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2015 Annual Report

Review of 2014

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

Juneau Police Department 2015 Annual Report

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A Message from Police Chief Bryce Johnson



I am very pleased to present the 2015 Juneau Police Department Annual Report. The 2015 Annual Report will highlight the general crime trends of the City and Borough of Juneau and significant accomplishments and milestones of Juneau Police Department employees.

For the fourth year in a row since its peak in 2010, the overall crime trend is down. Juneau experienced a 4.28 percent decrease in Uniform Crime Report (UCR) violent and Part I crimes from 2013 to 2014. 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 year we will be reporting the total crime picture in an effort to provide as much information as possible. In past years we have only reported on UCR Part I crimes and assaults, but not other Part II crimes. This year we will report on all Part I and Part II crimes. The Part II crimes are crimes that are individually not considered major crimes, but taken together are often considered quality of life crimes.

The 4.28 percent decrease in violent and Part I crimes that is reported is so that we can compare where we are currently to past years. Next year that index will not be used. Next year we will report total Part I and Part II crimes and compare back to this year.

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,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Bryce Johnson".

Bryce Johnson

Core Values

In August 2013, the Juneau Police Department adopted a set of four core values: Respect, Courage, Service, and Integrity. The following quilt square of the JPD core values was created by Community Services Officer Sarah Dolan.

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.

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.

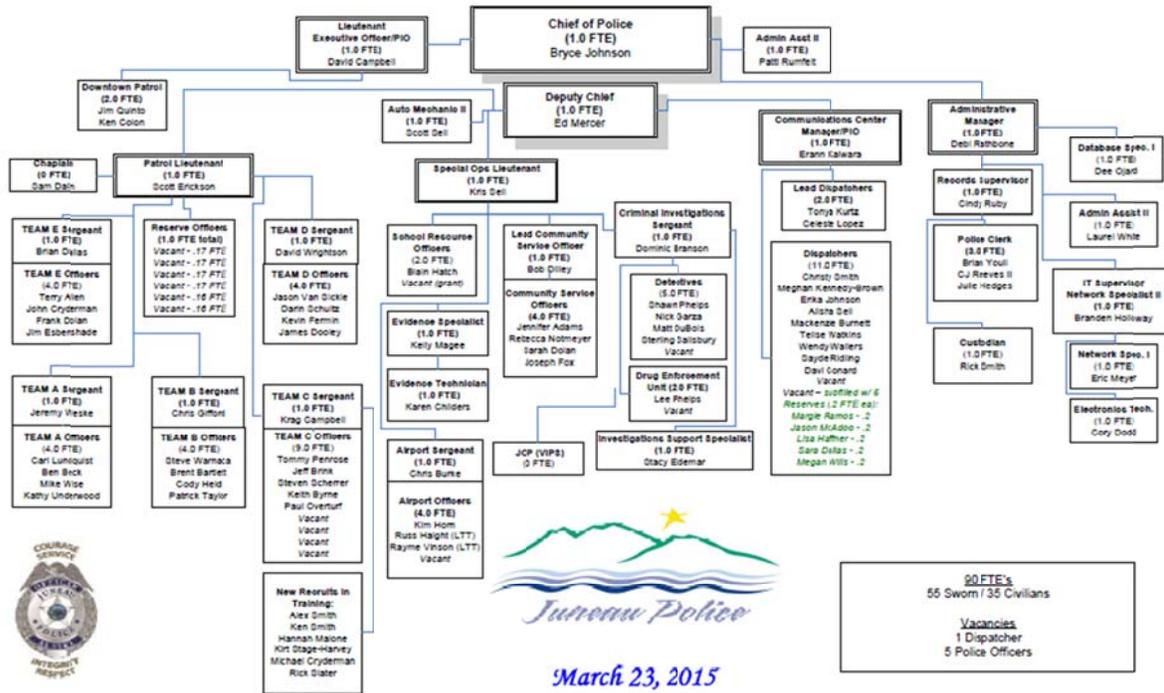
Mission Statement

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.

JPD Organization Chart



When fully staffed the Juneau Police Department is comprised of 90 employees: 55 officers and 35 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. The JPD Org Chart is also available online at <http://jpd/Orgchart.pdf>.

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.

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 2014, 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 I and Part II crimes. Part I crimes include eight offenses, which are generally considered the more severe crimes. Part I crimes include: Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Theft/Larceny, Motor Vehicle Theft, and Arson. Data collected on Part I crimes include clearance rates, demographic information, and arrest. Part II crimes consist of 21 offenses, which will be addressed later in this report. (<http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2010/crime-in-the-u.s.-2010/offense-definitions>)

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 than the number listed. The extent of under-reporting is usually not known.

Second, the Part I and Part II crimes are based on a 1930s framework. If the program was established today, the crimes listed in each category might be different. For example, technological and social changes would invariably be included in a more modern framework. Crimes related to computer/technology usage, hate crimes, identity theft, and terrorism just to name a few, were not considered major social issues in the 1930s.

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 2015 JPD Annual Report does not include any comparisons to other communities.

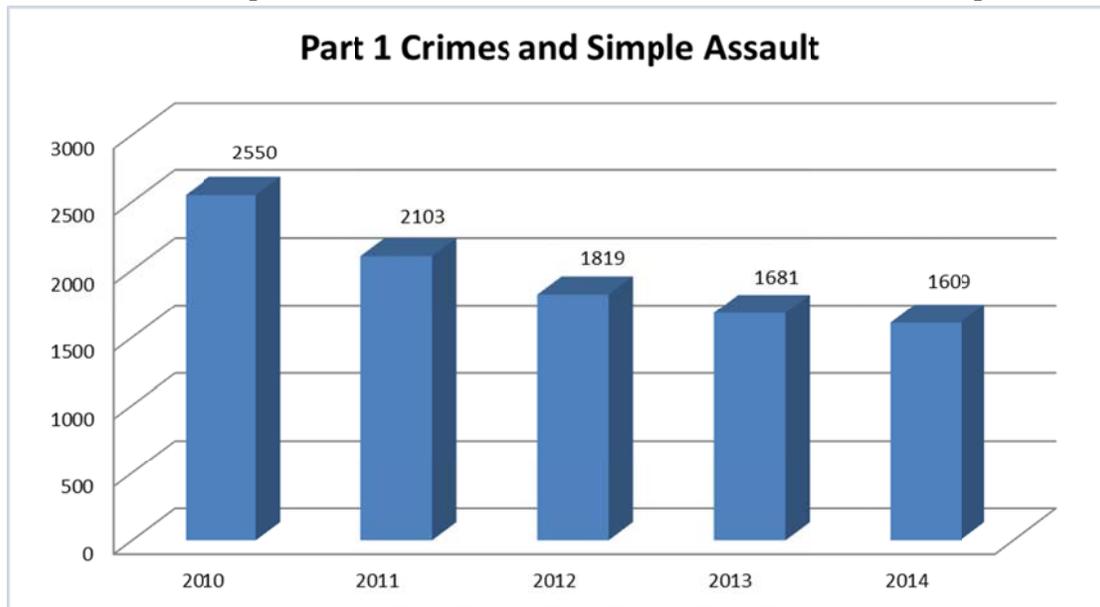
JPD Annual Report UCR Reporting Change

For the past two years, the Juneau Police Department has reported UCR trends for all Part I Crimes, with the inclusion of the Part II Crimes of Simple Assault. The remaining Part II Crimes were not included.

Starting with this Annual Report, JPD will report all Part I and Part II Crimes. To aid in transitioning to this new reporting methodology, this Annual Report will report using both methods. Below is the 2014 UCR trends for Part I Crimes with the addition of Simple Assault, followed by Part I Crimes and Part II Crimes listed separately.

CBJ Trends for UCR Part I Crimes plus Simple Assault

From 2013 to 2014, there was an overall decrease of 4.28% for a combination of Part I Crimes with the addition of Simple Assault. Each crime will be addressed later in this report.



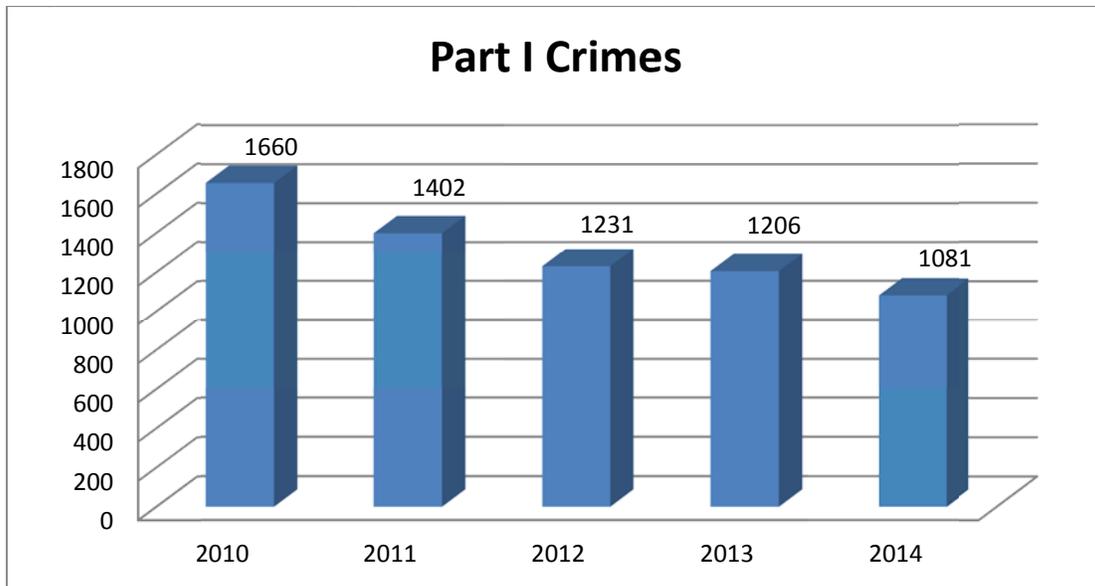
Part 1 Crimes and Simple Assault

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change	Mean	St Dev
Homicide	1	0	0	0	1	100.00%	0.40	0.49
Rape	20	14	9	18	23	27.78%	16.80	4.87
Robbery	23	25	16	15	24	60.00%	20.60	4.22
Aggravated Assault	89	120	94	101	141	39.60%	109.00	19.15
Burglary	181	111	94	101	103	1.98%	118.00	31.96
Theft/Larceny	1277	1075	980	926	742	-19.87%	1000.00	175.95
Vehicle Theft	63	39	30	36	31	-13.89%	39.80	12.06
Arson	6	18	8	9	16	77.78%	11.40	4.72
Simple Assault	890	701	588	475	528	11.16%	636.40	147.40
Overall	2550	2103	1819	1681	1609	-4.28%	1952.40	343.27
% Change		-17.53%	-13.50%	-7.59%	-4.28%			

CBJ Trends for UCR Part I Crimes

The trend for Part I Crimes from 2013 to 2014 saw an overall decrease of 125 reported crimes, or a reduction of 10.36%. 2014 marked the lowest number of Part I Crimes over the past 5 years. The yearly average (mean) of Part I Crimes over the past 5 years is 1316 case, with a standard deviation of 200.14. 2014's Part I Crimes total of 1081 cases is 235 cases lower than the average of 1316 cases, and is more than one standard deviation away from the mean.

The overall reduction in Part I Crimes is due to a large reduction in Theft/Larceny and Vehicle Thefts. The Part I Crimes of Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, and Arson all saw an increase in reported crimes. A review of each Part I Crime will follow later in the report.

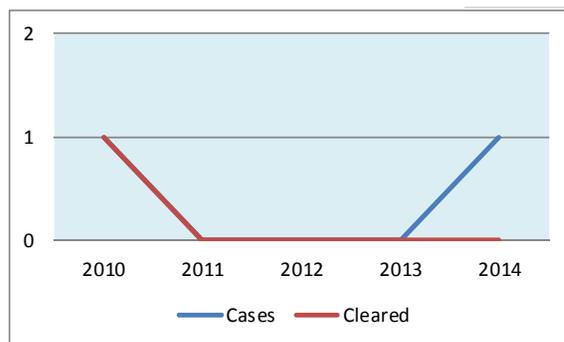


Part 1 Crimes

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change	Mean	St Dev
Homicide	1	0	0	0	1	100.00%	0.40	0.49
Rape	20	14	9	18	23	27.78%	16.80	4.87
Robbery	23	25	16	15	24	60.00%	20.60	4.22
Aggravated Assault	89	120	94	101	141	39.60%	109.00	19.15
Burglary	181	111	94	101	103	1.98%	118.00	31.96
Theft/Larceny	1277	1075	980	926	742	-19.87%	1000.00	175.95
Vehicle Theft	63	39	30	36	31	-13.89%	39.80	12.06
Arson	6	18	8	9	16	77.78%	11.40	4.72
Overall	1660	1402	1231	1206	1081	-10.36%	1316.00	200.14
% Change		-15.54%	-12.20%	-2.03%	-10.36%			

Criminal Homicide Statistics

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Cases	1	0	0	0	1	
% Change		-100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	
Cleared	1	0	0	0	0	
%	100.0%				0.0%	
		Mean	St Dev			
		0.40	0.49			

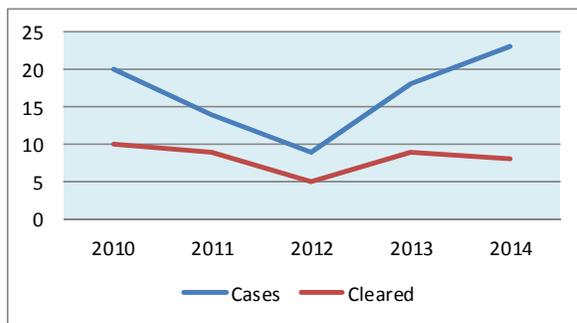


UCR definition of Criminal Homicide – “Murder and non-negligent manslaughter: the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.”

Criminal Homicide Statistics Observations: The increase in the Criminal Homicide rate cannot be calculated because it would require division by zero. The increase from 2013 to 2014 for Criminal Homicide was one case. As of the writing of this Annual Report, the one case is still under investigation.

Rape Statistics

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Cases	20	14	9	18	23	
% Change		-30.00%	-35.71%	100.00%	27.78%	
Cleared	10	9	5	9	8	
%	50.0%	64.3%	55.6%	50.0%	34.8%	
		Mean	St Dev			
		16.80	4.87			

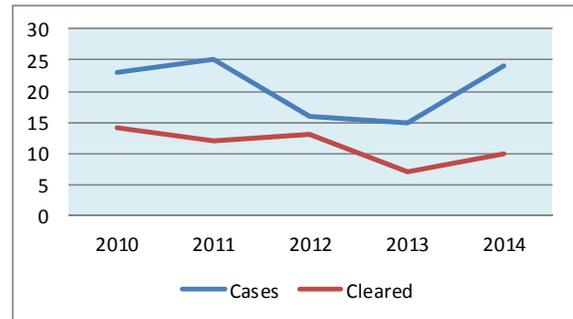


UCR definition of Rape – “Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.”

Rape Statistics Observations: Rape statistics increased for a second year in a row, after the low of 9 reported rape cases in 2012. Rape reports increased from 18 reports in 2013 to 23 reports in 2014, or a 27.78% increase. The 23 rape cases reported in 2014 is the highest reported number during the five-year period, and is more than one standard deviation from the mean. The clearance rate dropped to 34.8%, the lowest in the five-year review.

Robbery Statistics

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Cases	23	25	16	15	24
% Change		8.70%	-36.00%	-6.25%	60.00%
Cleared	14	12	13	7	10
%	60.9%	48.0%	81.3%	46.7%	41.7%
		Mean	St Dev		
		20.60	4.22		

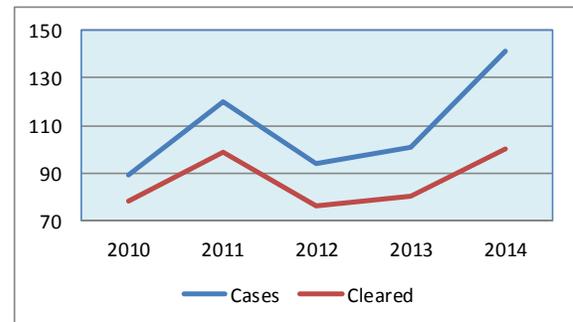


UCR definition of Robbery – “The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.”

Robbery Statistics Observations: Following two consecutive years of a decrease, the rate of robbery cases increased from 15 robbery reports in 2013 to 24 robbery reports in 2014. The report of 24 robberies in 2014 is on par with the number of robbery reports from 2010 and 2011. The difference of nine cases from 2013 to 2014 represents a 60% increase, but is still within one standard deviation from the mean. The robbery clearance rate remained above the 40% rate.

Aggravated Assault Statistics

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Cases	89	120	94	101	141
% Change		34.83%	-21.67%	7.45%	39.60%
Cleared	78	99	76	80	100
%	87.6%	82.5%	80.9%	79.2%	70.9%
		Mean	St Dev		
		109.00	19.15		

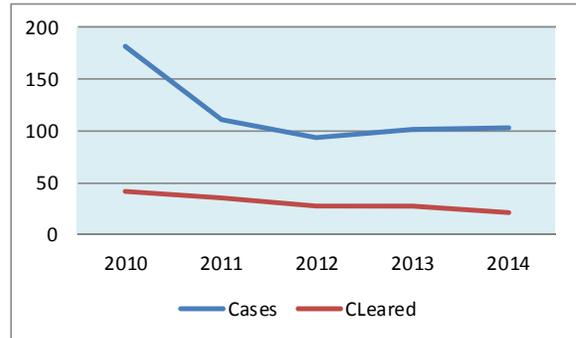


UCR definition of Aggravated Assault – “An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Simple assaults are excluded.”

Aggravated Assault Statistics Observations: The number of aggravated assault reports increased from 101 cases in 2013 to 141 cases in 2014, or a 39.60% increase. 2014 marked the highest number of aggravated assault reports over the past five years, and was more than one and a half times standard deviations from the mean. The increase in reported aggravated assaults also saw the highest number of cases cleared over the past five years, and the clearance rate remained over 70%.

Burglary Statistics

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Cases	181	111	94	101	103
% Change		-38.67%	-15.32%	7.45%	1.98%
Cleared	41	35	28	27	21
%	22.7%	31.5%	29.8%	26.7%	20.4%
	Mean	St Dev			
	118.00	31.96			

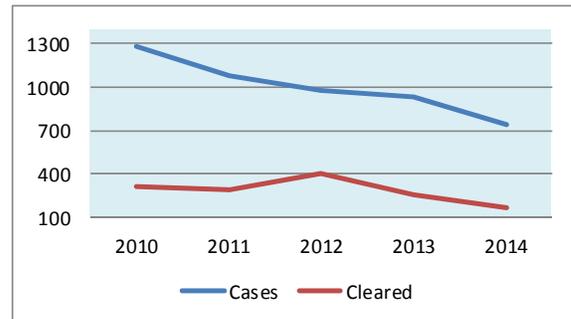


UCR definition of Burglary – “The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.”

Burglary Statistics Observations: The number of burglary cases has remained relatively flat over the past four years. The number of burglary reports increased from 101 in 2013 to 103 in 2014, or a 1.98% increase. The report of 103 burglary cases in 2014 is less than one standard deviation from the mean. The burglary clearance rate fell to 20.4%, the lowest of the five-year period, but has remained higher than the national average burglary clearance rate of 13.1%.

Theft/Larceny Statistics

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Cases	1277	1075	980	926	742
% Change		-15.82%	-8.84%	-5.51%	-19.87%
Cleared	310	290	399	254	169
%	24.3%	27.0%	40.7%	27.4%	22.8%
	Mean	St Dev			
	1000.00	175.95			

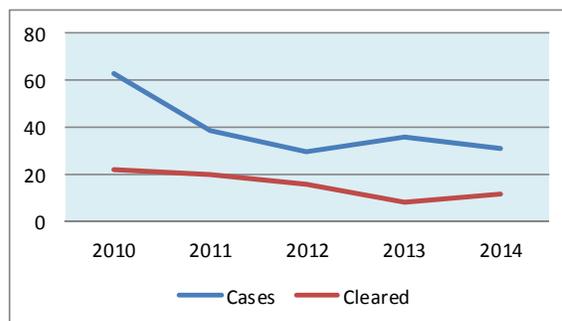


UCR definition of Theft/Larceny – “The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.”

Theft/Larceny Statistics Observations: The biggest drop in Part I Crimes occurred in Theft/Larceny reports. The number of Theft/Larceny cases fell from 926 cases in 2013 to 742 cases in 2014, or a 19.87% decrease. 2014 marked the lowest reported number of theft cases during the five-year period, and each year since 2010 has seen a decrease in reported thefts. The 742 cases from 2014 was more than one standard deviation from the mean.

Vehicle Theft Statistics

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Cases	63	39	30	36	31
% Change		-38.10%	-23.08%	20.00%	-13.89%
Cleared	22	20	16	8	12
%	34.9%	51.3%	53.3%	22.2%	38.7%
		Mean	St Dev		
		39.80	12.06		

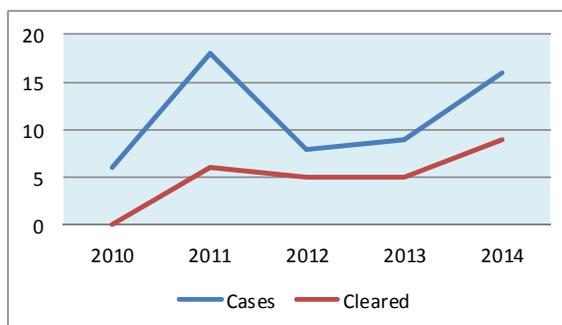


UCR definition of Vehicle Theft – “The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on land surface and not on rails.”

Vehicle Theft Statistics Observations: The number of Vehicle Theft cases fell from 36 cases in 2013 to 31 cases in 2014, or a 13.89% decrease. The report of 31 Vehicle Theft cases in 2014 is almost nine cases lower than the five-year average, but it is still less than one standard deviation from the mean. The clearance rate for Vehicle Theft increased from 22.2% in 2013 to 38.7% in 2014, but 2013 had the lowest Vehicle Theft clearance rate during the past five years.

Arson Statistics

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Cases	6	18	8	9	16
% Change		200.00%	-55.56%	12.50%	77.78%
Cleared	0	6	5	5	9
%	0.0%	33.3%	62.5%	55.6%	56.3%
		Mean	St Dev		
		11.40	4.72		



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 number of Arson cases rose from 9 cases in 2013 to 16 cases in 2014, or a 77.78% increase. 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. Even though there was a large percentage increase, the clearance rate remained relatively consistent at 56.3%. 2014 had the highest number of Arson cases cleared during the past five years.

UCR Part I Crimes 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/2013/crime-in-the-u.s.-2013/offenses-known-to-law-enforcement/clearances/clearancetopic_final)

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/2013/crime-in-the-u.s.-2013/offenses-known-to-law-enforcement/clearances/clearancetopic_final)

As of the writing of this report, the most current data available on-line for national clearance rates was for 2013. (http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2013/crime-in-the-u.s.-2013/offenses-known-to-law-enforcement/clearances/clearancetopic_final) The chart below illustrates the most current data, which are the 2013 National clearance rates and the 2014 CBJ clearance rates. The chart does not address Arson, because the FBI web page did not list the 2013 clearance rate for Arson.

	National 2013	CBJ 2014
Criminal Homicide	64.1%	0.0%
Rape	40.6%	34.8%
Robbery	29.4%	41.7%
Aggravated Assault	57.7%	70.9%
Burglary	13.1%	20.4%
Theft/Larceny	22.4%	22.8%
Vehicle Theft	14.2%	38.7%

For the 2014 Part I Crimes listed, the JPD clearance rates have exceeded the 2013 national average in 5 of the 7 categories. The one Criminal Homicide case from 2014 is still under investigation. The one category where JPD did not exceed the national average was for Rape.

The five-year clearance rate trend for each offense is listed individually in its specific section.

CBJ Trends for UCR Part II Crimes

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	% Change	Mean	St Dev
Simple Assault	890	701	588	475	528	11.2%	636.40	147.40
Forgery/Counterfeit	54	14	11	9	24	166.7%	22.40	16.62
Fraud	60	38	55	60	35	-41.7%	49.60	10.89
Embezzlement	34	15	13	19	5	-73.7%	17.20	9.56
Stolen Property	2	2	2	6	0	-100.0%	2.40	1.96
Vandalism	567	479	347	246	177	-28.0%	363.20	143.95
Weapons	17	22	12	21	17	-19.0%	17.80	3.54
Prostitution/Vice	0	0	0	1	0	-100.0%	0.20	0.40
Sex Offenses	35	55	49	50	55	10.0%	48.80	7.33
Drug	157	131	98	135	109	-19.3%	126.00	20.69
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.00	0.00
Family & Children	10	5	1	5	14	180.0%	7.00	4.52
DWI	230	192	210	166	169	1.8%	193.40	24.34
Liquor Laws	128	127	97	83	82	-1.2%	103.40	20.38
Drunkenness	0	0	0	0	1	100.0%	0.20	0.40
Disorderly Conduct	37	21	10	16	26	62.5%	22.00	9.19
Vagrancy	0	2	1	0	0	0.0%	0.60	0.80
All Other	889	708	393	344	360	4.7%	538.80	220.20
Suspicion	1	0	0	0	1	100.0%	0.40	0.49
Curfew	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.00	0.00
Runaways	201	82	0	0	0	0.0%	56.60	78.88
Total	3312	2594	1887	1636	1603			

UCR Part II Crimes are comprised of 21 lower level 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.

(<http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2010/crime-in-the-u.s.-2010/offense-definitions>)

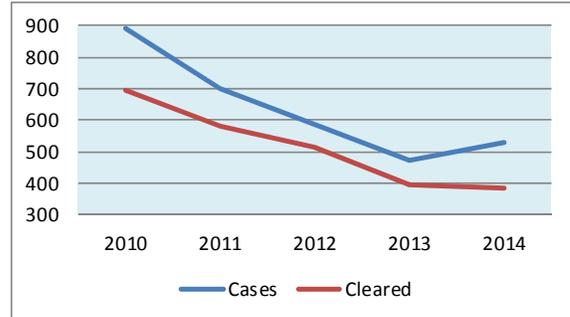
The data collected on Part II Crimes is not as comprehensive as the data collected on Part I Crimes. Part I Crime statistics track reported crime. The FBI only requires that arrests are tracked on Part II Crime, but JPD has elected to track reported Part II Crimes. Also, once a Part I Crime is cleared, the agency reports information concerning the age, sex, and race of each person arrested. Part II Crimes do not include this demographic information.

Part II Crimes are more subject to changes in reporting. For example, in 2010 and 2011 runaways were treated as arrests. Starting in 2012, JPD no longer “arrested” runaways and the reports were no longer tracked in the Records Management System. Therefore, it appears as though the runaway problem has been solved, while in reality the CBJ still has runaways.

For the sake of brevity, this report will separately detail Simple Assaults and Vandalism.

Simple Assault Statistics

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Cases	890	701	588	475	528
% Change		-21.24%	-16.12%	-19.22%	11.16%
Cleared	696	580	516	396	384
%	78.2%	82.7%	87.8%	83.4%	72.7%
	Mean	St Dev			
	636.40	147.40			

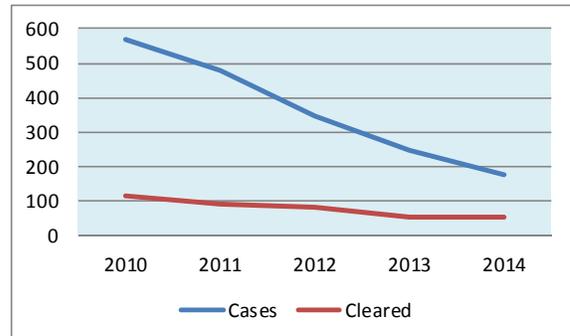


UCR definition of Simple Assault – “Assaults and attempted assaults where no weapon was used or no serious or aggravated injury resulted to the victim.”

Simple Assault Statistics Observations: After three straight years of decreases, Simple Assault reports rose in 2014. The number of Simple Assault reports increased from 475 in 2013 to 528 in 2014, or an 11.16% increase. The report of 528 Simple Assault cases for 2014 is below the five-year average of 636 reports, and it is within one standard deviation from the mean. The 2014 clearance rate is the lowest of the five-year period, but it remained high at over 72%. Being a Part II crime, no national UCR clearance rates are available for Simple Assault.

Vandalism Statistics

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Cases	567	479	347	246	177
% Change		-15.52%	-27.56%	-29.11%	-28.05%
Cleared	117	94	82	54	54
%	20.6%	19.6%	23.6%	22.0%	30.5%
	Mean	St Dev			
	363.20	143.95			



UCR definition of Vandalism – “To willfully or maliciously destroy, injure, disfigure, or deface any public or private property, real or personal, without the consent of the owner or person having custody or control by cutting, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by local law.”

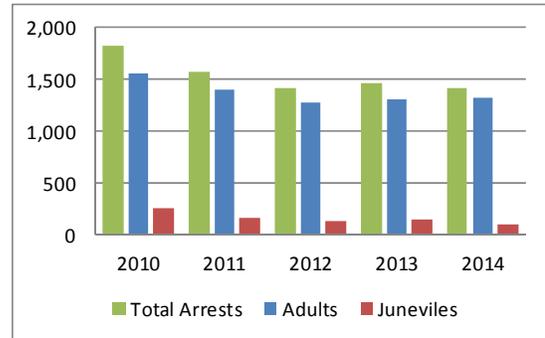
Vandalism Statistics Observations: The reports of Vandalisms have continued to fall over the entire five-year period. The number of Vandalism reports decreased from 246 in 2013 to 177 in 2014, or a 28.05% decrease. The report of 177 cases for 2014 is below the five-year average of 363 reports, and is greater than one standard deviation from the mean. The 2014 Vandalism clearance rate of 30.5% is the highest of the five-year period. Being a Part II Crime, no national UCR clearance rates are available for Vandalism.

Arrests Statistics

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	2014
Total Arrests	1,822	1,571	1,416	1,459	1,414
Arrests - Adults	1,557	1,399	1,281	1,314	1,318
Arrests - Juveniles	265	172	135	145	96
DV Arrests	267	223	163	168	267

	Change	Mean	St Dev
Arrests '13-'14	-3.08%	1,536	153.77



From 2013 to 2014, overall arrests decreased by 3.08%. Adult arrests for 2014 were on par with 2013 and increased by only four arrests. Juvenile arrests saw a decrease of 33.8% with 2013 having 145 juveniles arrested and 2014 having 96 juveniles arrested. 2014 marked the lowest number of juveniles arrested during the past five years. The drop in juvenile arrests is the cause of the overall decrease in total arrests for 2014.

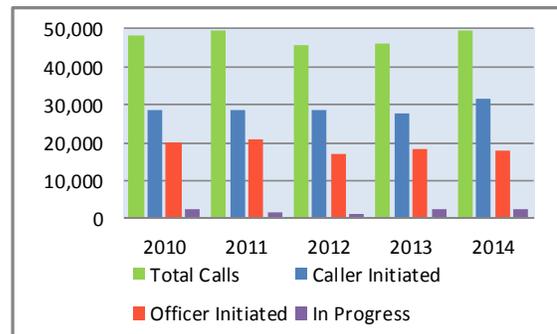
The subcategory of DV Arrest in 2014 saw an increase of 58.9%, with 168 DV arrests in 2013 and 267 DV arrests in 2014. The increase reverses a two-year trend of decreases. The 267 DV arrests in 2014 matched the highest number of arrests during the past five years.

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 or 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	2014
Total Calls	48,390	49,336	45,568	45,928	49,673
Caller-Initiated	28,542	28,374	28,650	27,770	31,619
Officer-Initiated	19,848	20,962	16,918	18,158	18,054
In Progress	2,614	1,747	1,273	2,562	2,614

	Change	Mean	St Dev
Calls '13-'14	8.15%	47,779	1715



From 2013 to 2014, Calls for Service increased by 8.15%, with 45,928 calls in 2013 to 49,673 calls in 2014. The main source of the increase was due to Caller-Initiated calls which increased by 3,849 calls. Officer Initiated and In Progress calls remained relatively flat from 2013 to 2014.

Use of Force Statistics

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	% Change	Mean	St Dev
Baton	1	0	0	0	1	N/A	0.4	0.49
Firearms	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00
Hands	21	21	19	20	14	-30.00%	19	2.61
Pepper Spray	6	6	7	3	3	0.00%	5	1.67
Taser	17	19	13	12	21	75.00%	16.4	3.44
Force Totals	45	46	39	35	39	11.43%	40.8	4.12
Arrests	1,822	1,571	1,416	1,459	1,414	-3.08%	1,536.4	153.77
% Force	2.47%	2.93%	2.75%	2.40%	2.76%			
% Baton	0.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.07%			
% Hands	1.15%	1.34%	1.34%	1.37%	0.99%			
% Pepper Spray	0.33%	0.38%	0.49%	0.21%	0.21%			
% Taser	0.93%	1.21%	0.92%	0.82%	1.49%			
Ofcs Assaulted	91	36	44	27	35			

From 2013 to 2014, use of force increased by 11.43%, with 35 uses of force in 2013 and 39 uses of force in 2014. Even though 11.43% sounds like a large increase, this was due to only four more applications of force throughout the year. It is not unusual to see a large percentage change when numbers are low. 2013 had the lowest rate of use of force during the past five years, and 2014 was just one use of force application below the five-year average.

The rate of Baton, Firearms, and Pepper Spray usage remained flat from 2013 to 2014.

Hands usage dropped by 30%, with 20 applications in 2013 and 14 applications in 2014. 2014 had the lowest rate of Hand use in the five-year period. 14 applications of the use of Hands was almost two standard deviations away from the mean of 19. The low number of Hands usage resulted in a large percentage change.

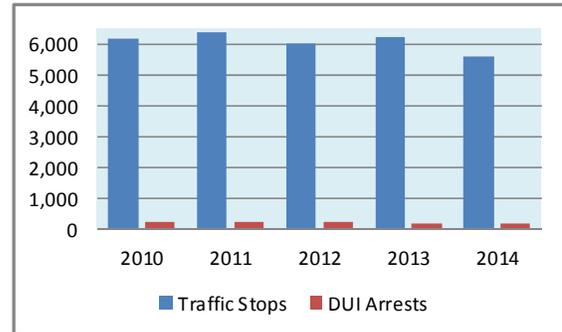
Taser usage increased by 75%, with 12 applications in 2013 and 21 applications in 2014. 2014 had the highest rate of Taser use in the five-year period. Using the Taser 21 times was more than one standard deviation from the mean of 16.4. The low number of Taser usage resulted in a large percentage change.

Looking at only the number of force applications per year tells only half of the story. Force is used by officers to overcome a person's resistance to being taken into custody. 2014 had 1,414 arrests, with 39 applications of all force. Therefore, in 2014 force was used in 2.76% of arrests.

Traffic Stops and DUI

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Traffic Stops	6,157	6,374	6,017	6,241	5,576
Change		Mean	St Dev		
	-10.66%	6,073	274.24		

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
DUI Arrests	259	218	219	179	174
Change		Mean	St Dev		
	-2.79%	210	30.99		



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>

The number of traffic stops in 2014 decreased by 10.66%, with 6,241 stops in 2013 and 5,576 stops in 2014. 2014 marked the lowest number of traffic stops during the past five years, and was almost two standard deviations lower than the mean. 2014 averaged approximately 15.3 traffic stops per day, compared to 2013 which averaged approximately 17.1 traffic stops per day.

While the number of traffic stops decreased in 2014, the number of Driving Under the Influence arrests remained relatively flat. 2013 had 179 DUI arrests and 2014 was five lower with 174 DUI arrests. 2014 marked the lowest number of DUI arrests during the previous five years.

Citations

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change	Mean	St Dev
ABVEH	35	20	16	13	13	0.00%	19.4	8
CMV/CPV	20	23	10	15	13	-13.33%	16.2	5
EQUIPMENT	64	140	247	217	208	-4.15%	175.2	66
INSURANCE	356	380	586	603	682	13.10%	521.4	130
LICENSING	387	377	350	368	374	1.63%	371.2	12
MOVING	1,108	1,122	1,039	911	627	-31.17%	961.4	183
MVC	52	46	56	14	6	-57.14%	34.8	21
PARKING	8,708	4,896	4,147	1,334	5,115	283.43%	4840	2,358
REGISTRATION	346	387	557	344	345	0.29%	395.8	82
RESTRAINT	34	60	45	27	40	48.15%	41.2	11

Controlled Substances Trends

	2012 Seizures		2013 Seizures		2014 Seizures	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Marijuana-Related						
Hashish	0	\$0	25 g	\$2,500	33 g	\$2,500
Marijuana	5,850 g	\$175,546	18,204 g	\$773,585	15,285 g	\$458,542
Marijuana Grows	0	\$0	119 plants	\$238,000	3 plants	\$6,000
Spice	0	\$0	32 g	\$17,250	0	\$0
	Subtotal	\$175,546	Subtotal	\$1,031,335	Subtotal	\$467,042
Opium/Pill-Related						
Clonazepan/Loraxepam	0	\$0	241.5 pills	\$2,415	40 pills	\$366
Fentanyl	0	\$0	250 mic g	\$500	400 mic g	\$1,600
Heroin	893 g	\$803,700	592 g	\$592,000	4,650 g	\$4,650,000
Hydrocodone/Methadon	476 pills	\$51,457	233.5 pills	\$14,300	323 pills	\$12,920
Oxycontin/-codone	274.5 pills	\$43,600	969.5 pills	\$156,640	11 pills	\$1,320
	Subtotal	\$898,757	Subtotal	\$765,855	Subtotal	\$4,666,206
Stimulant-Related						
Cocaine	4 g	\$480	130.8 g	\$22,670	24.7 g	\$2,470
Methamphetamine	416 g	\$83,200	760.15 g	\$124,017	3,631	\$635,446
	Subtotal	\$83,680	Subtotal	\$146,687	Subtotal	\$637,916
Hallucinogen-Related						
Ecstasy (MDMA)	0	\$0	106 tabs	\$3,180	35 tabs	\$1,725
LSD	23 tabs	\$1,140	2 tabs	\$50	11 tabs	\$165
Psilocybin Mushrooms	0	\$0	0	\$0	5 g	\$225
	Subtotal	\$1,140	Subtotal	\$3,230	Subtotal	\$2,115
	Total Drug Value	\$1,159,123		\$1,947,107		\$5,773,279
	Total Cash Seized	\$29,739		\$50,325		\$109,159

Evaluating controlled substance trends is perhaps one of the most difficult areas for analysis. Drug preferences, availability, and pricing are in constant flux and typically do not remain constant from year to year.

The trend for 2014 showed an overall increase in seizures of both controlled substances and cash. The values of drug seizures increased from \$1.9M in 2013 to \$5.7M in 2014. The value of cash seizure increased from \$50k in 2013 to \$109k in 2014.

2014 saw an increase in the seizure of Opium/Pills and Stimulants, and a decrease in the seizure of Marijuana.

Employees of the Year

Civilian of the Year – Branden Holloway



Network Systems Administrator Branden Holloway has worked for JPD for over 10 years and he supervises the IT Department. Branden has worked on the JPD 911 system upgrade and on virtually all of JPD’s technological developments in the past 10 years. In 2014, Branden was issued the Outstanding Police Service Medal.

Dispatcher of the Year – Erika Johnson

Dispatcher Erika Johnson has worked for JPD for 4 years. Erika was described as being helpful, cheery, respectful, and possessing an outstanding work ethic. One co-worker wrote that Erika “keeps a cool head in all types of situations and can be counted on as the voice of reason when things are going sideways.”



Leader of the Year – Sergeant David Wrightson



Sergeant David Wrightson has worked for JPD for over 20 years and currently supervises a patrol team of five officers. Sergeant Wrightson was described as being efficient, firm, professional, helpful, funny, and having little patience for excuses. Sergeant Wrightson was described as leading by example and requiring officers to conduct themselves with integrity and professionalism. Also in 2014, Sergeant Wrightson was awarded a life-saving medal.

Officer of the Year – James Dooley

Officer James Dooley has worked for JPD for over 2 years. Officer Dooley works as a patrol officer and was described as being selfless, professional, and eager to take on additional responsibilities. Officer Dooley was active with the Alaska Police Officers Association, Special Olympics, and Shop with a Cop. In 2014, Officer Dooley was awarded a medal of bravery.



2014 Service Awards



Ofc Bartlett, Ofc Warnaca, Ofc Dooley, Ofc Hatch, Sgt Wrightson, Ofc Penrose, Ofc Salisbury, Holloway

Life Saving Medal:

Officer Salisbury – On 03/28/14, Officer Salisbury responded to a car accident where a power pole had been knocked over. Officer Salisbury pulled the unconscious driver out from under the downed live power lines.

Officer Hatch and Officer Quinto – On 06/07/14, officers located an unresponsive male in the bathroom of a downtown bar. The man had no pulse and officers began CPR. Ambulance personnel arrived and took over CPR, regained a pulse, and the male ultimately lived.

Sergeant Wrightson – On 11/17/14, Sergeant Wrightson performed CPR on a male who collapsed at the airport and had no pulse. The male's pulse returned as ambulance personnel arrived. The male was taken to the hospital and lived.

Medal of Bravery:

Officer Bartlett and Officer Dooley – On 10/25/14, both officers responded to a report of a distraught male with a firearm. As officers contacted the male, he drew a firearm from his waistband. Officers wrestled the gun away from the male without anyone getting hurt.

Outstanding Police Service Medal:

Officer Penrose and Officer Salisbury – On 01/05/14, officers entered an apartment that was engulfed in smoke due to a kitchen fire. Officer Penrose dragged a male occupant to safety. Officer Salisbury put the fire out with a fire extinguisher.

Branden Holloway – For continued outstanding work on JPD's technology and 911 upgrades.

JPD Citizen Certificate of Merit:

Kayley James – On 03/23/14, 11-year-old Kayley helped JPD with locating an assault suspect.

JPD Citizen Certificate of Bravery:

Rob Steedle – On 10/05/14, Rob contacted an upset male who was trying to break into an occupied home. Rob calmed the male down until police arrived and the man was arrested.

2014 Years of Service Milestones

20 Years of Service

Officer Jason VanSickle
Sergeant David Wrightson

15 Years of Service

Civilian Rick Smith
Officer Jeff Brink
Sergeant Dominic Branson
Sergeant Chris Burke
Sergeant Brian Dallas

10 Years of Service

Dispatcher Alisha Sell

5 Years of Service

Officer Jim Esbenshade
Officer Nick Garza
Officer Tommy Penrose
Officer Steve Warnaca

New Employees

Civilian Julie Hedges
Civilian Patti Rumfelt (rehire)
Civilian Scott Sell
Dispatcher Wendy Wallers
Officer Paul Overturf (lateral)
Officer Alex Smith
Officer Ken Smith
Officer Patrick Taylor

Promotions



Sergeant Krag Campbell was promoted to Sergeant on 02/05/2014. Sergeant Campbell had worked in Patrol for 7 years, where he was a Field Training Officer. He also worked in the Criminal Investigations Unit (CIU) for 5 years, where he finished his tour in the CIU as a property crimes investigator.

Sergeant Campbell's ancillary duties include being on SWAT, the Honor Guard, and being a departmental instructor. Sergeant Campbell teaches Arrest Control Tactics, Less Than Lethal devices, and Chemical Munitions

Retirements

Officer Russell Haight retired from the Juneau Police Department on 05/30/2014, with over 25 years of service to the citizens of Juneau. Russ worked in Patrol and the Metro Drug Unit, but he retired as an Investigator with the Criminal Investigations Unit (CIU). Investigator Haight retired as the CIU's flex investigator where he worked on both crimes against people and crimes against property. In addition to his normal duties, Investigator Haight's ancillary duties included being JPD's Motor Vehicle Crash Investigator and Emergency Vehicle Operator Course (EVOC) Instructor.



JPD wishes Russ a happy retirement.

University of Alaska Southeast Substation

In November 2014 JPD partnered with the University of Alaska Southeast (UAS) and opened a new substation on campus. The substation is located near the main entrance of the Egan Library near Spike's Café.



The purpose of the new substation is to provide an increased police presence for the area near Auke Bay, and not just for UAS. Officers will be able to use the substation to write reports, conduct interviews, or just eat lunch. The space, furniture, computer, and designated parking spot were all provided by the University. JPD obtained a valuable resource without incurring any additional expense.

Coffee with a Cop



In August 2014, JPD joined in the national campaign of Coffee with a Cop. The purpose is to give citizens an opportunity to interact with officers in a more relaxed setting to help facilitate a question and answer session. There are no prepared speeches, just an opportunity to speak with officers. The motto of Coffee with a Cop is “Building partnerships one cup of coffee at a time.”

In 2014, JPD held four separate Coffee with a Cop events. The first event was held at Heritage Coffee on 2nd Street. The second event was held at The Glory Hole. The third event was held at UAS. The final event of the year was at Coppa. All four events were well received with between 20-60 citizens talking with officers. Coffee with a Cop will continue in 2015.

National Night Out



On Tuesday, 08/05/2014, JPD participated in National Night Out (NNO). This was the seventh year that JPD participated in NNO, which is a community oriented celebration which aims to increase crime prevention and drug awareness. NNO give citizens the opportunity to interact with the neighbors, as well as local first responders.

There were 12 NNO block parties throughout the City and Borough of Juneau. First responders from the Juneau Police Department, Capital City Fire Rescue, and the United States Coast Guard Auxiliary visited the parties, spoke with citizens, and gave children a

chance to explore police cars and fire trucks. McGruff the Crime Dog and the USCG Safety Otter were also a big hit with the kids.

Facebook Page

In late September 2014, JPD joined Facebook in an attempt to provide more information about the Department to the public. JPD began posting information on officer profiles, JPD history on Throw Back Thursdays, and upcoming events. The Facebook page was also used to disseminate information contained in press releases and the Crime Line Crimes of the Week.

By the end of the first day, JPD had 43 followers. By the end of the year, there were almost 1,800 followers. The feedback from the public was all very positive and showed that citizens were interested in learning more about their police department.



Being able to provide information directly to the public also helped officers solve crimes. On multiple occasions, information about crimes was received from the public which proved valuable in identifying and locating suspects. Citizens either provided information to JPD through the Facebook portal, or contacted JPD directly to keep their identity more private.

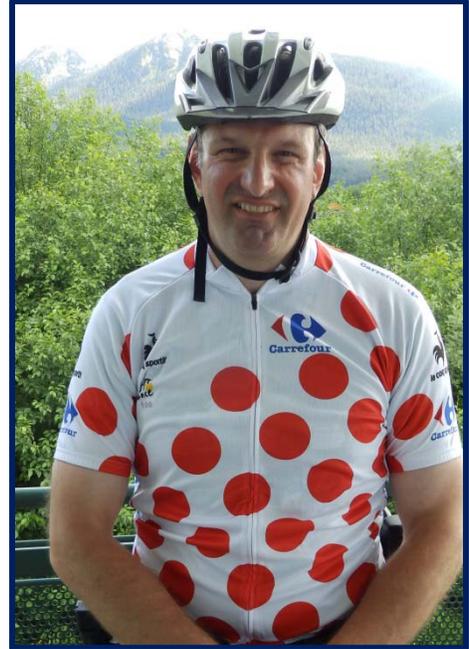
Spot the Chief

For the second year in a row, JPD promoted bicycle awareness in a campaign called “Spot the Chief for a Ten Spot.” The purpose of the campaign was to remind motor vehicle operators to be on the lookout for bicyclists.

In partnership with the Alaska Peace Officers Association – Capital City Chapter, drivers were told to look for Chief Bryce Johnson riding his bicycle while he was wearing a distinctive spotted jersey. If seen, drivers were told to call JPD within one hour to claim \$10. Drivers were instructed not to call JPD while driving, but to contact the Department within one hour when they were not driving. The funding for the program was provided by APOA.

Chief Johnson donned the spotted jersey several times throughout the summer from June 9th through June 20th.

Multiple drivers were awarded the Ten Spot, and the program is planned to continue in 2015.



Shop with a Cop

The 4th Annual Juneau Shop with a Cop was about 4 times larger than prior events. Forty-nine kids went shopping with uniformed officers, who are part of the Alaska Peace Officers Association-Capital City Chapter. Twelve families also had supplies for Christmas dinner purchased and delivered to them. Between APOA-donated



money and citizen contributions, over \$10,000 was raised for this event. The event was so big that two shopping excursions had to be organized, one on December 20th, 2014, and one on December 23rd, 2014. This event is a little unusual compared to other Shop with a Cop events as the kids are not just picking out what they want. The shoppers were given an allowance to buy presents for loved ones, and the shopping is what the kids really seemed to enjoy the most as they experienced the joy of giving to others.

Challenges

Staffing



The biggest single issue facing JPD continues to be staffing. In the last annual report, it was reported that JPD

was down 9 officer positions at the end of 2013, or just over a 16 % vacancy rate. In 2014, JPD added 6 new officers, however 2 officers quit before completing their training and 2 more left JPD due to 1 retiring and 1 moving down south to be closer to family.

Having experienced officers leave JPD has a compounding effect on staffing shortages. It takes approximately one year to recruit, screen, and train a newly hired officer to work the street alone. Officers must complete a 15-week DPS training academy in Sitka, followed by 14 weeks of field training with an experienced officer. As of the writing of this report, JPD has 6 officers who have completed the academy and are about to enter field training, with 3 more officers expected to be hired in July, 2015.

Juneau International Airport

JPD provided a continuous law enforcement presence for all of 2014 at the Juneau International Airport (JIA). Due to staffing issues, the manning of JIA was accomplished entirely through the use of overtime.



Looking forward to 2015 and beyond, the staffing of JIA must be addressed. In 2015, a sergeant and an officer were permanently assigned to JIA. Two long term temps were also employed at the airport. The goal is to staff the 5 positions at JIA with officers as overall staffing issues are addressed.

Successes

Officer Recruitment

Phase	2011		2012		2013		11 - 13 Averages		2014	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Hired	4	13%	1	6%	1	3%	2.0	8%	9	10%
PST screening	2	7%	2	11%	1	3%	1.7	6%	16	18%
Oral Board	1	3%	3	17%	5	17%	3.0	12%	2	2%
SAR/PHQ	7	23%	5	28%	6	20%	6.0	23%	28	31%
Background	1	3%	0	0%	1	3%	0.7	3%	7	8%
Polygraph	0	0%	0	0%	3	10%	1.0	4%	7	8%
Psych	4	13%	1	6%	2	7%	2.3	9%	1	1%
Withdrew	11	37%	6	33%	11	37%	9.3	36%	20	22%
Totals	30	100%	18	100%	30	100%	26	100%	90	100%

Even though staffing continues to be a major issue for JPD, recruitment in 2014 was a success. After reviewing data from 2011-2013, it was discovered that the average success rate of officer candidates completing all testing phases and getting a job offer was 8%. The steps of the hiring process, and the associated standards, were in place to insure that ethical qualified people were hired as officers. The decision was made to keep the same hiring standards, but to find a way to get more candidates into the testing process.

JPD began an advertising campaign that included radio spots, print media, national minority magazine ads, and movie theater ads. An emphasis was placed on local and regional advertising in an attempt to reduce the number of candidates that voluntarily withdrew from the process. JPD staff also attended job fairs, in both Juneau and Anchorage.

By the end of 2014, JPD had 90 candidates test through the hiring process, and 9 new officers were hired. The 2011-2013 average was 26 candidates testing with only 2 officers hired per year. The goal for JPD is to maintain officer recruitment activities until the staffing issue is completely addressed. Note, the numbers per year reflect when candidates started the hiring process and not when they were hired.

Dispatch Staffing

In the last annual report, Dispatch Staffing was listed as a Mission Accomplished. In 2014, Dispatch lost 3 dispatchers through normal attrition, but hired and trained 3 new dispatchers. As of the writing of this report, Dispatch is back up to full staffing.



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