

City of Anderson Police Department  
Fiscal Year 2000 Annual Report

*The*  
*City of Anderson*  
*Police Department*  
*Fiscal Year 2000*  
*Annual Report*

Submitted By  
*C. Derrill McConnell*  
Chief of Police

*Wednesday November 22, 2000*

## **MISSION STATEMENT**

The mission of the Anderson City Police Department is to serve the public, protect the innocent, and enforce city, state, and federal statutes within the city limits of Anderson, South Carolina. This is accomplished through a comprehensive Total Quality Management process which emphasizes a team approach geared toward the protection of life, liberty, and property, the preservation of peace, and the prevention of crime. Each operational area - Uniformed Patrol, Community Patrol, Traffic, Detectives, and Vice/Narcotics - will work together in a responsible and professional manner in order to promote an environment in which all citizens will be able to live peacefully, work diligently, enjoy recreational activities, and be safe from threat of harm.



## **CITY OF ANDERSON POLICE DEPARTMENT OVERVIEW**

The city of Anderson Police Department's jurisdiction covers approximately 13 square miles and contains 203 miles of linear roadway on 520 streets and roads. As of June 30, 2000 the department consisted of 81 Sworn Officers and 44 support personnel. The total revenue collected for FY2000 was \$1,925,589. In addition to the \$1,925,589 collected, the department contributed \$598,876 in services to the city for FY2000. The total value of the generated revenue combined with the in-kind contribution of services was 2,524,465.

During FY2000<sup>1</sup> (July1, 1999 – June 30, 2000) the police department answered 32,774 calls for service, documented 5001 criminal incident reports, worked 1,725 wrecks (including 176 hit & runs), made 3,237 criminal charges, and issued 3,575 traffic citations.

The total expense for operating the police department for FY2000 was \$4,639,472 and was within ½ of one percent of the originally budgeted amount<sup>2</sup>. For each \$1 the police department received in city funding, the city received \$1.54 in services, revenue, and in-kind contributions combined.



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<sup>1</sup> All data in this report will be for the 12-month period from July 1, 1999 through June 30, 2000 unless other indicated.

<sup>2</sup> For details see appendix i.

## MANPOWER AND GENERAL REVENUE

**The City of Anderson Police Department consists of four divisions**

- Uniform Patrol, Community Patrol, and Vice/Narcotics
- Detectives
- Traffic
- Records/Detention and Animal Control

### City of Anderson Police Department Law Enforcement Personnel Fiscal Year 2000

The following chart indicates the assignments of the 81 members of the City of Anderson Police Department.

<b>Sworn Officers</b>					
	<b>Chief</b>	<b>Captain</b>	<b>Lieutenant</b>	<b>Sergeant</b>	<b>Officers</b>
<b>A Shift</b>			1	1	10
<b>B Shift</b>			1	2	7
<b>C Shift</b>			1	1	9
<b>D Shift</b>			1	1	9
<b>Detectives</b>		1	1	6	
<b>Traffic</b>			1	2	7
<b>Narcotics</b>			1	2	5
<b>Comm. Ptl.</b>				1	6
<b>Admin.</b>		1			
<b>Support Serv.</b>		1			
<b>Patrol Serv.</b>		1			
<b>Chief</b>	1				
<b>Sub Total</b>	1	4	7	16	53
<b>Grand Total</b>	81				

The 44 non-sworn members who make up the support staff for the 81 certified officers are employed in specialized functions that are essential to the department in order for it to successfully conduct its daily business efficiently. Such duties include maintaining criminal intelligence files, data processing, managing and operating the jail, record keeping, and organizational planning.

**City of Anderson Police Department  
Non-Sworn Personnel  
Fiscal Year 2000**

	Booking	Jailers	Transport	Victim's Advocate	Animal Control	Secretaries	Maintenance	Crossing Guards	Chaplain
A Shift	2	2							
B Shift	2	2							
C Shift	3	2							
D Shift	2	2							
Detectives						1			
Narcotics									
Traffic						1			
Admin		1	4			4			
Support Serv.				1	1	1	3		
Patrol Serv.									
Sub Total	9	9	4	1	1	7	3	9	1
Grand Total	44								

**The City of Anderson Police Department Revenue**

*Income received in FY2000 was \$1,925,589.* Fiscal Year 2000 was an exceptional year for the police department with respect to (1) Outside investment in the form of federal grants received for specific allocated purposes and (2) Revenue generated by the department itself. In FY00 there were 11 areas from which revenue was collected. In FY99 the Revenue was \$1,523,339 (up \$22,934 from \$1,500,405 in FY 98). The department revenue for FY2000 represented an increase of \$402,250 or 26.4% over FY99. The following table depicts the various areas wherein the department contributed revenue to the city during FY2000<sup>3</sup>:

<b>Department Generated Revenue</b>		
Rent From Housing Federal Prisoners	\$ 861,455	
Criminal Fines	\$ 396,791	
Traffic Citations	\$ 306,303	
Parking Citations	\$ 6,036	
Towing Fees	\$ 27,016	
Seized Narcotics Proceeds	\$ 16,104	
Total Department Generated Revenue FY2000		\$ 1,613,705
<b>Grant Generated Revenue:</b>		
United States Department of Justice Grant	\$ 143,614	
United States Housing Grant (HUD)	\$ 29,267	
U.S.D.O.J. Cops Fast / Universal Cops	\$ 39,318	
School Resource Officer (SCDPS)	\$ 84,365	
School Truancy (District Five)	\$ 15,320	
Total Grant Funds Received FY2000		\$ 311,884
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>		<b>\$ 1,925,589</b>

<sup>3</sup> Financial figures for revenue and in-kind match do not include \$200,000 in technical bomb disposal equipment received from the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

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In addition to the generated revenue, in-kind maintenance services valued at \$164,023 were provided to the city by the detention work program. Off-duty and reserve officers furnished \$424,468 in police services to the city. Buck-A-Cup collections by department personnel totaled \$10,385. All combined in-kind contributions totaled \$598,876<sup>4</sup> bringing the police department's aggregate contribution in both revenue and in-kind services to \$2,524,465.

<b><u>In-Kind Contributions:</u></b>		
Buck-A-Cup (Actual Dollars)	\$	10,385
Off-Duty Police Officer Employment	\$	306,683
Reserve Officer Program	\$	117,785
Jail Work Program	\$	76,265
State Prisoners Assigned To City Jail	\$	87,758
<b>TOTAL IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS</b>		<b>\$ 598,876</b>
<b>TOTAL CONTRIBUTION BY POLICE DEPARTMENT</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>2,524,465</b>

## **MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS:**

### **A Significant Five Year Decrease in Crime And A Fully Operational Federally Subsidized Jail**

The City of Anderson Police Department continues its uniform practice of *Total Quality Management* (TQM) principles as it constantly searches for new and innovative ways to positively affect the quality of life in Anderson. All operational areas are required to objectively measure their performance and document improvements. Continuous, measurable improvement is a cornerstone of TQM.

All businesses – those in the private sector as well as those in the public sector – operate on a limited budget. The police department's challenge is to maximize its effectiveness while operating within financial parameters that are reasonable for the department and fair to the city's taxpayers. The Anderson City Police Department meets this responsibility by concentrating on updated detailed analyses that accurately depict moving crime trends. Management strategically utilizes this information in an effort to allocate resources and solve problems efficiently. Each operational area works together in order to promote an environment in which all citizens will be able to live peacefully, work diligently, enjoy recreational activities, and be safe from threat of harm.

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<sup>4</sup> To view worksheet see appendix ii.

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To achieve this objective, management constantly researches contemporary approaches to law-enforcement and crime control in order to stay abreast of new and innovative approaches that other departments are using to control crime. Material regarding nationally practiced crime control programs is scrutinized for its potential for application to the Anderson Police Department. Specific emphasis is placed on research from departments that show substantially reduced crime rates in (1) Cities approximating the size of Anderson, and (2) Cities that have a significant measurable reduction in violent crime after enacting the various programs.

From previously conducted research came the present pro-active street level approach toward law-enforcement practiced by the city. Analyses of citywide crime data indicate that most crime is centered in relatively small areas. Theoretically, by concentrating resources in these areas, violent and major non-violent crimes will be reduced. This approach has been remarkably successful during the last three years. Although major crime has decreased in the United States consistently for several years, during the last three years in Anderson city, violent crime has decreased at a level far greater than the rest of the nation.

During 1995 and 1996, the police department enacted a limited amount of extra-duty patrols in high crime areas with funding specifically allocated by council for this purpose. The impact on crime was insignificant. That program, known as "High-Profile Patrol", was the forerunner of the current program of *Street Level Criminal Apprehension*. In the spring of 1997, the police department began utilizing law-enforcement block grant funding which had been allocated by the United States Department of Justice for the purpose of focusing limited resources on crime reduction. Fortunately, the police department has received additional funding through that program during the intervening years up to and including 2000. The programs enacted under this grant are required by the federal government to impact crime and the results must be quantitatively measured. The programs enacted by the city are similar in nature to those in many other cities nationwide. These programs have proved successful at reducing crime rates in large cities and small towns throughout the U.S. That objective is primarily achieved by removing the active criminal element from the community.

The first year<sup>5</sup> the street level approach to crime prevention was executed, violent crime was reduced by 23.9% from its 1996 level. The following year (1998) violent crime was reduced by another 25.1%. Finally, in 1999 violent crime in Anderson dropped by 7.3% from the previous year<sup>6</sup>. The 1997 and 1998 decreases in Anderson's violent index crimes were significantly greater than the yearly decreases nationally and regionally. Department officials have no doubt that Anderson City is approaching a crime rate that is more in line with where it should be (comparably) with the rest of the nation. The police department will continue to focus on contemporary approaches to crime control. It will also routinely review local, state, and national crime data and conduct research into

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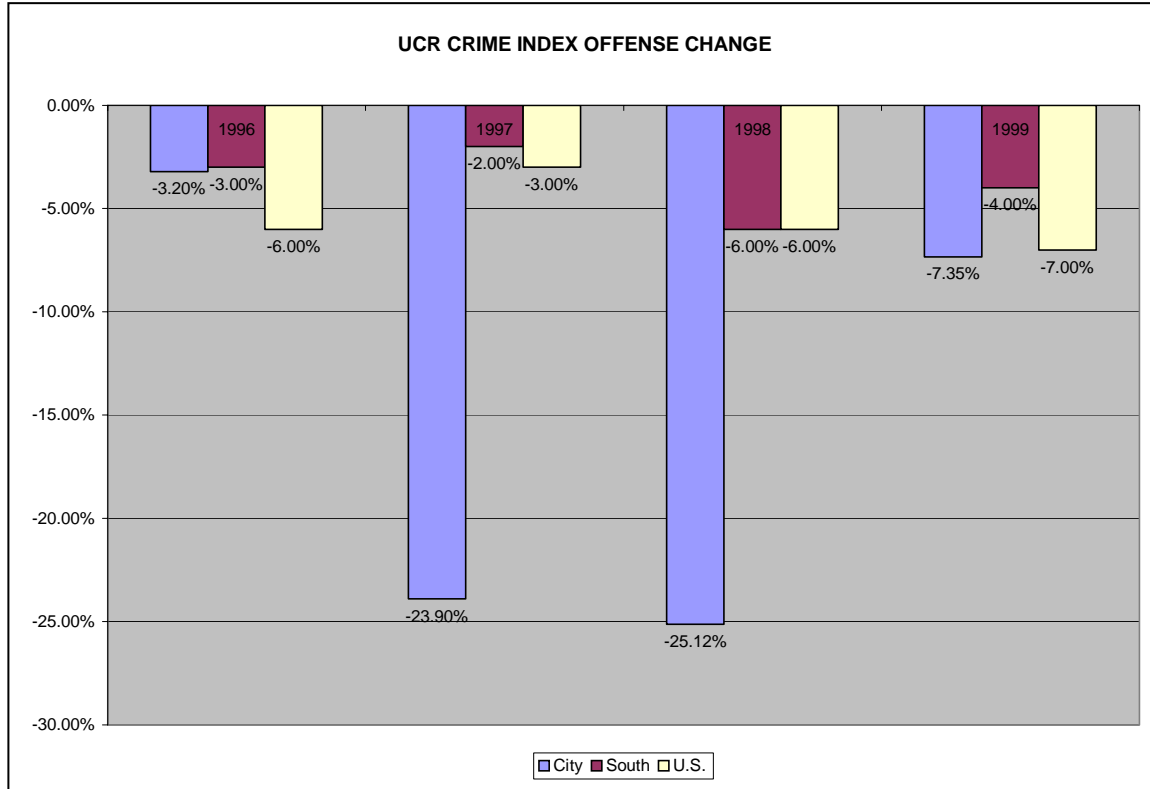
<sup>5</sup> CY 1997

<sup>6</sup> Figures provided by the United States Department of Justice / Federal Bureau of Investigation.

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programs that show potential for Anderson City. This will allow the department to fulfill its primary objectives of protecting citizens, preserving peace, and preventing crime.

The following chart depicts the decrease in violent crime in Anderson as compared to the south and the U. S. as a whole for the last four calendar years:



In further analysis of the decrease in violent crime it is worth noting that FY 2000 is recorded as having only two murders. From CY 1991 through FY 2000 there were 48 murders. The yearly average for murders for the decade ending FY 2000 was 4.8 per year with a standard deviation of 2.57. The yearly range was from two to nine. CY 1998 and FY 2000 are the only two years for the entire last decade to have as few as two murders.

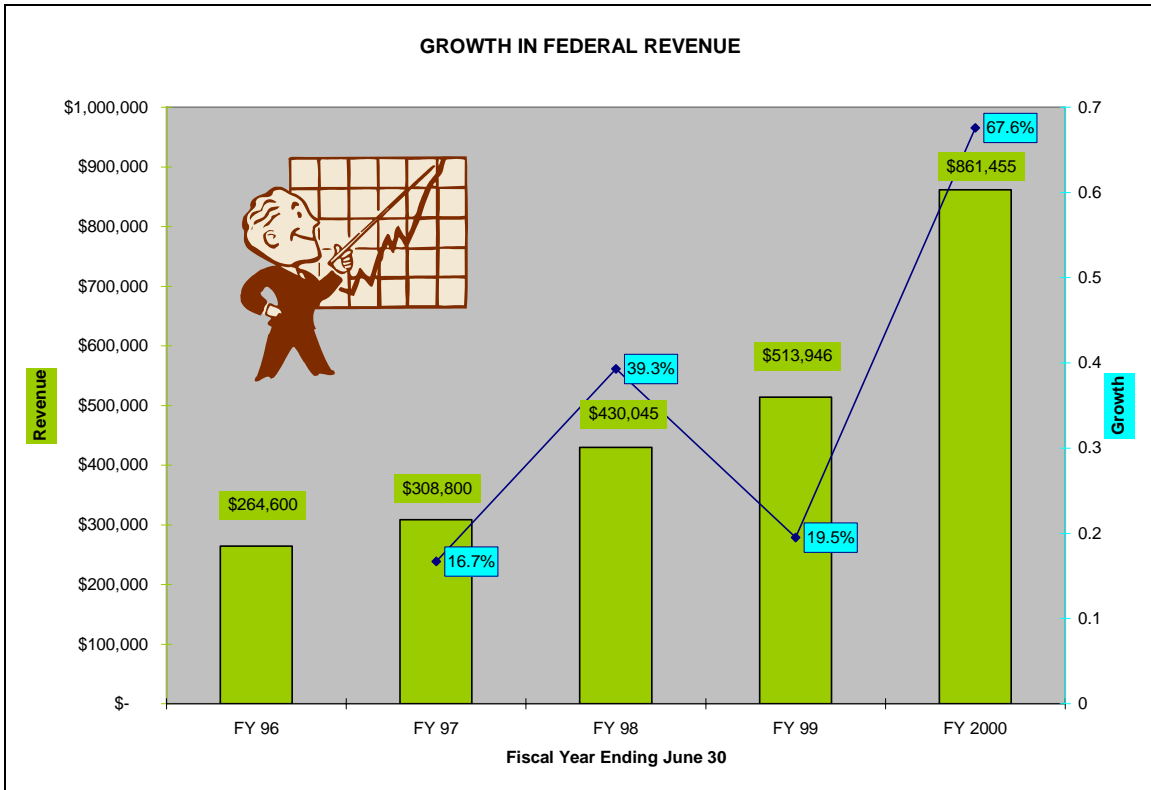
In addition to effecting a significant reduction in crime through resource management and allocation, the police department is proud to announce that it continues to experience a strong growth in revenue received from the federal government for housing federal prisoners in the jail. Approximately eight years ago the city began housing a hand full of federal pre-trial detainees on a per-diem basis. Since then, the amount of revenue received for housing federal inmates has grown to the level that has made it profitable for the city to build an addition to the jail specifically for the purpose of holding federal prisoners. For the six-month period ending June 30, 2000, the federal jail received \$543,000 in federal money, thus placing the department on track for its first \$1,000,000



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gross revenue (calendar) year. The department believes that revenue generated from an outside source is an excellent way to help the tax base financially.

Note the increase in federal dollars received and the percent of increase over the previous year:



Revenue has grown from an average of \$22,050 per month in FY96 to an average of \$71,788 per month in FY2000. The monthly average for the last six months of FY2000 (i.e. January – June 2000) was \$90,570. The department’s goal for Calendar year 2000 is \$1,000,000+.

Police officials will continue to aggressively pursue federal money in order to offset the need for additional tax dollars.

## City of Anderson Police Department Calls for Service

In FY 2000 there were 32,774 calls for service dispatched<sup>3</sup> and 5,001 incident reports were turned in<sup>7</sup>. Calls-for-service were up 0.4% in FY00 from 32,638 in CY 1999. In FY00 the incident reports that were filed increased by 1.2% from 4,942 in 1999. An analysis of the 32,774 calls-for-service during FY00 yields the following statistics:

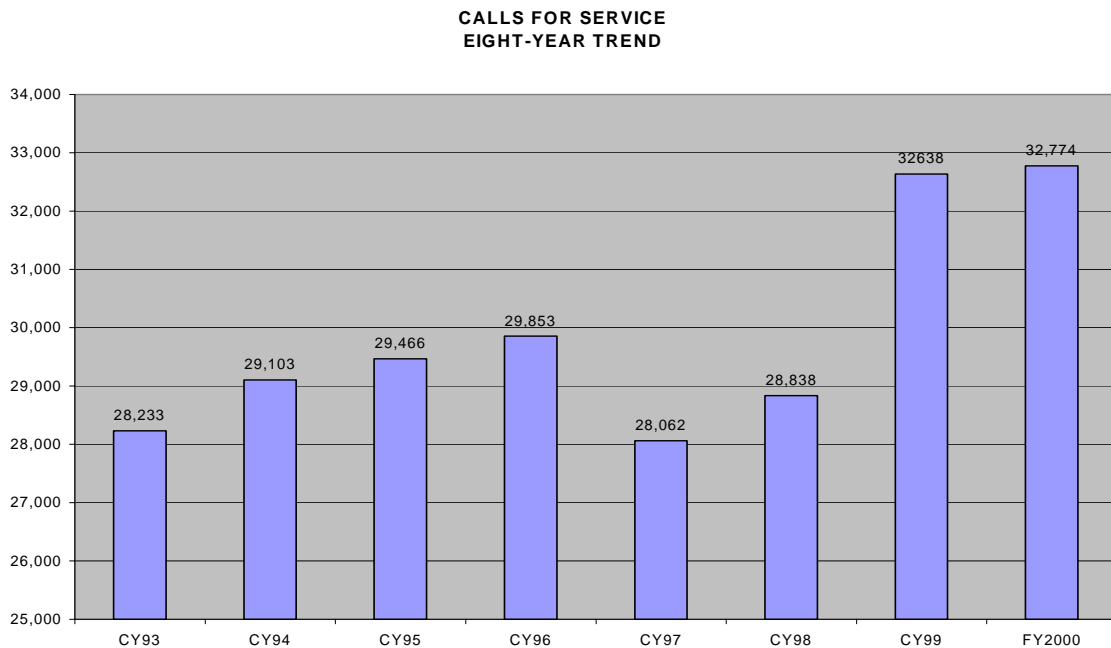
<sup>3</sup> Data provided by Anderson County Central Dispatch

<sup>7</sup> City of Anderson Police Department records.

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1. The average numbers of calls per month was 2731.25, up 12 from 2720 in 1999.
2. The average number of calls per day was 89.6<sup>8</sup>. This represented a 0.4% increase over the 1999 daily average of 89.4 and a 13.4% increase over 1998 which was 79 average daily calls.
3. Officers were dispatched 207 times to calls regarding “people shooting nearby”.
4. Officers answered 103 calls where an individual was confirmed armed with a gun. This is in addition to 42 armed-robbery calls that were responded to “in progress” or “just occurred”.
5. Officers addressed 506 civil disturbances in progress.
6. The department was dispatched to 1,725 traffic accidents.
7. There were 176 Hit & Runs dispatched.
8. Patrol officers initiated 3,475 traffic stops in addition to stops initiated during traffic safety points, accidents, or crimes in progress.

Note the following trend in total calls-for-service:



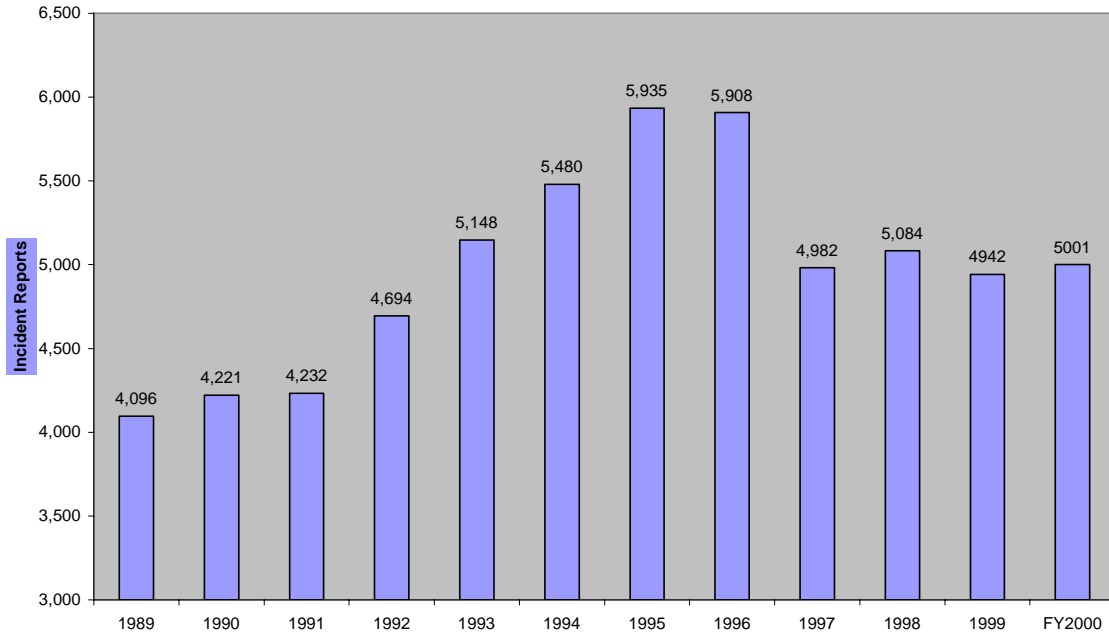
Furthermore, the FY00 figure for incident reports was 61.6 below the yearly average for the ten-year period of the nineties<sup>9</sup>.

<sup>8</sup> FY 2000 is based upon 366 days.

<sup>9</sup> The January 1, 1990, through December 31, 1999 yearly average number of incident reports was 5,062.6.

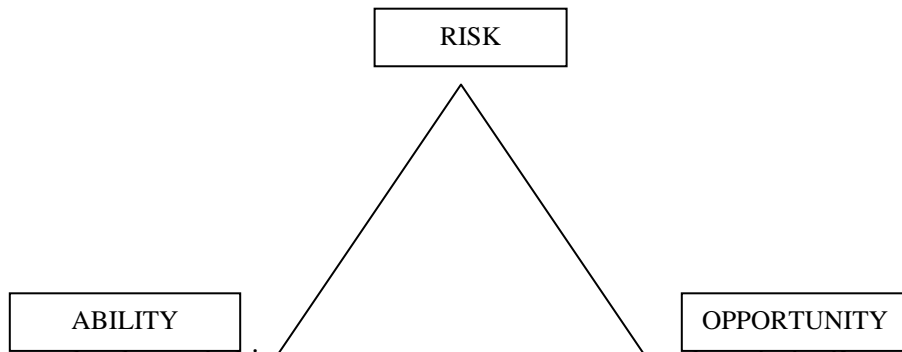
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**CRIMINAL INCIDENT REPORTS  
12-YEAR TREND**



There were 135 different criminal charges filed for a grand total of 3,237 times against offenders in FY00. When ordered from most to least frequent and tallied, the statistics roughly follow the 80/20 rule. The 25 most frequently documented charges (which account for 18.5% of the total different 135 charges levied) account for 80% of the 3,237 charges filed (or 2,598)<sup>10</sup>.

The police department’s approach toward crime control is focused on getting maximum results for the amount of time and money invested (i.e. “Delivering the biggest bang for the buck”). The department’s crime control and prevention programs are based upon the following model of criminal behavior:



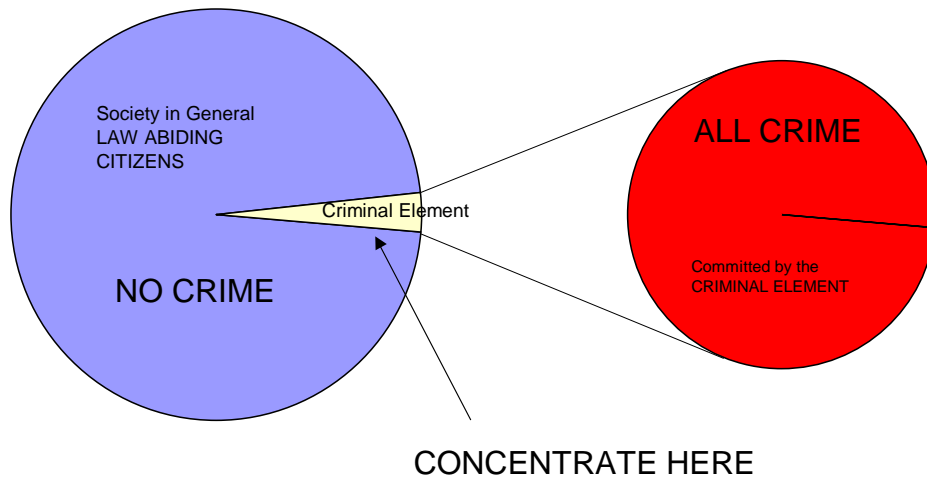
According to the theory behind this model, in order to affect the criminal’s actions, law-enforcement must act upon at least one of the components in the model. The city police department concentrates on removing the criminal’s ability to commit crimes and

<sup>10</sup> For a detailed list of the frequency of charges see appendix iii.

therefore affects the other two components as well. Some of the premises of the theory are as follows:

1. The vast majority of people is hardworking and law abiding citizens.
2. Criminals comprise a small percentage of the population.
3. All crime is committed by criminals.
4. Criminals commit statistically more minor offenses than major and / or violent offenses.
5. Criminals frequent well-defined common areas wherein they feel comfortable.

Analyzing moving crime trends and adjusting law-enforcement's response accordingly results in an increased incarceration rate for the criminal element. This effectively removes the criminal from society and decreases society's overall violent crime rate. An analogy of this theory and model is as follows. Suppose 3% of society is criminal<sup>11</sup>. The other 97% are law abiding. The following model of criminals and crime in society emerges. Theoretically, the circle on the left is the entire population of any jurisdiction and the circle on the right is all of the crime that occurs in the same area.



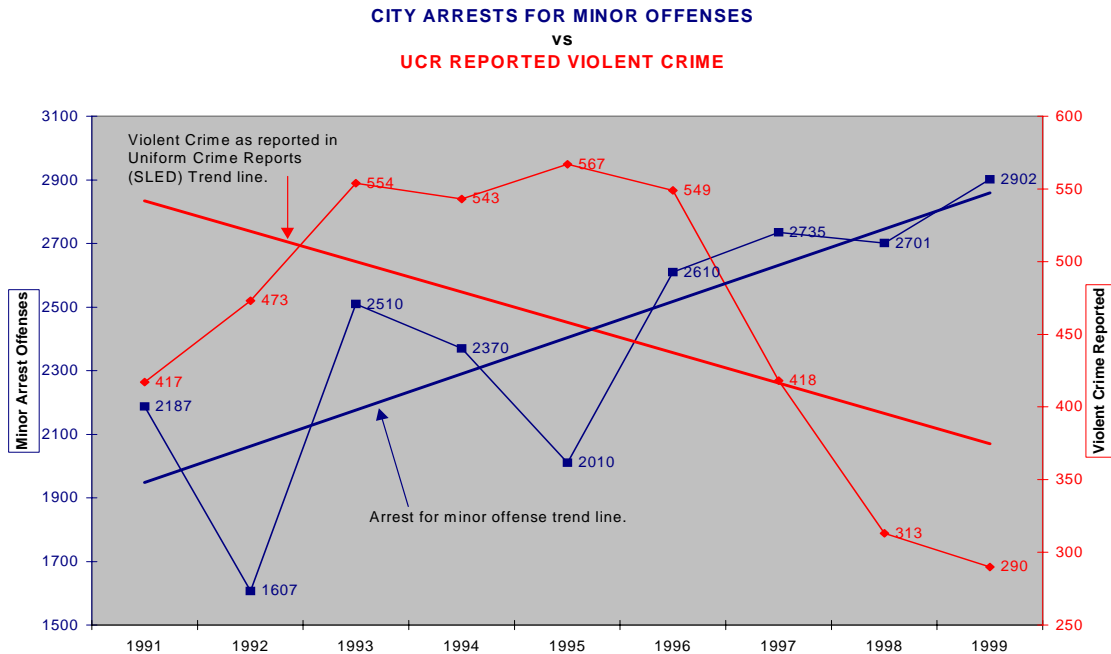
Zero-tolerance for crime leads to numerous arrests for minor (petty) offenses. The criminals' ability to further victimize the community through more violent acts is adversely affected by incarceration.

<sup>11</sup> 3% criminal and 97% law abiding are arbitrarily selected figures, useful for illustrative purposes only.

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By concentrating on the criminal element and incarcerating a maximum number of offenders, the crime rate is subsequently decreased because (1) the criminals' ability to commit crime has been eliminated, (2) the increased risk deters some lesser motivated criminals from acting, and (3) criminal opportunity is decreased when offenders are jailed. As offenders serve time for lesser offenses, they are unable, through lack of opportunity, to violently infringe upon the community.

Based upon these premises note the following graph<sup>12</sup> which is based upon official Uniform Crime Reports filed with the South Carolina Law-Enforcement Division<sup>13</sup> and reported to the FBI:



The above chart illustrates the affect that zero tolerance has had on violent crime in the city of Anderson. Based upon the premise that all crime is committed by criminals and that criminals commit more petty offenses than violent offenses, the city diligently enforces all laws, including city statutes against minor violations. This is done in order to suppress the violent crime rate. When the criminal element is removed from the community, even for relatively short incarcerations for petty crime, a downward shift occurs in the frequency of reported violent crime.

The entire department works together in order to impact the crime rate in the city. The following listing demonstrates the CY00 arrests that were filed through the city police

<sup>12</sup> Data concerning "small crimes" represents actual arrests and charges brought against individuals in city court. Data is taken from City of Anderson Court Docket book(s). Data concerning Violent Crime Reports is from successive yearly reports titled "Crime in the United States with data compiled by the FBI and distributed by the United States Department of Justice.

<sup>13</sup> S.L.E.D. and FBI data is recorded for calendar years.

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department. The arrests are listed by the initiating division<sup>14</sup> which are in alphabetical order and includes all criminal charges filed by the city:

<u>Division</u>	<u>Criminal Charges</u>
Animal Control	2
Community Patrol	100
Detectives	575
Detention	5
Patrol	1607
Traffic	107
Vice / Narcotics	490
Other <sup>15</sup>	351
Total Dept. Charges:	3237

### SUMMARY

The zero-tolerance approach for dealing with criminal activity results in numerous arrests of persons on city criminal charges for violations that are typically less than violent and which usually carry a maximum penalty of 30 days in city jail for each conviction. Since these people are typically from the same sub-group of the population of citizens who commit major violent and non-violent crimes and they are being removed from the streets for various periods of time, they are temporarily inhibited from committing more serious (and violent) crimes.

### Traffic Division

In FY 2000, officers issued 3,575 traffic citations and worked 1,725 traffic accidents (including hit & runs). Citations were down 17.2% from 4,320 in 1999 and wrecks were down 8.7% from 1890 in 1999. During FY 2000, \$306,303 in traffic violation fines was collected, down 15% from \$360,503 in FY 1999. An additional \$6,036 was collected for 1,187 parking tickets that were issued during FY 2000. Parking tickets were up 2.7% from 1,156 in FY99 but collections on parking fines were down 7.5% from \$6,495 in FY99. In FY 2000 the average collection on a traffic citation was \$85.68. The average amount collected per parking ticket was \$5.85. Since the middle of 1996, parking citations have been decreasing due mainly to downtown construction. The downtown construction has adversely affected the department's revenue by decreasing the number of parking citations that can be ethically issued. In some instances the construction has limited the amount of available parking space for downtown shoppers thereby forcing them to park in one spot for extended periods and in other situations, the construction and limited parking has simply been an inconvenience for people who normally park downtown. In the coming year the department will assess the potential for increasing the number of parking citations issued.

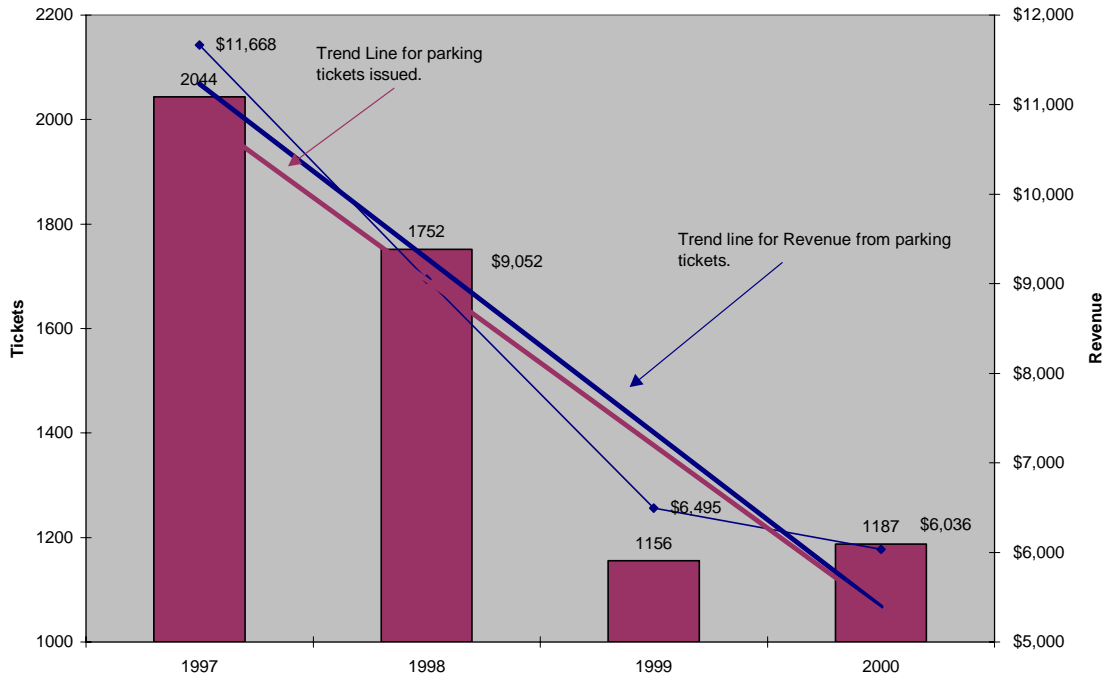
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<sup>14</sup> From Criminal Docket database for FY 2000.

<sup>15</sup> Other consists of 344 private citizens who were assisted by the police department in filing charges against suspects, 4 charges made through the city's business license department, and 3 charges filed by the Anderson County Sheriff's Office.

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**PARKING TICKETS LAST FOUR FISCAL YEARS**

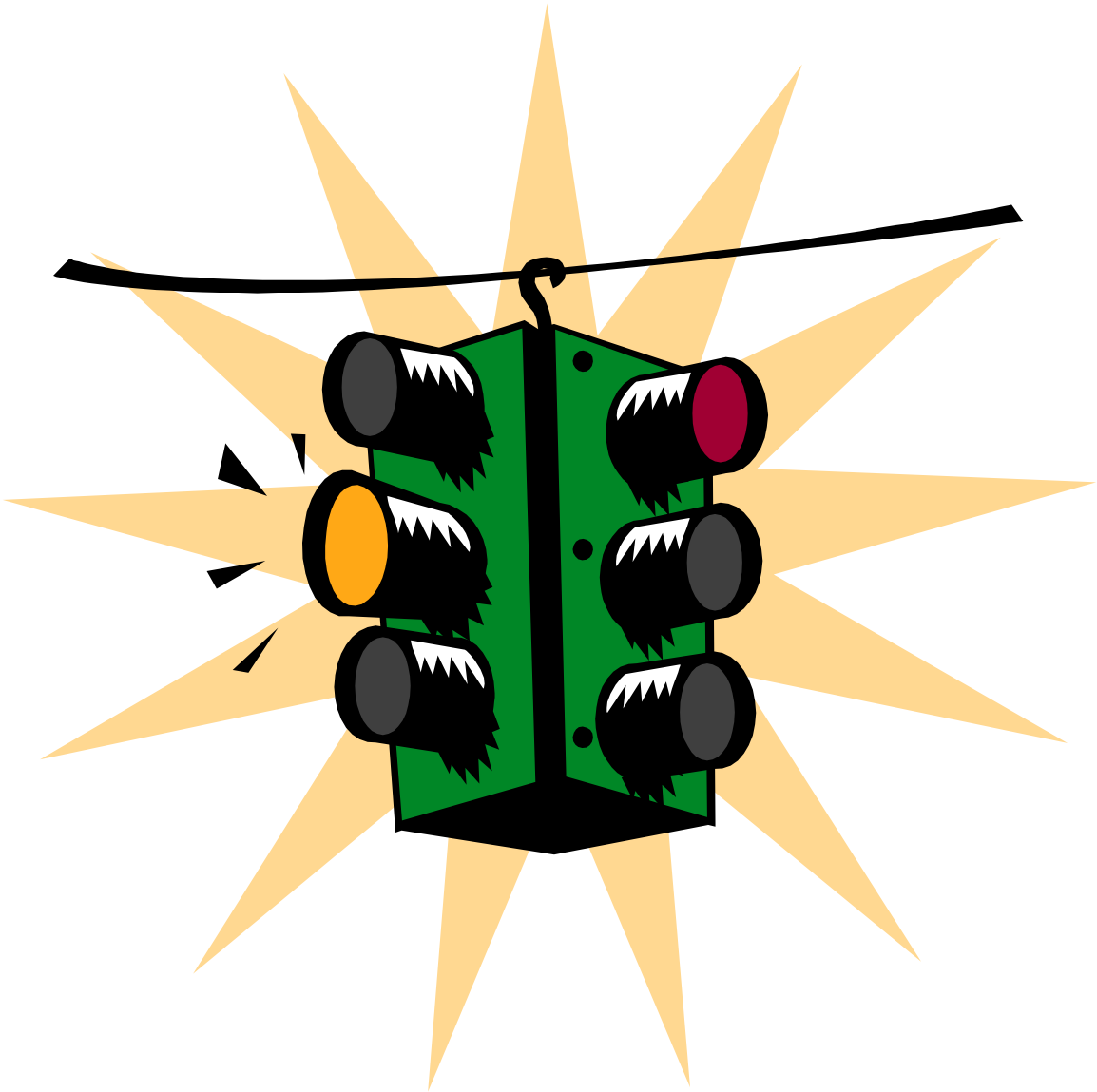


Of the \$306, 303 that was collected in traffic fines in FY 2000, a portion was dispersed to the state of South Carolina in accordance with state law. Many of the charges that are made on the traffic citations are for speeding and related improper driving techniques. It is believed that these types of violations can be addressed through a local “Unsafe Driving” statute which will positively impact the City of Anderson in two ways: First, there will be no point assessment for the violator, as opposed to the current violations which carry from two to six points each. Second, it may be possible for all of the revenue that is generated by those citations to go into the general fund of the city of Anderson as opposed to the reduced portion the city now receives. Other municipalities have this type of statute and it is currently under consideration by our department. We believe that an unsafe driving statute will benefit our citizens by saving them the premium increase normally associated with a traffic violation. Furthermore, it will benefit the City of Anderson by providing an actual increase in profit without any monetary investment on the city’s part because it will utilize current resources and manpower as usual.

In an effort to increase safety on the roadways, in FY 2000 a study was performed on traffic related matters in Anderson City. The study attempted to correlate the number of wrecks per year with the number of citations issued and analyzes the strength of the correlation, if any. Also, the accidents that occurred during the study period were scrutinized to determine the most likely time of the day accidents seem to occur and in which areas of the city they occur most often.

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Because of the length and detail of the traffic report, it is included as an addendum to this annual report.

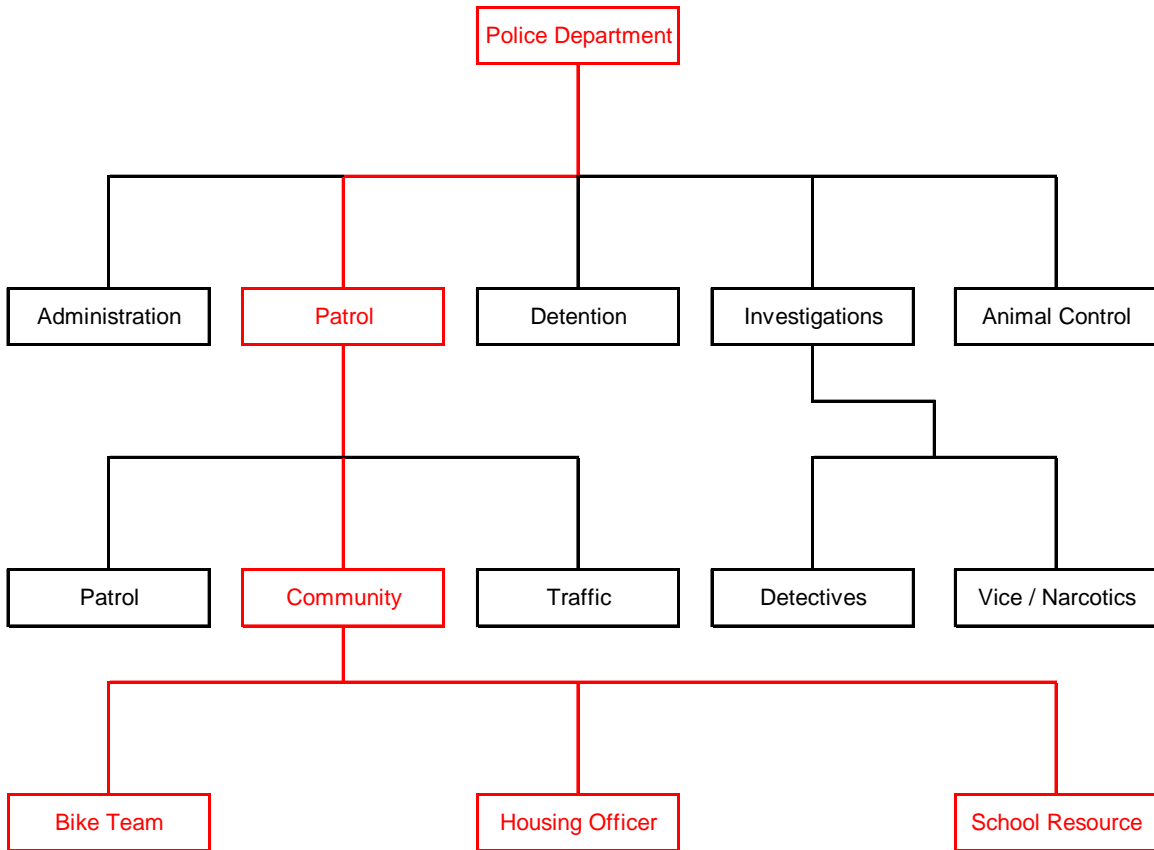




## SPOTLIGHT ON THE COMMUNITY PATROL PROGRAM

All individual operational areas of the police department are focused on the overall mission and must contribute to the overall success of the department in achieving its mission. In addition, each area has a specialized purpose and is responsible for affecting certain priorities within the overall mission. Simply stated, the primary purpose of the community patrol division is to improve the city's quality of life through a community partnership that promotes safe and secure neighborhoods.

The following chart<sup>16</sup> depicts the various components of the City of Anderson Police Department and how they relate to each. For the purpose of instruction and to emphasize the focus of this section of the FY 2000 annual report, the Community Patrol segment is highlighted.



<sup>16</sup> This chart is for instruction only. It is not an organizational chart.

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During fiscal year 2000 the community patrol division filed 100 criminal charges and issued 29 traffic citations. They were dispatched to or assisted on 2,220 calls for service, assisted in 142 special events, made 3,065 personal contacts, provided 69 Detention transports, and documented 2,238 miles<sup>17</sup> on their bikes.

Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs) for community patrolmen are basically the same as for traditional patrolmen. The primary difference is the mode of transportation and the focal point of their purpose. Traditional police officers rely on cars to move rapidly from call to call in order to *react* to crime. In addition to enforcing law, they typically confront crime in progress (or immediately after the fact), protect people who are in imminent danger, and save lives. In contrast, community patrolmen use bikes for transportation in order to be accessible to the citizenry and in an attempt to be pro-active, thus concentrating more heavily than traditional officers on preserving the peace and preventing crime. Like all police officers, their emphasis on enforcing the law is equal to that of the traditional patrol.

Community patrol consists of three distinct, yet related functions. The first of these components which was implemented by the police department was the Housing Officer for The Housing Authority of Anderson. After that component was established came what is currently recognized as the core of the program or the *Police Assisting Community Enhancement* (P.A.C.E.) team, popularly known as the "Bike Patrol". Finally, in order to fully meet the program's purpose, the School Resource Officer program was established. Currently (November 2000) there are 10 community patrol positions. During November 2000 the type and number of positions are as follows:

- 1 Lieutenant
- 1 Sergeant
- 3 Bike Patrolmen (Includes 1 F/T & 1 P/T Dare officer)
- 1 Housing Officer
- 3 School Resource Officers
- 1 Bike Patrol vacancy

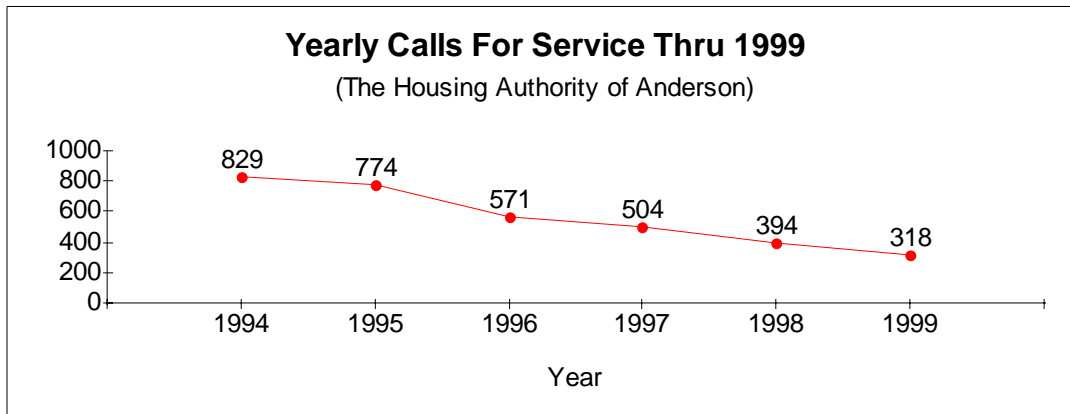
**Anderson Housing Authority Officer.** Since approximately 1992, The Housing Authority of Anderson has subsidized a full-time uniformed patrol officer to provide protection and crime prevention services to the people who live on the properties that the Housing Authority manages. In FY 1999, the amount of the subsidy was \$29,267 which reimbursed the city for the officer's salary and benefits. Based upon the information provided for this report, the amount subsidized in FY2000 was the same. The funding received from the Housing Authority is intended to cover the entire cost of the officer's salary and benefits. The Police Department provides transportation and other incidental necessities.

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<sup>17</sup> The P.A.C.E. team began documenting bike miles as of January 1, 2000. Therefore the data for mileage on bikes is reported for January 1, - June 30, 2000 only.

The Housing Authority officer is expected to utilize a thorough knowledge of criminal law in an effort to identify, isolate, and neutralize problem areas within the complexes. Some of the effective strategies have traditionally included (1) working with narcotics investigators in an attempt to apprehend suspected drug dealers, (2) compiling information regarding criminal activity occurring in various residences and acting upon this information in a fashion that leads to prosecution and eviction of these people, and (3) placing non-residents who lack a legitimate reason for being present on the properties on trespass notice.

During the last few years there has been considerable improvement within the properties operated by the Housing Authority. Although some areas have shown more improvement than others have, all have a significantly better quality of life than they did in the first part of the last decade. The following chart depicts the tremendous impact that the Housing Authority officer has had on crime in the government-operated complexes during the last six calendar years.



As indicated by the chart from CY94 through the close of CY99, calls to the government complexes decreased by 61.5%. The police department has postulated that the assignment of one particular officer to the complexes to concentrate on neighborhood crime during the nineties was the single biggest influence on the crime reduction and police calls-for-service.

The Housing Officer(s) have been successful at decreasing crime and calls for service in the government owned apartment complexes. The end result has been an improved quality of life as residents live more secure lives and have convenient access to police.

**P.A.C.E. Team.** The Bike element of community patrol was established in 1995. It originally began with three officers including the supervisor. This number eventually grew to include six people on bikes. As of this report (in November 2000) there were three people routinely on bikes. Due to other responsibilities, this figure excludes the Lieutenant and Sergeant who supervise the program. However, they ride bikes as frequently as their schedule allows.

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The available quantitative data<sup>18</sup> was analyzed for this report and covers consistent data reporting from January 1998 through October 2000. Incomplete data is available prior to 1998 back through May 1996 with the exception of June through December 1997<sup>19</sup>. This document reports only documented data.

An analysis of the available data indicates that the P.A.C.E. team has documented the following activities since becoming active in 1995<sup>20</sup>:

	<u>Number</u>
Total Calls <sup>21</sup>	5888
Special Events	371
Personal/Conts	4839
Transports	133
Arrests	436
Tickets	65
Miles <sup>22</sup>	4755
Meet/Classes	238

Bike officers were originally assigned to very small and geographically well-defined areas that had been previously identified as having an extremely disproportionate crime rate. As the crime rates decreased in these areas, the amount of territory to be covered by the officers was increased. Eventually the bike team's duties came to include public relations assignments including, among others, Easter Seals, Special Olympics, and the Toy-A-Thon. The frequency of public relations obligations snowballed and currently the primary emphasis of the Bike Patrol is more on community involvement through public relations than it is on patrol.

Special events take up a disproportionate amount of time due to the amount of preparation required for setup, presentation, and breakdown. While all of the special events seem to be worthwhile and often charitable causes, as a general rule, the purpose of the community patrol presence is for public relations. Rarely do the special events take place in the area typically served by community patrol and therefore the increased police protection is gratuitous. Events such as Freedom Weekend Aloft, The Anderson County fair, and the Christmas Toy-A-Thon require virtually 100% of the officers' time for several days, thus inhibiting the team from concentrating their efforts upon their respective assignments in their assigned neighborhoods. More often than not, the police presence at these events is for security related purposes as opposed to law-enforcement purposes.

Another duty that the bike officers perform, although peripheral, is that of assisting the jail in the transport of prisoners to various locations. Community Patrol has assisted in

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<sup>18</sup> Data compiled from Daily Activity Reports and Monthly Reports to the Chief.

<sup>19</sup> To review data, see appendix iv.

<sup>20</sup> Figures do not include the D.A.R.E. or SRO programs. Those figures are provided separately.

<sup>21</sup> Calls handled generally by 2 officers as primary officers or in backing up Shift Patrol.

<sup>22</sup> Miles tabulated for bikes are for the period from January 1, 2000 through October 31,2000.

(1) Transporting inmates to and from the federal court houses in Greenville and Columbia, (2) Escorting inmates to and from the hospital, and (3) Transporting juveniles to various holding facilities (including Belton, Columbia, and Union in the past). The typical transport assignment requires two officers and takes approximately two hours to complete. Naturally, transports of short distances are completed relatively quickly, certainly much less than two hours, but the longer transports tend to increase the average time. For FY01 the Community Patrol division plans to reassess its commitments and participation to community events. Items which contribute to the accomplishment of the overall mission will be extended and less important items will be replaced.

**The DARE Program Within P.A.C.E.** The Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) program has been active within the school district in the elementary schools since 1989. It impacts the community positively by teaching kids about the dangers of drug abuse and violent behavior. The program is presented and taught in public schools in the Anderson area by a sworn community patrol officer. The city of Anderson's current D.A.R.E. program was expanded in 1998 to include sixth graders in addition to fifth graders. Furthermore, the expansion included adding an additional officer and increasing the number and scope of workshops in the curriculum. One new workshop that was implemented in 1988 was designed to target high school students and focus on D.U.I.

The goals of the D.A.R.E. program are to (1) Instruct children in proper behavior; (2) Educate children about the harmful effects of drugs, and (3) Explain to children the consequences of illegal drug use. The Anderson Police Department also makes presentations on various topics to groups at schools, civic organizations, churches, and businesses. Popular subjects include traffic safety, personnel safety, crime prevention, youth gangs, and drug abuse.

In 1996, 750 students in 475 classes were instructed on awareness and prevention topics. The figures for 1997 were 1,200 students in 492 classes. In school year 1998 - 1999, 16 classes of 25 students each were taught per week for 17 weeks. During the 1999 - 2000 school year, the same program taught in 98-99 was repeated to the same grades in the same schools, therefore the figures remained approximately the same<sup>23</sup>.

The figures prior to 1998 included the D.A.R.E. program, community patrol lectures conducted by the D.A.R.E. officer, and other organized lectures, seminars, and classes sponsored by the Anderson City Police Department. As of the 1998 - 1999 School Year the data was recorded and reported in more detail.

The P.A.C.E. team has flourished since its inception in 1995. D.A.R.E. continues to be active, operating at or about full capacity. Contact with the public is high, morale is high, and crime has been significantly decreased on a citywide basis. As an integral part of the overall patrol program, the P.A.C.E. team has functioned well.

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<sup>23</sup> For school year 98-99 the retiring D.A.R.E. officer was replaced, therefore subsequent data was tabulated slightly differently.

**School Resource Officer Program.** In January 1998, the city of Anderson's police department submitted a grant proposal to the South Carolina Department of Public Safety requesting funding through the Drug Control and Systems Improvement Program for a school resource officer to be assigned to McCants Middle School. In May 1998 the department received notification that the grant proposal for the project had been approved and the state would provide up to \$50,155 for the project. The city's share of matching funds was \$16,720 or 25% of the projected cost of \$66,875. This funding was for a "total package" which included the officer's salary, benefits, equipment, training, and vehicle.

In July 1998, the city police department hired its first school resource officer. During the grant period from July 1, 1998, through June 30, 1999, the school resource officer taught a total of 49 law-related classes to 1,578 students at McCants Middle School. In addition, two classes addressing gang awareness topics were taught to 29 students. The police department believes that a learning atmosphere wherein students *feel* safe from harm and are in reality *actually* safe will foster both an eagerness for learning and a healthy respect for other students. McCants has a history of being a safe school. However, in an effort to be pro-active, at the beginning of the school year, a security survey was conducted in an effort to address any real or perceived threat to campus security. Therefore, the school resource officer, McCants Middle School officials, and the police department are working together to continuously improve the city's planned response to any potential outside interference.

During the 1998 – 1999 school year, McCants school resource officer addressed 28 potential occurrences of crimes or questionable activity at or near the assigned school. This included one for substance possession, two for theft, one for weapon(s) possession, 22 for fighting, one for potential gang activity, and one for a bomb threat. Due to these investigations, 20 students with apparent antisocial dispositions were suspended, 9 were expelled, and 21 were arrested. The police department believes the aforementioned police action resulted in an overall safer and more productive academic environment for the diligent students who come to school and who have an earnest desire to learn.

In January 1999, the police department submitted a \$117,018 proposal to the state of South Carolina for a continuation of the SRO program and a request to increase the number of school resource officers to two. The states' portion of 75% was projected to be \$87,763 and the city's 25% portion was \$29,255. The proposal was approved in May 1999, and in July 1999, a career police officer with approximately 12 years of law-enforcement experience (10 of which are with the City of Anderson) assumed the responsibilities of SRO for Southwood Middle School.

In 2000, School District Five of Anderson County approached the City Police Department with a proposal for assigning a SRO to the Hanna-Westside Extension Campus. This post was established in November 2000 and became the 10<sup>th</sup> Community patrol position. It is the result of an agreement with the school district for the school to

pay 100% of the officers' salary and benefits, up to \$35,000 for the current fiscal year. The police department provides only transportation and incidental necessities of the officer.

Two of the objectives of the school resource officer program are to (1) Increase students' understanding of the law and criminal justice system and (2) Improve adolescents' attitudes and relieve juveniles' fears about law enforcement by familiarizing the student body with law enforcement personnel. These objectives were achieved exceptionally well during the first two years of the program. Surveys that were conducted during the program indicated an increase in the students' understanding of law enforcement's role in society. Furthermore, a survey conducted near the beginning of the school year and compared with an analysis at the end of the year indicated an increase from 45% to approximately 80% in the number of students who reported that they feel comfortable with law-enforcement officers. The police department is proud of the success of the school resource officer program and – with the continued support of city council and the school district– plans to continue the program. The start-up of the program has gone well for the first two years. This is due mainly to the character and qualifications of the exceptional individuals who were carefully selected to serve as school resource officers for the middle schools that are located in the city of Anderson.

#### **Extent to which the SRO project has had an impact on the overall problem**

McCants Middle School and Southwood Middle School (both located in the city) have historically had an increasing dropout rate, increasing crime rate, and an increasing expulsion rate. Those three factors have also been documented in previous research as contributing significantly to a criminal mindset within the affected individuals as they reach maturity. Furthermore, the empirical evidence of criminal activity occurring within the school system at an increasing rate for the previous periods studied indicates that the young students are currently heading away from main-stream American values and toward incarceration within the criminal justice system. The crime factors of the school age children increased for each documented period prior to the grant period. Based upon the fact that the individuals analyzed in this study are adolescents and will be reaching adulthood in one to five years, a sharp increase in crime had previously been projected for the area, beginning in one to two years.

Since the implementation of the SRO program in 1998, school officials and law-enforcement personnel became increasingly optimistic for the future of students of both schools based upon the adults' observations of positive changes which appeared (and continue to be observed) within a portion of the target population which was previously considered as deviant. However, at this early date, there exists insufficient data on the children's development to draw any reasonably accurate conclusions as to the permanent change in any previously observed deviant mindsets.

From our analysis it appears that the students are relating well to the School Resource Officers and are inquisitive about them as individual persons. We believe that by interacting with the students on a personal level, the SROs have established a degree of

rapport necessary to win the confidence of children in this age group and set a positive example for the children to emulate. We believe that the students are both impressed and motivated by the SROs' levels of education, professional appearance, and mannerisms. Furthermore, many of the students, particularly the young females, seem to be impressed with the fact that both SROs are female college graduates and one SRO is an active member of the United States Army Reserve. We believe that this image - which is professional and sincere - will help to motivate the young females away from being disillusioned with the environment in which they are growing up in and getting pregnant during their teen-age years, thereby continuing the cycle of poverty and societal dependence. The image that is projected by the SROs should have a positive affect on the young females by demonstrating to them that they can be successful if they stay in school, study, and behave in a manner consistent with the status quo.

The problems of having an above average dropout rate, crime rate, and teen pregnancy rate will obviously not be solved in a year or two. However we believe that the programs and policies of the SRO program which have been enacted thus far have had a significant impact on individual student's mindset this grant year. Furthermore, it is expected that the SROs will build upon this established relationship and that the positive changes which occurred during the grant period will continue to occur, perhaps at even a faster pace as time progresses.

The SRO positions are strategically managed. The objectives, performance indicators<sup>24</sup>, extent to which the objective was achieved last year, and method(s) used to achieve the objectives of the SRO program are as follows<sup>25</sup>:

### **Objectives for the School Resource Officer**

1. Promote student understanding of the law and the criminal justice system.
2. Decrease the number of student conduct/criminal violations occurring during the school day and during extracurricular school functions.
3. Decrease gang activity and involvement in gangs by students.
4. Improve students' attitudes and relationships with law enforcement personnel.
5. Increase access of students, parents, and families to community agencies that offer assistance to youths and their families for problems that require professional help.
6. Conduct crime prevention programs and improve school officials' response to criminal activity and violence.

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<sup>24</sup> Objectives and Performance Indicators for the SRO program are in compliance with National Association of School Resource Officer standards approved by the U.S.D.O.J. and the state of South Carolina.

<sup>25</sup> The extent to which the objective was met and methods used are taken from the End of Year Evaluation for Grant # 1F99062 dated August 2000.



The School Resource Officers have met their early objectives by affectively increasing their students' understanding of the law and criminal justice system. They have measurably improved the adolescents' attitudes and relieved the juveniles' fears about law enforcement by familiarizing the student body at their respective schools with law enforcement personnel. These objectives were achieved exceptionally well during the first two years of the program.

**Summer Activities of SROs.** During July and August of 1999, the department's School Resource Officers were involved in (1) Orientation to SRO Standard Operational Procedures for the additional SRO (who was a transfer officer from patrol), (2) Visiting area neighborhoods to view where much of the student body originates, and "touching base" with some of their students, (3) Attending area youth activities, (4) Receiving specialized SRO training, and (5) Visiting area juvenile and children's camps and placements. One of the SROs took time off for military leave (the officer is a reserve member of the Armed Services) and a brief leave for a short vacation.

In June 2000, the SROs visited local youth retreats and camps that treat juvenile delinquency. They also met with parent groups and attended end of year faculty meetings at the schools. In addition, the SROs reviewed the classes that were taught during the year and the programs that were enacted in an effort to assess their effectiveness and potential for continued success.

### **Summary of Community Patrol Program**

The Police department's community patrol program has been active and dynamic in its approach toward improving the quality of life through a community partnership which promotes safe and secure neighborhoods. Qualitative data indicate that personal relationships have been established with many persons who previously belonged to groups who were cautious at approaching police.

Community Patrol has had a positive affect on the community. By analyzing the components that are cost-effective and through constant re-evaluation, the program can become even more effective. The division is aggressively seeking opportunities to improve and upgrade.

### **The Bomb Squad**

As of FY00 the police department will be reporting fiscal year statistics pertaining to bomb related calls for service in the annual report. Officials have perceived a potential threat coming from this area of criminal indulgence in the future and believe that the data should be tracked and tabulated.

The city's bomb squad currently consists of five members, four of whom are trained and certified bomb disposal technicians. These law officers have individual police and / or specialized positions within the police department. They participate on the bomb team in

addition to their regularly sworn duties. During FY00 the five members of the bomb squad documented 800 training hours. Additionally, the team has the only trained bomb detection dog in upstate South Carolina.

The City of Anderson Bomb Squad is only one of approximately six bomb teams in South Carolina that is nationally accredited through the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Because of this, in FY00 the department received approximately \$200,000<sup>26</sup> in bomb disposal and technical equipment from the FBI. The city's bomb team has mutual aid agreements with Greenville County, Anderson County, and S.L.E.D.

In FY00 the bomb squad answered 20 bomb-related calls. From these 20 calls the following elements developed:

- 300 blasting caps were collected and disposed of.
- 200 pounds of dynamite was collected and disposed of.
- 100 pounds of emulsion explosives was collected and disposed of.
- Six pipe bombs were collected and disposed of.

### **The City of Anderson Police Department Develops and Maintains City Fitness Center**

Many city employees were surprised to discover that they have a completely furnished gym in which they can practice their fitness programs. The City of Anderson Fitness Center is available 24/7 to city employees. It consists of cardiovascular training machines for anaerobic training as well as an assortment of machines and free weights for strength training. There is also a sauna. The air-conditioned gym is conveniently located on the second floor of the police department next to the ladies' and mens' locker rooms.

The gym was unofficially established circa 1992 primarily with exercise equipment that had been seized by the police department and a few pieces that had been contributed by a local businessman. In the spring of 1996, the department concluded that the fitness center at that time was inadequate for meeting contemporary fitness needs. In the fall of 1996, funds were appropriated for the purchase of cardiovascular, aerobic, and anaerobic training equipment. Equipment such as a stair stepper, treadmill, lifecycles (upright and recumbent), a leg press machine, Olympic barbells, and a complete set of dumbbells was procured with city support and the city gym was officially established.

According to sign-in records, in the first year that the current gym was fully operational (1997) there were 757 documented workouts. In 1998 usage grew to 907. In 1999 it was

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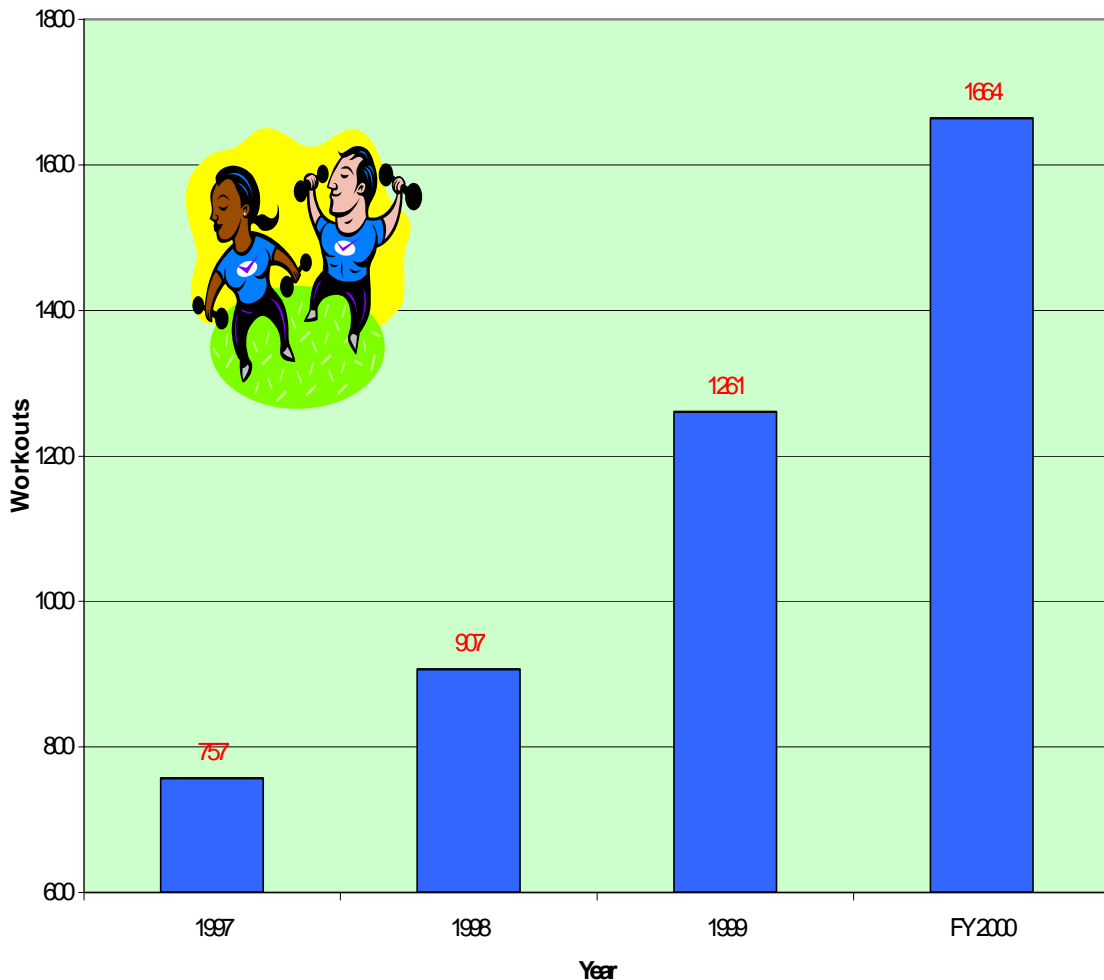
<sup>26</sup> This is not included in the financial reporting pages because it is equipment that was contributed for a specific purpose by another (federal) law enforcement agency.

1261. For fiscal year 2000 the city gym had approximately 1,664 workouts. However due to its promotion by the Wellness Committee, usage could easily reach 2000 for Calendar Year 2000!

Pending the allocation of required funds, future plans for the gym include the purchase of additional lower-body strength training machines and a new stereo. We anticipate that these upgrades will be made during the upcoming fiscal year.

The gym is available for city employees. Ladies delight in the fact that it has controlled access and is in a secure and restricted area of the police department. To work out in the gym, a city employee simply has to check in at the booking desk and go upstairs. It's that easy. Once in the gym, there is a sign-in book.

### UTILIZATION of FITNESS CENTER



### Conclusion

City of Anderson Police Department  
Fiscal Year 2000 Annual Report

The City of Anderson Police Department had an exceptionally good year in FY2000. The Violent Crime index continued to decrease in CY99, the public safety was effectively enhanced, service was provided in a professional and cost-efficient manner, and the police department contributed substantially to the treasury of the City of Anderson. The management has developed a plan for maintaining the decreasing crime trend and is preparing to meet the challenges provided by the next generation of criminals. The proactive programs which have been enacted in the last few years are beginning to show their anticipated long range payoffs and the department plans to continue improving upon current programs as well as seeking new and innovative approaches to law enforcement. The department expects FY 2001 to show similar improvements.

## **Goals for Fiscal Year 2001**

1. Continue to decrease the incidents of major and / or violent crime.
2. Implement dynamic traffic management procedures with clearly defined objectives for decreasing traffic accidents in the city of Anderson.
3. Continue to seek federal funding for local law enforcement activities.
4. Continue to recruit and hire qualified women and minorities.
5. Pursue City of Anderson Police Department state accreditation.
6. Update and / or replace old and worn out patrol cars.
7. Update obsolete data processing information system.
8. Present "Unsafe Driving" statute to City Council for approval.