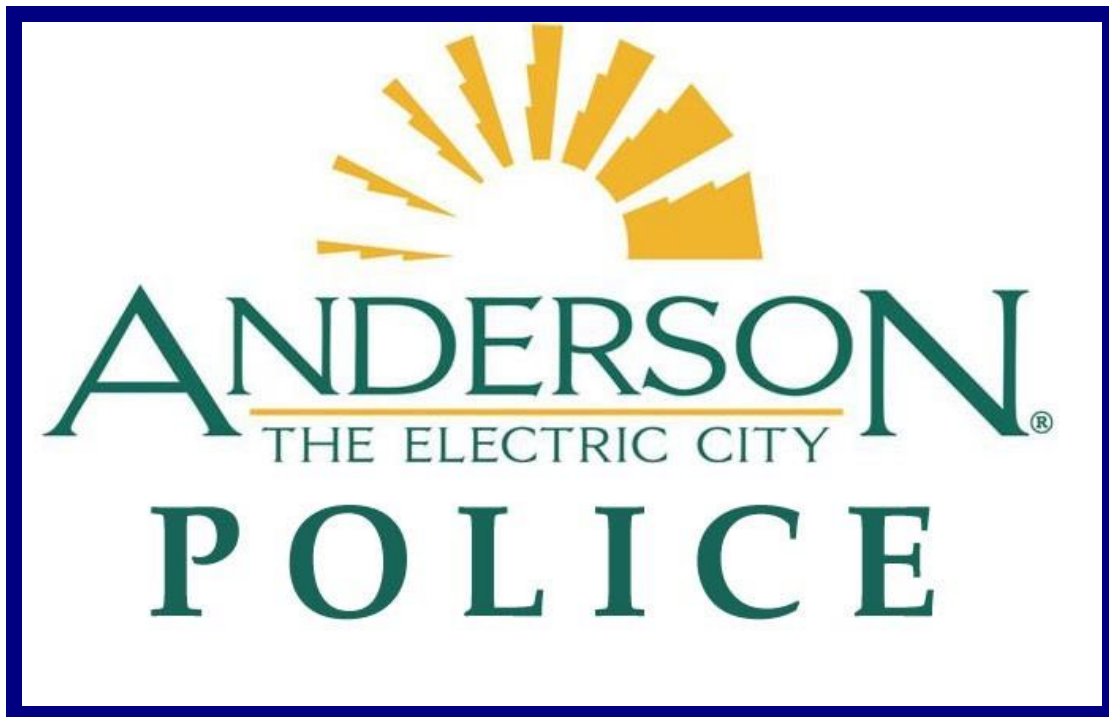


## **The City of Anderson Police Department**

### **Mission Statement**

The mission of the City of Anderson 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 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 2015 Call for Service Summary<sup>1</sup>**

1. During Fiscal Year 2015 (July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015)<sup>2</sup> the City of Anderson Police Department handled 70,821 calls-for-service (CFS), up 5.0% from 67,428 in Fiscal Year 2014.
  - a. Citizen-Generated CFS were 22,245 in FY15 vs. 23,547 in FY14 (-5.5%).
    - i. The median response time for Citizen-Generated 911 CFS was 5:54.
  - b. Officer-Generated CFS were 48,576 in FY15 vs. 43,881 in FY14 (+10.7%).
    - i. Officer Generated Keep Checks were 24,600 in FY15, up from 24,356 in FY14 (+1.0%).
2. The average number of calls per month was 5,901.75, up 5.0% from 5,619.00 in FY14.
3. The average number of calls per day was 194.03 vs. 184.73 in FY14 (+5.0%).
4. Officers investigated or were dispatched to “suspicious persons” 3,122 times, down 11.2% from 3,515 in FY14.
5. Officers were dispatched to 936 civil disputes or civil disturbances, down 82 (-8.1%) from 1,018 in FY14.
6. The department was dispatched to 2,209 traffic crashes, down 131 (-5.6%) from 2,340 in FY14.
  - a. Accidents were 1,931, down 111 (-5.4%) from 2,042 in FY14.
  - b. Hit & Runs were 278, down 20 (-6.7%) from 298 in FY14.
7. Total traffic related non-crash CFS were 16,570, up 4,703 (+39.6%) from 11,867 in FY14.
  - a. Actual traffic stops were 14,042, up 4,978 (+54.9%) from 9,064 in FY14.
  - b. Suspicious vehicles were investigated 1,634 times, down 69 (-4.1%) from 1,703 in FY14.
  - c. In addition to the above 1a and 7b figures, in FY15, according to the CAD report, officers made or attempted 310 stops of vehicles suspected of intoxicated driving, answered or initiated 7 calls for drag racing and assisted motorists 577 times.
8. For additional statistics see our website at [Andersonpd.com](http://Andersonpd.com).

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<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, call-for-service analysis is based upon Central Dispatch CAD data.

<sup>2</sup> The yearly information listed in this report will be based upon the fiscal year except as otherwise noted. The Fiscal Year ends June 30. FY15 is from July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015.

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

The City of Anderson Police Department's jurisdiction serves approximately 27,130 city residents<sup>3</sup> within an area that is approximately 15.3 square miles and contains an estimated 203 miles of linear roadway on 520 streets and roads. As of June 30, 2015 the department consisted of 97 Sworn Police Officer slots – including two sworn personnel who were assigned to the detention center - and 56 slots for support personnel. Of these 153 personnel slots, 141 were full time and 12 were part time. (These figures do not include the reserve force.) The police department's total contribution to the city in cash and in-kind support for FY15 was \$3,897,800.<sup>4</sup>

The \$3,897,800 consisted of a "hard cash" (budget offsetting) contribution by the department of \$2,752,432 and an in-kind cash, equipment & services contribution valued at \$1,145,368. The *department-generated* portion of the "hard cash" contribution was \$2,134,320. Grant awards and related programs contributed an additional \$506,851. Extra-duty and overtime work totaling \$111,261 was also passed through the city, offsetting the overall budget by that amount. For more information concerning the cash and in-kind contributions, please refer to the appendix.

During FY15, personnel of the City of Anderson Police Department handled 70,821 calls-for-service, documented 6,990 incidents<sup>5</sup> on 5,845 incident reports, responded to 2,209 traffic crashes (1,931 wrecks and 278 hit & runs), made 3,222<sup>6</sup> criminal charges, wrote 312 parking tickets<sup>7</sup> and issued 8,756 traffic citations.

Compared to fiscal year 2014, in fiscal year 2015: calls-for-service increased 3,393 (+5.0%) from 67,428, documented incidents (as federally classified) decreased by 459 (-6.2%) from 7,449, written incident reports decreased by 574 (-8.9%) from 6,419, dispatched traffic crashes decreased by 131 (-5.6%) from 2,340, criminal charges filed by department personnel increased 396 (+14.0%) from 2,826, parking tickets issued by departmental personnel increased 81 from 231 (+35.1%) and traffic citations increased 3,026 (+52.8%) from 5,730.

The total expense for operating the police department for fiscal year 2015 was \$8,573,110.86 or approximately 86.6 cents per day per city resident. Subtracting the hard cash contribution (\$2,752,432) from the total expense yields a *net cost* to taxpayers of \$5,820,678.86 or 58.8 cents per city resident per day. For each \$1 of net cost, the police department provided an additional 19.67 cents of in-kind cash, equipment, and services.<sup>8</sup> For additional information, please see the appendix.

**Special note regarding this annual report and annexation during FY14.** On August 12, 2013, the City of Anderson Police Department was notified of an annexation of a business area of Highway 28.<sup>9</sup> The geography of the area includes (1) Wal-Mart, (2) KFC, (3) Taco Bell, (4) the Shops at Wal-Mart, (5) the Marathon Gas Station, (6) Murphy USA, (7) Aaron's Rental and (8) the Vacant building beside Taco Bell. This area added a substantial amount of calls for service and reports, but virtually no additional population. Since this area will contribute crimes to the total crime count while no offsetting population is added, it may seem to cause the crime rate as reported in the federal publications to artificially increase in the City of Anderson. ("Crime rates"

<sup>3</sup> Crime in the United States 2014. United States Department of Justice (FBI). Table 8.

<sup>4</sup> Some financial figures referenced in this report may be un-audited.

<sup>5</sup> Federal Classification Occurrences reported a maximum of 1x per incident report.

<sup>6</sup> Includes all criminal charges filed by the City of Anderson Police Department personnel in both City Court and General Sessions Court. Excludes charges filed by non-APD persons or entities. (e.g., Individuals or Businesses, 3; Other Agency, 12 and Judicial Division, 109.)

<sup>7</sup> Includes 256 written by City Hall Security personnel and 56 written by City of Anderson P. D. Sworn Officers.

<sup>8</sup> \$1,145,368 total in-kind contribution / \$5,820,678.86 net cost.

<sup>9</sup> Memo from the Chief: Memo # OC 2013-025.

are “per-capita” and national & state references are usually based upon population.) Therefore, in order to accurately account for the workload, criminal activity and crashes contributed by this area, and to account accurately for the change in the workload and crime – year over year - in the remainder of the city, in this report (as in the FY14 report) we are designating the area that was annexed into the city on August 12, 2013, as “Zone 8” for statistical purposes. (Zones are normally consistent with political wards. This is an exception, as is zone 7. This designation is for statistical purposes only.) Zone 8 was in the City of Anderson for 323 days during FY14. Each subsection of this report will include a small summary at the end depicting the affect zone 8 had on the topic covered in that section. However, data regarding arrests, criminal charges and traffic citations are not separated and are only reported as the totals for the entire city. There are some additional tables regarding Zone 8 in the appendix.

FY15’s 3,222 criminal charges were filed against 2,234 defendants, roughly 1.44 per perpetrator (a.k.a. “defendant”). The 8,756 traffic-related charges were levied against 7,079 violators, roughly 1.24 citations per violator. The following table depicts the charges, by type, and the number of defendants by fiscal year since FY04.<sup>10, 11</sup>

Charges by APD Personnel	Criminal			Traffic			Total		
	Charges	Defs	Avg/Def	Charges	Defs	Avg/Def	Charges	Defs	Avg/Def
Fiscal Year 2015	3,222	2,234	1.44	8,756	7,079	1.24	11,978	8,968	1.34
Fiscal Year 2014	2,826	1,763	1.60	5,730	4,687	1.22	8,556	6,155	1.39
Fiscal Year 2013	2,616	1,672	1.56	6,149	4,958	1.24	8,765	6,383	1.37
Fiscal Year 2012	2,398	1,543	1.55	4,586	3,799	1.21	6,984	5,159	1.35
Fiscal Year 2011	2,384	1,481	1.61	8,883	6,914	1.28	11,267	8,122	1.39
Fiscal Year 2010	2,974	1,616	1.84	9,372	7,377	1.27	12,346	8,614	1.43
Fiscal Year 2009	2,813	1,588	1.77	8,648	6,461	1.34	11,461	7,666	1.50
Fiscal Year 2008	2,993	1,672	1.79	10,392	7,437	1.40	13,385	8,598	1.56
Fiscal Year 2007	2,410	1,353	1.78	7,133	5,236	1.36	9,543	6,269	1.52
Fiscal Year 2006	2,748	1,486	1.85	6,654	4,667	1.43	9,402	5,793	1.62
Fiscal Year 2005	2,085	1,224	1.70	6,408	4,463	1.44	8,493	5,347	1.59
Fiscal Year 2004	2,006	1,140	1.76	9,053	6,202	1.46	11,059	7,036	1.57
Average	2,623	1,564	1.69	7,647	5,773	1.32	10,270	7,009	1.47
Median	2,682	1,566	1.73	7,891	5,719	1.31	10,301	6,710	1.47

## General Revenue and Personnel

**Positive Noteworthy: *Net Income of \$2,752,432 (“hard-cash”) received in FY 2015 was the 13<sup>th</sup> consecutive year that Net Income exceeded \$2M and the 3<sup>d</sup> highest year on record.*** Major revenue-producing areas of the City of Anderson Police Department are defined as *Department-generated* (in-house) and *Grant-generated* sources. Major sources of department-generated in-house revenue sources are the Federal Inmate Housing Program, Detention Center Phone Fees, Net Criminal Fines, Net Traffic Fines, Towing (and auction) Fees and Forfeited Narcotics Funds.<sup>12</sup> Fiscal Year 2015 was a good year for net revenue (budget offsetting money) received by the City of Anderson Police Department. For the 13<sup>th</sup> year in a row it exceeded \$2,000,000.<sup>13</sup>

<sup>10</sup> Data is derived from the City of Anderson Municipal “JEMS” and Court Management System Data Bases.

<sup>11</sup> Defendant data is restated in this report for FYs 2011 – 2014 to account for a new law which had required names to be expunged from records. Previously, during these years all defendants identified as “Expunged” were counted as one. Restating the figures in this report affected the data set by increasing the number of reported defendants and decreasing the average number of charges per defendant for FY11 – FY14 for both criminal and traffic charges.

<sup>12</sup> References to Net Fines may sometimes be based upon unaudited front office receipts & excludes refunds.

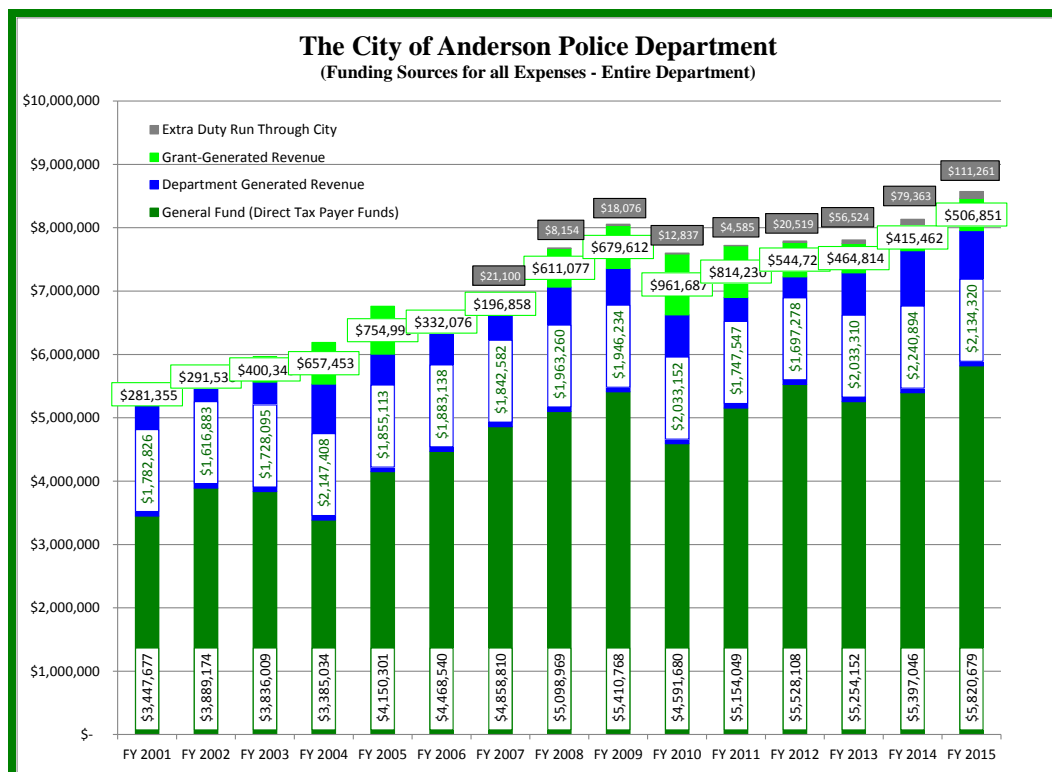
<sup>13</sup> For future reference, it should be noted that FY10’s record cash contribution of \$3m+ included \$337,831 in federal stimulus package recovery grant funds and should not be used as a benchmark.

The two highest sources of Department-Generated revenue in FY15 were the federal jail and the Narcotics E-Share program. The federal jail booked \$1,202,219, the third highest year on record. These funds provided major assistance to the local tax base by off-setting the cost of operating the federal and city jails. The *E-Share/Forfeited Narcotics Proceeds* account contributed \$207,636 which offset primarily the cost of some equipment, including patrol vehicles. The department received \$506,851 in grant and grant-related funding in FY15. FY15's grant funding contribution was somewhat below the 10-year trailing average of \$577,554 of the previous 10 years due to tight funding opportunities at both the federal and state levels. The coordinators anticipated a drier year than usual year for FY15 and were researching opportunities for crime and crash-suppression programs which may materialize during FY16 or later.

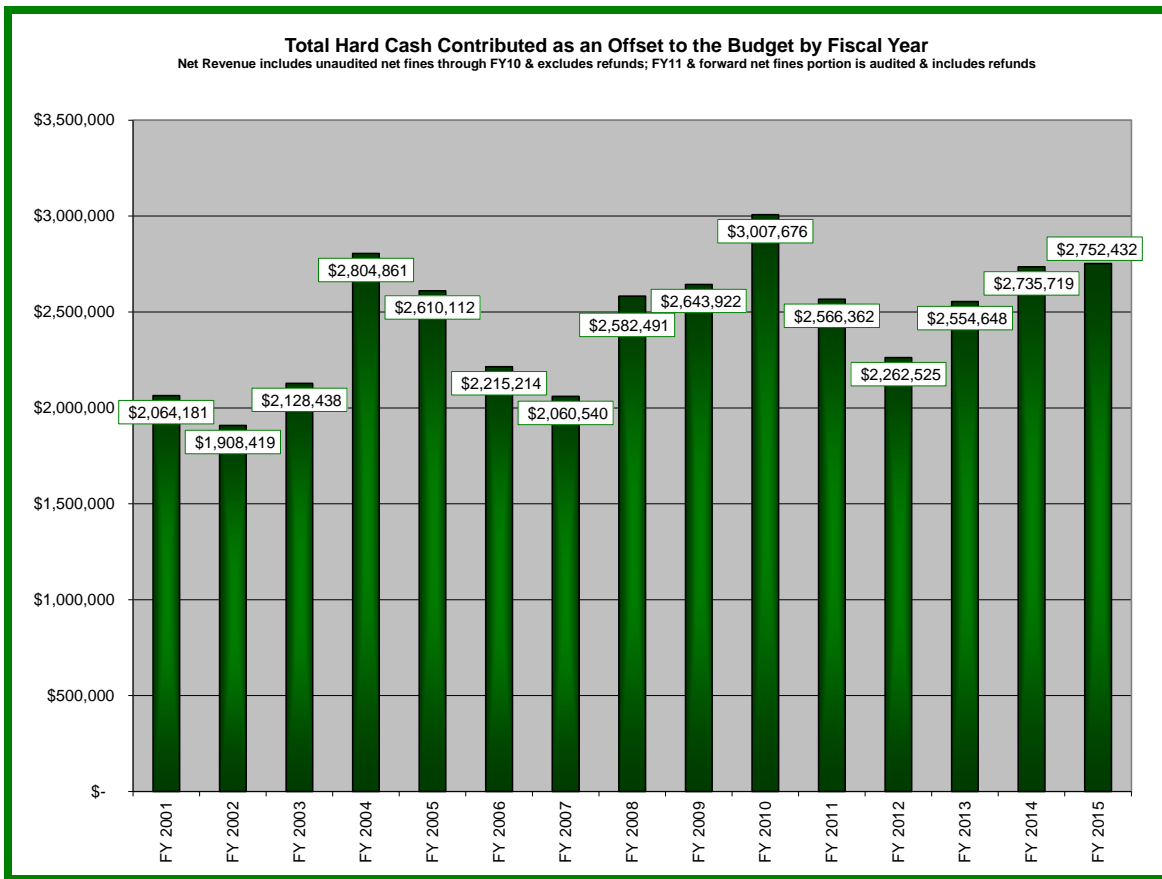
Compared to FY14, on paper, in FY15 the combined net criminal and traffic fines increased by \$65,308 (+15.27%). The net percent retained by the city of Anderson in FY15 was 42.91%, up 0.3% from 42.61% in FY14, but that figure tends to fluctuate somewhat. Basically, in FY15, the city retained \$42.91 of every \$100 collected in fines. Note: This excludes the Victim Advocate fees which are decreed by state law and retained by the city in a special revenue account for Victim Advocacy.

In FY09 the department began tracking the percentage retained by the city for the traffic and criminal fines, after fees were calculated for the state's portion. The numbers were crunched for several previous years in order to get a picture of the history of "net margins" as well as an understanding of the change. As a general rule, the portion of the overall fines retained by the city (a.k.a. "net") has decreased while the portion sent to the state has increased substantially. That is due to increased state fees on the fines which results in a decreased percentage of collections being retained by the city.

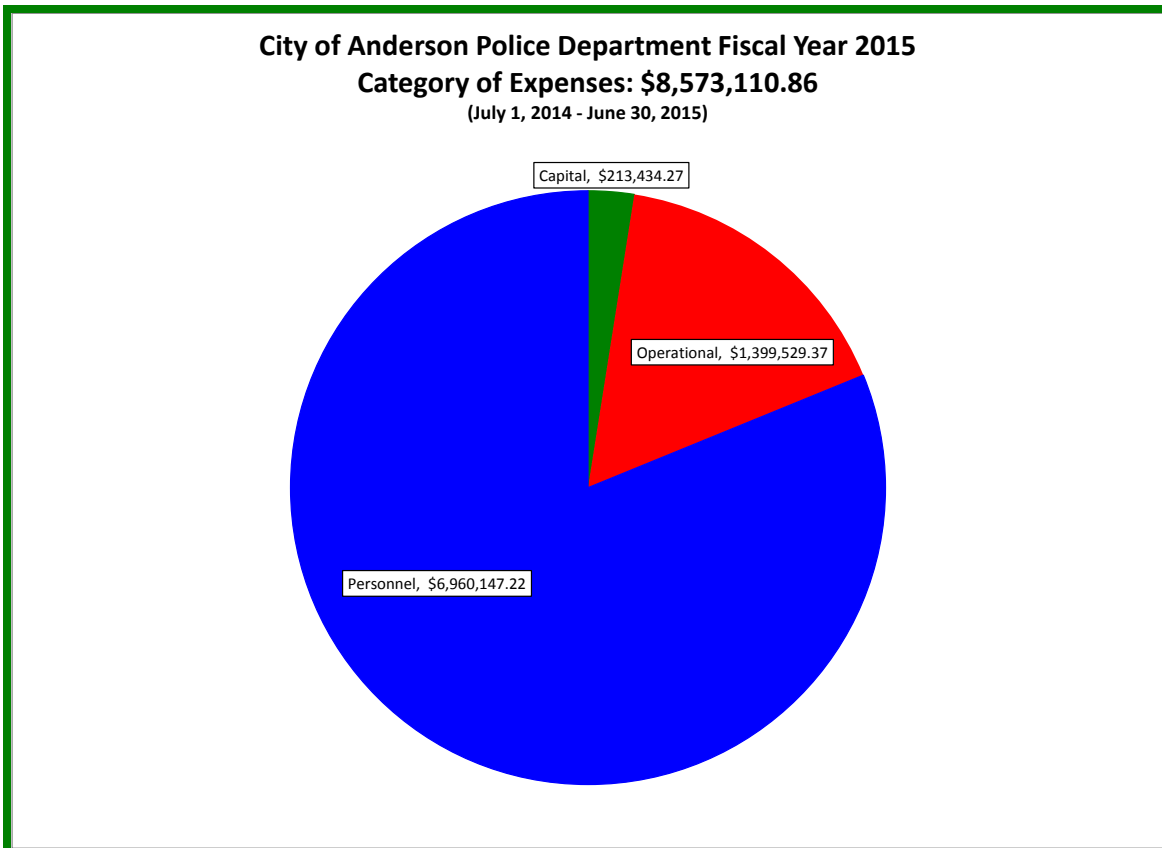
The following chart depicts the department's total net revenue by category as it offsets the overall budget since Fiscal Year 2001. (Note that the "net fines" portion of the *Department-Generated Revenue* was based upon front office receipts through FY10 which were unaudited. As of FY11 the net fines portion of the net revenue is based upon actual Finance Department records and is audited. The second chart shows the fluctuation of the total cash revenue by year.)



# The City of Anderson Police Department Fiscal Year 2015 Annual Report

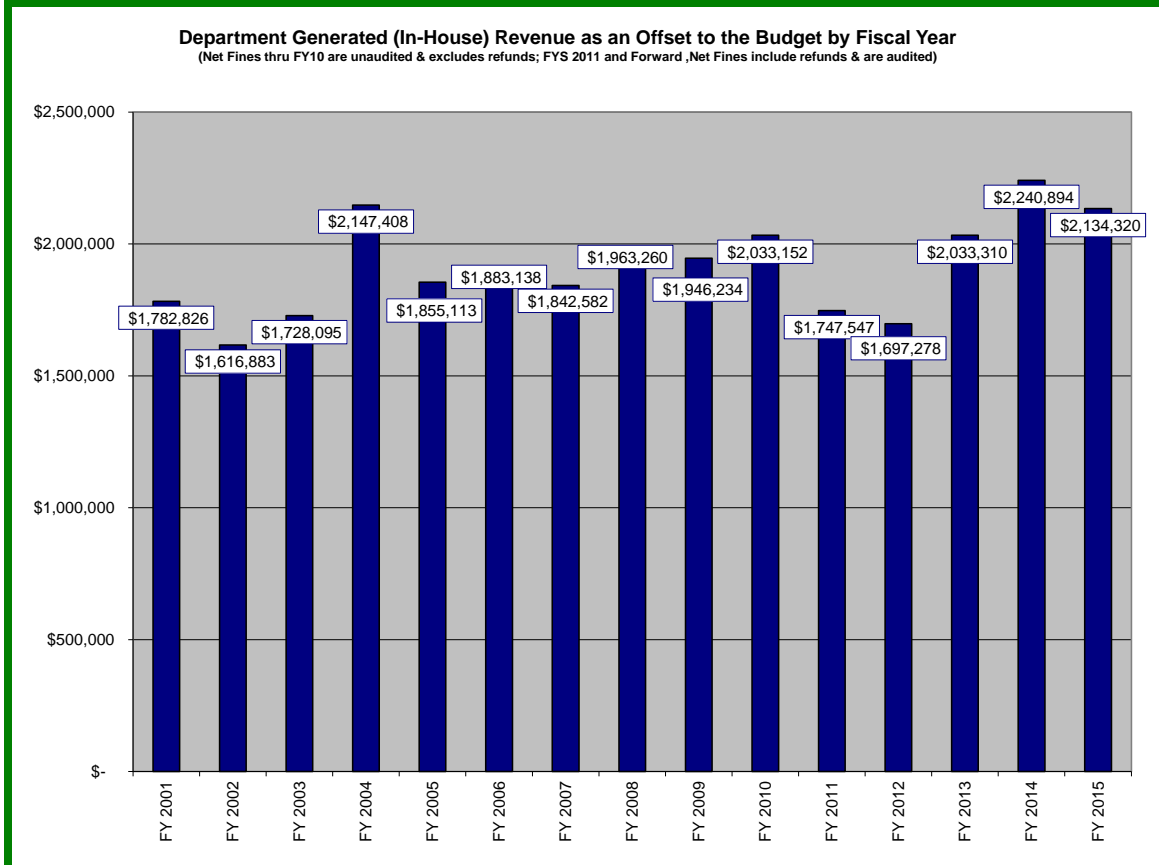


The 8,573,110.86 expense for operating the police department for fiscal year 2014 was spent across three categories as follows:



## **Department Generated Revenue for Fiscal Year 2015: \$2,134,320**

<b>Department Generated Revenue for Fiscal Year 2015 (Figures are Rounded)</b>			
U.S. Marshal's Federal Detention Program	\$ 1,202,219	Photos & Copies	\$ 4,337
Detention Center Phone Fees	\$ 30,170	Funeral Escorts	\$ 10,660
Criminal Fines Net	\$ 171,714	Taxi	\$ 155
Traffic Citations Net	\$ 321,232	Special Events (New FY09 & Forward)	\$ 25
Victim Adv. Funds Retained by City	\$ 75,017	Precious Metals Permit (New FY09 & Forward)	\$ 150
Miscellaneous (FY15 City of Clemson)	\$ 5,422	Forfeited Narcotics Proceeds (E-Share FY13+)	\$ 207,636
Parking Citations	\$ 4,438	Vending (Net Contribution FY10 & Forward)	\$ 18,000
Towing Fees split w/ Garage. This amount to P.D.	\$ 72,377	Freedom of Information Act (FOIA New FY15)	\$ 419
Abndnd V. Sales split w/ Garage. This amt. to P.D.	\$ 7,185	PayTell Calling Cards (Inmate/Trusties New FY15)	\$ 190
Animal Control	\$ 689	APD Explorers Program (New FY15)	\$ 1,000
Records Checks	\$ 265		
Finger Prints	\$ 1,020	<b>Total Department Generated Revenue for FY</b>	<b>\$ 2,134,320</b>

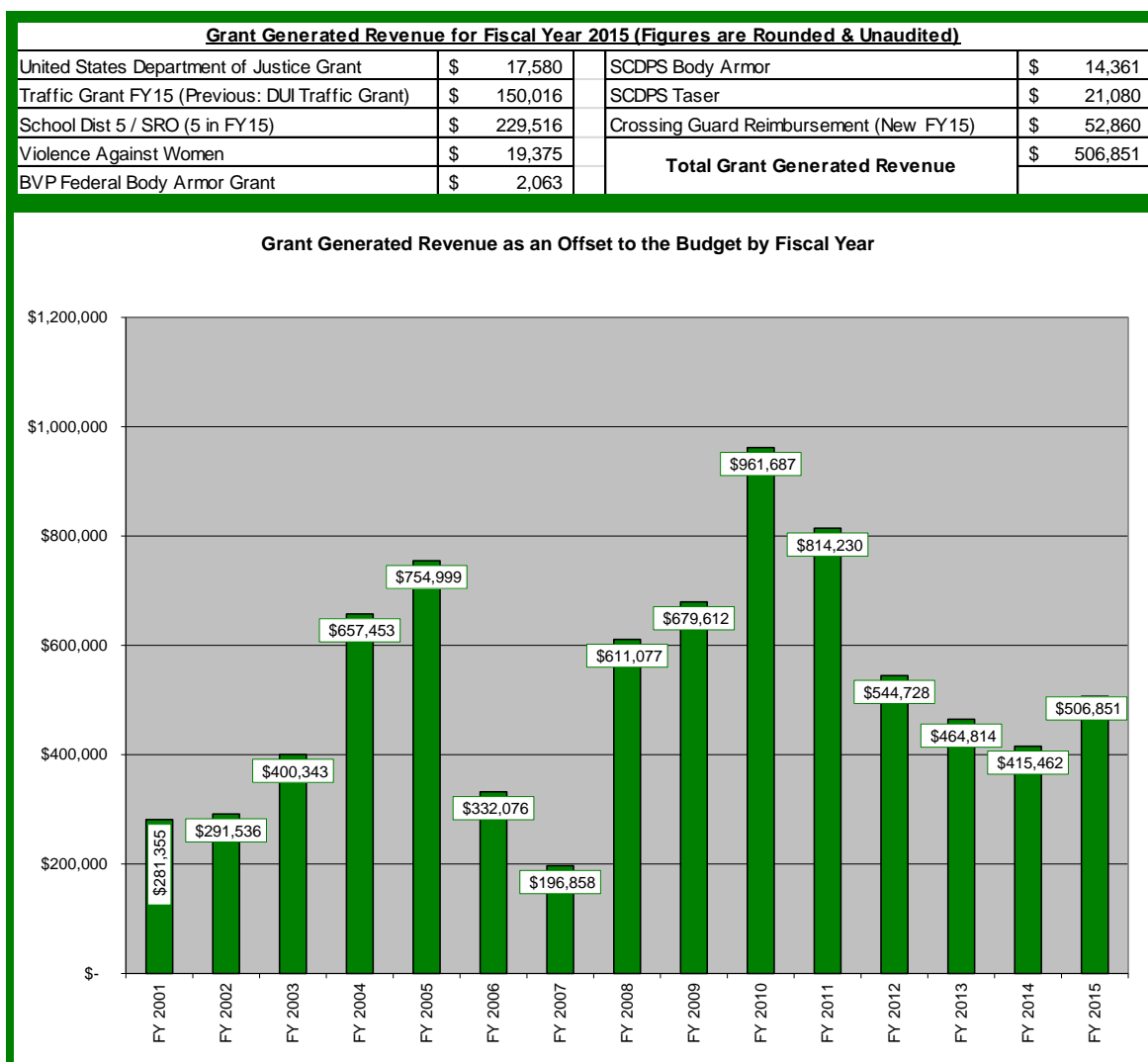


## **Grant Generated Revenue for Fiscal Year 2015: \$506,851**

The City of Anderson Police Department aggressively pursues outside funding in an effort to enhance the quality and type of service(s) provided to the community. All programs for which the department seeks funding are pre-approved by management. The police department's grant proposals are required to demonstrate a legitimate need within the community coupled with a proposed program that when implemented, will lead to a quantifiable improvement in the nature and/or magnitude of the problem as compared to the year(s) prior to the grant program being put into practice.

In Fiscal Year 2015 the City of Anderson Police Department's law enforcement grants and grant-related projects produced \$506,851. This is referred to as *grant-generated revenue*. The following

table depicts the various areas where the department received grant revenue (or similar types of revenue) for the city during fiscal year 2015:<sup>14</sup>



The agency was once again awarded a direct grant by the United States Department of Justice (USDOJ) which was used during FY15 to fund the Street Level Criminal Apprehension Program. Additional funds were awarded by the USDOJ which paid for body armor and Tasers®.

The Alternative School continued funding its SRO program and School District Five of Anderson County increased their level of funding in order to add two additional SROs.

New for FY15: Subsequent to negotiations with the school district, School District Five (“AV”) began funding the Crossing Guards.

There was one personnel slot funded by USDOJ grant(s): A Violence against Women Investigator. Additionally, two slots for traffic officers were added pursuant to a South Carolina Department of Public Safety grant award. Those slots went online in approximately November 2014.

<sup>14</sup> Source: Police Department records. For more information and historical data, refer to appendix.



**Officer- Generated Revenue for Fiscal Year 2015: \$111,261**

A smaller area of budget-offsetting revenue is Officer-Generated revenue. This is extra-duty pay that is run through the city. In some instances, officers work extra duty details under circumstances wherein the payee forwards a check to the city for the services of the officer(s) and the city takes out the necessary deductions and then adds the appropriate funds to the officer's city paycheck. The expense shows up on the city's ledger but is offset by the revenue; therefore we report this as offsetting revenue generated by the officers. This type of offsetting revenue since Fiscal Year 2007 is as follows:

<b>Officer-Generated Revenue by Fiscal Year: Extra Duty Run Through City (Unaudited)</b>			
FY07			\$21,100
FY08			\$8,154
FY09			\$18,076
FY10			\$12,837
FY11			\$4,585
FY12			\$20,519
FY13			\$56,524
FY14			\$79,363
FY15			\$111,261

**In-Kind Contribution was \$1,145,368!**

In addition to the direct revenue contribution to the city, the department made additional contributions of an "in-kind" nature totaling \$1,145,368. In-kind contributions provided by the police department to the community are in the form of revenue, maintenance services, off-duty police officer services (paid directly to the officer and not budget offsetting), reserve police officer services, fine assessments, and equipment that was seized as a result of being related to illegal drug proceeds. For an itemized explanation and a historical listing of the in-kind calculations please refer to the appendix.

***In-Kind Cash/Equipment Contributions.*** The in-kind cash/equipment contribution for Fiscal Year 2015 consists of the following:

- Criminal and Traffic fine assessments<sup>15</sup> totaled \$637,235
- \$72,377 was the City Garage's 50% share of the towing proceeds that was split 50-50 with the police department. The department counted its 50% share as a cash contribution and the garage's share as an in-kind contribution because the tow program requires both the police and garage personnel to operate.
- \$7,185 was the City Garage's 50% share of the auction proceeds
- \$118,600 (\$118,599.58) was deposited into the reserved narcotics funds which were not spent during the fiscal year. (These funds will offset future budgets.)

<sup>15</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.

***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 upon the actual or potential use of law enforcement powers by the off-duty employee.*<sup>16</sup> In FY15, officers worked approximately 62.3 hours (aggregate total) per week for a total of 3,239 hours, the equivalent of an additional 1.48 full time officers.<sup>17</sup> The overall value of the extra-duty police services for FY15 was \$60,299. This estimated in-kind contribution includes the base salary and benefits of employing 1.48 additional officers at the near-starting base rate of \$13/hour. This contribution is typical extra-duty work but considered as in-kind since the pay is directly to officers instead of "run through the city" like the budget-offsetting extra-duty. For more information on these calculations please refer to the appendix.<sup>18</sup>

***Reserve Officer / State Constable Program.*** During FY15, the City of Anderson Police Department's Reserve Force provided 1,772 service hours to the city of Anderson with no labor charge. This is equivalent to an additional 0.81 full time officers. The total in-kind dollar value of this program to the city in FY15 was \$32,897. For more information on this program please refer to the section titled *Reserve Officer / State Constable Program*.

***Detention Center.*** In addition to the direct revenue contribution to the city, the Detention Center made an additional contribution of an "in-kind" nature totaling \$216,775. The in-kind contribution by the Detention Center is for maintenance services (a.k.a. the *Jail Work Program*) that are provided by inmates who are working off their charges in the city jail and by state prisoners who are assigned to the Detention Center to assist with the day-to-day operation of the Detention Center.<sup>19</sup> For detailed information about the Detention Center, please refer to the *City of Anderson Detention Center Fiscal Year 2015 Annual Report*.

***Jail Work Program.*** The City of Anderson Detention Center provides basic 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. Typical 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. In FY15, approximately 7 inmates worked eight hours per day for approximately 200 days providing services that were conservatively valued at \$7.50 per hour. The value of their services to the city in FY15 was \$120,817, significantly less than previous years due to (1) decreased city-inmate counts, especially during the last 2/3 of the fiscal year and (2) an average less time served per sentence (i.e., *lower incarceration rates*). FY14 was \$206,899, the same as FYs 2009 - 2013.

***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 Detention Center for the purpose of providing general labor services to the Detention Center. The inmates assigned to the APD worked an average of 56 hours per week during FY15, the same as previous fiscal years. The value of their services to the city in FY15 was \$95,958, consistent with FY08 – FY14.

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<sup>16</sup> General Order 1401.

<sup>17</sup> In FY07 the department converted back to a 42-hour work week from a 40-hour work week. Fiscal Year 2006's calculations were based upon f/t officers working 2,080 hours per year (52X40). In FY06, officers were scheduled 40 per week. Prior to FY06 and after FY06, officers were and are scheduled at 42 per week. Therefore FYs 07 - 10 calculations are based upon f/t officers working 2,184 (52X42) hours per year.

<sup>18</sup> The "In-kind contribution provided through extra-duty officers can be affected by the amount of "Extra-Duty run through the city" (which is direct budget-offsetting revenue) and vice-versa.

<sup>19</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 153 personnel in seven units:**

- Patrol Services (incls. SCU, Traffic, COPS & SROs) 73 slots, 63 sworn & 10 Civilians (p/t)
- Investigative Services Unit 14 slots, 13 sworn & 1 civilian
- Special Operations Unit 9 slots, all sworn
- Detention Unit 37 slots, 2 sworn & 35 civilian (2 p/t)
- Administrative Services Unit 8 slots, 3 sworn, 5 civilians
- Support Services Unit 6 slots, 5 sworn & 1 civilians
- City Hall and Court Security 6 slots, 2 Sworn & 4 civilians

The City of Anderson Police Department ended FY14 with 153 slots. However, there were 6 vacant sworn slots (out of 101 sworn slots) slated for downsizing as of June 30, 2014, therefore the agency began FY15 with 147 slots, which included 95 sworn slots. During September 2014, four detention slots were added. In November 2014, the agency added two grant-funded traffic slots, bringing the total sworn slots to 97. Those six additions brought the total personnel count (slots) back to 153 which is the number of slots the agency ended up with at the end of FY15.

**Turnover.** The agency hired 20 personnel during FY15<sup>20</sup>. Ten personnel were hired for Police slots and 10 personnel were hired for Detention slots. (Two police and four detention slots were added during FY15.) Fourteen were new hires and six personnel were rehires. (There was no “office” civilian turnover during FY15.) **The Combined Turnover Rate for Police & Detention was 10.71%.** For Sworn Police it was 8.3% and for Detention it was 17.48%.<sup>21</sup>

**Downsizing.** The agency downsized six vacant sworn police slots as of 23:59 on June 30, 2014. (This was the last day of FY14.) The downsizings were reflected upon the organizational chart in placeholders of existing vacancies for the June 30, 2014, organizational chart. However, the ultimate cost per unit was five to Patrol and one to Support Services (Housing Officer). The Support Services Housing Officer (the 6<sup>th</sup> eliminated slot) was funded by the Anderson Housing Authority of Anderson with Public Housing Drug Elimination Program (PHDEP) funds and that organization elected to eliminate funding for that slot as of FY14. The other five slots were from the COPS grant award some years earlier. Subsequently, 4 of the downsized slots were removed from the Patrol count. Additionally, a fifth slot which was under Investigations, Cyber Forensics, was also eliminated. It ultimately counts against Patrol because it was originally transferred from Patrol into I/T work several years earlier.

**Sworn Personnel.** Due to the addition of two SROs and two Downtown Patrol Officers during FY14, at the end of FY14, the City of Anderson Police Department consisted of 101 budgeted-sworn positions, four more than the end of FY13. (Six were slated for downsizing as of June 30, 2014.) As of the end of FY15, reflecting the elimination of six sworn slots on July 1, 2014, the first day of FY15, and accounting for the addition of two traffic grant personnel as of November 2014, there were 97 sworn slots. Those slots were assigned as follows:

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<sup>20</sup> The last CRT # in FY14 was 551. The last CRT # in FY15 was 565. Those 14 new-hires plus 6 re-hires brought the FY15 hires to 20. There were 6 net additional slots added in FY15 so 14 hires is the base calculation for the combined turnover rate based on an average total of 130.66 slots (96.33 sworn and 34.33 detention). Figures and turnover rates generally include all slots minus p/t crossing guards except in FY15 there was no civilian turnover. Turnover rates do not include personnel who retire/rehire under the TERI Plan because those personnel neither create a vacancy nor fill an existing vacancy.

<sup>21</sup> In FY15, due to the addition of 2 police grant slots and four detention slots, six of the 20 hires did not count toward turnover. (Two of the six rehires were returning military personnel.) Therefore 8 police hires count toward sworn police turnover and 6 of the Detention hires count toward Detention turnover.

FISCAL YEAR 2015					
Anderson Police Department Sworn Personnel Slots as of June 30, 2015					
	Chief	Captain	Lieutenant	Sergeant	Officers
Patrol Services	1	2			
Patrol A Shift			1	1	9
Patrol B Shift			1	1	9
Patrol C Shift			1	1	8
Patrol D Shift			1	1	9
Patrol COPS/Trffc			1	1	3
Patrol Traffic Grant					2
Patrol St. Crimes Unit			1		3
Patrol SROs					6
Downtown Patrol					2
Detention		1	1		
Investigations		1	1	3	7
Inv. Evidence					1
Inv. Polygraph					0
Special Ops.				3	6
Support Services		1	1	2	1
Administration		1	1	1	
Sub Total	1	6	10	14	66
Total	<u>97</u>				
There were three (3) unfilled Sgt. promotions available as of June 30, 2015: Patrol B & D Shift and the COPS/Traffic Unit					
There was one (1) unfilled Captain promotion as of June 30, 2015: Patrol.					
Anderson P. D. Sworn Vacancies as of June 30, 2015					
	Chief	Captain	Lieutenant	Sergeant	Officers
Patrol Services		1			
Patrol A Shift					1
Patrol B Shift					1
Patrol C Shift					1
Patrol D Shift					2
Investigations					1
Sub Total	0	1	0	0	6
Total	<u>7</u>				

***Special Note Regarding Sworn Police Vacancies and Turnover.*** During FY14 the agency struggled to maintain personnel in its sworn police slots. Fiscal Year 2015 showed marked improvement which could be somewhat attributed to the elimination of six vacant slots at the end of FY14. However, even if those slots had been maintained and filled during FY15, the turnover rate for police would have only been 13.7%. The combined turnover rate for the entire department would have been only 14.63%, a dramatic improvement over FY14 which was 20.86%.<sup>22</sup>

**Vacancies.** During FY15, after accounting for the reduction in force of six police personnel as of the end of FY14, the agency averaged 2.83 sworn vacancies each month, down 3.34 (-54%) from 6.17 in FY14. The monthly range of vacancies fluctuated from a low of zero (0) for two months to a high of seven for one month. During FY14, the range was from a low of three for two months to a high of eight for four months. Vacancies disproportionately affect the Patrol Unit and therefore impact the crime rate. An agency's reducing the average number of monthly vacancies for the year should – as a general rule – positively impact the crime rate over time.

**Uncertified Personnel.** Additionally, due to turnover, an additional (average) 4.67 slots were filled each month by unsworn police officers who were either in the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy or awaiting their turn to attend in order to get certified as a police officer in South Carolina. The average was 8.5 in FY14, therefore, FY15 showed a significant improvement of 3.83 (-45%) in this measurement also. Uncertifieds count against patrol and therefore negatively impact the crime rate. As with vacancies, an agency's reducing the average number of monthly uncertifieds for the year should – as a general rule – positively impact the crime rate over time.

**Actual Certified Personnel.** During FY15, there was a per-month average of 88.83 sworn, certified personnel on-the-job. This was an increase of four from 84.83 during FY14. Part of the improvement (1.33) was attributable to the addition of two grant-funded traffic slots during FY15. However, despite the elimination of six slots as of the beginning of the year, the agency was able to field an average of four additional personnel per month during FY15. This measurement is affected by the number of existing vacancies each month combined with the number of uncertifieds on the job. By reducing the combined total of these two measurements, the *Actual Certified Personnel* (i.e., true *Human Resources*) is increased. Reducing vacancies and uncertifieds increases Human Resources. Generally, when an agency increases the average amount of Human Resources, the result *should be* – as a general rule – a reduction in the crime rate over time.

As a comparison to FY14, during FY15, the combined average number of slots either vacant or filled by uncertifieds during the 12-month period was 7.50 and fluctuated from a low of five to a high of 12. During FY14 the average was 14.67, fluctuating from a low of nine to a high of 20.

The improvement in the measurement of actual Human Resources will be indicated in other section(s) of this report wherein a reduction of Part I Property Crime will be reported.

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<sup>22</sup> The turnover rate is calculated based upon hires. There were seven vacancies at the end of FY15. If those vacancies had been filled during the year and the six vacancies from the previous year that were eliminated were maintained and filled during FY15, there would have been 23 hires, 21 net after accounting for two new slots. That would have yielded a turnover rate of approximately 20.52% for police personnel and a combined turnover rate of 19.76%.

***Civilian Personnel (Other than Police Officer).*** The 56 non-sworn members who make up the support staff for the 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 duties include maintaining criminal intelligence files, data processing, record keeping, organizational planning and operating the jail.<sup>23</sup>

The Victims' Advocate is funded by state mandated assessments on fines collected in the City of Anderson. Therefore, the cost of maintaining the position has no actual impact upon the general fund of the city. The Victims' Advocate provides counseling to individuals who have been traumatized by crime and ensures that victims are regularly updated on the status of cases that are pending against the person(s) who have victimized them.

The Payroll Technician under Admin Services maintains all regular and over time payroll records for all personnel slots listed in the City of Anderson Police Department's budget. These records are broken down by unit and also separated by grant-type for personnel who are grant-funded.

The Animal Control Officer picks up hundreds of animals each year and transports those animals to the Anderson County Animal Shelter where they are humanely cared for until a final home can be found for them. During FY10 the City of Anderson Police Department experimented with having two part-time Animal Control Officers in place of one full time personnel. That experiment proved to be less efficient than maintaining one full time Animal Control Officer and the agency reverted to one full-time personnel.

Crossing Guards are an integral and invaluable part of the Department's commitment to school safety. These personnel are temporarily employed throughout the school year to ensure that school areas are safe for all commuters, including both drivers and walkers. 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 the roadways at and around the entrances and exits to the schools are safe. They also assist in traffic management by providing a safe and convenient passageway for motorized non-school traffic as it moves through the school zones.

The Law Enforcement Technical Services Specialist and Records Specialists within the Admin Unit provide support to all units including the Detention Center.

Part-time medical personnel are assigned to the detention center to ensure that inmates receive proper medical care. The medical personnel, along with booking officers, jailers, "floaters" and transport personnel, ensure that inmates are properly cared for while residing in the inmate housing facility.

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<sup>23</sup> For information concerning the duties of Booking Officers, Jailers and Transport Officers please refer to the City of Anderson Detention Center Annual Report.

The 56-count of civilian personnel<sup>24</sup> is an increase of four from FY 14 due to the addition of four detention slots. The actual number of all slots at the end of FY15 remained consistent with the end of FY14 - which was 153 - despite the reduction in force of six police slots. Four of the decrease is offset by the addition of four detention officers as referenced below, and the other two are offset by the addition of the grant-funded traffic officers referenced in the sworn table under “Patrol Traffic Grant”.

The following table is a summary of the respective assignments of the department’s civilian personnel.

FISCAL YEAR 2015												
City of Anderson Police Department Civilian Personnel Slots as of June 30, 2015												
	Lieutenant	Sergeant	Detention Officers	Medical Staff (p/t)	Officers / Transport, etc.	Victim's Advo.	Animal Control	Payroll	L. E. Tech Services	City Hall / Downtown	Records Specialists	Crossing Guards (p/t)
Detention Supervisor	1											
Detention Team 1		1	6									
Detention Team 2		1	6									
Detention Team 3		1	6									
Detention Team 4		1	6									
Detention Team 5				2	3							
Detention PREA			1									
Investigations						1						
Administration								1	1		3	
Support Services							1					10
City Hall & Ct. Sec.										4		
Sub Total	1	4	25	2	3	1	1	1	1	4	3	10
Grand Total	<u>56</u>											

Two of the above-listed Detention Officers slots were vacant at the end of FY15: One each on Team 1 and Team 2.

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<sup>24</sup> For purposes of this section in this paper, “civilian” refers to all non-police personnel. It includes detention personnel and city hall security personnel.

**Summary: Ten Year Change in Budget and Personnel - FY15 compared to FY05.**

Compared to the end of FY05, as of the end of FY15, the overall expenses of City of Anderson Police Department increased \$1,812,697.54. The ten-year increase of Police (non-detention center) operations was \$ 947,994. The cost for operating the Detention Center increased by \$864,703.54.

As of the end of FY15, the total number of paid personnel in the City of Anderson Police Department increased by 26 from 127 at the end of FY05, to 153 as of the end of FY15. Thirteen personnel were added to the Detention Center and 13 were added to police operations. The personnel counts went from 24 in Detention as of the end of FY05 to 37 as of the end of FY15. The budgeted counts for police operations increased from 103 to 116 during the same period.

The changes in personnel counts are as follows:

<b><u>Detention Unit</u></b>	<b><u>FY05</u></b>	<b><u>FY15</u></b>	<b><u>Difference</u></b>
Detention Officers	23	28	+5
Detention Sgts.	0	4	+4
Detention Lt.	0	1	+1
Detention Nurse	1	2	+1
Sworn Police	0	2	+2
Total	24	37	+13

<b><u>Police Unit</u></b>	<b><u>FY05</u></b>	<b><u>FY15</u></b>	<b><u>Difference</u></b>
Sworn Police	84	87	+3
Sworn Police D/Town	0	2	+2
Sworn Police SROs	3	6	+3
Narcotics Civilian	1	0	-1
Front Office Civilians	5	5	+/-0
Victim Advocate	1	1	+/-0
Animal Control	1	1	+/-0
Crossing Guards	8	10	+2
City Hall Security	0	4	+4
Total	103	116	+13

Compared to FY05, in the Detention Center, the largest portion of the increase in the budget through FY15 was due to the addition of detention officers, a nurse and two budgeted police supervisors.

Compared to FY05, in the Police Department, the largest portion of the increase in the budget through FY15 was due to the addition of (1) six personnel to City Hall (and Downtown) security, (2) three SRO's (bringing to a total of six the number of SROs funded by the School District as of FY15) and (3) two crossing guards slots.<sup>25</sup> At its inception, City Hall Security was not in the police budget. As of FY11, the city hall security and down town officers began being charged to the PD budget which inflated the total budget by \$83,672.90 at that time compared to previous years. As of FY15, additional personnel had been added bumping that unit up to a total of six personnel at a cost of \$304,162.49 of the total budget.

<sup>25</sup> Of the 10 Crossing Guard slots, normally only nine are filled. As of FY15, Crossing Guards were funded by the School.



## II. Major Accomplishments

### The Five-Year Strategic Plan

**Purpose.** The City of Anderson Police Department is the most visible component of local government and by most peoples' accounts has the most impact on the daily lives of the people who live in and visit our community. For many years this department has played a leading role in city government and in the law enforcement profession. The department's management personnel are committed to this role. We believe that by developing and following a solid *Strategic Plan* we will establish our roadmap for success which will enable us to successfully move forward into the future. Therefore, the City of Anderson Police Department has developed a multi-year Strategic Plan which will provide guidance to the department as it transitions into the 21st century. Most people in academia recommend that a strategic plan project forward between three and five years. Because of the rapidly changing issues that we face today, the Anderson Police Department Strategic Plan extends five years out.

A Strategic Plan is a *blueprint* that enables an organization to build and develop its business response to the needs of its market place in an effort to meet the challenges of the future. Further, it is also a process by which an organization's vision, goals, and objectives (means for achieving goals) are defined, implemented, evaluated, and updated on a continual basis as a means for helping the organization to adapt and thrive in an ever-changing environment. Strategic Planning is sometimes referred to as *Long-Range Planning*, *Five Year Plans* or *Ten Year plans*. All of those labels refer to basically the same concept.

The Strategic Plan of the City of Anderson Police Department is a process for leading, guiding and directing the agency toward achieving its fundamental mission (e. g., its reason for existing). This Long-Range planning process is indispensable for ensuring that the department's efforts, resources, and attention are managed at the appropriate levels to meet the needs of the Greater-Anderson community and to avoid the risks associated with becoming stretched too thin as the department attempts to address the ever-increasing multitude of issues that impact our ability to achieve its mission. A policing agency that merely stays focused on day-to-day concerns becomes totally reactive and tends to stifle creativity and innovation -- the very characteristics needed by a modern policing agency.

Indeed, "the basic mission for which the police exist is to prevent crime and disorder" and "the test of police efficiency is the absence of crime and disorder, not the visible evidence of police action in dealing with it."<sup>26</sup> We encourage officers to remember "Police, at all times, should maintain a relationship with the public that gives reality to the historic tradition that the police are the public and the public are the police; the police being only members of the public who are paid to give full-time attention to duties which are incumbent on every citizen in the interests of community welfare and existence."<sup>27</sup>

Personnel of the City of Anderson Police Department are taught to apply their criminal justice training and skills to the many situations they encounter and administer the appropriate level of service in a moral, ethical, legal and constitutionally-compliant manner. This standard is constantly taught and constantly reinforced by management, supervisors and rank and file personnel.

**History of The City of Anderson Police Department's Strategic Plan.** In March of 2007, the executive staff met to perform a situational assessment of our current environment and evaluate the

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<sup>26</sup> Sir Robert Peale's "Nine Principles of Policing." The two principles referenced are Principles 1 and 9.

<sup>27</sup> Sir Robert Peale's "Nine Principles of Policing." Principle 7.

organization's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. Out of this analysis came the development of the department's goals and objectives. Certain goals and objectives will remain consistent throughout updates of the plan. Others may be adjusted across years as they are reached but as a general rule, **the ultimate goal of the Strategic Plan - to improve the overall quality of life for the citizens of the City of Anderson, South Carolina – will remain unchanged.** The pursuit of this *ultimate goal* is ongoing for the City of Anderson Police Department. In order to achieve that ultimate goal, specific sub-goals must be met through the achievement of associated objectives.

In order to achieve the desired goals and objectives, detailed strategies have been established to provide benchmarks on the road to goal-attainment. While input was sought from every member of the department, these strategies are not to be considered all encompassing. The fluidity of modern public safety necessitates frequent review and update.

With more responsibility comes more accountability. This program ensures that division supervisors are knowledgeable about the problems in their areas, develop effective working strategies to address these problems, and are constantly developing internal and external partnerships to eliminate the crime problems in their areas of responsibility and/or expertise. Technology provides the key change in the way that we do business.

While we have a good **technological infrastructure**, we must learn to use our data in order to make both routine and critical decisions on resource deployment, crime fighting strategies and community enhancement. During the years covered by this plan, we will be using our technology to streamline our administrative functions and allow us to share information rapidly so that crime suppression activities may be used in a timely fashion.

**Training** will also be a mainstay of our agenda for this plan. We will continue to hire new personnel and provide them with all of the tools and skills necessary for a complex profession. Training, however, will not just focus on the new employee. It will be our goal to improve the skill level of all of our employees.

The two major accomplishments under the five-year-strategic-plan for fiscal year 2015 were (1) continuing to aggressively pursue grant funding to subsidize programs to suppress violent crime and traffic crashes and (2) continuing to build strong partnerships with the Greater-Anderson community. A summary of these two accomplishments is as follows:

1. Grant Funding to Improve Public Safety

In Fiscal Year 2015, the City of Anderson Police Department's law enforcement grants and grant-related funding offset the overall budget by \$506,851. In the annual report this is referred to as grant-generated revenue. Grant funding subsidized the following programs:

- Street Level Criminal Apprehension (Overtime)
- Equipment Purchases
  - Body Armor
  - Tasers®

- Violence Against Women Investigator – 1 Personnel
- Traffic Officers – 2 Personnel

In addition to the above grant-funded personnel, several additional personnel are subsidized through community partnerships. These programs are included in the total financials reported for grant programs and include:

- School Resource Officer Program – 6 Personnel
- Crossing Guards (Funded by School District Five as of FY15)

For more information on the City of Anderson Police Department's grant programs go to [www.andersonpd.com](http://www.andersonpd.com).

## 2. Building partnerships to Strengthen and Protect the Community

Subsequent to the agency's aggressive development of partnerships with surrounding jurisdictions, in FY15, the agency continued to participate in the Drug Enforcement Agency (a.k.a. *D.E.A.*) Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force and Anderson County's Narcotics and Gang Task Forces. In fact, **during FY15, proceeds from the DEA Task Force's E-Share Account contributed a substantial amount of budget-offsetting revenue for major purchases which included patrol vehicles, evidence and property management software and firearms replacement.** In the FY13 Annual Report we stated that "*ground work was laid during FY13 to allow for an (anticipated) upcoming substantial financial "split" with the D.E.A. that was expected to yield significant dividends during the upcoming year, FY14*". We did in fact realize that benefit during FY14 and FY15.

Additionally, the Violence Against Women (VAWA) program was extended. That program focuses upon the crimes that target and disproportionately harm women. It is hoped that the long term effects of the VAWA program will be a reduction in the victimization of women and an improvement in the quality of life for disadvantaged and/or battered women on the Greater-Anderson Area.

In addition to the above-referenced law enforcement programs, the agency has been participating in the *Dream Team* Community Meetings. These are special meetings put together by a City Council Member who is also the Director of the Westside Community Center. The purpose of these meetings is to foster a closer understanding between the police and the community we serve.

Participation in community meetings betters the organization because "*the ability of the police to perform their duties is dependent upon public approval of police actions, police must secure the willing cooperation of the public in voluntary observance of the law to be able to secure and maintain the respect of the public and the degree of cooperation of the public that can be secured diminishes proportionately to the necessity of the use of physical force.*"<sup>28</sup>

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<sup>28</sup> Sir Robert Peale's "Nine Principles of Policing." Principles 2, 3 and 4.

## Evaluation of Strategic Plan Sub-goals

Additional progress has been made toward achieving the following sub-goals contained in the five-year strategic plan in the following areas:

### **Sub-goal 1 - Facilitate crime and traffic accident prevention and reduction through proactive problem solving strategies and community partnerships.**

The agency concluded FY15 with an increase of 1 (+0.4%) in the raw count of violent crimes, from 259 in FY14 to 260 in FY15. The raw count of Property Crimes concluded with 440 fewer (-17.9%) in FY15, for a total of 2,012 versus 2,452 in FY14. Overall, the total Part I crime index raw count (violent + property) decreased 16.2% in FY15 compared to FY14. (Some of the decreases would have been even better minus the contributions – especially property crime – by zone 8.) The positive indicators for FY15 as well as areas in which the agency has potential to build or strengthen its performance are as follows.

Positive points in FY15 compared to FY14 were:

- Murders and non-negligent homicides remained unchanged at 2
- Robberies remained unchanged at 52
- Aggravated assaults decreased from 171 to 163 (-4.7%)
- Burglaries (the most serious property crime) decreased by 143 from 511 to 368 (-28%)
- Larceny-Thefts decreased by 303 from 1,773 to 1,470 (-17.1%)
- Arsons decreased by 2 from 9 to 7 (-22.2%)
- Criminal Defendants increased from 1,763 to 2,234 (+26.7%)
- Criminal Charges increased from 2,826 to 3,222 (+14.0%)
- Dispatched Traffic Crashes decreased from 2,340 to 2,209 (-5.6%)
- Traffic stops increased from 9,064 to 14,042 (+54.9%)
- Traffic Defendants increased from 4,687 to 7,079 (+51.0%)
- Traffic Charges increased from 5,730 to 8,756 (+52.8%)
- Incident Reports decreased from 6,419 to 5,845 (-8.9%)
- Calls-for-service (CFS) increased from 67,428 to 70,821 (+5.0%)
- Citizen-Generated CFS decreased from 23,547 to 22,245 (-5.5% per day)
- Officer-Generated CFS increased from 43,881 to 48,576 (+10.7%)
- Keep Checks increased from 24,356 to 24,600 (+1%)
- Citizen-Generated 911 response times decreased from 6:29 to 5:54 (-9.0%).
- Actual Human Resources increased from 84.83 to 88.83 (+4.7%)

Opportunities for improvement include:

- Forcible rape reports increased from 34 to 43<sup>29</sup>
- Motor Vehicle Thefts (MVTs) increased from 159 to 167

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<sup>29</sup> See footnote at the crime table regarding the definition of Rape changed as of Calendar Year 2013. Nationally, in CY13, 36% was added to the count vs. the count based upon the legacy definition.

Summary of points:

In FY14, out of 18 bullet points, the negative points outnumbered positive points 11 to 7. As of the end of FY15, positive points outnumbered negative points 19 to 2. In FY15 the Traffic Stops, Response Times and Human Resource points were added as the 19<sup>th</sup>, 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> points.

Evaluation of Points and summary:

**The single most important point in Sub-goal 1 is the increase of actual human resources primarily resultant from decreased turnover.** The increase in *actual human resources* was also affected by the addition of grant-funded traffic officers during FY15. Expectantly, the increase of human resources helped drive down response times, a heavy-duty factor in crime reduction. Increasing traffic stops, a result of increased *Actual Human Resources*, very likely caused the decrease in crashes and resulted in the apprehension of some criminals, thereby decreasing crime as well as crashes.

**Sub-goal 2 - Restructuring the Department and building organizational capacity to support the reduction of crime and disorder.**

The biggest milestones reached during FY15 toward achieving this goal were:

1. The City of Anderson Police Department continued to extend its School Resource Officer agreement with School District Five and the Alternative School. Six SROs were maintained. This program assists the agency in maintaining peace, order and harmony in the community. It enhances the teaching effort by educators as well as the learning experience of the students by providing a peace officer presence in the local schools.
2. The agency increased its allocation of sworn personnel by two pursuant to a grant. These personnel are assigned to a traffic grant which should help reduce crashes.
3. As discussed in other sections, the City of Anderson Police Department reduced its average monthly vacancies as well as uncertified personnel, thereby increasing actual capacity by four personnel. (This includes the addition of two grant-funded personnel.)

**Sub-goal 3 - Enhancing police professionalism and community trust through accountability, performance measures, training, recruiting, and adoption of modern police practices.**

The milestones reached during FY15 toward achieving this goal were:

1. ***Training & Development.*** In addition to skill enhancement and mandated training, our continuous training plan focuses on four areas: diversity, problem solving, ethics/integrity/respect, and leadership. While some of these topics will have specialized courses, others will be ingrained into every training course offered. We believe that through effective training of police personnel we can achieve a major improvement in both the quality of police service and the quality of life for residents in Anderson, South Carolina. The City of Anderson's Personnel Department oftentimes sponsors mandatory training on topics such as Diversity

which affect the overall morale of the agency as well as that of civilians. During FY15, personnel were encouraged to seek additional training in routine and specialized areas and many did. The training expenses of the agency have increased substantially over the last decade, from \$1,172.50 (\$9.23 per person) in 2005 to \$7,581.80 (\$49.55 per person) in FY15.

2. ***Recruitment and hiring.*** The department had an aggressive hiring schedule in FY15, hiring 10 personnel for sworn police slots and 10 personnel for detention slots. The agency ended the year with nine vacancies (seven sworn and two in detention).

Overall, after accounting for the two new police slots, the agency's sworn personnel turnover rate was only 8.3%. After accounting for the four additional detention slots, the detention turnover rate was 17.48%. However, some personnel from Detention occasionally hire on as police officers thereby inflating their turnover rate.

**Sub-goal 4 - Acquiring modern technology, information management, and infrastructure that supports organizational goals and objectives.**

The milestones reached during FY15 toward achieving this goal were:

1. The City of Anderson, Incorporated's I/T Division continued managing the Police Department's I/T needs. The City I/T Division has a dedicated, full time person who handles the I/T needs of the police department so that personnel at the APD can concentrate on public safety.
2. One personnel from the City of Anderson Police Department participates on the *DEA Task Force* which allows the agency to receive a "split" of confiscated funds. These funds are deposited into a special "E-Share" account and are intended to be used to enhance and improve the organization's crime-suppression efforts. During FY15, these funds were utilized to improve technological capacity and strengthen organizational infrastructure.

Three major organizational improvements resulted from this partnership during FY15 pursuant to the expenditure of *E-Share* funds received from the DEA Task Force. First, the department purchased more automobiles for sworn personnel, replacing old and worn out vehicles. Second, the agency purchased an evidence management system for the Criminal Investigations Unit. The program – "Evidence on Q" – is a software management and reporting system for property and evidence which streamlines the property and evidence management system for the agency. Finally, the DEA Task Force E-Share account also funded replacement firearms for the agency's personnel. All Generation 3 Glocks were replaced with *Generation 4 Glocks* and the former back-up firearm, the Glock 27, was replaced with the *Smith & Wesson .38 air weight*. All weapons were outfitted with new holsters. A total of 110 Generation 4 Glocks were purchased and 106 Smith & Wesson air weights.

## Daily Operations, Crime Suppression and Traffic Crash Reduction

The City of Anderson has decreased its violent crime rate since the mid-nineties and is currently enacting programs expected to decrease traffic accidents. The department divides the city into six patrol zones that coincide with the individual political wards. Zone seven is a special designation for the Downtown (*Historical Electric City* Business District) area and is for statistical purposes only, as is zone 8. As of FY14, zone eight is a separate zone designated for a commercial area of Highway 28 that was annexed during FY14 on August 12, 2013. Zone 8 measurements are sometimes included with the entire city's measurements and at other times it's identified separately in this report. The six primary zones are different geographic sizes but have basically the same population. Zones seven and eight have almost no population.

The following sections detail public safety in the city as it pertains to (1) crime and (2) traffic accidents. An attempt is made to detail the major criminal activity and explain the frequency of the activity. The crime-counts as reported in this paper are suitable for comparison within the City of Anderson's numbers year-over-year. These figures should not be used for comparison to other areas for which national data sets are available because the data-sets in this paper are based upon *fiscal years* (which coincide with the City of Anderson Incorporated's fiscal year). National data sets are based upon *calendar years*.

### Uniform Crime Reports

Fiscal Year 2005 was the first complete fiscal year that the department had its South Carolina Incident Based Reporting System "fully functioning". This system allows a substantially increased amount of information to be electronically entered onto reports than the previous hand-written procedures utilized by the department. Prior years required manually counting hard copies maintained in notebooks. We believe the electronic system has present as well as historical integrity and that the violent crime figures reported from the system are compatible with SLED's reported format from previous years. For that reason, the FY06 (and forward) annual report data can be accurately compared to previous years. The next chart represents the department's production of incident reports since Calendar Year 1989. As depicted, during FY14 the City of Anderson Police Department produced a record number of incident reports. FY15 was the ninth highest (19<sup>th</sup> lowest) for the 27-year period and the lowest number for the four-year period ending FY15.

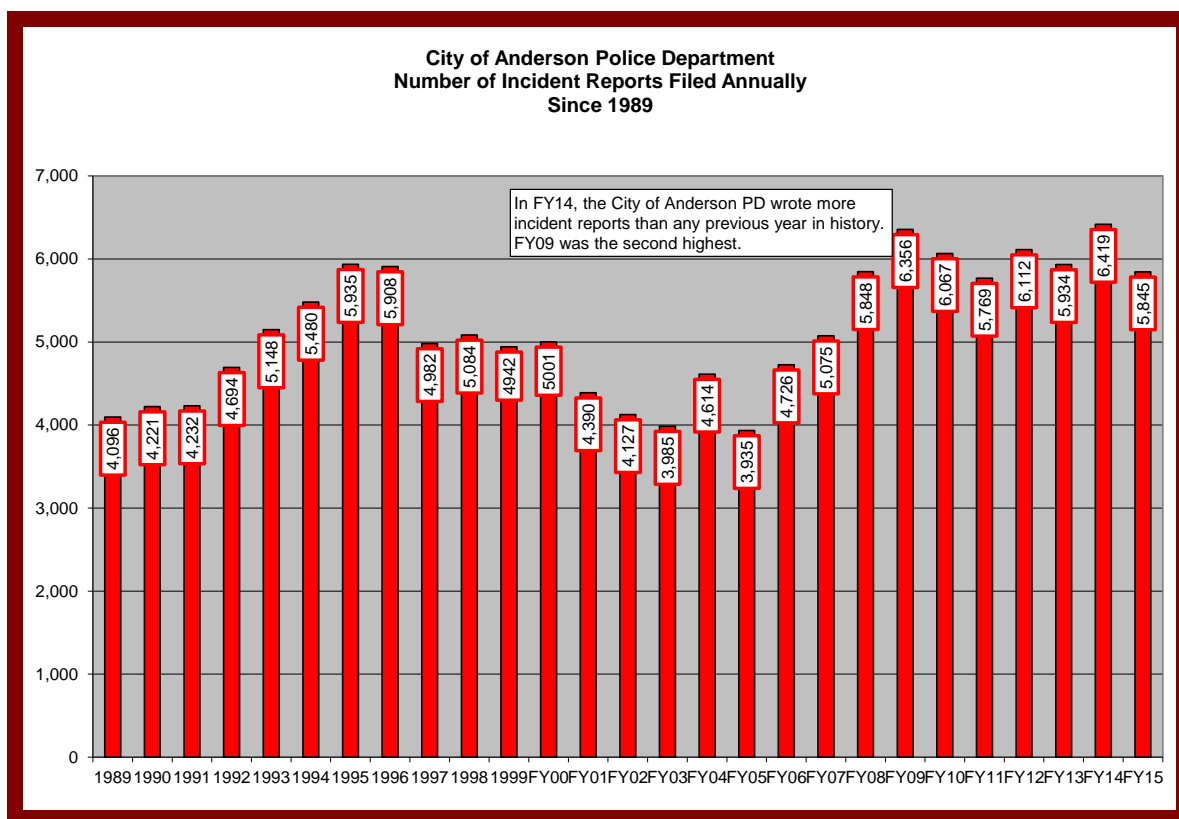
**Zone 8.** Of the 5,845 incident reports filed in FY15, 275 or **4.7%** were in zone 8. This is consistent with the previous year which was the first year that zone 8 was in the city. Of the 323 days of FY14 that zone 8 was in the municipal city limits of Anderson there were 5,680 reports. Zone 8's contribution (269) represented a true **4.74% increase** in UCR-writing workload that could be attributed to zone 8.

Subtracting zone 8's contribution (269) from the total incident reports yielded a 6,150 net count for FY14 which was an increase of 3.6% from 5,934 for the non-zone 8 area, year over year. Excluding zone 8's FY15 figure (275) yields 5,570 incident reports for the non-zone 8 area for FY15, a year-over-year decrease of 9.4% from the non-zone 8 count of 6,150.

During FY14, out of the 7,449 Federal Offense Codes listed upon the aforementioned incident reports, 300 (4.0%) were in zone 8. For the 323 days that zone 8 was in the city limits of Anderson there were 6,591 total Federal Offense Codes listed on the aforementioned 5,680 reports written within that period. Zone 8's 300 count represented a true **4.55% increase** in Federal Offense Codes (raw count) compared to previous years. During FY15,

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zone 8 contributed 321 out of 6,990 federal offense codes or **4.59% of the total**. Subtracting zone 8 from the total yields a total of 6,669 for the non-zone-8 area for FY15, a decrease of 6.7% from the non-zone 8 count (7,149) of FY14.



The 5,845 incident reports listed for FY15 contained a total of 6,990 occurrences of different federal classifications of events. Compared to FY14, the number of written reports decreased by 8.9% and occurrences represented a decrease of 6.2% from 7,449. The appendix contains a complete listing of the federal classifications by zone from which the reports were written. The 5,845 written incident reports listed by zones<sup>30</sup> are as follows:

Fiscal Year 2015			Fiscal Year 2014			Fiscal Year 2013			Fiscal Year 2012		
Zone	Total	Percent	Zone	Total	Percent	Zone	Total	Percent	Zone	Total	Percent
1	1,116	19.1%	1	1,213	18.9%	1	1,101	18.6%	1	1,102	18.0%
2	402	6.9%	2	509	7.9%	2	822	13.9%	2	738	12.1%
3	957	16.4%	3	1,054	16.4%	3	1,611	27.1%	3	1,521	24.9%
4	1,024	17.5%	4	1,149	17.9%	4	524	8.8%	4	606	9.9%
5	915	15.7%	5	1,040	16.2%	5	863	14.5%	5	854	14.0%
6	854	14.6%	6	921	14.3%	6	884	14.9%	6	1,018	16.7%
7	298	5.1%	7	262	4.1%	7	116	2.0%	7	187	3.1%
0	4	0.1%	0	2	0.0%	AAO	2	0.0%	Not Listed	86	1.4%
8	275	4.7%	8	269	4.2%	Unknown	11	0.2%	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>6,112</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5,845</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>6,419</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5,934</b>	<b>100.0%</b>			

<sup>30</sup> For a detailed listing of federal offense codes & state statutes by zone see appendix.



## A Significant Change in Violent Crime Since 1995; *Challenges and Successes* in FY15

***Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Violent Crime.***<sup>31</sup> The City of Anderson Police Department tracks major violent crimes and major property crimes. Our overall measurement of safety within the City of Anderson is the measurement of the following major violent crimes: Murder, Robbery, Rape and Aggravated Assault. The figures contained in this section of the annual report are comparable to the City of Anderson from year to year and across years. In other words, the same type of crimes have been measured either by counting reports by hand prior through approximately Fiscal Year 2004 or pulling the data electronically since (circa) FY04. However, the department's internal figures for the federal classifications as determined by the United States Department of Justice for some crimes in some past years may have been – in some circumstances – somewhat different at the local level as compared to the national data-sets, especially for Aggravated Assault.

In the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, the violent crime index is composed of four offenses: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. ***Violent crimes*** are defined in the UCR Program as those offenses which ***involve force or threat of force***. For the most part the City of Anderson Police Department measures our major classifications in the same way except for aggravated assault. During some past years, the City of Anderson Police Department had limited its count of aggravated assaults to *Assault & Battery of a High and Aggravated Nature*, *Assault with Intent to Kill* and *Criminal Domestic Violence of a High & Aggravated Nature* because these type assaults are the ones that include serious circumstances. The Feds include additional assaults in their classifications. Therefore, the federal classifications should be used when comparing the City of Anderson's crime counts and crime rates to the national, regional, state or county averages (or to other areas) and the agency's internal counts limited to serious assaults should be utilized when tracking our crime counts and crime rates over time.

**Caution against ranking.** Each year when the federal data is published, some entities use reported figures to compile rankings of cities and counties. These rough rankings provide no insight into the numerous variables that mold crime in a particular town, city, county, state, or region. Consequently, they lead to simplistic and/or incomplete analyses that often create misleading perceptions adversely affecting communities and their residents. Valid assessments are possible only with careful study and analysis of the range of unique conditions affecting each local law enforcement jurisdiction. *The data user is, therefore, cautioned against comparing statistical data of individual reporting units from cities, metropolitan areas, states, or colleges / universities solely on the basis of their population coverage or student enrollment.*<sup>32</sup>

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<sup>31</sup> Based upon "Part I" crimes as determined by the United States Department of Justice. There are four Part I Violent Crimes and four Part I Property Crimes. The four violent crimes are murder (non-negligent homicides), forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault. The four property crimes are burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson. However, although arsons are counted in the totals, arson is not counted toward the actual property crime rate.

<sup>32</sup> Taken from the United States Department of Justice (U.S.D.O.J.) website.

**City of Anderson, South Carolina Part I Crime Index Table  
(Violent Index & Property Index)**

**City of Anderson's violent crime reports.**<sup>33</sup> The overall average number of yearly violent crime reports for the 25-year period ending with FY15 was 281.3 with a standard deviation of 155.2. (The median was 235.) Calendar Year 1995 was the worst year on record for overall violent crime in Anderson City. During CY95 there were 567 written reports of violent crime in Anderson City as compared to the best year – Fiscal Year 2005 – with 86. Our best “run” on record was from 1996 – FY03. For the eight consecutive years ending with FY03, crimes of confrontation decreased yearly and substantially in Anderson. A slight spike occurred in FY04 followed by another dip in FY05. After two successive years of increased violent crime counts, FY08 experienced a decrease and was followed by two successive yearly increases in FY09 & FY10. FY11 showed a 9.7% decrease in violent crime as compared to FY10. FY12 presented a 32.77% year-over-year increase in violent crime as compared to FY11. From circa FY06 – FY12, the overall improvement previously realized between the late-mid-90's thru the mid-2000's (2005) was substantially reversed. In FY13, violent crime reports decreased by 7.23% from FY12. In FY14, violent crime reports increased 19% overall. The FY15 increase over FY14 was less than 1% (0.4%), but for consistent non-zone 8 areas, actually decreased.

**Zone 8.** Of the 260 incident reports of violent crime filed in FY15, seven (2.7%) were in zone 8. Of the 2,012 property crimes during FY15, 185 (9.2%) were in zone 8. **The annexation of zone 8 contributed an increased workload of 2.77% with respect to violent crime in FY15.**

Non-zone 8 violent crime was 253 in FY15 compared to 256 in FY14. Therefore, accounting for the annexation, and tabulating crime for consistent non-zone 8 areas year-over-year, the non-zone 8 part of **the City of Anderson experienced a 1.2% decrease in violent crime in FY15 versus FY14.**

Regarding property crime, subtracting zone 8's contribution from FY15 yields 1827 property crimes for non-zone-8 areas compared to 2264 for FY14 although zone 8 was only in the city for 323 days of that year. **Non-zone 8 areas improved their property crime count by -19.3%, better by -1.4% overall than the -17.9% improvement reported in other areas of this report** which was a representative total count for the entire city.

Of the 259 incident reports of **violent crime** filed **in FY14**, 3 (1.2%) were in **zone 8**. Of the 323 days of FY14 that zone 8 was in the municipal city limits of Anderson there were 228 reports of violent crime. Zone 8's contribution (3) **represented a true 1.3% increase** in workload that could be attributed to zone 8.

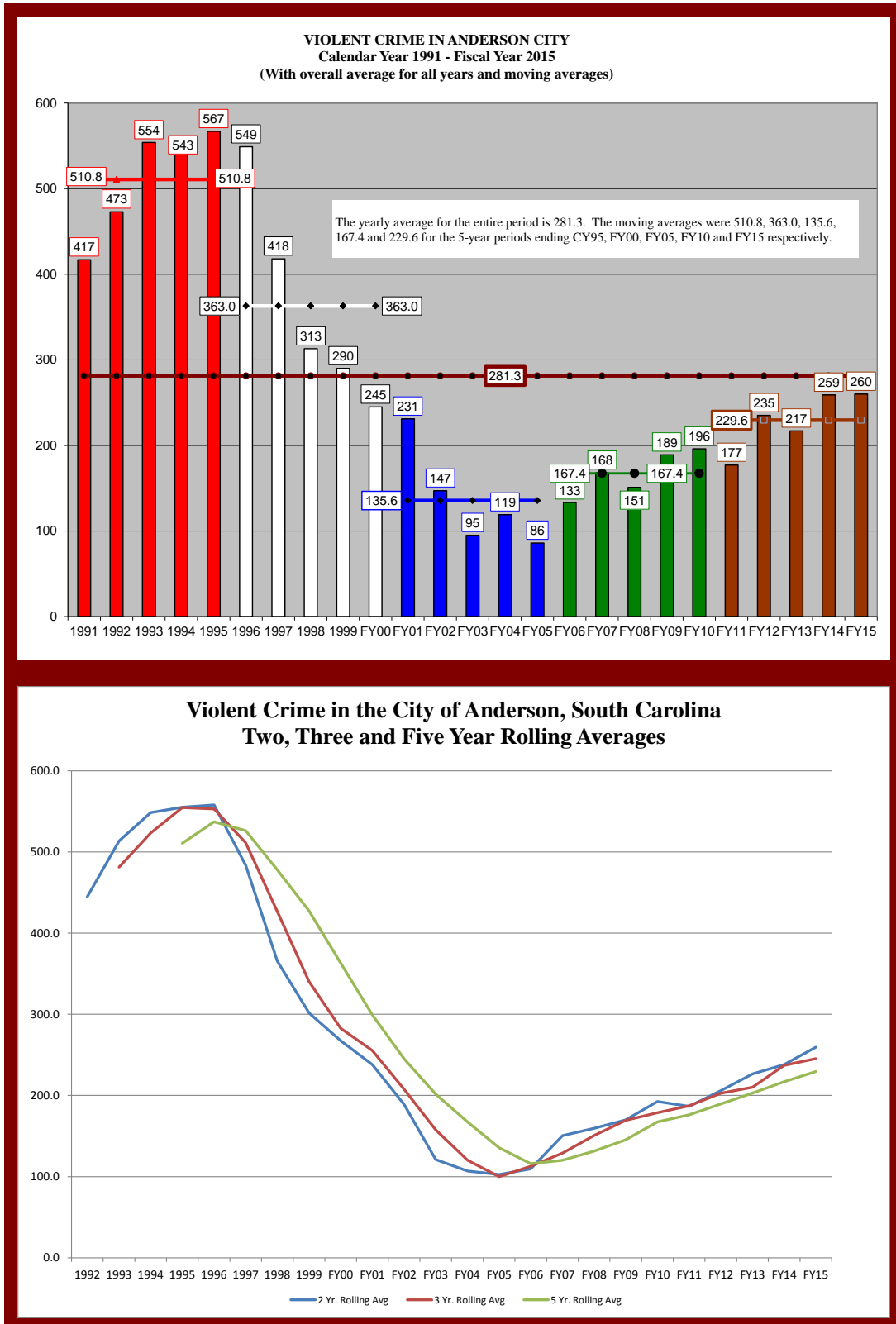
Subtracting zone 8's contribution (3) from the total violent reports yields a 256 net count for FY14 which was an increase of 17.9% from 217 for the non-zone 8 area, year-over-year.

Conclusion: Although the preferred increase in violent and property crime from any annexation would be “0”, the amount of violent crime contributed to the City of Anderson's stats by the annexation of zone 8 was close to negligent for FY14. (But the property crime stats will prove to be a challenging contribution.)

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<sup>33</sup> As of Calendar Year 2013, the definition of Rape was revised. The revised definition added 36% to the count nationally vs. the legacy definition. For comparison to previous years legacy data, divide FY14's Rape figure by 1.36.

**Violent Crime Reports Chart Summary.** The yearly average for the entire period is 281.3. The moving averages were 510.8, 363.0, 135.6, 167.4 and 229.6 for the 5-year periods ending CY95, FY00, FY05, FY10 and FY15, respectively.



**Reports of Murder and Non-Negligent homicide.** The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program defines murder and non-negligent manslaughter as the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

The classification of this offense is based solely on police investigation as opposed to the determination of a court, medical examiner, coroner, jury, or other judicial body. The UCR Program does not include the following situations in this offense classification: deaths caused by negligence, suicide, or accident; justifiable homicides; and attempts to murder or assaults to murder, which are classified as aggravated assaults.

Justifiable homicide—Certain willful killings must be reported as justifiable or excusable. In the UCR Program, justifiable homicide is defined as and limited to:

- The killing of a felon by a peace officer in the line of duty.
- The killing of a felon, during the commission of a felony, by a private citizen.

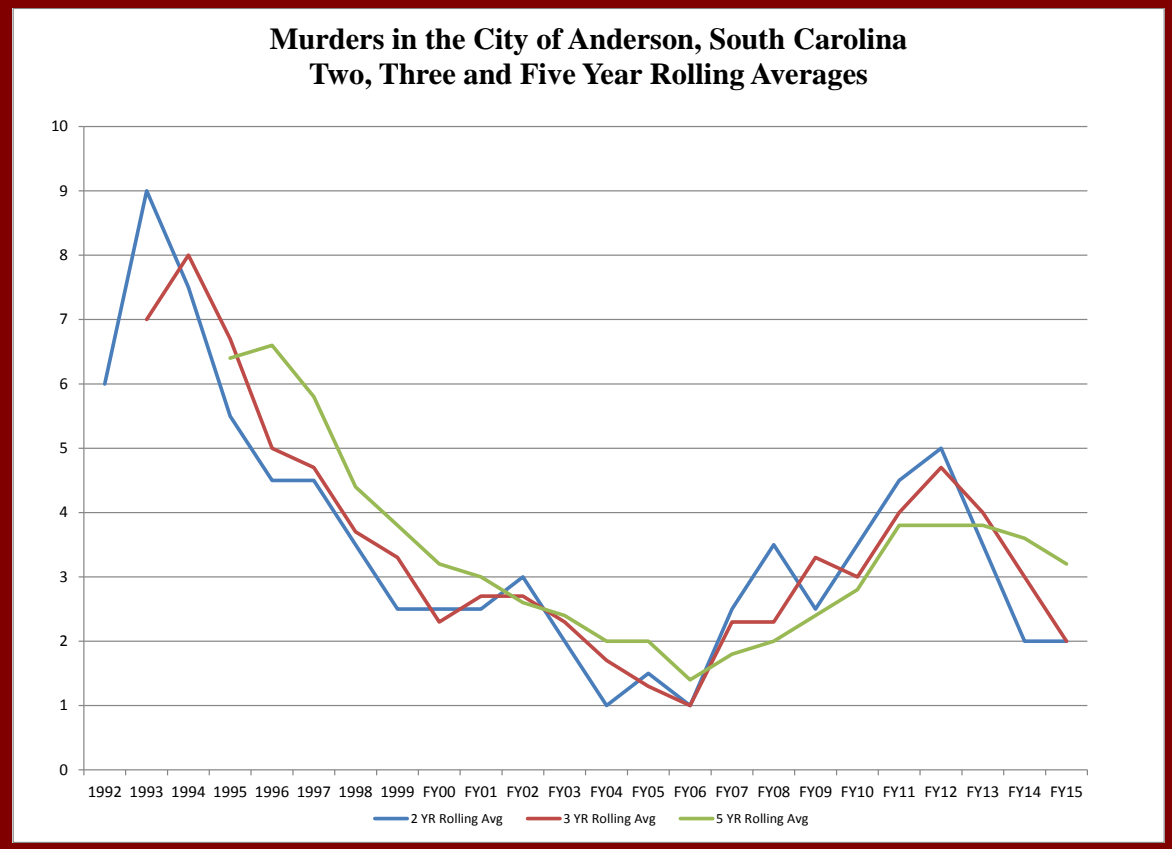
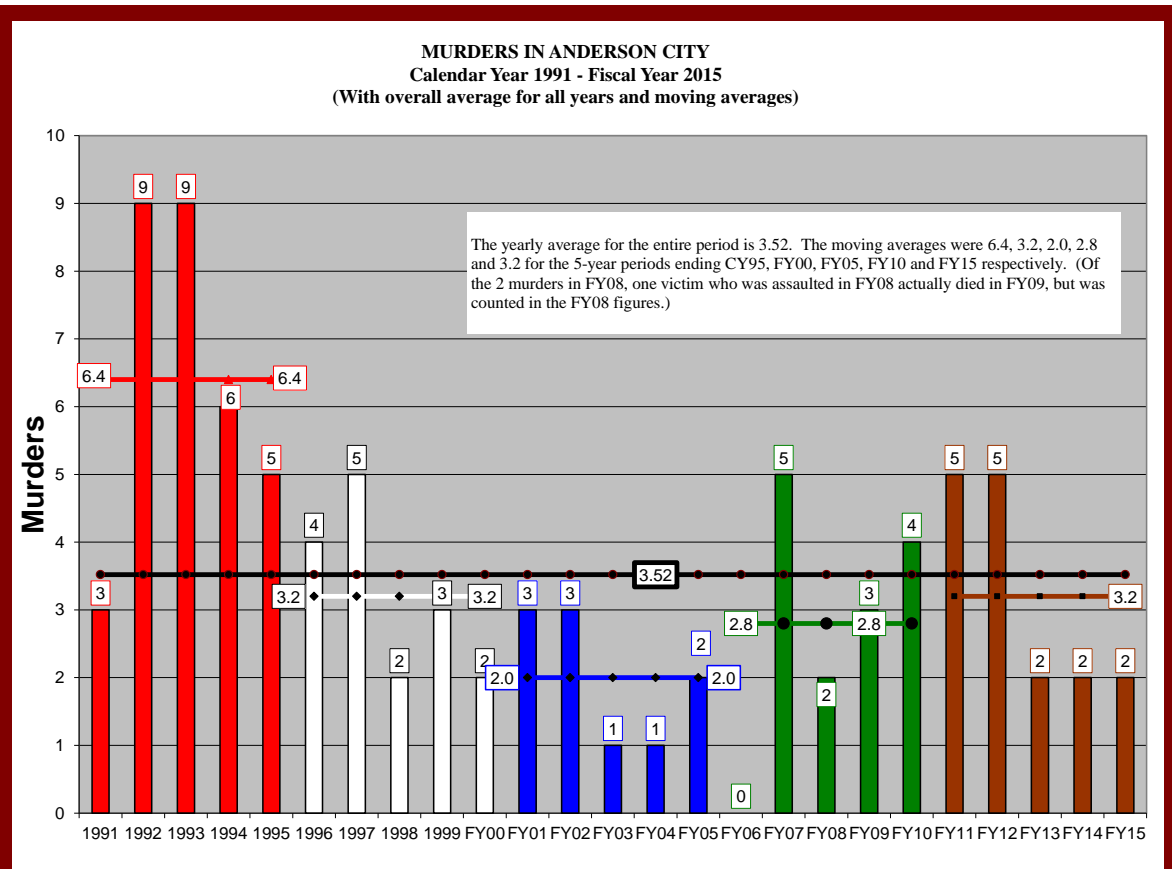
Because these killings are determined through law enforcement investigation to be justifiable, they are tabulated separately from murder and non-negligent manslaughter.

Murder and non-negligent homicide (NNH), the most serious of all offenses, occurs at the lowest rates of all crimes that are measured and the macro numbers for these crimes generally track overall violent crime trends. Murder statistics are typically the most accurate measurement of all measured criminal activity because almost all murders are reported to police and virtually all of them are investigated. The clearance rate for murders (and NNH) is much higher than for most other offenses. Because the crime of murder has the highest clearance rate, much more is known about the perpetrators and victims of this crime than is known about the victims and perpetrators of most other crimes.

The murder count for the City of Anderson has decreased substantially since it peaked at nine per year in 1992 and 1993. Most of the improvement was registered during the ten-year period between the mid-1990's and the mid-2000's. From circa FY07 – FY12, the overall improvement previously realized substantially reversed. Subsequent to FY12, the count for murder seems to be in decline. The change in the murder counts for the City of Anderson has shown a trend which corresponds with that of the overall violent crime rate. The next chart depicts the yearly number of murders in Anderson City for the 25-year period ending with FY15, the overall average, and five moving averages. Additionally, in order to smooth out any single-year bumps, we run two-, three- and five-year rolling averages.

Fortunately, as of the end of FY15, for the third consecutive year, the murder and non-negligent homicide count has held steady at two, which is  $\frac{1}{2}$  the average of the six-year combined counts of fiscal years 2007 – 2012. This is seen as a positive sign that there is excellent potential for sustainable reduction in overall violent crime possibly close to levels approaching the measurements of the mid-2000's. The two-, three- and five-year rolling trends for murder support this position.

**Murder and Non-negligent Homicide Crime Reports Chart Summary.** The yearly average for the entire period is 3.52. The moving averages were 6.4, 3.2, 2.0, 2.8 and 3.2 for the 5-year periods ending CY95, FY00, FY05, FY10 and FY15, respectively.



**Property Crime Reports.** In the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, property crime includes the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. The object of the theft-type offenses is *the taking of money or property*, but *there is no force or threat of force* against the victims. The property crime category includes arson because the offense involves the destruction of property; however, arson victims may be subjected to force. Due to limited participation and varying collection procedures by local law enforcement agencies, only limited national data is available for arson. Arson statistics are included in trend, clearance, and arrest tables throughout *Crime in the United States*, but they are not included in any estimated volume data. The City of Anderson Police Department does include arson in its overall count for property crimes but, like the national data-sets published by the United States Department of Justice in its annual publication, *Crime in the United States*, the APD does not use the measurement of arson crimes in its crime rate (crimes per 100,000 population) calculations in papers and reports wherein crime rates are being reported. Indeed, the crime figures as quoted in this report are actual counts, as opposed to rates.

**Burglary.** Burglary is generally considered to be the most serious property crime. For that reason the City of Anderson Police Department devotes a disproportionate amount of resources toward deterring that type of property crime. As a general rule, the majority of officer-generated calls-for-service are in the form of *building and keep checks* during the late night and early-morning hours. These types of service calls should deter potential criminals and/or result in higher rates of apprehension when a burglary occurs.

The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program defines burglary as *the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft*. To classify an offense as a burglary, the use of force to gain entry need not have occurred. The UCR Program has three sub-classifications for burglary: forcible entry, unlawful entry where no force is used, and attempted forcible entry. The UCR definition of "structure" includes an apartment, barn, house trailer or houseboat when used as a permanent dwelling, office, railroad car (but not automobile), stable, and vessel (i.e., ship).

**Zone 8.** Of the 321 federal Offense Codes listed for zone 8 during FY15, 185 were for UCR index Part I property crimes (as listed upon the crime table in the appendix). Zones 1-7 had 1,827. **The annexation of zone 8 contributed an increased workload of 10.1% with respect to property crime.**

Of the 300 Federal Offense Codes listed for zone 8 during FY14, 188 were for UCR index Part I property crimes as listed upon the crime table in a previous part of this report.

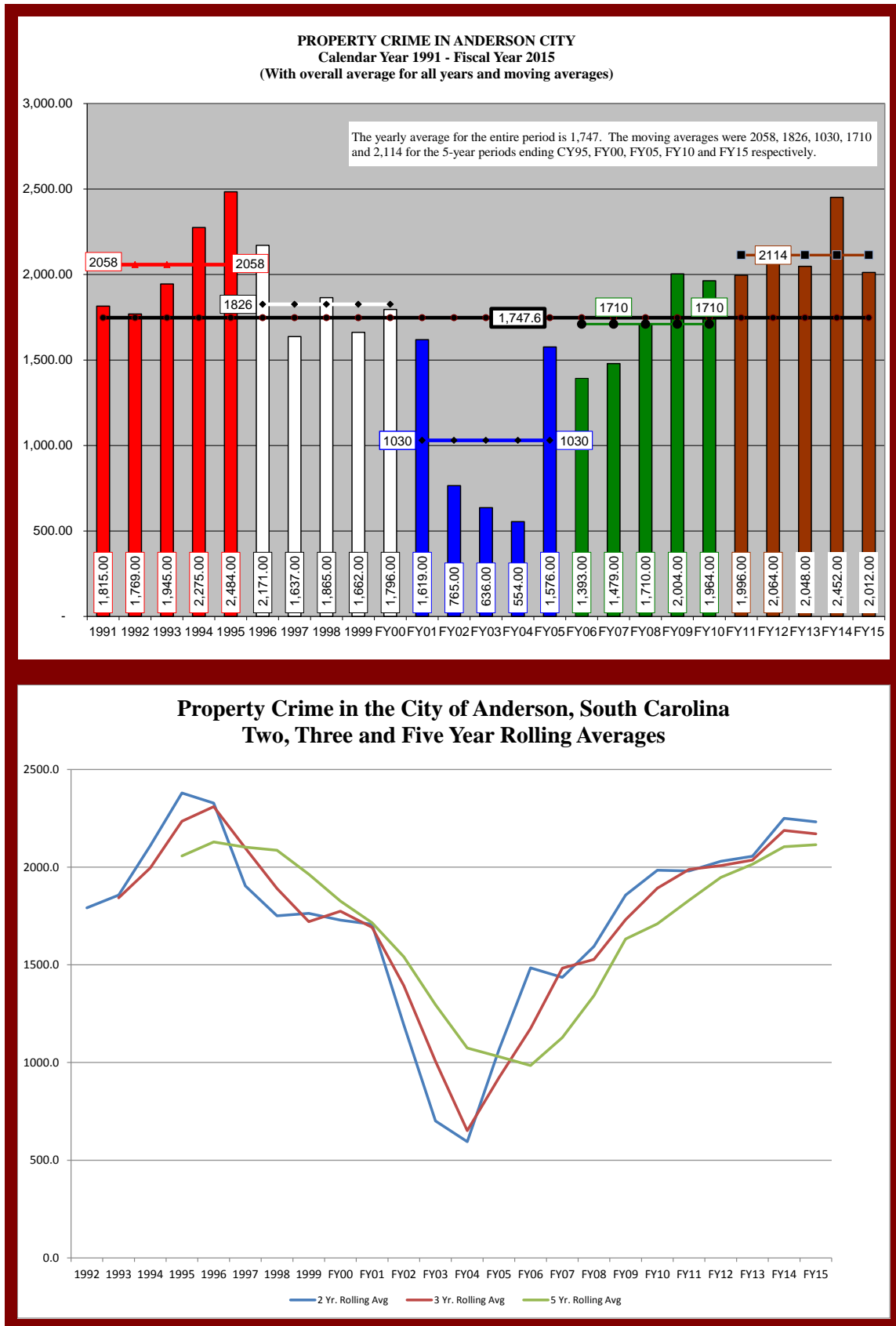
In FY15, of the 185 Part I Property crimes documented for zone 8, three were for *burglary*, 170 were *larcenies* and 12 were *motor vehicle theft*. Of the totals for the year these were **0.8%, 11.6% and 7.2% respectively.**

In FY14, of the 188 Part I property crimes, two were for burglary, four were for MVT and 182 were for larcenies. The 182 measured larcenies during the 323-day period that zone 8 was in the city of Anderson contributed **11.6% of all larcenies**. There were 1,566 total larcenies during that period.<sup>34</sup> Larceny, listed 182 times as a Federal Offense Code for zone 8, contributed **60.67% of all (300) zone 8 Federal Offense Codes** reported for the period.

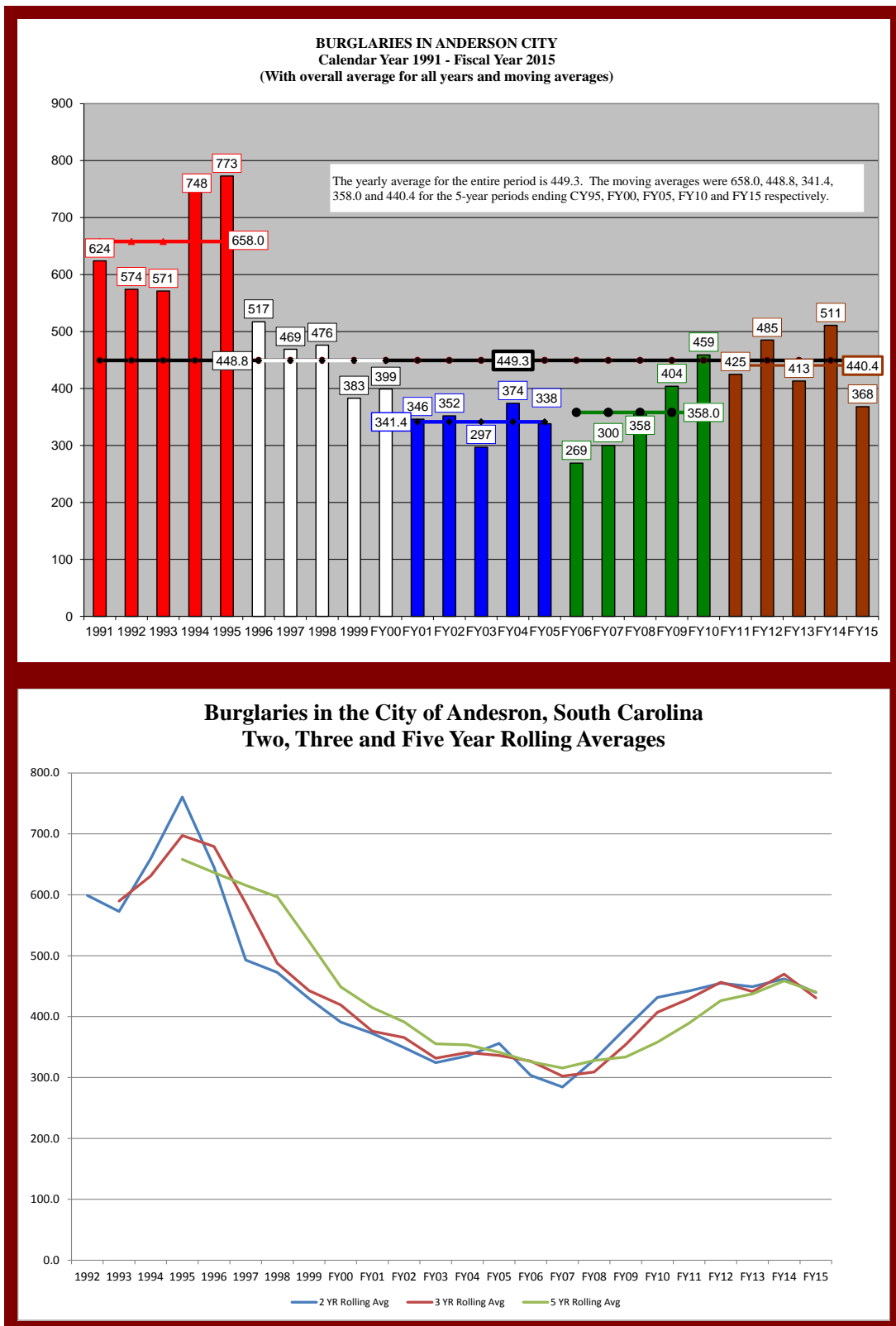
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<sup>34</sup> These larcenies are designated as crime # 6 on the crime table.

**Property Crime Reports Chart Summary.** The yearly average for the entire period is 1,747.6. The moving averages were 2058, 1826, 1030, 1710 and 2,114 for the 5-year periods ending CY95, FY00, FY05, FY10 and FY15, respectively.



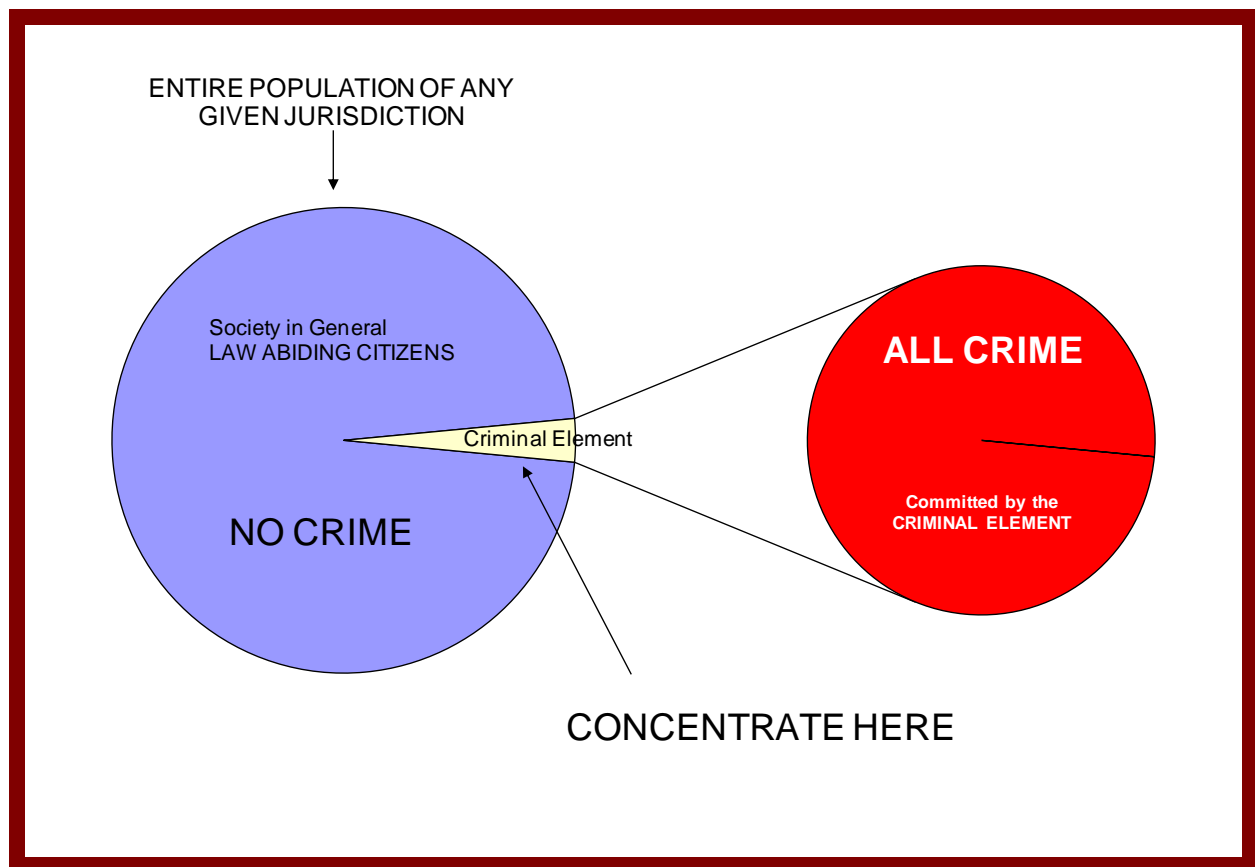
Burglary is the most serious property crime. For burglaries, since 1991, the yearly average for the entire period is 449.3. The moving averages were 658.0, 448.8, 341.4, 358.0 and 440.4 for the 5-year periods ending CY95, FY00, FY05, FY10 and FY15, respectively.





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>35</sup>. This form of crime analysis 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 shown a decrease during the same period.

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 following illustration depicts the City of Anderson Police Department's model for its crime-control programs:

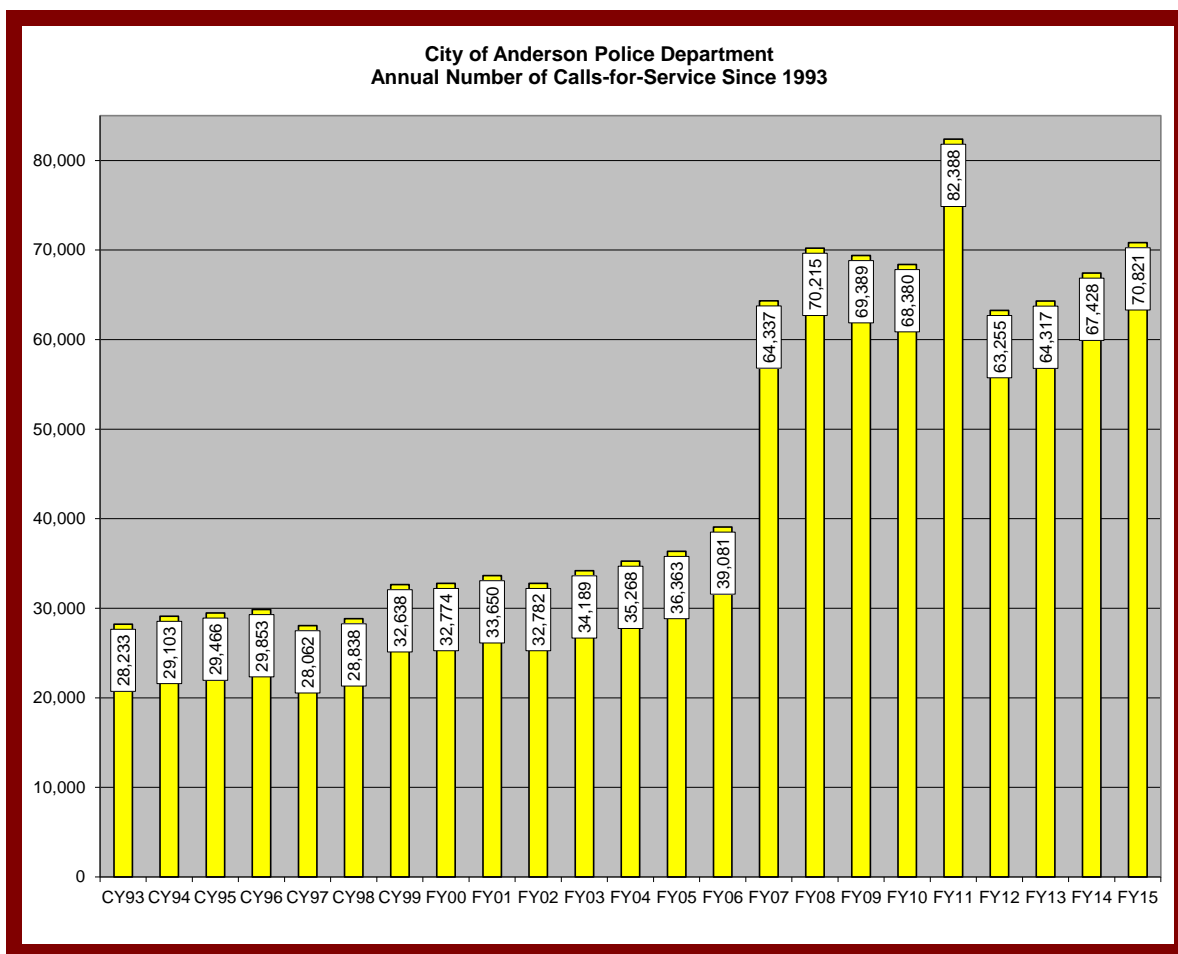


<sup>35</sup> Research indicates that illegal weapons, drugs, and violent crime are correlated. In addition, these types of crimes occur disproportionately in conjunction with many other types of crime(s). Additionally, the primary nexus is drugs which seem to be correlated with more crimes more often than any other single correlate.

***Calls-for-Service.*** Since CY93, calls-for-service activity has shown an increase almost every year. The City of Anderson has a 100% response policy. In essence, every call for police service(s) results in a personal contact between an officer and a complainant unless the complainant specifies to the dispatcher that they prefer otherwise. The agency encourages citizens to be comfortable calling on the police department to report actual or potential criminal activity. Many calls to the police are the result of citizens who have seen an advantage to stepping up their efforts in helping police by reporting suspicious activity.

The call-for-service analysis is based upon data that is electronically downloaded from Anderson County's Central Dispatch. Every service-activity by an officer is considered a call-for-service, whether citizen-generated or officer-generated. Some examples of officer-generated calls-for-service would be traffic stops, keep checks and building checks.

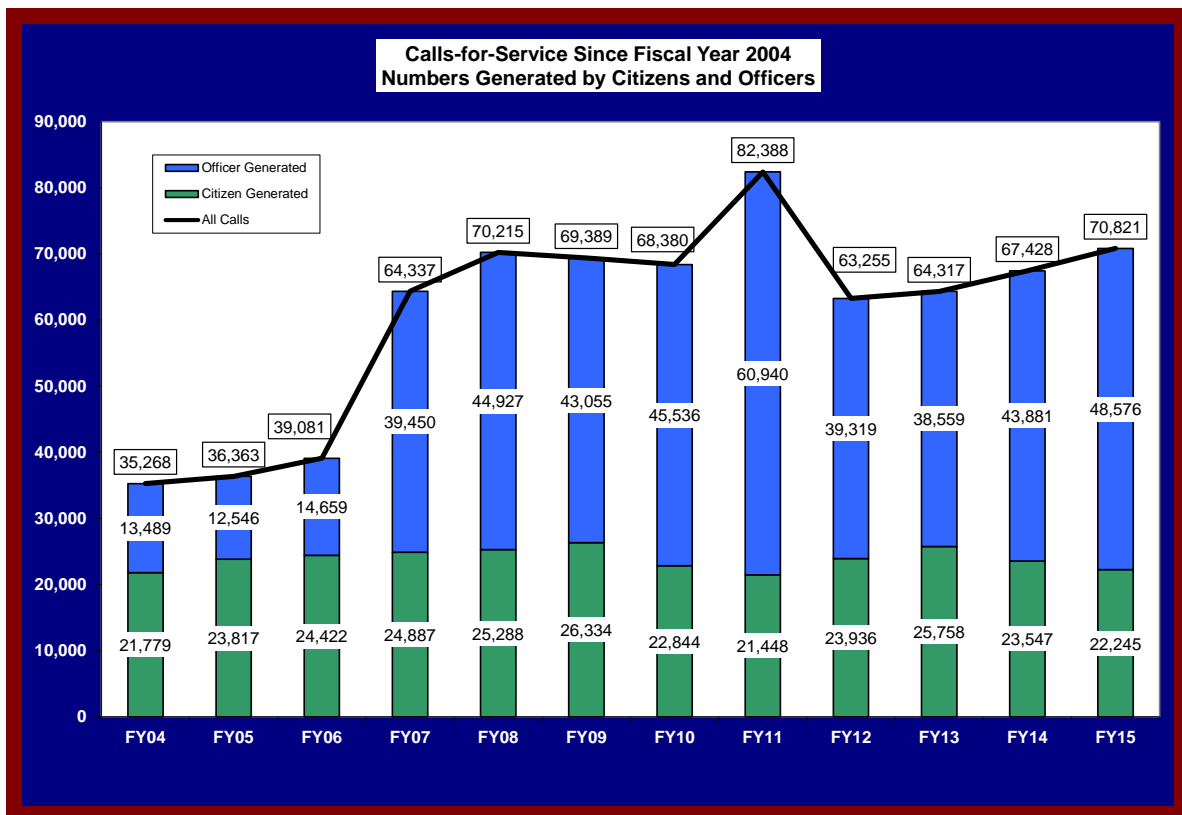
The number of calls-for-service to the police department has increased substantially since 1993. The following chart lists the actual numbers of calls-for-service that were addressed by the police department during the twenty-three years ending with FY15.



As the above chart depicts, fiscal year 2007 showed the highest percent of increase in calls-for-service activity of any year on record with an increase of 64.6% over fiscal year 2006. However, the biggest impact upon the increase was in officer-generated calls, especially “keep checks”. Near the end of Fiscal Year 2006 the department initiated an aggressive outreach program intended to provide increased security services to businesses and churches by officers checking the buildings and documenting the checks via central dispatch. Fiscal Year 2007 was the first complete fiscal year that this program was in effect. In FY07, compared to FY06, citizen-generated calls increased only 1.9%, but officer-generated calls increased 169.1%. There were 22,681 officer initiated keep checks in FY07, compared to 867 in FY06. Naturally this was the single largest increase in any call category for FY07.

In FY10, there was a decrease of 1,009 (-1.5%) calls-for-service in total call volume compared to FY09. Compared to the previous fiscal year, in FY10 there were 3,490 fewer citizen-generated calls-for-service and 2,481 more officer-generated calls-for-service. One of the largest differences in the tallies of call types in FY10 compared to FY09 seemed to be *Building or Keep Checks* which are officer-generated. In FY10, there were 24,647 of these calls-for-service listed, an increase of 698 from 23,949 in FY09. The 20.4% increase in overall calls-for-service in FY11 was mainly the result of an increased number of building & keep checks (officer-generated CFS). In FY11, Building & Keep Checks increased to 40,499 up 64.3% from 24,647 in FY10. In FY12, Building & Keep Checks decreased to 24,583 and with 15,916 fewer than FY11, represented the single biggest decrease in call type. The number of CFS for FY12 compared to FY11 decreased by 19,133 (-23.2%). The overall number of CFS for FY13 compared to FY12 increased by 1,062 (+1.7%). In FY14, there was a 4.84% increase in calls-for-service as compared to FY13. FY15 showed a 5% increase in CFS versus FY14.

As depicted below, the increases in CFS for FYs 2014 and 2015, compared to FYs 2013 and 2014, respectively, were due to increased officer-generated activity.



Officers in the police department aggressively patrol for prowlers, potential burglars and other types of predatory persons during the nighttime hours. A substantial part of this counter-predator patrol is in performing “building checks” and “keep checks”. A *building check* is simply the process of officers checking buildings in their assigned zones for signs of criminal activity. A *keep check* is the same type process but is performed for private citizens during their absence from their residences subsequent to the citizens having notified the department of the fact that they are out of town for a specific time frame. In Fiscal Year 2013, there were 22,532 “building checks” and “keep checks”. In FY14, The figure was 24,356, an increase of 1,824 (+8.1%). FY15 was 24,600, a slight increase of 1%.

As of fiscal year 2007, management decided to track calls-for-service by category and type in order to determine the frequency of various types of calls as well as analyze any changes that may occur over time. The counts for major call categories by year are as follows.

Call-for-Service Category	Year and Change from Previous Year									
	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	% Change**
Alarm	2,986	3,194	3,294	3,196	3,233	3,263	3,473	3,543	3,271	-7.7%
Animal Call (New category FY09+)*	N/A	N/A	1,904	1,751	1,486	1,228	1,422	1,809	1,818	0.5%
Citizen Assist	504	499	542	523	463	513	674	850	865	1.8%
Counter-Crime	4,421	4,659	4,592	4,027	3,805	4,355	4,374	4,375	4,246	-2.9%
Domestic or Civil Dispute	2,877	2,964	3,110	3,080	2,940	2,842	2,996	2,861	2,744	-4.1%
Drug or Alcohol Crime	387	401	356	328	322	313	330	286	330	15.4%
EMS Assist	364	350	401	382	452	425	560	631	586	-7.1%
Fire Assist	250	372	434	379	458	381	418	451	304	-32.6%
General Service (No Animal Calls FY09+)*	33,731	34,847	30,618	31,052	46,334	30,598	28,671	31,496	31,135	-1.1%
Property Crime	3,515	3,614	3,854	3,505	3,510	3,570	3,601	4,184	3,918	-6.4%
Quality of Life	1,400	1,395	1,258	1,129	1,137	1,270	1,276	1,246	1,282	2.9%
Traffic Related (Non-Crash)	10,961	14,551	15,337	15,584	15,076	11,239	13,079	11,867	16,570	39.6%
Traffic Related (Wreck)	1,630	1,806	2,104	2,049	1,988	1,971	2,086	2,340	2,209	-5.6%
Violent Crime	999	1,140	1,153	1,023	862	898	982	1,020	981	-3.8%
White Collar Crime	312	423	432	372	322	389	375	469	562	19.8%
Grand Total	64,337	70,215	69,389	68,380	82,388	63,255	64,317	67,428	70,821	5.0%
**Percent Change is most current FY compared to previous FY.										
*In FY09 the animal calls were broken out from General Service & reported as a new category.										

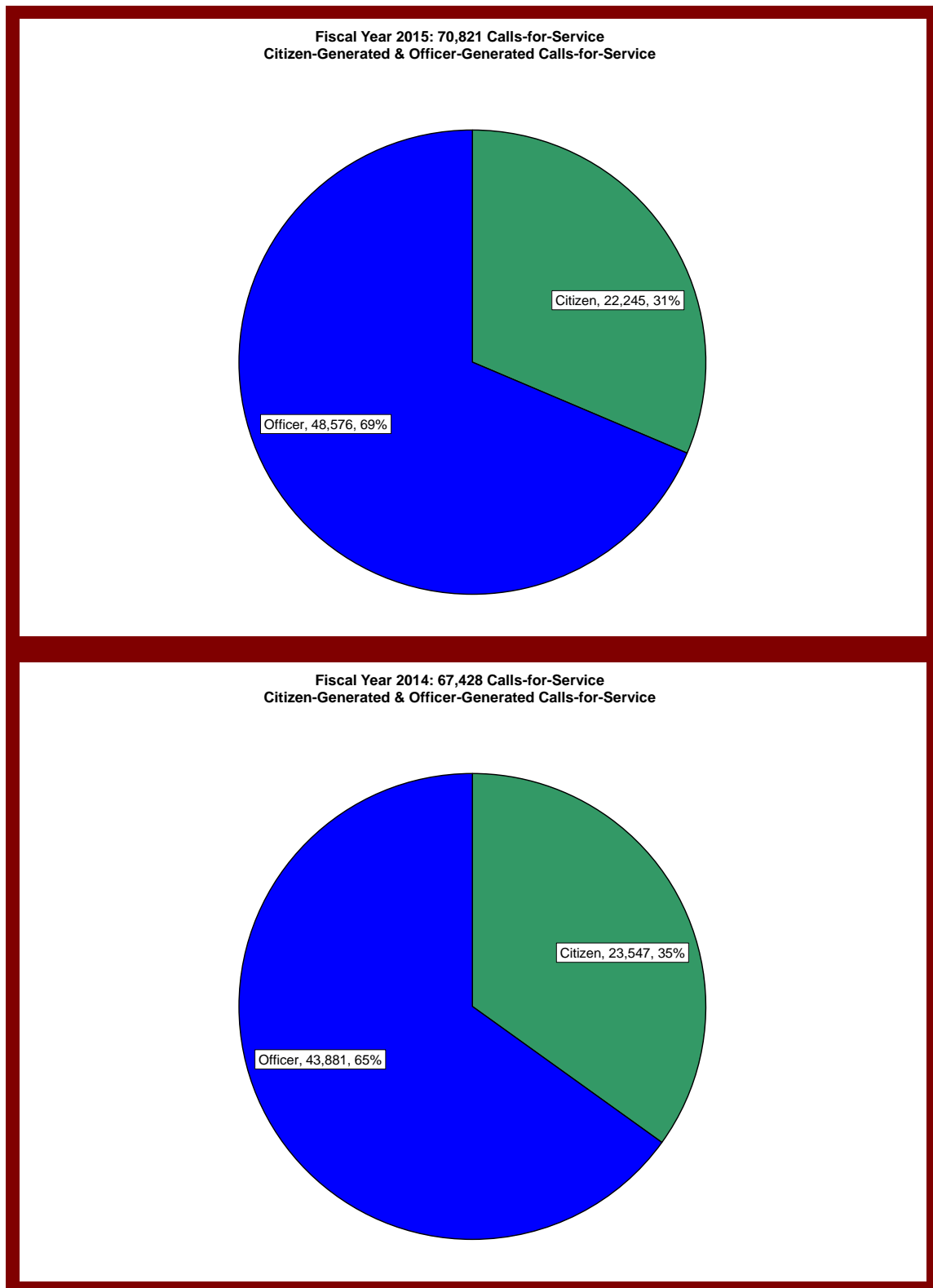
The *categories* of call types were determined by the executive staff of the police department (circa 2007). *Call types* are the line-item subsets of the categories. The *type* of call (e.g., call type) is based upon the ten-code listing as electronically stored in Anderson County's Central Dispatch CAD system. To view a list of categorized calls by type please refer to the appendix.

The following pages depict in chart-form various time-study analysis of the police department's "workload" with respect to calls-for-service. The following graph displays the change in the average number of calls-per-day-per-year since calendar year 1993. Adjustments have been taken for leap years.

**Citizen-generated vs. officer-generated calls-for-service.** For years prior to FY08, the citizen-generated portion represents the calls with a one-second or higher response time. The FY10 electronic data received from Central Dispatch lacked sufficient *dispatch to on-scene* time-data to determine officer-generated calls versus citizen-generated calls, based upon *zero-response times*. However, after reviewing the matter it was determined that a better representation of these two major call categories probably should be determined by the type of call instead of the response time. Generally, there is a relatively small percentage of call types that normally have a significant percentage of zero response times, therefore we designated those major type calls as officer-generated. For a line-item description of the CFS that were designated as citizen-generated vs. officer-generated, refer to our call-for-service spreadsheet on our website.

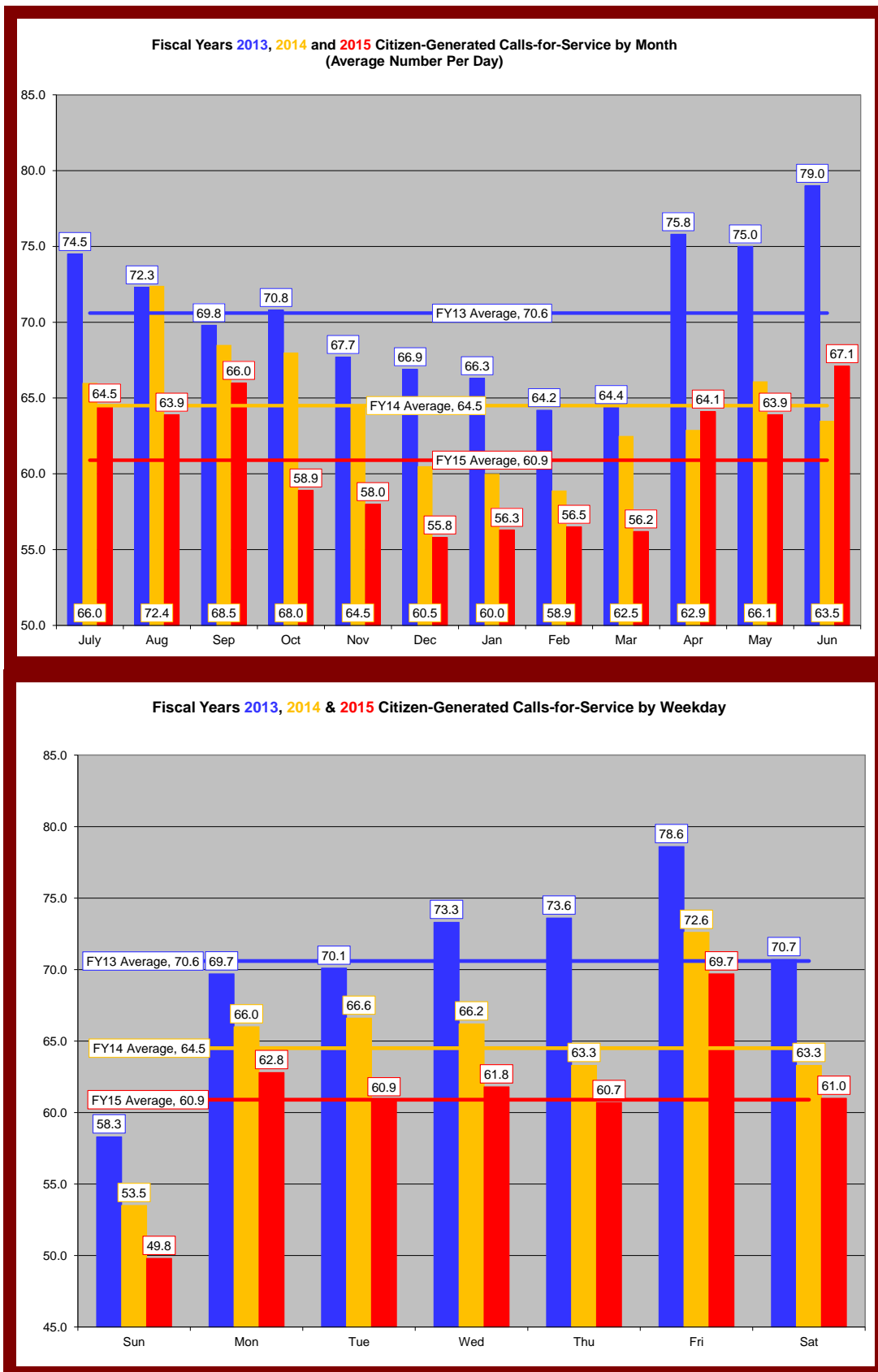
**Zone 8.** Of the 70,821 calls-for-service during FY15, 1,423 were in zone 8 (2.0%) were in zone 8. Although the overall median response time for all 16,359 911 citizen-generated calls (for which a city-zone could be determined) was 5:54, the median response time for zone 8's 483 calls was 8:57. (In FY15, Zone 8 contributed 483 or 2.95% of all citizen-generated 911-calls-for-service.) The median dispatch-to-clear time for those 16,359 C/G 911-CFS was 25:09: 24:53 for zones 1 – 7 and 32:18 for zone 8.

In FY14, the median dispatch-to-clear time for the C/G 911-CFS was 29:11, 16.8% longer than the non-zone 8 median time. The 4,894 non-zone 8 citizen-generated CFS had a medial dispatch-to-clear time of 24:58. This data set includes crash response times as well as dispatch-to-clear times which are broken out separately in a later section.



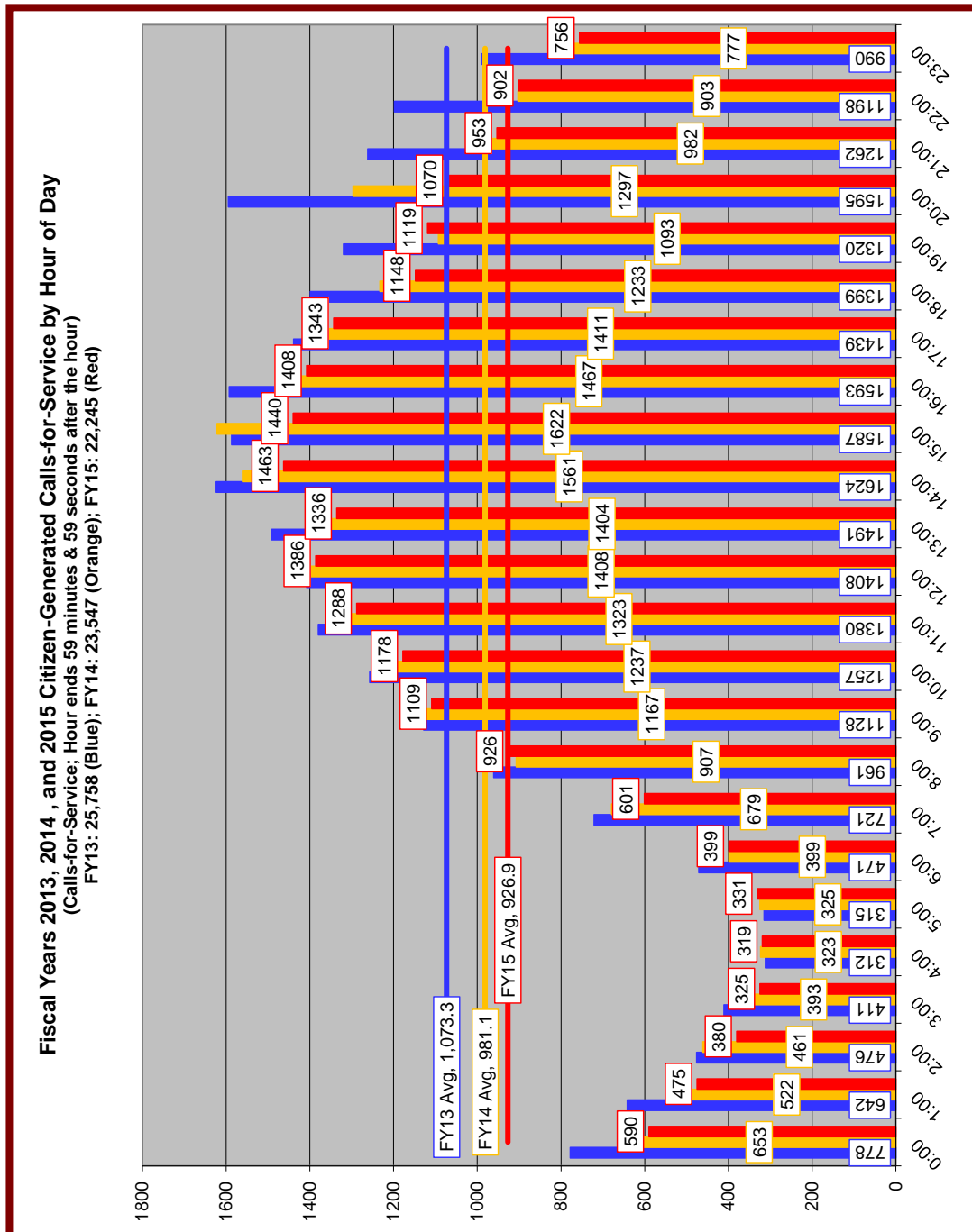
The next two charts indicate the daily averages by month and weekday. The “busiest” month of FY15 for citizen-generated calls was June 2015 with an average number of 67.1 calls-for-service per day. In FY14 the busiest month was August 2013 with an average number of 72.4 calls-for-service per day. In FY13, the busiest month was June 2013, which came in at 79.0 calls-for-service per day. In FY15, the “slow” month was December 2014 with 55.8 Citizen-Generated CFS per day. FY14’s slowest month was February 2014 with 58.9 Citizen-generated calls-for-service. FY13’s slowest month was February 2013 with an average of 64.2 citizen-generated calls-for-service per day.

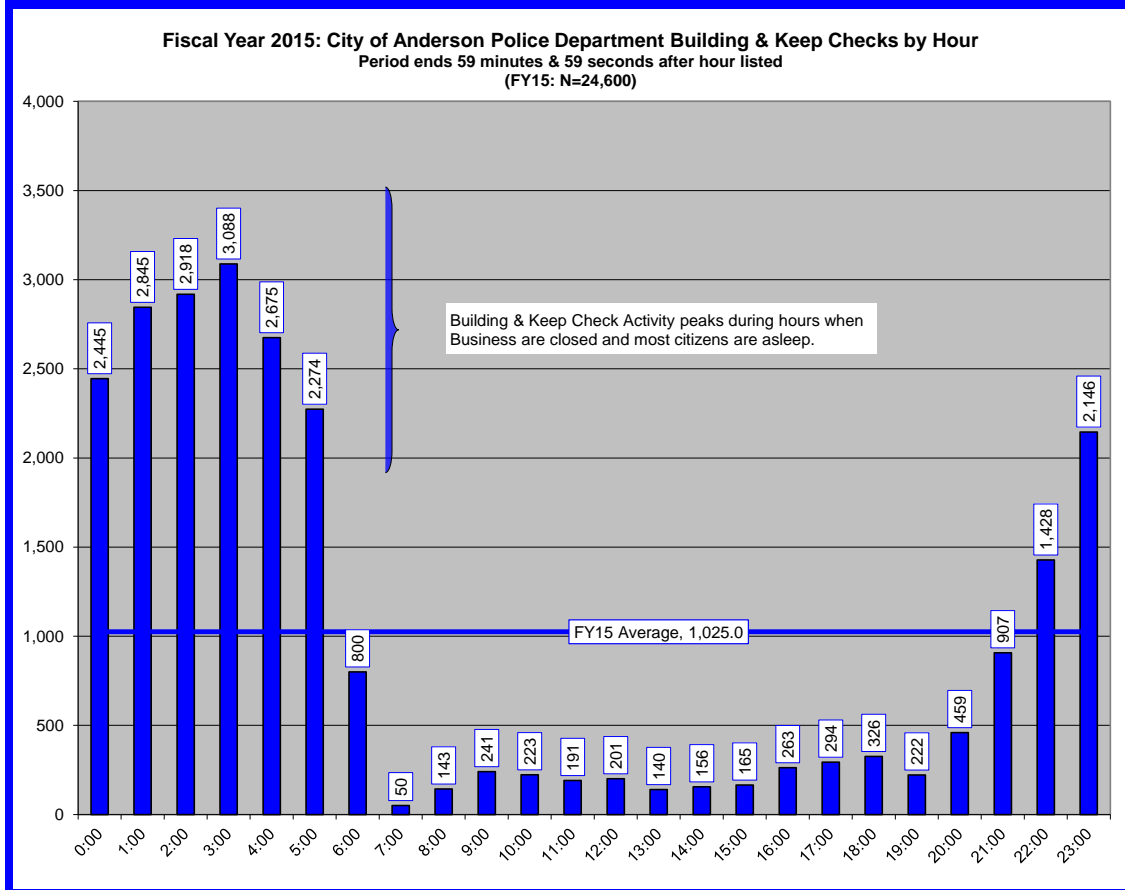
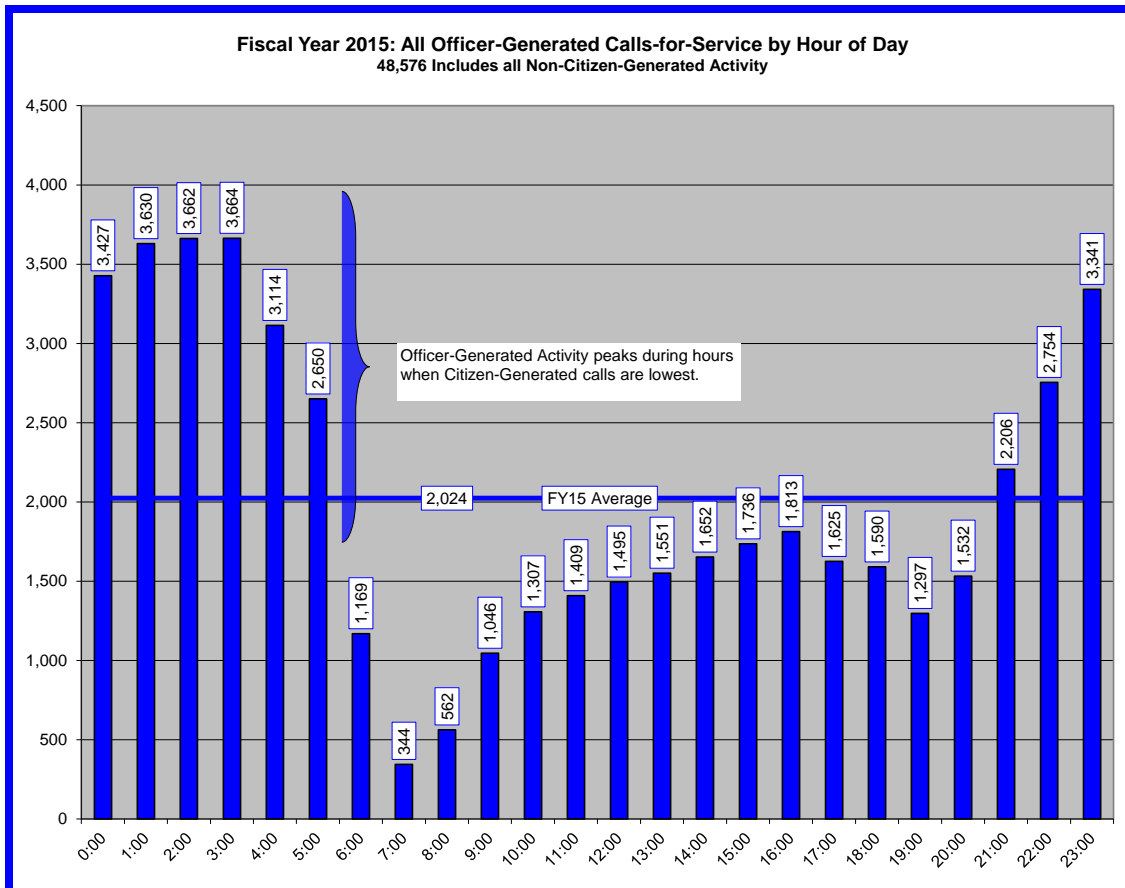
The chart that depicts the weekday averages shows that Mondays – Thursdays were relatively sane with respect to citizen-generated call-volume. Fridays were noticeably above normal and Sundays were well below. But other than those variations, the weekday columns are relatively near each other in height throughout the year.



As illustrated by the following chart, during FY15 the fewest number of citizen-generated calls were answered during the early morning hours with 04:00 – 04:59 being the slowest individual hour of the 24-hour day. (That was the same as FYs 2014, 2013, 2012, 2010 & 2009.) In FY11 and FY08, the slowest was 5:00 – 5:59.

In FY15, FY13, FY12 and FY08, the busiest one-hour period for CG CFS was 14:00 – 14:59. In FY14, FY11 and FY09, the busiest one-hour period for CG CFS was 15:00 – 15:59. In FY10 it was from 16:00 – 16:59. In FY13, the busiest period for officer-generated activity was 01:00 – 01:59. In FY12, the busiest period for officer-generated activity was 02:00 – 02:59. In FY14 and FY15, the busiest hour for officer-generated activity was 03:00 – 03:59.





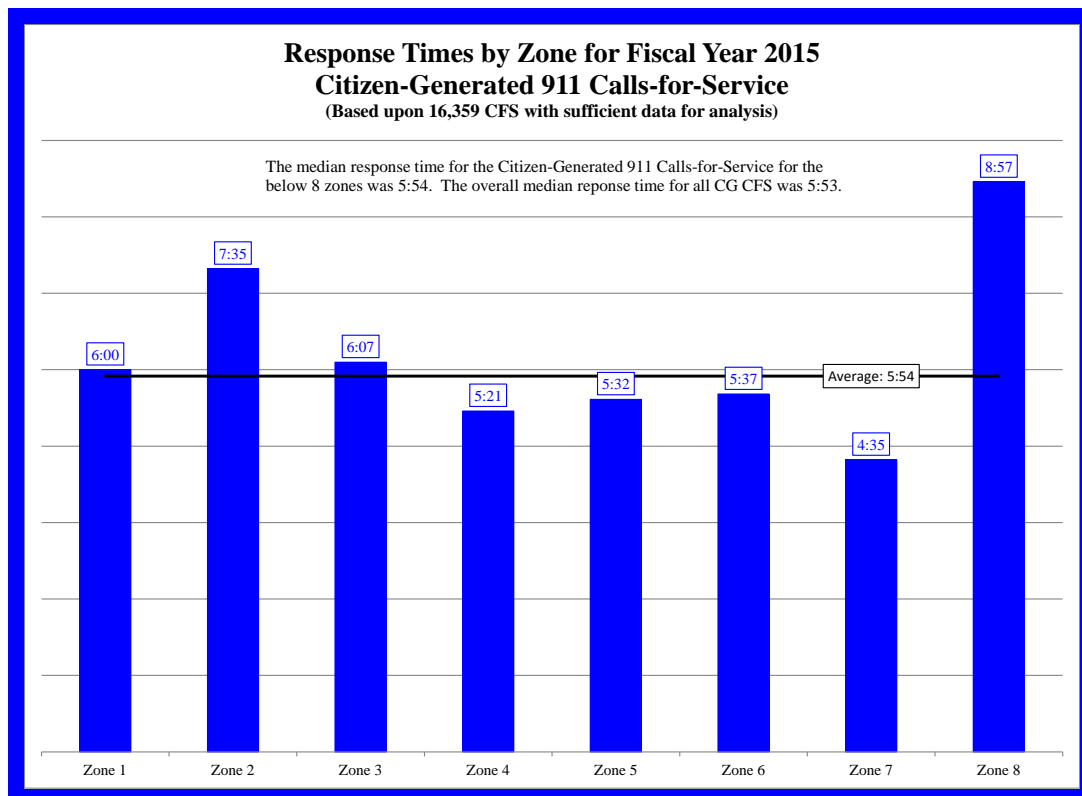


### Response Times for Citizen-Generated 911-Calls-for-Service (Dispatch-to-on-scene)

The agency calculates the response times based upon Citizen-Generated 911 Calls-for-Service. During FY15, there were 19,260 of these type calls. Of that number, 2,685 had insufficient or erroneous data in the field designated for response times. Of the remaining 16,575, the average response time was 5:53. Of those 16,575 calls, 216 either had erroneous (or insufficient) address data or were calls outside the City of Anderson, leaving 16,359 for which there was sufficient time and address data to determine a response time and zone. The average response time for those 16,359 city calls was 05:54.

Response time data comes from Anderson County Central Dispatch. The CAD system designates the source of the phone call. On or about July 14, 2014, (early FY15) the system was upgraded. As of FY15, the agency began counting as "911" all of the CFS which would have been listed in previous years as "911" and "N9C". "N9C" is a cell phone w/o service (only 911-availability). In Previous years the CAD tabulated N9C's separately but as of the implementation of the new cad system, they are all tabulated as "911's". Therefore, the number of the calls listed as 911 is much higher as of FY15.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>CFS</u>	<u>Median Response Time</u>
FY15*	16,359	0:05:54
FY14	5,058	0:06:29
FY13	5,189	0:05:24
FY12	5,070	0:04:56
FY11	5,395	0:05:05
FY10	7,237	Insufficient Data from CD
FY09	10,162	0:04:54



## Traffic Management and Safety Initiatives

Unless otherwise noted, the traffic crash data in this report is based upon *dispatched crashes*. The data is derived from Anderson County's Central Dispatch CAD records management system.

Traffic Officers in the City of Anderson Police Department are currently trained in several aspects of accident investigation and have in recent years spent more time working accidents than proactive traffic management. In the second half of the last decade, the range of traffic tickets was up from prior years' numbers but the relatively mild increase seemed to have no measurable impact upon the crash rate. Research has indicated that, over time, the issuance of traffic citations in a jurisdiction is inversely correlated with traffic accidents. However, a "critical mass" must be reached. (i.e. a minimum number of citations must be issued before any affect on accidents will be noticeable.) The service demands during the few years prior to FY15, coupled with the excessive turnover rates for those years, and the increase in service demand for FY14 as compared to available human resources, had previously precluded the agency from implementing an aggressive crash-suppression strategy. Subsequent to a significant drop in turnover and the acquisition of a traffic grant that funds two traffic officers, that trend was somewhat reversed during FY15. The increase in Actual Human Resources as referenced in the "Personnel" section of this paper seems to have positively affected the crash rate for the City of Anderson during FY15.

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. The city had been making progress since roughly the mid-90's and continued to make significant progress toward that goal up through (circa) the mid-2000's, when the positive trends seemed to reverse. In 2000, it had been decided to use South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (S.L.E.D.) data for crime comparison and 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 the city's traffic crash rate.** Decreasing violent crime and traffic crashes were viewed as equally important due to the potential for bodily injury that can result from both.

The agency patrols an area of approximately 15.3 square miles that contains an estimated 203 miles of linear roadway on 520 streets and roads. The streets and roads are mostly residential which contribute only a small amount of crashes to the total crash-count. The majority of crashes occur in the business districts along the major corridors leading into (and out of) the city.

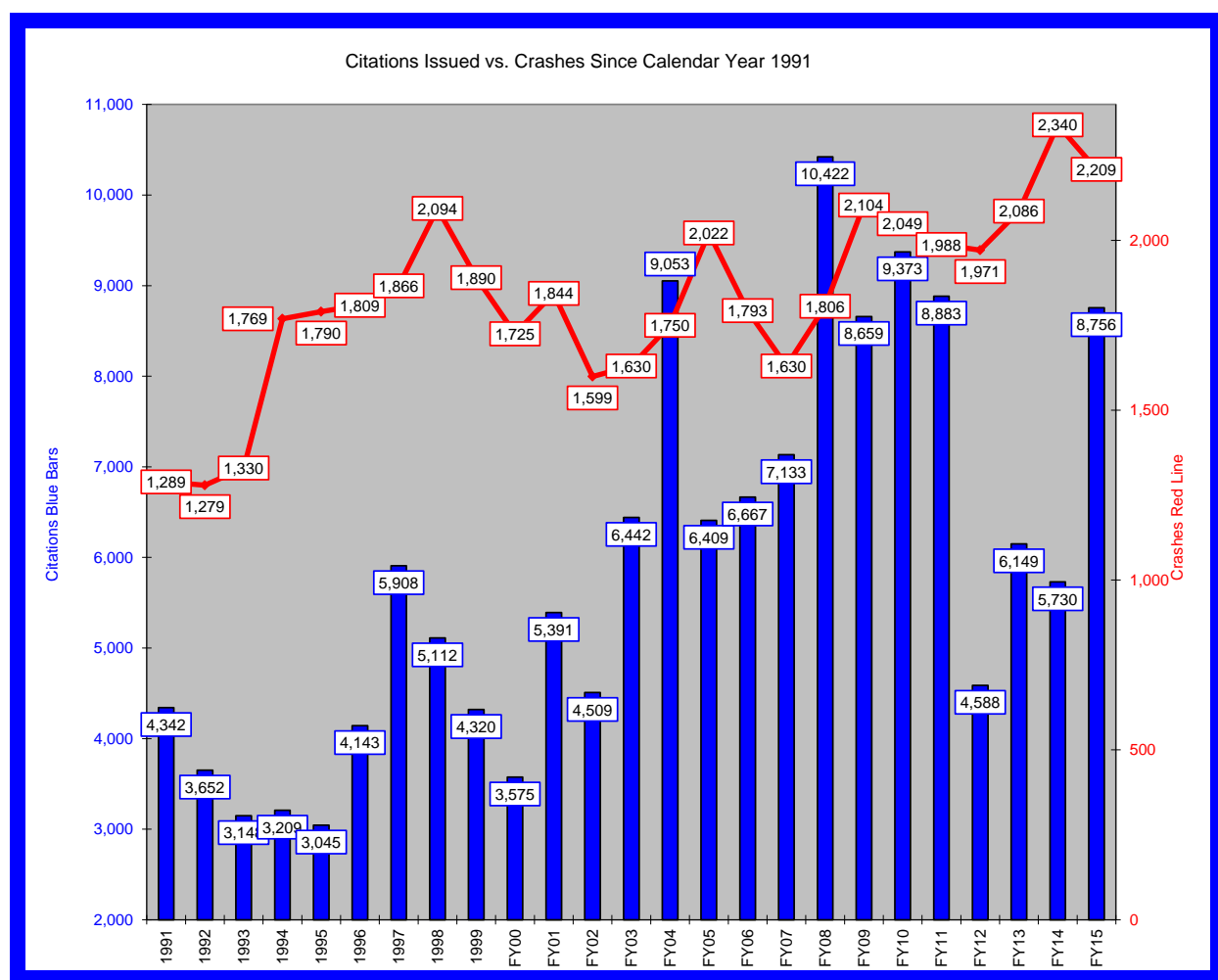
The Traffic Unit is one of the components of the agency that has been undergoing rebuilding. In the mid-2000's, during a period of excessive turnover and vacancies, as well as other human resource challenges, the decision was made to eliminate the (at that time) dedicated Traffic Unit and transfer those human resources to the patrol shifts. In FY12, as of September 30, 2011, a two-person traffic grant ended and for a short while the Traffic Unit dwindled to only one personnel. After a number of years without a designated Traffic Unit, in September 2012, the Unit was combined with the COPS officers and booted up to a six-person complement, including personnel who had other responsibilities. The number of personnel assigned to the Traffic Unit has varied since that time but as of the conclusion of FY14 a concerted effort was under way to sustain a dedicated Traffic Safety Unit. As of the end of FY14, the agency had a traffic grant proposal "in the pipeline" with the South Carolina Department of Public Safety (SCDPS) which showed some promise for future funding. The program was funded and started up approximately early November 2014. It covers two personnel and seemed to help deliver a measurable decrease in crashes during the remainder of FY15.

The City of Anderson Police Department does not set a “quota” per se for officers concerning the issuance of traffic citations or making arrests nor does the agency attempt to use its human resources for the purpose of generating revenue. Indeed, it’s generally perceived to be unethical to “police for revenue.” Officers are encouraged to patrol for situations that are legitimate obstacles to public safety and provide the attention necessary to reduce or remove those barriers in order to increase the level of safety in the city of Anderson and reinforce a sense of community

In FY15, 8,756 traffic citations were written to 7,079 violators. Approximately 19.34 violators per day were ticketed. Violators who were cited received an average of 1.24 citations each. This was an average rate of approximately one cited violator every 1.23 hours (about one violator every hour and 14 minutes).

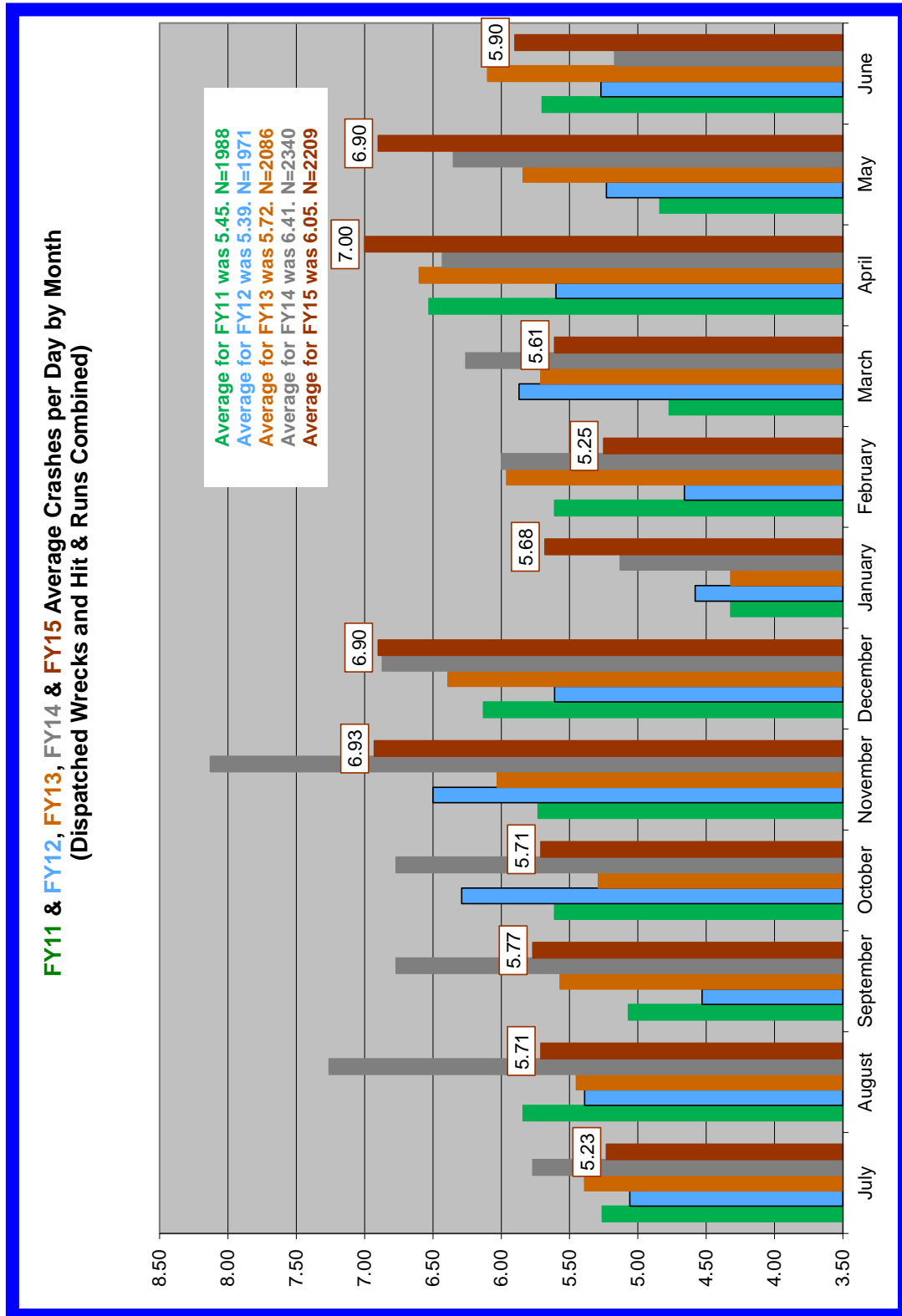
Prior, during FY14, 5,730 traffic citations were written, down 7.3% from 6,149 in FY13. The 5,730 citations were written to 4,687 defendants, roughly 1.22 citations per cited motorist. Approximately 12.84 violators were cited per day in FY14, roughly one every 1.87 hours (one hour and 52 minutes and 12 seconds).

### Historical Comparisons of Citations and Dispatched Traffic Crashes.

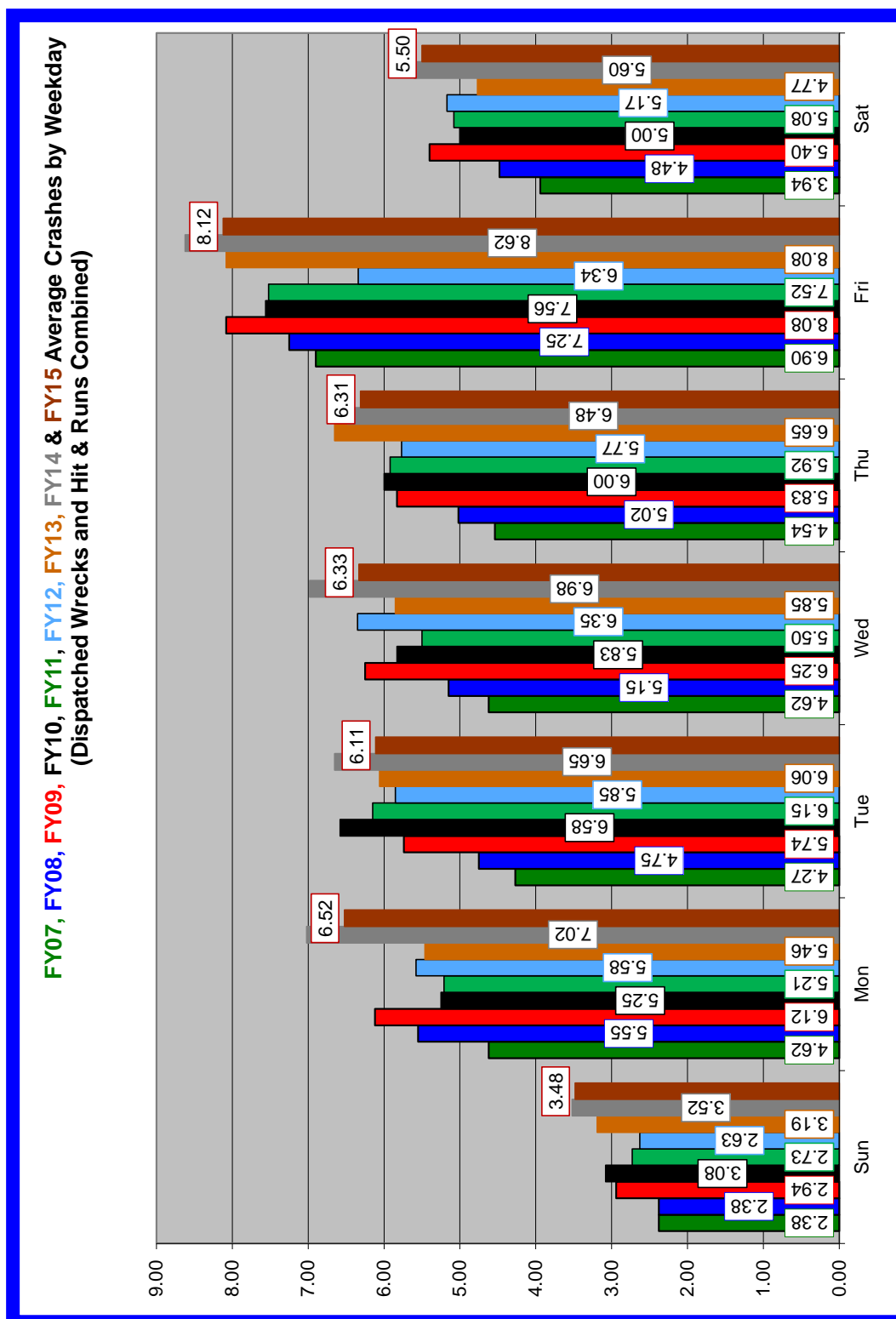


The department attempts to facilitate its traffic management programs by analyzing and evaluating wrecks in an effort to determine when and where accidents occur and how to best allocate

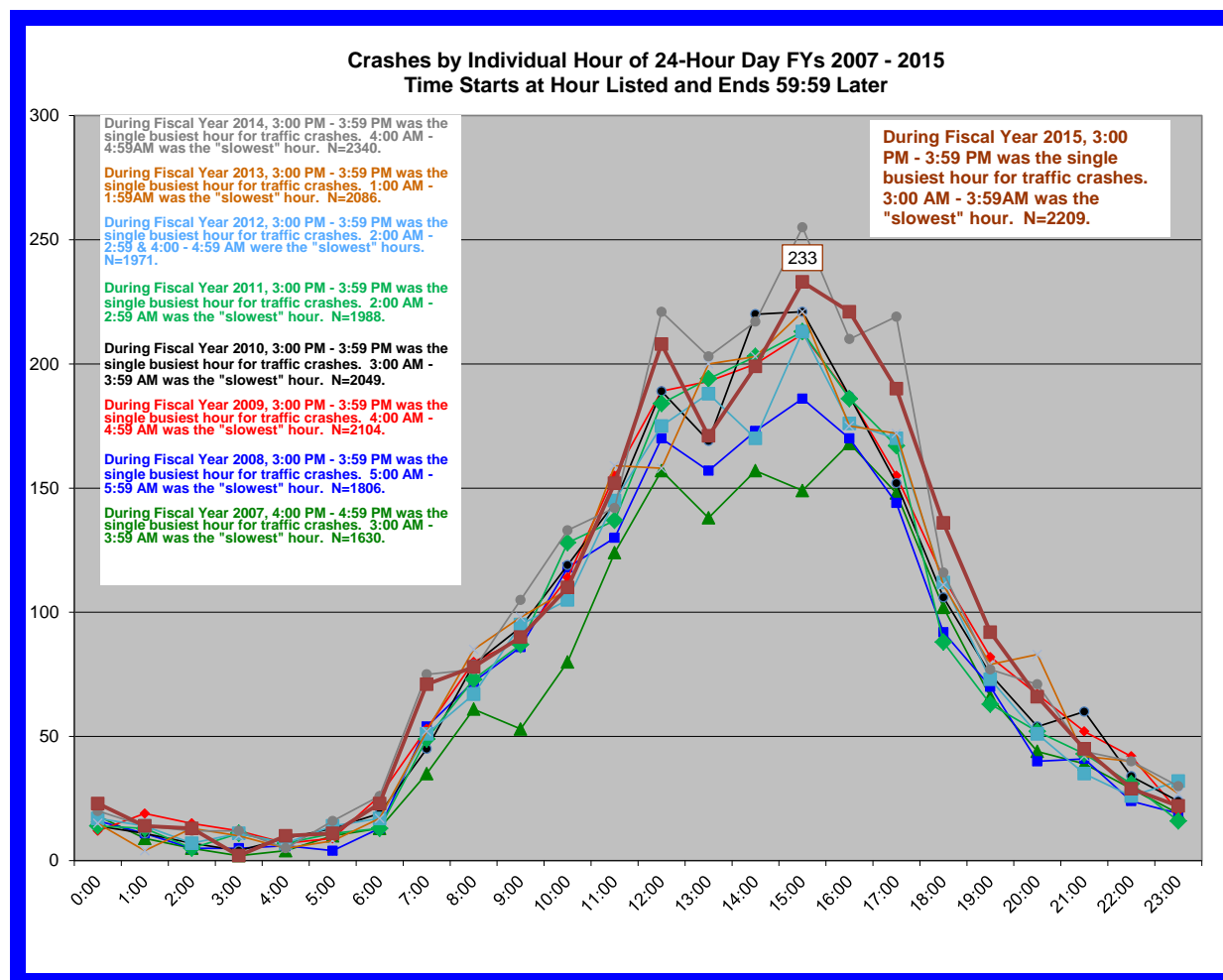
resources. To determine when accidents occur, an analysis was performed to determine the variation in the number of traffic crashes across months, weekdays, hours of the day, and hours of the week. This study is provided as an example of how various types of analyses are used to assist management in the day-to-day allocation of human resources in a practical effort to maintain the traffic-crash-count as low as possible.



In addition to analyzing crash data by month, the department also analyzes weekdays. As a general rule, in past studies, Fridays have shown the highest frequency of accidents. The following chart indicates the daily averages for dispatched calls-for-service regarding traffic accidents in the City of Anderson.



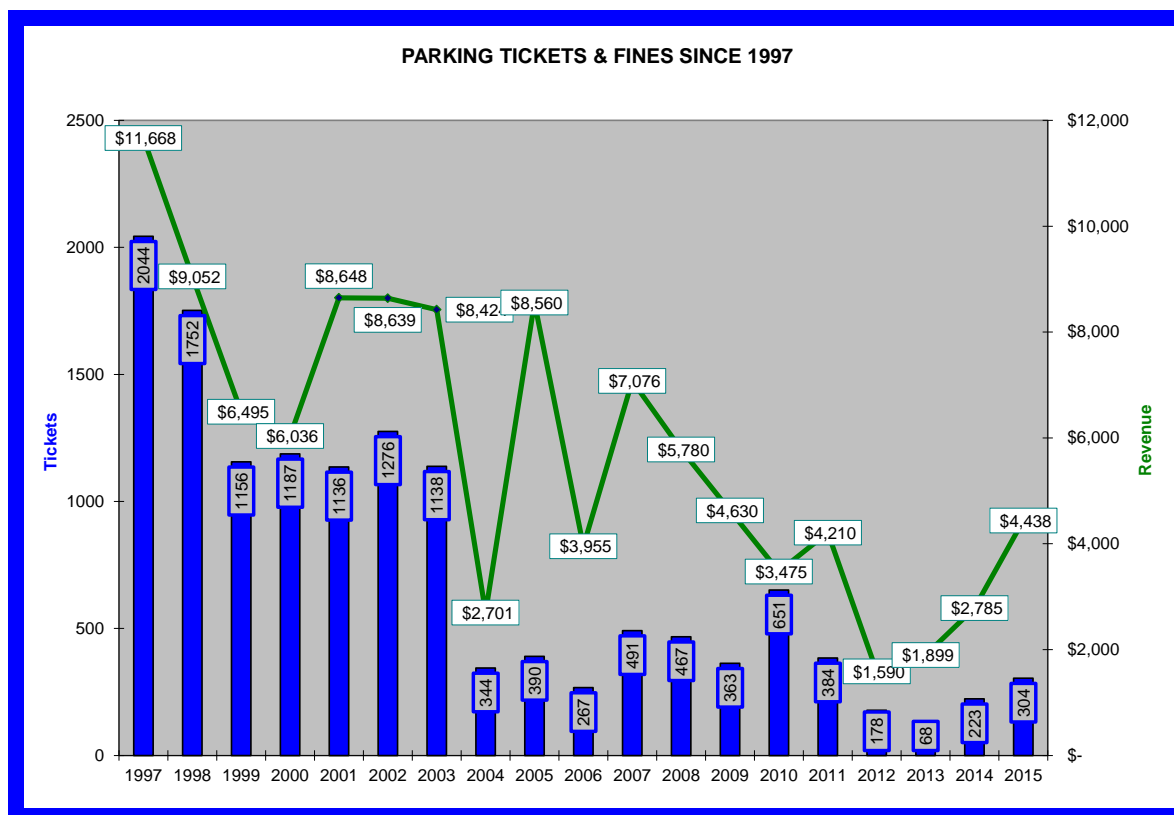
The average number of wreck calls during each hour of the 24-hour day in FY15 was 92.04, down 5.6% from 97.5 in FY14. As in past years, the crash-count varied wildly throughout the 24-hour period. The following chart indicates the frequency for traffic accidents in Anderson by time of day for fiscal years 2007 – 2015.



As the previous chart indicates, the period from 15:00 p.m. to 15:59 p.m. showed the highest number of accidents for FY08 – FY15. In FY07, 16:00 – 16:59 was the busiest period. In FY13, the “slowest” time for accidents was the early morning hours of 01:00 – 01:59. In FY11, the slowest period was 02:00 – 02:59. The time of 03:00 to 3:59 was the “slowest” time for accidents in FY15, FY10 and FY07. The slowest time was 04:00 – 04:59 in FY14, FY12 and FY09. The slowest time was 05:00 – 05:59 in FY08. Typically, at about 07:00 – 07:59, the frequency of accidents increases dramatically and is consistent with the ordinary schedule of city residents. Most of these early morning accidents involve motorists commuting to and from work or school.

Prior to FY09, the City of Anderson Police Department had an officer assigned full time to the downtown area to manage downtown parking. During FY09, this position was moved from the police department Administrative Unit to City Hall (security unit). In FY11, the City Hall Security Unit was placed under the direction of the Chief of Police. Parking management is a component of the City Hall Security Unit.

The following chart plots the number of parking citations that have been issued by the police department since 1997 and lists the amount of revenue collected during the same periods.<sup>36</sup>



**Zone 8.** In FY15, 86 or 3.89% of all dispatched traffic crashes occurred in zone 8. That left 2,123 for the non-zone 8 area compared to 2,279 in FY14. FY15 decreased 6.85% from FY14 in the non-zone 8 sections of the city. Zone 8 added a true 3.89% increase in workload with respect to traffic work in FY15. Additionally, the response time to zone 8 adds time to the overall duration of the service call.

There was an increase of 254 (+12.2%) dispatched crashes in FY14 over FY13. Sixty-one (2.61%) were in zone 8. During FY14, 2,077 dispatched crashes occurred during the 323-day period that zone was in the city of Anderson. Of those 2,077 crashes, **zone 8 contributed a true workload increase of 2.9%** with respect to the number of dispatched traffic crashes. The median response time for all 2,077 crashes between August 12, 2013, and June 30, 2014, was 5:47. The median response time to the 2,016 non-zone 8 dispatched crashes which occurred during the 323 days that zone 8 was in the city was 5:38. The median response time for the 61 dispatched traffic crash calls was 10:14. The overall median dispatch to clear time for all 2,077 dispatched crashes was 40:02. The 2,016 non-zone 8 crashes had a median dispatch-to-clear time of 40:10. The median dispatch-to-clear time for zone 8 crashes was 36:59.

<sup>36</sup> City of Anderson Municipal Court Docket ("CMS" a.k.a. *Court Management System* and the *JEMS* Database)

### **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 Unit 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, The Midnight Flight 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, reduces response times and conserves resources.

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 2015, the City of Anderson Police Department Reserve Force's total “Human-Resource-Hours” worked were 1,772 down 8.4% from 1,934, in FY14. The amount of work performed by Reserve Officers in FY15 was equivalent to employing 0.81 full time officer at a projected cost of \$32,897.<sup>37</sup> Those services were provided at no cost to the city.

The Reserve Police Force is an invaluable recruiting tool for the City of Anderson Police Department because it provides management with an opportunity to observe potential candidates 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 Support Services to schedule an appointment to discuss the additional requirements and benefits of participation in the city's Reserve Police Force.

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<sup>37</sup> City of Anderson Police Officers' basic schedule was 42 hours per week.  $1,772/2,184 = 0.81$ .



### III. Fiscal Year 2015 Goals & Extent of Goal Achievement

1. *Decrease the incidents of major violent crimes and/or the violent crime rate.*

**Extent of Goal Achievement:** This goal was generally achieved as of the end of FY15. In FY15, compared to FY14, the raw count of Part I violent crimes increased by 1, from 259 to 260 (+0.4%). However, in FY15, seven of these crimes were in zone-8, leaving 253 in non-zone 8 areas, a reduction of 3 (-1.2%) from 256 in FY14 for non-zone 8 areas. In FY 14 three of 259 of these type crimes were resultant from the annexation of zone 8. Additionally, according to the United States Department of Justice, as of the end of CY14 (December 31, 2014 – the latest year for which the national data is available) the City of Anderson’s Part I V/C rate was 969.4, a reduction of 6.5% from 1,036.8 as of the end of CY13.

2. *Decrease the incidents of major property crimes and/or the property crime rate.*

**Extent of Goal Achievement:** This goal was ACHIEVED. In FY15, compared to FY14, the Part I property crime index count decreased by 440 from 2,452 to 2,012 (-17.9%). Of this decrease, 185 were contributed by zone 8. Subtracting zone 8’s contribution leaves a net of 1,817, a decrease of 19.7% from 2,264 in non-zone 8 areas for FY14. Note that in FY15, even with 365 days for zone 8 compared to 323 days in FY14, zone 8 still showed a decrease of 3 from the previous year. Additionally, according to the United States Department of Justice, as of the end of CY14 (December 31, 2014 – the latest year for which the national data is available) the City of Anderson’s Part I P/C rate was 7,950.6, a reduction of 11.8% from 9,014.6 as of the end of CY13.

3. *Continue aggressive traffic management targeting high-crash areas in order to affect a decrease in traffic accidents.*

**Extent of Goal Achievement:** This goal was ACHIEVED. In FY13, the raw count of dispatched traffic crashes increased after three consecutive years of decline. The increase was 115 (+5.8%) to 2,086 in FY13, from 1,971 in FY12. The raw count increased again in FY14 over FY13, to 2,340, an increase of 254 (+12.2%). Of the increase, 61 (or 24%) were contributed by zone 8. However, in FY15, there was an overall decrease of 131 from 2,340 to 2,209, a decrease of 131 (-5.6%). Of the 2,209 dispatched crashes in FY15, 86 were in zone 8, leaving non-zone 8 areas with a total of 2,123 versus 2,279 in FY14, a decrease of 156 or -6.8% for non-zone 8 areas.

4. *Implement Year 7 of the Violence Against Women Investigative Initiative or a similar replacement grant-funded program designed to combat similar crimes.*

**Extent of Goal Achievement:** This goal was ACHIEVED. The agency continues to aggressively apply for grant funding to decrease all forms of violent & property crime and especially seeks resources to protect the most vulnerable members of society such as women, children & senior citizens.

5. *Continue to develop partnerships and work with the community to reduce crime.*

**Extent of Goal Achievement:** This goal was ACHIEVED in FY15 and shows potential for long-term success. In FY14, the agency was enabled through partnerships with School District Five to add two additional School Resource Officers, bringing the total count of SROs

to six and the funding level increased from \$120,854 to \$212,583. In FY15, the funding for this program increased to \$229,516 for five S/D 5 SRO's. A separate SRO for the Alternative School is also funded. The City of Anderson Police Department now has SROs in six city schools, all funded by the schools.

6. *Seek additional grant-funding to offset negative impact of the loss of previous grant-funded initiatives, including traffic-safety initiatives.*

**Extent of Goal Achievement:** *This goal was ACHIEVED.* As of the end of FY14 one grant proposal showed potential for success. That proposal included two personnel for traffic initiatives. The agency did receive grant funding for that proposal and the personnel went "online" circa November 2, 2014. We believe that the increased enforcement was a major factor in the reduction of dispatched crashes during FY15. Indeed, the addition of these two grant-funded personnel added an average of 1.33 personnel to the overall increase of four actual personnel during FY15 versus FY14.

The City of Anderson Police Department continues to review and research opportunities for additional funding via grant initiatives. However, grant funding success is highly dependent upon the availability of federal and state monies which have been unusually tight for the last four years. The City of Anderson Police Department continues to aggressively research grant funding opportunities which show potential for increasing public safety at all levels (improving roadway safety and decreasing crime). The agency closely watches the reports of budget negotiations coming from Washington (D.C.) in order to be prepared for any upcoming grant-funded opportunity which may benefit the city of Anderson.

7. *Seek grant funding to increase Cyber Forensics investigative capability.*

**Extent of Goal Achievement:** *This goal was not achieved during FY15 but shows potential for future sustainability, possibly through grant funding.* In FY11, the agency received a \$465k award to enhance its cyber-forensics lab. The award was for the purpose of identifying, investigating, apprehending and prosecuting cyber-sex-predators who target children through digital media. This was one of the agency's largest equipment (grant) awards in its history of grant-procurement and a major installment toward its plans at that time to develop a Regional Computer Forensics Lab. The grant was concluded during FY14. Additionally, during FY14, the agency requested that its I/T business be removed from the City of Anderson Police Department and placed back under the domain of the City of Anderson, Inc.'s management in order to better provide for the service needs in this area. (The agency had its own I/T manager from roughly July 2010 until February 14, 2014.)

As of the conclusion of FY15, acquiring additional monies for Cyber-Forensics had proven to be a challenge. In late spring of FY15 the agency was notified that its pending requests for grant-funding through the S.C.D.P.S. had been denied. However, with the proliferation of White-Collar-Crime as well as other types of criminal activity involving high-grade technology, we believe that future opportunities to acquire grant funding for these type programs will be forthcoming.

8. *Implement U.S.D.O.J. Federal Grant Awards in order to continue the department's existing successful Street Level Criminal Apprehension Program.*

**Extent of Goal Achievement:** *This goal was ACHIEVED.* The agency received and utilized Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) funding in the amount of approximately \$17,580. This program funded personnel to work high crime areas.

9. *Continue existing partnership with local schools to enhance safety and security in and around schools. This goal includes (but is not limited to):*
  - a. *Maintaining and/or enhancing the School Resource Officer Program.*
  - b. *Developing programs and grant proposals to acquire equipment and training to increase environmental security in and around school campuses.*

**Extent of Goal Achievement:** *This goal was ACHIEVED and shows strong potential for long-term sustainability.* During FY15, the agency maintained and strengthened its SRO relationships with School District Five (McCants Middle School) and the Alternative School. These two school districts aggressively subsidize our SROs who are assigned to their schools. During early FY15 the agency began negotiating with S/D 5 for funding for the Crossing Guards and received \$52,860 for that purpose. FY15 was the first year the agency had received funding for Crossing Guards.

10. *Increase the amount of secondary (extra-duty) police work by police officers.*

**Extent of Goal Achievement:** *This goal was ACHIEVED.* The in-kind contribution resulting from private-pay of off-duty police officers who work security details for private businesses and individuals increased somewhat in FY15 compared to FY14. The amount of side job hours increased from 2,849 in FY14 to in 3,239 FY15. Those were hours that were paid directly to officers by the employers. The result was an increase of personnel from the equivalent of 1.3 officers in FY14 to 1.48 in FY15 (+13.7%).

Additionally, in FY14, the extra-duty that is run through the city increased to \$79,363 for services, up from \$56,524 in FY13, a 40.4% increase. In FY15 it increased again, this time by 40.2% up to \$111,261. As referenced in previous year's annual reports, it was anticipated that extra-duty work would increase with the improvement of the overall economy as this type of work is highly dependent upon the health of the local economy. Just as the economy has steadily improved since the Recession of 2008 (actually December 2007 – June 2009), this type of work has increased.

11. *Increase the number of active reserves and/or the amount of Human-Resource contribution from secondary (extra-duty) police work.*

**Extent of Goal Achievement:** *This goal was not achieved in FY14 but shows potential for future success.* The department continues to struggle to staff its Reserve Program. During FY14, the City of Anderson Police Department's Reserve Force provided 1,934 total hours of service to the city of Anderson, the equivalent of slightly less than one full time officer (0.89). This was a decrease of 139.5 (-6.7%) from 2,073.5 hours in FY13. In FY15, the agency realized 1,772 Reserve Hours, or the equivalent of 0.81 of a full time officer, a decrease of 8.4%. Some

of the difficulty in staffing the Reserve Force may be attributable to the improvement in the economy. The improvement in economic conditions could be allowing potential reserve participants the opportunity to engage in more work in their respective fields, thereby decreasing the amount of available discretionary time they would have available to invest in *Police Officer Reservist* activities.

12. *Continue to recruit and hire qualified women and minorities.*

**Extent of Goal Achievement:** *This goal was ACHIEVED.* In FY15, based upon a review of the agency's organizational charts, the City of Anderson Police Department hired and/or retained African-American females and males, a Cuban male and females including a Hispanic female. The agency's recruiting personnel has aggressively sought to advertise openings on all available media in an effort to recruit qualified personnel from all backgrounds and every available opportunity to attract minority & female applicants was exercised. Any hindrance(s) in this area is attributable to overall turnover and recruitment challenges affecting the agency as a whole.

13. *Reduce the turnover rate.*

**Extent of Goal Achievement:** *This goal was ACHIEVED.* In FY15, the combined turnover rate for the entire agency minus part time crossing guards was 10.71% compared to 20.86% in FY14.

During FY15, the agency averaged 2.83 sworn vacancies each month, down 3.34 (-54%) from 6.17 in FY14. The monthly range of vacancies fluctuated from a low of zero (0) for two months to a high of seven for one month. During FY14, the range was from a low of three for two months to a high of eight for four months.

Additionally, due to turnover, an additional (average) 4.67 slots were filled each month by unsworn police officers who were either in the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy or awaiting their turn to attend in order to get certified as a police officer in South Carolina. The figure was 8.5 in FY14, therefore, FY15 showed a significant improvement (3.83 or -45%) in this measurement also.

During FY15, there was a per-month average of 88.83 sworn, certified personnel on-the-job. This was an increase of four from 84.83 during FY14 (+4.7%, almost all affecting the Patrol Unit and thereby affecting a reduction in the crime rate). Part of the improvement (1.33) was attributable to the addition of two grant-funded traffic slots during FY15. However, despite the elimination of six slots as of the beginning of the year, the agency was able to field an average of four additional personnel per month during FY15.

As a comparison to FY14, during FY15, the combined average number of slots either vacant or filled by uncertifieds during the 12-month period was 7.50 and fluctuated from a low of five to a high of 12. During FY14 the average was 14.67, fluctuating from a low of nine to a high of 20.

#### IV.

#### Conclusion

The City of Anderson Police Department provided valuable community service to the citizens of Anderson in FY15. The agency seemed to begin to turn the corner on some significant challenges left over from previous years. Consistent with the City of Anderson Police Department's Mission Statement, the public safety was stressed and service was provided in a professional manner. Further, compared to other jurisdictions of similar size and agencies of similar size, the public safety services provided by the City of Anderson were cost-efficient. In addition, the police department contributed more than \$2.7m in real dollars toward offsetting the cost of funding public safety in the City of Anderson.

Although still a significant challenge, turnover was reduced and actual Human Resources were increased during FY15. In the non-zone 8 areas, the overall violent and property crime counts decreased over FY14, and the property count even decreased with zone 8 included.

As stated in the FY14 Annual Report "the agency should be able to reverse the trend [violent and property crime increase] with the acquisition of effective human resources." In FY15, subsequent to the increase in actual *Sworn Police H-R*, the city did experience improved public safety. Management anticipates that further corrections and adjustments to its business model during FY16 and planned future upgrades will promote more decreases in violent and property crime during upcoming years.

The City of Anderson Police Department experienced significant improvement during its third year of rebuilding and management is continuing to develop plans for decreasing the violent crime and property crime rates. The City of Anderson Police Department plans to continue improving its current programs as well as explore new and innovative approaches to law enforcement. The department expects Fiscal Year 2016 to show a strong improvement in violent crime and possibly a moderate improvement in property crime compared to FY15 as it continues to build upon the progress that was achieved in Fiscal Year 2015.



**V. Goals for Fiscal Year 2016**

1. Decrease the incidents of major violent crimes and/or the violent crime rate.
2. Decrease the incidents of major property crimes and/or the property crime rate.
3. Continue aggressive traffic management targeting high-crash areas in order to affect a decrease in traffic accidents.
4. Implement Year 8 of the Violence Against Women Investigative Initiative or a similar replacement grant-funded program designed to combat similar crimes.
5. Continue to develop partnerships and work with the community to reduce crime.
6. Seek additional grant-funding to offset negative impact of the loss of previous grant-funded initiatives, including traffic-safety initiatives.
7. Seek grant funding to increase Cyber Forensics investigative capability.
8. Implement U.S.D.O.J. Federal Grant Awards in order to continue the department's existing successful Street Level Criminal Apprehension Program.
9. Continue existing partnership with local schools to enhance safety and security in and around schools. This goal includes (but is not limited to):
  - c. Maintain and/or enhance the School Resource Officer Program.
  - d. Developing programs and grant proposals to acquire equipment and training to increase environmental security in and around school campuses.
10. Increase the amount of secondary (extra-duty) police work by police officers.
11. Increase the number of active reserves and/or the amount of Human-Resource contribution from this program.
12. Continue to recruit and hire qualified women and minorities.
13. Reduce the turnover rate.

## Unaudited Expenses Fiscal Year 2015

FY15 Expenditures																	
	Expense	Admin	Animal Control	Confiscated Funds	Detention	Grant: PREA	Grant: Traffic	Grant: VAWA	Investigations	K-9	Patrol	Security	Support Services	Vice/Narcotics	Victim Advocate	Grand Total	
Personnel	FICA	21,843.53	1,836.37		76,708.47	913.80	3,281.34	2,469.32	29,000.02	477.72	161,157.15	14,062.23	15,472.07	27,925.96	2,352.63	\$357,900.61	
	Ins: Health	44,837.71	9,260.63		249,248.40	2,653.14	5,389.71	6,533.64	108,504.14		495,418.13	64,247.52	30,649.38	72,984.04	6,533.64	\$1,096,212.08	
	Ins: Life	760.20	91.85			50.10	116.90	100.20	1,135.95		6,238.64	634.83	400.80	1,035.75	100.20	\$1,069.12	
	Ins: LTD	531.72	57.03		2,134.30	31.50	83.86	74.28	747.18		4,220.60	433.77	317.64	789.30	69.96	\$9,491.14	
	O/T	350.28	498.62		10,569.79		414.68	573.41	19,532.35	6,341.97	38,338.41	1,369.82	33.75	6,918.86	1,351.30	\$86,293.24	
	O/T Clemson											277.02	13,395.65			\$13,672.67	
	O/T: Court	0.00			13.04		1,206.62		27.69		10,899.35	592.62		256.98		\$12,996.30	
	O/T: Dea													11,638.03		\$11,638.03	
	O/T: Dea Other														17,619.94		\$17,619.94
	O/T: Extra Duty											5,406.44		36,013.17			\$41,419.61
O/T: JAG Grant									58.12		18,676.59					\$18,734.71	
O/T: STD 5													12,362.84			\$12,362.84	
Pensions	28,214.94				122,002.84	1,732.02	5,656.13	4,386.10	51,132.53	825.19	276,173.83	25,744.08	26,847.20	48,605.15	2,886.88	\$597,380.01	
Salaries	283,502.84				1,019,713.07	13,512.61	42,506.41	33,332.47	375,746.69		2,123,464.13	197,077.62	144,784.68	339,076.75	30,572.15	\$4,629,677.01	
Sick Leave	6,466.48				15,000.00						5,351.90					\$26,818.38	
Workers' Comp.					184.37		0.00	0.00			14,077.16					\$14,261.53	
Operational	Auto Op. Exp.	0.00	643.85		3,801.76		7,416.56		17,472.03		154,724.77		7,329.27	14,296.15	1,097.53	\$199,452.65	
	Auto/Bike Op. Exp.															\$7,329.27	
	Awards	11,048.95														\$11,048.95	
	Building Maintenance				0.00											\$0.00	
	Electricity				102,394.67				170.48		688.13			3,356.33		\$102,394.67	
	Eq. Repair	0.00			18,102.73											\$22,317.67	
	Explorers Program								115.00							\$115.00	
	Gasoline	4,673.90	2,893.71		10,153.59		0.00	0.00	28,853.34	3,041.80	150,150.74		23,211.51	30,477.09	998.91	\$254,454.59	
	Juvenile Detention				10,565.00											\$10,565.00	
	Laundry & Linen				10,775.58											\$10,775.58	
Maintenance Contracts	9,005.83			34,862.11				7,514.71		5,596.70		1,377.96	1,363.64	247.66	\$59,968.61		
Membership & Dues	160.00			1,180.00				410.00	50.00	2,411.00		225.00	300.00		\$4,736.00		
Printing & Supplies	2,211.86	887.78		9,250.12		0.00	0.00	2,969.64		4,370.01		838.34	1,306.51	2,761.63	\$24,595.89		
Professional Services	71.65	21.65		39,910.51				1,680.00	2,170.17	1,838.15			2,383.56	332.17	\$48,407.86		
Rent													0.00			\$0.00	
Special Contracts	75.00				0.00				1,170.00		1,696.99		1,471.47	0.00		\$4,413.46	
Specialized Equipment											0.00					\$0.00	
Specialized Supplies	1,560.38	334.56		116,993.88	263,854.25		5,542.22		2,278.73	1,400.16	36,680.18		11,813.24	19,362.57	1,919.70	\$461,739.87	
Telephone	4,791.34	0.00			11,766.97			656.31	11,878.56		35,533.36		5,721.16	10,802.06	3,171.19	\$84,320.95	
Training	100.00				25.00			0.00		600.00	1,075.00		2,997.45	2,244.35	0.00	\$7,581.80	
Travel & Conference	1,401.24	0.00			0.00			0.00	1,817.16	0.00	3,593.00		1,548.64	6,680.06	0.00	\$15,040.10	
Uniforms & Clothing	3,293.02	0.00			8,669.04				7,438.48		43,738.70		1,371.13	5,667.80		\$70,178.17	
Uniforms: Auxiliary													93.28			\$93.28	
Capital	Auto Equipment			90,642.00			48,894.00				5,800.00					\$145,336.00	
	Building & Fixed Equip				8,125.00											\$8,125.00	
	Other Equipment				18,200.00		17,626.74				24,146.53					\$59,973.27	
Grand Total		424,900.87	46,086.76	207,635.88	2,050,614.31	18,845.17	138,135.17	48,125.73	670,192.80	14,907.01	3,631,742.61	304,162.49	340,659.19	623,039.49	54,063.38	8,573,110.56	

## The City of Anderson Police Department Cash and In-Kind Contribution

[illegible]



Appendix  
The City of Anderson Police Department Cash and In-Kind Contribution

IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS										
	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Buck-A-Cup (actual dollars) (No Golf Tournament in Fys 06 & Fw d)	\$ 1,450	\$ 502	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Vending Commission - actual dollars (Dept. Generated Rev. FY10+)	\$ -	\$ 8,977	\$ 10,529	\$ 6,351	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Seized / Confiscated electronic equipment	\$ -	\$ 225	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Seized / Confiscated equipment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Confiscated & Deposited Narcotics "Reserve" Funds (New FY15)										\$ 118,600
Criminal & Traffic State Fine Assessments	\$ 617,164	\$ 606,190	\$ 775,277	\$ 785,994	\$ 828,922	\$ 743,530	\$ 539,762	\$ 589,397	\$ 560,638	\$ 637,235
<b>Split Tow fees w/ Shop. This amt to shop for FY</b>	<b>\$ 50,086</b>	<b>\$ 39,970</b>	<b>\$ 76,127</b>	<b>\$ 58,637</b>	<b>\$ 51,565</b>	<b>\$ 36,786</b>	<b>\$ 18,850</b>	<b>\$ 47,373</b>	<b>\$ 53,327</b>	<b>\$ 72,377</b>
<b>Split Abandoned Car Sales w/ Shop. This amt to shop for FY</b>									<b>\$ 7,925</b>	<b>\$ 7,185</b>
<b>TOTAL IN-KIND CONTRIBUTION - CASH &amp; EQUIPMENT:</b>	<b>\$ 668,700</b>	<b>\$ 655,864</b>	<b>\$ 861,933</b>	<b>\$ 850,982</b>	<b>\$ 880,487</b>	<b>\$ 780,316</b>	<b>\$ 558,612</b>	<b>\$ 636,770</b>	<b>\$ 621,890</b>	<b>\$ 835,397</b>
<b>Split \$63,360 Tow Service with Shop. This amt to shop FY05:</b>	See Above	See Above	See Above	See Above	See Above	See Above	See Above	See Above	See Above	See Above
<b>OFF-DUTY HOURS PROVIDED BY PRIVATE PAY:</b>										
Man-hours provided total approx 3,239 (62.3 hrs/w k for FY15)										
Average hourly rate for new officers: \$13										
Man-hours worked FY15: 3,239 (Equal to 1.48 F/T Officers @ 42/w k)										
Value of Man-hours worked per year (FY15: 3,239 x \$13 rounded)	\$ 517,140	\$ 405,600	\$ 676,000	\$ 703,040	\$ 703,040	\$ 47,320	\$ 30,225	\$ 24,245	\$ 37,037	\$ 42,107
Benefits provided by city:										
Retirement 12.0%:	\$ 53,265	\$ 41,777	\$ 69,628	\$ 72,413	\$ 72,413	\$ 5,267	\$ 3,364	\$ 2,909	\$ 4,444	\$ 5,053
Insurance (FY15: 1.48 x [\$5,000 in FY12, 13, 14, 15])	\$ 69,291	\$ 71,500	\$ 119,000	\$ 123,800	\$ 123,800	\$ 8,350	\$ 5,000	\$ 4,250	\$ 6,500	\$ 7,400
FICA 7.65%:	\$ 39,561	\$ 31,028	\$ 51,714	\$ 53,783	\$ 53,783	\$ 3,620	\$ 2,312	\$ 1,855	\$ 2,833	\$ 3,221
W/C 5.98 (5.6% prior to FY08):	\$ 28,960	\$ 22,714	\$ 40,425	\$ 42,042	\$ 42,042	\$ 2,830	\$ 1,807	\$ 1,450	\$ 2,215	\$ 2,518
<b>TOTAL VALUE OF BENEFITS (unpaid by city)</b>	<b>\$ 191,077</b>	<b>\$ 167,019</b>	<b>\$ 280,767</b>	<b>\$ 292,038</b>	<b>\$ 292,038</b>	<b>\$ 20,067</b>	<b>\$ 12,483</b>	<b>\$ 10,464</b>	<b>\$ 15,992</b>	<b>\$ 18,192</b>
Clemson Football & Basketball Bomb Technicians	\$ 21,000	\$ 21,000	\$ 8,154	\$ 9,850	\$ 4,559	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>TOTAL CONTRIBUTION BY OFFICERS ON PRIVATE PAY:</b>	<b>\$ 729,217</b>	<b>\$ 593,619</b>	<b>\$ 964,921</b>	<b>\$ 1,004,928</b>	<b>\$ 999,637</b>	<b>\$ 67,387</b>	<b>\$ 42,708</b>	<b>\$ 34,709</b>	<b>\$ 53,029</b>	<b>\$ 60,299</b>
<b>RESERVE OFFICER / STATE CONSTABLE PROGRAM</b>										
FY15: Res 1,772 (0.81 F/T @ 42/w k)										
Average hourly rate for new cert officers: \$13										
Value of Man-hours worked per year (1,772 X \$13 for FY15):	\$ 88,361	\$ 52,975	\$ 66,986	\$ 60,879	\$ 57,369	\$ 62,725	\$ 62,036	\$ 26,949	\$ 25,142	\$ 23,036
Benefits provided by city:										
Retirement 12.0% of above amount for FY15:	\$ 9,101	\$ 5,456	\$ 6,900	\$ 6,271	\$ 5,909	\$ 6,461	\$ 6,390	\$ 3,234	\$ 3,017	\$ 2,764
Insurance [(0.81 * \$5,000) for FY15]	\$ 11,814	\$ 9,350	\$ 11,800	\$ 10,700	\$ 10,100	\$ 11,000	\$ 11,000	\$ 4,750	\$ 4,450	\$ 4,050
FICA 7.65% of above amount:	\$ 6,760	\$ 4,053	\$ 5,124	\$ 4,657	\$ 4,389	\$ 4,798	\$ 4,746	\$ 2,062	\$ 1,923	\$ 1,762
W/C 5.98% of above amount:	\$ 4,948	\$ 2,967	\$ 4,006	\$ 3,641	\$ 3,431	\$ 3,751	\$ 3,710	\$ 1,612	\$ 1,503	\$ 1,378
Documented Operational Expense from Finance Records:	\$ -	\$ (267)	\$ (2,739)	\$ (133)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (93)
<b>TOTAL CONT. OF RES. OFF. / STATE CONSTABLE PROGRAM:</b>	<b>\$ 120,984</b>	<b>\$ 74,534</b>	<b>\$ 92,077</b>	<b>\$ 86,015</b>	<b>\$ 81,198</b>	<b>\$ 88,735</b>	<b>\$ 87,882</b>	<b>\$ 38,607</b>	<b>\$ 36,035</b>	<b>\$ 32,897</b>
<b>IN-HOUSE SERVICES PROVIDED TO CITY</b>										
Jail work detail (FY15: Avg. 7 @ 8 hrs/day / 200 days year X \$7.50)	\$ 108,000	\$ 108,000	\$ 120,000	\$ 144,000	\$ 144,000	\$ 144,000	\$ 144,000	\$ 144,000	\$ 144,000	\$ 84,000
Insurance (7 @ \$302 x 12)	\$ 32,616	\$ 32,616	\$ 36,240	\$ 43,488	\$ 43,488	\$ 43,488	\$ 43,488	\$ 43,488	\$ 43,488	\$ 25,368
FICA 7.65% of salary amount	\$ 8,262	\$ 8,262	\$ 9,180	\$ 10,800	\$ 10,800	\$ 10,800	\$ 10,800	\$ 10,800	\$ 10,800	\$ 6,426
W/C 5.98% of salary amount	\$ 6,048	\$ 6,048	\$ 7,176	\$ 8,611	\$ 8,611	\$ 8,611	\$ 8,611	\$ 8,611	\$ 8,611	\$ 5,023
City Detention Work Contribution	\$ 154,926	\$ 154,926	\$ 172,596	\$ 206,899	\$ 206,899	\$ 206,899	\$ 206,899	\$ 206,899	\$ 206,899	\$ 120,817
State prisoners assigned to city (FY09: 3 F/T @ 40 Hrs x \$7.50 x 52)	\$ 46,800	\$ 46,800	\$ 46,800	\$ 46,800	\$ 46,800	\$ 46,800	\$ 46,800	\$ 46,800	\$ 46,800	\$ 46,800
Overtime on above (3 X 16 X 1.5 X 52 X \$7.50)	\$ 28,080	\$ 28,080	\$ 28,080	\$ 28,080	\$ 28,080	\$ 28,080	\$ 28,080	\$ 28,080	\$ 28,080	\$ 28,080
Insurance (3 x \$302 x 12)	\$ 10,872	\$ 10,872	\$ 10,872	\$ 10,872	\$ 10,872	\$ 10,872	\$ 10,872	\$ 10,872	\$ 10,872	\$ 10,872
FICA 7.65% of total salary	\$ 5,728	\$ 5,728	\$ 5,728	\$ 5,728	\$ 5,728	\$ 5,728	\$ 5,728	\$ 5,728	\$ 5,728	\$ 5,728
W/C 5.98% of total salary	\$ 4,193	\$ 4,193	\$ 4,478	\$ 4,478	\$ 4,478	\$ 4,478	\$ 4,478	\$ 4,478	\$ 4,478	\$ 4,478
State Prisoner Contribution	\$ 95,673	\$ 95,673	\$ 95,958	\$ 95,958	\$ 95,958	\$ 95,958	\$ 95,958	\$ 95,958	\$ 95,958	\$ 95,958
<b>TOTAL CONTRIBUTION OF IN-HOUSE SERVICES:</b>	<b>\$ 250,599</b>	<b>\$ 250,599</b>	<b>\$ 268,554</b>	<b>\$ 302,857</b>	<b>\$ 302,857</b>	<b>\$ 302,857</b>	<b>\$ 302,857</b>	<b>\$ 302,857</b>	<b>\$ 302,857</b>	<b>\$ 216,775</b>
<b>TOTAL \$ VALUE IN-KIND CONTRIBUTION:</b>	<b>\$1,769,500</b>	<b>\$1,574,616</b>	<b>\$2,187,485</b>	<b>\$2,244,782</b>	<b>\$2,264,179</b>	<b>\$1,239,295</b>	<b>\$ 992,059</b>	<b>\$1,012,943</b>	<b>\$1,013,811</b>	<b>\$1,145,368</b>

Appendix to The City of Anderson Police Department Fiscal Year 2015 Annual Report  
Traffic and Criminal Fines  
(Un-audited and excludes refunds)

Fiscal Year 2012	TRAFFIC			CRIMINAL			COMBINED			
	Gross	Fees	Net	Gross	Fees	Net	Gross	Fees	V/A Money	Net
Jul-11	58,326.30	32,697.57	25,628.73	30,807.91	14,474.82	16,333.09	89,134.21	47,172.39	5,477.52	36,484.30
Aug-11	63,060.54	34,486.93	28,573.61	29,580.96	10,062.98	19,517.98	92,641.50	44,549.91	4,899.48	43,192.11
Sep-11	56,879.57	31,461.06	25,418.51	29,727.78	12,659.65	17,068.13	86,607.35	44,120.71	5,013.84	37,472.80
Oct-11	53,247.25	29,119.16	24,128.09	28,714.74	12,018.89	16,695.85	81,961.99	41,138.05	4,864.73	35,959.21
Nov-11	37,217.59	21,117.29	16,100.30	41,761.83	14,627.45	27,134.38	78,979.42	35,744.74	4,459.86	38,774.82
Dec-11	43,776.87	24,295.73	19,481.14	38,949.51	17,796.47	21,153.04	82,726.38	42,092.20	5,349.04	35,285.14
Jan-12	46,361.08	24,681.56	21,679.52	30,862.07	13,502.71	17,359.36	77,223.15	38,184.27	4,562.60	34,476.28
Feb-12	91,786.09	51,608.79	40,177.30	52,203.21	23,071.00	29,132.21	143,989.30	74,679.79	8,653.21	60,656.30
Mar-12	67,661.70	37,714.80	29,946.90	48,568.67	15,878.14	32,690.53	116,230.37	53,592.94	6,893.51	55,743.92
Apr-12	52,750.07	29,003.76	23,746.31	32,599.37	14,188.15	18,411.22	85,349.44	43,191.91	5,261.62	36,895.91
May-12	43,604.69	23,492.44	20,112.25	37,530.86	16,381.31	21,149.55	81,135.55	39,873.75	4,885.12	36,376.68
Jun-12	38,310.26	20,298.01	18,012.25	26,458.08	11,817.46	14,640.62	64,768.34	32,115.47	3,979.77	28,673.10
Totals	652,982.01	359,977.10	293,004.91	427,764.99	176,479.03	251,285.96	1,080,747.00	536,456.13	64,300.30	479,990.57

Fiscal Year 2013	TRAFFIC			CRIMINAL			COMBINED			
	Gross	Fees	Net	Gross	Fees	Net	Gross	Fees	V/A Money	Net
Jul-12	51,067.89	28,424.43	22,643.46	26,102.99	11,174.62	14,928.37	77,170.88	39,599.05	4,354.77	33,217.06
Aug-12	56,415.61	31,671.00	24,744.61	37,080.56	14,882.16	22,198.40	93,496.17	46,553.16	5,318.35	41,624.66
Sep-12	45,298.52	25,120.14	20,178.38	34,273.50	14,358.35	19,915.15	79,572.02	39,478.49	4,656.22	35,437.31
Oct-12	50,198.63	26,381.02	23,817.61	39,175.80	17,071.64	22,104.16	89,374.43	43,452.66	5,392.02	40,529.75
Nov-12	51,113.29	28,447.24	22,666.05	35,823.13	16,178.19	19,644.94	86,936.42	44,625.43	5,310.71	37,000.28
Dec-12	49,540.08	28,170.81	21,369.27	21,477.44	10,129.59	11,347.85	71,017.52	38,300.40	4,132.58	28,584.54
Jan-13	58,757.80	32,329.60	26,428.20	36,171.41	16,971.65	19,199.76	94,929.21	49,301.25	5,730.31	39,897.65
Feb-13	90,292.86	50,143.05	40,149.81	59,064.80	24,986.00	34,078.80	149,357.66	75,129.05	8,520.43	65,708.18
Mar-13	73,021.65	41,160.89	31,860.76	40,776.78	17,450.80	23,325.98	113,798.43	58,611.69	6,766.20	48,420.54
Apr-13	62,955.26	35,183.47	27,771.79	43,941.13	19,295.75	24,645.38	106,896.39	54,479.22	6,310.08	46,107.09
May-13	67,270.58	38,735.22	28,535.36	43,262.98	14,686.05	28,576.93	110,533.56	53,421.27	6,749.07	50,363.22
Jun-13	53,739.15	29,954.73	23,784.42	27,909.14	11,772.37	16,136.77	81,648.29	41,727.10	4,734.47	35,186.72
Totals	709,671.32	395,721.60	313,949.72	445,059.66	188,957.17	256,102.49	1,154,730.98	584,678.77	67,975.21	502,077.00

Fiscal Year 2014	TRAFFIC			CRIMINAL			COMBINED			
	Gross	Fees	Net	Gross	Fees	Net	Gross	Fees	V/A Money	Net
Jul-13	46,627.21	25,177.36	21,449.85	27,176.86	12,289.43	14,887.43	73,804.07	37,466.79	4,696.71	31,640.57
Aug-13	57,008.28	31,246.96	25,761.32	40,393.95	18,200.84	22,193.11	97,402.23	49,447.80	6,370.13	41,584.30
Sep-13	51,954.87	27,786.72	24,168.15	29,052.65	13,779.85	15,272.80	81,007.52	41,566.57	5,403.15	34,037.80
Oct-13	48,566.52	27,292.02	21,274.50	36,036.78	17,774.83	18,261.95	84,603.30	45,066.85	5,552.81	33,983.64
Nov-13	56,638.03	29,901.92	26,736.11	32,007.11	15,248.90	16,758.21	88,645.14	45,150.82	5,683.69	37,810.63
Dec-13	48,195.82	26,186.98	22,008.84	34,847.68	16,876.69	17,970.99	83,043.50	43,063.67	5,655.40	34,324.43
Jan-14	60,790.34	33,278.65	27,511.69	38,746.14	17,885.27	20,860.87	99,536.48	51,163.92	6,420.19	41,952.37
Feb-14	73,389.16	39,338.83	34,050.33	55,979.98	19,927.78	36,052.20	129,369.14	59,266.61	8,403.69	61,698.84
Mar-14	70,817.30	37,351.85	33,465.45	39,589.50	18,245.22	21,344.28	110,406.80	55,597.07	7,007.47	47,802.26
Apr-14	55,426.32	30,817.17	24,609.15	28,991.33	14,098.05	14,893.28	84,417.65	44,915.22	5,323.23	34,179.20
May-14	45,863.83	25,004.13	20,859.70	31,394.61	15,126.28	16,268.33	77,258.44	40,130.41	4,814.16	32,313.87
Jun-14	47,486.64	25,873.74	21,612.90	34,063.00	16,657.87	17,405.13	81,549.64	42,531.61	5,482.13	33,535.90
Totals	662,764.32	359,256.33	303,507.99	428,279.59	196,111.01	232,168.58	1,091,043.91	555,367.34	70,812.76	464,863.81

Fiscal Year 2015	TRAFFIC			CRIMINAL			COMBINED			
	Gross	Fees	Net	Gross	Fees	Net	Gross	Fees	V/A Money	Net
Jul-14	46,452.81	25,032.28	21,420.53	40,940.17	18,953.39	21,986.78	87,392.98	43,985.67	5,792.60	37,614.71
Aug-14	44,260.92	24,481.93	19,778.99	44,301.27	20,841.33	23,459.94	88,562.19	45,323.26	6,120.67	37,118.26
Sep-14	46,389.01	25,591.92	20,797.09	46,085.59	21,597.51	24,488.08	92,474.60	47,189.43	5,969.43	39,315.74
Oct-14	65,527.18	36,647.46	28,879.72	45,536.20	20,584.09	24,952.11	111,063.38	57,231.55	7,254.62	46,577.21
Nov-14	43,578.61	24,446.36	19,132.25	29,736.11	12,405.65	17,330.46	73,314.72	36,852.01	4,551.11	31,911.60
Dec-14	64,081.63	34,979.30	29,102.33	24,541.58	11,897.00	12,644.58	88,623.21	46,876.30	5,231.81	36,515.10
Jan-15	70,074.15	36,255.00	33,819.15	24,808.92	11,793.81	13,015.11	94,883.07	48,048.81	5,316.89	41,517.37
Feb-15	96,882.47	51,840.09	45,042.38	40,124.02	18,488.89	21,635.13	137,006.49	70,328.98	7,980.84	58,696.67
Mar-15	104,100.43	56,152.31	47,948.12	50,932.65	22,498.62	28,434.03	155,033.08	78,650.93	8,656.85	67,725.30
Apr-15	80,329.72	42,317.47	38,012.25	43,507.25	21,340.87	22,166.38	123,836.97	63,658.34	7,194.84	52,983.79
May-15	64,886.33	34,824.83	30,061.50	32,089.84	15,140.16	16,949.68	96,976.17	49,964.99	5,475.40	41,535.78
Jun-15	66,328.22	35,094.63	31,233.59	32,134.10	14,033.96	18,100.14	98,462.32	49,128.59	5,471.91	43,861.82
Totals	792,891.48	427,663.58	365,227.90	454,737.70	209,575.28	245,162.42	1,247,629.18	637,238.86	75,016.97	535,373.35

Call Category by Type and Line Item			Call Category by Type and Line Item			Call Category by Type and Line Item			Call Category by Type and Line Item		
		Total			Total			Total			Total
Alarm	3,271		Drug or Alcohol Crime	330		Property Crime (Continued)			Traffic Related (Wreck) / (Continued)		
Alarm	61		Drug Activity	161		Break-In Report	414		Hit And Run Report	183	
Burglar Alarm	2,879		Intoxicated Subject	169		Gas Drive Off/Just Occ	2		Wreck	1,928	
Holdup Alarm	86		EMS Assist	586		Gas Drive Off/Report			Wreck w/ Entrapment	3	
On-Star Alarm	2		Fire Assist	304		Larceny	37		Violent	981	
Panic Alarm	243		General Service	31,135		Larceny In Prog.	31		Armed Robbery Delay	12	
Animal Call	1,818		911 Hang Up	682		Larceny Just Occurred	58		Armed Robbery In Progress	2	
Animal Abuse	7		All Other	1,427		Larceny Report	909		Armed Robbery Occurred	11	
Animal Bite	5		Building or Keep Checks	24,600		Prowler	232		Assault	31	
Animal Call	52		Cad Test Dont Dispatch	2		Purse Snatching Report	4		Assault In Prog.	13	
Animal Complaint City	1,734		Citizen Flag Down	137		Shoplifter In Custody	217		Assault Just Occurred	124	
Animal Run At Large	6		Deliver Mes sage	150		Shoplifter In Store	219		Assault Report	295	
Barking Dog	3		Equipment Maintenance	1		Shoplifter Outside	465		Bomb Threat	3	
Cat Trap Needed	1		Escort	548		Stolen Vehicle	1		Child Abuse	21	
Dog Bite	2		Extra Duty	3		Stolen Vehicle In Progress	4		Child Abuse Report	2	
Injured Animal	2		Followup To Original Case#	1,188		Stolen Vehicle Just Occurred	37		Fight	56	
Large Animal Complaint County	1		Found Property	271		Stolen Vehicle Report	198		Fight In Progress	179	
Owned Animal Run At Large	1		Funeral Escort	253		Trespassing	216		Fight Report	14	
Secured Stray	2		Help/Emergency	1		Vandalism	14		Home Invasion In Progress	4	
Trap Pick Up	1		Highway Dept Transfer	5		Vandalism In Prog.	13		Home Invasion Just Occurred	2	
Victious Dog	1		Missing Persons Rept	182		Vandalism Just Occ	45		Indecent Exp In Prog	11	
Citizen Assist	865		Need Assistance	24		Vandalism Report	345		Indecent Exp Just Occ	4	
Advisory Call	865		Open Storage	1		Quality of Life	1,282		Indecent Exposure Rpt	3	
Counter-Crime	4,246		Patrolling Area	2		Abandoned Vehicle			Kidnapping Just Occurred	2	
Active Warrant	76		Pick Up	118		B & C Violation	9		Kidnapping Report	9	
Assisting Other Agcy	287		Pick Up Prisoner	118		Juvenile Complaint	221		Man With Gun	79	
Be On The Lookout	275		Pickens County Transfer	1		Littering	2		Man With Knife Or Sharp Obj	2	
Check Warrants	28		Poss , Mental Subj	11		Loud Explosion Noise	110		Robbery	6	
Police Check Point	14		Private Property Tow	1		Loud Music	235		Sexual Assault/Rape	47	
Serving Warrant	444		Public Works	179		Prostitution Activity	5		Shooting	16	
Suspicious Person	3,122		Ride By Area	3		Shooting In Area	258		Shooting With Inj.	8	
Domestic or Civil Dispute	2,744		Roadway Blocked	1		Threats	411		Shooting/Stabbing		
Civil Dispute	404		Unknown	581		Trash In Yard	1		Suspicious Powder	1	
Civil Dispute In Prog	91		Unlock Door	25		Unlawful Dumping	2		White Collar Crime	562	
Civil Disturbance	439		Vehicle Pursuit	22		Unlawful Dumping In Progress	1		Bad Check	4	
Civil Disturbance on an Airplane	2		Vehicle Repossession	36		Traffic Related (Non-Crash)	16,570		Breach Of Trust Report	69	
Domestic	85		Weather Statement	8		Assist Motorist	577		Forgery	70	
Domestic Both Parties	1,017		Welfare Check	671		Drag Racing	7		Forgery In Progress	26	
Domestic Report	261		Property Crime	3,918		Intoxicated Driver	310		Forgery Report	393	
Domestic Unknown	199		Auto Break-In In Progress	7		Suspicious Vehicle	1,634		Grand Total	70,821	
Domestic Verbal	138		Auto Break-In Just Occurred	20		Traffic Stop	14,042				
Domestic Weapons	40		Auto Break-In Report	241		Traffic Related (Wreck)	2,209				
Stalking In Progress	4		Auto Break-In - In Prog.	127		Hit & Run	30				
Stalking Report	10		Break-In	23		Hit & Run Just Occ.	62				
Unlawful Use Of Telephone	54		Break-In Just Occurred	37		Hit & Run/Injuries	3				

Appendix  
The City of Anderson Police Department Fiscal Year 2015 Incidents Referenced by Type & Zone  
Listed by Federal Offense Types

Count of Federal Offense Types by Zones for Fiscal Year 2015. Single Entry per Incident Report.										
Federal Offense Code**	0*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Grand Total
1. Murder or Non-Neg Homicide				1		1				2
2. Rape		3	3	9	8	12	7	1		43
3. Robbery		7	2	11	9	7	11		5	52
4. Aggravated Assault		20	6	38	38	45	11	3	2	163
5. Burglary		41	28	92	72	83	43	6	3	368
6. Larcenies		481	101	134	171	119	266	28	170	1,470
7. Motor Vehicle Theft		28	9	31	29	28	27	3	12	167
8. Arson				2	4	1				7
Alcohol Related		82	27	75	96	72	72	73	3	500
All Other Offenses		55	10	71	81	76	52	27	13	385
Assault Other		59	35	124	136	129	59	41	5	588
Contributing To Delinquency Of A Minor		2		1			1			4
Curfew / Loitering / Vagrancy Violations				3	3	4	2	5		17
Disorderly Conduct		11	2	27	37	19	10	14	1	121
Drug Related		65	26	142	126	124	75	24	19	601
Family Offenses, Nonviolent		3	6	13	14	14	6		1	57
Gambling								1		1
Indecent Exposure (Sexual Nature)		1		1		1				3
Juvenile		8	5	4	7	6	5			35
Kidnapping				5	2	5	2			14
Missing Persons		1	4	8	4	6	3	1		27
Negligent Homicide				1						1
Peeping Tom		1				1				2
Pornography / Obscene Material					2			1		3
Prostitution		1								1
Prowler		5		3	7	8	4	2		29
Rape - Statutory				1						1
Resisting Arrest		18	3	18	32	26	11	12	5	125
Stolen Property Offenses		6	6	18	13	10	9	3	5	70
Suicides		3	1	3			1	1		9
Suspicious Fire				1	1	1	1			4
Telephone Calls - Obscene, Harassing		4	4	4	10	10	8	5		45
Traffic - Not Reported	2	125	61	170	190	177	154	46	15	940
Trespass Of Real Property		18	2	31	18	27	8	2	6	112
Using Motor Vehicle Without Consent				1	3	1	2	1		8
Vandalism Of Property		59	27	71	65	73	46	15	12	368
Weapon Law Violations		10	6	29	23	18	14	4	2	106
White Collar Crime	2	162	73	36	58	24	109	35	42	541
Grand Total	4	1,279	447	1,179	1,259	1,128	1,019	354	321	6,990

Part I Index Crime Table\*\*

All Other Offenses

\*Zone 0 on 4 reports: 14-53834 - Info only - ID theft occurred in another state; 14-42545- Assisting SCHIP w/K-9; 15-15120- Forgery that occurred in another state; 14-56681- Breach of trust that occurred in Anderson County.

\*\*Numbered Offenses Correlate to the Index Crime Table

Appendix  
The City of Anderson Police Department Fiscal Year 2015  
Actual Count of Part I Crimes by Federal Offense Types since 1991

Note: In previous years this table was included in the section of the paper which reported the data-sets derived from the Uniform Crime Reports (UCRs).

COUNT OF PART I CRIMES BY YEAR AS PER UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS										
INDEX CRIMES*	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
1. Murder**	3	9	9	6	5	4	5	2	3	2
2. Rape (Forcible)***	26	31	15	13	22	14	7	10	4	12
3. Robbery	58	91	134	163	123	115	97	95	74	61
4. Aggravated Assault	330	342	396	361	417	416	309	206	209	170
<b>Violent Index</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>245</b>
5. Burglary	624	574	571	748	773	517	469	476	383	399
6. Larceny-Theft	1041	1097	1226	1344	1553	1484	1063	1215	1147	1243
7. Motor Vehicle Theft	150	98	148	176	152	161	101	173	125	135
8. Arson	N/A	N/A	N/A	7	6	9	4	1	7	19
<b>Non-Violent Index</b>	<b>1815</b>	<b>1769</b>	<b>1945</b>	<b>2275</b>	<b>2484</b>	<b>2171</b>	<b>1637</b>	<b>1865</b>	<b>1662</b>	<b>1796</b>
<b>TOTAL INDEX</b>	<b>2232</b>	<b>2242</b>	<b>2499</b>	<b>2818</b>	<b>3051</b>	<b>2720</b>	<b>2055</b>	<b>2178</b>	<b>1952</b>	<b>2041</b>

COUNT OF PART I CRIMES BY YEAR AS PER UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS										
INDEX CRIMES*	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
1. Murder**	3	3	1	1	2	0	5	2	3	4
2. Rape (Forcible)***	9	14	6	13	11	23	17	12	12	17
3. Robbery	68	48	43	42	29	34	39	58	65	56
4. Aggravated Assault	151	82	45	63	44	76	107	79	109	119
<b>Violent Index</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>196</b>
5. Burglary	346	352	297	374	338	269	300	358	404	459
6. Larceny-Theft	1151	224	207	70	1149	969	1065	1204	1443	1372
7. Motor Vehicle Theft	106	174	128	106	82	151	108	138	146	124
8. Arson	16	15	4	4	7	4	6	10	11	9
<b>Non-Violent Index</b>	<b>1619</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>1576</b>	<b>1393</b>	<b>1479</b>	<b>1710</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>1964</b>
<b>TOTAL INDEX</b>	<b>1850</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>1662</b>	<b>1526</b>	<b>1647</b>	<b>1861</b>	<b>2193</b>	<b>2160</b>

COUNT OF PART I CRIMES BY YEAR AS PER UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS						
INDEX CRIMES*	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY15 vs FY14
1. Murder**	5	5	*2*	2	2	0.0%
2. Rape (Forcible)***	17	11	18	34	43	26.5%
3. Robbery	41	48	38	52	52	0.0%
4. Aggravated Assault	114	171	159	171	163	-4.7%
<b>Violent Index</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>0.4%</b>
5. Burglary	425	485	413	511	368	-28.0%
6. Larceny-Theft	1427	1451	1491	1773	1470	-17.1%
7. Motor Vehicle Theft	133	121	136	159	167	5.0%
8. Arson	11	7	8	9	7	-22.2%
<b>Non-Violent Index</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>2064</b>	<b>2048</b>	<b>2452</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>-17.9%</b>
<b>TOTAL INDEX</b>	<b>2173</b>	<b>2299</b>	<b>2265</b>	<b>2711</b>	<b>2272</b>	<b>-16.2%</b>

\*Annual Report FY 2013 & forward: Numbers in front of offenses are for quick reference when comparing to the Federal Offense Table in Appendix.

\*\*Murder numbers include Murder & Non-Negligent Homicides (e. g., excludes "justifiable Homicides").

\*2\* Murders in FY13 were restated in the FY14 A/R. Three were previously reported but one of the 3 was a Justifiable Homicide and was inappropriately counted in the FY13 A/R.

\*\*\*As of Calendar Year 2013 the definition of Rape was revised. The revised definition added 36% to the count nationally vs. the legacy definition. Figures for Rape for FY14 and forward reflect the numbers for the revised definition.

Appendix  
Cases Generated by Type and Group  
Source: City of Anderson Municipal Court Docket (Court Data Base)  
Fiscal Year 2015

<b>All FY15 Charges as Listed in the Court Database</b>					
<b>Group</b>	<b>Code Violation</b>	<b>Criminal</b>	<b>Parking</b>	<b>Traffic</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>
City Hall		142	256	69	467
COPS/Traffic		199	8	4,214	4,421
Investigations		177	1	8	186
Patrol		2,128	46	3,964	6,138
Spec. Ops.		145		36	181
SRO		98	1	106	205
St. Crimes Unit		304		355	659
Support Services		1		1	2
Reserve				2	2
Animal Control		25		1	26
Detention		3			3
Building Codes Dept.	69				69
Business		3			3
Other Agency		12			12
Judicial		109			109
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>3,346</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>8,756</b>	<b>12,483</b>
<b>APD Personnel</b>	-	3,222	312	8,756	12,290
<b>Outside APD</b>	69	124	-	-	193

<b>All FY14 Charges as Listed in the Court<sup>38</sup> Database</b>					
<b>Group</b>	<b>Code Violation</b>	<b>Criminal</b>	<b>Parking</b>	<b>Traffic</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>
Animal Control		20			20
APD Sworn Personnel		2,790	51	5,724	8,565
Building Codes Dept.	53				53
City Hall		3	180	3	186
Detention		13		2	15
Individual or Business		5			5
Judicial		231			231
Reserve				1	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>3,062</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>5,730</b>	<b>9,076</b>

<sup>38</sup> Through circa March 2014, the City's Judicial Department's record management system (RMS) was the JEMS (Jury Electronic Management System) brand. The JEMS RMS was replaced circa March 2014, by the statewide Court Management System (CMS).

Appendix  
Cases Generated by Type and Group  
Source: City of Anderson Municipal Court Docket (JEMS Data Base)  
Historical Data

<b>All FY13 charges as Listed in the JEMS Database.</b>					
<b><u>Group</u></b>	<b><u>Code Violation</u></b>	<b><u>Criminal</u></b>	<b><u>Parking</u></b>	<b><u>Traffic</u></b>	<b><u>Grand Total</u></b>
Animal Control		11			11
APD Sworn Personnel	1	2,593	9	6,093	8,696
Business Codes Dept.	73				73
City Hall			59		59
Detention		9			9
Individual or Business		276			276
Judicial		222			222
Reserve		3		56	59
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>3,114</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>6,149</b>	<b><u>9,405</u></b>

<b>All FY12 charges as listed in the JEMS Database.</b>					
<b><u>Group</u></b>	<b><u>Code Violation</u></b>	<b><u>Criminal</u></b>	<b><u>Parking</u></b>	<b><u>Traffic</u></b>	<b><u>Grand Total</u></b>
Animal Control		15			15
APD Sworn Personnel		2,372	29	4,573	6,974
Building Codes Dept.	116			2	118
City Hall			151	1	152
PD Civilian		1			1
Individual or Business		206	1		207
Jail		5			5
Judicial		147			147
Reserve		5		12	17
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>2,751</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>4,588</b>	<b><u>7,636</u></b>

<b>All FY11 charges as listed in the JEMS Database.</b>					
<b><u>Group</u></b>	<b><u>Code Violation</u></b>	<b><u>Criminal</u></b>	<b><u>Parking</u></b>	<b><u>Traffic</u></b>	<b><u>Grand Total</u></b>
Animal Control		8			8
APD Sworn Personnel		2,370	58	8,883	11,311
Building Codes Dept.	76				76
City Hall		5	328		333
Individual or Business		240			240
Jail		1			1
Judicial		174			174
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>2,798</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>8,883</b>	<b><u>12,143</u></b>

Appendix  
Cases Generated by Type and Group  
Source: City of Anderson Municipal Court Docket (JEMS Data Base)  
Historical Data

All FY10 charges as listed in the JEMS Database.					
<u>Group</u>	<u>Code Violation</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Parking</u>	<u>Traffic</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
Animal Control		22			22
APD Sworn Personnel		2,947	14	9,372	12,333
Building Codes Dept.	65				65
City Hall		2	637	1	640
Individual or Business		269			269
Jail		5			5
Judicial		147			147
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>3,392</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>9,373</b>	<b><u>13,481</u></b>

All FY09 charges as listed in the JEMS Database.					
<u>Group</u>	<u>Code Violation</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Parking</u>	<u>Traffic</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
Animal Control		55			55
APD Sworn Personnel		2,752	75	8,636	11,463
Building Code Dept.	65				65
City Hall		2	296	10	308
Individual or Business		275			275
Jail		3			3
Judicial Department		198			198
N/A		1		1	2
Park Police			2		2
Reserve Officer		3		12	15
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>3,289</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>8,659</b>	<b><u>12,386</u></b>

All FY08 charges as listed in the JEMS Database.					
<u>Group</u>	<u>Code Violation</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Parking</u>	<u>Traffic</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
ACSO			1		1
Animal Control		1			1
APD Sworn Personnel		2,991	451	10,391	13,833
Belton PD		1		11	12
Building Code Dept.	66				66
Individual or Business		244			244
Iva PD				2	2
Jail		1			1
Judicial Department		244			244
Oconee County				16	16
Park Police			20	1	21
Reserve Officer				1	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>3,482</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>10,422</b>	<b><u>14,442</u></b>



Appendix  
Cases Generated by Type and Group  
Source: City of Anderson Municipal Court Docket (JEMS Data Base)  
Historical Data

<b>All FY07 charges as listed in the JEMS Database.</b>					
<b><u>Group</u></b>	<b><u>Code Violation</u></b>	<b><u>Criminal</u></b>	<b><u>Parking</u></b>	<b><u>Traffic</u></b>	<b><u>Grand Total</u></b>
Animal Control		36			36
APD Sworn Personnel		2,374	470	7,133	9,977
Building Code Dept.	171				171
Individual or Business		265			265
Judicial Department		172			172
Park Police			23		23
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>2,847</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>7,133</b>	<b><u>10,644</u></b>

<b>All FY06 charges as listed in the JEMS Database.</b>					
<b><u>Group</u></b>	<b><u>Code Violation</u></b>	<b><u>Criminal</u></b>	<b><u>Parking</u></b>	<b><u>Traffic</u></b>	<b><u>Grand Total</u></b>
Animal Control		40			40
APD Sworn Personnel		2,707	209	6,654	9,570
Belton PD				7	7
Code Enforcement	123				123
Individual or Business		494	1	10	505
Iva PD				2	2
Jail		1			1
Judicial Dept.		160			160
Park Police		3	57		60
Pendleton PD				4	4
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>3,405</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>6,677</b>	<b><u>10,472</u></b>

<b>All FY05 charges as listed in the JEMS Database.</b>					
<b><u>Group</u></b>	<b><u>Code Violation</u></b>	<b><u>Criminal</u></b>	<b><u>Parking</u></b>	<b><u>Traffic</u></b>	<b><u>Grand Total</u></b>
A Shift		351	29	362	742
Animal Control		5			5
B Shift		169		44	213
Business		401			401
C Shift		186	6	386	578
City Court		127			127
Code Enforcement	110				110
College		2			2
Community Patrol		52	4	21	77
D Shift		396	36	291	723
Individual		113		1	114
Investigator		253		18	271
Jail		1			1
Park Police			103		103
Traffic		277	222	5185	5684
Vice-Narcotics		395	3	101	499
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>2728</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>6409</b>	<b><u>9650</u></b>

Appendix  
Zone 8 Data Sets

Below is the breakdown of calls for Zone 8 for Fiscal Year 2015:

<b>FISCAL YEAR 2015 CALLS-FOR-SERVICE FOR ZONE 8</b>		
Citizen	594	41.74%
Officer	829	58.26%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,423</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

The below stats are the categories for the calls-for-service for FY15:

<b>Call-for-Service Category</b>	<b>Zone 8</b>	<b>City Excluding Z 8</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>Zone 8%</b>
Alarm	29	3,242	3,271	0.887%
Animal Call	9	1,809	1,818	0.495%
Citizen Assist	2	863	865	0.231%
Counter-Crime	132	4,114	4,246	3.109%
Domestic or Civil Dispute	33	2,711	2,744	1.203%
Drug or Alcohol Crime	7	323	330	2.121%
EMS Assist	7	579	586	1.195%
Fire Assist	1	303	304	0.329%
General Service	615	30,520	31,135	1.975%
Property Crime	308	3,610	3,918	7.861%
Quality of Life	8	1,274	1,282	0.624%
Traffic Related (Non-Crash)	136	16,434	16,570	0.821%
Traffic Related (Wreck)	86	2,123	2,209	3.893%
Violent	18	963	981	1.835%
White Collar Crime	32	530	562	5.694%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,423</b>	<b>69,398</b>	<b>70,821</b>	<b>2.009%</b>

During FY14, Zone 8 was in the city for only 323 days. The below stats are for the entire 365-day period for both FY14 and FY15.

<b>COUNT OF PART I CRIMES FOR ZONE 8 BY YEAR AS PER UCRs</b>						
<b>INDEX CRIMES*</b>	<b>FY 2014</b>			<b>FY 2015</b>		
	<b>All Exc8</b>	<b>Z 8</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>All Exc8</b>	<b>Z 8</b>	<b>Total</b>
1. Murder**	2	0	2	2	0	2
2. Rape (Forcible)***	34	0	34	43	0	43
3. Robbery	50	2	52	47	5	52
4. Aggravated Assault	170	1	171	161	2	163
<b>Violent Index</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>260</b>
5. Burglary	509	2	511	365	3	368
6. Larceny-Theft	1591	182	1773	1300	170	1470
7. Motor Vehicle Theft	155	4	159	155	12	167
8. Arson	9	0	9	7	0	7
<b>Non-Violent Index</b>	<b>2264</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>2452</b>	<b>1827</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>2012</b>
<b>TOTAL INDEX</b>	<b>2520</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>2711</b>	<b>2080</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>2272</b>

Appendix  
Zone 8 Data Sets

Below is the breakdown of calls generated between August 12, 2013 & June 30, 2014:

<b><u>FISCAL YEAR 2014 CALLS-FOR-SERVICE FOR ZONE 8</u></b>		
Citizen	475	45.849%
Officer	561	54.151%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1036</b>	100.000%

The below stats are the breakdown for the calls-for-service between August 12, 2013 & June 30, 2014. There were 59,316 total CFS during the 323 days that Z8 was in the city.

<b><u>Call-for-Service Category</u></b>	<b><u>Zone 8</u></b>	<b><u>City Excluding Z 8</u></b>	<b><u>Grand Total</u></b>	<b><u>Zone 8 %</u></b>
Alarm	18	3,021	3,039	0.592%
Animal Call	12	1,560	1,572	0.763%
Citizen Assist	1	752	753	0.133%
Counter-Crime	141	3,746	3,887	3.627%
Domestic or Civil Dispute	38	2,474	2,512	1.513%
Drug or Alcohol Crime	6	235	241	2.490%
EMS Assist	1	564	565	0.177%
Fire Assist	6	392	398	1.508%
General Service	404	27,193	27,597	1.464%
Property Crime	242	3,484	3,726	6.495%
Quality of Life	9	1,094	1,103	0.816%
Traffic Related (Non-Crash)	66	10,450	10,516	0.628%
Traffic Related (Wreck)	61	2,016	2,077	2.937%
Violent	19	889	908	2.093%
White Collar Crime	12	410	422	2.844%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,036</b>	<b>58,280</b>	<b>59,316</b>	1.747%

The "Wal-Mart Area" of Highway 28 was annexed as of August 12, 2014. For the entire FY14 the following stats for Z-8 were tallied:

<b><u>Zone 8?</u></b>	<b><u>CFS</u></b>		
Not 8	66,392	Non Z-8, 365 days	
Zone 8	1,036	Zone 8 323 Days	<b>1.54%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>67,428</b>	All City 365 days	

The below is pro-rated for 323 days:

<b><u>Zone 8?</u></b>	<b><u>CFS</u></b>	<b><u>For 323 Days</u></b>	
Not 8	58,280	Non Z-8, 323 days	
Zone 8	1,036	Zone 8 323 Days	<b>1.747%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>59,316</b>	All City 323days	