

*The*  
*City of Anderson Police Department*  
*Fiscal Year 2001 Annual Report*

Submitted By  
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Chief of Police

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## **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.



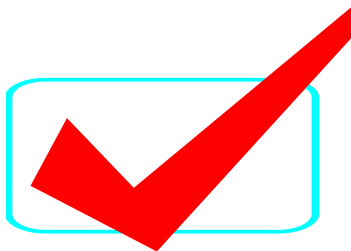
## City of Anderson Police Department Overview

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, 2001 the department consisted of 81 budgeted Sworn Officers and 3 supplementary<sup>1</sup> sworn positions. The police department also employs 35 support personnel. The total revenue collected for FY2001 was \$2,427,757<sup>2</sup>, up \$502,168 from \$1,925,589 in FY2000. In addition to the \$2,427,757 collected, the department contributed \$561,840 in services to the city during FY2001<sup>3</sup>. The total value of the generated revenue combined with the in-kind contribution of services was \$2,989,597.

During FY2001<sup>4</sup> (July 1, 2000 – June 30, 2001) the police department answered 33,650 calls for service, documented 4,390 criminal incident reports, responded to 1,844 wreck calls, made 2,924<sup>5</sup> criminal charges, and issued 5,391 traffic citations.

Compared to FY2000 calls for service increased 2.7% (from 32,774), criminal incident reports decreased 12.2% (from 5001), total wrecks and hit & runs increased by 6.9% and 1.7% respectively (from 1,725 total wrecks and wrecks 176 hit & runs), criminal charges filed decreased by 18.4% (from 3,237), and issued traffic citations increased 50.8% from (3,575).

The total expense for operating the police department for FY2001 was \$5,511,858. This was up 18.8% from \$4,639,472 in FY 2000. For each \$1 the police department received in city funding, the city received \$1.54<sup>6</sup> in combined services, revenue, and in-kind contributions. This figure remains constant with the FY2000 figure.



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<sup>1</sup> One officer for Public Housing, one officer for the Hanna-Westside Extension campus, and one officer for Municipal Court.

<sup>2</sup> This figure reflects a direct cash contribution of \$2,064,181, an In-Kind cash contributions in the amount of \$362,076, and a piece of seized equipment (computer) valued at \$1500.

<sup>3</sup> Off-Duty Police Officer employment \$306,683, Reserve Officer Program 94,257, Detention Work Program \$67,588, and State Prison Work Program \$93,312.

<sup>4</sup> All data in this report will be for the 12-month period from July 1, 1999 through June 30, 2001 unless other indicated.

<sup>5</sup> Approximately 2,813 municipal court cases (in City Court Docket Book) and 111 General Sessions cases (from S.L.E.D. Executive Summary) as follows: Murder: 2; Rape: 4; Robbery: 12; Aggravated Assault: 69; Breaking & Entering: 19; Arson: 2; and Motor Vehicle Theft: 3.

<sup>6</sup>  $(\$5,511,858 + \$2,989,597) / 5,511,858$

## General Revenue

### The City of Anderson Police Department Revenue

**Income received in FY2001 was \$ 2,064,181.** Fiscal Year 2001 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. Previously, 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.

In FY 2001 there were 19 areas from which revenue was collected. The 13 in-house areas collected \$1,782,826 and six law enforcement grants produced \$281,355 in federal and state grant money. The FY 2001 data represent an increase of \$138,592 (7.2%) over the FY 2000 figure (**\$1,925,589**)<sup>7</sup>. The following table depicts the various areas wherein the department contributed revenue to the city during FY2001:

<b><u>Department Generated Revenue</u></b>	
U.S. Marshall Program FY 2001	\$ 1,092,120
U.S. Marshall Program Telephone fees FY 2001	\$ 54,351
Criminal fines (net) FY 2001	\$ 247,248
Traffic Fines (net) FY 2001	\$ 274,946
Parking Fines FY 2001	\$ 8,648
Towing Fees	\$ 42,934
Animal Control	\$ 430
Court Cost	\$ 19,182
Records Checks	\$ 3,086
Photos	\$ 1,436
Funeral Escorts	\$ 11,075
Taxi	\$ 145
Seized Narcotics Proceeds	\$ 27,225
<b>Total Department Generated Revenue FY2001</b>	<b><u>\$ 1,782,826</u></b>

<sup>7</sup> In addition, the FY 2000 figure (\$1,925,589) included an undetermined amount of state assessments. Starting with this report (FY01), those assessments are included under the In-kind cash contributions. This year's figures for direct cash contributions represent the actual amount that remains with the city.

The six federal and state grants received and their respective amounts are as follows:

<b><u>Grant Generated Revenue:</u></b>	
Grant / United States Department of Justice Grant FY 2001	\$ 119,389
Grant / Traffic	\$ 12,595
Grant / HUD FY 2001	\$ 31,005
Grant / SCDPS School Resource Officer	\$ 69,664
Grant thru School Dist 5 / SRO FY 2001	\$ 26,841
Grant thru School Dist 5 / Truancy FY 2001	\$ 21,861
<b>Total Grant Generated Revenue FY 2001</b>	<b>\$ 281,355</b>

In addition to the direct revenue contribution to the city, additional contributions of an “in-kind” nature were realized in FY 2001. These types of contributions are in the form of revenue, maintenance services, reserve police officer services, fine assessments, and equipment that was seized as a result of being part of the proceeds illegal drug revenue. For fiscal year 2001 the total value of these combined contributions was valued at \$925,416 and are itemized as follows:

<b><u>In-Kind Contributions:</u></b>	
In-Kind Cash / Equipment Contributions:	\$ 363,576
Off-Duty Police Officer Employment	\$ 306,683
Reserve Officer Program	\$ 94,257
Jail Work Program	\$ 67,588
State Prisoners Assigned To City Jail	\$ 93,312
<b>TOTAL IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS</b>	<b>\$ 925,416</b>

The \$363,576 in-kind cash and equipment includes \$11,765 to the Buck-A-Cup Foundation, a \$1,500 computer, and \$350,311 in state fine assessments. The total of all direct cash and in-kind contributions to the City of Anderson for fiscal year 2001 was \$2,989,597.

Although the aggregate value of the in-kind contribution is at an all time high, the department believes that it can be increased to over \$975,000 within one year. Increasing the non-cash police service contribution by \$50,000 is planned FY 2002. This can be achieved by (1) encouraging existing officers to increase the amount of time worked on secondary (extra-duty) employment<sup>8</sup> and (2) increasing the amount of total hours worked by the reserve force. If the current estimated number of officers who work extra-duty jobs were to increase their extra-duty hours by just 1.2 hours per week, the city would realize an additional \$30,500 in-kind benefit. Likewise, if the department can increase the total amount of reserve police officer services by just 21%, the city will realize another \$20,000 in in-kind (unpaid) police services per year.

<sup>8</sup> Currently there are approximately 33 officers working an estimated 12 hours per week on extra-duty police jobs. These numbers fluctuate seasonally.

## **Major Accomplishment:**

### **A Significant Six Year Decrease in Crime**

The premises behind the City of Anderson Police Department's crime control programs are (1) crime is controllable and (2) decreasing crime in a particular environment can be achieved through (a) modifying the environment by limiting the opportunities for people to commit crime, and/or (b) pro-actively arresting, convicting, and incarcerating offenders, thereby removing the perpetrators of crime from the environment.

The City of Anderson Police Department routinely analyzes criminal activity and crime rates to understand the crime trends for particular areas. Special attention is given to violent crime, drugs, and illegal weapons because previous research has established a nexus among these criminal characteristics and also between these crimes and other types of criminal activity, both violent and non-violent<sup>9</sup>. These reports and arrests are periodically mapped in order to visually demonstrate where the "pockets" of crime exist within the community. This form of crime mapping is part of the basis for the current focus of the *Street Level Apprehension Program*. This program has resulted in the arrest of hundreds of criminal offenders since the spring of 1997 and the violent crime rate in the city of Anderson has nose-dived during the same period. For example for the four calendar years from 1996 – 2000, the violent crime rate decreased an average of 18% per year in the City of Anderson. Furthermore, in CY 1995 – the worst year for the entire decade of the nineties for violent crime in Anderson City - there were 567 violent crime reports documented in Anderson City as compared to 245 in CY 2000. Crimes of confrontation are certainly on the decrease in Anderson. In FY 2001 reports of violent crime were down to 231. The violent crime figures for FY 2001 are the lowest numbers on record.

## **City of Anderson Police Department Calls for Service**

### **SUMMARY**

1. The average number of calls per month was 2804.16, up 72.91 (2.7%) from 2731.25 in 2000.
2. The average number of calls per day was 92.2, up from 89.6 in fiscal year 2000. This represented a 2.9% increase over the 2000<sup>10</sup> daily average of 89.4.
3. Officers were dispatched 264 times to calls regarding "people shooting nearby". This was an increase of 57 (27.5%) from 207 calls of the same nature in FY 2000.

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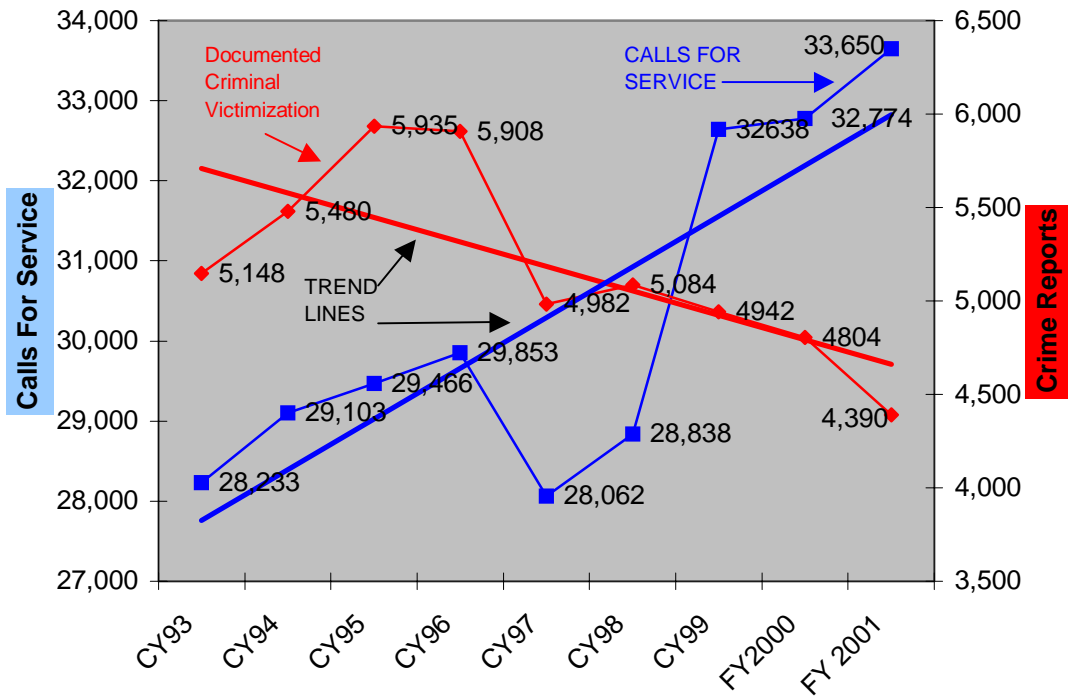
<sup>9</sup> Research indicates that illegal weapons, drugs, and violent crime occur together. In addition these type of crimes occur disproportionately in conjunction with many other types of crime.

<sup>10</sup> FY 2000 was based upon 366 days.

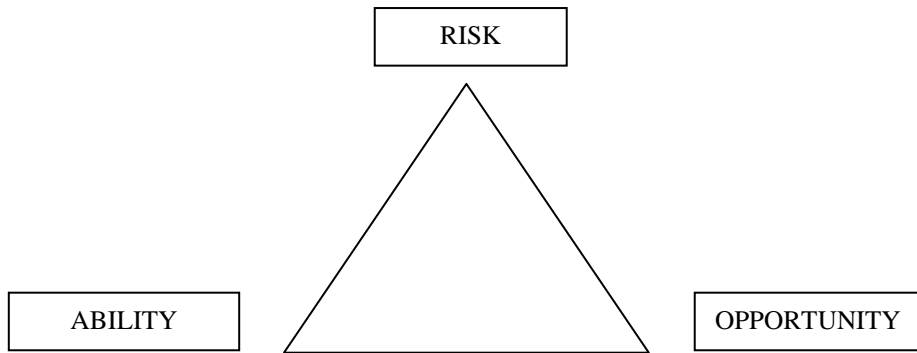
4. Officers answered 104 calls where an individual was confirmed armed with a gun. This is an increase of 1 from the FY 2000 figure (103) and is in addition to the department's instant response to 35 armed robbery calls that were responded to "in progress" or "just occurred". This represents a 16.6% decrease from 42 in FY 2000.
5. Officers addressed 719 civil disturbances in progress, up 42.1% from 506 in FY 2000.
6. The department was dispatched to 1,844 traffic accidents (including 179 hit & runs), up 119 (6.9%) from 1,725 in FY 2000.
7. There were 179 Hit & Runs dispatched. That is an increase of 3 (1.7%) from FY 2000.
8. Patrol officers initiated 6,903 traffic stops in addition to stops initiated during traffic safety points, accidents, or crimes in progress. This is an increase of 3,475 (98.6%) from FY 2000 and reflects officers' ability to concentrate on public safety issues as the department simultaneously drives violent crime down.

During FY 2001 police calls-for-service rose as actual documented reports of criminal victimization decreased. This is consistent with our expectations from the department's zero tolerance program. In fiscal year 2001 many calls to the police were the result of citizens who have seen the advantages that are reaped by the community when they step up their efforts to help police by reporting suspicious activity. Note the following correlation between criminal incident reports and calls to the police:

### Calls for Service vs. Criminal Victimization



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 three motivators in the model. The city police department concentrates on removing the criminal’s ability to commit crimes and therefore affects the other two components as well. Some of the premises of the theory are as follows:



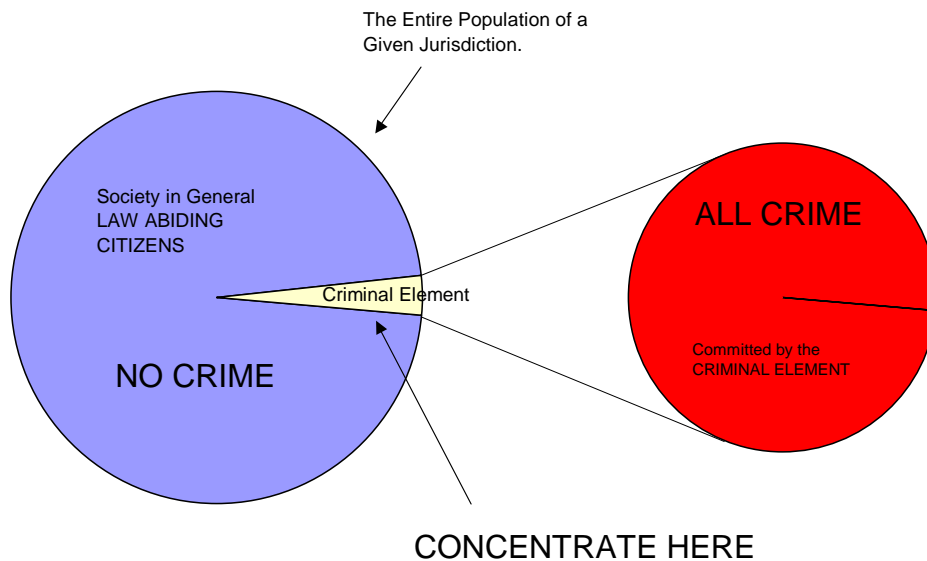
1. The vast majority of people is hardworking and law abiding citizens.
2. Criminals comprise a small percentage of the population.
3. All crime is committed by criminals.
4. Criminals commit statistically more minor offenses than major and/or violent offenses.
5. Criminals frequent well-defined common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

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

### SOCIETAL MODEL OF CRIME



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.

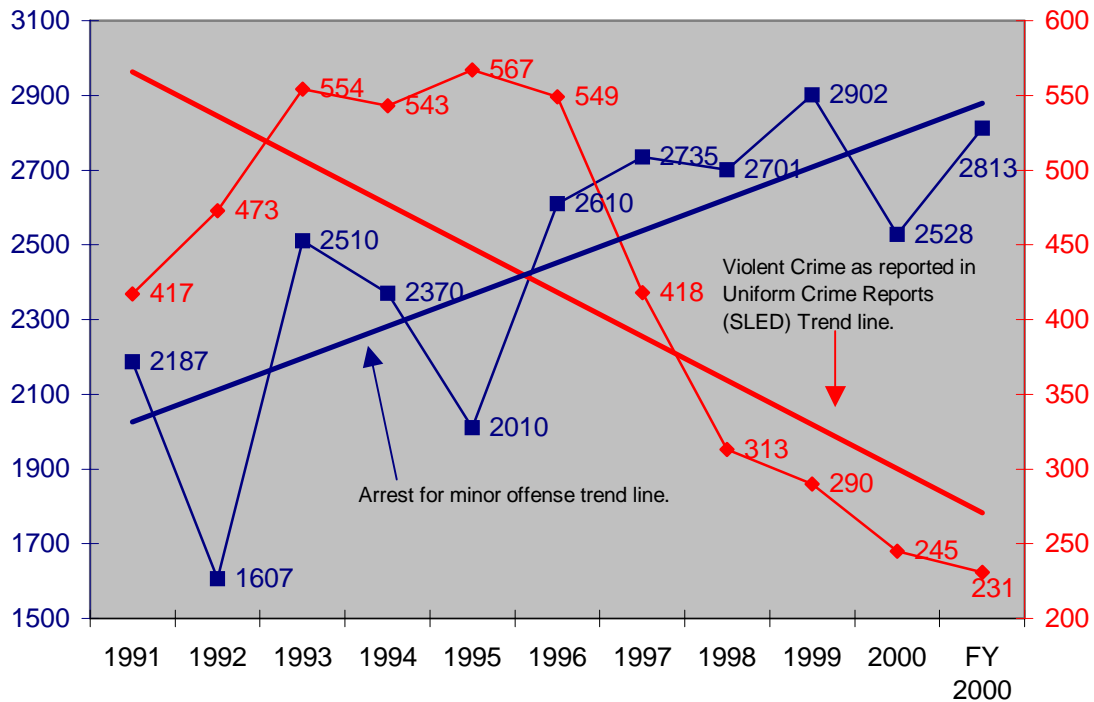
By concentrating on the criminal element and incarcerating a maximum number of offenders, the crime rate is subsequently decreased because (1) the criminals' ability to commit crime has been eliminated, (2) the increased risk deters some lesser motivated criminals from acting, and (3) criminal opportunity 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, the City of Anderson Police Department has enacted specific programs directed at apprehending criminal offenders. By mapping crime and concentrating police department resources – human, equipment, and financial – in specific areas where the biggest opportunity for improvement exists, management can strategically displace criminal activity. The following graph<sup>12</sup> is based upon official Uniform Crime Reports filed with the South Carolina Law-Enforcement Division<sup>13</sup> and reported to the FBI. It depicts the success of the zero-tolerance approach to criminal activity. For the reader's convenience and understanding, straight "lines of best fit" have been drawn through the two sets of variable data.

<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 and/or S.L.E.D. Executive Summary Reports.

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

**CITY ARRESTS FOR MINOR OFFENSES**  
**vs**  
**UCR REPORTED VIOLENT CRIME**



The above chart illustrates the affect that maximizing arrests for petty crime 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 periods, a downward shift occurs in the frequency of reported violent criminal victimization.

### 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.

## **Conclusion**

The City of Anderson Police Department had an exceptionally good year in FY2001. The Violent Crime index decreased in both CY01 and FY01, the public safety was effectively enhanced, service was provided in a professional and cost-efficient manner, and the police department contributed substantially to the City of Anderson's tax base. Police Department management has developed a plan for maintaining the decreasing crime rate 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 2002 to show similar improvements.

## **Goals for Fiscal Year 2002**

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. Implement state grant for Criminal Domestic Violence Investigator
4. Seek to add an additional Criminal Domestic Violence Investigator to the CDV Investigative Unit.
5. Seek a state grant for a Child/Elder Abuse Investigative Unit.
6. Complete School Resource Officer Program by ensuring that every school in the City of Anderson has a SRO.
7. Increase the amount of secondary (extra-duty) police work by police officers.
8. Increase the amount of Reserve Police Officer services to the city.
9. Continue to recruit and hire qualified women and minorities.
10. Pursue and complete year three of the state accreditation process.
11. Update and/or replace old and worn out patrol cars.
12. Identify federal and state grant funding sources for traffic programs.
  - A. Obtain a federal grant for a School Resource Officer for the Anderson County Alternative School.

- B. Increase the School District Five grant subsidy for existing SROs to \$40,000.
- 13. Seek Federal Block Grant funding in order to continue the department's existing successful Law Enforcement Programs.
- 14. Update obsolete data processing information system.
- 15. Present "Unsafe Driving" statute to City Council for approval.

