qualified numerous retired BPD Officers with their personally owned handguns in accordance with the H.R. 218 Law Enforcement Officer's Safety Act allowing retired officers to carry handguns across state lines.

New Recruits

In 2022, the Binghamton Police Department hired new-recruit officers who attended and graduated from the Zone 6 Basic Police Academy held at the Broome County Law Enforcement Academy. The Academy consists of seven months of intense physical and mental training. The recruits successfully completed and graduated from the Basic Academy in the fall and were assigned to patrol for the remainder of the calendar year.

TRAINING DIVISION (cont'd)

Weapon Test Fires

Weapons (rifles, shotguns, and handguns) that have been seized as evidence, confiscated or found that need to be test fired for tracking / prosecution purposes are fired by the Training Division.

Specialized Units

The Binghamton Police K-9 Unit, Crisis Negotiations Unit and the Binghamton Metro SWAT team (joint SWAT team consisting Officers from: City of Binghamton PD, Village of Johnson City PD, and Town of Vestal PD) all conduct regular trainings.



Police Training

| Training | Hours Per Officer | Number of Officers | Total Training Hours |
|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Winter In-Service | 40 | 131 | 5,240 |
| Fall In-Service | 24 | 111 | 2,664 |
| Specialized Schools | Varies | * | 6,075 |
| SWAT | Varies | 12 | 3,072 |
| CNU | Varies | 6 | 400 |
| K-9 | Varies | 5 | 2,304 |
| Total Hours | | | 19,755 |

TRAINING DIVISION (cont'd)

TRAINING HOURS SUMMARY:

| Specialized Courses | # of Officers | Hours of Course | Total Hours |
|--|---------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Course in Police Supervision | 1 | 120 | 120 |
| Enhancing School Safety Using a Threat Assessment Model | 7 | 2 | 14 |
| AR15 Armorer Course | 1 | 16 | 16 |
| AR15 Advanced Armorer Course | 1 | 16 | 16 |
| US Marshal Service Training | 3 | 8 | 24 |
| Instructor Evaluator Workshop | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| NYS Explosive Detection K9 Handler Conference | 1 | 16 | 16 |
| NYS Tactical Team Leadership Forum | 1 | 24 | 24 |
| Group Crisis Intervention | 2 | 16 | 32 |
| Street Cop Training: NY Case Law | 10 | 7 | 70 |
| NYS Updates, Practices and Procedures | 4 | 8 | 32 |
| Basic Bloodstain Pattern Analysis | 2 | 40 | 80 |
| Cop Shot: The Aftermath | 7 | 1.5 | 10.5 |
| NYSP Crimes Against Children Seminar | 2 | 40 | 80 |
| ICISF - Assisting Individuals in Crisis | 3 | 16 | 48 |
| Acute Stress and Human Performance | 1 | 6 | 6 |
| Virtual Patrol Officer Training | 1 | 7 | 7 |
| Sabis Training | 2 | 120 | 240 |
| K9 week | 1 | 32 | 32 |
| NYTOA Conference | 12 | 32 | 384 |
| Drug Interdiction and Conducting the Complete Traffic Stop | 6 | 16 | 96 |
| UAS Part 107 Prep Course | 2 | 16 | 32 |
| Field Training Officer Course | 10 | 32 | 320 |
| SLATT: Officer Training to Effectively Counter Terrorism | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| SLATT: Protect Capstone | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Gunshot /Shotgun Crime/Death Scene Investigation | 2 | 8 | 16 |
| Crisis Intervention Team | 16 | 40 | 640 |
| NYS IAAI Spring Seminar | 1 | 16 | 16 |
| DLG: First Amendment Summit | 9 | 24 | 216 |
| Advanced Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design | 4 | 40 | 160 |
| Police Bicycle Operator Course | 6 | 40 | 240 |

TRAINING DIVISION (cont'd)

TRAINING HOURS SUMMARY: cont'd

| Specialized Courses | # of Officers | Hours of Course | Total Hours |
|---|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Georgia K9 National Training Course | 1 | 120 | 120 |
| Mental Health SIM Mapping Workshop | 1 | 12 | 12 |
| Crisis Intervention Team - TTT | 1 | 16 | 16 |
| STPCA - Advanced Handlers and Problem Solving | 4 | 40 | 160 |
| DWI Documentation and Testimony | 2 | 8 | 16 |
| Investigating Overdose Homicides | 4 | 2 | 8 |
| BC Radio Transition - TTT | 3 | 4 | 12 |
| NYSACOP Conference | 3 | 24 | 72 |
| IAPRO and Blueteam - TTT | 18 | 3 | 54 |
| DWI and Modern Drug Trends | 3 | 4 | 12 |
| Extreme Risk Protection Order Training | 18 | 1.5 | 27 |
| National Child Passenger Safety | 2 | 32 | 64 |
| State of NY Police Juvenile Officers Association Conference | 1 | 40 | 40 |
| Swat In-Service Training | 12 | 40 | 480 |
| DCJS Public Safety Symposium | 7 | 24 | 168 |
| Fundamental Crisis Intervention Skills for LE | 2 | 24 | 48 |
| OIS Critical Incidents | 10 | 8 | 80 |
| Evidence Collection and Processing Training | 1 | 40 | 40 |
| IACP Conference | 2 | 40 | 80 |
| Firearms Instructor Course | 4 | 80 | 320 |
| Exploring the Sexual and Violent Offender | 5 | 16 | 80 |
| NY Joint Leadership Summit | 4 | 16 | 64 |
| DLG: Use of Force Summit | 8 | 24 | 192 |
| Advanced Digital Investigations | 4 | 32 | 128 |
| Disability Awareness for LE | 2 | 16 | 32 |
| Instructor Development Course | 3 | 80 | 240 |
| Searching for Digital Evidence in Your Physical Crime Scene | 3 | 4 | 12 |
| Searching for Digital Evidence in Your Physical Crime Scene | 6 | 5 | 30 |
| K9 Training - New Dog | 1 | 240 | 240 |
| Peer Review Session | 5 | 1 | 5 |
| ChildFirst Forensic Interview Training | 4 | 40 | 160 |
| BAO Recert | 16 | 4 | 64 |
| Total Hours | | | 6,074.5 |

CRIME PREVENTION UNIT (CPU)

The Binghamton Police Department operates a Crime Prevention Unit. The CPU strongly encourages Police and Community partnerships and actively supports Neighborhood Watch Groups. The department realizes that crime is a problem that affects all segments of our society and is a concern of everyone. The Binghamton Police Department will make every attempt to involve the community in generating mutual understanding and cooperation between the residents and Police Department of Binghamton. Involving the community, will enhance both police and residents' knowledge of the nature and extent of the crime problem in the city. The police and community members working together against crime will be a major step in crime deterrence. Neighborhood Watch is one of the most effective and least costly ways to prevent crime and reduce fear. Neighborhood Watch fights the isolation that crime both creates and feeds upon. It forges bonds among area residents, helps reduce burglaries and robberies, and improves relations between police and the communities they serve. Simply put neighborhood watches are "neighbors helping neighbors". The Binghamton Police Department Crime Prevention Unit will assist in establishing Neighborhood Watch groups.

As of 2022, there are five sworn members assigned to the Binghamton Police Crime Prevention Unit: 1 Police Lieutenant, 1 Crime Prevention Unit Officer and 3 School Resource Officers. The Crime Prevention Unit is responsible for the following programs, events, and functions:

Grants

- Grant Researching
- Grant Applications
- Grant Financial Accounting
- Grant Progress Reports

The Binghamton Police Crime Prevention Unit is responsible for many police grants including the Gun Involved Violence Elimination (GIVE) grant, Homeland Security, Justice Assistance Grants, COPS grants and several BYRNE legislative grants. These grants bring hundreds of thousands of dollars to the Binghamton Police Department and to the City of Binghamton for programs, equipment, and many community-based policing initiatives.

CRIME PREVENTION UNIT (cont'd)

National Night Out, Designed to:

- Heighten crime and drug prevention awareness.
- Generate support for and participate in local anticrime programs.
- Strengthen neighborhood spirit and police-community partnerships.
- Send a message to criminals letting them know that neighborhoods are organized and are fighting back.



National Night Out 2022

The Binghamton Police Department participates with several neighborhood groups on National Night Out. Events and entertainment are held at several Binghamton City parks and locations.



CRIME PREVENTION UNIT (cont'd)

SAFETY PRESENTATIONS

Safety presentations or any presentations relating to matters of the Binghamton Police Department are conducted upon request. In 2022, the Crime Prevention Unit continued creating several new presentations regarding personal and public safety, which were conducted throughout 2022. The crime prevention unit conducts presentations on personal safety, senior scams, crime prevention, and many other topics to any group requesting services.

The Binghamton Police Department began installing closed circuit public cameras in 2006. By utilizing numerous New York State funding sources, the C.C. Camera project was initiated as part of an overall strategy to reduce violent crime in targeted areas. The location of the cameras was determined by intelligence and crime analysis. As of 2019, the Crime Prevention Unit currently maintains over twenty public cameras located throughout the city and are looking at ways to install more in coming years. The demand to retrieve video from these cameras has greatly increased, and these videos have now become a vital piece of evidence in many cases.

SCHOOL RESOURCE OFFICERS

There are currently three School Resource Officers assigned to the Binghamton City School District. One officer has been assigned to the Binghamton High School campus for many years. Since 2014, an officer has been assigned to both East and West Middle Schools as well. These officers work closely with school officials in various programs. When school is not in session, the officers are assigned to the Patrol Division. The School Resource Officer program is funded by the Binghamton City School District.

CRIME REDUCTION / PREVENTION STRATEGIES

The Binghamton Police Department engages in a collaborative approach to data-driven, focused crime reduction. The department works within its own local law enforcement framework to analyze timely and accurate crime data, to gather and share field intelligence, and to employ effective strategies in an effort to develop long term, sustained crime reduction. This intelligence-led policing is coupled with a community policing strategy which encourages community involvement. The Binghamton Police Department has implemented strategies to reduce shootings, homicides and gun related violent crime by effectively implementing the following ***multiple evidence-based practices***:

SOUTHERN TIER CRIME ANALYSIS CENTER



The Binghamton Police Department is home to the Southern Tier Crime Analysis Center where all data is collected and where “Hot Spot” locations are identified and selected. The STCAC center is staffed by 1 BPD Captain who serves as the center’s officer in charge, 2 full-time Field Intelligence



Officers: 1 intelligence officer is provided by the BPD, and 1 intelligence officer is provided by the Broome County Sheriff’s Office, 1 full-time Sr. Crime Analyst, 3 full time Crime Analysts, a New York National Guard Crime Analyst, 1 Broome County Probation Officer and an Investigator from Binghamton University. We are constantly looking to add more personnel in the STCAC in the coming years from Binghamton and other local agencies. The data, analysis and intelligence that the Southern Tier Crime Analysis Center produces will give us the ability to respond quickly to any discovered series or important relationships between incidents and people. This results in the quick apprehension of repeat offenders and ultimately leads to a reduction in violent crime. The Binghamton Police will continue efforts to enhance the physical presence of police officers in the targeted “Hot Spot” locations. Uniformed Police Officers in marked police cars will serve as a crime prevention, crime deterrent and intelligence gathering initiative.

Data Driven and Evidence Based Policing Efforts - “Hot Spot” Policing

The Binghamton Police develop targeted “**Hot Spot**” locations. The criteria used to develop these “Hot Spot” locations are determined from a variety of factors and sources. Our Crime Analysts use Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping to chart the location of all cases involving a firearm. Analysis of all firearm data is used to determine geographic boundaries. Analysts look for any emerging issues by closely examining all reports of homicide, shootings, shots fired and any firearm related calls at bi-weekly CompStat meetings. Information will be discussed regarding active “drug spots” using information provided by the Special Investigation Unit and Community Response Team. Information gleaned from debriefs conducted by our Field Intelligence Officers (FIOs) and analysis of submitted Field Intelligence Questionnaire Forms will be used as well. In accordance with continual data analysis, targeted “Hot Spot” locations will be fluid, and geographic boundaries will be moved as necessary.

Saturation & Directed Patrols

Directed patrols will be used primarily in “Hot Spot” locations when crime analysis and intelligence indicate an increased probability of gun violence. BPD will use marked police cars to enhance that physical presence and to serve as a crime prevention and crime deterrent initiative. The saturation and directed patrols lead to discouraging individuals from carrying firearms and committing more serious crimes.

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design – CPTED

“Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design”- The Binghamton Police Department is committed to a CPTED strategy involving a multi-agency team to use a multi-disciplinary approach to address safety related issues and deter criminal behavior through environmental design. CPTED attempts to reduce or eliminate those opportunities by using elements of the environment to:

- Control access
- Provide opportunities to see and be seen.
- Define ownership and encourage the maintenance of the property/area.

The Binghamton Police Department developed a CPTED team with the interest of stakeholders in mind. The CPTED team continues to meet and work together as a team on a regular basis. CPTED meetings occur on the last Tuesday of each month. The team discusses problematic locations and collaborates on ways to alleviate the problem. The team has now expanded and consists of the following:

- 10 Members of the BPD
- 2 Members from Binghamton Code Enforcement
- 1 Member from Binghamton Fire Department
- 1 Member from the City of Binghamton Zoning Office
- 1 Member from the Broome County Sheriff’s Office
- 1 Analyst from Broome County GIS Dept.
- 1 Senior Crime Analyst
- 1 National Guard Analyst
- 2 Members from the Mayor’s office
- 1 Member from Corporation Council

The Binghamton Police Department membership in partnership with DCJS developed a virtual training webinar on CPTED issues and practices which was attended virtually by hundreds of law enforcement and government leaders statewide.

DOCCS Details

DOCCS (Parole) Officers and BPD officers will check Parolees in the targeted “Hot Spot” locations. This goal is to discourage previous offenders from entering areas known for violent crime and illegal activity.

USE OF FORCE APPLICATIONS

Application – Investigation – Reporting

The use of force by sworn members of the Binghamton Police Department is a matter of critical concern, both to the public and to the law enforcement community. Officers are involved on a daily basis in numerous and varied interactions and, when warranted, may use reasonable force in carrying out their duties. Officers must have an understanding of, and true appreciation for, their authority and limitations. This is especially true with respect to overcoming resistance while engaged in the performance of law enforcement duties. The Binghamton Police Department recognizes and respects the value of all human life and dignity without prejudice to anyone. Vesting officers with the authority to use reasonable force and to protect the public welfare requires monitoring, evaluation, and a careful balancing of all interests.

Force Defined – The application of physical techniques or tactics, chemical agents, or weapons, including pointing a firearm at a person, to another person. It is not a use of force when a person allows him / herself to be searched, escorted, handcuffed, or restrained.

Officers shall use only that amount of force that is objectively reasonable and appears necessary given the facts and circumstances perceived by the officer at the time of the event to accomplish a legitimate law enforcement purpose. Officers' use of force must conform to standards established in New York State law (NYS Penal Law Article 35) and the United States Constitution and subsequent U.S. Supreme Court decisions regarding application of force; most notably *Graham v Connor* and *Tennessee v Garner*.

The reasonableness of force will be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene at the time of the incident. Any evaluation of reasonableness must allow for the fact that officers are often forced to make split-second decisions about the amount of force that reasonably appears necessary in a particular situation, with limited information and in circumstances that are tense, uncertain and rapidly evolving.

USE OF FORCE APPLICATIONS (cont'd)

Given that no policy can realistically predict every possible situation an officer might encounter, officers are entrusted to use well-reasoned discretion in determining the appropriate use of force in each incident. Officers shall de-escalate the physical use of force at the earliest possible moment. Officers shall de-escalate physical force immediately as resistance decreases. Officers shall use disengagement, area containment, surveillance, waiting out a subject, summoning reinforcements and/or calling in specialized units when possible, in order to reduce the need for physical force and increase officer and civilian safety. It is also recognized that circumstances may arise in which officers reasonably believe that it would be impractical or ineffective to use any of the tools, weapons or methods provided by this department.

Officers may find it more effective or reasonable to improvise their response to rapidly unfolding conditions that they are confronting. In such circumstances, the use of any improvised device or method must nonetheless be objectively reasonable and utilized only to the degree that reasonably appears necessary to accomplish a legitimate law enforcement purpose.

While the ultimate objective of every law enforcement encounter is to avoid or minimize injury, nothing in the Binghamton Police Department's policy requires an officer to retreat or be exposed to possible physical injury before applying reasonable force.

Prior to using force and when feasible, officers should identify him/herself as a police officer and issue verbal commands and or warnings. When feasible, officers should allow a subject an opportunity to comply with verbal commands. A verbal warning is not required in circumstances where an officer has to make a split-second decision, or if the warning would place the safety of the officer or others in jeopardy.

Force is reality of policing, one in which is approached with great care, consideration and training by the membership of the Binghamton Police Department. The Department maintains a strong force policy and a very progressive and detailed internal force investigative and reporting process / requirements. As a matter of both policy and internal departmental culture; force is not applied or viewed by members in capricious or arbitrary terms or circumstances but that of a very serious function and responsibility of those involved, with professional and personal ramifications.

USE OF FORCE APPLICATIONS (cont'd)

2021 Use of Force – Statistical Data:

| 2022 Force used YTD - TOTAL | |
|--|--|
| 379 applications | |
| 174 incidents | |
| (Multiple officers used force in many incidents) | |

| Force used YTD - Relief YTD (applications) | |
|--|-----|
| Level 1 | 323 |
| Level 2 | 56 |
| Level 3 | 0 |

| Force used YTD - Relief 1 (applications) | |
|--|-----|
| Level 1 | 128 |
| Level 2 | 19 |
| Level 3 | 0 |

| Force used YTD - Relief 2 (applications) | |
|--|----|
| Level 1 | 70 |
| Level 2 | 17 |
| Level 3 | 0 |

| Force used YTD – Relief 3 (applications) | |
|--|-----|
| Level 1 | 125 |
| Level 2 | 20 |
| Level 3 | 0 |

| 2022 ARREST / USE OF FORCE RATIO | | | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| MONTH | FORCE USED (# ARRESTS) | FORCE USED (# PERSONS) | TOTAL ARRESTS |
| January | 5 | 9 | 254 |
| February | 16 | 20 | 251 |
| March | 9 | 14 | 270 |
| April | 8 | 18 | 261 |
| May | 5 | 15 | 213 |
| June | 9 | 15 | 257 |
| July | 14 | 21 | 309 |
| August | 8 | 15 | 301 |
| September | 2 | 5 | 215 |
| October | 16 | 18 | 257 |
| November | 11 | 17 | 259 |
| December | 6 | 8 | 219 |
| Totals | 109 | 175 | 3,066 |
| ARREST / USE OF FORCE RATIO: 5.71% Down from 8.18% in 2021 | | | |

Level 1 - Definition

1. A firearm is brandished, or intentionally pointed in the direction of another person;
2. A chemical agent is displayed including OC spray, or tear gas;
3. An impact weapon is brandished, including, but not limited to a baton or billy;
4. A Conducted Energy Device is brandished, including but not limited to an electronic stun gun, a noise/flash diversionary device, or long range acoustic device.
5. A weaponless defense technique is applied to a vulnerable area, excluding strikes (e.g. hair grab, pressure to mastoid or jaw line, and shoulder muscle grab);
6. An on-duty firearm discharge to dispatch an injured animal; or
7. A weaponless defense technique control hold is applied (e.g. elbow escort, twist lock, arm bar, bent wrist, pressure point hold).

USE OF FORCE APPLICATIONS (cont'd)

Level 2 – Definition

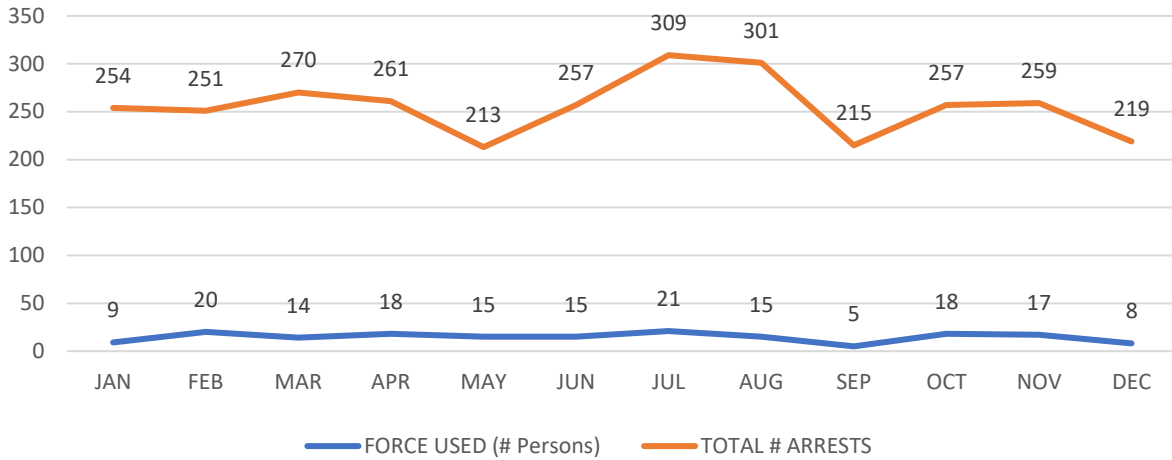
1. Chemical agent is applied to a person which includes OC spray, or tear gas;
2. The use of a Conducted Energy Device (CED) involving any of the following circumstances:
 - (a) When one or more probes impacts or penetrates the subject's clothing or skin;
 - (b) When the drive stun arc touches the subject's clothing or skin; or
 - (c) A CED is fired at a person, but misses.
3. Use of any impact weapon, including specialty impact munitions, or any other instrument on a person, including an attempt to strike another person but no contact is made, regardless of injury;
4. The impact weapon is used for a non-striking purpose (e.g. prying limbs, moving or controlling a person);
5. Uses or deploys a noise/flash diversionary device, or long range acoustic device;
6. A weaponless defense technique, other than control holds, but excluding strikes to the head (e.g. hand/palm/elbow strikes, kicks, leg sweeps and takedowns);
7. An on-duty firearm discharge at an animal other than to dispatch an injured animal (e.g. aggressive attaching dog);
8. A police canine is released, regardless of whether a bite occurs or not;
9. BOLAWRAP deployment;
10. Any use of force resulting in an injury, regardless of whether immediate medical attention is requested or needed.

Level 3 - Definition

1. Any use of force resulting in death or serious physical injury;
2. Any critical firearm discharge regardless of injury;
3. Any force which creates serious bodily injury or death (serious bodily injury involves a substantial risk of death, unconsciousness, protracted and obvious disfigurement, or protracted loss or impairment of the function of a bodily member, organ or mental faculty);
4. Any impact weapon strike to the head;
5. Any neck restraint, choke hold, or carotid control hold that applies pressure to the throat or windpipe in a manner that may hinder breathing or reduce the intake of air.

USE OF FORCE APPLICATIONS (cont'd)

2022 Monthly Comparison Force Use to Arrests

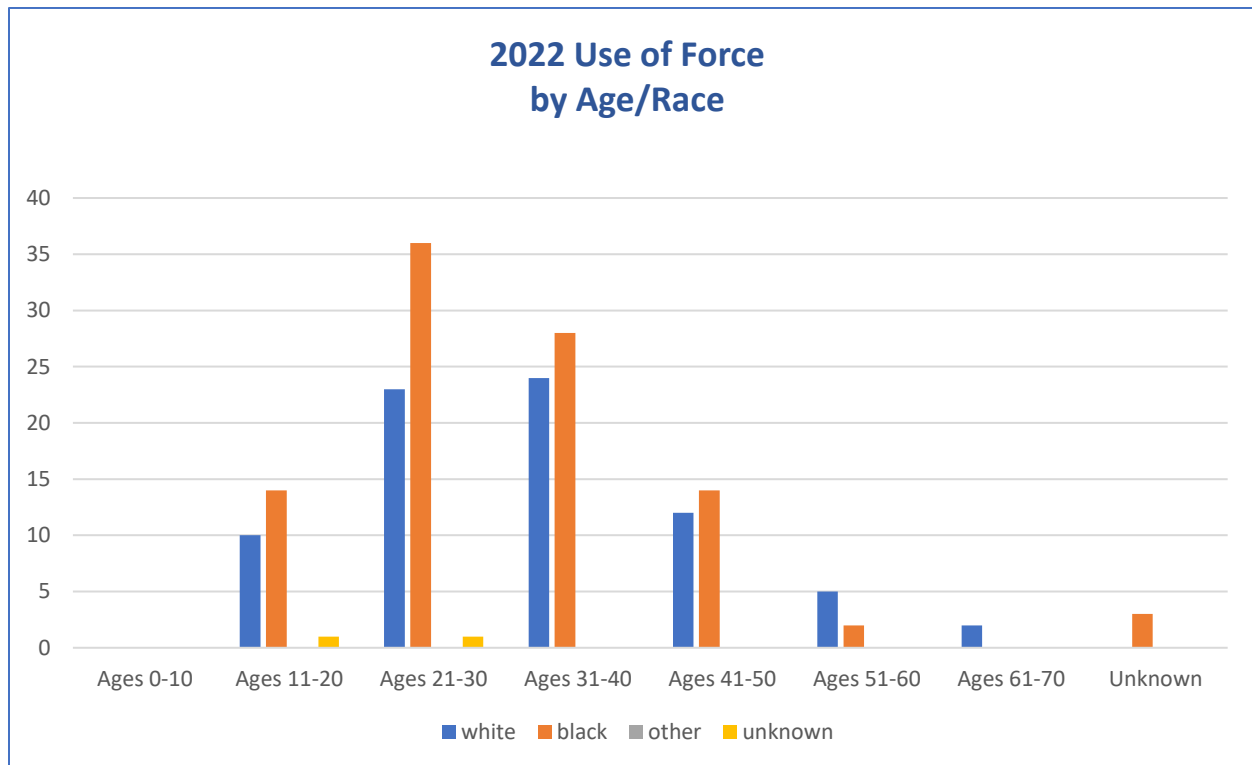


Use of Force Applied, By Age and Race

| AGE | WHITE | BLACK | OTHER | UNKNOWN | TOTALS |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|------------|
| Ages 0-10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ages 11-20 | 10 | 14 | 0 | 1 | 25 |
| Ages 21-30 | 23 | 36 | 0 | 1 | 60 |
| Ages 31-40 | 24 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 52 |
| Ages 41-50 | 12 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 26 |
| Ages 51-60 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Ages 61-70 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Unknown | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| TOTALS | 76 | 97 | 0 | 0 | 175 |

Of the 25 People who were 20 years of age and under, 8 were Juveniles under the age of 18 and 5 of the Juveniles were under the age of 16.

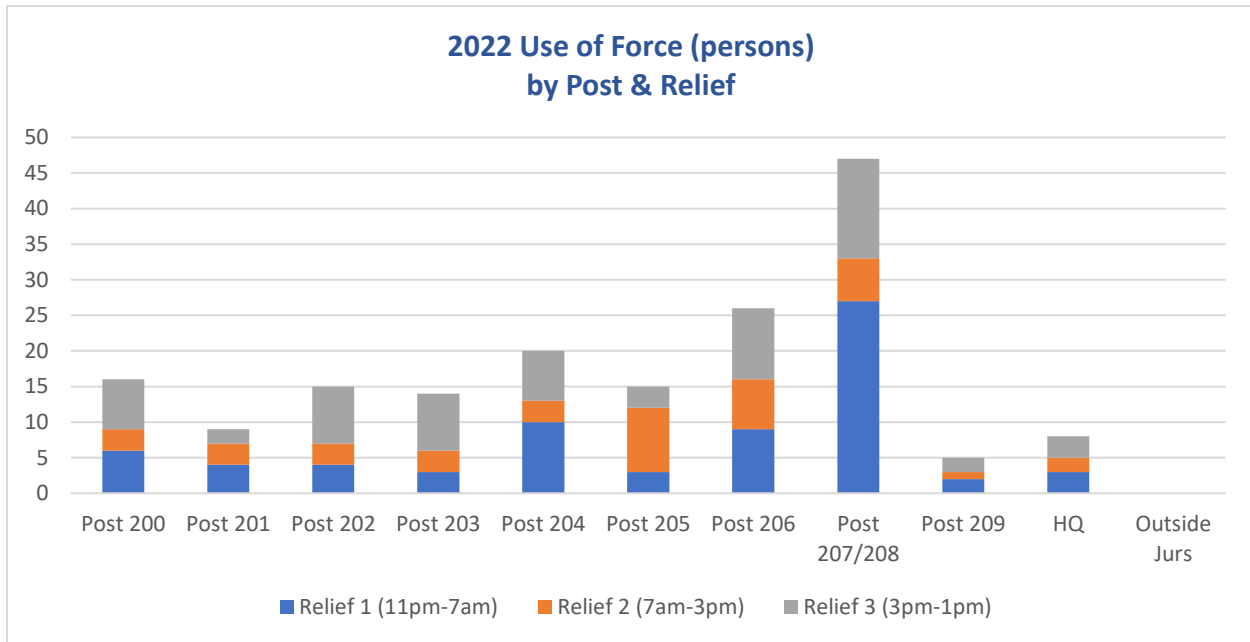
USE OF FORCE APPLICATIONS (cont'd)



Use of Force by Car Post

| 2022 ZONES | RELIEF 1 (11PM-7AM) | RELIEF 2 (7AM-3PM) | RELIEF 3 (3PM-1PM) | TOTALS |
|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| Post 200 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 16 |
| Post 201 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 9 |
| Post 202 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 15 |
| Post 203 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 14 |
| Post 204 | 10 | 3 | 7 | 20 |
| Post 205 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 15 |
| Post 206 | 9 | 7 | 10 | 26 |
| Post 207 / 208 | 27 | 6 | 14 | 47 |
| Post 209 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| HQ | 3 | 2 | 3 | 8 |
| Outside of City | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 71 | 40 | 64 | 175 |

USE OF FORCE APPLICATIONS (cont'd)



54 Subjects were reported to be under the **Influence of Alcohol and/or Drugs** (with another **57 UTBD**)

39 Subjects/Incidents were **Mental Health Related**

24 Subjects reported **Injury** (range from complaint of pain to contusions and cuts)

9 Officers reported **Injury** (range from complaint of pain to contusions and cuts)

NYS DCJS ACCREDITATION



Accreditation Program

Accreditation is a progressive and contemporary way of helping police agencies evaluate and improve their overall operations and performance. It provides formal recognition that an organization meets or exceeds general expectations of quality in the field. Accreditation acknowledges the implementation of policies that are conceptually sound and operationally effective.

The City of Binghamton Police Department has enjoyed the prestige and professional reputation within state law enforcement circles that comes with New York State Accreditation; through the DCJS NYS Law Enforcement Agency Accreditation Program (NYSLEAAP) since the initial awarding of accreditation in 1993. The BPD has maintained compliance and “best practices” since 1993, has worked hard and is very proud of the designation as an accredited agency.

The New York State DCJS program has established standards promulgated by the New York State Law Enforcement Accreditation Program. It became operational in 1989 and encompasses four principal goals:

1. To increase the effectiveness and efficiency of law enforcement agencies utilizing existing personnel, equipment, and facilities to the extent possible
2. To promote increased cooperation and coordination among law enforcement agencies and other agencies of the criminal justice services
3. To ensure the appropriate training of law enforcement personnel
4. To promote public confidence in law enforcement agencies

The Accreditation Program is comprised of a set of standards developed to further enhance the capabilities of an agency and is divided into three categories. Standards in the Administrative section have provisions for such topics as agency organization, fiscal management, personnel practices, and records management. Training standards encompass basic and in-service instruction, as well as training for supervisors and specialized or technical assignments. Operations standards deal with such critical and litigious topics as high-speed pursuits, roadblocks, patrol, and unusual occurrences.

NALAXONE PROGRAM

Use of Nalaxone Overdose Drug

Naloxone or known by the brand name of “Narcan” has been carried by officers on patrol for several years and it has been administered with great success on many occasions. As the first responders on most overdose type incidents; the “Narcan program” and professional efforts of Binghamton Police Officers has saved many lives in the City of Binghamton. Officers continue to carry Narcan on a daily basis and administer such as needed on weekly basis. This program has saved lives during this ongoing and rampant opioid use epidemic.

City of Binghamton Overdose Data Reported 2022

| Overdose Data | |
|-------------------|------------|
| Male Fatal | 30 |
| Male Non-Fatal | 203 |
| Total Male | 233 |

| | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| Female Fatal | 14 |
| Female Non-Fatal | 78 |
| Total Female | 92 |

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Unknown Non-Fatal | 2 |
|-------------------|---|

| | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| Total Fatal | 44 |
| Total Non-Fatal | 283 |
| Total Overdose | 327 |
| Total Narcan Used | 289 |

MENTAL HEALTH INITIATIVES

The BPD - MHASt Partnership

The Binghamton Police Department has completed the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) “One Mind Campaign”, a pledge to improve our response to those dealing with mental illness and/or emotional crisis in our community. The IACP is a 30,000-member professional association for law enforcement executives that provides training, technical assistance, and recruitment services to departments around the world.

Law enforcement agencies that voluntarily take the One Mind Campaign pledge must implement four promising practices within a 12–36 month period to ensure successful future interactions between police officers and persons living with mental illness and/or in emotional crisis. To date, 496 agencies have taken the One Mind Campaign pledge, including 21 in New York State. The Binghamton Police Department is only the fourth agency in New York State to complete the pledge requirements as of time of completion.

In the law enforcement community, mental illness has become a common focus, with some departments estimating that as many of 20% of their calls for service are related to mental health challenges. Therefore, in March 2016, the IACP convened a panel of law enforcement and mental health experts to address law enforcement’s response to persons affected by mental illness. The One Mind Campaign was born out of this and officially launched in October 2016 at IACP’s Annual Conference.

The One Mind Campaign requires pledged agencies to implement four promising practices within 12-36 months: Establish a clearly defined and sustainable relationship with at least one community mental health organization, develop and implement a written policy addressing law enforcement response to persons affected by mental illness, demonstrate that 100 percent of sworn officers are trained and certified in Mental Health First Aid or an equivalent mental health awareness course, and demonstrate that 20 percent of sworn officers are trained and certified in Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) Training.

In 2019, the Binghamton Police Department made the decision to take the **IACP’s One Mind Campaign** pledge because it was recognized that the department’s calls for service to situations involving people in crisis or affected by mental illness have increased in recent years. The BPD saw the need to provide training and guidance to officers to better serve this population and realize better outcomes and to reduce hospital emergency department transports, arrests, and use of force incidents.

MENTAL HEALTH INITIATIVES (cont'd)

As required by the One Mind Campaign pledge, the Binghamton Police Department established a sustainable partnership with a local mental health organization, the Mental Health Association of the Southern Tier (MHAST), developed and implemented a model policy to address officers' interactions with those affected by mental illness and/or emotional crisis, and ensured that **all sworn officers received mental health awareness training, with at least twenty percent of officers completing the more intensive Crisis Intervention Team Training.**

The **Crisis Intervention Team** Training curriculum is designed to provide specialized training to officers to respond to calls that involve individuals with mental health challenges including common disorders such as depression, emotional crises, and intellectual disabilities. The curriculum includes education on various de-escalation techniques as well as live role-play scenarios of officers responding to persons who need mental health assistance.

The Binghamton Police Department, the Mental Health Association of the Southern Tier and Care Compass Network have together pursued several other initiatives to respond to the needs of the community including working together to develop and implement: the **Broome County 911 Distressed Caller Crisis Diversion Program**, which diverts low risk, non-emergency calls involving persons in emotional crisis from law enforcement response directly to trained mental health counselors.

The **Mental Health Association of the Southern Tier's Mobile Crisis Services Team** which employs specially trained staff to respond with law enforcement to assist persons in emotional crisis or living with mental health challenges by helping to de-escalate the situation and determine appropriate resources and services needed.

The program and partnerships continue to be a valuable resource for Binghamton Police Department Officers working the street and responding to mental health related call for service. The membership of the Binghamton Police Department, mental health professionals and community members **all agree this program and partnership has proven successful.**

MENTAL HEALTH INITIATIVES (cont'd)

Special Needs / Disability Notification Placard Decal Program

Effective October 20, 2021, the City of Binghamton Police Department along with other law enforcement agencies of both Broome and Tioga Counties will be participating in the **Special Needs / Disability Notification Placard Decal Program**.

This program is an initiative sponsored by the Vestal, NY ELKS Club and partnering with the Broome County Sheriff's Office as an extension of Project Lifesaver. This new program is involving Broome and Tioga area law enforcement and its purpose is to assist the public in providing a warning or notification placard for those that wish to participate; all in an effort to aid first responders in future emergency situations which may involve the disabled or persons with certain conditions or special needs.

The placard is an adhesive sticker for placement on a vehicle window or entry to a residential location; advising law enforcement and first responders that a person with a disability may be within and that the person may be non-verbal, non-ambulatory, not having an understanding of commands or possess an awareness of danger. This is applicable to a variety of conditions both cognitive, mental and or may be involving physical or mental limitations or a combination of such, thus increasing public safety and facilitating police services to those citizens through the warning placard sticker.



A supply of the decal placards is stocked at Police Headquarters and are available 24/7, free of charge for public distribution.

RECRUITMENT AND HIRING

Civil Service Process for Police Officers

In 2022, the Binghamton Police Department and Director Woody continued to actively recruit candidates for the Department. The hiring process and practices: interested police officer candidates must take the NYS Civil Service Examination for the title of Police Officer, when offered by the City of Binghamton Civil Service Commission. The testing process also requires the successful completion of a physical agility test, as prescribed by New York State standards. Passing candidates will be ranked on a Civil Service “eligible list”. The application process is furthered with interviews, additional testing both medical and psychological, drug screening and a thorough background investigation. Successful candidates appointed then attend the police academy for seven months of intensive training and then complete several months of field training, on the street and out in the community with an experienced police officer acting in the role of a Field Training Officer (FTO). The process is involved, very challenging, designed to identify the best candidates available for hire, employment, and retention as members of the City of Binghamton Police Department.

- **Five appointments were made in 2022**
- **Nine retirements in 2022**
- **Three resignations submitted in 2022**



“Swearing In” - Oath Of Office - Binghamton Police Recruits

RECRUITMENT AND HIRING (cont'd)

Binghamton Police Department Recruiting and Community Outreach

The City of Binghamton and the Binghamton Police Department strive to strengthen relationships between the Police Department and the community they serve by establishing open dialogue and transparency concerning department policies, procedures, operations and training in furtherance of the Department's mission and the common goals shared with the community.

Through interaction with both the Department members and community groups/members, the position provides insights and recommendations to police and city administration on many issues, including but not limited to, law enforcement and safety concerns in the community, policy review and development, police training and improving police – community; communications, relations and trust.

The above paragraphs are the job description and expectations of the position. There are two main functions to this position being recruiting and community outreach. In 2021, the Binghamton Police Department hired retired BPD Police Investigator Charles Woody Jr. to fill the position of Director of Police Recruitment & Community Outreach.



Director Charles Woody Jr.

SWORN PERSONNEL CHANGES

2022 RETIREMENTS

LT. ROBERT R. FIMBRES

LT. MICHAEL J. GAZDIK

LT. RACHEL S. PATTEN

P.O. CRAIG R. BARRETT

P.O. CHRISTOPHER GOVERNATI

P.O. CHRISTOPHER J. HAMLETT

P.O. NATHAN M. MILLER

P.O. CARL R. PETERS

P.O. ANTHONY D. WOOD

2022 APPOINTMENTS

P.O. THOMAS R. BLAKESLEE

P.O. KEVIN J. GODOY

P.O. JOSHUA B. MCCAFFERTY

P.O. HUNTER R. VANNOY



City of Binghamton Police Officers
Collier Street Side of City Hall

2022 PROMOTIONS

DAVID R. BAER LIEUTENANT

KIETH A. TOMAZIC SERGEANT

LAWRENCE J. TAYLOR SERGEANT

JOHN D. ZIKUSKI SERGEANT

2022 RESIGNATIONS

P.O. GREGORY JALOVICK

P.O. MICHAEL KARDERINIS

P.O. MICHELLE M. SCHULTZ

SWORN PERSONNEL CHANGES (cont'd)

Summary of sworn police personnel leaving Binghamton Police Department employment from 2015-2022:

| STATUS | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| RETIRED ON PENSION | 7 | 9 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 9 |
| RESIGNED | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| HIRED/NOT GRADUATED ACADEMY | 5 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| TERMINATED | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| TRANSFER TO OTHER AGENCY | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 18 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 17 | 15 | 14 | 16 |



IN MEMORY OF OUR FALLEN BINGHAMTON POLICE OFFICERS

In Memory of Our Fallen Binghamton Police Officers



POLICE OFFICER LEE E. BARTA – AUGUST 3, 1995

Appointed: January 28, 1991
Died: August 3, 1995

Officer Lee Barta was shot and killed while searching for a work-release absconder. The suspect later committed suicide. Barta, at the age of 29, left two young children and an expectant wife.



POLICE OFFICER WILLIAM F. HOLBERT, JR. – JULY 17, 1972

Appointed: February 27, 1970
Died: July 17, 1972

Officer William Holbert was shot and killed while handling a family disturbance. The killer was wounded by other officers, was later tried, but was found not guilty by reason of insanity. Holbert, at the age of 26, left a wife and two children.



POLICE OFFICER GEORGE J. WESLAR – FEBRUARY 4, 1939

Appointed: May 2, 1928
Died: February 4, 1939

Officer George Weslar was shot and killed while investigating a family disturbance call. Weslar was off-duty at the time. His killer later committed suicide. Weslar, at the age of 48, left a wife and two children.



IN MEMORY OF OUR FALLEN BINGHAMTON POLICE OFFICERS (cont'd)

POLICE OFFICER GERALD M. TRACEY – DECEMBER 23, 1928

Appointed: May 10, 1923

Died: December 23, 1928

Officer Gerald Tracey died as a result of a motorcycle accident. Tracey was in pursuit of a traffic violator at the time. Tracey, at the age of 28, left a young widow.



POLICE OFFICER CLARENCE W. MORAN – NOVEMBER 30, 1922

Appointed: March 20, 1922

Died: November 30, 1922

Officer Clarence Moran was shot in the back and killed while walking his beat. A suspect was arrested, but never convicted. Moran, at the age of 28, left a young widow.



POLICE OFFICER WILLIAM F. McDONALD – NOVEMBER 30, 1920

Appointed: November 15, 1915

Died: November 30, 1920

Officer William McDonald was shot and killed while preparing to question a robbery suspect. The 21-year old killer was later sentenced to life in prison. McDonald, at the age of 35, left a wife and a 1-year-old son.



POLICE OFFICER ALEX HORVATT – JULY 29, 1917

Appointed: May 19, 1912

Died: July 29, 1917

Officer Alex Horvatt, while walking his beat, came into contact with an electrically charged light pole and was electrocuted. Horvatt, at the age of 29, left a wife and a 1-year-old daughter.



IN MEMORY OF OFFICER WILLIAM HOLBERT

On July 17, 2022, The Binghamton Police Department remembered Officer William Holbert. Officer William Holbert was killed in the line of duty 50 years ago, on July 17, 1972. Our thoughts and prayers are with his family.



BINGHAMTON POLICE PHOTOS



BINGHAMTON POLICE PHOTOS (cont'd)



Columbus Day Parade 2022



BINGHAMTON POLICE PHOTOS (cont'd)



National Night Out 2022

BINGHAMTON POLICE PHOTOS (cont'd)



Faith in Blue 2022



BINGHAMTON POLICE PHOTOS (cont'd)



Parade Day 2022



Luma Event 2022

