

*The*  
*City of Anderson Police Department*  
*Fiscal Year 2002 Annual Report*

*Submitted By*  
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*Chief of Police*

*Tuesday November 5, 2002*

# **The City of Anderson Police Department**

## **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.



### Fiscal Year 2002 Call for Service Summary

1. The average number of calls per month was 2731.8, down 2.6% from 2804.16 in FY01.
2. The average number of calls per day was 89.8, down from 92.2 in FY01.
3. Officers were dispatched 2,051 times to investigate “suspicious persons”.
4. Officers addressed 836 civil disturbances in progress, up 16.3% from 719 in FY01.
5. The department was dispatched to 1,599 traffic accidents (including 163 hit & runs), down 245 (13.3%) from 1,844 in FY01.
6. There were 163 Hit & Runs dispatched. That is a decrease of 16 (8.9%) from FY01.
7. Patrol officers initiated 6,199 traffic stops in addition to stops initiated during traffic safety points, accidents, or crimes in progress. This is a decrease of 704 (10.2%) from FY01’s 6,903 documented stops and reflects officers’ ability to concentrate on public safety issues while simultaneously decreasing violent crime.



## **I. City of Anderson Police Department Overview**

The City of Anderson Police Department's jurisdiction covers approximately 15 square miles and contains 203 miles of linear roadway on 520 streets and roads. As of June 30, 2002 the department consisted of 84 budgeted Sworn Officers, including two supplementary<sup>1</sup> sworn positions. The police department also employs 47 support personnel. Total Revenue collected for FY02 was \$2,225,583<sup>2</sup> and the city netted \$1,908,419 of this amount. In addition to the \$1,908,419 "hard cash" contribution, the department contributed \$1,024,073 of In-Kind cash, equipment, services, and savings to the city during FY02<sup>3</sup>. The total value of the net revenue combined with the in-kind contribution of services was \$2,932,492

During FY02<sup>4</sup> (July 1, 2001 – June 30, 2002) the police department answered 32,782 calls for service, documented 4,127 criminal incident reports, responded to 1,599 wreck calls (1,436 accidents and 163 hit & runs), made 2,316<sup>5</sup> criminal charges, wrote 1,276 parking tickets, and issued 4,509 traffic citations.

Compared to FY01, in FY02 calls for service decreased 2.6% (from 33,650), criminal incident reports decreased 6.0% (from 4,390), total wrecks and hit & runs decreased by 16.8% and 7.4% respectively (from 1,725 total wrecks and 176 hit & runs), criminal charges filed decreased by 20.8% (from 2,924), and issued traffic citations decreased 16.4% from (5,391).

Included within the total number of calls-for-service, specialized teams - including the bomb squad - were activated a number of times to address potentially dangerous conditions. During FY02, the bomb squad was activated 202 times, a ten-fold increase in two years. The team addressed bomb threats, acid bombs, live pipe bombs, and dynamite in or near the City of Anderson.

The total expense for operating the police department for FY2002 was \$5,797,593.41. This was approximately 62 cents per day per person in the City of Anderson. Subtracting the hard cash contribution (\$1,908,419) from the total expense yields a net cost to taxpayers of \$3,889,112.41 or 42 cents per city resident per day. For each \$1 of net cost, the police department provided an additional 26.3 cents of In-Kind cash, equipment, and services.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> One officer for Public Housing and one for the Hanna-Westside Extension campus. Two additional officers, one assigned to Municipal Court and the SRO for the Alternative School were not budgeted.

<sup>2</sup> \$2,225,583 as follows: A direct cash contribution of \$1,908,419 (fees, net fines, inmate per diem, and grants) and an In-Kind cash contribution in the amount of \$317,164 (state fine assessments, vending machines, and Buck-A-Cup)

<sup>3</sup> Please see Appendix.

<sup>4</sup> All data in this report will be for the 12-month period from July 1, 2001 through June 30, 2002 unless other indicated.

<sup>5</sup> Includes all criminal charges filed by the City of Anderson Police Department in both City Court and General Sessions Court.

<sup>6</sup> \$1,024,073/\$3,889,112

## General Revenue and Personnel

### The City of Anderson Police Department Revenue

**Income received in FY 2002 was \$1,908,419.** Fiscal Year 2002 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. Total revenue retained by the city's treasury approached \$2,000,000.

In FY 2002, net revenue was collected from 19 sources. The 13 in-house areas collected \$1,616,883 and six law enforcement grants produced \$291,536 in federal and state grant money. The following table depicts the various areas wherein the department contributed revenue to the city during FY02:

<b>Department Generated Revenue for Fiscal Year (Net)</b>	<b>FY 2002</b>
U.S. Marshall's Program	\$ 1,087,475
Criminal Fines (net)	\$ 183,215
Traffic Citations (net)	\$ 236,142
General Sessions Bond Fines (net)	\$ 1,132
Parking Citations	\$ 8,644
Towing Fees	\$ 40,122
Animal Control	\$ 410
Court Cost	\$ 10,174
Records Checks	\$ 3,148
Photos	\$ 1,412
Funeral Escorts	\$ 10,800
Taxi	\$ 180
Forfeited Narcotics Proceeds	\$ 34,029
<b>Total Department Generated Revenue for Fiscal Year</b>	<b>\$ 1,616,883</b>

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

<b>Grant Generated Revenue for Fiscal Year</b>	<b>FY 2002</b>
Grant / United States Department of Justice Grant	\$ 107,224.00
Grant / HUD	\$ 31,107.00
Grant / USDOJ School Resource Officer	\$ 15,408.00
Grant / SCDPS Criminal Domestic Violence Investigator	\$ 72,102.00
Grant thru School Dist 5 / SRO	\$ 40,000.00
Grant thru School Dist 5 / Truancy	\$ 25,695.00
<b>Total Grant Generated Revenue</b>	<b>\$ 291,536</b>
<b>TOTAL REVENUE (DEPARTMENT GENERATED + GRANT FUNDING)</b>	<b>\$ 1,908,419</b>

## In-Kind Contribution Exceeds \$1,000,000 for First Time

In addition to the direct revenue contribution to the city, additional contributions of an “in-kind” nature totaling \$1,024,073 were realized in FY02.<sup>7</sup> Fiscal Year 2002 was the first year on record to surpass the \$1,000,000 mark for In-Kind contributions and represents a 10.7% increase over the FY01 figure of \$925,416. In-Kind contributions are in the form of revenue, maintenance services, off-duty police officer services, reserve police officer services, fine assessments, and equipment that was seized as a result of being related to illegal drug proceeds. 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 \$1,050,000 within one year. 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 hours worked by the reserve force.

For fiscal year 2002 the total value of In-Kind Contributions compared to FY 2001 is itemized as follows:

<b>In-Kind Contributions for Fiscal Year</b>	<b>FY 2001</b>	<b>FY 2002</b>
In-Kind Cash / Equipment Contributions	\$ 363,576	\$ 341,164
City tow service savings	\$ -	\$ 10,000
Off-Duty Police Officer Employment	\$ 306,683	\$ 427,073
Reserve Officer / State Constable Program	\$ 94,257	\$ 76,144
Jail Work Program	\$ 67,588	\$ 77,172.00
State Prisoners Assigned To City Jail	\$ 93,312	\$ 92,520.00
<b>TOTAL IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS</b>	<b>\$ 925,416</b>	<b>\$ 1,024,073</b>

***In-Kind Cash/Equipment Contributions.*** The In-Kind cash/equipment contribution includes \$4,300 collected for the Buck-A-Cup Foundation, \$6,221 received from vending services, \$24,000 worth of vehicles<sup>9</sup> confiscated by the Narcotics Division, and Criminal and Traffic fine assessments<sup>10</sup> totaling \$306,643.

***City Tow Service.*** The City of Anderson saved \$10,000 during FY02 by operating its own tow service and thereby towing its own vehicles. The City elected to begin operation of its tow service largely because of the high number of police related tows that have historically been conducted. From June 21, 2001 – June 20, 2002, the City Wrecker towed 822 vehicles for the following reasons:

<sup>7</sup> For a detailed explanation of the calculations for In-Kind Contributions, please see appendix.

<sup>8</sup> Currently there are approximately 45 officers working an estimated 12 hours per week on extra-duty police jobs. This number is an average for the year and fluctuates seasonally.

<sup>9</sup> Three vehicles valued at approximately \$8,000 each.

<sup>10</sup> This figure “passes through” the city to the state and as such is not included in the “Department Generated Revenue for Fiscal Year” because it has no net value to the city.

<u>Reason for Tow</u>	<u>Occurrences</u>
Driver Arrested	615
City owned equipment	83
Abandoned vehicle (driver jumped and ran)	60
Recovered stolen vehicle	44
Seized by Narcotics	12
Assisting State or County Authorities	8

**Extra-Duty Employment.** According to the City of Anderson Police Department’s General Order Manual, “extra-duty employment” is defined as *any secondary employment that is conditioned on the actual or potential use of law enforcement powers by the off-duty employee.*<sup>11</sup> During FY02, approximately 45 City of Anderson police officers worked 28,080<sup>12</sup> total hours on extra-duty employment. This is the equivalent of employing an additional 12.9 full-time officers.<sup>13</sup> The overall value of the off-duty police services for FY 2002 was \$427,073 and included the base salary and benefits of employing 12.9 full-time officers at a cost of \$415,073 and providing City of Anderson Police Department’s Bomb Squad Technicians’ services for the Clemson Football games valued at \$12,000.

**Reserve Officer / State Constable Program.** During FY02, the City of Anderson Police Department’s Reserve Force provided services equivalent to 2.4 full time officers and state constable(s) contributed an additional 200 hours service to the city. The total value of this program to the city was \$78,556 before expensing \$2,412 for auxiliary uniforms, thereby yielding a net contribution of \$76,144. For more information on this program please refer to the section titled *Reserve Officer / State Constable Program*.

**Jail Work Program.** The City of Anderson Detention Center provides necessary general labor services to the city at no charge. Services are performed by inmates who are sentenced for a variety of misdemeanor convictions in City Court. In FY02, approximately six inmates worked eight hours per day for 200 days providing services that were conservatively valued at \$5.50 per hour. Some of the services provided by the work group include general cleaning of city buildings, washing city vehicles, kitchen work, and light landscaping duties on city-owned properties and right-of-ways around town. The value of these services (base pay + benefits) in FY02 was valued at \$77,172.<sup>14</sup>

**State Prisoners Assigned to City.** In addition to the city’s jail work program, three inmates from the South Carolina Department of Corrections are assigned to the City of Anderson Police Department for the purpose of providing general labor services to the police department. The three inmates assigned to the APD worked an average of 56 hours per week during FY02.

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<sup>11</sup> General Order 1401.

<sup>12</sup> Figure excludes Bomb Squad services provided for Clemson Football games.

<sup>13</sup> 28,080 hours divided by 2,184 hours per year per full-time officer.

<sup>14</sup> For a complete explanation of the value of these services please see appendix.

## Law Enforcement Personnel

The City of Anderson Police Department consists of four divisions:

- Patrol Services and Traffic Services
- Investigative Services Division; Detectives and Vice-Narcotics
- Detention
- Records, Community Patrol, and Animal Control

**Sworn Personnel.** At the end of FY02, the City of Anderson Police Department had 84 budgeted sworn positions. In November 2001, subsequent to receiving a federal award for a School Resource Officer to be assigned to the Alternative School, the department added an 85<sup>th</sup> sworn position which was unbudgeted at that time. (The grant award covers 100% of the base salary and benefits of a “replacement” officer.) The additional SRO is assigned within the Community Patrol Division. The following table indicates the assignments of the 86<sup>15</sup> sworn members of the City of Anderson Police Department as of the end of June 30, 2002.

	Chief	Captain	Lieutenant	Sergeant	Officers
<b>A Shift</b>			1	1	9
<b>B Shift</b>			1	1	9
<b>C Shift</b>			1	1	9
<b>D Shift</b>			1	1	8
<b>Detectives</b>		1	1	7	
<b>Traffic</b>			1	2	7
<b>Narcotics</b>			1	1	5
<b>Community Patrol</b>			1	1	8*
<b>Evidence</b>				1	
<b>Administration</b>		1			1*
<b>Detention Services</b>		1			
<b>Supply Sergeant</b>				1	
<b>Patrol Services</b>		1			
<b>Chief</b>	1				
<b>Sub Total</b>	1	4	8	17	56
<b>Grand Total</b>	86*				

\*Total figures include 1 unbudgeted SRO for the Alternative School (Community Patrol) and 1 unbudgeted officer for court security (Administration).

**Civilian Personnel.** The 47 non-sworn members<sup>16</sup> who make up the support staff for the 86 certified officers are employed in specialized functions that are essential to the department in order for it to successfully conduct its daily business efficiently. Civilian personnel are utilized in areas where direct law enforcement action is not required. They are assigned duties that support key aspects of the law enforcement profession. Such

<sup>15</sup> 84 are budgeted. Numbers 85 and 86 are the unbudgeted SRO and the court security officer.

<sup>16</sup> The 47 are budgeted positions only. The Chaplain, a non-budgeted position, is in addition to this number.



duties include maintaining criminal intelligence files, data processing, managing and operating the jail, record keeping, and organizational planning. The following table is a summary of the respective assignments of the department's civilian personnel.

**City of Anderson Police Department Civilian Personnel**

	Booking	Jailers	Transport	Victim's Advocate	Animal Control	Secretaries	Maintenance	Crossing Guards	Medical Staff	Chaplain*
<b>A Shift</b>	2	2								
<b>B Shift</b>	2	2								
<b>C Shift</b>	3	2								
<b>D Shift</b>	2	2								
<b>Detectives</b>						1				
<b>Narcotics</b>						1				
<b>Traffic</b>						1		11		
<b>Administration</b>						2				
<b>Detention</b>		1*	4				4		1	
<b>Support Services</b>				1	1					
<b>Patrol Services</b>						2				
<b>Sub Total</b>	9	9	4	1	1	7	4	11	1	1
<b>Grand Total**</b>	47									

\*Detention Jail Supervisor

\*\*Total does not reflect the non-budgeted position of Chaplain.

The booking officers receive arrestees into the city's detention center and are the arrestees' first contact with detention personnel. In addition to introducing new inmates to the center, they also prepare the initial folder used for prosecution in City Court and General Sessions Court by insuring that all necessary paperwork, warrants, and charges are filled out. Moreover, they photograph and fingerprint the inductees for identification.

The jailers maintain day-to-day custody of inmates in the detention center. They insure that food is prepared and served on time, medication(s) are dispensed in the proper quantities and at the appropriate times, and that inmates have the benefit of clean clothing and bedding.

Transport officers are primarily responsible for moving inmates from one place to another. As a general rule, these personnel are utilized to take federal inmates to and from court and other locations deemed necessary by the U.S. Marshal's Service.

Although a budgeted position, the Victims' Advocate is funded by mandated assessments on fines collected in the City of Anderson. This person provides necessary counseling to individuals who have been traumatized by crime and insures that they are regularly

updated on the status of cases that are pending against persons who have committed crimes against them.

The secretaries and maintenance staff provide support to all divisions including the detention center. As a general rule, the in-house maintenance personnel provides services to both the police department and City Hall by sustaining the building's heating and air conditioning systems as well as routinely repairing and/or upgrading the physical components of the building as they wear out. Part-time medical personnel are assigned to the detention center and insure that inmates receive proper medical care.

Crossing Guards are an integral and invaluable part of the Traffic Division. These personnel are involved throughout the school year in making sure that school areas are safe for both driving and walking. These positions are part-time and the hours are usually immediately prior to or after the beginning and/or dismissal of their assigned school. Their primary duties include - first and foremost – making sure that children behave in a safe and practical manner while arriving at or exiting from school and crossing roadways. They also assist in traffic management by providing a safe and convenient passageway for motorized traffic through the school zones.

During FY02 the department's Animal Control Officer successfully and humanely picked up 620 animals or an average of 56.4 per month. The 620-figure is based upon 11 months because the officer was out for surgery one month in FY02. Due to the fact that a variety of other personnel covered the animal control activities for that period, concrete records are currently unavailable.

The department's Chaplain is a retired minister from the Anderson area. He provides general counseling services to the officers on an as-needed basis and often accompanies officers as a ride-along. In addition, oftentimes the Chaplain provides a short oration to oncoming shifts during the roll call period, quite often on Friday nights. This seems to prepare the group for the upcoming activities. The department is grateful for the services of its Chaplain and plans to maintain this position indefinitely.

## II. Major Accomplishments

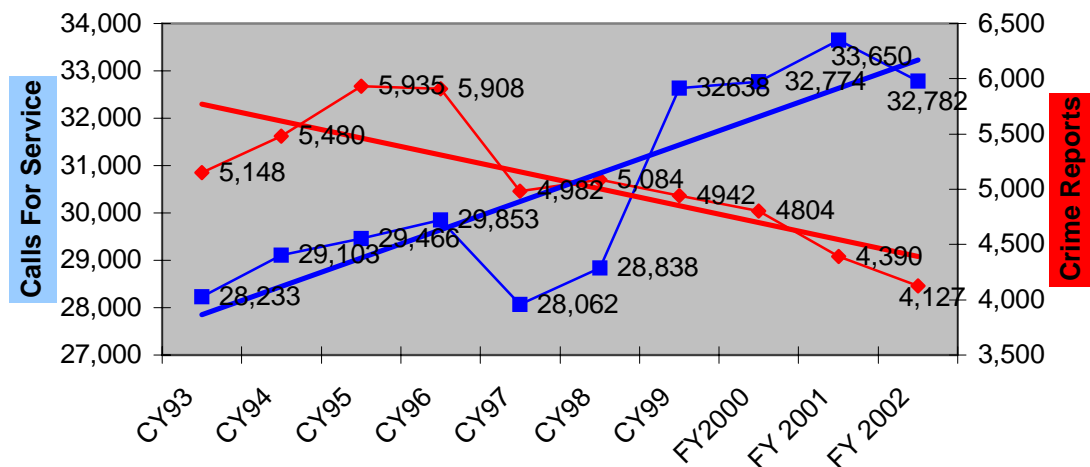
The City of Anderson has realized decreases in violent crime for several consecutive years and is currently beginning to realize a decrease in traffic accidents. The department divides the city into six patrol zones that substantially coincide with the individual wards. (For specific information regarding major criminal activity in individual zones, please refer to the section titled “Major Crimes”.) The zones are different sizes, with zones three and four being the smallest. One and six are the largest. The size of the zones is based upon workload. Although they are different sizes, they are roughly equivalent in the amount of resources that they require.

The remainder of this section details the improved public safety realized by the city through both (1) decreased crime and (2) reduced traffic accidents. An attempt is made to detail the major criminal activity and explain the frequency of the activity.

### A Significant Seven-Year Decrease in Violent Crime

During FY02 police calls-for-service dropped, as did actual documented reports of criminal victimization. Calls-for-service to the police department had risen for the four consecutive years prior to FY02, while written incident reports decreased the last three years of that same period. FY02 was the first year on record since CY97 to show a decrease in calls-for-service. This is consistent with our long-range expectations from the department’s zero tolerance program. In fiscal year 2002, many calls to the police were the result of citizens who have seen an advantage to stepping up their efforts in helping police by reporting suspicious activity. Note the following 10-year trend between documented criminal incident reports and calls to the police:

**Calls for Service vs. Criminal Victimization**

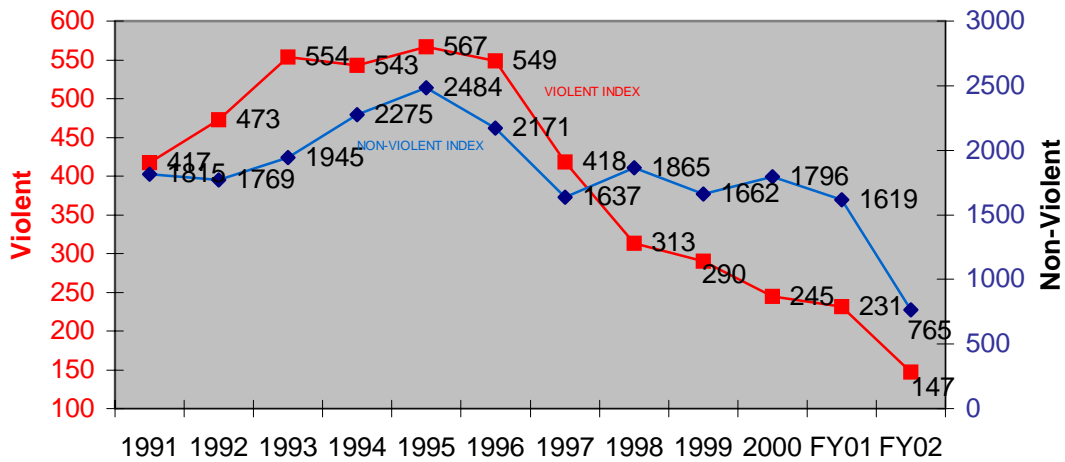


The premises behind the City of Anderson Police Department’s programs to control violent crime are (1) violent crime is controllable and (2) decreasing violent crime in a particular environment can be achieved through (a) modifying the environment by

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 reports of violent crime, drugs, and illegal weapons because previous research has established a nexus among these criminal components and also between these crimes and other types of criminal activity, both violent and non-violent<sup>17</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. As depicted by the following chart, violent crime figures for FY02 are the lowest numbers on record.

### UCR VIOLENT and NON-VIOLENT CRIME



Calendar Year 1995 was the worst year on record for violent crime in Anderson City. There were 567 violent crime reports documented in Anderson City as compared to 147 in FY 2002. For the seven consecutive years ending with FY02, crimes of confrontation have decreased substantially in Anderson.

The City of Anderson Police Department participates in the Palmetto Benchmarking Project. In that project, the department compares itself to other participating jurisdictions within the state. One of the key comparisons is the measurement of the change in the

<sup>17</sup> Research indicates that illegal weapons, drugs, and violent crime are correlated. In addition, these types of crimes occur disproportionately in conjunction with many other types of crime(s).

crime rate from one year to the next. According to preliminary figures from that project, in FY01<sup>18</sup> there were 47.58 UCR Part One<sup>19</sup> crimes per 1,000 persons in Anderson City as compared to an average of 73.38 for all other participating agencies. Anderson City was 35% below the average. For the same period, Anderson City was slightly above average (at 24.71% vs. 23.93%) for clearing the same type of crimes. Finally, with ten jurisdictions reporting an average decrease of 6.5% in UCR Part One crimes for FY01, Anderson compares quite favorable with a decrease of 39.5% for FY01.<sup>20</sup>

### Response Times

The response times for calls-for-service vary depending upon the type of call to which officers are dispatched. In conducting the analysis for all calls, response times were sorted from high to low, and the 11,000 calls in the middle were analyzed. Another analysis was performed to determine the response times for calls minus traffic stops (which usually have a response time of “0:00”) and wreck calls. The response times to all calls minus wrecks and traffic stops was the lowest, followed the overall average time. Response times to crash calls were the longest. Response times for FY02 were as follows:

<u>Type of Call</u>	<u>Rec-Dis</u>	<u>Dispatched – On Scene</u>	<u>Rec – Ons*</u>
All w/o Crashes & Traffic Stops	00:23	3:58	4:21
All Calls (overall average time)	00:50	5:04	5:55
Crash Calls	1:42	5:41	7:22

\*Some total times are affected by rounding error.

### A Decrease in Traffic Accidents

In 2000, department officials established the long-range goal of making Anderson City one of the top ten safest cities in South Carolina within five years. At that time it was decided to use South Carolina Law Enforcement (S.L.E.D.) data for evaluation purposes and compare Anderson with other cities of similar size. To reach the goal of becoming among the state’s top ten safest cities, it was determined that we should continue to concentrate on decreasing the violent crime rate and simultaneously work proactively to reduce accidents.

Traffic Officers in the City of Anderson Police Department are currently trained in several aspects of accident investigation and actually spend more time working accidents than proactive traffic management. In the second half of the last decade, traffic tickets were up from their prior numbers. Research has indicated that, over time, the issuance of traffic citations in a jurisdiction is correlated negatively with traffic accidents. However, a “critical mass” must be reached. (i.e. a minimum number is required before any affect is observed.)

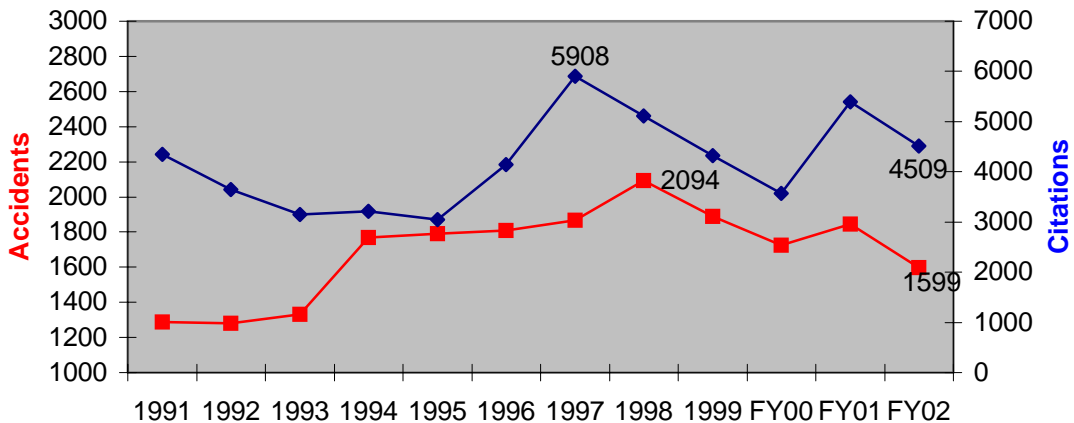
<sup>18</sup> FY 2001 is the last year for which data is available.

<sup>19</sup> Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) Part One crimes are defined as Murder or Manslaughter, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Larceny, Vehicle Theft, and Arson.

<sup>20</sup> These stats were reported during the summer and fall of 2002 and were based upon S.L.E.D.’s statistics.

The traffic management model is substantially similar to the criminal model. Just as criminals commit virtually all crime, just about all accidents are the result of one or more motorists committing some sort of violation. When officers identify and recognize motorists' violations (by issuing citations) the motorists who receive the citation(s) generally improve their driving. The next chart demonstrates the historical trend for wrecks and citations in Anderson City.

**Traffic Accidents vs. Citations  
Last Twelve Years**



As depicted by the above chart, FY02 dispatched wreck calls were much lower than the 1998 high of 2,094. Although citations are down to 4,509 in FY02 from 5,391 in FY01, the inference is that the increased number of issued citations during FY01 resulted in potential violators having a paradigm shift, thereby decreasing accidents.

The average response times for calls-for-service to traffic accidents are as follows:

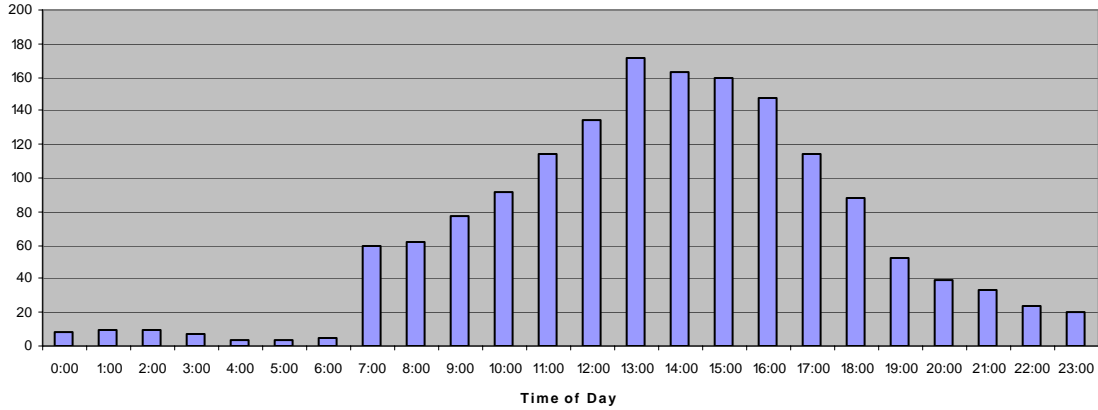
	<u>Rcv - Dis</u>	<u>Dis - Ons</u>	<u>Rcv - Ons*</u>
All Crashes	0:01:42	0:05:41	0:07:22
Accidents	0:01:37	0:05:32	0:07:10
Hit & Runs	0:02:22	0:06:54	0:09:16

\*Total times may be affected by rounding error.

As indicated above, responses to crash calls takes slightly longer than the average time needed to respond to other types of calls-for-service. This is due to the fact that many of the accidents occur at the “busiest” times of the day on the busiest thoroughfares. When accidents occur under those circumstances, the local traffic bottlenecks, thereby requiring the responding officer to carefully navigate through a lengthy jam. That of course requires more time.

The department attempts to facilitate its traffic management programs by analyzing and evaluating wrecks in an effort to determine when and where accidents occur. The following chart indicates the frequency for traffic accidents in Anderson by time of day.

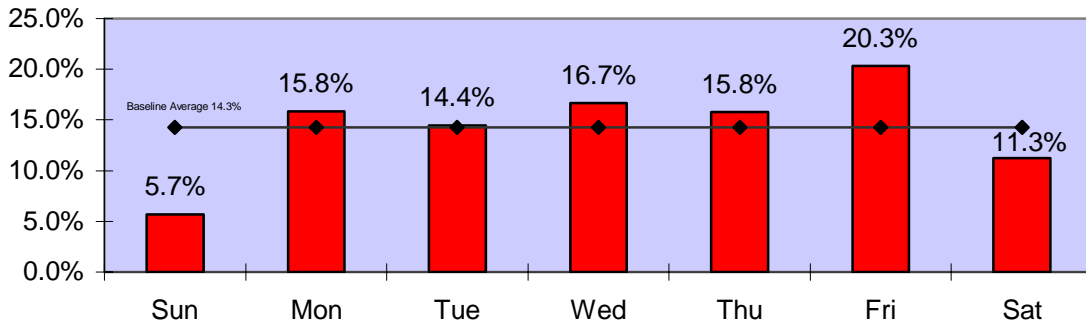
**All Crashes  
Time of Day  
Fiscal Year 2002  
(Period ends 59 Mins after hour listed)**



As the above chart indicates, the period from 1:00 p.m. to 1:59 p.m. showed the highest number of accidents for each one of the 24-hour periods spread across the entire 365 days of FY02. The early morning hours of 04:00 – 6:59 are the “slowest” times for accidents. At about 07:00, the frequency of accidents increases dramatically and is consistent with the typical schedule of city residents. Most of these accidents are motorists commuting to and from work.

In addition to analyzing crash data for the hourly frequencies of traffic accidents, the department also analyzes weekdays. The following chart indicates the daily averages for dispatched calls-for-service regarding traffic accidents in the City of Anderson for FY02.

**All Crashes Day of Week vs. Average  
Fiscal Year 2002**



As is depicted by the above chart, Fridays showed the highest frequency of accidents during FY02. The day of week chart taken in conjunction with the hourly chart would lead one logically to assume that, overall, the highest frequency of accidents for any hour of the week to drive during FY02 would have been on Fridays from 1:00 – 1:59 pm. To test that hypothesis, an analysis of each of the 168-week-hours for FY02 was performed.

As expected, the analysis substantiated that 1:00 – 1:59 on Fridays was included in the period of time that did in fact account for the highest frequency of accidents. However, the actual (two individual) hours between 1:00 pm and 2:59 pm on Fridays tied for the largest frequency of accidents. The second highest frequency of accidents occurred on both Fridays and Mondays from 3:00 pm – 3:59 pm. The overall “busiest” time for accident investigators in the City of Anderson on FY02 was on Fridays from 1:00 – 3:59 pm.

As expected, there was no one-hour period (out of the 24-hour day latitudinal weekly study) that showed zero accidents. However there were some individual hours within the linear 168-hour period with zero accidents reported (in the latitudinal study of all 52 weeks). This means that, according to our study, there was no one-hour period that had zero accidents reported across all days (i.e. 04:00 - 05:00 Sunday – Saturday) but there were individual hours throughout the week that had zero reported accidents (i.e. 04:00 – 05:00 on Sundays).

The longest periods of time without accident calls being dispatched during FY02 was 3:00 – 6:59 (four hours) on both Mondays and Tuesdays. The second longest period of time without dispatched accidents was on Sundays from 4:00 – 6:59 (three hours). When crashes occurred, the slowest period of time across all days for conducting accident investigations was from 4:00 – 5:59 (two hours) followed by 6:00 - 6:59 (one hour). The biggest change in the frequency of dispatched calls-for-service to address accidents occurred during the 7:00 – 7:59 hour which showed an overall increase of 1100% from the 6:00 hour.

The traffic management program currently practiced by the City of Anderson Police Department has resulted in FY02 having the lowest number of dispatched crash calls since 1993. The department is proud of its ability to proactively reduce traffic accidents in the city thereby helping to make Anderson a safer place to live, work, and play.



### **III. Specialized Areas**

All divisions contribute substantially to the achievement of the overall mission of the City of Anderson Police Department. In addition to the divisions that were singled out for having contributed toward the major accomplishments reported in section II, all other areas of operations also contributed significantly. Due to time constraints, the department's annual reports typically report performance in a limited number of areas each year, changing from year to year to insure that most areas are covered every two - three years.

The patrol division, consisting of the Traffic Division (covered in section II) and four patrol shifts carries the heaviest workload by far. This is the division that is on-duty "24 hours a day, 365 days a year". These officers work under all conditions, in all types of weather, and quite often must respond to calls alone in order to take action to prevent victims from suffering further injury.

#### **Abstract**

During FY02, City of Anderson Police Officers addressed 32,782 calls-for-service. The 32,782 calls for police service resulted in arrests of hundreds of suspects and produced 2,316 criminal charges and 4,509 traffic citations. The 2,316 criminal charges - which resulted from actual custodial arrests - included both violent and nonviolent encounters. In addition, investigators explored 3 murders, 14 rapes, 15 arsons, 44 aggravated assaults, 48 robberies, 174 motor vehicle thefts, 224 larceny-thefts, and 352 burglaries. A substantial number of these crimes resulted in physical arrests. Apprehension(s) of individuals who commit these types of crimes have a high probability of quickly becoming violent.

Department officers addressed calls for service involving 21 shooting assaults, 58 chases, 102 "men with gun(s)", 375 fights in progress, 461 assaults, 836 civil disturbances, 2,051 calls investigating suspicious person(s) and 2,078 arguments. They also made 6,199 stops of "suspicious vehicles".

#### **Prelude**

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 a well-accepted model of criminal behavior affected by ability, opportunity, and risk.

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 criminal 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 are 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. Some scholars theorize that approximately 3% of society is criminal<sup>21</sup>. The other 97% are law abiding.

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.

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.

Based upon these premises, the City of Anderson Police Department has enacted specific programs directed toward 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>22</sup> is based upon official Uniform Crime Reports filed with the South Carolina Law-Enforcement Division<sup>23</sup> and reported to the FBI for the period listed. It depicts the success of the zero-tolerance

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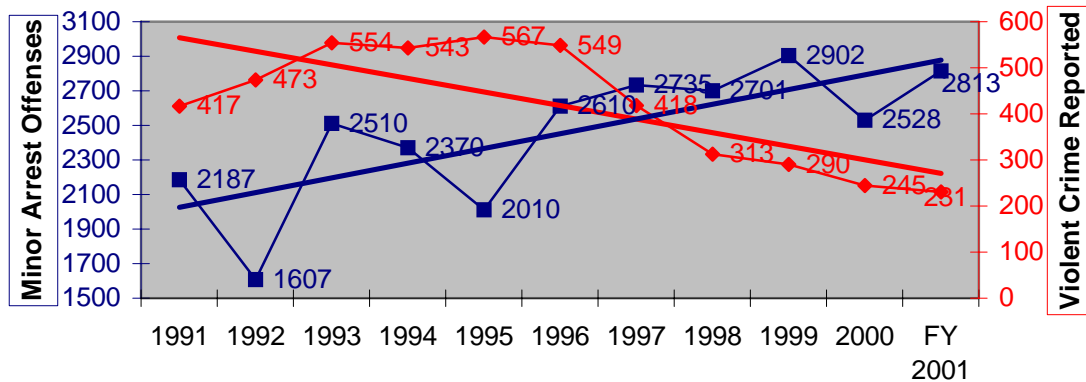
<sup>21</sup> 3% criminal and 97% law abiding are arbitrarily selected figures, useful for illustrative purposes only.

<sup>22</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 for years prior to FY 2002. Fiscal Year 2002 data is from "in-house".

<sup>23</sup> S.L.E.D. and FBI data is recorded for calendar years.

approach to criminal activity. For the reader’s convenience and understanding, straight “lines of best fit” have been drawn through the two sets of data.

**CITY ARRESTS FOR MINOR OFFENSES  
VS  
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 criminals commit all crime 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.

For several years the trend of the yearly arrest rates for minor offenses has risen along with the numbers of arrests. However, in FY02 arrests decreased along with reported violent crime. Hypothetically, law enforcement may affect a paradigm shift in the criminal element. That theory would explain the resultant simultaneous decrease in reported violent crime and petty arrests that occurred in FY02. However, proactive patrols must be maintained in order to continue the criminal elements’ corrective behaviors, or else regression is likely to occur.

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.

## **The Bomb Squad**

In FY00, the police department began reporting fiscal year statistics pertaining to bomb related calls-for-service in the annual report. At that time, officials had perceived a potential future threat coming from this area of criminal indulgence and believed that bomb-related information should be archived and the data recorded, 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 regular sworn duties. During FY02 the five members of the bomb squad documented 1,200 training hours as compared to 800 in FY00. Additionally, the team had – for a while - the only trained bomb detection dog in upstate South Carolina. Other agencies within the upstate have followed Anderson's lead and obtained explosive detection dogs; namely, Greenville City and Spartanburg County.

The City of Anderson Bomb Squad is only one of six bomb teams in South Carolina that is nationally accredited through the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The city's bomb team has mutual aid agreements with Anderson County, Abbeville City and County, Greenville City and County, Oconee County, Pickens County, Spartanburg City and County, the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (S.L.E.D.), and Hart County, Georgia. In addition to these larger metropolitan areas, Anderson City has mutual aid agreements in place with several smaller municipalities such as Easley, Pickens, Seneca, Walhalla, and Westminster.

In FY00, the first year that the department reported Bomb call-for-service statistics in its Annual Report, the bomb technician team 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.

In FY02 there was a substantial increase in bomb related calls. To simplify and track changes more effectively, the department now reports bomb squad activity quarterly. In FY02 there were over 10 times as many bomb squad calls (202) as there were in FY00. The calls-for-service were amplified by the events of September 11, 2001, in New York. The second quarter of FY02 accounted for more than half (106) of all calls related to Weapons of Mass Destruction (*WMDs*) to which the bomb squad responded during the year. For the year, 16 live devices were dismantled and City of Anderson Police Department Bomb Technicians detonated over 1,000 pounds of illegal explosives.

**Quarter 1.** Between July and September 2001, city bomb technicians answered 48 calls for service. Five of these calls produced live weapons (two pipe bombs and three acid-type bombs). All were rendered safe by detonation.

**Quarter 2.** Between October and December 2001, city bomb technicians answered 106 calls for service. Four of these calls produced live weapons. All were rendered safe by detonation.

**Quarter 3.** Between January and March 2001, city bomb technicians answered 28 calls for service. Fortunately, calls-for-service for bomb threats began to subside a bit during this period.

**Quarter 4.** Between April and June 2001, city bomb technicians answered 20 calls for service. City bomb techs encountered seven potentially live WMDs during quarters three and four. Four of the WMDs were pipe bombs (two were live and two were without explosive fillers). The two live pipe bombs were rendered safe by detonation, however, much to the disapproval of the police department, one of them was actually delivered to headquarters. Although the police department appreciates community involvement, there are limitations. In short, delivering a pipe bomb to the police department was unwise. The three remaining WMDs were the acid type.

In addition to the WMDs encountered by our Bomb Technicians during this period, the bomb squad also assisted the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms in Oconee County by exploding over 1,000 pounds of illegal explosives.

The sanctioning athletic conference to which Clemson University belongs as a member, The Atlantic Coast Conference, has taken a close look at the City of Anderson's Bomb Squad and observed how the unit has helped to establish security measures at all major Clemson University athletic events. Moreover, Clemson University requests support from the city's Bomb Squad, for specific hazardous duty service including but not limited to performing bomb detection sweeps and on-site protection for graduation services.

## **Community Patrol**

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2002, the Community Patrol Division consisted of nine personnel as follows: 1 Supervisor, 1 Housing Authority Officer, 3 Bike Officers, and 4 School Resource Officers. For FY02 the division had a total expense of \$415,627 or 7.2% of the total budget. In FY02, in the course of addressing 1,984 calls-for-service, the division made 58 arrests, assisted other officers in an additional 91 arrests, issued 93 traffic citations, and transported persons in custody 70 times.

In addition to their patrol function, designated Community Patrol officers also serve as Firearms Instructors, Bike Instructors, D.A.R.E. Instructors, and Hostage Negotiators. In FY02, Community Patrol conducted 173 training sessions covering various topics, made

161 presentations, and lead 15 tours. Their total contacts for the year was 2,556. Moreover, because of their superb level of physical fitness, they are an integral part of the Special Event Response Team (SERT Team).

The Community Patrol Division emphasizes teamwork and commitment. The officers assigned to Community Patrol and local citizens in the officers' assigned neighborhood(s) depend on each other and each is responsible for the atmosphere of the area. Citizens of all ages seem to be more at ease with Community Patrol, especially the Bike officers, and citizens often approach CP officers with information and concerns.

The School Resource Officers are assigned to the Alternative School, Hanna-Westside Extension campus, McCants Middle School, and Southwood Middle School. Their duties include arresting and prosecuting persons who commit criminal activity on or near school grounds or during school activities. In addition, they often investigate and prosecute criminal activity that occurs in other places but is committed by juveniles who are students at their assigned schools. They also follow up on crimes committed against juveniles by predatory adults. In surveys conducted in the past, students and parents have reported that they believe their schools are safer due to the presence of a SRO.

The Housing Authority Officer practices proactive policing strategies while developing and maintaining rapport with public housing residents, thereby fostering an atmosphere of cooperation, compassion, peace, and order within the public housing sector.

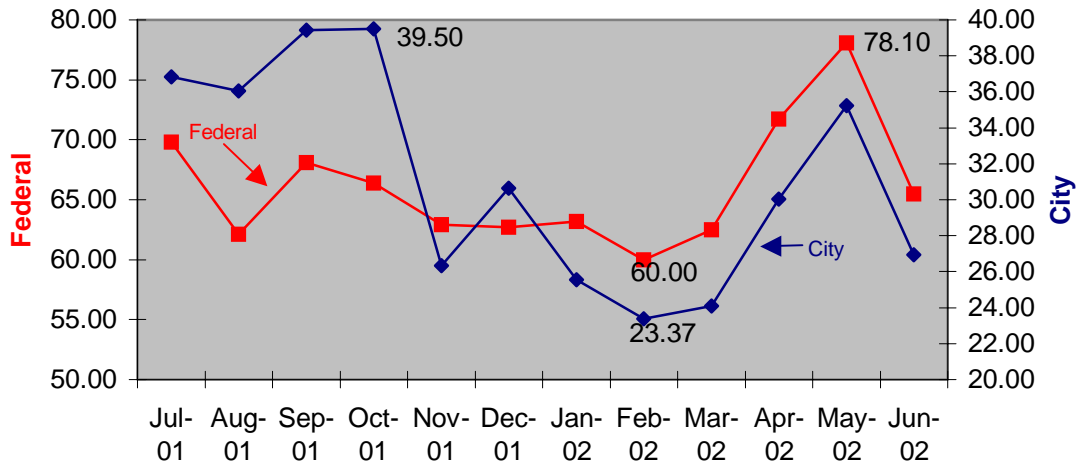
Recorded bike miles for FY02 were 3,480 and as such, the physical requirements of a Community Patrol Officer far exceed those of the typical police officer. Many days, Bike Officers will ride 20 – 30 miles. However, they have participated in bike rides exceeding 100 miles. In addition, this division has been selected by the Special Olympics Committee each of the last several years to carry its torch on its half-marathon (13.1 mile) trek through Anderson. As is their standard operational procedure, the officers run as a group, periodically swapping off the torch, with the torch-carrier setting the pace. Despite the demanding nature of this division, when vacancies occur, the selection process is highly competitive.

## **Detention Center**

The City of Anderson Police Department maintains a full-service detention center. For FY02 the total operating cost of the detention center was \$1,085,310.76 or 18.7% of the total budget. The detention center houses federal prisoners for both the United States Marshal's Service and the Bureau of Prisons. This is a fee-based service and the federal government is invoiced monthly. For FY02, the total revenue from this program grossed \$1,087,475. According to department officials, in years prior to implementing the federal jail program, the operational costs for the jail approximated \$600,000 per year. Although the operational costs now average \$500,000 more than that figure, it is worth noting that the increased revenue cancels out the entire cost of operating the detention center, easing the department's tax burden on the city's residents by some \$600,000.

**The daily population.** During FY02 average daily population of the city’s detention center was 97.25. Federal inmates accounted for an average of 66.08 and city inmates averaged 31.17. The population fluctuated dramatically among city inmates, from an average daily high of 39.5 in October 2001 to a low of 23.37 in February 2002 (a 69% swing from high to low). Federal deviations were less severe, ranging from an average daily low of 60.0 in February 2002 to a high of 78.1 in May 2002 (a 30% swing from high to low). February 2002, with the lowest average daily numbers of both federal and state inmates, had the overall lowest daily average with 83.37. The month with the highest daily average was May 2002 with a total of 113.32 inmates in-house each day (78.1 federal and 35.22 city). The following chart illustrates the average daily populations along with the highs and lows for each month in FY02:

**Average Daily Populations by Month Fiscal-Year 2002**



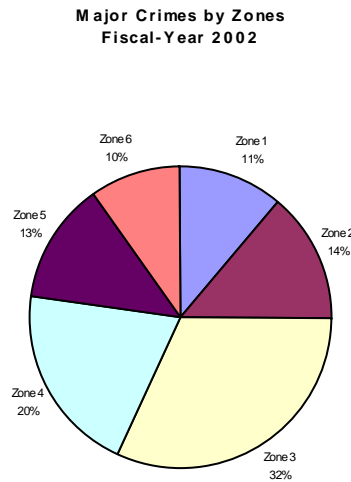
**The restaurant component.** During FY02 an average of 285.95 meals were served per day. The total number of meals served for the year was 104,443. The extended cost for those meals was \$159,478 or an average of \$1.53 per meal. This figure represents 14.7% of the detention center’s total budget. The detention contracts with an outside vendor to prepare meals for the detention center. To help keep costs down, inmate labor is also provided to assist in the food preparation. Food is prepared in a manner consistent with state and federal guidelines. In particular, the South Carolina Department of Corrections issues detailed guidelines dictating the minimum amount of food to be served to each prisoner, the minimum number of “cold” meals that can be served, the types of food that can and can’t be served, and the nutritional requirements for the meals. The vendor that the department selected to prepare its detention center meals has extensive experience with other institutions in the area of food preparation and meets or exceeds all federal and state mandated guidelines for food preparation. Since implementing a contract with the vendor, inmates’ complaints about food-service quality have virtually ceased.

## The Investigative Services Division (ISD) Major Crimes Investigated During Fiscal-Year 2002

For fiscal year 2002, the Investigative Services Division (ISD) consisted of nine sworn personnel and one secretary. Their entire cost of operation was \$622,933.50<sup>24</sup> or 10.7% of the police department's total budget. One of the nine sworn personnel was funded by a grant that was administered by the State of South Carolina. The employment of this personnel resulted in the receipt of \$72,102 of federal funds (through the State Funding Agency) for personnel, equipment, and training. In addition to the grant-funded personnel, approximately \$81,112.98<sup>25</sup> was spent on equipment that was purchased with federal grant funds that covered 90% of the cost of the equipment. The equipment purchased through the federal grant can be (and is) used in many situations by officers assigned to divisions other than the ISD.<sup>26</sup>

During FY02 the Detective Division investigated 1,168 crimes against persons and property. For illustrative purposes, these types of crimes will be referred to as "Major Crimes" in this report and are defined as Murder, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Larceny-Theft<sup>27</sup>, Motor Vehicle Theft, Arson, Criminal Domestic Violence, Child Abuse, and Elder Abuse. The 1,168-figure excludes "white-collar" crimes such as fraud, bad checks, embezzlement, and breach of trust, which, if detailed, would add substantially to the number of major crimes.

For tracking purposes and in compliance with recently developed general order(s), the department began tracking major crimes by month and zone. The following chart depicts the relative distribution of the 1,168 above listed crimes across the six patrol zones.<sup>28</sup>



<sup>24</sup> \$533,915.41 for non-grant funded personnel and \$89,018.09 for grant-funded personnel.

<sup>25</sup> This purchase is included in the overall operational expense of the ISD.

<sup>26</sup> The purchased equipment was charged to the ISD because the ISD Captain was the Project Director of the equipment-purchasing phase of the Federal Grant.

<sup>27</sup> These figures are for "major thefts" and exclude petty thefts.

<sup>28</sup> Also see appendix



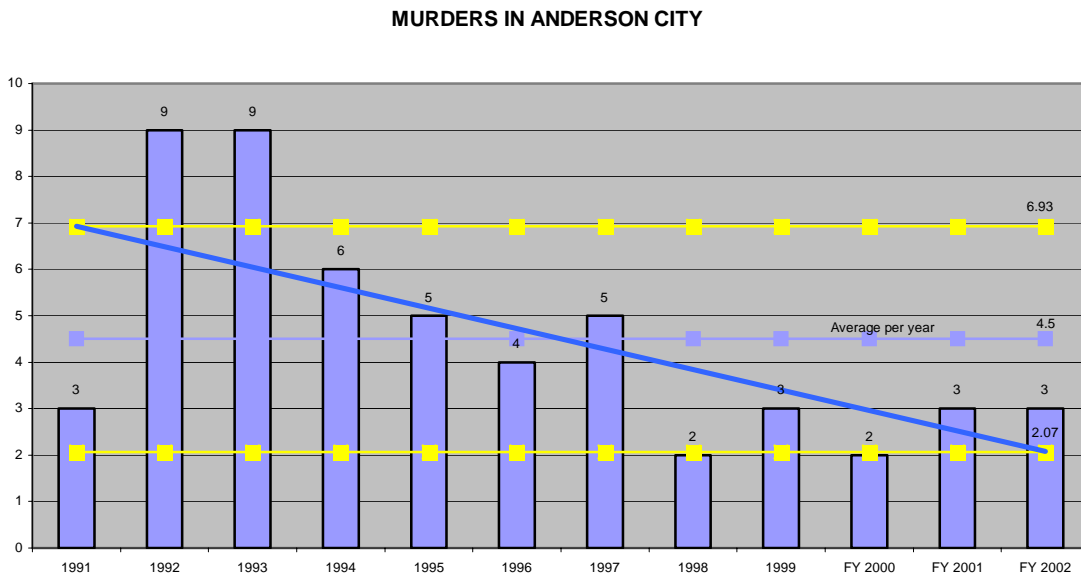
As depicted in the previous chart, two of the six zones account for more than 50% of the major crimes in Anderson City. Those two zones are geographically the smallest.

### Murder

Murder, considered by many people to be the most violent crime of all, is defined as “The killing of one person by another person with malice aforethought”. There were three murders in the City of Anderson in FY02. That was within but at the bottom of the normal range for the last 12 years. All three murders occurred in zone five. Two of them occurred in March 2002<sup>29</sup> and the remaining one occurred in May 2002. An analysis of the 12 year period ending with FY02 yields the following information:

- Fifty-four murders occurred from Calendar Year 1991 through Fiscal-Year 2002.
- Thirty-six (67%) of this amount occurred during the first half of the period.
- The average number of murders for the period was 4.5 per year.
- The standard deviation for murders during the period was 2.43.
- The range per year was two – nine.
- The worst two years on record were 1992 and 1993, with nine murders each.
- The “best” years were Calendar Year 1998 and fiscal year 2000, with two murders each year.

The following chart depicts the yearly frequency, the average, and the standard deviation for murders in the City of Anderson for the last 12 years.



Note that the “normal range” (i.e. +/- one standard deviation of 2.43) lies between the yellow lines. By suppressing the number of murders in future years, the city can shift the

<sup>29</sup> The March 2002 incident was a double homicide committed by a juvenile.

average and normal ranges downward. Keeping the total number of murders at or below two in upcoming years will help maintain department goals of decreasing violent crime.

### **Rape**

In FY02 there were 14 rape investigations conducted by the Investigative Services Division. Zones three and four had five reports each, zones one and five had two reports each, and zones two and six had no reports.

### **Robbery**

In FY02 there were 48 documented investigations into robberies. The occurrences are as follows: zone one: 3; zone two: 12; zone three: 16; zone four: 3; zone five: 6; zone six: 8. The average was four per month and the standard deviation was 1.7. The normal range was 2.3 – 5.7. October 2001 and March 2002 were above the top end of the normal range with six robberies each, and December 2001 and May 2002 were beneath the low end of the normal range. Insufficient data is available at this time to determine if the variations for these months are significant.

### **Aggravated Assault**

There were 44 reports of Aggravated Assault in Anderson City in FY02. Exactly ½ of these reports were for zones three and four (14 for zone three and eight for zone four). Zones two and six had four reports each, zone one had five reports, and zone five had nine reports. The average per zone was 7.3 with a standard deviation of 3.9. The average per month was 3.7 with a standard deviation of approximately two. The normal range for zones was from 3.4 – 11.2 and the normal range for months was 1.7 – 5.7. Zone three, with 14 reports of Aggravated Assault, was the only zone outside the normal range for zones. July 2001, with eight reports, and January 2002 with six reports, were above the normal range for months. November 2001 with only one report was more than one standard deviation below normal for months.

### **Burglary**

Fiscal-Year 2002 resulted in 352 burglary reports in the City of Anderson. The month average was 29.3 with a standard deviation of 10.3 (normal range 19 – 39.6). The average for each zone was 58.6 with a standard deviation of 39.6 (normal range 19 – 98.2). August 2001, with 49 burglary reports was beyond the top normal range while January 2002 (14 reports) and February 2002 (16 reports) were below the bottom end of the normal range. Zone three, with 127, was the only zone to account for an abnormally high number of burglary reports.

### **Larceny-Theft**

There were 224 reports of major larcenies and/or thefts investigated by the Detective Division in FY02. The average was 18.6 per month and 37.3 per zone. The standard deviation was 4.2 for months and 14.5 for the zones. The normal range for months was from 14.4 – 22.8 whereas the normal range for zones was 22.8 – 51.8. The deviations beyond the normal range were July 2001 (23), August 2001 (25), January 2002 (14), and February 2002 (9).

### **Motor Vehicle Theft**

During Fiscal-Year 2002, 174 reports of vehicle theft were made to the City of Anderson Police Department. Of these, 90 vehicles valued at \$550,110 were recovered. The average reported number of motor vehicle thefts per month was 14.5 with a standard deviation of 3.4 (normal range 11.1 – 17.9). September 2001 (eight reports), October 2001 (10 reports), and February 2002 (11 reports) were beneath the low end of the range while November 2001 and April 2002 with 18 each were slightly above the normal range. The average number per zone was 29 with a standard deviation of 13.1 (normal range 15.9 – 42.1). No zone was below the normal range and only one (zone 4 with 51 reports) was above the normal. It is worth noting that zones three and four accounted for over half of all vehicle theft reports with 90 out of 174 or 51.7%. Zones one and six accounted for the least amount with a combined total of 39 or 22.4%.

### **Arson**

A total of 15 arson reports were documented in FY02. Zones one and two had no arson reports, zone three had five, zone four had seven, zone five had two, and zone six had one. The average was 1.25 per month and 2.5 per zone. The standard deviations were 0.96 and 2.9 respectively. The normal range per month was roughly .029 – 2.21. The normal range for zones was 0-5.4. September 2002, December 2001, and March 2002, all with no arsons reports were below the normal range. October 2001, with three arsons reported, was the only month above the normal range. Zone four, with seven reports, was the only zone outside (above) the normal range.

### **Criminal Domestic Violence, Child Abuse, and Elder Abuse**

In FY02 there were 294 combined reports of CDV, Child Abuse and Elder Abuse. They were distributed as follows: CDV, 254, Child Abuse, 34, and Elder Abuse, 6. Reports are as follows: zone one: 28; zone two: 33; zone three: 108; zone four: 54; zone five: 41; zone six: 30. The average per zone was 32.3 with a standard deviation of 30.4 and the normal range was 1.9 – 62.7. (It is worth noting that zone three, with 108 reports, strongly affected the final averages and deviations.). Zone three was the only zone to have an above average number of these types of crimes.

## Reserve Officer and State Constable Program

The City of Anderson Police Department maintains an active Reserve Police Force that consists of private citizens who volunteer their time to serve as police officers for the City of Anderson. The Reserve Police Force is under the direct chain-of-command of the Patrol Services Division and exists primarily to assist full-time officers in accomplishing the police department's overall mission of serving the public, protecting innocent people, and enforcing local and state laws, as applicable. When officially on-duty, a Reserve Police Officer has full law enforcement authority when in contact – either directly or by electronic means – with a full time, on-duty officer. In addition to reserve police officers, the police department allows state constables to participate in patrol with full time officers.

Typically, reserve officers are assigned to special events such as parades, Freedom Weekend Aloft, and other events where utilization of additional uniformed personnel is needed. Reserve officers are routinely assigned to regular patrol to “partner” with full-time officers, thereby enhancing the safety and effectiveness of the department by instantly converting a “one-person” unit into a “two-person” unit. In most cases this decreases the need to call a second car for backup and conserves resources.<sup>30</sup>

The City of Anderson Police Department is effectively involved with revitalizing the downtown historical district. Oftentimes, event sponsors and civic leaders request police visibility when events are being planned which are intended to attract a large number of out-of-town patrons. The police are asked to “patrol” for visibility and to render assistance (provide directions and information about community interests) as needed. The usual events that are held downtown on the weekends are generally family related and therefore require little or no actual police action so, in addition to their assistance in special events and routine patrol, reserve officers are often assigned to “Downtown Patrol” on Friday and Saturday evenings. Most of the members of the Reserve Police Force are full-time, professionally employed family people, therefore this particular assignment is quite popular.

During Fiscal Year 2002, the City of Anderson Police Department Reserve Force's total “man-hours” were 5009, the equivalent of 2.3<sup>31</sup> full time officers. (State constables provided 200 man-hours, thereby bringing the totals to 5,209 and 2.4, respectively) The reserve force averaged 18 officers year round. Each reserve police officer averaged 278.27 hours of service. The average (in-kind) contribution of law enforcement services to the city was valued at \$3,060.97 per officer<sup>32</sup>. The combined Reserve Police Force and State Constables' total value of In-Kind services to the city was \$76,144<sup>33</sup>. During FY02, there were no “lost time accidents” or worker compensation claims filed on behalf of any reserve officer. The reserves' total expense to the city was \$2,412 for auxiliary uniforms. During FY02, two female officers were added.

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<sup>30</sup> The In-Kind contributions for the Reserve Police Force does not include the cost of additional items necessary to supply to officers such as vehicle(s), weapons, body armor, and training.

<sup>31</sup> City of Anderson Police Officers' basic schedule is 42 hours per week for a total of 2,184 hours per year.  $5009/2184 = 2.3$ .

<sup>32</sup> This figure accounts for cost of uniforms (cost of uniforms is deducted before calculating value).

<sup>33</sup> For reserves and constables. Please refer to appendix.

The reserves' combined service to the community for each quarter of fiscal year 2002 was as follows:

July – September, 2001	1,469 hours
October – December, 2001	1,588 hours
January – March, 2002	853 hours
April – June, 2002	1,099 hours

The Reserve Police Force is an invaluable recruiting tool for the City of Anderson Police Department as it provides management with an opportunity to observe potential applicants for full-time employment prior to selection. Although service in the Reserves is not a prerequisite to full-time employment, some of the city's best officers began their law enforcement career in the reserves. Furthermore, many people who are interested in law enforcement as a career, but are concerned about making an up-front decision to go full-time, will try the Reserve Police Force prior to applying for a full-time position.

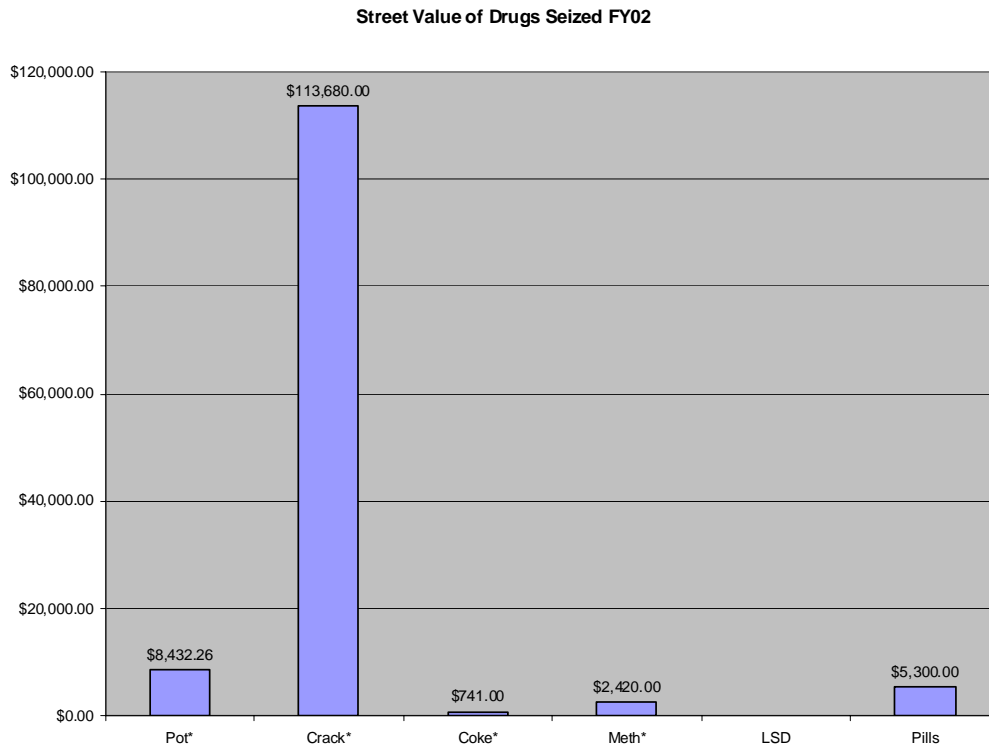
The same criterion is used for selection in the Reserve Police Force as is used in the selection process for officers for the full-time police force. Some of the essential requirements are that applicants are required to (1) be at least 21 years of age, (2) be physically fit, (3) have a clear criminal history, (4) provide Motor Vehicle Department records indicating a good driving history, and (5) have a high school diploma or its equivalent. In addition, it is essential that applicants be in good standing with the community. The City of Anderson Police Department actively recruits for the Reserve Police Force and encourages all interested persons who meet the previously listed criterion to contact the Captain of the Patrol Services for an appointment to discuss further requirements and benefits of participation in the city's Reserve Police Force.

## **Vice-Narcotics**

The Vice-Narcotics Division employed seven persons during FY02. The division consists of a Lieutenant, Sergeant, and five officers. Since its inception, the division has covered its operational expenses solely with confiscated drug funds. The city provides funding for salaries and benefits, and vehicle expense (minus the cost of the vehicle). The equipment, including vehicles, is purchased using proceeds (fruits of drug trafficking crimes) that were seized from drug dealers. By law, money and assets seized for drug related violations must be used to combat the drug trade.

During FY02 the department's narcotics division made 200 General Sessions (state court) criminal cases and 264 City Court criminal cases against known or suspected (potential) narcotics traffickers and users. Officers seized powdered cocaine worth \$741, Methamphetamines worth \$2,420, Assorted Pills worth \$5,300, Marijuana worth \$8,432.26, and \$113,680 worth of Crack-Cocaine. (All figures are "street value") It seems logical to infer that many persons in Anderson City are "Drugged UP" and may pose a danger to police. The total street value of all seized drugs was \$130,573.26.

The following chart depicts the relative dollar amounts of drugs that were seized during FY02:



In fiscal year 2002, \$34,029 in cash was forfeited to the city via the Vice-Narcotics Division. In addition to the cash forfeitures, an additional \$41,825<sup>34</sup> in equipment was seized, confiscated and/or forfeited in the following denominations:

	Cars <sup>35</sup>	Pistols	Rifles
Number	3 Forfeited	44	7
Value	\$24,000	\$7975	\$850

As the previous information describes, the Vice-Narcotics Division had an exceptionally good year in FY02 and successfully executed its responsibility to pursue narcotics related criminal activity and thereby reduce the availability of illegal narcotics in Anderson. Another reason that the division is successful in reducing drug-related activity in Anderson is because it attempts to remove the traffickers' financial ability to reinstate themselves into the drug trade following their arrests and indictments. This is accomplished by seizing all their drug related assets.

<sup>34</sup> Estimated value of Equipment. Of that amount, \$32,825 was forfeited and \$9,000 is still awaiting court action. This figure does not include vehicles that were returned to the owners.

<sup>35</sup> Three cars were forfeited to the city. This figure represents those actual forfeitures. In addition, three more cars (valued at \$9,000) are currently involved in pending litigation.

## IV. Conclusion

The City of Anderson Police Department had an exceptionally good year in FY2002. The Violent Crime index decreased, traffic accidents decreased, 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.

Fiscal Year 2002 Department generated revenue was substantial. Fiscal-Year 2002 in-kind contributions increased moderately over Fiscal-Year 2001. The FY02 in-kind contributions were helped along by officers working secondary employment for private businesses, thereby providing a police presence in key areas of the city at no additional tax-funded expense to the residents.

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 Fiscal-Year 2003 to further the progress that was achieved in Fiscal-Year 2002.

## **V. Goals for Fiscal Year 2003**

1. Continue to decrease the incidents of major and/or violent crime.
2. Continue dynamic traffic management procedures with clearly defined objectives for decreasing traffic accidents in the City of Anderson.
3. Implement continuation state grant funding for Criminal Domestic Violence Investigative unit and add an additional Investigator to the unit.
4. Implement an additional grant-funded investigative position to investigate Child and Elder Abuse.
5. Implement a position for a grant-funded Truancy Officer.
6. Continue the grant-funded School Resource Officer Program at the Alternative School.
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. Implement federal and state grant funding sources for traffic programs.
13. Seek Federal Block Grant funding in order to continue the department's existing successful Law Enforcement Programs.
14. Update the department's obsolete data processing information system and initiate procedures to meet S.L.E.D.'s mandated provisions for South Carolina Incident Based Reporting System (SCIBRS) requirements.



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City of Anderson Police Department Finance Sheet Stats FY 2002

<u>AREA</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>Budgeted</u>	<u>Spent</u>	<u>Over / (Under)</u>
Detectives	Payroll	344,323.42	394,025.91	49,702.49
Detectives	Operating Expense	29,500.00	37,439.22	7,939.22
Detectives	Capitol (Auto & Other Eq.)	70,000.00	102,450.58	32,450.58
Victim Advocate	Payroll	38,110.43	39,455.10	1,344.67
Victim Advocate	Operating Expense	6,250.00	7,628.60	1,378.60
Victim Advocate	Capitol (Auto & Other Eq.)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Patrol	Payroll	2,481,709.51	2,614,148.25	132,438.74
Patrol	Operating Expense	228,621.00	275,517.13	46,896.13
Patrol	Capitol (Auto & Other Eq.)	116,071.00	121,957.60	5,886.60
Community Patrol	Payroll	367,530.48	402,778.15	35,247.67
Community Patrol	Operating Expense	19,600.00	12,849.03	-6,750.97
Community Patrol	Capitol (Auto & Other Eq.)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Detention	Payroll	794,409.50	750,492.58	-43,916.92
Detention	Operating Expense	330,867.00	331,031.18	164.18
Detention	Capitol (Auto & Other Eq.)	0.00	3,787.00	3,787.00
Traffic	Payroll	474,263.27	473,432.89	-830.38
Traffic	Operating Expense	28,200.00	22,720.03	-5,479.97
Traffic	Capitol (Auto & Other Eq.)	23,214.00	20,302.60	-2,911.40
Animal Control	Payroll	35,980.94	36,766.17	785.23
Animal Control	Operating Expense	4,750.00	3,810.97	-939.03
Animal Control	Capitol (Auto & Other Eq.)	23,215.00	24,721.50	1,506.50
CDV Investigator	Payroll	44,939.00	51,832.89	6,893.89
CDV Investigator	Operating Expense	9,000.00	3,996.05	-5,003.95
CDV Investigator	Capitol (Auto & Other Eq.)	40,925.00	33,189.15	-7,735.85
Confiscated Funds	Payroll	0.00	0.00	0.00
Confiscated Funds	Operating Expense	0.00	33,260.83	33,260.83
Confiscated Funds	Capitol (Auto & Other Eq.)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Encumbrance: Patrol Operating Expenses			5,402.20	
Total Expenses w/o Encumbrance:		5,511,479.55	5,797,593.41	\$ (286,113.86)
Total Expenses w/ Encumbrance:			5,802,995.61	\$ (291,516.06)
				-5.2%

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CRIMINAL AND TRAFFIC FINES, TOTAL AND NET AFTER ASSESSMENTS:

	TRAFFIC			CRIMINAL			COMBINED		
	Gross	Fees	Net	Gross	Fees	Net	Gross	Fees	Net
Jul-00	22,157.00	7,955.88	14,201.12	22,223.62	7,442.63	14,780.99	44,380.62	15,398.51	28,982.11
Aug-00	30,081.30	10,572.20	19,509.10	28,043.60	9,246.69	18,796.91	58,124.90	19,818.89	38,306.01
Sep-00	29,145.00	10,394.39	18,750.61	30,639.51	10,223.32	20,416.19	59,784.51	20,617.71	39,166.80
Oct-00	35,026.13	14,426.72	20,599.41	28,959.50	10,992.76	17,966.74	63,985.63	25,419.48	38,566.15
Nov-00	38,480.88	16,372.66	22,108.22	32,976.66	12,969.99	20,006.67	71,457.54	29,342.65	42,114.89
Dec-00	30,720.00	13,290.33	17,429.67	33,612.16	13,390.47	20,221.69	64,332.16	26,680.80	37,651.36
Jan-01	38,330.00	16,307.67	22,022.33	47,625.44	19,077.57	28,547.87	85,955.44	35,385.24	50,570.20
Feb-01	52,206.84	22,168.40	30,038.44	48,006.92	18,692.69	29,314.23	100,213.76	40,861.09	59,352.67
Mar-01	66,629.00	28,813.72	37,815.28	26,458.27	10,446.79	16,011.48	93,087.27	39,260.51	53,826.76
Apr-01	43,265.12	18,929.65	24,335.47	32,064.32	13,008.31	19,056.01	75,329.44	31,937.96	43,391.48
May-01	44,779.00	19,376.97	25,402.03	36,637.99	14,851.84	21,786.15	81,416.99	34,228.81	47,188.18
Jun-01	40,419.40	17,684.76	22,734.64	34,017.70	13,675.07	20,342.63	74,437.10	31,359.83	43,077.27
Totals	471,239.67	196,293.35	<u>274,946.32</u>	401,265.69	154,018.13	<u>247,247.56</u>	872,505.36	350,311.48	<u>522,193.88</u>

	TRAFFIC			CRIMINAL			COMBINED		
	Gross	Fees	Net	Gross	Fees	Net	Gross	Fees	Net
Jul-01	35,750.72	15,489.40	20,261.32	32,443.36	13,327.87	19,115.49	68,194.08	28,817.27	39,376.81
Aug-01	37,102.85	16,207.65	20,895.20	30,394.33	12,382.55	18,011.78	67,497.18	28,590.20	38,906.98
Sep-01	34,453.23	14,990.23	19,463.00	32,798.80	13,251.57	19,547.23	67,252.03	28,241.80	39,010.23
Oct-01	43,683.92	18,825.61	24,858.31	24,838.64	10,015.49	14,823.15	68,522.56	28,841.10	39,681.46
Nov-01	34,605.68	14,999.81	19,605.87	28,695.16	11,827.84	16,867.32	63,300.84	26,827.65	36,473.19
Dec-01	27,863.73	12,073.25	15,790.48	25,304.29	10,295.04	15,009.25	53,168.02	22,368.29	30,799.73
Jan-02	29,803.00	13,090.81	16,712.19	28,250.30	11,266.41	16,983.89	58,053.30	24,357.22	33,696.08
Feb-02	33,416.46	13,614.14	19,802.32	26,991.76	12,148.62	14,843.14	60,408.22	25,762.76	34,645.46
Mar-02	32,183.47	12,041.26	20,142.21	22,510.97	11,218.40	11,292.57	54,694.44	23,259.66	31,434.78
Apr-02	31,283.11	13,421.09	17,862.02	29,009.14	11,291.93	17,717.21	60,292.25	24,713.02	35,579.23
May-02	27,517.84	10,421.86	17,095.98	20,137.93	10,421.86	9,716.07	47,655.77	20,843.72	26,812.05
Jun-02	35,851.92	12,198.64	23,653.28	21,109.75	11,821.59	9,288.16	56,961.67	24,020.23	32,941.44
Totals	403,515.93	167,373.75	<u>236,142.18</u>	322,484.43	139,269.17	<u>183,215.26</u>	726,000.36	306,642.92	<u>419,357.44</u>

Data taken from records of receipts at City of Anderson Police Department.

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<b>Department Generated Revenue for Fiscal Year</b>	<b>FY 2001</b>	<b>FY 2002</b>
U.S. Marshal's Program	\$ 1,092,120	\$ 1,087,475
U.S. Marshal's Program Telephone Fees	\$ 54,351	\$ -
Criminal Fines (net)	\$ 247,248	\$ 183,215
Traffic Citations (net)	\$ 274,946	\$ 236,142
General Sessions Bond Fines (net)	\$ -	\$ 1,132
Parking Citations	\$ 8,648	\$ 8,644
Towing Fees	\$ 42,934	\$ 40,122
Animal Control	\$ 430	\$ 410
Court Cost	\$ 19,182	\$ 10,174
Records Checks	\$ 3,086	\$ 3,148
Photos	\$ 1,436	\$ 1,412
Funeral Escorts	\$ 11,075	\$ 10,800
Taxi	\$ 145	\$ 180
Forfeited Narcotics Proceeds	\$ 27,225	\$ 34,029
<b>Total Department Generated Revenue for Fiscal Year</b>	<b>\$ 1,782,826</b>	<b>\$ 1,616,883</b>
<b>Grant Generated Revenue for Fiscal Year</b>		
Grant / United States Department of Justice Grant	\$ 119,389	\$ 107,224
Grant / Traffic	\$ 12,595	\$ -
Grant / HUD	\$ 31,005	\$ 31,107
Grant / SCDPS School Resource Officer	\$ 69,664	\$ -
Grant / USDOJ School Resource Officer	\$ -	\$ 15,408
Grant / SCDPS Criminal Domestic Violence Investigator	\$ -	\$ 72,102
Grant thru School Dist 5 / SRO	\$ 26,841	\$ 40,000
Grant thru School Dist 5 / Truancy	\$ 21,861	\$ 25,695
<b>Total Grant Generated Revenue</b>	<b>\$ 281,355</b>	<b>\$ 291,536</b>
<b>TOTAL NET REVENUE</b>		
	<b>\$ 2,064,181</b>	<b>\$ 1,908,419</b>
<b>In-Kind Contributions for Fiscal Year</b>		
In-Kind Cash / Equipment Contributions	\$ 363,576	\$ 341,164
City tow service savings	\$ -	\$ 10,000
Off-Duty Police Officer Employment	\$ 306,683	\$ 427,073
Reserve Officer / State Constable Program	\$ 94,257	\$ 76,144
Jail Work Program	\$ 67,588	\$ 77,172
State Prisoners Assigned To City Jail	\$ 93,312	\$ 92,520
<b>TOTAL IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS</b>		
	<b>\$ 925,416</b>	<b>\$ 1,024,073</b>
<b>TOTAL CONTRIBUTION BY POLICE DEPARTMENT FY 2001</b>		
	<b>\$</b>	<b>2,989,597</b>
<b>TOTAL CONTRIBUTION BY POLICE DEPARTMENT FY 2002</b>		
	<b>\$</b>	<b>2,932,492</b>

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<b>IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS</b>		
	<b>FY 2001</b>	<b>FY 2002</b>
Buck-A-Cup (actual dollars)	\$ 11,765	\$ 4,300
Zack's Vending Company (vending machines - actual dollars)	\$ -	\$ 6,221
Seized / Confiscated equipment (Computer)	\$ 1,500	\$ -
Seized / Confiscated equipment (3 vehicles)	\$ -	\$ 24,000
Criminal & Traffic State Fine Assessments	\$ 350,311	\$ 306,643
<b>TOTAL IN-KIND CONTRIBUTION - CASH &amp; EQUIPMENT:</b>	<b>\$ 363,576</b>	<b>\$ 341,164</b>
<b>TOTAL SAVED BY CITY OPERATION OF TOW SERVICE:</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 10,000</b>
<b>OFF-DUTY HOURS PROVIDED BY PRIVATE PAY</b>		
Man-hours provided by 45 officers at approx 12 per Week for FY02		
Average hourly rate for new officers: \$11		
Man-hours worked per year: 28,080 (Equivalent to 12.9 full-time officers)		
Value of Man-hours worked per year (28,080 x \$11 rounded)	\$ 226,512	\$ 308,880
Benefits provided by city:		
Retirement: 10.3%	\$ 23,331	\$ 31,815
Insurance (12.9 f/t x \$256 x 12)	\$ 31,358	\$ 39,629
FICA: 7.65%	\$ 17,328	\$ 23,629
W/C: 3.6%	\$ 8,154	\$ 11,120
<b>TOTAL VALUE OF BENEFITS (unpaid by city)</b>	<b>\$ 80,171</b>	<b>\$ 106,193</b>
Clemson Football Bomb Technicians (Average 4 per game)	\$ -	\$ 12,000
<b>TOTAL CONTRIBUTION BY OFFICERS ON PRIVATE PAY:</b>	<b>\$ 306,683</b>	<b>\$ 427,073</b>
<b>RESERVE OFFICER / STATE CONSTABLE PROGRAM</b>		
5,209 Man-Hours (Equal to 2.4 F/T Officers @ 42 Hrs./Wk.)		
Average hourly rate for cert officers: \$11		
Value of Man-hours worked per year:	\$ 70,554	\$ 57,299
Benefits provided by city:		
Retirement 10.3% of above amount:	\$ 7,267	\$ 5,902
Insurance (2.4 x \$256 x 12)	\$ 9,674	\$ 8,909
FICA 7.65% of above amount:	\$ 5,397	\$ 4,383
W/C 3.6% of above amount:	\$ 2,540	\$ 2,063
Budgeted amount from city treasury: \$5,000	\$ (1,175)	\$ (2,412)
<b>TOTAL CONT. OF RES. OFF. / CONSTABLE PROGRAM:</b>	<b>\$ 94,257</b>	<b>\$ 76,144</b>
<b>IN-HOUSE SERVICES PROVIDED TO CITY</b>		
Jail work detail (6 @ 8 hrs/day / 200 days year X \$5.50):	\$ 45,760	\$ 52,800
Insurance (6 @ \$256 x 12)	\$ 16,680	\$ 18,432
FICA 7.65% of above amount:	\$ 3,501	\$ 4,039
W/C 3.6% of above amount:	\$ 1,647	\$ 1,901
City Detention Work Contribution	<b>\$ 67,588</b>	<b>\$ 77,172</b>
State prisoners assigned to city (3 F/T @ 40 Hrs x \$7.50 x 52)	\$ 46,800	\$ 46,800
Overtime on above (3 X 16 X 1.5 X 52 X \$7.50)	\$ 28,080	\$ 28,080
Insurance (3 x \$256 x 12)	\$ 10,008	\$ 9,216
FICA 7.65% of total salary	\$ 5,728	\$ 5,728
W/C 3.6% of total salary	\$ 2,696	\$ 2,696
State Prisoner Contribution	<b>\$ 93,312</b>	<b>\$ 92,520</b>
<b>TOTAL CONTRIBUTION OF IN-HOUSE SERVICES:</b>	<b>\$ 160,900</b>	<b>\$ 169,692</b>
<b>TOTAL \$ VALUE IN-KIND CONTRIBUTION:</b>	<b>\$ 925,416</b>	<b>\$ 1,024,073</b>

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<u>Type Crime in Reports</u>	<u>Zone / Ward</u>						<u>Totals</u>	<u>Statistical Calculations</u>			
	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	Zone 6		Average	St. Dev.	Range +/- 1 St. Dev.	
										Low	High
<b>Murder</b>	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0.5	1.2	0	1.7
<b>Rape</b>	2	0	5	5	2	0	14	2.3	2.3	0.0	4.6
<b>Robbery</b>	3	12	16	3	6	8	48	8.0	5.2	2.8	13.2
<b>Aggravated Assault</b>	5	4	14	8	9	4	44	7.3	3.9	3.4	11.2
<b>Burglary</b>	22	46	127	82	48	27	352	58.7	39.6	19.1	98.3
<b>Larceny-Theft</b>	51	44	55	28	21	25	224	37.3	14.5	22.8	51.8
<b>Motor Vehicle Theft</b>	21	23	39	51	22	18	174	29.0	13.1	15.9	42.1
<b>Arson</b>	0	0	5	7	2	1	15	2.5	2.9	0	5.4
<b>Criminal Domestic Violence</b>	27	26	97	43	34	27	254	42.3	27.6	14.7	69.9
<b>Child Abuse</b>	1	6	9	9	7	2	34	5.7	3.4	2.3	9.1
<b>Elder Abuse</b>	0	1	2	2	0	1	6	1.0	0.9	0.1	1.9
<b>TOTAL FOR ZONE/WARD</b>	132	162	369	238	154	113	1168	194.7	95.5	99.2	290.2

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Month & Year	Activity (All Crimes in Notebooks)								Total	Statistical Calculations			
	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson		Avg.	St. Dev.	Range +/- 1 St. Dev.	
												Low	High
Jul-01	0	0	5	8	37	23	17	2	92	11.5	13.2	0	24.7
Aug-01	0	2	3	4	49	25	13	2	98	12.3	17.0	0	29.3
Sep-01	0	0	5	2	36	22	8	0	73	9.1	13.1	0	22.2
Oct-01	0	0	6	3	31	20	10	3	73	9.1	11.0	0	20.1
Nov-01	0	2	4	1	35	20	18	2	82	10.3	12.7	0	23.0
Dec-01	0	0	1	4	31	19	15	0	70	8.8	11.7	0	20.5
Jan-02	0	2	5	6	14	14	17	1	59	7.4	6.7	0.7	14.1
Feb-02	0	4	4	3	16	9	11	1	48	6.0	5.5	0.5	11.5
Mar-02	2	1	6	2	35	16	16	0	78	9.8	12.1	0	21.9
Apr-02	0	1	5	5	19	19	18	2	69	8.6	8.5	0.1	17.1
May-02	1	0	1	2	29	19	17	1	70	8.8	11.2	0	20.0
Jun-02	0	2	3	4	20	18	14	1	62	7.8	8.2	0	16.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>874</b>	109.3	127.4	0	236.7
Average	0.3	1.2	4.0	3.7	29.3	18.7	14.5	1.3	72.8				
St. Dev.	0.6	1.3	1.7	2.0	10.3	4.2	3.3	1.0	13.7				
Low	0	0	2.3	1.7	19.0	14.5	11.2	0.3	59.1				
High	0.9	2.5	5.7	5.7	39.6	22.9	17.8	2.3	86.5				

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<b>Month</b>	<b><u>City of Anderson Police Department Detention Center</u></b>						
	<b># Meals Served</b>	<b>Avg. # Meals per Day</b>	<b>Month Meal Cost</b>	<b>Average Meal per Cost</b>	<b>Average Daily Population*</b>	<b>Federal Inmates*</b>	<b>City Inmates*</b>
Jul-01	9,266	298.30	16,110.25	1.74	106.63	69.80	36.83
Aug-01	8,777	283.13	12,140.27	1.38	98.17	62.11	36.06
Sep-01	9,246	308.20	12,806.39	1.39	107.54	68.10	39.44
Oct-01	9,498	306.39	16,385.51	1.73	105.90	66.40	39.50
Nov-01	7,999	266.63	11,468.52	1.43	89.24	62.90	26.34
Dec-01	8,598	277.35	14,541.27	1.69	93.35	62.70	30.65
Jan-02	7,944	256.26	11,097.00	1.40	88.74	63.20	25.54
Feb-02	7,446	265.93	11,320.67	1.52	83.37	60.00	23.37
Mar-02	8,115	261.77	11,203.62	1.38	86.58	62.50	24.08
Apr-02	9,030	301.00	12,606.90	1.40	101.73	71.70	30.03
May-02	10,223	329.77	14,069.26	1.38	113.32	78.10	35.22
Jun-02	8,301	276.70	15,728.34	1.89	92.43	65.50	26.93
<b>Total or Average</b>	104,443	285.95	159,478.00	1.53	97.25	66.08	31.17

\*Population figures are based upon daily averages.

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The following is narcotic department data for July 1, 2001 - June 30, 2002.

<b>Month &amp; Year</b>	<b>Court Cases</b>			<b>Drugs Seized &amp; Street Value</b>					
	<b>Gen Sess</b>	<b>City Crim</b>	<b>City Traf</b>	<b>Pot*</b>	<b>Crack*</b>	<b>Coke*</b>	<b>Meth*</b>	<b>LSD</b>	<b>Pills</b>
Jul-01	10	26	6	110.8	26.1				
Aug-01	31	37	8	174.8	223.2				125
Sep-01	9	21	3	32.1	27.1				
Oct-01	24	34	1	40.1	36.8		0.2		1
Nov-01	9	25	2	69.4	9.5				
Dec-01	21	32	2	72.2	18.4	0.7			2
Jan-02	14	20	5	470.9	7.2				126
Feb-02	22	6	0	229.9	6.1	5			
Mar-02	27	16	1	22.1	137.5		4.5		
Apr-02	6	15	1	113.9	15.1				
May-02	10	14	0	107.7	26.2				5
Jun-02	17	18	0	150.1	35.2		19.5		6
<b>Total</b>	200	264	29	1594	568.4	5.7	24.2		265

\*Figures are in grams.

Street Value      \$130,573.26                      \$8,432.26    \$113,680.00      \$741.00    \$2,420.00                      \$5,300.00  
Crack-Cocaine initially reported at                      \$53,840.00



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Narcotic Division Data FY 2002

<u>Month &amp; Year</u>	<b>Cash</b>		<b>Equipment seized (List Number of Each Type &amp; Dollar Value)</b>						
			<b>(Please List Seized / Forfeited in Each Block.)</b>						
	<u>Seized</u>	<u>Forfeited</u>	<u>Cars*</u> <u>Seized</u>	<u>Cars*</u> <u>Forfeited</u>	<u>Motor Cycles</u>	<u>Pistols**</u>	<u>Rifles**</u>	<u>Assault Weapons</u>	<u>Other</u>
Jul-01	\$1,296.36	\$2,030.00	2			3			
Aug-01	\$4,929.00	\$3,006.00				3			
Sep-01	\$5,931.00	\$1,905.00				4			
Oct-01	\$5,274.25	\$5,545.00				1			
Nov-01	\$102.00	\$80.00				1			
Dec-01	\$8,918.00	\$3,350.00				9	2		
Jan-02	\$1,578.00	\$1,009.00		1		2			
Feb-02	\$2,375.00	\$500.00		1		2	2		
Mar-02	\$9,620.00	\$9,850.00	1 Conf.			10	3		
Apr-02	\$670.00	\$1,245.00	1 Conf.			1			
May-02	\$3,354.00	\$3,270.00	1	1		3			
Jun-02	\$1,892.85	\$2,239.00	1 Conf.			5			
<b>Total</b>	\$45,940.46	\$34,029.00				44	7		

Approximate Value (Eq)

\$41,825.00 \$9,000.00 \$24,000.00

\$7,975.00 \$850.00

\*3 cars forfeited to city, 3 confiscated and returned, 3 seized with pending court action. Value excludes vehicles returned to owner.

\*\*All listed firearms were seized. None were returned to owner.