



2014 Annual Report

In partnership with the people of Juneau, our mission is to make our city a place where people can live safely and without fear.

2014 Juneau Police Annual Report

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A Message from Police Chief Bryce Johnson

I am very pleased to present the 2014 Juneau Police Department Annual Report. The 2014 Annual Report will highlight the general crime trends of the City and Borough of Juneau, organizational changes at the Juneau Police Department, and significant accomplishments and milestones of Police Department employees.

For the third year in a row since its peak in 2010, the overall crime trend is down. Juneau experienced a 7.59% decrease in violent and Part 1 crimes from 2012 to 2013. Crime rates change for a variety of reasons. The rates have been tied to the age of the population, economic factors, substance abuse rates, and communities engaging in crime prevention tactics like improving lighting and taking pride in the appearance of our communities. This drop in the crime rate reflects those issues and includes the enforcement work of the police department and community policing partnerships between the Juneau Police Department and other groups.

This report will also look at clearance rates. Clearance rates are the percentage of cases which are solved. JPD clearance rates are about 32% higher than the national average, meaning that we solve about one-third more cases than the average American police department.

This past year has brought several challenges to JPD which we will carry forward into the next year. With the addition of airport operations to the Police Department, it is necessary to grow in order to take on these new responsibilities. At the same time, due to budget realities, it is necessary to look for ways to become more efficient and streamlined.

The people here at the Juneau Police Department are talented, motivated, caring professionals, and it is my honor to associate with them and to wear the uniform of the Juneau Police Department. I thank each of them for their dedicated service. I would like to thank City Manager Kim Kiefer, Mayor Merrill Sanford, the entire Assembly, and all the citizens of Juneau for your continued support to the Juneau Police Department.

Sincerely,



Bryce Johnson



Mission Statement

In partnership with the people of Juneau, our mission is to make our city a place where people can live safely and without fear.

Vision Statement

The Juneau Police Department is united in a spirit of teamwork to be an open, courteous, and community-minded organization devoted to quality public service. We are dedicated to live by values reflecting a genuine desire to care for the safety and well-being of the public we serve as well as the professionals who provide that service.

Core Values

In August 2013, the Juneau Police Department began the process of establishing a set of “Core Values.” Core Values are important as they provide a philosophical framework on how employees will fulfill the Department’s Mission and Vision Statements. Based on feedback from employees the following four Core Values were adopted:

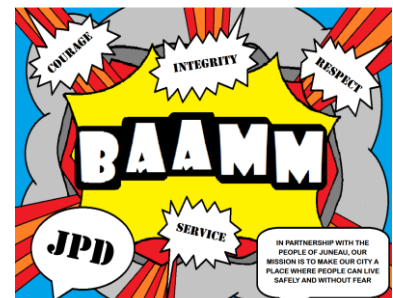
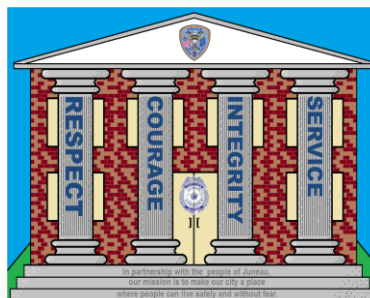
Integrity is a concept of consistency of ethical actions, values, methods, measures, principles, expectations, and outcomes. In ethics, integrity is regarded as the honesty and truthfulness or accuracy of one’s actions.

Courage is the mental and moral strength to protect others and to promote truth and justice in the face of danger, difficulty, uncertainty, or pain without being overcome by fear.

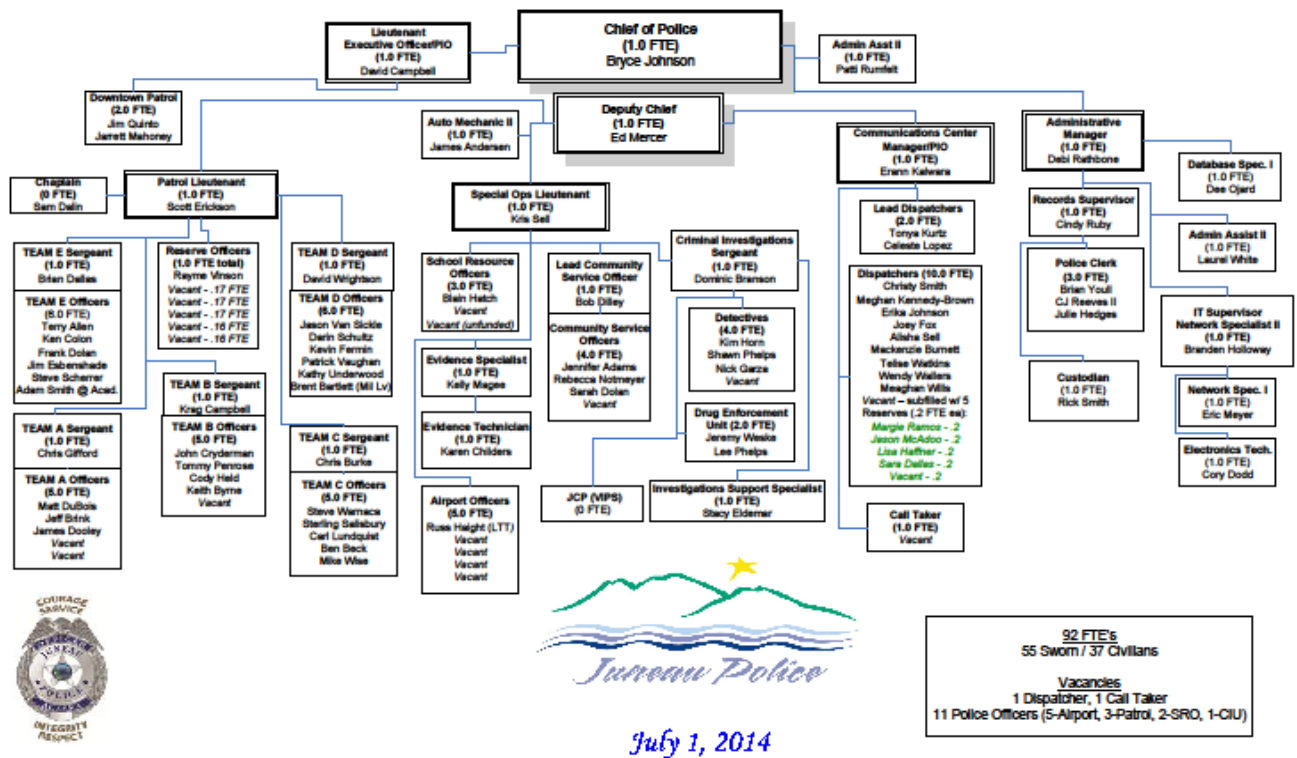
Respect is a willingness to show consideration, care and appreciation toward others with dedication to building relationships based on truth and authenticity.

Service is the useful, beneficial, or helpful work performed by a public servant that contributes to the welfare of others.

JPD employees helped determine JPD’s Core Values, and they also created posters that are proudly displayed throughout the Department. Here are three examples of Core Values posters.



JPD Organization Chart



When fully staffed the Juneau Police Department is comprised of 92 employees; 55 officers and 37 civilian staff. At 55 officers, JPD is the second largest municipal police department in the State of Alaska. To provide police related services for the City and Borough of Juneau, the Department is organized into functional work sections and work units as depicted in the Organizational Chart.

Chief of Police – The Chief is responsible for the overall direction and operation of the Department.

Deputy Chief of Police – Reporting directly to the Chief, the Deputy Chief is responsible for administrative oversight of Operations, which includes Dispatch, Patrol, and Special Operations. The Deputy Chief is responsible for the overall direction and operation of the Department when the Chief is absent from the City and Borough.

Operations Division – Reporting directly to the Deputy Chief, the leaders of Dispatch, Patrol, and the Special Operations Unit supervise the delivery of 24-hour police services to the City and Borough.

Administrative Services Division – Reporting directly to the Chief, the Administrative Manager is responsible for the Department's fiscal activities, Records Unit, computer systems and information technology staff, radio programs and for maintaining police facilities.

Changes in Leadership

Retirement – Chief Greg Browning



Chief Greg Browning retired from JPD on 05/31/2013, with over 13 years of service to Juneau. Chief Browning was originally hired as the Assistant Chief in the spring of 2000, and was promoted to Chief in the spring of 2006.

Chief Browning oversaw several technological upgrades to the Department, including mobile computers in police cars, in-car video systems, and a digital evidence locker to store electronic evidence.

Retirement – Assistant Chief Page Decker

Assistant Chief Page Decker retired from JPD on 05/31/2013, with over 6 years of service to Juneau. Assistant Chief Decker brought a wealth of knowledge to JPD after working for three other police departments.

Assistant Chief Decker oversaw JPD's application to the Alaska Law Enforcement Agency Accreditation Commission, where JPD became the first, and currently the only, accredited agency in the State.



Swearing In – Chief Bryce Johnson

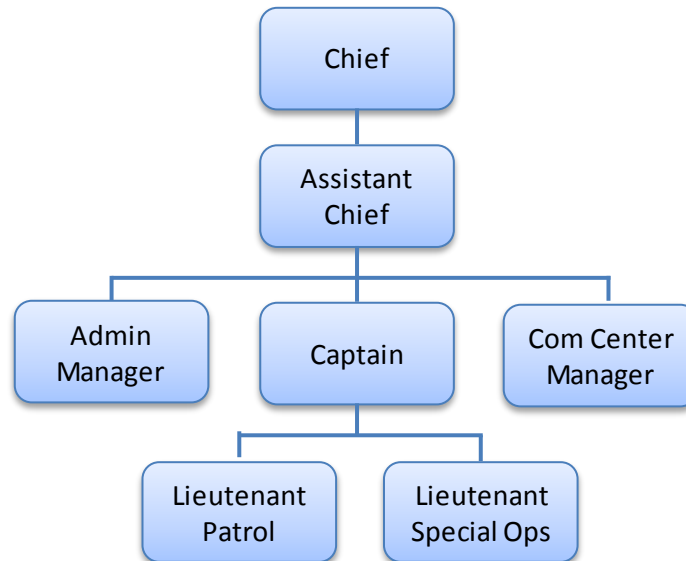


Chief Bryce Johnson was sworn into office as JPD's new chief on 06/03/2013. Chief Johnson came to Juneau after working over 20 years with the Salt Lake City Police Department, where he retired at the rank of Lieutenant.

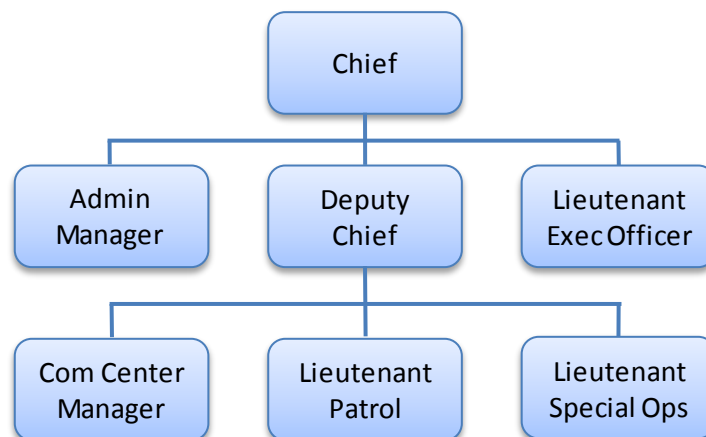
Chief Johnson also possesses a Bachelor Degree in Political Science from the University of Utah and Master of Public Administration Degree from Brigham Young University.

Leadership Team Restructuring

In August, 2013 Chief Johnson restructured the executive staff of the Department. Prior to the change the executive staff was named the Command Staff and consisted of four layers. The previous structure of the Command Staff looked like the following:



Following the restructuring, the Assistant Chief and Captain were combined into a new Deputy Chief position. An Executive Officer Lieutenant position was created and assigned the duties of training coordinator, accreditation, internal affairs, and public outreach. The number of leaders remained the same, but the height of the administration was reduced from four to three levels. This restructuring resulted in a flatter administration that is more responsive to the needs of the Department and community. The Command Staff was renamed to the Leadership Team and now looks like the following:



Uniform Crime Reporting Overview

The Uniform Crime Reporting program was conceived in 1929 by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. The purpose was to give law enforcement officials reliable information concerning crime statistics. In 1930, the FBI was tasked with putting the program in place. By 2013, crime reporting data was “received from over 18,000 city, university/college, county, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement agencies voluntarily participating in the FBI’s UCR Program.” (<http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/ucr>)

UCR reporting divides offenses into Part 1 and Part 2 crimes. Part 1 crimes include eight offenses, which are generally considered the more severe crimes. Part 1 crimes include: Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Theft/Larceny, Motor Vehicle Theft, and Arson. Data collected on Part 1 crimes include clearance rates, demographic information, and arrest. (https://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/about/offense_definitions.html)

Part 2 crimes consist of 21 offenses which are: Simple Assault, Forgery, Fraud, Embezzlement, Stolen Property, Vandalism, Weapons Misconduct, Prostitution, Sex Offenses except Rape, Drug Offenses, Gambling, Offenses Against Family and Children, Driving Under the Influence, Liquor Laws, Drunkenness, Disorderly Conduct, Vagrancy, All Other Offenses Except Traffic, Suspicion, Curfew/Loitering Laws, and Runaways. Data collected on Part 2 crimes only includes arrests. (https://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/about/offense_definitions.html)

It is important to recognize some of the limits of the UCR program. First, data collected is based on reported crimes. Under reporting of crimes is inevitable, which means the actual number of offenses will most likely be higher. The extent of under reporting is usually not known.

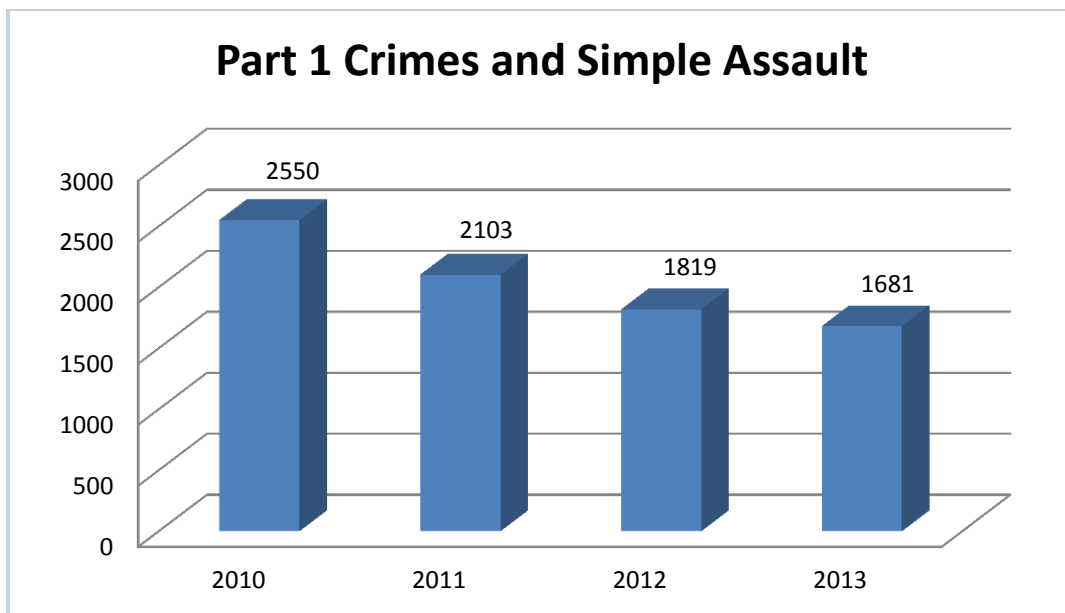
Second, the division of Part 1 and Part 2 crimes is based on a 1930’s framework. If the program was established today, the crimes listed in each category might be different. For the purpose of this report, JPD will review Part 1 crimes along with the Part 2 crime of Simple Assault.

Third, crime definitions were also established in 1930. Updating a definition is problematic, because it limits the ability to compare statistics from year to year. The last update occurred in 2011 when Rape was updated to include male victims. Prior to 2011, the UCR definition for Rape only applied to females. (<http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/recent-program-updates/reporting-rape-in-2013-revised>)

Finally, the FBI cautions against using UCR data to draw comparisons between cities that could “lead to simplistic and/or incomplete analysis that can often create misleading perceptions adversely affecting communities and their residents.” (<http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2013/preliminary-semiannual-uniform-crime-report-january-june-2013>) Therefore, the 2014 JPD Annual Report does not include any comparisons to other communities.

CBJ Trends for UCR Part 1 Crimes and Simple Assault

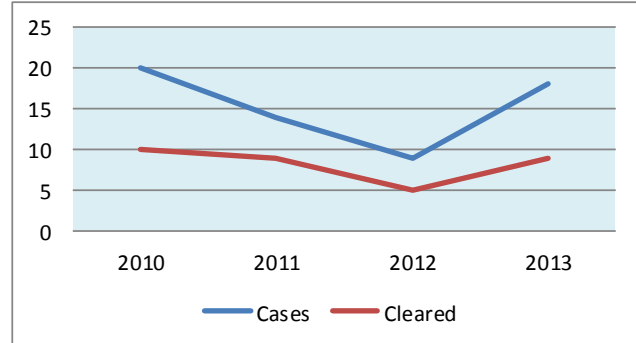
The trend for Part 1 crimes and simple assaults from 2012 to 2013 saw an overall decrease of 7.59%. There were increases in the individual rates of Rape, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Vehicle Theft, and Arson. There were decreases in the individual rates of Robbery, Theft/Larceny, and Simple Assault. There was no change in the Homicide rate, which remained at zero. A review of each crime, with the exception of Homicide, will follow later in the report.



	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change	Mean	St Dev
Homicide	1	0	0	0	0.00%	0.25	0.43
Rape	20	14	9	18	100.00%	15.25	4.21
Robbery	23	25	16	15	-6.25%	19.75	4.32
Aggravated Assault	89	120	94	101	7.45%	101.00	11.77
Burglary	181	111	94	101	7.45%	121.75	34.74
Theft/Larceny	1277	1075	980	926	-5.51%	1064.50	133.78
Vehicle Theft	63	39	30	36	20.00%	42.00	12.55
Arson	6	18	8	9	12.50%	10.25	4.60
Simple Assault	890	701	588	475	-19.22%	663.50	153.25
Overall	2550	2103	1819	1681	-7.59%	2038.25	332.33
% Change		-17.53%	-13.50%	-7.59%			

Rape Statistics

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cases	20	14	9	18
% Change		-30.00%	-35.71%	100.00%
Cleared	10	9	5	9
%	50.0%	64.3%	55.6%	50.0%
Mean St Dev				
	15.25	4.21		

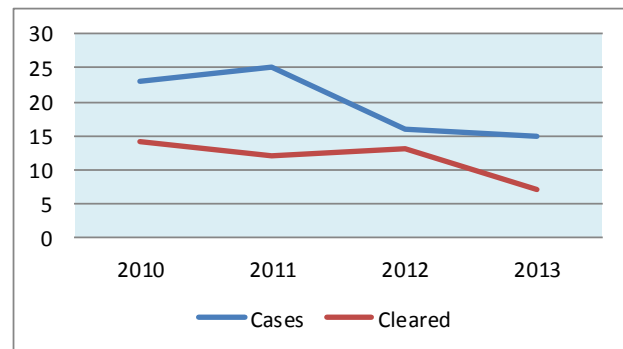


UCR definition of Rape – “Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.”

Rape Statistics Observations: Following two consecutive years of a decrease, the rate of Rape cases doubled from 2012 to 2013. Even with the doubling effect, 2013 did not have the highest number of Rape cases over the last four years. Given the low yearly numbers, it is not unexpected for an increase or decrease to have a large effect on the overall percentage of change. The clearance rates over the past four years have remained fairly consistent.

Robbery Statistics

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cases	23	25	16	15
% Change		8.70%	-36.00%	-6.25%
Cleared	14	12	13	7
%	60.9%	48.0%	81.3%	46.7%
Mean St Dev				
	19.75	4.32		

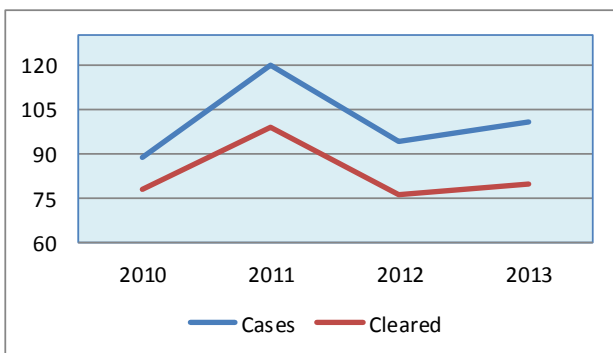


UCR definition of Robbery – “The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.”

Robbery Statistics Observations: The rate of Robbery cases decreased over the last two years. 2013 saw the lowest level of Robbery cases at 15, which is more than one standard deviation below the statistical mean. The number of yearly Robbery cases is fairly low and the difference between 2012 and 2013 was one case. The 2013 Clearance Rate was 46.70%.

Aggravated Assault Statistics

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cases	89	120	94	101
% Change		34.83%	-21.67%	7.45%
Cleared	78	99	76	80
%	87.6%	82.5%	80.9%	79.2%
	Mean		St Dev	
	101.00		11.77	

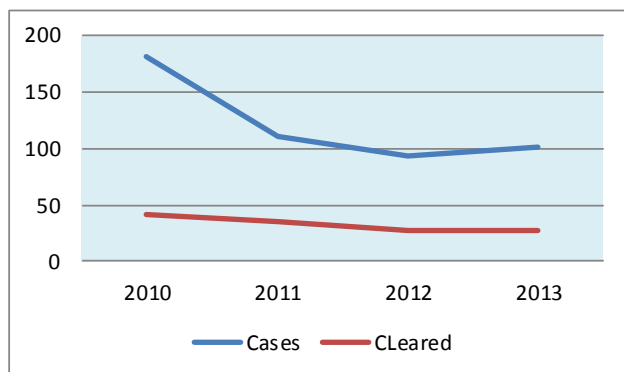


UCR definition of Aggravated Assault – “An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Simple assaults are excluded.”

Aggravated Assault Statistics Observations: The rate of Aggravated Assault cases increased by 7.45%. 2013 saw 101 cases, which is also the statistical mean over the past four years. The 2013 Clearance Rate for Aggravated Assault was the lowest of the four years, but remained impressively high at 79.2%.

Burglary Statistics

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cases	181	111	94	101
% Change		-38.67%	-15.32%	7.45%
Cleared	41	35	28	27
%	22.7%	31.5%	29.8%	26.7%
	Mean		St Dev	
	121.75		34.74	

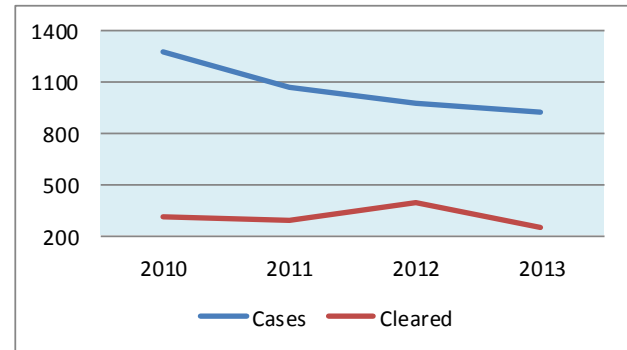


UCR definition of Burglary – “The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.”

Burglary Statistics Observations: Following two years of large decreases, the rate of Burglary cases increased by 7.45% from 2012 to 2013. An increase is not unexpected given the two preceding large decreases. Even with an increased rate in 2013, the number of Burglary cases was approximately 20 cases below the statistical mean. A Clearance Rate of 26.7% was the second lowest rate of all the Part 1 Crimes. The low Clearance Rate for Burglary is not unexpected because burglaries tend to occur when victims are not present.

Theft/Larceny Statistics

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cases	1277	1075	980	926
% Change		-15.82%	-8.84%	-5.51%
Cleared	310	290	399	254
%	24.3%	27.0%	40.7%	27.4%
Mean St Dev				
	1064.50	133.78		

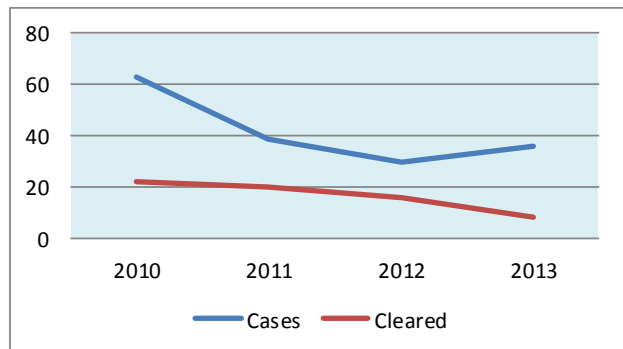


UCR definition of Theft/Larceny – “The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.”

Theft/Larceny Statistics Observations: The rate of Theft/Larceny cases has steadily decreased over the past four years. 2013 saw 926 cases, which is more than one standard deviation below the statistical mean. Theft/Larceny had the third lowest Clearance Rate of Part 1 Crimes.

Vehicle Theft Statistics

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cases	63	39	30	36
% Change		-38.10%	-23.08%	20.00%
Cleared	22	20	16	8
%	34.9%	51.3%	53.3%	22.2%
Mean St Dev				
	42.00	12.55		



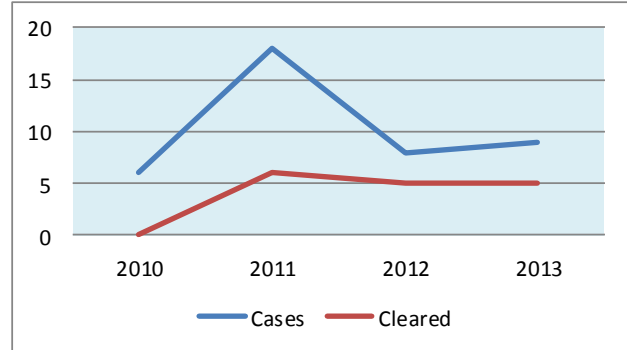
UCR definition of Vehicle Theft – “The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on land surface and not on rails.”

Vehicle Theft Statistics Observations: Following two years of decreases, the rate of Vehicle Theft cases increased by 20%. Given the low yearly numbers, it is not unexpected for an increase or decrease to have a large effect on the overall percentage of change. A Clearance Rate of 22.2% for Vehicle Theft was the lowest rate of all the Part 1 Crimes. The low Clearance Rate for Vehicle Theft is not unexpected because vehicles tend to be stolen when victims are not present.

Arson Statistics

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cases	6	18	8	9
% Change		200.00%	-55.56%	12.50%
Cleared	0	6	5	5
%	0.0%	33.3%	62.5%	55.6%

Mean	St Dev
10.25	4.60



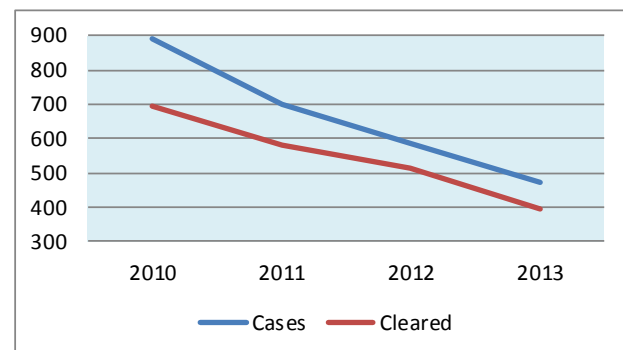
UCR definition of Arson – “Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.”

Arson Statistics Observations: The rate of Arson cases increased by 12.50%, following a 55.56% decrease the previous year. Of all the Part 1 Crimes, Arson had the lowest statistical mean of just 10.25 cases per year. Given the low yearly numbers, it is not unexpected for an increase or decrease to have a large effect on the overall percentage of change. In 2013, the 12.50% increase was caused by an increase of just one case.

Simple Assault Statistics

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cases	890	701	588	475
% Change		-21.24%	-16.12%	-19.22%
Cleared	696	580	516	396
%	78.2%	82.7%	87.8%	83.4%

Mean	St Dev
663.50	153.25



UCR definition of Simple Assault – “Assaults and attempted assaults where no weapon was used or no serious or aggravated injury resulted to the victim.”

Simple Assault Statistics Observations: The rate of Simple Assault cases has steadily decreased over the past four years. 2013 saw 475 cases, which is more than one standard deviation below the statistical mean. The Clearance Rate for Simple Assault was the highest of all Part 1 Crimes at 83.40%.

UCR Clearance Rate Comparisons

The UCR program allows law enforcement agencies to close or clear a reported crime in one of two ways. The first method of clearing a case is through an arrest. In essence, clearance by arrest includes arrests, charging or citing a person with the commission of the offense, or turning over to the court for prosecution. It is important to note that clearance data is based on the number of offenses and not number of people arrested. This is due to the fact that arrested suspects can be charged with multiple offenses. (<http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/offenses-known-to-law-enforcement/clearances>)

The second method to clear a report is closure through exceptional means. Clearance by exception is normally applied when circumstances are beyond the control of the reporting agency. “Examples of exceptional clearances include, but are not limited to, the death of the offender (e.g., suicide or justifiably killed by police or citizen); the victim’s refusal to cooperate with the prosecution after the offender has been identified; or the denial of extradition because the offender committed a crime in another jurisdiction and is being prosecuted for that offense.” (<http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/offenses-known-to-law-enforcement/clearances>)

As of the writing of this report, the most current data available on-line for national clearance rates were for 2012. (<http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/offenses-known-to-law-enforcement/clearances>) The below chart illustrates the most current data, which are the 2012 National clearance rates and the 2013 CBJ clearance rates. The chart does not address Homicide, Arson, or Simple Assault. Homicide is not listed because there were no reported Homicides in the CBJ over the last three years. Arson is not listed because the FBI web page did not list the 2012 clearance rate for Arson. Finally, Simple Assault is not listed because it is a Part 2 offense. As mentioned earlier in this report, UCR data collected for Part 2 offenses does not include clearance rates.

	National 2012	CBJ 2013
Rape	40.1%	50.0%
Robbery	28.1%	46.7%
Aggravated Assault	55.8%	79.2%
Burglary	12.7%	26.7%
Theft/Larceny	22.0%	27.4%
Vehicle Theft	11.9%	22.2%

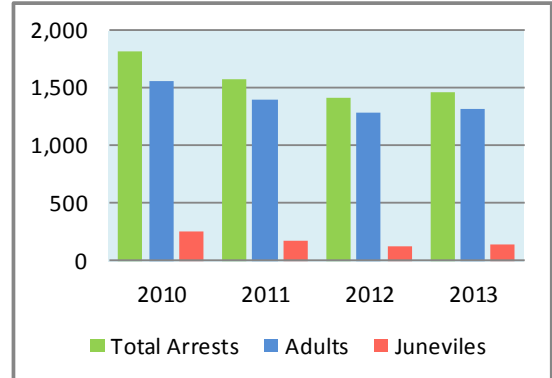
For 2013, the JPD clearance rates have exceeded the 2012 national average in each category. The four-year clearance rate trend for each offense is listed individually in their specific section.

Arrests

Alaska Statute 12.25.160 defines an arrest as, “Arrest is the taking of a person into custody in order that the person may be held to answer for the commission of a crime.”

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total Arrests	1,822	1,571	1,416	1,459
Arrests - Adults	1,557	1,399	1,281	1,314
Arrests - Juveniles	265	172	135	145
DV Arrests	267	223	163	168

	Change	Mean	St Dev
Arrests '12-'13	3.04%	1,567	157.72



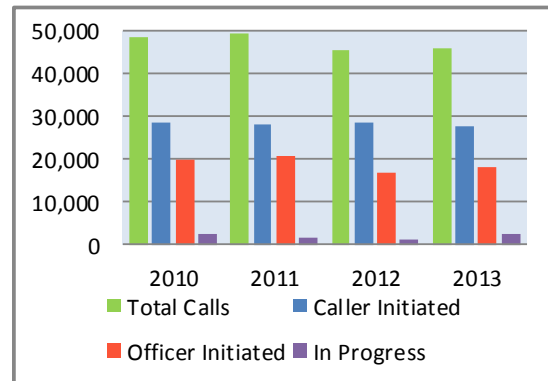
From 2012 to 2013, Arrests increased by 3.04%. The subcategories of Adults, Juveniles, and Domestic Violence all showed slight increases. It should be noted that 2012 was the lowest year for all categories during the evaluation period. 2013 had the second lowest numbers in all categories during the same timeframe.

Calls for Service

A Call for Service occurs any time a citizen asks for, or needs, assistance from the Department. Requests can come via the telephone, in person, or can be officer initiated. Calls for Service are documented in either a Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) report, or Records Management System (RMS) case.

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total Calls	48,390	49,336	45,568	45,928
Caller-Initiated	28,542	28,374	28,650	27,770
Officer-Initiated	19,848	20,962	16,918	18,158
In Progress	2,614	1,747	1,273	2,562

	Change	Mean	St Dev
Calls '12-'13	0.79%	47,306	1598



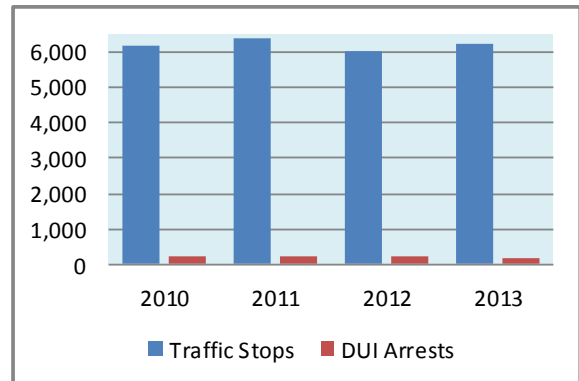
From 2012 to 2013, Calls for Service remained relatively flat and increased by less than 1%. Caller-Initiated requests were the lowest of the four years. An increase in both Officer-Initiated and In-Progress calls offset the Caller-Initiated decrease.

In-Progress calls need to be monitored. Coming off a low from 2012, the 2013 In-Progress rate more than doubled. The 2013 In-Progress rate was still below the peak from 2010.

Traffic Stops and DUI

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Traffic Stops	6,157	6,374	6,017	6,241
	Change	Mean	St Dev	
	3.72%	6,197	129.68	

	2010	2011	2012	2013
DUI Arrests	259	218	219	179
	Change	Mean	St Dev	
	-18.26%	219	28.29	



The 2011-2014 JPD Strategic Plan included a citizen survey. The number one concern listed for “Police Related Problems I Worry Most About” was Speeding Motor Vehicles. JPD recognizes the impacts that can occur when motorists violate traffic laws and strives to stop violators when appropriate. (<http://www.juneau.org/police/documents/2011StrategicPlan.pdf>)

For 2013, officers conducted 6,241 traffic stops. That averages out to over 17 traffic stops a day for the entire year. The number of traffic stops conducted increased by 3.72% over 2012, and was the second highest number since 2010.

While the number of traffic stops increased, the number of Driving Under the Influence arrests decreased by over 18%. 2013 had the lowest number of DUI arrests during the four-year period with 179 arrests, which is more than one standard deviation below the mean. This decrease is a very positive indicator, but will require monitoring to see if the decrease is part of a larger trend.

Citations

Traffic Citations and Parking Tickets Issued by JPD

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change	Mean	St Dev
ABVEH	39	35	20	16	13	-18.75%	24.6	10
CMV/CPV	23	20	23	10	15	50.00%	18.2	5
EQUIPMENT	61	64	140	247	217	-12.15%	145.8	76
INSURANCE	255	356	380	586	603	2.90%	436	136
LICENSING	294	387	377	350	368	5.14%	355.2	33
MOVING	870	1,108	1,122	1,039	911	-12.32%	1010	102
MVC	41	52	46	56	14	-75.00%	41.8	15
PARKING	8,412	8,708	4,896	4,147	1,334	-67.83%	5499.4	2,768
REGISTRATION	227	346	387	557	344	-38.24%	372.2	107
RESTRAINT	40	34	60	45	27	-40.00%	41.2	11

Controlled Substances Trends

	2011 Seizures		2012 Seizures		2013 Seizures	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Marijuana-Related						
Hashish	0	\$0	0	\$0	25 g	\$2,500
Marijuana	1,135.9 g	\$34,286	5,850 g	\$175,546	18,204 g	\$773,585
Marijuana Grows	250 plants	\$500,000	0	\$0	119 plants	\$238,000
Spice	0	\$0	0	\$0	32 g	\$17,250
	Subtotal	\$534,286	Subtotal	\$175,546	Subtotal	\$1,031,335
Opium/Pill-Related						
Clonazepan/Loraxepam	0	\$0	0	\$0	241.5 pills	\$2,415
Fentanyl	0	\$0	0	\$0	250 mic g	\$500
Heroin	77.7 g	\$10,624	893 g	\$803,700	592 g	\$592,000
Hydrocodone/Methadon	476 pills	\$7,577	476 pills	\$51,457	233.5 pills	\$14,300
Oxycontin/-codone	927.5 pills	\$188,005	274.5 pills	\$43,600	969.5 pills	\$156,640
	Subtotal	\$206,206	Subtotal	\$898,757	Subtotal	\$765,855
Stimulant-Related						
Cocaine	416.5 g	\$74,254	4 g	\$480	130.8 g	\$22,670
Methamphetamine	38.6 g	\$5,045	416 g	\$83,200	760.15 g	\$124,017
	Subtotal	\$79,299	Subtotal	\$83,680	Subtotal	\$146,687
Hallucinogen-Related						
Ecstasy (MDMA)	3000 tabs	\$75,000	0	\$0	106 tabs	\$3,180
LSD	0	\$0	23 tabs	\$1,140	2 tabs	\$50
Psilocybin Mushrooms	14 g	\$210	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Subtotal	\$75,210	Subtotal	\$1,140	Subtotal	\$3,230
	Total Drug Value	\$895,001		\$1,159,123		\$1,947,107
	Total Cash Seized	\$23,324		\$29,739		\$50,325

Evaluating controlled substances trends is perhaps one of the most difficult areas for analysis. Drug preferences, availability, and pricing are in constant flux. For example, more Oxycontin/-codone pills were seized in 2013 than in 2011, but the overall estimated street value in 2013 was lower than in 2011.

The trend for 2013 showed an overall increase in seizures of controlled substances and cash. There was an increase from 2012 to 2013 in marijuana-related and stimulant-related seizures. There was a decrease from 2012 to 2013 in opium/pill-related seizures, and hallucinogen-related seizures remained relatively flat. The increased trend of marijuana and stimulant seizures will need to be monitored to see if it is part of a larger trend.

Community Outreach

National Night Out

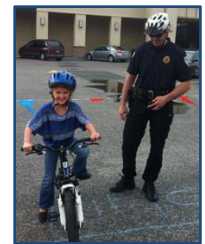


On Tuesday 08/06/2013, JPD participated in National Night Out. This was the sixth year that JPD coordinated the event. First responders from JPD, CCFR, and the USCG Auxiliary attended 10 different neighborhood parties. The purpose of NNO is for neighbors to meet neighbors, and to interact with first responders to discuss issues concerning their neighborhood.



On Saturday 08/17/2013, JPD participated in a Bike Rodeo held at the Nugget Mall. Participants included the Juneau Police Department, Cycle Alaska, and the Juneau Freewheelers. Officers worked with children to increase their bicycling skills and knowledge of bike safety.

Bike Rodeo



Southeast Preparedness Expo



On Saturday 09/28/2013, JPD participated at the bi-annual Southeast Preparedness Expo. Hundreds of citizens attended the conference and learned about disaster preparedness. JPD provided information on safety planning and handed out dozens of child identification kits.

On 11/22/2013, Chief Johnson participated in the annual Sharing is Caring Food Drive. For one hour, Chief Johnson was in “jail” and needed food donations to get out. A friendly competition ensued between JPD and CCFR. When the counting was finalized, JPD received 1,510 pounds of food and CCFR received 900 pounds. CBJ public safety entities raised a total of 2,410 pounds of food for the Food Bank.

Canned Food Drive



Meeting with Community Groups

In addition to the above mentioned activities, Chief Johnson has been very active in meeting with community groups. Since coming to Juneau, Chief Johnson has met with the Alaska Native Brotherhood/Alaska Native Sisterhood, AWARE, the Black Awareness Association of Juneau, the Cabaret Hotel Restaurant & Retailers Association, the Filipino Community Hall, the Glory Hole, the Juneau Chamber of Commerce, JAMHI, Rotary Clubs, Salvation Army, Sealaska Heritage, the Southeast Alaska Gay and Lesbian Association, the State Bar, and the United Way.

2013 Service Awards



Officer Warnaca Officer Dooley Officer Mahoney Officer Dolan Chief Johnson

Officer James Dooley – Lifesaving Medal

On 09/09/2013, at approximately 11:39 PM, JPD received a report of a woman not breathing at the Alaskan Hotel. Officer Dooley arrived quickly, located the female, and began performing CPR. After approximately 100 chest compressions, the paramedics arrived and were able to sustain a pulse on the female. The female was transported to BRH for treatment.

Officer Steve Warnaca – Outstanding Police Service

On 12/8/2013, at approximately 4:37 PM, JPD received a report of a male threatening to kill himself with a shotgun. Officers located the male and surrounded the residence. As a member of the JPD Crisis Negotiation Team, Officer Warnaca was called upon to talk with the male over the phone. Officer Warnaca was able to calm the male down and convince him to exit the residence without the shotgun. The male was taken into protective custody and transported to BRH for an evaluation.

Officer Jarrett Mahoney, Officer Frank Dolan – Lifesaving Medal

On 12/9/2013, at approximately 3:48 PM, Officer Dolan and Officer Mahoney were conducting foot patrol at the Juneau Arts and Culture Center when they were told about a male in distress. Officers located the male lying on the floor. The male was turning blue and not breathing, and the officers began performing CPR. Paramedics arrived and issued one application with an AED, and the male's pulse returned. The male was transported to BRH for treatment.

2013 Employees of the Year

Civilian of the Year – Cindy Ruby



In 2013, Cindy stepped up as the acting Supervisor of the Records Unit. She excels in creating efficiencies, setting priorities and keeping her small staff motivated and upbeat. Her coaching with the custodial staff empowers them to come to the table with new ideas and plans. She clearly articulates to all of her staff her expectations, giving praise and guidance. She consistently lets her staff know when they have done a good job, encourages their participation in other JPD projects, and never waivers from supporting their success.

Dispatcher of the Year – Meghan Kennedy-Brown

Meghan displays maturity in conflict resolution and team building. She regularly solicits feedback, spends time talking with patrol and fire when necessary to get closure and information about calls. She then uses that information for her future call handling and training of new employees. Meghan is unstoppable in a crisis; she is known for managing way more than her share of the workload. She is a calm, relaxed, positive person who adds much needed spark to Dispatch.



Leader of the Year – Erann Kalwara



Erann has taken on the task of managing the Communications Center in a manner that displays outstanding leadership. Sometimes overt and sometimes covert in her methods, she is willing to try any reasonable tactic to solve problems. She is never satisfied with the status quo and always looks for ways to improve the entire department while zealously advocating for her dispatchers. Most of those who work for Erann consider her to be not only their boss, but their peer and mentor.

Officer of the Year – Blain Hatch

Officer Hatch is the School Resource Officer for three high schools, two middle schools, and numerous elementary schools both public and private. In addition to his SRO duties, he has also been the DARE instructor teaching drug resistance education to fifth graders throughout the CBJ. Like many people here at JPD, he is doing the work that used to be done by multiple officers.



Promotions

Sergeant Brian Dallas



Sergeant Brian Dallas was promoted to Sergeant on 03/11/2014. Sergeant Dallas has worked for JPD for over 15 years. As an officer, Sergeant Dallas worked in Patrol and as a Detective with the Criminal Investigations Unit. Sergeant Dallas currently supervises a patrol team and his ancillary duties have included being a Field Training Officer, Commercial Vehicle Inspector, and SWAT Team Leader.

Deputy Chief Ed Mercer and Lieutenant Scott Erickson

The restructuring of the Leadership Team resulted in two promotions. On 07/29/2013, Ed Mercer was promoted to the new Deputy Chief position, and Scott Erickson was promoted to Lieutenant.

Deputy Chief Mercer has worked for JPD for over 14 years, and he has over 22 years of law enforcement experience. As a JPD officer, he worked in Patrol and the Metro Drug Unit. Deputy Chief Mercer worked his way through the ranks and has experience as a sergeant, lieutenant, and captain. Deputy Chief Mercer supervises Departmental Operations, which includes the Communications Center, Patrol, and Special Operations. His ancillary duties include recruitment, being a polygraph examiner, and managing JPD's fleet of vehicles.

Lieutenant Scott Erickson has worked for JPD for over 18 years. As an officer and sergeant, Lieutenant Erickson worked in both Patrol and Criminal Investigations. Lieutenant Erickson currently supervises Patrol and his ancillary duties include being the commander of JPD's Tactical Operations Unit, which includes SWAT, Crisis Hostage Negotiations, and Explosive Ordnance Disposal.



Years of Service Milestones Celebrated in 2013

25 Years of Service

Officer Russ Haight

20 Years of Service

Administrative Assistant Laurel White

Officer Blain Hatch

15 Years of Service

Communications Center Manager Erann Kalwara

10 Years of Service

Dispatcher Alisha Sell

Officer Jeff Brink

Officer Elias Joven

Network Systems Administrator Branden Holloway

Records Supervisor Cindy Ruby

5 Years of Service

Dispatcher Meghan Kennedy-Brown

Community Services Officer Sarah Dolan

Officer Frank Dolan

Officer James Esbenshade

Officer Tommy Penrose

Officer Lee Phelps

Officer Sterling Salisbury

Officer Mike Wise

Retirements

Sergeant Paul Hatch



Sergeant Paul Hatch retired from the Juneau Police Department on 02/28/2013, with over 21 years of service. Sergeant Hatch worked as an officer and sergeant in both Patrol and the Criminal Investigations Unit. Sergeant Hatch's ancillary duties included being a Field Training Officer, managing the Department's radars and lidars, and being a member of the Explosive Ordnance Disposal Team.

Sergeant Hatch served the people of Juneau with professionalism and distinction. In 2001, Sergeant Hatch received an Outstanding Police Service Medal. In 2007, he was named the Officer of the Year.

Scott Philip - Mechanic

Scott Philip retired from the Juneau Police Department on 11/27/2013, with over 29 years of service to the CBJ. Scott was originally hired by Public Works in 1984, but he made the switch to working full time with JPD on July 1st, 1994.

For over 19 years, Scott was the only mechanic servicing JPD's fleet of vehicles, which operates 24 hours a day, every day of the year. The JPD fleet included vehicles from Chevrolet, Dodge, and Ford. Each time a different make or model was chosen as the new patrol car, Scott had to quickly become an expert on that vehicle in order to keep the patrol cars serviceable and on the road.



Challenges

Officer Staffing



The biggest challenge facing the Juneau Police Department at this time is filling officer vacancies. When fully staffed, JPD is allocated 55 sworn officers. At the end of 2013, the Department was down nine officer positions, or just over 16%. The nine vacancies were due to normal attrition and taking over law enforcement responsibilities for the Juneau International Airport (JIA). Permanent staffing of JIA is estimated to take five officers.

JPD has taken an aggressive approach to attract qualified officer candidates. In addition to normal officer recruiting measures, JPD has initiated a new program to hire experienced police officers from other jurisdictions. The advantage of hiring a lateral candidate is that they do not have to attend the full Department of Public Safety Police Academy. They also come with many of the skills needed to work independently of a trainer at a quicker rate.

JPD has also aggressively increased its advertising activities. Radio, movie theater advertisements, and magazine advertisements are targeting qualified candidates, both locally and nationally. JPD officers have also attended job fairs in Juneau and Anchorage.

Juneau International Airport Takeover

On 10/01/2013, JPD took over as the law enforcement presence at the Juneau International Airport. The two main challenges included training officers for the new enforcement activities and providing adequate staffing for the facility.



Officers received training from the TSA before the takeover and received clearances to work in the restricted airport areas. One challenge has been maintaining these newly learned skills. JPD is continuing to work on training officers and ensuring the airport is properly staffed.

Missions Accomplished

Dispatch Staffing



When fully staffed, the JPD Communications Center is allocated 13 full-time dispatchers. By August, 2010, staffing reached an all-time low of just 6 dispatchers. To maintain 24-hour service levels the Communications Center used officers, CSO's, and reserve dispatchers. Even so, the remaining full time dispatchers were forced to work 60-72 hours per week. Filling vacant positions proved problematic. The hiring process took months to complete, followed by a six-month training program.

An open recruitment for dispatcher was established and the training process was refined and shortened. In 2013, a permanent civilian Communications Center supervisor was hired. By the end of 2013, the staffing crisis ended when Dispatch reached full staffing.

Normal attrition is still occurring. It is important that recruiting and training continue to address vacancies as they occur to avoid creating another staffing crisis.



Mobile Incident Command Shelter



In 2006, JPD took possession of a new Mobile Incident Command (MIC) vehicle. The MIC was purchased through a Homeland Security grant and cost approximately \$340,000. The MIC has been used during both tactical operations and during large community events, like the 4th of July.

In 2012, due to budget reductions the MIC was moved outside. This saved \$1,000 monthly, but meant the MIC was exposed to the weather.

In November, 2013, CBJ Emergency Coordinator Tom Mattice and JPD members spent a cold week erecting a new structure to house the MIC in the back JPD parking lot. The MIC is now sheltered from the elements, JPD is saving the \$1,000 per month storage fee, and the MIC is readily accessible if needed.



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