

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 2017 Agency Summary^{1, 2}

1. During Fiscal Year 2016 (July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2016)³ the City of Anderson Police Department wrote 6,290 incident reports and 1,687 wreck reports.
2. The average number of incident reports per day was 17.19, an increase of 7.32% from 16.01 in FY15.
3. A total of 7,342 Federal Offense Codes were documented on the incident reports, compared to 6,990 in FY15. That was a year-over-year increase of 5.03%.
4. The Part I crimes reported during FY16 increased by 169, from 2,272 in FY15 to 2,441 in FY16. (+7.44%)
 - a. Part I Violent Crimes were down by 22 (-8.5%) to 238 from 260 in FY15.
 - b. Part I Property Crimes were up by 191 (+9.5%) to 2,203 from 2,012 in FY15.
5. The agency levied 11,628 charges as follows:
 - a. 8,432 traffic charges on 6,861 drivers or about 18.8 motorists per day cited.
 - b. 3,133 criminal charges on 2,083 defendants or about 5.7 criminal defendants per day.
 - c. 63 Parking charges or - on average - about one every 5.8 days.
6. The agency hired 37 personnel during FY17.⁴ Twenty-seven people were hired to police, 9 to Detention and one civilian was hired to the Admin Unit.
 - a. Thirty-six people were new hires.
 - b. One person was a re-hire.
7. The turnover rate for all Police and Detention slots during FY17 was 26.87% versus 26.05% in FY16.
 - a. All police turnover was 26.73% in FY17 compared to 21.07% in FY16.
 - b. Uniformed police turnover was 42.74% in FY17 compared to 32.98% in FY16.
 - c. Detention Officer turnover was 27.27% in FY17 compared to 40.38% in FY16.
8. The agency's operational expenses were \$8,719,363.83 in FY17, compared to \$8,179,646.35 in FY16.
9. The agency generated \$2,705,024 in budget-offsetting cash during FY16, compared to \$2,732,845 in FY16.

¹ Unless otherwise noted, the agency summary and related analyses are from departmental records.

² No FY17 crime data was available as of the date of this report. The latest fiscal year crime data reported is FY16.

³ The yearly information listed in this report will be based upon the fiscal year except as otherwise noted. The Fiscal Year ends June 30. FY17 is from July 1, 2016 – June 30, 2017.

⁴ Including personnel who moved from Detention to Police or vice-versa.

Fiscal Year 2017 Call for Service Summary⁵

1. During Fiscal Year 2017 (July 1, 2016 – June 30, 2017)⁶ the City of Anderson Police Department handled 70,352 calls-for-service (CFS), down 6.9% from 75,566 in Fiscal Year 2016.
 - a. Citizen-Generated CFS were 28,524 in FY17 vs. 26,851 in FY16 (+6.23%).
 - i. The median response time for Citizen-Generated 911 CFS was 5:58.
 - b. Officer-Generated CFS were 41,828 in FY17 vs. 48,715 in FY16 (-14.14%).
 - i. Officer Generated Keep Checks were 22,268 in FY17, down from 29,397 FY16 (-24.25%).
2. The average number of calls per month was 5,862.7, down 6.9% from 6,297.2 in FY16.
3. The average number of calls per day was 192.75 vs. 206.46 in FY16 (-6.64%).
4. Officers investigated or were dispatched to “suspicious persons” 3,020 times, down 1.88% from 3,078 in FY16.
5. Officers were dispatched to 1,154 civil disputes or civil disturbances, up 11.44% from 1,022 in FY16.
6. The department was dispatched to 2,458 traffic crashes, up 1.71% from 2,416 in FY16.
 - a. Accidents were 2,092, up 2.58% from 2,038, in FY16.
 - b. Hit & Runs were 366, down 3.28% from 378 in FY16.
7. Total traffic related non-crash CFS were 16,043, up 5.55% from 15,152 in FY16.
 - a. Actual traffic stops were 13,342, up 7.55% from 12,335 in FY16.
 - b. Suspicious vehicles were investigated 1,799 times, down 10.517% from 1,988 in FY16.
 - c. In addition to the above 1a and 7b figures, in FY17, according to the CAD report, officers made or attempted 241 stops of vehicles suspected of intoxicated driving, answered or initiated 14 calls for drag racing and assisted motorists 575 times.
8. For additional statistics see our website at Andersonpd.com.

⁵ Unless otherwise noted, call-for-service analysis is based upon Central Dispatch CAD data.

⁶ The yearly information listed in this report will be based upon the fiscal year except as otherwise noted. The Fiscal Year ends June 30. FY17 is from July 1, 2016 – June 30, 2017.

I. City of Anderson Police Department Overview⁷

The City of Anderson Police Department's jurisdiction serves approximately 27,522 city residents⁸ within an area that is approximately 15.6 square miles⁹ and contains an estimated 203 miles of linear roadway on 520 streets and roads. As of June 30, 2017, the department consisted of 101 Sworn¹⁰ Police Officer slots – including two sworn personnel who were assigned to the detention center - and 50 slots for support personnel. Of these 151 personnel slots, 141 were full time and 10 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 FY17 was \$3,607,611.¹¹

The \$3,607,611 consisted of a “hard cash” (budget offsetting) contribution by the department of \$2,705,024 and an in-kind cash, equipment & services contribution valued at \$902,587. The *department-generated* portion of the “hard cash” contribution was \$2,127,462. Grant awards and related programs contributed an additional \$489,075. Extra-duty and overtime work totaling \$88,487 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.

In FY17, the City of Anderson Police Department handled 70,352 calls-for-service, down 6.9% from 75,566 in FY16. Officer-generated CFS were 41,828 (59.5%) and citizen-generated CFS were 28,524 (40.5%). There was a total of 2,458 dispatched crash CFS, up 1.7% from 2,416 in FY16.

During FY17, personnel of the City of Anderson Police Department processed 1,695 collision reports, made 3,133 criminal charges, wrote 62 yellow parking tickets¹² and issued 8,432 traffic citations.

Compared to fiscal year 2016, in fiscal year 2017, wreck reports increased by 8 (+0.47%), criminal charges filed by department personnel increased 162 (+5.5%) from 2,971, yellow parking tickets issued by departmental personnel decreased 160 from 222 (-72.1%) and traffic citations increased 278 (+3.4%) from 8,154.

The total expense for operating the police department for fiscal year 2017 was \$8,719,363.83 or approximately 86.8 cents per day per city resident. Subtracting the hard cash contribution (\$2,705,024) from the total expense yields a *net cost* to taxpayers of \$6,014,339.83 or 59.9 cents per city resident per day. For each \$1 of net cost, the police department provided an additional 15.00 cents of in-kind cash, equipment, and services.¹³ 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 28.¹⁴ 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

⁷ As of the date of this report there was no FY17 crime data available. The latest was FY16. Some calendar year 2016 crime rate data is reported in this document.

⁸ Crime in the United States 2016. United States Department of Justice (FBI). Table 26.

⁹ Estimated at 15.6 to account for annexation of Highway 28 section in 2013. It was 14.6 in Census 2010.

¹⁰ Class I.

¹¹ Some financial figures referenced in this report may be un-audited.

¹² Figure excludes handicapped parking charge on warrant # 6102P0137401.

¹³ \$902,587 total in-kind contribution / \$6,014,339.83 net cost.

¹⁴ Memo from the Chief: Memo # OC 2013-025.

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” are “per-capita” and national & state references are usually based upon population.) Therefore, 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, FY15 and FY16 reports) 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.

FY17’s 3,133 criminal charges were filed against 2,083 defendants, roughly 1.5 per perpetrator (a.k.a. “defendant”). The 8,432 traffic-related charges were levied against 6,861 violators, roughly 1.23 citations per violator. The following table depicts the charges, by type, and the number of defendants by fiscal year since FY04.^{15, 16}

Charges by APD Personnel	Criminal			Traffic			Total		
	Charges	Defcs	Avg/Def	Charges	Defcs	Avg/Def	Charges	Defcs	Avg/Def
Fiscal Year 2017	3,133	2,083	1.50	8,432	6,861	1.23	11,565	8,629	1.34
Fiscal Year 2016	2,971	2,048	1.45	8,154	6,811	1.20	11,125	8,557	1.30
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	2,684	1,636	1.66	7,739	5,925	1.31	10,424	7,235	1.45
Median	2,781	1,602	1.66	8,293	6,332	1.275	11,092	7,351	1.41

General Revenue and Personnel

Positive Noteworthy: Net Income of \$2,705,024 (“hard-cash”) received in FY 2017 was the 15th consecutive year that Net Income exceeded \$2M and the 6th 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.¹⁷ Fiscal Year 2017 was a good year for net revenue (budget offsetting money) received by the City of Anderson Police Department. For the 15th year in a row it exceeded \$2,000,000.¹⁸

¹⁵ Data is derived from the City of Anderson Municipal “JEMS” and Court Management System Data Bases.

¹⁶ As of the FY15 A/R (and forward) defendant data is restated 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.

¹⁷ References to Net Fines may sometimes be based upon unaudited front office receipts & excludes refunds.

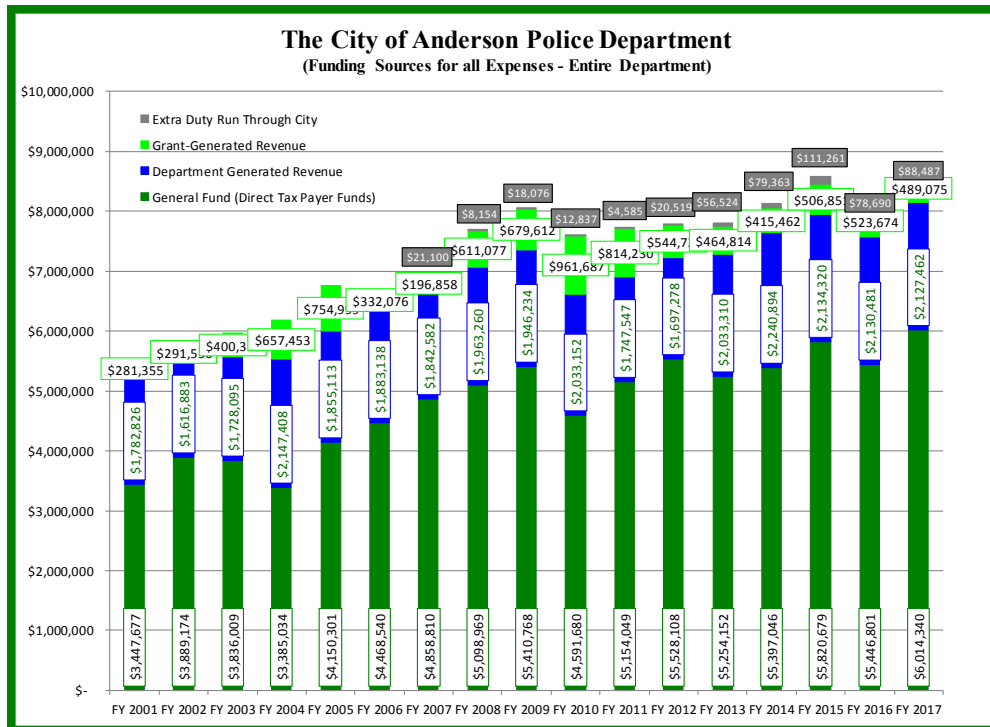
¹⁸ For future reference, it should be noted that FY10’s record cash contribution of \$3m+ included \$337,831 in federal stimulus package recovery grant funds and should not be used as a benchmark.

Excluding fines, the two highest sources of Department-Generated revenue in FY17 were the federal jail and the Narcotics E-Share program. **The federal jail booked \$1,500,333, the highest year on record.** These funds provided major assistance to the local tax base by offsetting the cost of operating the federal and city jails. The *E-Share/Forfeited Narcotics Proceeds* account contributed \$124,398 which offset primarily the cost of some equipment, including patrol vehicles. The department received \$489,075 in grant and grant-related funding in FY17. FY17's grant funding contribution was somewhat below the 10-year trailing average of \$571,899 due to tight funding opportunities at both the federal and state levels. The coordinators anticipated a drier year than usual year for FY17 and were researching opportunities for crime and crash-suppression programs which may materialize during FY18 or later.

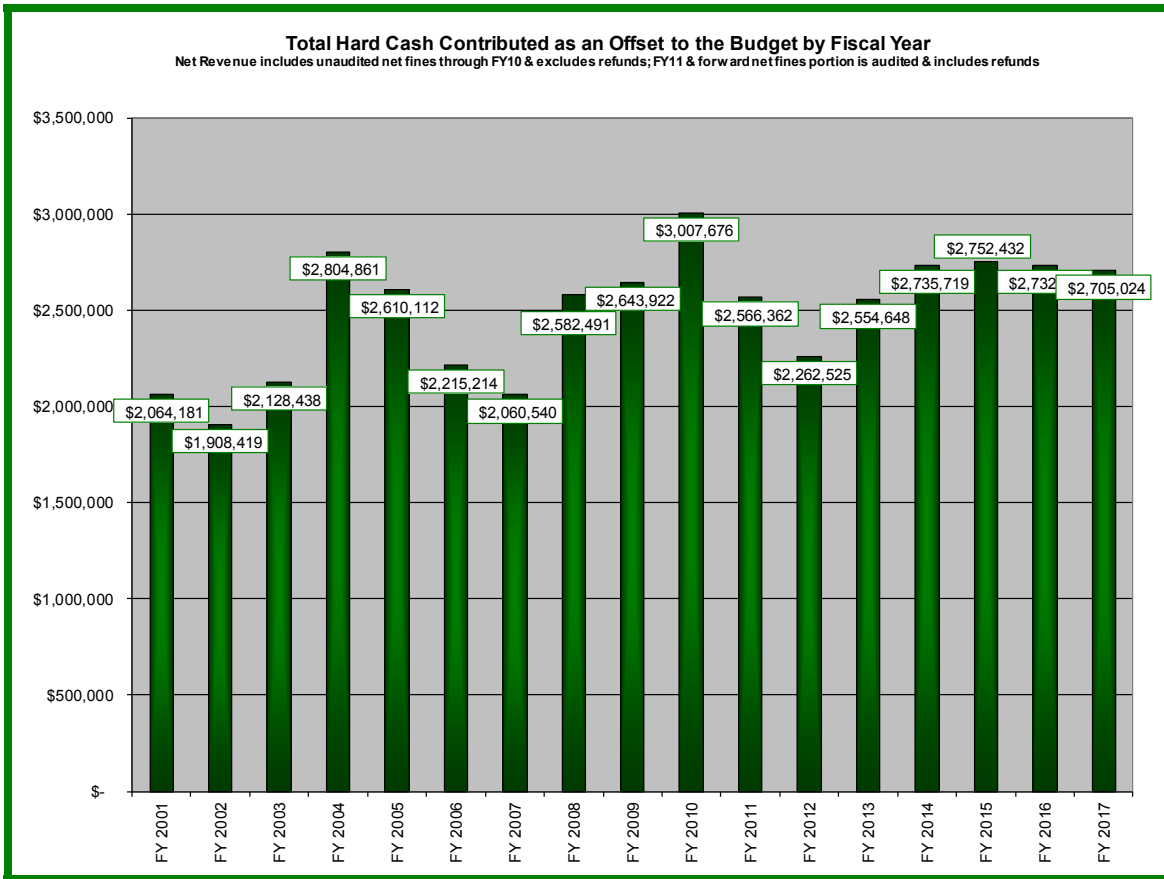
Compared to FY16, on paper, in FY17 the combined net criminal and traffic fines decreased by \$142,621 (-32.83%). The net percent retained by the city of Anderson in FY17 was 39.8%, down from 44.9%, in FY16, but that figure tends to fluctuate somewhat. Basically, in FY17, the city retained \$39.80 of every \$100 collected in criminal and traffic fines. Note: This excludes the Victim Advocate fees which are decreed by state law and retained by the city in a special revenue account set aside 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 to get a picture of the history of "net margins" as well as an understanding of the change. As a 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.

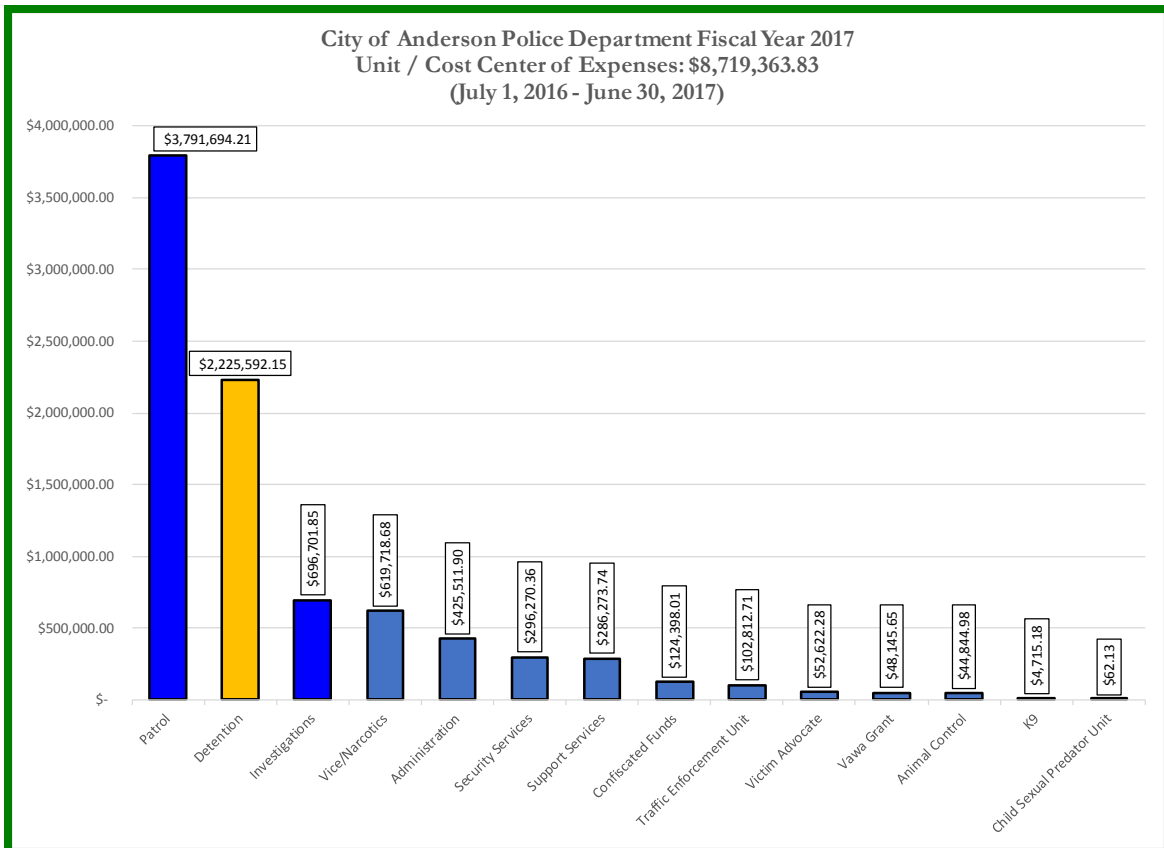
The following chart depicts the department's total net revenue by category as it offsets the overall budget since Fiscal Year 2001. (Note that the "net fines" portion of the *Department-Generated Revenue* was based upon front office receipts through FY10 which were unaudited. As of FY11 the net fines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



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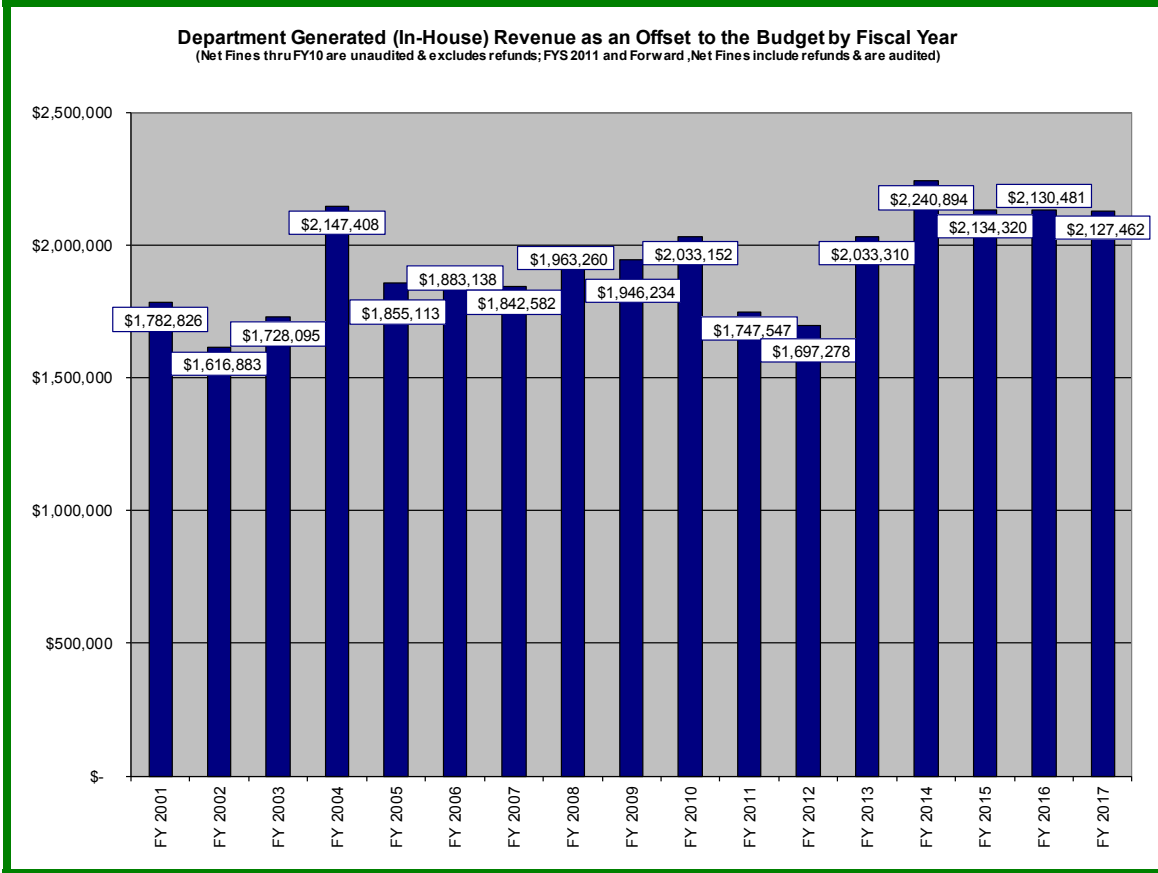


The \$8,719,363.83 expense for operating the police department for fiscal year 2017 was allocated across the units as follows:



Department Generated Revenue for Fiscal Year 2017: \$2,127,462

Department Generated Revenue for Fiscal Year 2017 (Figures are Rounded)			
U.S. Marshal's Federal Detention Program	\$ 1,500,333	Photos & Copies	\$ 5,349
Detention Center Phone Fees	\$ 51,974	Funeral Escorts	\$ 7,375
Criminal Fines Net	\$ 70,172	Taxi	\$ 305
Traffic Citations Net	\$ 221,581	Special Events (New FY09 & Forward)	\$ 100
Victim Advo. Funds Retained by City	\$ 48,252	Precious Metals Permit (New FY09 & Forward)	\$ 100
Parking Citations	\$ 855	Forfeited Narcotics Proceeds (E-Share FY 13+)	\$ 124,398
Towing Fees split w/ Garage. This amount to P.D.	\$ 60,358	Vending (Net Contribution FY 10 - FY 17)	\$ 18,000
Abndnd V. Sales split w/ Garage. This amt. to P.D.	\$ 16,005	Cups (New Line Item as of FY 11)	\$ 5
Animal Control	\$ 360	PayTell Calling Cards (Inmate/Trusties New FY 15)	\$ 1,100
Finger Prints	\$ 840	Total Department Generated Revenue for FY	\$ 2,127,462



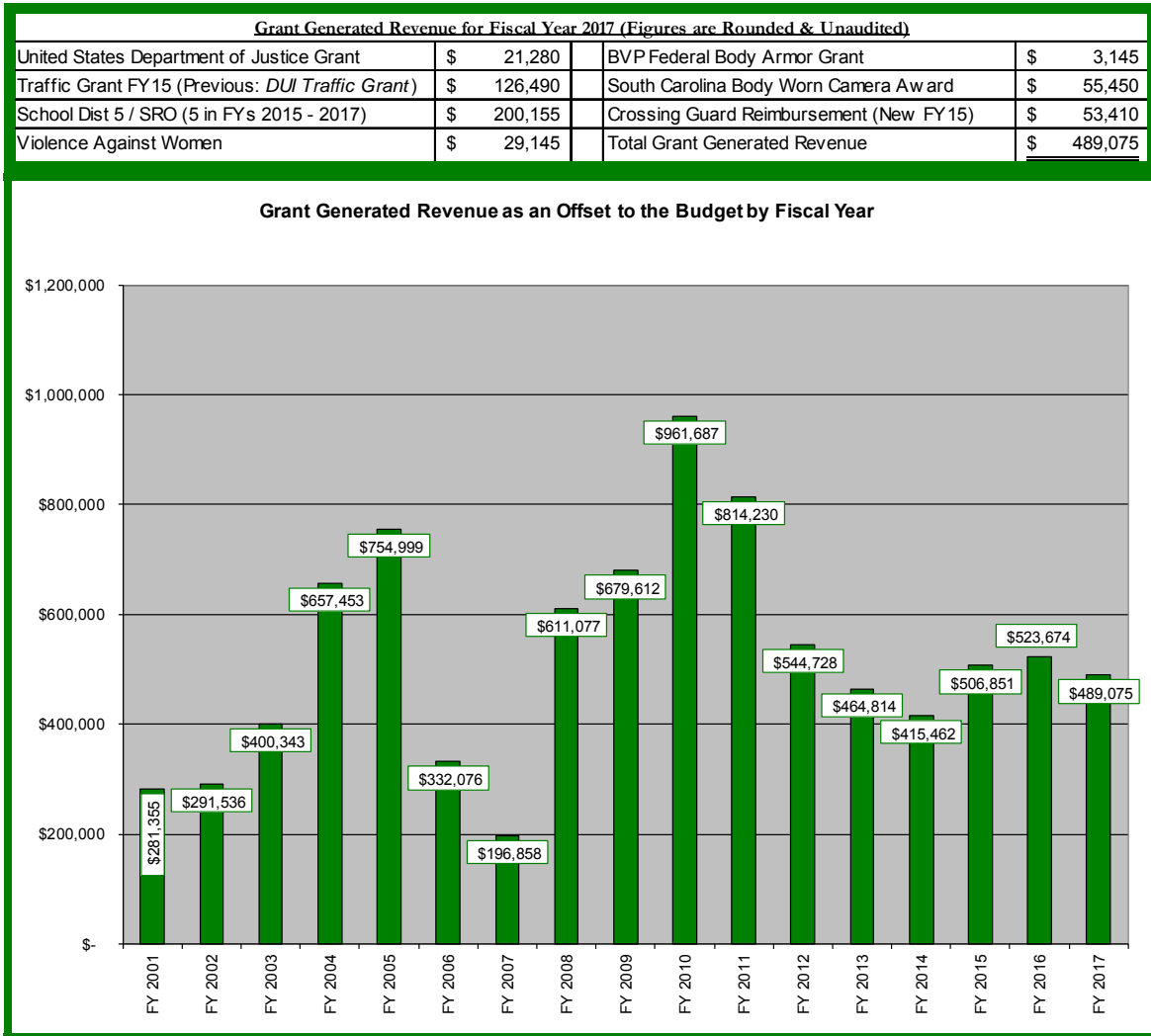
Grant Generated Revenue for Fiscal Year 2017: \$489,075

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 2017 the City of Anderson Police Department’s law enforcement grants and grant-related projects produced \$489,075. This is referred to as *grant-generated revenue*. The following

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table depicts the various areas where the department received grant revenue (or similar types of revenue) for the city during fiscal year 2017:¹⁹



The agency was once again awarded a direct grant by the United States Department of Justice (USDOJ) which was used during FY17 to fund the Street Level Criminal Apprehension Program. Additional funds were awarded by the USDOJ which paid for body armor. An award from the state of South Carolina subsidized the purchase of body worn cameras.

The Alternative School continued funding its SRO program and School District Five of Anderson County continued funding five SROs and nine Crossing Guards for their schools.²⁰

One personnel slot was continued and partially funded by a grant from the from the South Carolina Department of Public Safety with USDOJ funds: A Violence against Women Investigator. Additionally, two slots for traffic officers were funded through September 30, 2017, pursuant to a South Carolina Department of Public Safety (NHTSA) grant award. The traffic officer slots went online in approximately November 2014. That award, which technically began on October 1, 2014, continued for three years.

¹⁹ Source: Police Department records. For more information and historical data, refer to appendix.

²⁰ S/D 5 SROs were increased to five in FY15, the same year the district began subsidizing crossing guards. As of Friday, January 5, 2018, there was no record of the Alternative School payment for FY17 therefore no payment is listed.

Officer- Generated Revenue for Fiscal Year 2017: \$88,487 (Budget-Offsetting)

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:

<u>Officer-Generated Revenue by Fiscal Year: Extra Duty Run Through City (Unaudited)</u>			
FY07			<u>\$21,100</u>
FY08			<u>\$8,154</u>
FY09			<u>\$18,076</u>
FY10			<u>\$12,837</u>
FY11			<u>\$4,585</u>
FY12			<u>\$20,519</u>
FY13			<u>\$56,524</u>
FY14			<u>\$79,363</u>
FY15			<u>\$111,261</u>
FY16			<u>\$78,690</u>
FY17			<u>\$88,487</u>

In-Kind Contribution was \$902,587!

In addition to the direct revenue contribution to the city, the department made additional contributions of an “in-kind” nature totaling \$902,587. 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 because 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 2017 consists of the following:

- Criminal and Traffic fine assessments²¹ totaled \$440,585
- \$60,357 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.
- \$16,005 was the City Garage’s 50% share of the auction proceeds
- \$105,670 (\$105,670.22) was deposited into the reserved narcotics funds which were not spent during the fiscal year. (These funds will offset future budgets.)

²¹ 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.*²² In FY17, officers worked approximately 73.2 hours (aggregate total) per week for a total of 3,807 hours, the equivalent of an additional 1.74 full time officers.²³ The overall value of the extra-duty police services for FY17 was \$90,006. This estimated in-kind contribution includes the base salary and benefits of employing 1.74 additional officers at the near-starting base rate of \$17/hour (which is an increase from \$14/hour in FY16). 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.²⁴

Reserve Officer / State Constable Program. During FY17, the City of Anderson Police Department's Reserve Force provided 1,489 service hours to the city of Anderson with no labor charge. This is equivalent to an additional 0.68 full time officers. The total in-kind dollar value of this program to the city in FY17 was \$35,976. 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 \$153,988. 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.²⁵ For detailed information about the Detention Center, please refer to the *City of Anderson Detention Center Fiscal Year 2017 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. Fiscal Year 17's contribution from this category was valued at only \$54,852, slightly higher than FY16. The increase was due to increased calculations for insurance expenses and workmen's comp fees. FY16 was significantly lower than previous years and maintained the downward trend for this category of in-kind contribution. It was based upon an estimated average of three inmates for 200 eight-hours days for the year at \$7.50 per hour plus benefits. This category of in-kind Contribution was valued at \$120,817 in FY15, 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*). FY09 – FY14 was \$206,899.

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 FY17, the same as previous fiscal years. The value of their services to the city in FY17 was \$99,136, slightly higher than FY16 due to increased calculations for insurance expenses and workmen's comp fees. The amount of labor provided remained consistent.

²² General Order 1401.

²³ 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 FY07 - present calculations are based upon f/t officers working 2,184 (52X42) hours per year.

²⁴ 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.

²⁵ For a complete explanation of the value of these services please see appendix.

Law Enforcement Personnel

The City of Anderson Police Department consists of 151 personnel in seven units:

- Patrol Services (incls. Traffic, COPS & SROs) 67 slots, 57 sworn & 10 Civilians (p/t)
- Investigative Services Unit 14 slots, 13 sworn & 1 civilian
- Special Operations Unit 16 slots, all sworn
- Detention Unit 35 slots, 2 sworn & 33 Class II Detention Officers
- Administrative Services Unit 8 slots, 3 sworn, 5 civilians
- Support Services Unit 5 slots, 4 sworn & 1 Animal Control
- City Hall and Court Security 6 slots, all sworn

Fiscal Year 2017. The agency ended FY16 with 151 slots, the same number as the end of FY16.

History. The agency ended FY16 with 151 slots, two less than FY15. The net loss of two personnel was due to downsizing the two Detention (part-time) nursing medical slots and replacing that component of the operation with medical contractors who aren't counted toward the agency's personnel figures as represented in the FY16 data.

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. As of the end of June 2017, the highest CRT # was 628. It was 592 at the end of FY16, yielding 36 new hires for FY17, one of which was a civilian. In addition, CRT 489 was rehired in February 2016. The 37 hires were as follows: 27 to police, 9 to Detention and one civilian to the Admin Unit.

Of the 36 personnel hired to Sworn Police and Detention slots during FY17, 27 were hired to Sworn Police and 9 to Detention. (We do not currently tabulate civilian turnover so the 1 civilian hire is excluded from the turnover rates.) Of the 27 police hires, 26 were new hires and 1 was a rehire. Of the 9 hired to Detention, none were rehires. **The Combined Turnover Rate for Police & Detention was 26.87%.** For Sworn Police (101 slots) it was 26.73% and for Detention it was 27.27%.²⁶ **Turnover for uniformed police slots was 42.74%.²⁷**

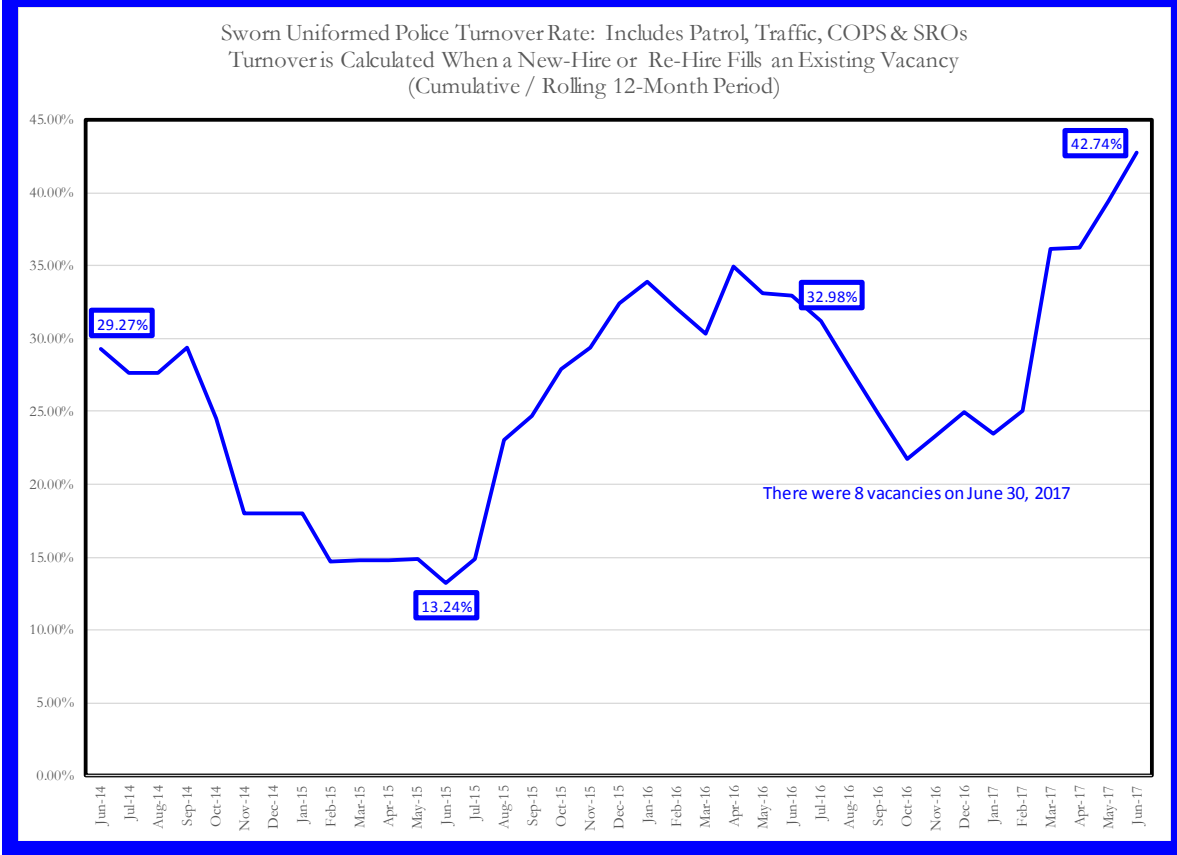
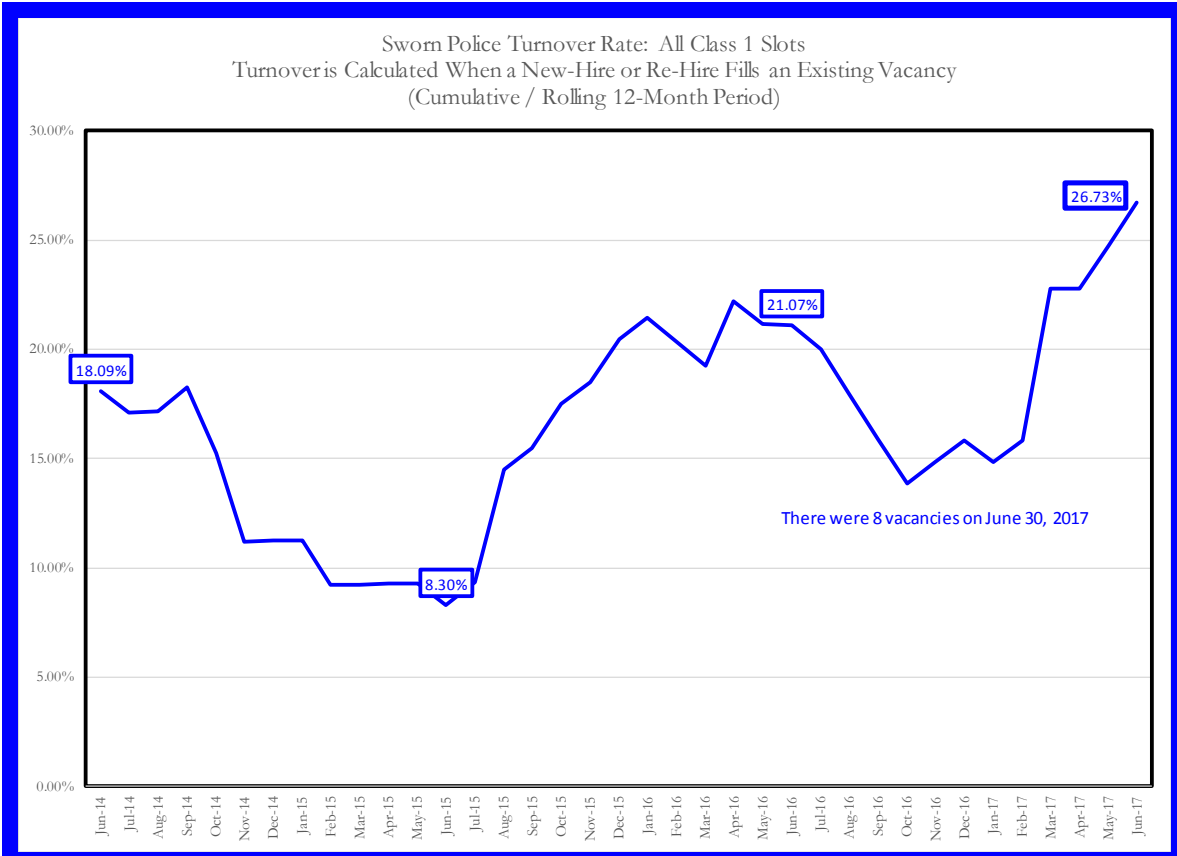
Turnover for FY17			
	<u>Average Slots</u>	<u>Hires</u>	<u>Turnover</u>
Police	101	27	26.73%
Detention	33	9	27.27%
Combined	134	36	26.87%

The agency ended FY17 with eight sworn vacancies out of 101 budgeted slots. The FY17 turnover rate for the 101 sworn slots was 26.73% as of June 30, 2017. If the eight vacant slots had been filled during FY17, the turnover rate would have been 34.65% for all 101 sworn police slots and 55.41% for the 63 uniformed slots.

²⁶ Turnover is calculated when a new hire or a rehire fills an existing vacancy. When a slot is created, the first hire for the new slot does not count toward turnover nor does turnover get calculated when slots are downsized because there is no rehire.

²⁷ As of June 30, 2017, there were 63 Uniformed Police slots as follows: Chief: 1; Patrol Captains: 2; Shift Patrol: 41; Cops/Traffic: 5; Traffic Grant: 2; SROs: 6; Downtown Patrol: 6.

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Downsizing. There was no downsizing during FY17.

History. 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 6th 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 Police Officers (Class I Personnel Slots). The 101 sworn budgeted slots that existed as of June 30, 2017, are depicted on the next table by unit of assignment.^{28, 29}

FISCAL YEAR 2017						
Anderson Police Department Sworn Personnel Slots as of June 30, 2017						
	Chief	Captain	Lieutenant	Sergeant	Corporals	Officers
Patrol Services	1	2				
Patrol A Shift			1	1		8
Patrol B Shift			1	1	1	7
Patrol C Shift			1			10
Patrol D Shift			1	1		8
Patrol COPS/Trffc			1	2		2
Patrol Traffic Grant					2	
Patrol SROs						6
City Hall / Downtown			1		2	3
Support Services		1	1	2		1
Special Ops.			1	3		6
Spec. Ops. St. Crimes						5
Detention		1	1			
Investigations		1	1	1	1	4
Investigations Grant					1	
Inv. CSI & Evidence					2	2
Administration		1	1	1		
Sub Total	1	6	11	12	9	62
Total	<u>101</u>					

During FY17, the Street Crimes Unit Lieutenant was moved from the SCU to Patrol and then to Special Operations. The SCU was relocated from Patrol to Special Operations. The line for Investigations / Polygraph was eliminated from the chart on the FY17 table.

²⁸ Due to restating four Downtown Security personnel during FY16, the number of reported sworn personnel increased during FY16 from 97 to 101. Those slots were previously counted as nonsworn personnel and had previously been tabulated on the civilian chart.

²⁹ There were seven (7) unfilled Sgt. promotions available as of June 30, 2017: Patrol Shifts B, C & D Shift: 1 each; Investigations: 3; Support Services / Accreditation: 1.

Anderson P. D. Sworn Vacancies as of June 30, 2017						
	Chief	Captain	Lieutenant	Sergeant	Corporals	Officers
Patrol Services		1				
Spec. Ops. St. Crimes						3
Support Services				1		
City Hall / Downtown						2
Inv. CSI & Evidence						1
Sub Total	0	1	0	1		<u>6</u>
Total				<u>8</u>		

There were seven (7) sergeant promotions available at the end of FY17.

Special Note Regarding Sworn Police Vacancies and Turnover. During FY17 the agency struggled to maintain personnel in its sworn police slots. The twelve-month period for Fiscal Year 2017 ended with all 101 sworn police slots showing a turnover rate of 26.73% and the 63 uniformed slots showing 42.74% turnover.³⁰ However, the agency closed out FY17 with eight class I police vacancies. If those vacancies had been filled by June 30, 2017, the turnover rate would have been 34.65% for the 101 sworn slots and 55.41% for the 63 uniformed slots.

Vacancies. During FY17, the agency averaged 7.58 sworn vacancies each month, up 3.0 (+65.5%) from 4.58 in FY16. The monthly range of vacancies fluctuated from a low of three (3) for one month to a high of twelve (12) for two months. In FY16, the monthly range of vacancies fluctuated from a low of one (1) for one month to a high of eleven (11) for one month. During FY15, the range was from a low of zero for two months to a high of seven for one month. 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. In addition to the vacancies, and due to turnover, an additional (average) 6.17 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. (23.3% higher than FY16.) At the end of FY16, the figure was 5.00. The average was 4.67 in FY15.

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 – generally – have a positive influence upon the crime rate over time.

Actual Certified Personnel. The measurement of actual certified personnel is affected by the number of existing vacancies each month combined with the number of uncertifieds on the job. Those two measurements are subtracted from the budgeted slots to yield the actual number of certified personnel on-the-job. By reducing the combined total of these two measurements, the *Actual Certified Personnel* (i.e., true *Human Resources*) is increased.

Subtracting the vacant slots and the uncertified personnel from the budgeted slots, during FY17, the agency averaged 87.25 (out of 101) sworn, certified, Class I personnel on-the-job, or 86.39% employment of police officers per month. During FY16, there was a per-month average of 90.1 sworn, certified,

³⁰ Turnover is calculated when a new hire (or rehire) fills an existing slot.

Class I personnel on-the-job out of an average number of 99.67 slots per month, a 90.4% employment rate.

As a comparison to FY15, during FY16, the combined average number of slots either vacant or filled by uncertifieds during the 12-month period was 9.58 and fluctuated from a low of seven for two months to a high of 11 for five months. During FY15 the average was 7.50, fluctuating from a low of four for one month to a high of 12 for one month.

Reducing vacancies and uncertified personnel 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.

Civilian and Class II Personnel (Other than Police Officers). The 50 non-police (non-class I) members who make up the support staff for the certified officers are employed in specialized functions that are essential to the department 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 and organizational planning. Class II personnel (Detention Officers) work in the jail.³¹

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 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.

³¹ For information concerning the duties of Booking Officers, Jailers and Transport Officers please refer to the City of Anderson Detention Center Annual Report.

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

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

Jailers maintain day-to-day custody of inmates in the Detention Center. They insure that food is prepared and served on time, medication(s) are dispensed in the proper quantities and at the appropriate times, and that inmates have the benefit of clean clothing and bedding. They also perform routine counts to verify that everyone is present.

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

Part-time medical personnel *were* 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. *The two medical slots were eliminated (downsized) as of the end of FY16 and replaced with contractors.* The medical contractor slots are not included in the personnel counts for the agency.

The 50-count of civilian personnel³² reported for FY16 and FY17 is a decrease of six from 56 in FY15 due to downsizing two detention (part-time nurse) slots - which were replaced by contractors in May 2016 - and restating four City Hall Downtown Security personnel as sworn police as of FY16. The actual number of all slots at the end of FY16 was two fewer than it was at the end of FY15 because the only true reduction was the downsizing of the two Detention Nursing slots. Previously, FY15's figures had remained consistent with the end of FY14 - which was 153 - despite the reduction in force of six police slots. Four of the decrease had been offset by the addition of four detention officers and the other two were 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 as depicted on the agency's organizational chart as of June 30, 2017.

³² For purposes of this section in this paper, "civilian" refers to all non-police personnel. It includes detention personnel and (in previous years) city hall security personnel.

FISCAL YEAR 2017											
Anderson Police Department Class II and Civilian Personnel Slots as of June 30, 2017											
	Detention Lieutenant	Detention Sergeant	Detention Corporals	Detention Officers	Corporals / Transport, etc.	Victim's Advo.	Animal Control	Payroll	L. E. Tech Services	Records Specialists	Crossing Guards (p/t)
Detention Supervisor	1										
Detention Team 1		1	2	4							
Detention Team 2		1	1	5							
Detention Team 3		1		6							
Detention Team 4		1	3	3							
Detention Team 5					3						
Detention PREA (T-5)			1								
Investigations						1					
Administration								1	1	3	
Support Services							1				10
City Hall & Ct. Sec.											
Sub Total	1	4	7	18	3	1	1	1	1	3	10
Grand Total	<u>50</u>										

The agency removed the column for medical personnel on the FY17 table because near the end of FY16, those two slots were eliminated and the agency went to a contractor for the inmate medical services. That change was documented in the FY16 Annual Report. Also, the column for the four City Hall Security and Downtown slots was eliminated from this table because in FY16, those slots began being counted as sworn police slots (Class I).

Three of the above-listed slots were vacant at the end of FY17: Two in Detention on Teams 1 and 3 and in Support Services, the animal control officer.

Summary: Twelve Year Change in Budget and Personnel – FY05 compared to FY17.

Compared to the end of FY05, as of the end of FY17, the overall expenses of City of Anderson Police Department increased 1,958,950.51. The twelve-year increase of Police (non-detention center) operations was \$919,269.13. The cost for operating the Detention Center increased by \$1,039,681.38.

As of the end of FY16, the total number of paid personnel in the City of Anderson Police Department increased by 24 from 127 at the end of FY05, to 151 as of the end of FY17. Eleven 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 35 as of the end of FY17.³³ The budgeted counts for police operations increased from 103 to 116 during the same period.

³³ At the end of FY15, there were 37 personnel showing in Detention. That figure included 2 part-time nurses. In May 2016, those two slots were downsized and replaced by contractors who are not counted in these personnel figures.

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The changes in personnel counts are as follows:

<u>Detention Unit</u>	<u>FY05</u>	<u>FY17</u>	<u>Difference</u>
Detention Officers	23	28	+5
Detention Sgts.	0	4	+4
Detention Lt.	0	1	+1
Detention Nurse	1	0	-1
Sworn Police	0	2	+2
Total	24	35	+11

<u>Police Unit</u>	<u>FY05</u>	<u>FY17</u>	<u>Difference</u>
Sworn Police	84	87	+3
Sworn Police D/Town	0	6	+6
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 ³⁴	+2
City Hall Security	0	0	+/-0
Total	103	116	+13

Compared to FY05, in the Detention Center, the largest portion of the increase in the budget through FY16 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 FY17 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 FY17) and (3) two crossing guard slots.³⁵ At its inception, City Hall Security was not in the police budget. During 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 FY16, the personnel count of this unit stood at six personnel with a total budget of \$273,731.36. Note: During FY16, four *City Hall Security* personnel were restated as "*Sworn Police Downtown*" and counted on the organizational chart as sworn police officers.

³⁴ The agency in fact only has nine crossing guards. As of FY15, School District 5 began subsidizing the slots. Previously, the City of Anderson had funded those slots and there had been 10 budgeted.

³⁵ 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 agency 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 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 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."³⁶ 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."³⁷

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

³⁶ Sir Robert Peale's "Nine Principles of Policing." The two principles referenced are Principles 1 and 9.

³⁷ 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 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 *goal* is ongoing for the City of Anderson Police Department. To achieve that goal, specific sub-goals must be met through the achievement of associated objectives.

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 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 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 our personnel.

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 2017, the City of Anderson Police Department's law enforcement grants and grant-related funding offset the overall budget by \$489,075. 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
 - Body worn cameras

- 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 (Alternative School -1; School District V – 5)
- Crossing Guards (Nine 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.

2. Building partnerships to Strengthen and Protect the Community

Subsequent to the agency's aggressive development of partnerships with surrounding jurisdictions, in FY17, 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 FY16, 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, training and other upgrades.** This has been an ongoing endeavor. 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, FY15, FY16 and FY17.

Additionally, the Violence Against Women (VAWA) program was extended. That program focuses upon the crimes that target and disproportionately harm women. It is anticipated 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 in 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.

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.*"³⁸

³⁸ Sir Robert Peale's "Nine Principles of Policing." Principles 2, 3 and 4.

Evaluation of Strategic Plan Sub-goals

During FY17, additional progress in achieving the following sub-goals proved to be challenging in some of the areas measured. The following goals and sub-goals are 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.

During FY17, traffic crashes increased 1.7% to 2,458 from 2,416 in FY16.

To evaluate this goal, the agency usually reports the actual count of crimes for the fiscal year in the city of Anderson but that information was unavailable as of the submission date of this document. Therefore, this year we will report crime rates which we compile on a calendar year basis. With respect to crime rate, the agency uses the federal figures for calculations. They are normally available through the *Crime in the United States* publications however as of FY15 and FY16 the agency had to request its numbers from S.L.E.D. which is the agency that the City of Anderson Police Department reports its crime numbers and which subsequently feeds the numbers into the federal system. The latest national and state data that was available was for CY16.

In calendar year 2016 (which overlapped 50% with FY17) the city of Anderson saw a 19.75% increase in violent crime relative to CY15. Property crime increased 10.7% in CY16 over CY15. The crime rates are reported on a per capita basis of 100,000 population.

Positive points in CY16 compared to CY15 were:

- The Murder (and non-negligent homicide) rate stayed about even: 7.31 vs. 7.27
- The Forcible rape rate decreased from 109.6 to 101.7
- The Robbery rate decreased from 186.3 to 174.4
- Motor Vehicle Thefts (MVTs) decreased from 708.8 to 552.3

Positive points in FY17 compared to FY16 were:

- Criminal Charges increased from 2,971 to 3,133
- Traffic Charges increased from 8,154 to 8,432
- Criminal Defendants increased from 2,048 to 2,083
- Traffic Defendants increased from 6,811 to 6,861

CY16 compared to CY15 opportunities for improvement include:

- The rate for Aggravated Assaults increased from 591.8 to 788.4
- Burglaries (the most serious property crime) rates increased from 1,143.5 to 1,431.6
- Larceny-Thefts increased from 5,392.4 to 5,991.6
- The five-year (2005, 2010, 2015 & 2016) trends for the V/C rate is increasing
- The five-year (2005, 2010, 2015 & 2016) trends for the P/C rate is increasing

FY17 compared to FY16 opportunities for improvement include:

- Actual Human Resources decreased from 90.08 to 87.25 (-3.1%, FY17)
- Turnover increased from 21.07% to 26.73% for all class I 101 slots (FY17)
- Turnover increased from 32.98% to 42.74% for the 63 class I uniform slots in FY17³⁹

Evaluation of Points and summary:

The single most important point in Sub-goal 1 is the decrease of actual human resources.

The agency is struggling to maintain proper staffing. The continued high turnover rates result in inexperienced and immature officers on patrol. Additionally, high turnover results in personnel of lesser experience becoming eligible for promotion. The opposite would be true if personnel accrued more average years. When lesser experienced personnel become supervisors, in some instances, lower-quality supervision results, decreasing the quality of public service delivered to the community.

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

The biggest milestones maintained - during FY17 toward achieving this goal were:

1. The City of Anderson Police Department continued to maintain its School Resource Officer agreements with School District Five and the Alternative School. The existing six SRO slots were continued. 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 four on paper pursuant to changing the way we account for security personnel. Four personnel previously counted as civilian security personnel are now counted as sworn class I officers.

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 FY17 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

³⁹ Uniformed slots increased from 61 at the end of FY15 to 65 at the end of FY16 because the agency began counting four security personnel as Class I's as of November 2015.

FY16, 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 \$8,514.11 (\$56.38 per person) in FY17.

2. ***Recruitment and hiring.*** The department had an aggressive hiring schedule in FY17, hiring 27 personnel for sworn police slots and 9 personnel for detention slots. One civilian was also hired for a total of 37 hires. The agency ended the year with 11 vacancies (eight police two in detention and one animal control).

Overall, after accounting for the four adjusted security slots and counting them as class I slots, the agency's sworn personnel turnover rate was 26.73. The detention turnover rate was 27.27%. 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 or maintained during FY17 toward achieving this goal were:

1. Maintained: The City of Anderson, Incorporated's I/T Division continued managing the Police Department's I/T needs. The City I/T Division has dedicated, full time technicians who handle the I/T needs of the police department so that personnel at the APD can concentrate on public safety.
2. Maintained: 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 FY17, these funds were utilized to acquire resources and strengthen organizational infrastructure.

This partnership delivered financial resources which helped the agency make some organizational improvements pursuant to capital purchases enabled by the *E-Share* funds received from the DEA Task Force. As in some previous years, some of these funds were used to purchase automobiles for sworn personnel, replacing old and worn out patrol vehicles.

3. During FY17, the agency received grant funding from the state of South Carolina which assisted the agency in purchasing a Body Worn Camera system to equip all Class I officers within the agency. The camera package assigned to each class I member of the agency comes with car and home chargers. The a/v camera makes high resolution color video in regular light and automatically adjusts to night vision (black & white) in low light circumstances. It has a standby mode to save battery power which runs 30 seconds of video in the buffer. Buffered video is captured when an officer starts it up from standby mode. Finally, the package came with a 60-terabyte server wherein the cameras download very quickly and will recharge the cameras batteries if they're left cradled. The server and the video therein can be accessed by each officer from any computer which is internet-ready and they can review (and save) their own video.

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 Reports⁴⁰

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. FY16 was the third highest for the 28-year period.

Zone 8. Of the 6,290 incident reports filed in FY16, 371 or 5.9% were in zone 8. This is consistent with the previous year which was the first year that zone 8 was in the city. Zone 8's contribution (371) represented a true **6.3% increase** in UCR-writing workload that could be attributed to zone 8.

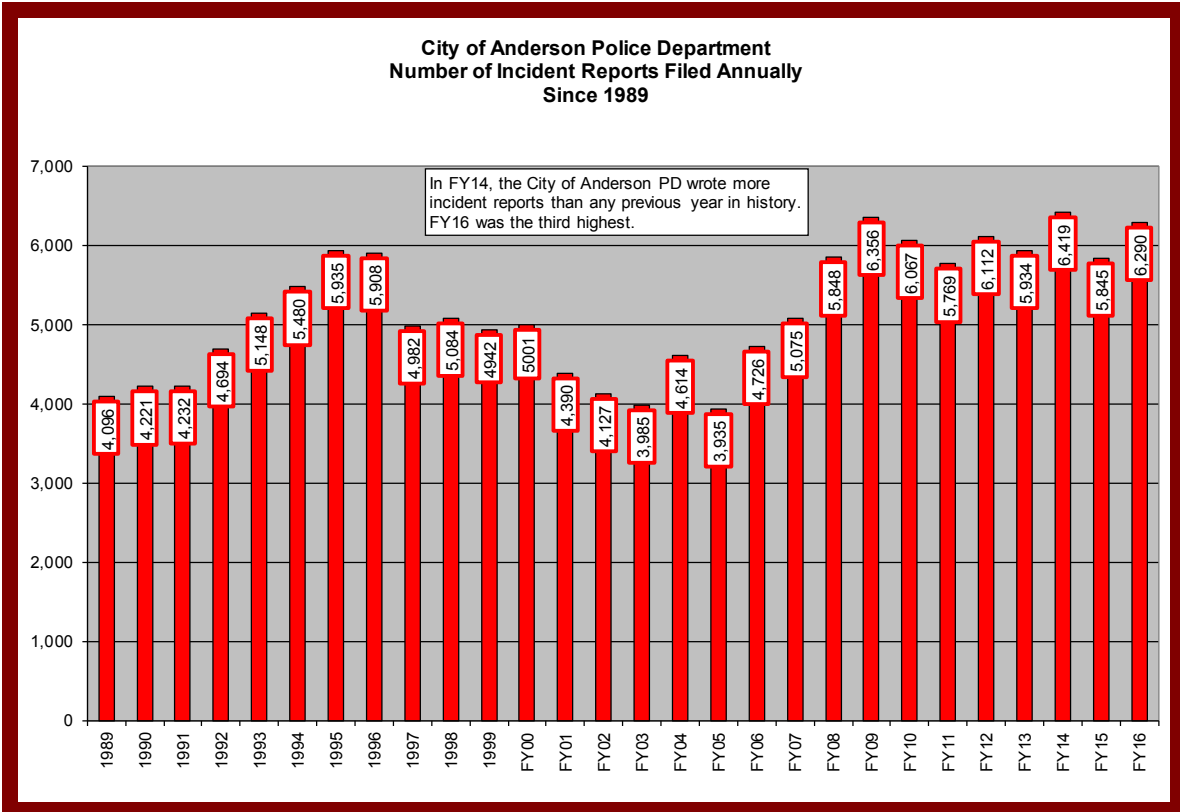
History. Of the 5,845 incident reports filed in FY15, 275 or **4.7%** were in zone 8. This is consistent with the previous year which was the first year that zone 8 was in the city. Of the 323 days of FY14 that zone 8 was in the municipal city limits of Anderson there were 5,680 reports. Zone 8's contribution (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.

⁴⁰ As of the date of this report, the latest data available for this section is from FY16.

The City of Anderson Police Department Fiscal Year 2017 Annual Report

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, 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 6,290 incident reports listed for FY16 contained a total of 7,342 occurrences of different federal classifications of events. Compared to FY15, the number of written reports increased by 7.6% and occurrences represented an increase of 5.0% from 6,990. The appendix contains a complete listing of the federal classifications by zone from which the reports were written. The number of written incident reports listed by zones⁴¹ are as follows:

Fiscal Year 2016			Fiscal Year 2015			Fiscal Year 2014			Fiscal Year 2013			Fiscal Year 2012		
Zone	Total	Percent	Zone	Total	Percent	Zone	Total	Percent	Zone	Total	Percent	Zone	Total	Percent
1	1,081	17.19%	1	1,116	19.10%	1	1,213	18.90%	1	1,101	18.60%	1	1,102	18.00%
2	602	9.57%	2	402	6.90%	2	509	7.90%	2	822	13.90%	2	738	12.10%
3	1080	17.17%	3	957	16.40%	3	1,054	16.40%	3	1,611	27.10%	3	1,521	24.90%
4	1,015	16.14%	4	1,024	17.50%	4	1,149	17.90%	4	524	8.80%	4	606	9.90%
5	973	15.47%	5	915	15.70%	5	1,040	16.20%	5	863	14.50%	5	854	14.00%
6	927	14.74%	6	854	14.60%	6	921	14.30%	6	884	14.90%	6	1,018	16.70%
7	238	3.78%	7	298	5.10%	7	262	4.10%	7	116	2.00%	7	187	3.10%
0	3	0.05%	0	4	0.10%	0	2	0.00%	AAO	2	0.00%	Not Listed	86	1.40%
8	371	5.90%	8	275	4.70%	8	269	4.20%	Unknown	11	0.20%	Grand Total	6,112	100.00%
Grand Total	6,290	100.00%	Grand Total	5,845	100.00%	Grand Total	6,419	100.00%	Grand Total	5,934	100.00%			

⁴¹ 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 FY17⁴²

Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Violent Crime.⁴³ 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 has 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 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.*⁴⁴

⁴² The latest fiscal year crime data available as of the date of this report is FY17. There is some calendar year 2016 crime data contained in the report.

⁴³ 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.

⁴⁴ Taken from the United States Department of Justice (U.S.D.O.J.) website.

**City of Anderson, South Carolina Part I Crime Index Table⁴⁵
(Violent Index & Property Index)**

City of Anderson's violent crime reports.⁴⁶ The overall average number of yearly violent crime reports for the 26-year period ending with FY16 was 279.6. (The median was 236.5.) Calendar Year 1995 was the worst year on record for overall violent crime in Anderson City. During CY95 there were 567 incidents 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, violent crime counts decreased. In FY16, non-zone 8 areas decreased to 230 from 253 in FY15 and zone 8 increased from seven to 8. Overall, compared to FY15, violent crime counts decreased by 8.5% (-22) from 260 to 238 in FY16.

Zone 8. Of the 238 incident reports of violent crime filed in FY16, eight (3.4%) were in zone 8. (Non-zone 8 violent crime decreased.) Of the 2,203 property crimes during FY16, 223 (10.1%) were in zone 8. **The annexation of zone 8 contributed an increased workload of 3.5% with respect to violent crime in FY16 and 11.3% for property crime. Overall, with respect to Part I Crimes, the workload was 10.5% more in FY16 due to zone 8 than it would have been without zone 8.**

History. 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 2.8% with respect to violent crime in FY15 and 10.1% with respect to Property Crime. The combined increase was 9.2% overall.**

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.

⁴⁵ As of the date of this report, the latest data available for this section is from FY16.

⁴⁶ 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 an approximate comparison to previous years' legacy data, divide FY14's (and forward) Rape figure by 1.36.

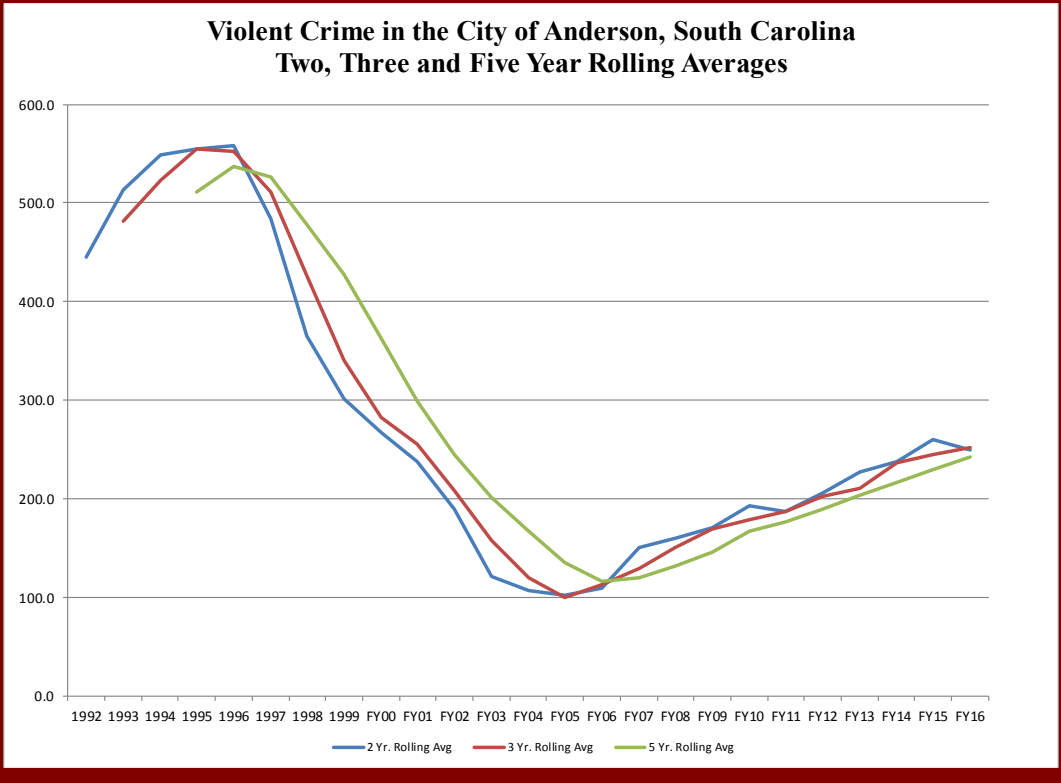
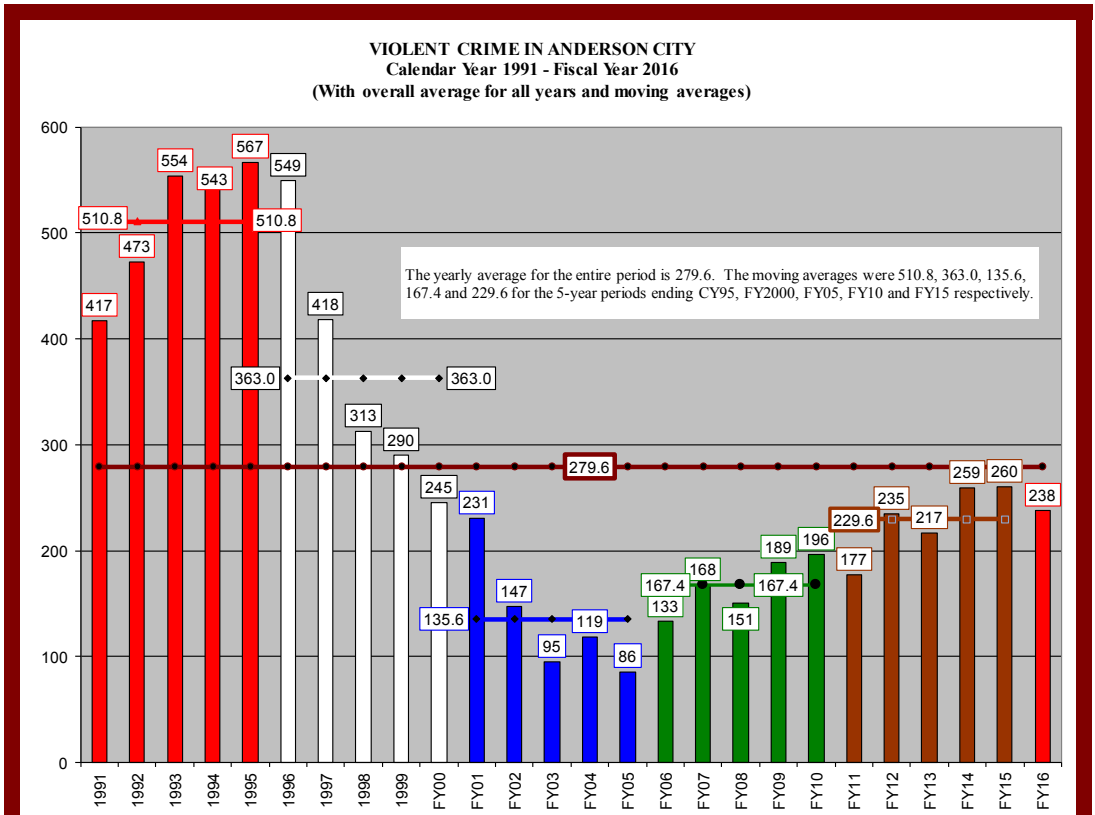
Of the 259 incident reports of *violent crime* filed *in FY14*, 3 (1.2%) were in *zone 8*. Of the 323 days of FY14 that zone 8 was in the municipal city limits of Anderson there were 228 reports of violent crime. Zone 8's contribution (3) *represented a true 1.3% increase* in workload that could be attributed 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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Violent Crime Reports Chart Summary. The yearly average for the entire period is 279.6. 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.

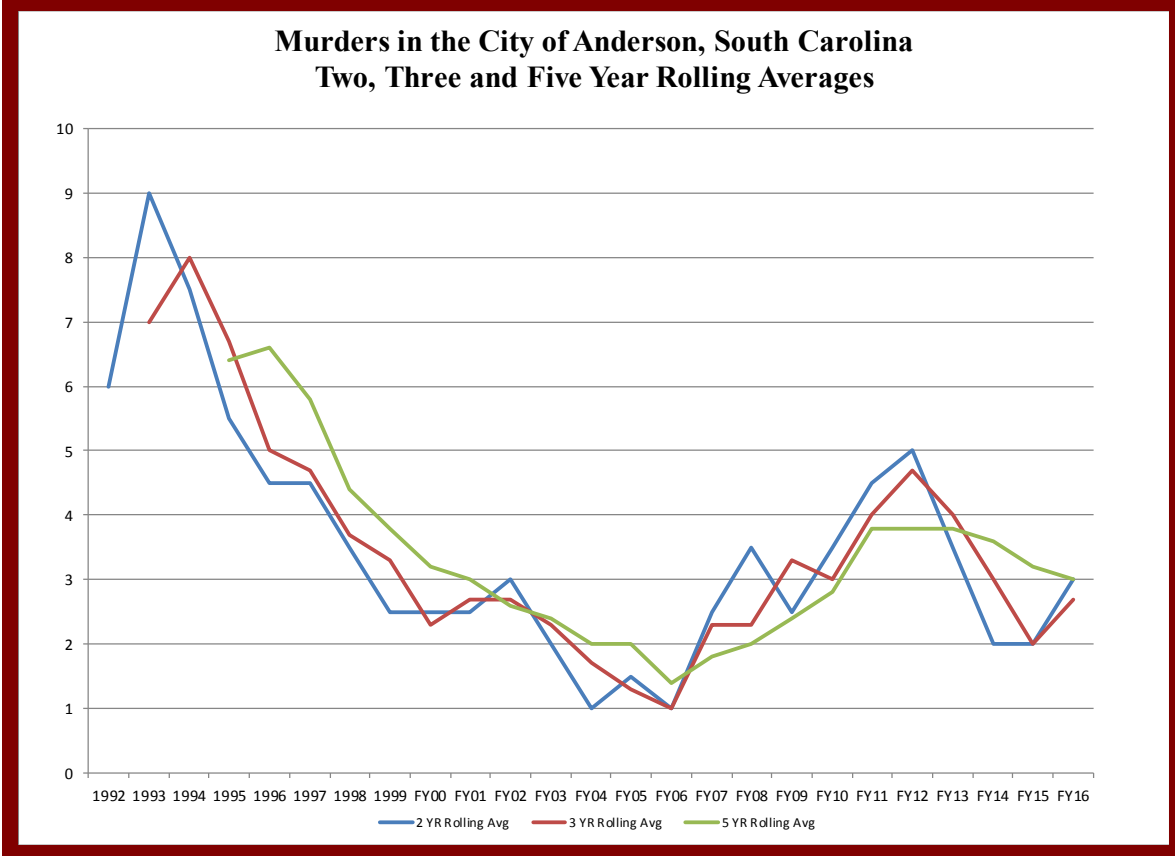
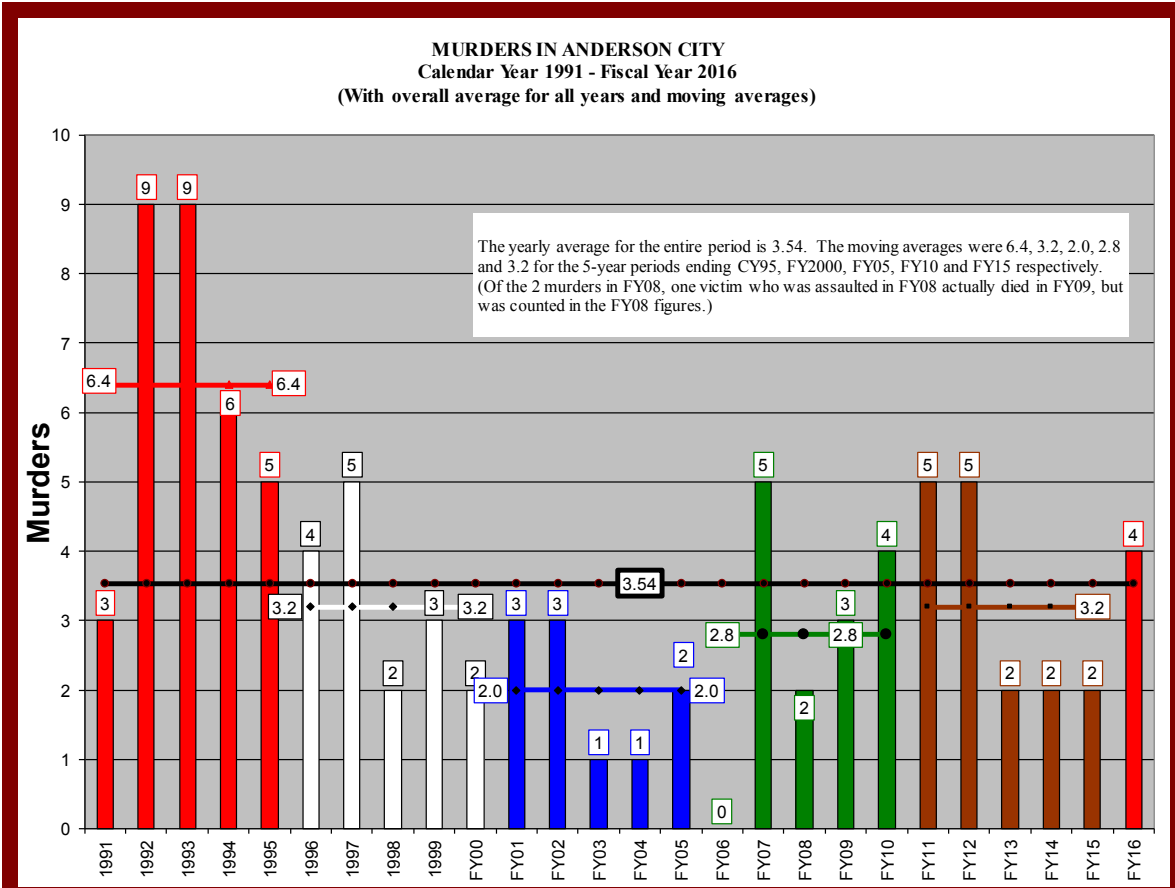
Because these killings are determined through law enforcement investigation to be justifiable, they are tabulated separately from murder and non-negligent manslaughter.

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. After FY12, the *trend* counts 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 26-year period ending with FY16, the overall average, and five moving averages. Additionally, to smooth out any single-year bumps, we run two-, three- and five-year rolling averages in a separate chart.

As of the end of FY16, the murder and non-negligent homicide count had risen to four after holding steady at two for three consecutive years. FY16's four murders equaled the yearly average of murders from Fiscal Year 2007 – 2012 which was the worst six-year average since 1999. Even though the upward movement in FY16 resulted in an increase in the two- and three- year rolling averages, the five-year rolling average is still trending downward. This is a positive sign that there is potential for sustainable reduction in overall violent crime possibly close to levels approaching the measurements of the mid-2000's.

Murder and Non-Negligent Homicide Crime Reports Chart Summary. The yearly average for the entire period is 3.54. 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. Generally, most 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 burglaries occur.

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).

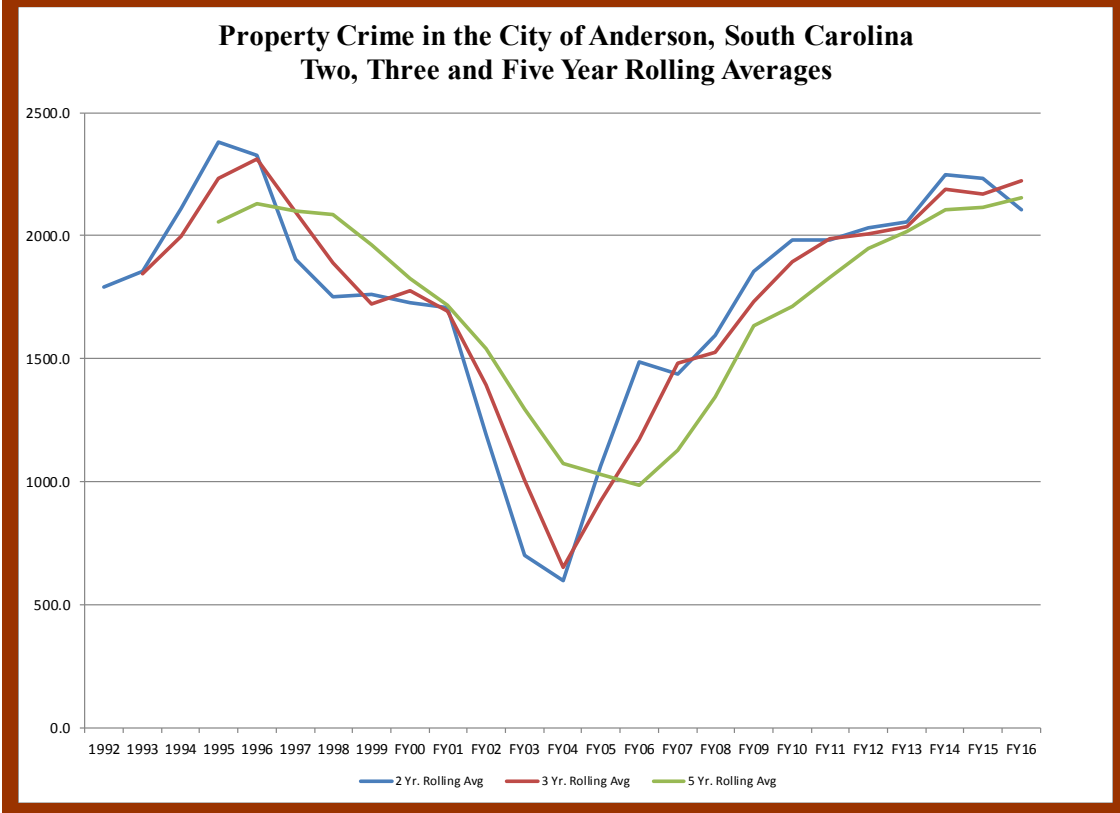
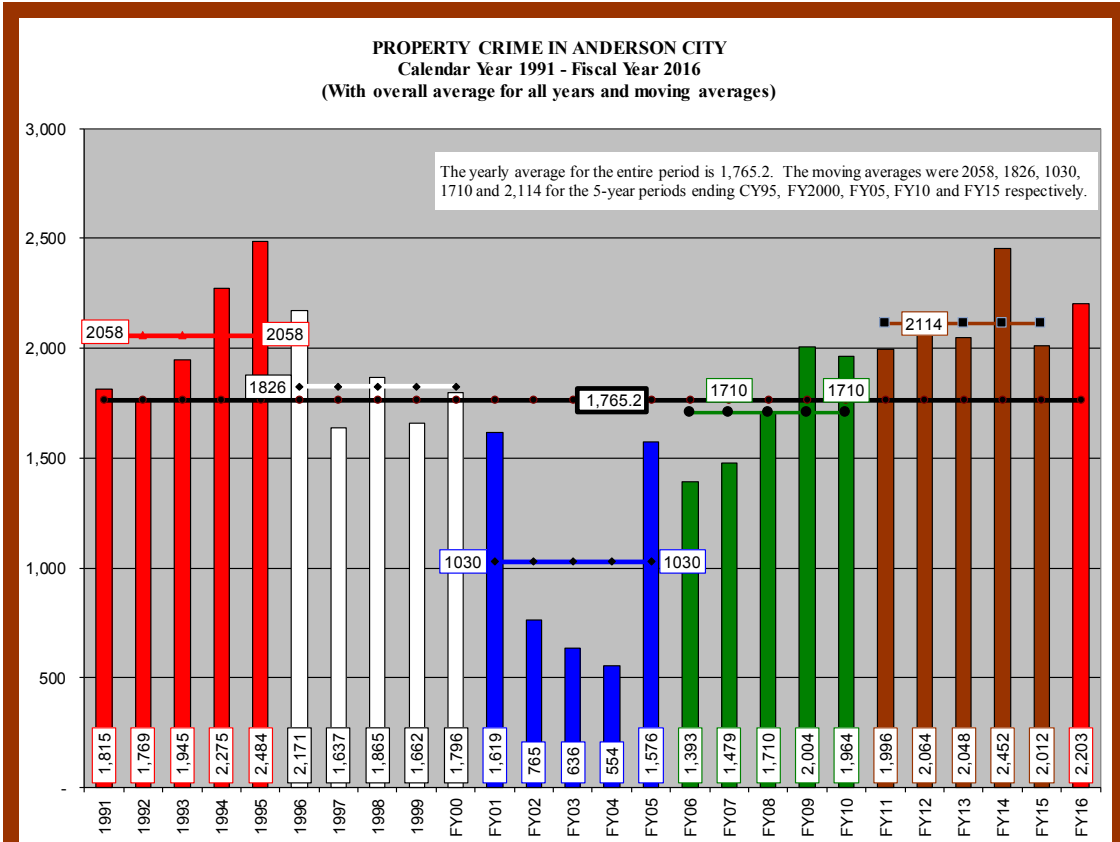
Zone 8. Of the 414 federal Offense Codes listed for zone 8 during FY16, 223 were for UCR index Part I property crimes (as listed upon the crime table in the appendix). Zones 1-7 had 1,980. **The annexation of zone 8 contributed an increased workload of 11.3% with respect to property crime in FY16.**

History. 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 in FY15.**

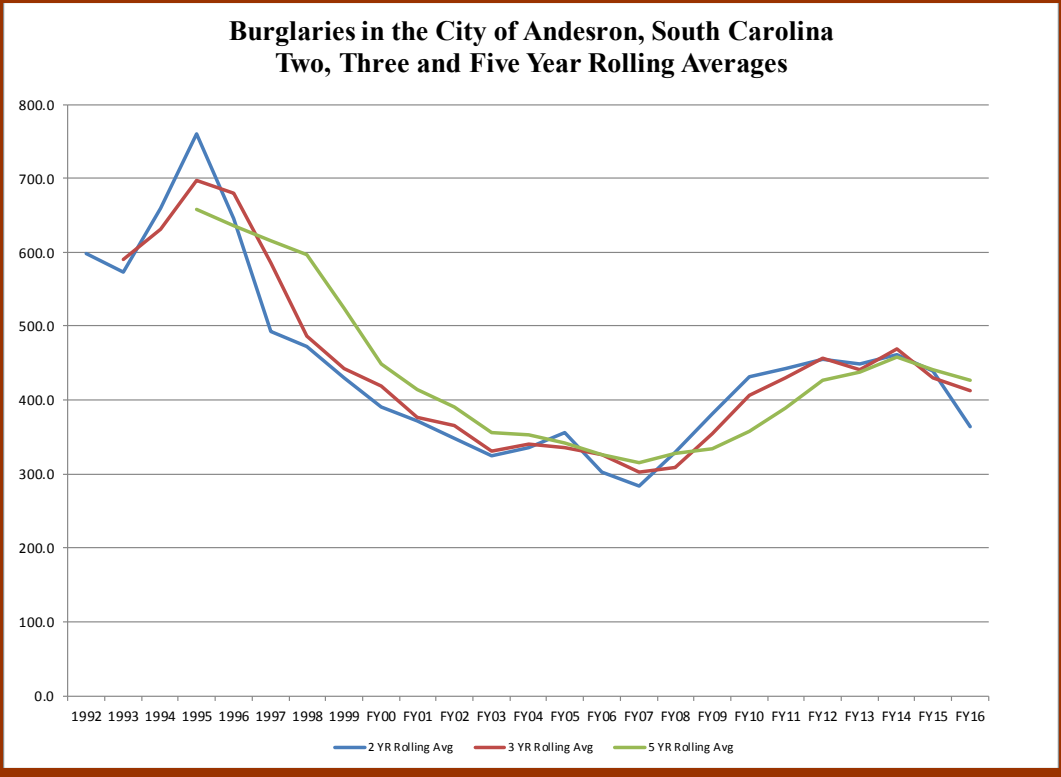
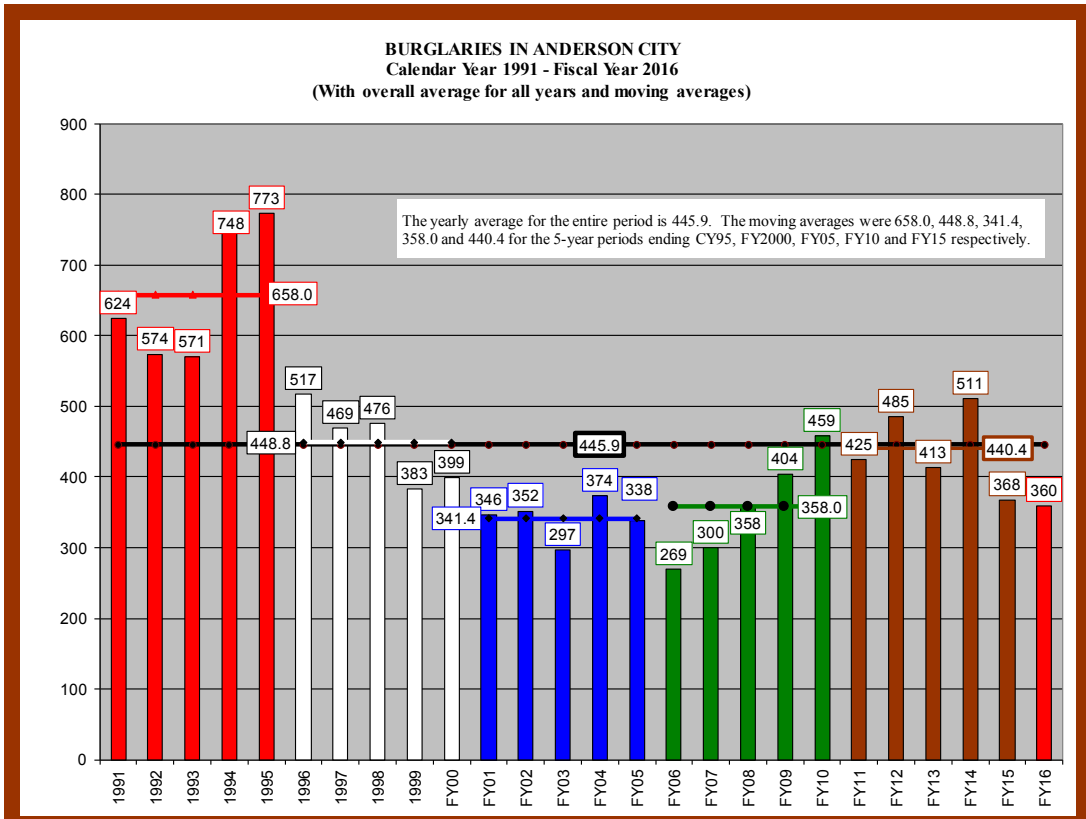
Of the 300 Federal Offense Codes listed for zone 8 during FY14, 188 were for UCR index Part I property crimes (as listed upon the crime table in the appendix). Of those 188 Part I property crimes, two were for burglary, four were for MVT and 182 were for larcenies. The 182 measured larcenies during the 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.⁴⁷ 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.

⁴⁷ These larcenies are designated as crime # 6 on the crime table.

Property Crime Reports Chart Summary. The yearly average for the entire period is 1,765.2. The moving averages were 2058, 1826, 1030, 1710 and 2,114 for the 5-year periods ending CY95, FY00, FY05, FY10 and FY15, respectively.

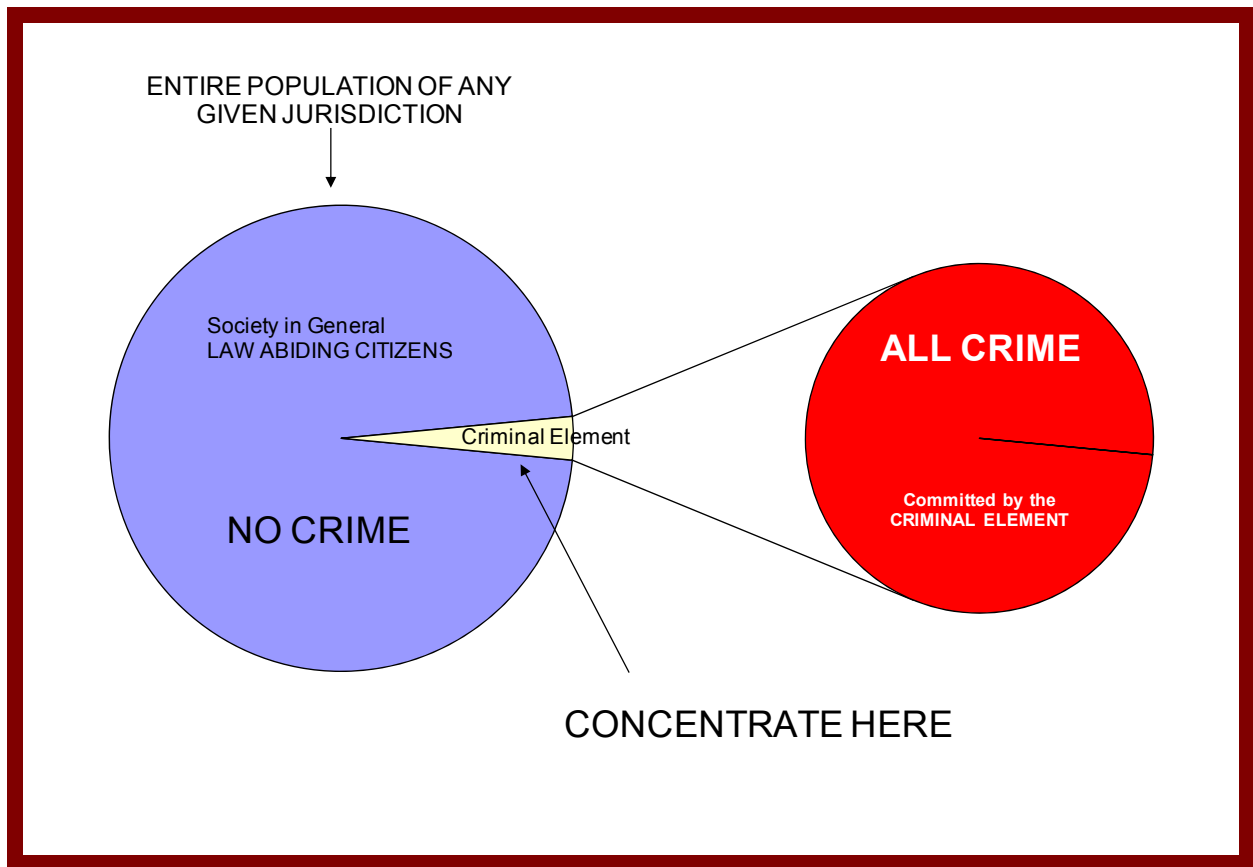


Burglary is the most serious property crime. For burglaries, since 1991, the yearly average for the entire period is 445.9. The moving averages were 658.0, 448.8, 341.4, 358.0 and 440.4 for the 5-year periods ending CY95, FY00, FY05, FY10 and FY15, respectively.



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 between these crimes and other types of criminal activity, both violent and non-violent⁴⁸. 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:

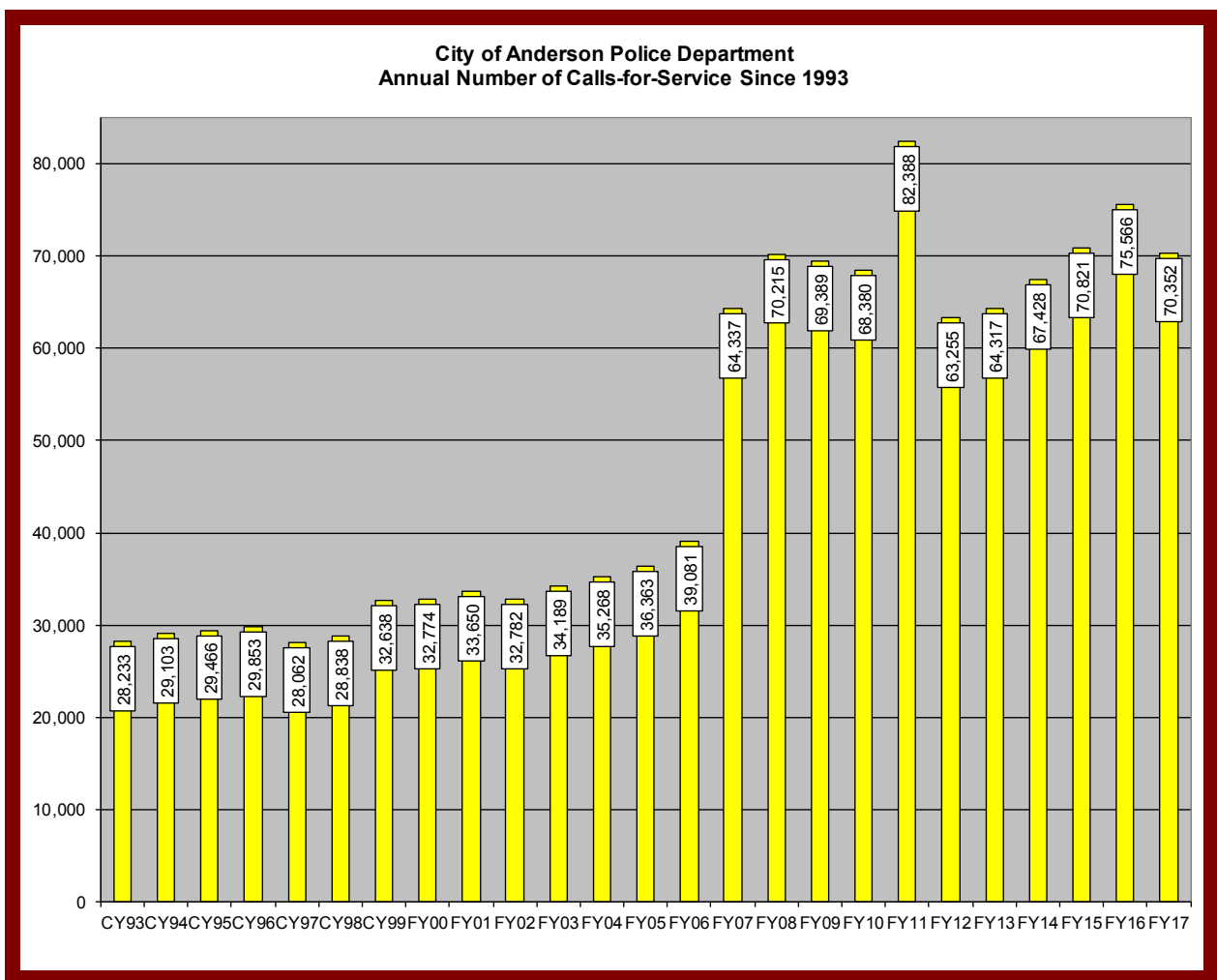


⁴⁸ Research indicates that illegal weapons, drugs, and violent crime are correlated. In addition, these types of crimes occur disproportionately in conjunction with many other types of crime(s). Additionally, the primary nexus is drugs which seem to be correlated with more crimes more often than any other single correlate.

Calls-for-Service.⁴⁹ Since CY93, calls-for-service activity has shown an increase almost every year. The City of Anderson has a 100% response policy. 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-five years ending with FY17.



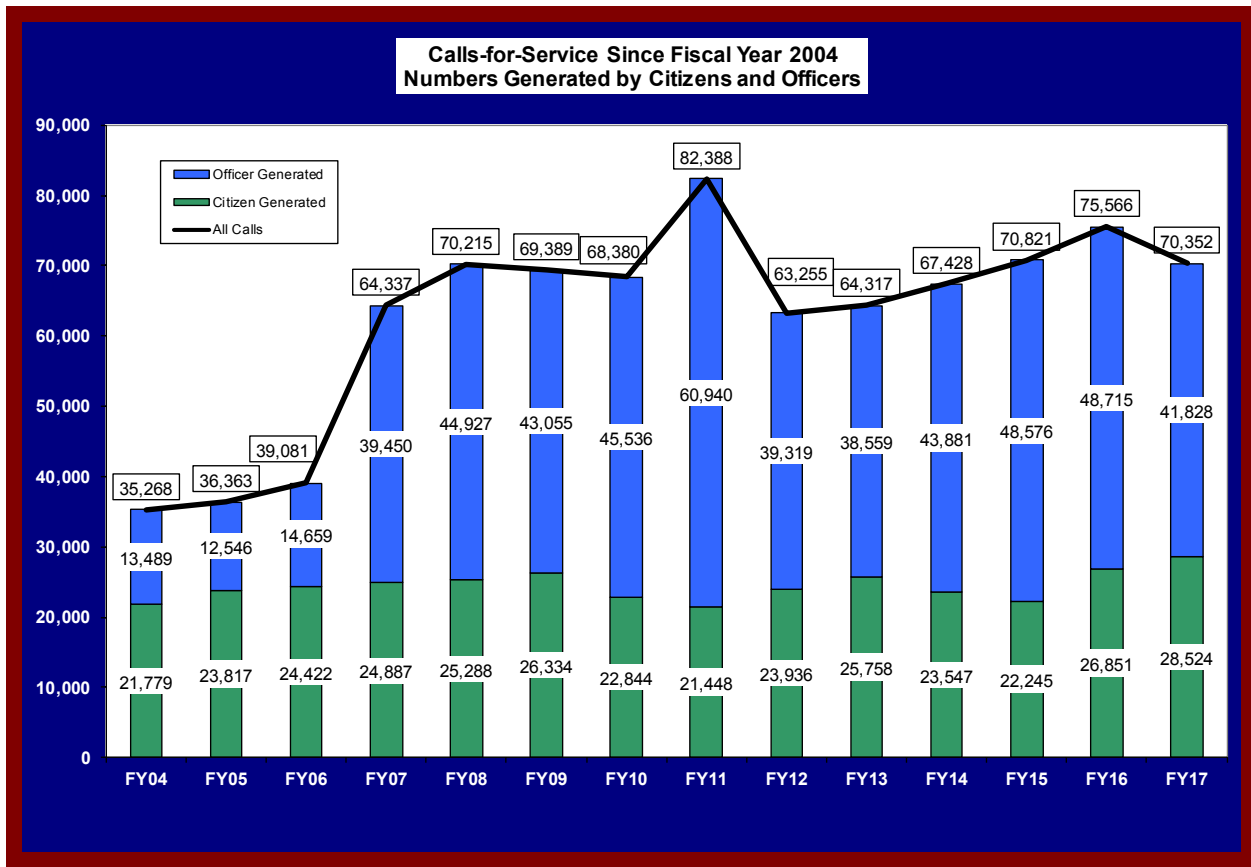
As the above chart depicts, fiscal year 2007 showed the highest percent of increase in calls-for-service activity of any year on record with an increase of 64.6% over fiscal year 2006. However, the biggest impact upon the increase was in officer-generated calls, especially “keep checks”. Near the end 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

⁴⁹ The call-for-Service data for FY16 was unavailable from Anderson County Central Dispatch. The data in this report for CFS is accurate through FY15.

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, 2015 and 2016 compared to FYs 2013 and 2014, respectively, were due to increased officer-generated activity. Citizen-generated CFS increased during FY17 but officer-generated CFS decreased by a larger number thereby decreasing the overall number of CFS for FY17 compared to FY16.



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%. In FY16 there were 29,397, an increase of 4,797 (+19.5%). FY17’s building checks came to 22,272, a decrease of 7,125 (-24.2%) from FY17.

As of fiscal year 2007, management decided to track calls-for-service by category and type 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.

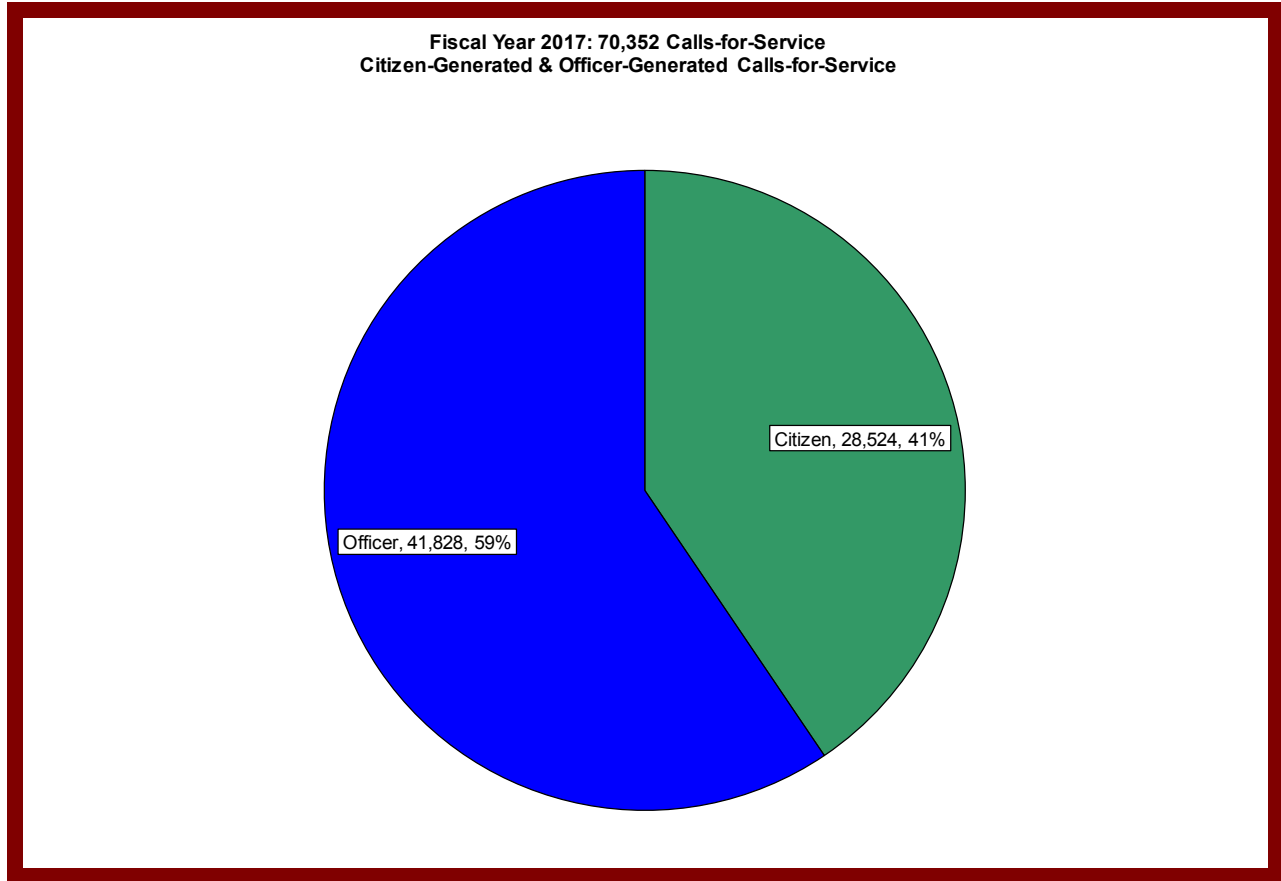
Call-for-Service Category	Year and Change from Previous Year											% Change
	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	
Alarm	2,986	3,194	3,294	3,196	3,233	3,263	3,473	3,543	3,271	3,637	3,403	-6.4%
Animal Call (New category FY09+)*	N/A	N/A	1,904	1,751	1,486	1,228	1,422	1,809	1,818	1,837	2,070	12.7%
Citizen Assist	504	499	542	523	463	513	674	850	865	883	847	-4.1%
Counter-Crime	4,421	4,659	4,592	4,027	3,805	4,355	4,374	4,375	4,246	4,233	4,171	-1.5%
Domestic or Civil Dispute	2,877	2,964	3,110	3,080	2,940	2,842	2,996	2,861	2,744	3,142	3,353	6.7%
Drug or Alcohol Crime	387	401	356	328	322	313	330	286	330	270	291	7.8%
EMS Assist (No Psych Calls FY17+)**	364	350	401	382	452	425	560	631	586	1,171	974	-16.8%
Fire Assist	250	372	434	379	458	381	418	451	304	289	280	-3.1%
General Service (No Animal Calls FY09+)*	33,731	34,847	30,618	31,052	46,334	30,598	28,671	31,496	31,135	35,468	29,335	-17.3%
Property Crime	3,515	3,614	3,854	3,505	3,510	3,570	3,601	4,184	3,918	4,120	3,992	-3.1%
Psychological (New Category FY17+)**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	330	N/A
Quality of Life	1,400	1,395	1,258	1,129	1,137	1,270	1,276	1,246	1,282	1,549	1,501	-3.1%
Traffic Related (Non-Crash)	10,961	14,551	15,337	15,584	15,076	11,239	13,079	11,867	16,570	15,152	16,043	5.9%
Traffic Related (Wreck)	1,630	1,806	2,104	2,049	1,988	1,971	2,086	2,340	2,209	2,416	2,458	1.7%
Violent Crime	999	1,140	1,153	1,023	862	898	982	1,020	981	884	852	-3.6%
White Collar Crime	312	423	432	372	322	389	375	469	562	515	452	-12.2%
Grand Total	64,337	70,215	69,389	68,380	82,388	63,255	64,317	67,428	70,821	75,566	70,352	-6.9%
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.												
**In FY17 Psyc. calls were broken out from EMS Assist & 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.

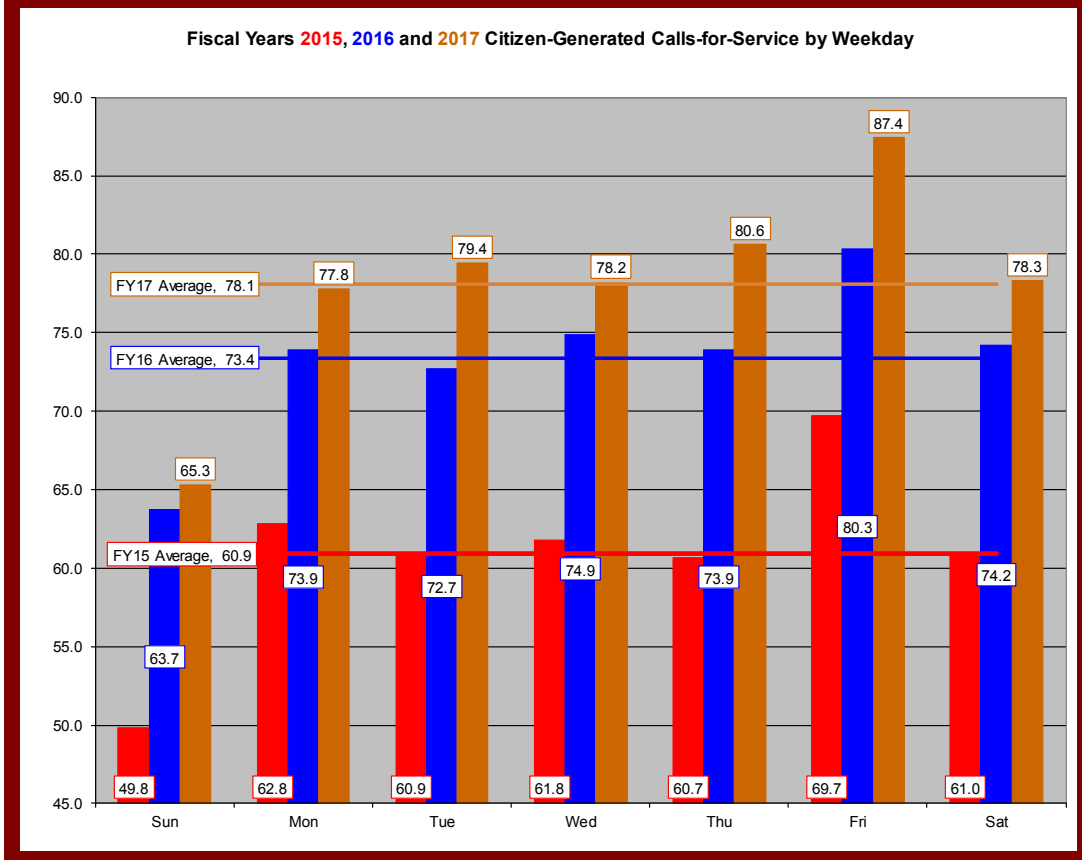
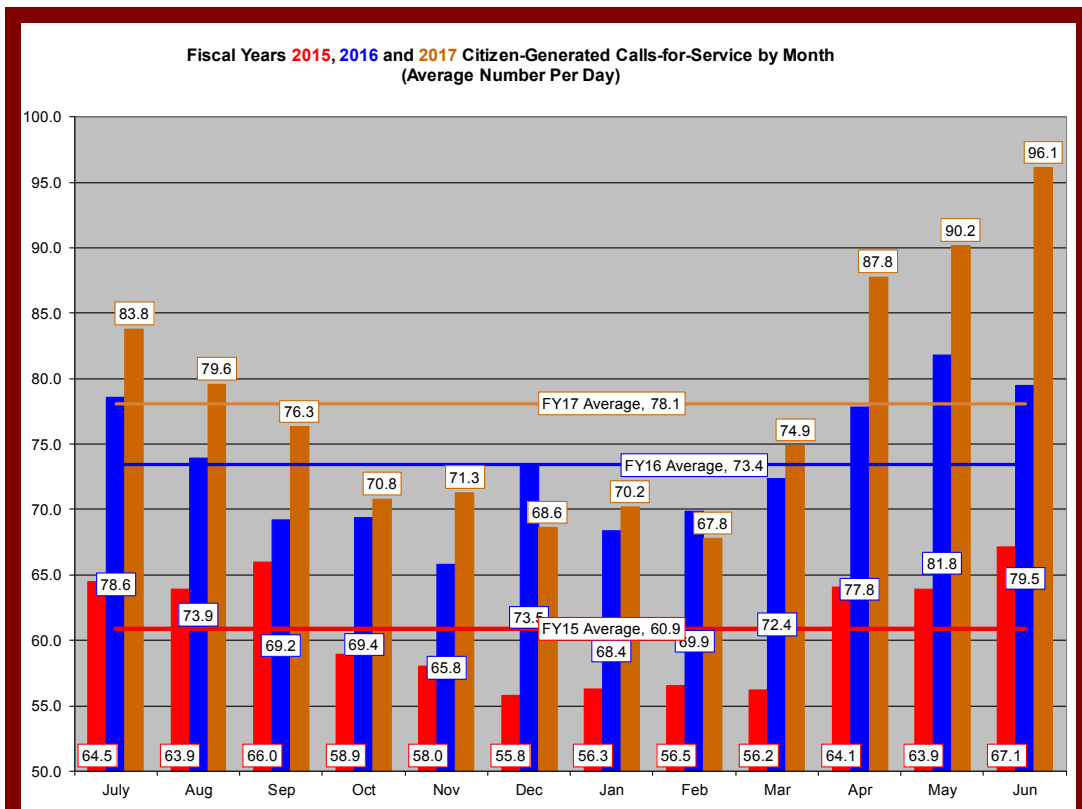
Zone 8. Of the 70,352 calls-for-service during FY17, 905 (1.286%) were in zone 8.⁵⁰ Although the overall median response time for all 24,310 911 citizen-generated calls (for which a city-zone could be determined) was 5:58, the median response time for zone 8’s 692 citizen-generated 911 calls was 7:53. In FY17, Zone 8 contributed 2.85% of the Citizen-Generated 911 CFS for which a zone could be determined. In FY16, Zone 8 contributed 837 out of 22,207 or 3.68% and had a median response time of 7:36. In FY15, Zone 8 contributed 483 or 2.95% of all citizen-generated 911-calls-for-service.)



The next two charts indicate the daily averages by month and weekday. The “busiest” month of FY17 for citizen-generated calls was June 2017 with an average number of 96.1 calls-for-service per day. The “busiest” month of FY16 and FY15 for citizen-generated calls was May 2016 and June 2015, respectively. In FY17, the “slow” month was February 2017 with 67.8 Citizen-Generated CFS per day. In FY16 and FY15, the “slow” months were November 2015 and December 2014 respectively

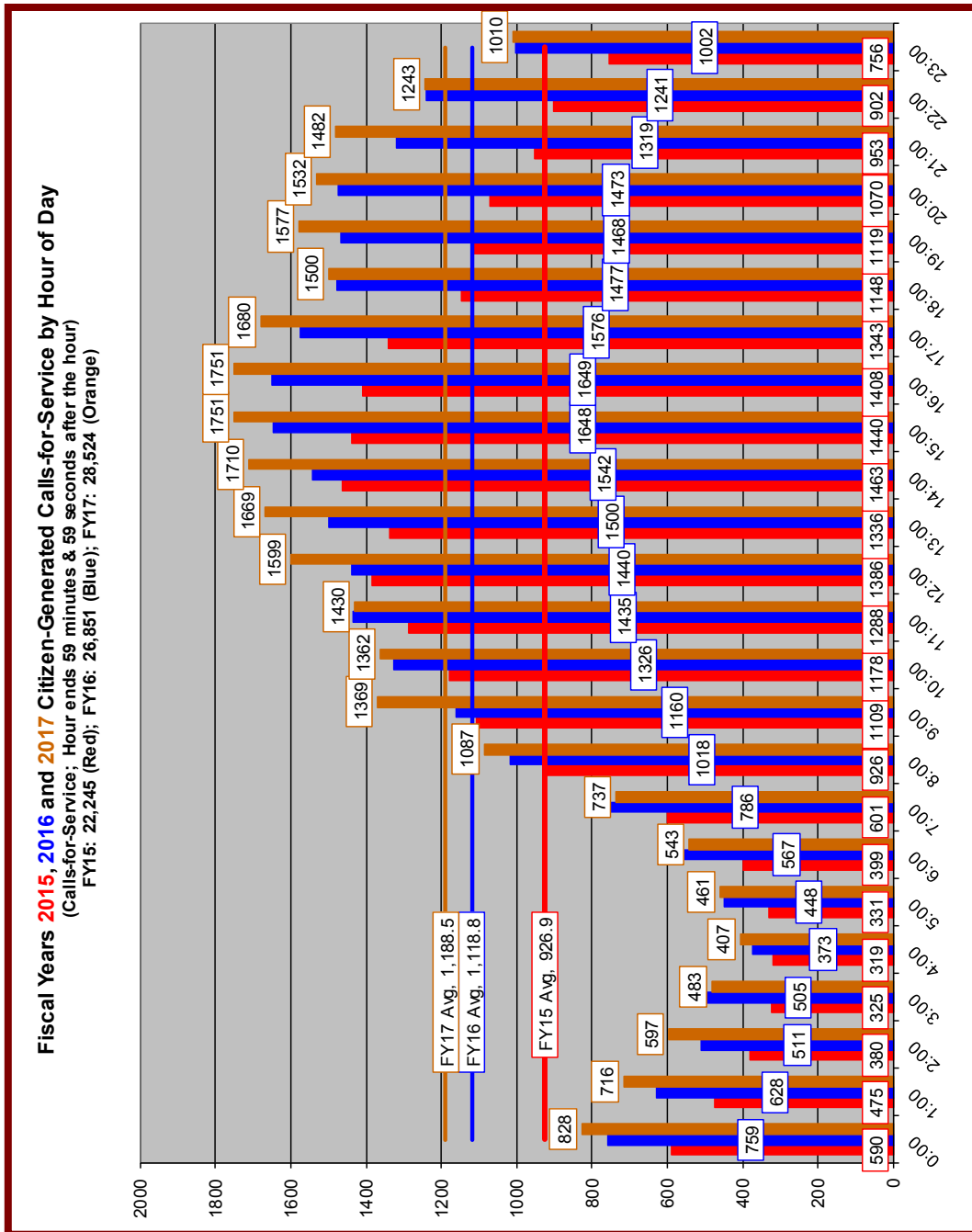
The chart that depicts the weekday averages shows that Mondays – Thursdays were relatively sane with respect to citizen-generated call-volume. Fridays were noticeably above normal and Sundays were well below. But other than those variations, the weekday columns are relatively near each other in height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

⁵⁰ This is a low-ball figure based upon addresses a typed into the Anderson County Central Dispatch CAD. Many locations did not have sufficient data to determine an exact address such as “Zaxby’s” and “Wal-Mart” which have locations in three zones including one in zone-8. Also, KFC has locations in two separate zones, one of which is zone-8. When a zone cannot be determined, the location is counted toward the total for the city, not necessarily toward a zone-count.

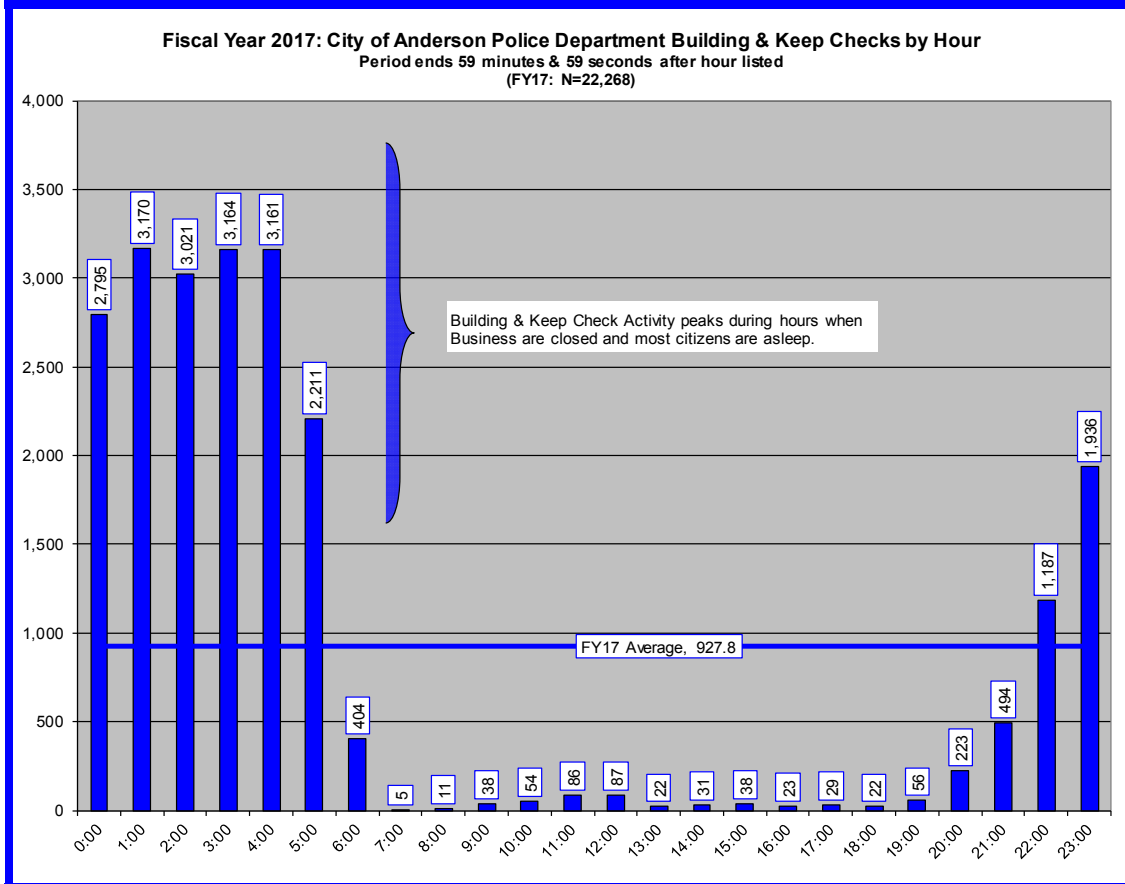
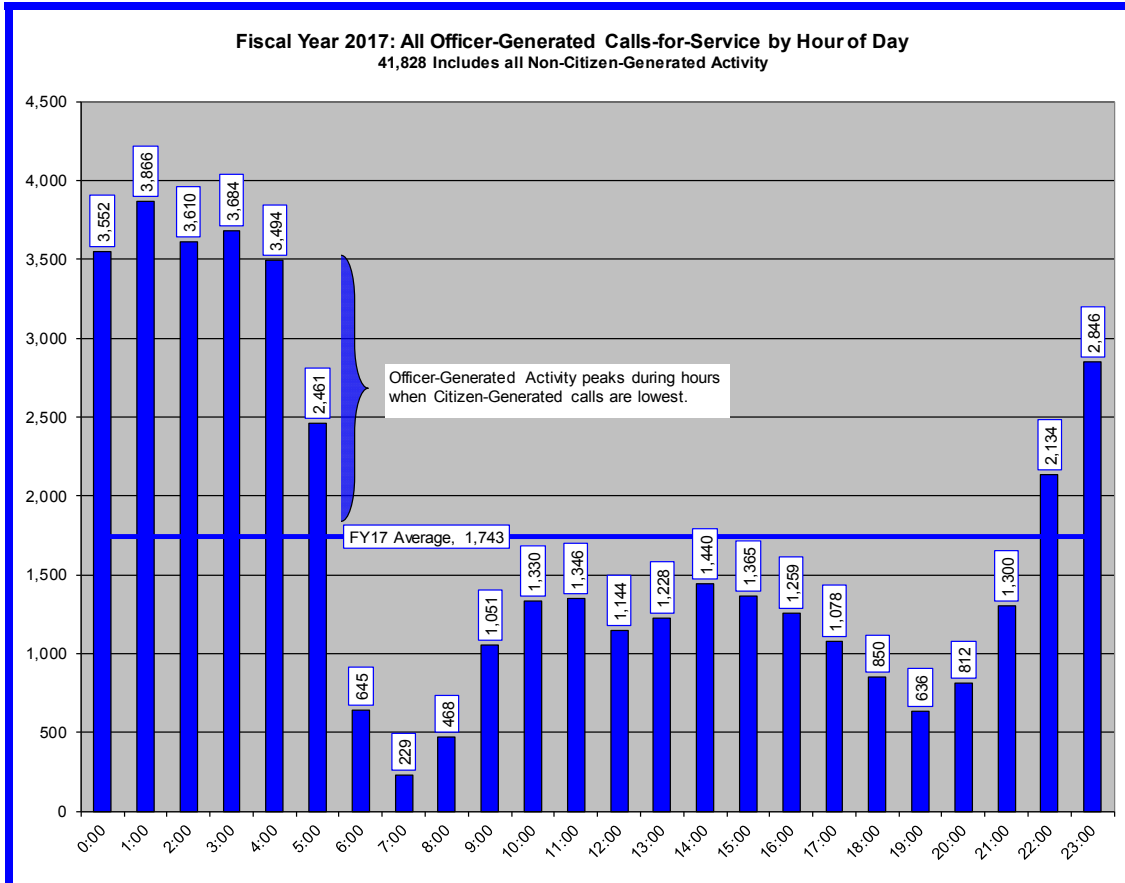


As illustrated by the following chart, during FY17 the fewest number of citizen-generated calls were answered during the early morning hours with 04:00 – 04:59 being the slowest individual hour of the 24-hour day. That was the same as FYs2016, 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012, 2010 & 2009. In FY11 and FY08, the slowest was 5:00 – 5:59.

In FY17, 15:00 – 15:59 and 16:00 – 16:59 tied for the busiest one-hour period for CG CFS. In FY16 it was 16:00 – 16:59. 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 FY17, the busiest period for officer-generated activity was 01:00 – 01:59, the same as 2016.



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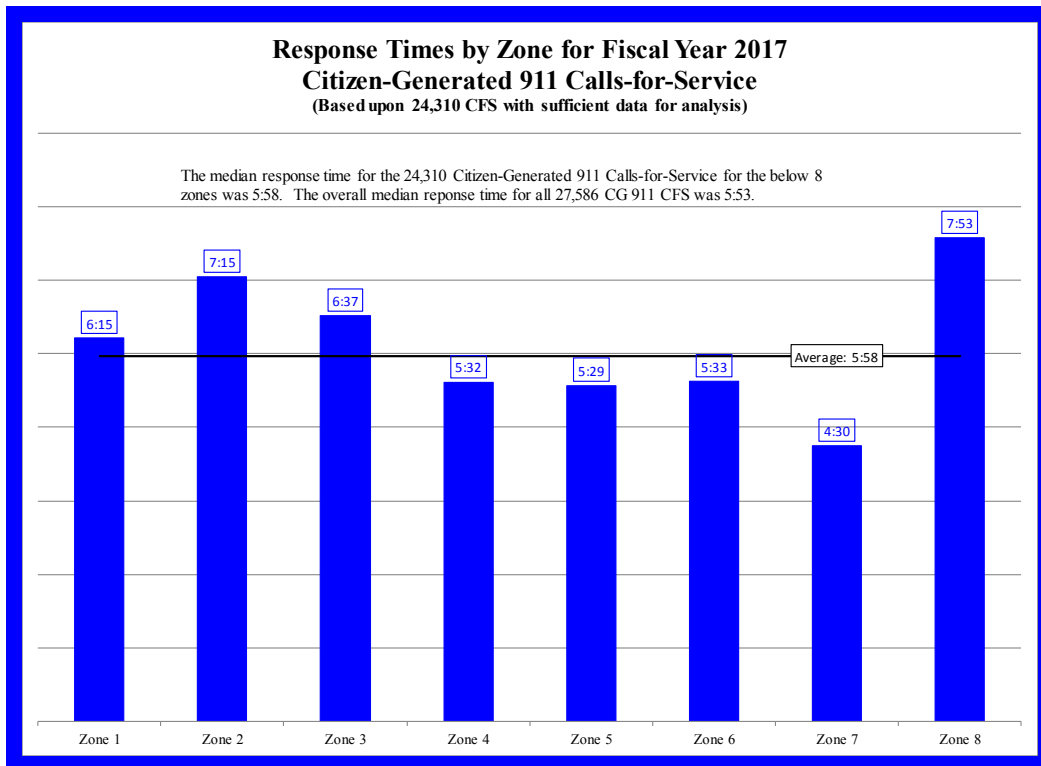


Response Times for Citizen-Generated 911-Calls-for-Service (Dispatch-to-on-scene)

The agency calculates the response times based upon Citizen-Generated 911 Calls-for-Service. During FY17, there were 27,586 of these type calls with an average response time of 05:53. Out of the 27,586, 24,310 had sufficient data in the fields designated for response times and addresses to determine zone location and response time. The average response time for those 24,310 clearly identified as calls to locations within the city was 05:58.

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 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 and later.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>CFS</u>	<u>Median Response Time</u>
FY17	24,310	0:05:58
FY16*	22,707	0:05:48
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 FY17 and the few years prior to FY17, coupled with the excessive turnover rates during those years, and the increase in service demand as compared to available human resources, had precluded the agency from implementing an aggressive crash-suppression strategy.⁵¹ 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. However, as of FY17, the dispatched traffic crashes increased slightly as did wreck reports.

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 15.6 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. Most 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 several 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 FY17, the agency had five regular slots assigned to the Traffic / COPS slots

⁵¹ For instance, as of the end of calendar year 2016, the City of Anderson had approximately 1.41 times the national average number of officers per capita but had 2.7 times the national violent crime rate and 3.25 times the national property crime rate for a combined average crime rate that was 2.98 times the national average. Therefore, the workload of the average officer, compared to the national norm based upon crime rate per capita was 2.11 times the national average.

and an addition two grant funded slots. Of the seven total slots, six were filled and one of the regular slots was vacant, awaiting enough personnel from patrol to become certified to allow for a transfer of an officer to the unit. The grant program was funded and started up approximately early November 2014 covered two personnel. It concluded September 30, 2017, three months after FY17 ended.

The City of Anderson Police Department does not set a “quota” 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

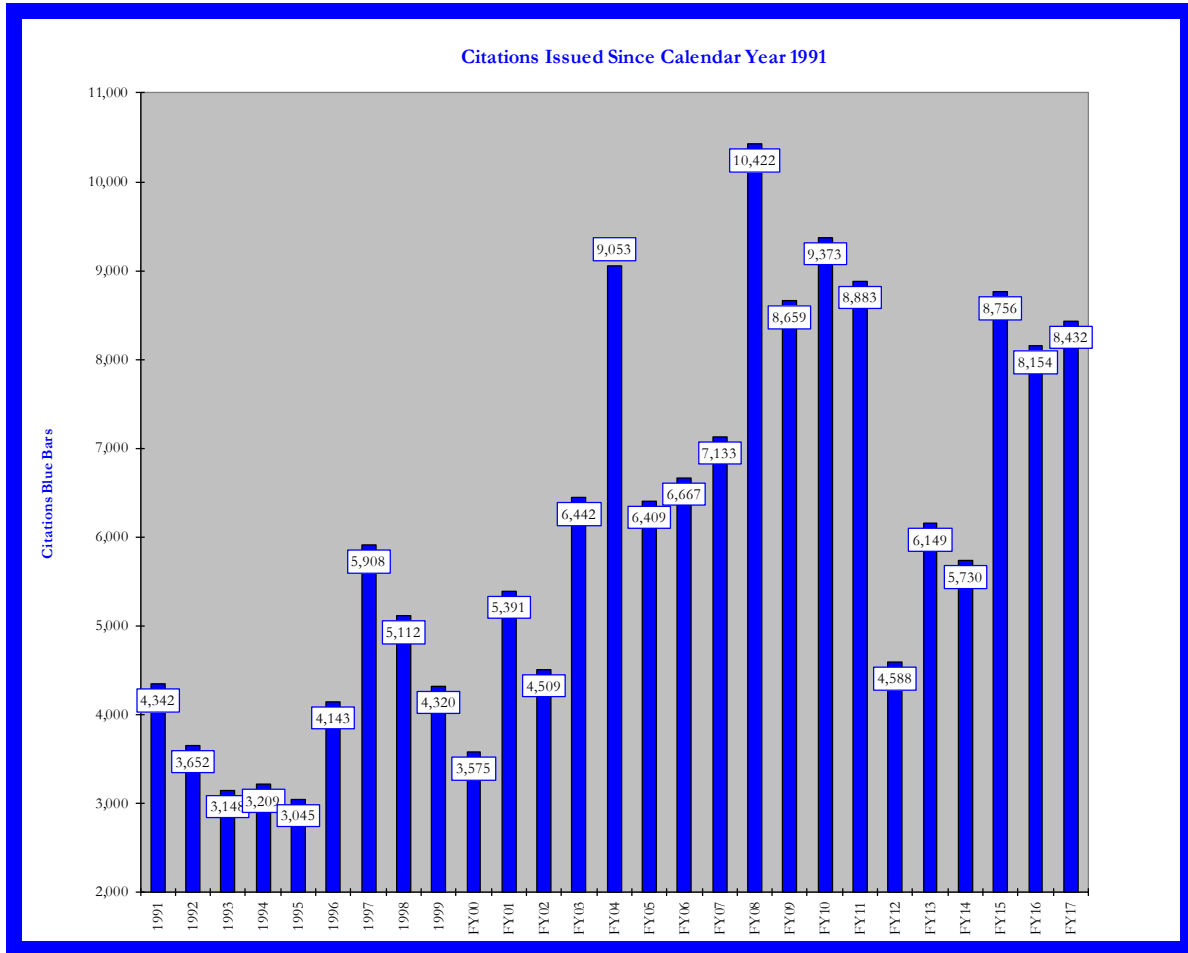
During FY17, 8,432 traffic citations were written to 6,861 violators. Approximately 18.8 violators per day were ticketed. Violators who were cited received an average of 1.23 citations each. This was an average rate of approximately one cited violator every 1.28 hours (about one violator every hour and 16 minutes).

In FY16, 8,154 traffic citations were written to 6,811 violators. Approximately 18.61 violators per day were ticketed. Violators who were cited received an average of 1.20 citations each. This was an average rate of approximately one cited violator every 1.29 hours (about one violator every hour and 17 minutes).

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, 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.

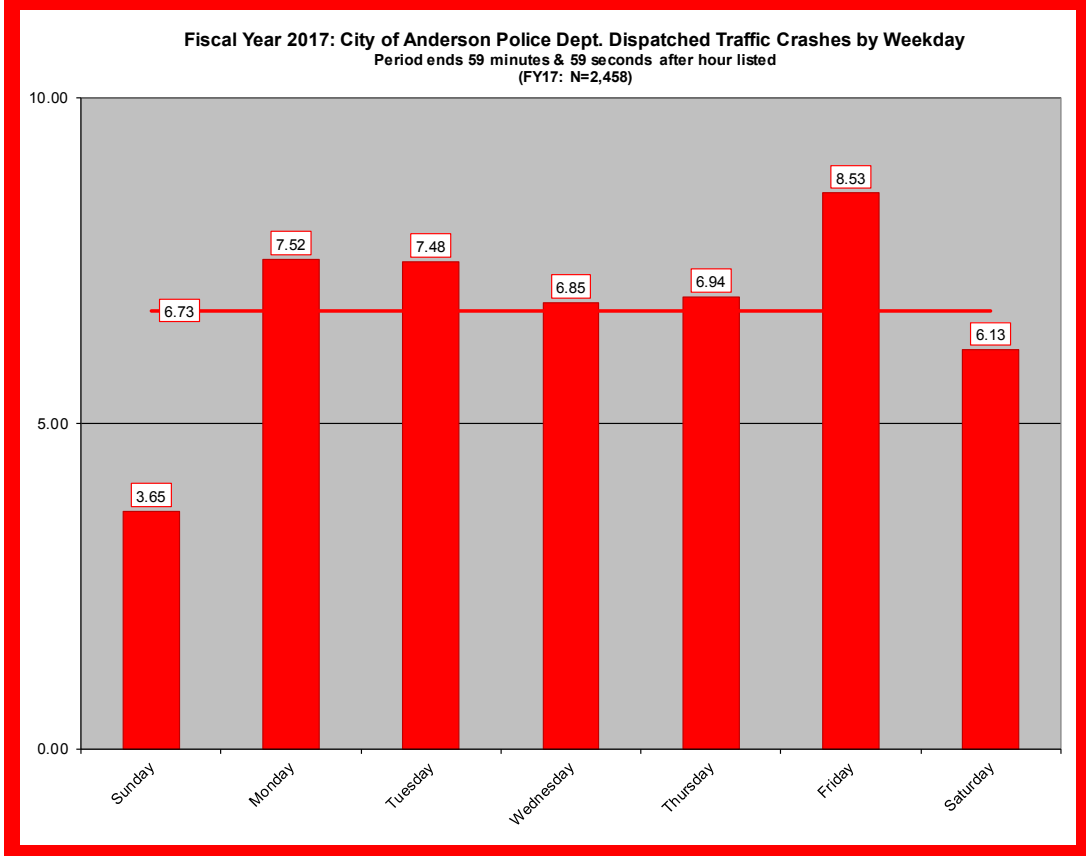
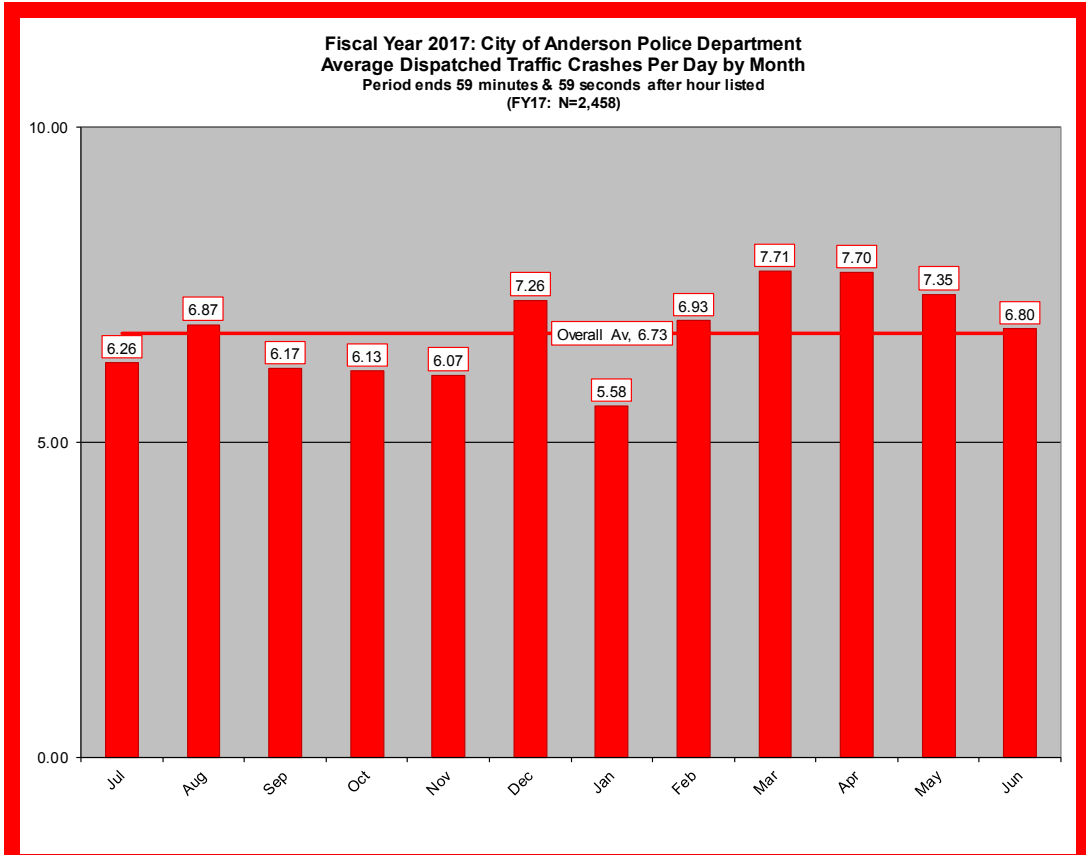


The department attempts to facilitate its traffic management programs by analyzing and evaluating wrecks to determine when and where accidents occur and how to best allocate resources. To determine when accidents occur, an analysis was performed to determine the variation in the number of traffic crashes 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.

During FY17, March 2017, had the highest average number of dispatched traffic crashes per day (followed very closely by April 2017) and January 2017 averaged the lowest number of dispatched traffic crashes per day.

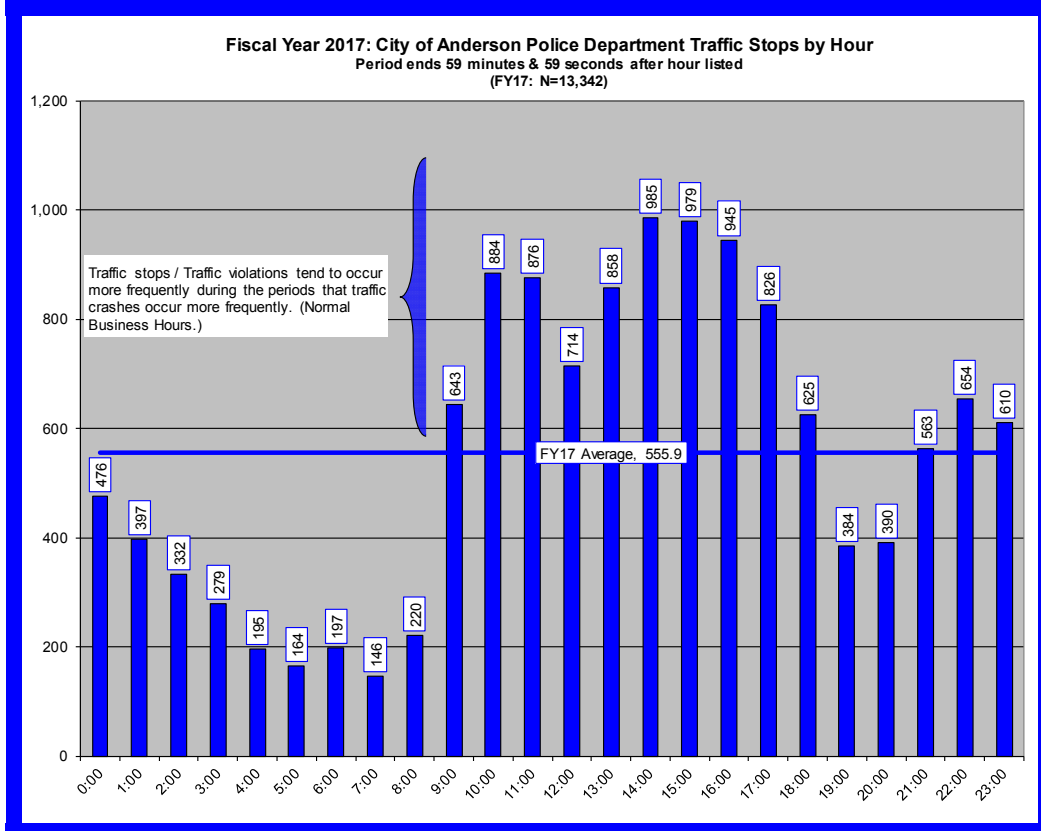
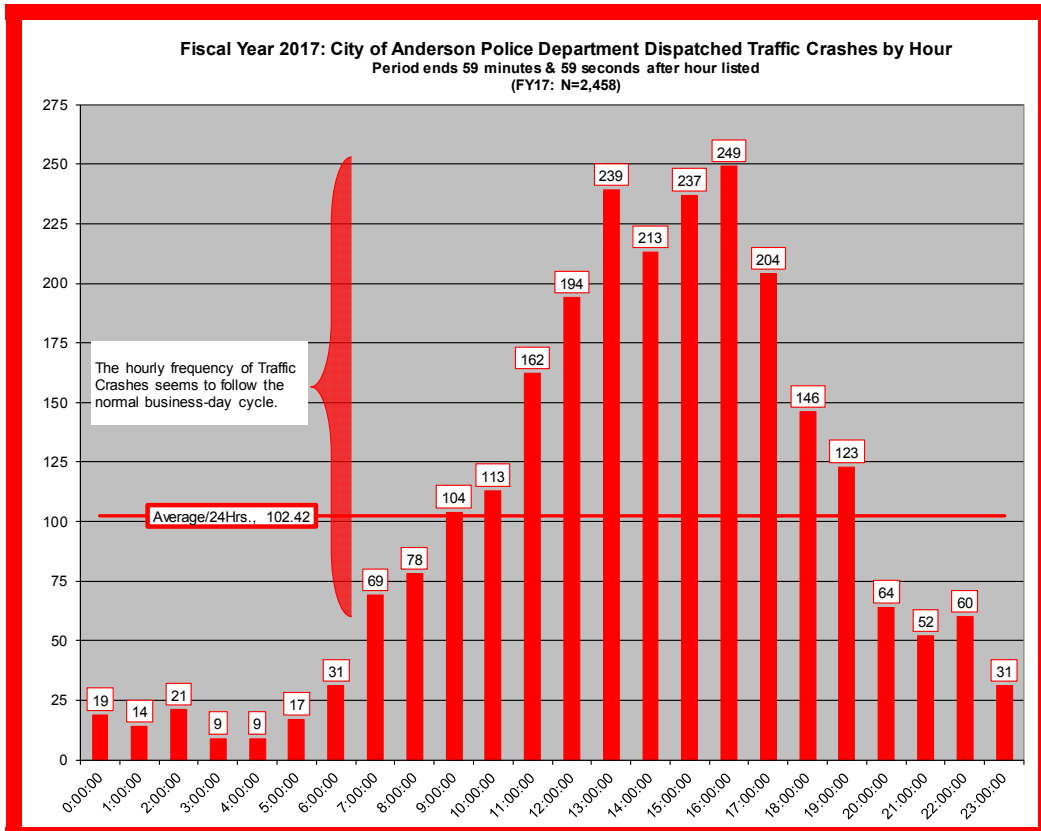
In addition to analyzing crash data by month, the department also analyzes weekdays. Generally, in past studies, Fridays have shown the highest frequency of accidents as does the middle of the afternoon on a 24-hour chart. The average number of wreck calls during each hour of the 24-hour day in FY17 was 102.42. As in past years, the crash-count varied wildly throughout the 24-hour period. The one-hour time frame from 16:00 – 16:59 proved to deliver the highest number of crashes during FY17. The following charts indicates the monthly, daily and hourly averages for dispatched traffic accidents in the City of Anderson as well as proactive traffic stops conducted by our officers.

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The City of Anderson Police Department Fiscal Year 2017 Annual Report

The following charts indicate the frequency for dispatched traffic accidents and officer-initiated traffic stops in the city of Anderson by time of day for fiscal year 2017.

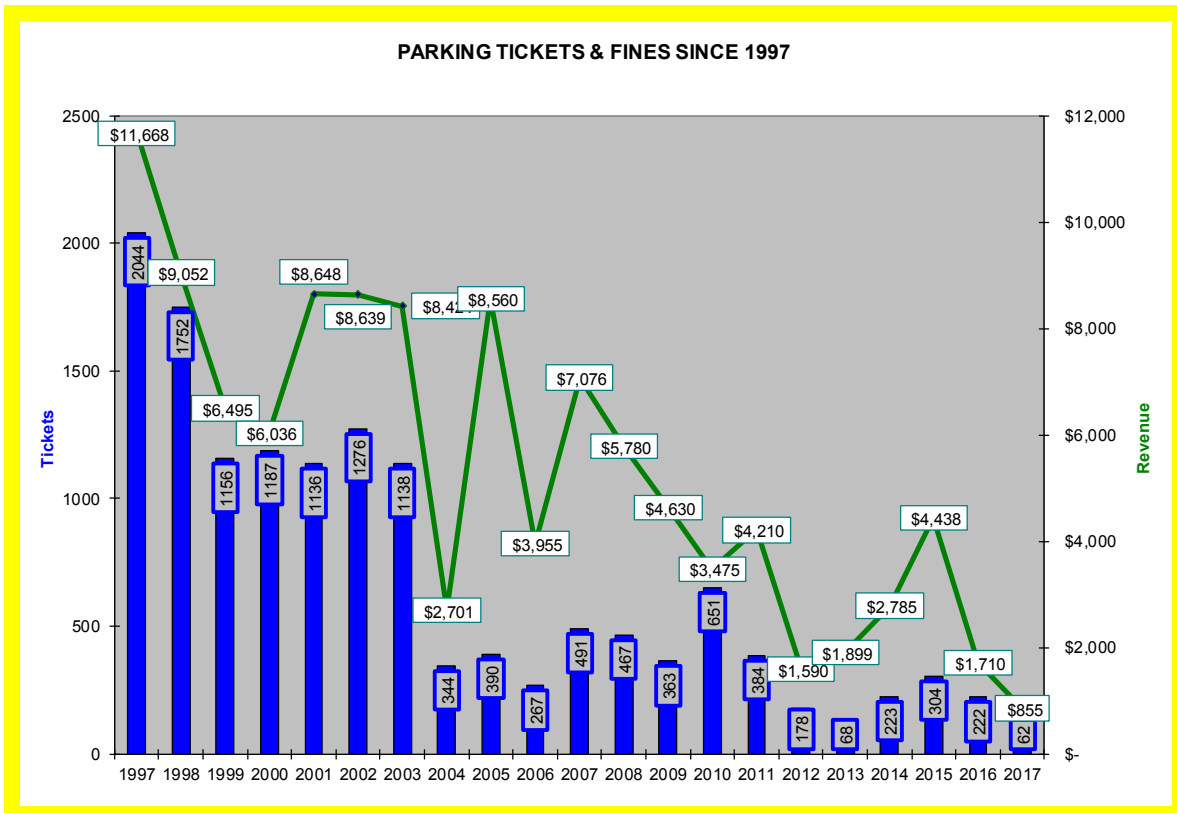


As the previous chart indicates, the period from 16:00 p.m. to 16:59 p.m. showed the highest number of accidents for FY17, same as FY16. However, for FY08 – FY15, the period from 15:00 p.m. to 15:59 p.m. showed the highest number of accidents. In FY07, 16:00 – 16:59 was the busiest period.

In FY17, the two-hour period from 03:00 – 04:59 tied as the two slowest hours for crashes. In FY16, 05:00 – 05:59 was the slowest hour of the 24-hour day with five crashes occurring during that hour within the 366-day period. (But that hour was followed closely by 04:00 – 04:59 with six crashes occurring during that hour during the same year.) The slowest time was 04:00 – 04:59 in FY14, FY12 and FY09. 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 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 *yellow parking citations* that have been issued by the police department since 1997 and lists the amount of revenue collected during the same periods.⁵²



⁵² City of Anderson Municipal Court Docket (“CMS” a.k.a. *Court Management System* and the *JEMS Database*)

Zone 8. The number of dispatched traffic crashes attributable to zone 8 seems to be rising as does the proportion of the total for the city.

In FY17, 113 or 4.60% of all 2,458 dispatched traffic crashes occurred in zone 8. That left 2,345 for the non-zone 8 area compared to 2,325 in FY16. Zone 8 added a true 4.60% increase in workload with respect to traffic work in FY17. Additionally, the response time to zone 8 adds time to the overall duration of the service call.

In FY16, 91 or 3.77% of all 2,416 dispatched traffic crashes occurred in zone 8. That left 2,325 for the non-zone 8 area compared to 2,123 in FY15. Zone 8 added a true 3.77% increase in workload with respect to traffic work in FY17. Additionally, the response time to zone 8 adds time to the overall duration of the service call.

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.

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 assignment is quite popular.

During Fiscal Year 2017, the City of Anderson Police Department Reserve Force's total “Human-Resource-Hours” worked were 1,489 down 0.93% from 1,503, in FY16. The amount of work performed by Reserve Officers in FY17 was equivalent to employing 0.68 full time officer at a projected cost of \$35,976.⁵³ 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.

⁵³ City of Anderson Police Officers' basic schedule was 42 hours per week. $1,489/2,184 = 0.68$; \$17/Hr. + benefits.

III. Fiscal Year 2017 Goals & Extent of Goal Achievement

1. *Decrease the incidents of major violent crimes and/or the violent crime rate.* (No fiscal year data available in this category for FY17.)

Extent of Goal Achievement: *This goal was achieved as of the end of FY16.* In FY16, compared to FY15, the raw count of Part I violent crimes decreased by 22, from 260 to 238 (-8.5%). Further, in FY15, seven of the 260 crimes were in zone-8, leaving 253 in non-zone 8 areas. In FY16, eight were in zone-8, leaving 230 in non-zone-8 areas. Therefore, in FY16, the area outside zone 8 had an actual reduction of 23 or 9.1% in the raw count of Part I Violent Crimes and zone-8 had an increase of 14.1%. The overall reduction of 8.5% is viewed as very positive.

However, based upon data received from the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (S.L.E.D.) which normally feeds up into the national data sets to the United States Department of Justice, as of the end of CY16 (December 31, 2016 – the latest calendar year for which the national data is available) the City of Anderson’s Part I V/C rate was 1071.9 per 100k residents, an increase of 19.75% from 895.1, as of the end of CY15.

2. *Decrease the incidents of major property crimes and/or the property crime rate.* No fiscal year data available in this category for FY17.)

Extent of Goal Achievement: *This goal was partially achieved during FY16.* In FY16, compared to FY15, the Part I property crime index count increased by 191 from 2,012 to 2,203 (+9.5%). Of this increase, zone 8 increased by 38, from 185 to 223 (+20.5%) and non-zone-8 increased by 153 from 1827 to 1980 (+8.4%).

However, according data received from the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (S.L.E.D.) which normally feeds up into the national data sets to the United States Department of Justice, as of the end of CY16 (December 31, 2016 – the latest calendar year for which the national data is available) the City of Anderson’s Part I P/C rate was 7,975.4 per 100k residents, an increase of 10.09% from 7,244.6, as of the end of CY15.

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

Extent of Goal Achievement: *This goal was not achieved but has potential for future success.* This goal was evaluated based upon dispatched calls-for-service for crashes. In FY16, there were a total of 2,416 dispatched traffic crashes versus 2,458 on FY17. FY17 showed a slight rise in crashes (+1.71%) while traffic stops increased by 7.55%. Never-the-less, with improved economic conditions and more citizens logging more miles, reducing the crash rate is projected to continue to be a formidable challenge for patrol operations.

Additionally, the traffic grant anticipates concluding its grant funded operations as of September 30, 2017, one-fourth of the way through the upcoming fiscal year (FY18). However, the program is expected to be maintained.

Finally, excessive turnover (which almost always reduces patrol’s human resources) has reduced the agency’s effectiveness in achieving this goal.

4. *Implement Year 9 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 FY16 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. All six existing SRO slots as referenced above have been continued through FY17.

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 partially achieved.* As of the end of FY17, the funding for grants and grant-related programs provided \$489,075, a slight decrease of \$34,599 (-6.61%) from \$523,674 in FY16.

The traffic safety initiative was continued and employed two personnel on a traffic grant. The VAWA grant was continued and it employs one personnel. The six SROs were continued. The SROs are considered grant-related funding since that program evolved from grant programs and is subsidized by outside funds. A total of nine personnel (9% of the agency's sworn complement of officers) are employed through these forms of subsidies.

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 FY17 and shows only unexceptional potential for future success, possibly through grant funding.* In FY11, the agency received a \$465k award to enhance its cyber-forensics lab. The award was for 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 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.)

After the "stimulus" year ended, acquiring additional monies for Cyber-Forensics (and other programs) has proven to be a challenge. In late springs of FY15, FY16 and FY17 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 could be forthcoming.

At the conclusion of FY17, acquiring grant funding for all programs was challenging, continuing a trend that began in roughly 2010, following the (federal) stimulus package allocations.

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 \$21,280. This program funded personnel to work high crime areas on an overtime basis.

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 potential for long-term sustainability.* During FY17, the agency maintained its SRO relationships with School District Five 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. The crossing-guard funding was continued throughout FY16 and FY17.

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

Extent of Goal Achievement: *This goal was ACHIEVED during FY17.* 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 FY17 compared to FY16. The amount of side job hours increased from 3,302 in FY16 to 3,807 in FY17. Those were hours worked for which officers were compensated directly by the employers. The result was an increase of personnel services from the equivalent of 1.51 in FY16 to 1.7 in FY17 (+13.22%). Additionally, *extra duty run through the city* increased 12.45% from \$78,690 in FY16 to \$88,487 in FY17.

11. *Increase the number of active reserves and/or the amount of Human-Resource contributed by this program.*

Extent of Goal Achievement: This goal was not achieved in FY17 but shows potential for future success. The department continues to struggle to staff its Reserve Program. During FY17, the City of Anderson Police Department's Reserve Force provided 1,489 hours of service to the city of Anderson, the equivalent of 0.68 full time officers. This was a decrease of 14 from 1,503 (or 0.69 f/t officers) in FY16 (-0.93%). Much of the difficulty in staffing the Reserve Force is likely attributable to the improvement in the economy. Improving economic conditions allow potential reserve participants the opportunity to engage in more work in their respective fields, thereby decreasing the amount of available (discretionary) time they 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 partially achieved. In FY17, based upon a review of the agency's organizational charts, the City of Anderson Police Department hired 37 personnel. They were allotted as follows: 27 to police slots, nine to detention and one civilian. The 27 police slots were filled by 26 new hires and one rehire. Of those 27 hires, 21 (71.78%) were white males, 2 (7.41%) were white females, one (3.7%) was a black male, two (7.41%) were black females and one (3.7%) was a Hispanic male

The nine personnel hired to Detention were all new hires. They were as follows: Three (33.33%) were white males, four (44.44%) were white females and two (22.22%) were black females.

Overall, of the 27 class I slots and the nine class II slots filled during FY17, 24 (66.7%) were white males, six (16.6%) were white females, one (2.8%) was a black male, four (11.1%) were black females and one (2.8%) was a Hispanic male.

The civilian slot was filled by a white 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 partially achieved. In FY17, the combined turnover rate for the entire agency minus part time crossing guards and civilians was 26.87% compared to 26.05% in FY16. Police (Class I) turnover was 26.73% in FY17 versus 21.07% in FY16. However, Detention Officer turnover was 27.27% in FY17 versus 40.38% in FY16.

Uniformed police turnover was 42.74% as of the end of FY17. It was 32.98% at the end of FY16.

During FY17, the agency averaged 7.58 sworn vacancies each month, up 3.0 (+65.5%) from 4.58 in FY16. In FY17, the monthly range of vacancies fluctuated from a low of three for one

month to a high of 12 for two months. During FY16, the range was from a low of one for one month to a high of 11 for one month.

Additionally, due to turnover, an additional (average) 6.17 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 5.0 in FY16, therefore, FY17 showed an increase of 1.17 (or +23.4%) in this measurement.

During FY17, the combined average number of slots either vacant or filled by uncertifieds during the 12-month period was 13.75 and fluctuated from a low of eight to a high of 18. During FY16 the average was 9.58, fluctuating from a low of seven to a high of 11. This measurement increased by 43.5%

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IV.

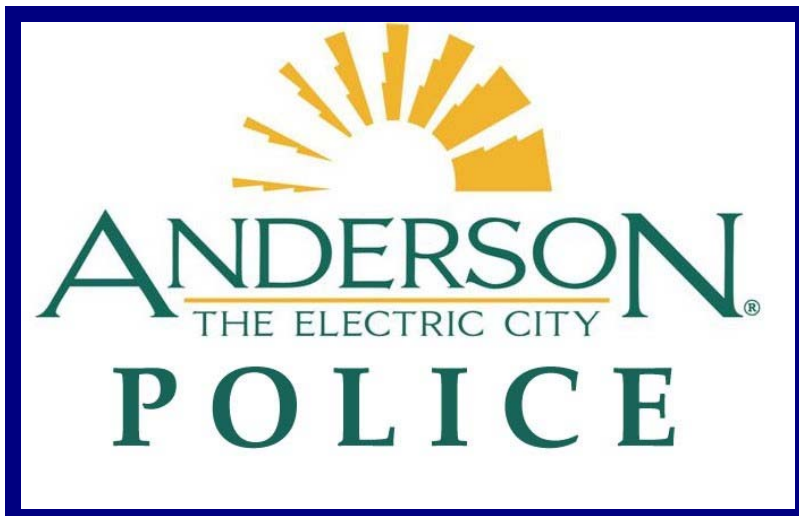
Conclusion

The City of Anderson Police Department provided valuable community service to the citizens of Anderson in FY17. The agency continues to rebound and rebuild following 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 seem to be cost-efficient. In addition, the police department generated slightly more than \$2.7m in real dollars toward offsetting the cost of funding public safety in the City of Anderson.

During FY17, class I turnover increased about 26.87% - compared to FY16 and is projected to remain a significant challenge throughout FY18. The challenges posed by vacancies, excessive turnover and loss of some newly hired uncertified personnel to the training academy compounded the workload of officers, resultant from the increased crime rates as measured through the end of CY16.

As stated in the FY14 Annual Report and reiterated in the FY15 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 in upcoming years combined with planned future upgrades will enable more reductions in violent and property crime.

The City of Anderson Police Department experienced some measurable improvement during its fifth 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 2018 to show a moderate improvement in violent crime and possibly a mild-to-moderate improvement in property crime compared to FY17 as it continues to build upon the progress that was achieved in Fiscal Year 2016.



V. Goals for Fiscal Year 2018

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 to affect a decrease in traffic accidents.
4. Implement Year 10 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 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. Maintaining and/or enhancing 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.

Appendix
The City of Anderson Police Department
Unaudited Expenses Fiscal Year 2017

Fiscal Year 2017 (July 1, 2016 - June 30, 2017) Expenditures by Unit, Category and Type															
Expense	Administration	Animal Control	Child Sexual Predator Unit	Confiscated Funds	Detention	Investigations	RV	Patrol	Security Services	Support Services	Grant Traffic	Grant Yawa Grant	Vice/Narcotics	Victim Advocate	Grand Total
Feas	22,226.29	1,896.26	21.53		84,906.51	31,574.73		173,534.12	15,635.92	13,987.86	5,227.46	2,730.12	3,679,318	2,508.45	\$ 384,179.43
Ins: Health	43,251.32	7,054.12			202,290.07	84,179.61		344,535.12	37,136.39	17,987.67	14,905.36	3,111.81	55,248.39	5,321.13	\$ 814,949.99
Ins: Life	1,068.09	133.50			5,328.80	1,402.15		8,805.42	901.16	503.87	267.05	133.50	1,367.24	133.50	\$ 20,244.28
Ins: Lid	216.99	27.12			1,137.38	325.48		1,743.38	162.75	108.49	54.25	27.12	271.24	27.12	\$ 4,101.52
O/T: ATF													1,618.25		\$ 1,618.25
O/T: Clemson								23,901.48							\$ 23,901.48
O/T: Court	0.00				0.00	113.89		2,032.95	154.75		24.52		0.00		\$ 2,326.11
O/T: Dea													9,439.40		\$ 9,439.40
O/T: Dea (Other)													6,846.35		\$ 6,846.35
O/T: Extra Duty									29,280.06						\$ 29,280.06
O/T: FBI								24,568.84					2,900.00		\$ 27,468.84
O/T: Jig Grant					208.57										\$ 208.57
O/T: S/D 5										15,321.85					\$ 15,321.85
O/T: USMS													80.00		\$ 80.00
Overtime (Regular)	291.82	285.74	0.00		27,917.22	15,098.72	0.00	75,297.59	296.16	147.55	455.65	520.68	24,710.08	1,929.35	\$ 147,050.56
Pensions	31,080.24	3,815.48	40.60		154,240.01	59,833.47		315,966.37	29,445.59	24,380.31	9,950.70	5,134.17	56,140.54	3,206.99	\$ 693,294.67
Salaries & Wages	296,154.62	27,409.59			1,126,894.55	416,665.82		2,210,299.58	212,000.38	130,909.06	71,243.97	36,488.25	362,496.69	33,311.46	\$ 4,923,873.97
Sick Leave					577.21			6,083.60					11,000.00		\$ 17,660.81
Workers Comp.					6,882.53			33,531.54	537.26	723.12	0.00	0.00			\$ 41,674.45
Auto Operating Expense	0.00	885.78			3,786.45	16,712.77		286,711.08		27,466.18			11,462.54	791.62	\$ 245,066.62
Awards	4,449.64														\$ 4,449.64
Building Maintenance					441,613										\$ 441,613
Electricity					838,111.00										\$ 838,111.00
Employee Training	275.00	0.00			951.72	1,034.00	925.00	2,049.08	854.41			0.00	2,469.00	0.00	\$ 8,514.11
Equipment Repairs	262.28				9,777.41	0.00		1,047.25					198.16		\$ 11,285.10
Gasoline	2,711.40	2,946.88			4,484.68	24,933.60	2001	103,230.71		13,527.71		0.00	21,135.53	8,328.3	\$ 173,813.35
Juvenile Detention					117,556.00										\$ 117,556.00
Laundry & Linen					12,476.82										\$ 12,476.82
Maintenance Contracts	11,458.53				62,664.86	12,363.05		163,158.66	1,339.20				1,357.83	2,159.91	\$ 187,479.24
Membership & Dues	90.00	0.00			12,488.00	410.00	50.00	3,186.00	90.00				300.00		\$ 5,374.00
Printing & Supplies	5,419.76				124,147.35	6,212.74		4,037.76	3,701.86		0.00	0.00	4,671.76	1,442.45	\$ 37,653.68
Professional Services	1,315.00				6,556.45	4,693.17	960.01	4,270.04	0.00				0.00		\$ 17,800.67
Rent					139,254.70	1,140.00		2,022.31		6,000.00					\$ 6,000.00
Special Contracts								1,041.48					0.00		\$ 1,041.48
Specialized Equipment					239,179.43	5,427.57	2,233.57	36,710.24	20,319.06		224.15		5,379.99	618.37	\$ 90,286.68
Specialized Supplies	1,524.04	370.51			12,548.88	1,026.55		69.40						0.00	\$ 2,940.83
Telephone															\$ 0.00
Travel & Conference	2,002.72	0.00			5,794.44	4,170.28	526.59	2,512.57		31,486.66	559.60	0.00	3,369.50	0.00	\$ 16,869.56
Uniforms & Clothing	1,714.16	100.00			20,794.23	8,909.73		75,571.67		1,063.14			249.10		\$ 112,881.04
Auto Equipment					3,921.00			4,879.70							\$ 35,790.70
Special Projects						148.52		19,117.57							\$ 19,266.09
Grand Total	\$ 425,511.90	\$ 44,844.98	\$ 62.13	\$ 124,398.01	\$ 2,225,592.15	\$ 696,701.85	\$ 4,715.18	\$ 3,791,694.21	\$ 29,627.36	\$ 286,273.74	\$ 102,812.71	\$ 48,145.65	\$ 619,718.68	\$ 52,622.28	\$ 8,719,343.83

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

Dept. Generated Revenue for FY (Unaudited)	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
U.S. Marshals Federal Detention Program	\$ 1,038,449	\$ 1,044,088	\$ 1,164,925	\$ 1,003,577	\$ 1,125,998	\$ 1,388,858	\$ 1,222,433	\$ 1,202,219	\$ 1,394,816	\$ 1,500,333
Detention Center Phone Fees	\$ 46,744	\$ 38,851	\$ 34,565	\$ 28,607	\$ 35,201	\$ 44,636	\$ 32,273	\$ 30,170	\$ 42,021	\$ 51,974
Criminal Fines Net	\$ 282,787	\$ 239,057	\$ 224,617	\$ 183,915	\$ 158,677	\$ 168,556	\$ 160,292	\$ 171,714	\$ 145,309	\$ 70,172
Traffic Citations Net	\$ 468,968	\$ 436,039	\$ 406,876	\$ 351,792	\$ 242,927	\$ 256,256	\$ 267,346	\$ 321,232	\$ 289,065	\$ 221,581
Victim Adv. Funds Retained by City		\$ 92,797	\$ 94,390	\$ 83,309	\$ 64,301	\$ 67,975	\$ 70,813	\$ 75,017	\$ 59,184	\$ 48,252
Miscellaneous (FY 15 City of Clemson)	\$ 319	\$ -						\$ 5,422		
General Sessions Bond Fines (net) (misc FY06+)		\$ 113								
Parking Citations	\$ 5,780	\$ 4,630	\$ 3,475	\$ 4,210	\$ 1,590	\$ 1,899	\$ 2,785	\$ 4,438	\$ 1,710	\$ 855
Towing Fees split w/ Garage. This amount to P.D.	\$ 76,127	\$ 58,638	\$ 51,565	\$ 36,786	\$ 18,851	\$ 47,373	\$ 53,327	\$ 72,377	\$ 64,363	\$ 60,358
Abndnd V. Sales split w/ Garage. This amt. to P.D.							\$ 7,925	\$ 7,185	\$ 7,372	\$ 16,005
Animal Control	\$ 420	\$ 350	\$ 280	\$ 210	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 689	\$ 1,060	\$ 360
Court Cost (Miscellaneous in FY06 & later)	\$ 369	\$ 4,591	\$ 3,977	\$ 3,220	\$ 4,428	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Records Checks	\$ 3,392	\$ 3,790	\$ 2,748	\$ 1,155	\$ 669	\$ 615	\$ 420	\$ 265	\$ 20	
Finger Prints	\$ 1,960	\$ 2,450	\$ 2,340	\$ 1,790	\$ 1,465	\$ 1,485	\$ 1,155	\$ 1,020	\$ 1,400	\$ 840
Photos & Copies	\$ 1,909	\$ 2,021	\$ 1,864	\$ 1,997	\$ 4,082	\$ 3,904	\$ 4,783	\$ 4,337	\$ 5,146	\$ 5,349
Funeral Escorts	\$ 7,650	\$ 9,225	\$ 7,250	\$ 5,525	\$ 7,225	\$ 7,900	\$ 7,400	\$ 10,660	\$ 6,375	\$ 7,375
Taxi	\$ 418	\$ 334	\$ 259	\$ 230	\$ 217	\$ 283	\$ 188	\$ 155	\$ 173	\$ 305
Special Events (New FY09 & Forw ard)	N/A	\$ 825	\$ 750	\$ 685	\$ 600	\$ 175	\$ 125	\$ 25	\$ 25	\$ 100
Precious Metals Permit (New FY09 & Forward)	N/A	\$ 650	\$ 600	\$ 550	\$ 350	\$ 450	\$ 234	\$ 150	\$ 100	\$ 100
Forfeited Narcotics Proceeds	\$ 27,968	\$ 7,785	\$ 26,670	\$ 21,172	\$ 12,381	\$ 5,552	\$ 43,621			
Forfeited Narcotics Proceeds (E-Share FY13+)						\$ 18,299	\$ 347,773	\$ 207,636	\$ 93,634	\$ 124,398
Vending (Net Contribution FY10 - FY17)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,001	\$ 18,000	\$ 18,000	\$ 18,000	\$ 18,000	\$ 18,000	\$ 18,000	\$ 18,000
Collector's Coins (New Line Item as of FY11)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 557	\$ 301	\$ 40	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Cups (New Line Item as of FY11)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 260	\$ 15	\$ 17	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5
Caring for Kids						\$ 1,037	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Freedom of Information Act (FOIA New FY15)								\$ 419	\$ 128	
PayTell Calling Cards (Inmate/Trustees New FY15)								\$ 190	\$ 580	\$ 1,100
APD Explorers Program (New FY15)								\$ 1,000		
Total Department Generated Revenue for FY	\$ 1,963,260	\$ 1,946,234	\$ 2,033,152	\$ 1,747,547	\$ 1,697,278	\$ 2,033,310	\$ 2,240,894	\$ 2,134,320	\$ 2,130,481	\$ 2,127,462
Grant Generated Revenue Offsetting Expenses for Fiscal Year as an Offset to Budget (Unaudited)										
United States Department of Justice Grant		\$ 20,792	\$ 22,963	\$ 25,583	\$ 19,681	\$ 14,597	\$ 14,990	\$ 17,580	\$ 17,818	\$ 21,280
Mini-Grant / Traffic								\$ -		
Traffic Grant FY15 (Previous: DUI Traffic Grant)		\$ 119,375	\$ 90,251	\$ 101,695	\$ 25,495			\$ 150,016	\$ 112,696	\$ 126,490
HUD (1 Officer Previous Contract Discontinued)	\$ 31,800	\$ 31,800	\$ 31,800	\$ 31,800	\$ 31,800	\$ 31,800	\$ 40,250	\$ -		
School Resource Officer (1) Alt School	\$ 27,771	\$ 34,922	\$ 42,133	\$ 42,133	\$ 42,133	\$ 42,133	\$ 42,133	\$ -	\$ 42,133	
Body Armor Purchase Program	\$ 500	\$ 645		\$ 659	\$ 659	\$ 1,318	\$ 1,261			
Target Corporation Award	\$ 600	\$ 500	\$ 1,000							
Tasers	\$ 1,500									
School Dist 5 / SRO (5 in FYs 2015 - 2017)	\$ 106,000	\$ 125,000	\$ 125,000	\$ 84,000	\$ 45,000	\$ 120,854	\$ 212,583	\$ 229,516	\$ 267,054	\$ 200,155
PSN ("Hispanic Gang" FY12)	\$ 74,902	\$ 58,132	\$ 10,619		\$ 6,281	\$ 2,571				
Homeland Security Rev/Ext of Previous Award	\$ 32,758									
SCDPS Street Level Criminal Apprehension (O/T)	\$ 55,596									
White Collar Crime Investigator (1 Inv. FY08)	\$ 72,947	\$ 48,907	\$ 70,888							
CSI Forensics (2 Investigators FY08)	\$ 206,703	\$ 162,572	\$ 179,476							
Violence Against Women		\$ 33,966	\$ 38,103	\$ 45,511	\$ 34,314	\$ 23,327	\$ 18,397	\$ 19,375	\$ 26,795	\$ 29,145
BVP Federal Body Armor Grant		\$ 26,451	\$ 11,623	\$ 12,496	\$ 3,351	\$ 5,603	\$ 5,264	\$ 2,063	\$ 2,427	\$ 3,145
CEDAP Direct Acquisition		\$ 16,550								
USDOJ JAG Recovery Act - O/T (Stimulus Funds)			\$ 106,851							
SCDPS Body Armor (Stimulus Recovery Act)			\$ 22,440							
SCDPS Body Armor								\$ 14,361		
SCDPS Taser (Stimulus Recovery Act)			\$ 72,901							
SCDPS Taser								\$ 21,080		
SCDPS Live Scan System (Detention)						\$ 58,441				
SCDPS Detention Cr. Video Surv. & Security Sys.						\$ 44,823				
SCDPS Eq. Grant: Body Armor, F/As & Tasers							\$ 38,700			
U.S.D.O.J. Prison Rape Elimination Act						\$ 6,186	\$ 31,225			
C.O.P.S. (5 Personnel) (Stimulus Recovery Act)			\$ 135,639	\$ 187,431	\$ 170,766	\$ 57,960				
C.O.P.S. (Child Sexual Predator Program - CSPP)				\$ 282,922	\$ 76,830	\$ 29,988	\$ 9,819			
C.O.P.S. (Secure Our Schools - S.O.S.)					\$ 52,491	\$ 15,128	\$ -			
C.O.P.S. (S.O.S. S/D 5 Reimbursement					\$ 35,927	\$ 10,085	\$ 841			
South Carolina Body Worn Camera Award										\$ 55,450
Crossing Guard Reimbursement (New FY15)								\$ 52,860	\$ 54,751	\$ 53,410
Total Grant Generated Revenue	\$ 611,077	\$ 679,612	\$ 961,687	\$ 814,230	\$ 544,728	\$ 464,814	\$ 415,462	\$ 506,851	\$ 523,674	\$ 489,075
Officer-Generated Budget-Offsetting Revenue										
Extra Duty Run Thru City	\$ 8,154	\$ 18,076	\$ 12,837	\$ 4,585	\$ 20,519	\$ 56,524	\$ 79,363	\$ 111,261	\$ 78,690	\$ 88,487
TOTAL NET REVENUE	\$ 2,582,491	\$ 2,643,922	\$ 3,007,676	\$ 2,566,362	\$ 2,262,525	\$ 2,554,648	\$ 2,735,719	\$ 2,752,432	\$ 2,732,845	\$ 2,705,024
In-Kind Contributions for Fiscal Year										
In-Kind Cash / Equipment Contributions	\$ 861,933	\$ 850,982	\$ 880,487	\$ 780,316	\$ 558,612	\$ 636,770	\$ 621,890	\$ 835,397	\$ 759,355	\$ 622,617
City tow service contribute to garage	In Above Amt	In Above Amt	In Above Amt	In Above Amt	In Above Amt	In Above Amt	In Above Amt	In Above Amt	In Above Amt	In Above Amt
Off-Duty Police Officer Employment	\$ 964,921	\$ 1,004,928	\$ 999,637	\$ 67,387	\$ 42,708	\$ 34,709	\$ 53,029	\$ 60,299	\$ 65,625	\$ 90,006
Reserve Officer / State Constable Program	\$ 92,077	\$ 86,015	\$ 81,198	\$ 88,735	\$ 87,882	\$ 38,607	\$ 36,035	\$ 32,897	\$ 29,885	\$ 35,976
Jail Work Program	\$ 172,596	\$ 206,899	\$ 206,899	\$ 206,899	\$ 206,899	\$ 206,899	\$ 206,899	\$ 120,817	\$ 51,779	\$ 54,852
State Prisoners Assigned To City Jail	\$ 95,958	\$ 95,958	\$ 95,958	\$ 95,958	\$ 95,958	\$ 95,958	\$ 95,958	\$ 95,958	\$ 95,958	\$ 99,136
TOTAL IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS	\$ 2,187,485	\$ 2,244,782	\$ 2,264,179	\$ 1,239,295	\$ 992,059	\$ 1,012,943	\$ 1,013,811	\$ 1,145,368	\$ 1,002,602	\$ 902,587
TOTAL CONTRIBUTION BY APD FOR FY:	\$ 4,769,976	\$ 4,888,704	\$ 5,271,855	\$ 3,805,657	\$ 3,254,584	\$ 3,567,591	\$ 3,749,530	\$ 3,897,800	\$ 3,735,447	\$ 3,607,611

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

IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS										
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Vending Commission - actual dollars (Dept. Generated Rev. FY 10+)	\$ 10,529	\$ 6,351	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Seized / Confiscated equipment (FY 16: Weapons - Law men's Credit)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,437	\$ -
Confiscated & Deposited Narcotics "Reserve" Funds (New FY15)								\$ 118,600	\$ 150,722	\$ 105,670
Criminal & Traffic State Fine Assessments	\$ 775,277	\$ 785,994	\$ 828,922	\$ 743,530	\$ 539,762	\$ 589,397	\$ 560,638	\$ 637,235	\$ 532,461	\$ 440,585
Split Tow fees w/ Shop. This amt to shop for FY	\$ 76,127	\$ 58,637	\$ 51,565	\$ 36,786	\$ 18,850	\$ 47,373	\$ 53,327	\$ 72,377	\$ 63,362	\$ 60,357
Split Abandoned Car Sales w/ Shop. This amt to shop for FY							\$ 7,925	\$ 7,185	\$ 7,373	\$ 16,005
TOTAL IN-KIND CONTRIBUTION - CASH & EQUIPMENT:	\$ 861,933	\$ 850,982	\$ 880,487	\$ 780,316	\$ 558,612	\$ 636,770	\$ 621,890	\$ 835,397	\$ 759,355	\$ 622,617
Split \$63,360 Tow Service with Shop. This amt to shop FY05:	See Above	See Above	See Above	See Above	See Above	See Above	See Above	See Above	See Above	See Above
OFF-DUTY HOURS PROVIDED BY PRIVATE PAY										
Man-hours provided total approx 3,807 (73.2 hrs/wk for FY17)										
Average hourly rate for new officers: \$17 (Estimated)										
Man-hours worked FY17: 3,807 (Equal to 1.74 F/T Officers @ 42/wk)										
Value of Man-hours worked per year (FY17: 3,807 x \$17 rounded)	\$ 676,000	\$ 703,040	\$ 703,040	\$ 47,320	\$ 30,225	\$ 24,245	\$ 37,037	\$ 42,107	\$ 46,228	\$ 64,719
Benefits provided by city:										
Retirement 12.0%: (Estimated)	\$ 69,628	\$ 72,413	\$ 72,413	\$ 5,267	\$ 3,364	\$ 2,909	\$ 4,444	\$ 5,053	\$ 5,547	\$ 7,766
Insurance (FY 16: 1.51 x [Est at \$5,000 in FY 12, 13, 14, 15, 16])	\$ 119,000	\$ 123,800	\$ 123,800	\$ 8,350	\$ 5,000	\$ 4,250	\$ 6,500	\$ 7,400	\$ 7,550	\$ 8,700
FICA 7.65%:	\$ 51,714	\$ 53,783	\$ 53,783	\$ 3,620	\$ 2,312	\$ 1,855	\$ 2,833	\$ 3,221	\$ 3,536	\$ 4,951
W/C 5.98 (5.6% prior to FY08):	\$ 40,425	\$ 42,042	\$ 42,042	\$ 2,830	\$ 1,807	\$ 1,450	\$ 2,215	\$ 2,518	\$ 2,764	\$ 3,870
TOTAL VALUE OF BENEFITS (unpaid by city)	\$ 280,767	\$ 292,038	\$ 292,038	\$ 20,067	\$ 12,483	\$ 10,464	\$ 15,992	\$ 18,192	\$ 19,397	\$ 25,287
Clemson Football & Basketball Bomb Technicians	\$ 8,154	\$ 9,850	\$ 4,559	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
TOTAL CONTRIBUTION BY OFFICERS ON PRIVATE PAY:	\$ 964,921	\$ 1,004,928	\$ 999,637	\$ 67,387	\$ 42,708	\$ 34,709	\$ 53,029	\$ 60,299	\$ 65,625	\$ 90,006
RESERVE OFFICER / STATE CONSTABLE PROGRAM										
FY17: Res 1,489 (0.68 F/T @ 42/wk)										
Average hourly rate for new cert officers: \$17 (Estimated)										
Value of Man-hours worked per year (1,489 X \$17 for FY17):	\$ 66,986	\$ 60,879	\$ 57,369	\$ 62,725	\$ 62,036	\$ 26,949	\$ 25,142	\$ 23,036	\$ 21,042	\$ 25,313
Benefits provided by city:										
Retirement 16.24% of above amount for FY17: (Estimated)	\$ 6,900	\$ 6,271	\$ 5,909	\$ 6,461	\$ 6,390	\$ 3,234	\$ 3,017	\$ 2,764	\$ 2,525	\$ 4,111
Insurance [(0.68 * \$4,778) for FY17] (Estimated)	\$ 11,800	\$ 10,700	\$ 10,100	\$ 11,000	\$ 11,000	\$ 4,750	\$ 4,450	\$ 4,050	\$ 3,450	\$ 3,249
FICA 7.65% of above amount:	\$ 5,124	\$ 4,657	\$ 4,389	\$ 4,798	\$ 4,746	\$ 2,062	\$ 1,923	\$ 1,762	\$ 1,610	\$ 1,936
W/C 5.4% of above amount for FY17:	\$ 4,006	\$ 3,641	\$ 3,431	\$ 3,751	\$ 3,710	\$ 1,612	\$ 1,503	\$ 1,378	\$ 1,258	\$ 1,367
Documented Operational Expense from Finance Records:	\$ (2,739)	\$ (133)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (93)		
TOTAL CONT. OF RES. OFF. / STATE CONSTABLE PROGRAM:	\$ 92,077	\$ 86,015	\$ 81,198	\$ 88,735	\$ 87,882	\$ 38,607	\$ 36,035	\$ 32,897	\$ 29,885	\$ 35,976
IN-HOUSE SERVICES PROVIDED TO CITY										
Jail work detail (FY17: Avg. 3 @ 8 hrs/day / 200 days year X \$7.50)	\$ 120,000	\$ 144,000	\$ 144,000	\$ 144,000	\$ 144,000	\$ 144,000	\$ 144,000	\$ 84,000	\$ 36,000	\$ 36,000
Insurance (3 @ \$384.66 x 12) FY17	\$ 36,240	\$ 43,488	\$ 43,488	\$ 43,488	\$ 43,488	\$ 43,488	\$ 43,488	\$ 25,368	\$ 10,872	\$ 13,848
FICA 7.65% of salary amount	\$ 9,180	\$ 10,800	\$ 10,800	\$ 10,800	\$ 10,800	\$ 10,800	\$ 10,800	\$ 6,426	\$ 2,754	\$ 2,754
W/C 6.25% of salary amount (FY17)	\$ 7,176	\$ 8,611	\$ 8,611	\$ 8,611	\$ 8,611	\$ 8,611	\$ 8,611	\$ 5,023	\$ 2,153	\$ 2,250
City Detention Work Contribution	\$ 172,596	\$ 206,899	\$ 206,899	\$ 206,899	\$ 206,899	\$ 206,899	\$ 206,899	\$ 120,817	\$ 51,779	\$ 54,852
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 \$384.66 x 12) FY17	\$ 10,872	\$ 10,872	\$ 10,872	\$ 10,872	\$ 10,872	\$ 10,872	\$ 10,872	\$ 10,872	\$ 10,872	\$ 13,848
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 6.25% of total salary (FY17)	\$ 4,478	\$ 4,478	\$ 4,478	\$ 4,478	\$ 4,478	\$ 4,478	\$ 4,478	\$ 4,478	\$ 4,478	\$ 4,680
State Prisoner Contribution	\$ 95,958	\$ 95,958	\$ 95,958	\$ 95,958	\$ 95,958	\$ 95,958	\$ 95,958	\$ 95,958	\$ 95,958	\$ 99,136
TOTAL CONTRIBUTION OF IN-HOUSE SERVICES:	\$ 268,554	\$ 302,857	\$ 302,857	\$ 302,857	\$ 302,857	\$ 302,857	\$ 302,857	\$ 216,775	\$ 147,737	\$ 153,988
TOTAL \$ VALUE IN-KIND CONTRIBUTION:	\$2,187,485	\$2,244,782	\$2,264,179	\$1,239,295	\$ 992,059	\$1,012,943	\$1,013,811	\$1,145,368	\$1,002,602	\$ 902,587

Appendix to The City of Anderson Police Department Fiscal Year 2017 Annual Report
Traffic and Criminal Fines
(Un-audited and excludes refunds)

Fiscal Year	TRAFFIC			CRIMINAL			COMBINED				
	Gross	Fees	Net	Gross	Fees	Net	Gross	Fees	V/A Money	Net	
2013											
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	
2014											
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	
2015											
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	
2016											
Jul-15	69,279.55	37,397.11	31,882.44	35,884.68	17,463.18	18,421.50	105,164.23	54,860.29	6,104.95	44,198.99	
Aug-15	55,454.69	30,280.19	25,174.50	23,844.22	11,674.25	12,169.97	79,298.91	41,954.44	4,521.11	32,823.36	
Sep-15	64,362.24	36,321.30	28,040.94	35,039.78	15,769.47	19,270.31	99,402.02	52,090.77	5,832.95	41,478.30	
Oct-15	58,637.80	32,878.12	25,759.68	33,175.89	16,073.38	17,102.51	91,813.69	48,951.50	5,608.27	37,253.92	
Nov-15	57,566.26	31,971.17	25,595.09	28,882.15	13,938.14	14,944.01	86,448.41	45,909.31	5,087.61	35,451.49	
Dec-15	49,150.49	28,124.52	21,025.97	29,939.48	13,440.39	16,499.09	79,089.97	41,564.91	4,699.11	32,825.95	
Jan-16	47,261.39	27,050.23	20,211.16	24,301.26	11,418.58	12,882.68	71,562.65	38,468.81	4,094.47	28,999.37	
Feb-16	100,670.52	55,666.31	45,004.21	38,444.98	18,104.43	20,340.55	139,115.50	73,770.74	8,153.90	57,190.86	
Mar-16	57,009.86	30,575.08	26,434.78	32,684.32	15,390.57	17,293.75	89,694.18	45,965.65	5,580.11	38,148.42	
Apr-16	53,003.89	28,205.15	24,798.74	21,195.17	9,612.90	11,582.27	74,199.06	37,818.05	3,992.47	32,388.54	
May-16	37,928.45	19,106.71	18,821.74	18,182.24	7,776.88	10,405.36	56,110.69	26,883.59	2,857.07	26,370.03	
Jun-16	31,468.18	16,105.47	15,362.71	15,989.38	8,117.78	7,871.60	47,457.56	24,223.25	2,652.37	20,581.94	
Totals	681,793.32	373,681.36	308,111.96	337,563.55	158,779.95	178,783.60	1,019,356.87	532,461.31	59,184.39	427,711.17	
2017											
Jul-16	46,862.17	24,535.58	22,326.59	\$ 16,727.76	8,727.49	8,000.27	63,589.93	33,263.07	3,436.67	28,890.19	
Aug-16	40,462.07	21,317.62	19,144.45	24,985.59	11,897.38	13,088.21	65,447.66	33,215.00	3,703.90	28,528.76	
Sep-16	40,961.97	20,644.52	20,317.45	14,780.53	7,466.77	7,313.76	55,742.50	28,111.29	2,925.38	24,705.83	
Oct-16	43,366.08	22,991.24	20,374.84	19,089.77	9,272.84	9,816.93	62,455.85	32,264.08	3,654.11	26,537.66	
Nov-16	42,298.69	21,770.06	20,528.63	13,202.64	6,800.43	6,402.21	55,501.33	28,570.49	2,970.86	23,959.98	
Dec-16	46,596.16	25,703.07	20,893.09	16,392.93	7,610.23	8,782.70	62,989.09	33,313.30	3,197.43	26,478.36	
Jan-17	49,550.05	27,087.84	22,462.21	19,300.28	10,332.07	8,968.21	68,850.33	37,419.91	3,917.36	27,513.06	
Feb-17	76,366.81	41,010.56	35,356.25	31,346.28	15,865.98	15,480.30	107,713.09	56,876.54	6,502.55	44,334.00	
Mar-17	64,697.38	26,028.51	38,668.87	30,775.68	24,279.59	6,496.09	95,473.06	50,308.10	5,987.65	39,177.31	
Apr-17	47,327.51	24,990.86	22,336.65	16,307.85	8,633.26	7,674.59	63,635.36	33,624.12	3,720.32	26,290.32	
May-17	40,091.26	22,578.08	17,513.18	21,245.36	11,127.70	10,117.66	61,336.62	33,705.78	3,902.26	23,728.58	
Jun-17	54,013.55	29,587.99	24,425.56	21,054.64	10,256.42	10,798.22	75,068.19	39,844.41	4,333.02	30,890.76	
Totals	592,593.70	308,245.93	284,347.77	245,209.31	132,270.16	112,939.15	837,803.01	440,516.09	48,251.51	349,035.41	

Appendix to The City of Anderson Police Department Fiscal Year 2017 Annual Report
Fiscal Year 2017 Call-for-Service Data by Category and Type of Call

Note: The below table is for Fiscal Year 2017

Call Category by Type and Line Item		Total	Call Category by Type and Line Item		Total	Call Category by Type and Line Item		Total
Alarm	EMS Assist	3,403	Fire Assist	974	Property Crime (Continued)	Violent (Continued)	Total	
Alarm	Alarm	95	Fire Assist	280	Stolen Vehicle In Progress	Fight	48	
Burglar Alarm	Burglar Alarm	2,979	General Service	29,335	Stolen Vehicle Just Occurred	Fight In Progress	114	
Drill (Other than Fire Drill)	Drill (Other than Fire Drill)	1	911 Hang Up	1,925	Stolen Vehicle Report	Fight Report	41	
Holdup Alarm	Holdup Alarm	75	All Other	926	Trespassing	Fight w/ Weapons	1	
On-Star Alarm	On-Star Alarm	1	Bld or Kp Cks. (Extra Pt Requested)	4	Vandalism	Hostage	1	
Panic Alarm	Panic Alarm	252	Building or Keep Checks	22,268	Vandalism In Prog.	Indecent Exp In Prog	13	
Animal Call	Animal Call	2,070	Call By Phone	64	Vandalism/Just Occ	Indecent Exp Just Occ	8	
Animal Abuse	Animal Abuse	5	Citizen Flag Down	155	Vandalism Report	Indecent Exposure Rpt	5	
Animal Bite	Animal Bite	2	Deliver Message	222	Psychological	Kidnapping Just Occurred	1	
Animal Call	Animal Call	17	Detention Order	3	Escort Mental Subject	Kidnapping Report	2	
Animal Complaint City	Animal Complaint City	2,016	Escort	415	Overdose	Man With Knife Or Sharp Obj	4	
Animal Run At Large	Animal Run At Large	9	Extra Duty	1	Psychiatric	Person w/ Gun In Progress	1	
Barking Dog	Barking Dog	1	Followup To Original Case#	1,210	Suicide or Attempt	Person With Gun	71	
Cat Trap Needed	Cat Trap Needed	2	Found Property	317	Quality of Life	Rape	5	
Dog Fighting	Dog Fighting	1	Funeral Escort	259	Abandoned Vehicle	Robbery	6	
Injured Animal	Injured Animal	4	Highway Dept Transfer	3	B & C Violation	School Intruder	1	
Large Animal Complaint County	Large Animal Complaint County	6	Missing Persons Rept	211	Juvenile Complaint	Sexual Assault/Rape	60	
Owned Animal Run At Large	Owned Animal Run At Large	1	Missing Persons Technical Rescue	4	Littering	Shooting	8	
Secured Stray	Secured Stray	3	Need Assistance	14	Loud Explosion Noise	Shooting With Inj.	10	
Trap Pick Up	Trap Pick Up	3	Oconee County Transfer	1	Loud Music	Shooting/Stabbing	44	
Citizen Assist	Citizen Assist	847	Officer(s) Foot Patrolling	4	Prostitution Activity	Stabbing	2	
Advisory Call	Advisory Call	847	Pick Up Prisoner	83	Shooting In Area	Stabbing Just Occured	2	
Counter-Crime	Counter-Crime	4,171	Poss. Mental Subj	9	Threats	Stabbing Report	3	
Active Warrant	Active Warrant	90	Private Property Tow	14	Traffic Related (Non-Crash)	Suspicious Powder	1	
Assisting Other Agy	Assisting Other Agy	243	Public Works	193	Assist Motorist	White Collar Crime	452	
Be On The Lookout	Be On The Lookout	491	Unlocked Door	34	Drag Racing	Bad Check	2	
Check Warrants	Check Warrants	13	Vehicle Pursuit	33	Intoxicated Driver	Breach Of Trust Report	77	
Gambling Activity	Gambling Activity	3	Vehicle Repossession	121	Reckless Driver	Forgery	53	
Officer Assistance DSS	Officer Assistance DSS	14	Welfare Check	837	Suspicious Vehicle	Forgery In Progress	25	
Officer Assistance Other Agency	Officer Assistance Other Agency	3	Property Crime	3,992	Traffic Stop	Forgery Report	289	
Police Check Point	Police Check Point	38	Auto Break-In In Progress	15	Traffic Related (Wreck)	Identity Theft Report	6	
Serving Warrant	Serving Warrant	252	Auto Break-In Just Occured	21	Hit & Run	Grand Total	70,352	
Suspicious Mail	Suspicious Mail	4	Auto Break-In Report	292	Hit & Run Just Occ.			
Domestic or Civil Dispute	Domestic or Civil Dispute	3,353	Break In - In Prog.	186	Hit & Run/Injuries			
Civil Dispute	Civil Dispute	530	Break-In	48	Hit And Run Report			
Civil Dispute In Prog	Civil Dispute In Prog	265	Break-In Just Occured	49	Wreck			
Civil Disturbance	Civil Disturbance	359	Break-In Report	315	Wreck w/ Entrapment			
Domestic	Domestic	220	Gas Drive Off/Just Occ	2	Violent			
Domestic Both Parties	Domestic Both Parties	912	Larceny	75	Abuse of Elderly Person			
Domestic Report	Domestic Report	343	Larceny In Prog.	12	Armed Robbery Delay			
Domestic Unknown	Domestic Unknown	146	Larceny Just Occured	108	Armed Robbery In Progress			
Domestic Verbal	Domestic Verbal	437	Larceny Report	874	Armed Robbery Occured			
Domestic Weapons	Domestic Weapons	95	Prowler	204	Assault			
Stalking In Progress	Stalking In Progress	11	Purse Snatching Report	3	Assault In Prog.			
Unlawful Use Of Telephone	Unlawful Use Of Telephone	32	Shoplifter In Custody	193	Assault Just Occured			
Drug or Alcohol Crime	Drug or Alcohol Crime	291	Shoplifter In Store	259	Bomb Threat			
Drug Activity	Drug Activity	197	Shoplifter Outside	477	Car-Jacking			
Intoxicated Subject	Intoxicated Subject	94	Stolen Vehicle	20	Child Abuse			
					Child Abuse Report			

Appendix
The City of Anderson Police Department Fiscal Year 2017 Incidents Referenced by Type & Zone
Listed by Federal Offense Types

Note: The below table is for FY16, the latest fiscal year data available.

Count of Federal Offense Types by Zones for Fiscal Year 2016. 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					2	2				4
2. Rape	1	2	7	4	6	4	4	2	1	31
3. Robbery		8		7	4	6	8	2	3	38
4. Aggravated Assault		9	11	33	38	49	18	3	4	165
5. Burglary		42	29	70	82	81	50	4	2	360
6. Larcenies		441	203	187	155	116	311	30	213	1,656
7. Motor Vehicle Theft		32	26	29	31	27	26	6	8	185
8. Arson				1			1			2
Alcohol Related		58	27	58	63	64	42	38	10	360
All Other Offenses		34	13	76	70	72	28	7	5	305
Assault Other		80	55	171	148	126	65	35	9	689
Contributing to Delinquency of a Minor		2				2	2			6
Curfew / Loitering / Vagrancy Violations		2		2	1	1		2		8
Disorderly Conduct		9	6	24	63	13	15	7	2	139
Drug Related		80	20	154	126	122	90	12	22	626
Expunged		12	5	16	12	12	14	3	6	80
Extortion / Blackmail		1								1
Family Offenses, Nonviolent		7	14	19	18	24	6	1	1	90
Incident Not Reported	2	60	38	77	66	62	68	34	13	420
Indecent Exposure (Sexual Nature)			1	3						4
Justifiable Homicide			1							1
Juvenile		1	7	9	9	18	8	1		53
Kidnapping		2	2	7	1	2				14
Missing Persons		4	3	10	2	5	6	1		31
Non-Reportable {90t}		15	19	19	26	13	22	4	3	121
Not NIBRS Reportable - See State Charge {DNR}		15	9	15	22	24	14	11		110
Pornography / Obscene Material			1	1		1	1			4
Prostitution			1							1
Prowler		1	4	9	5	9	6	1	1	36
Prowler {90m}			1							1
Rape - Statutory			1	2	1	1				5
Resisting Arrest		5	2	15	14	14	9	8	4	71
Stolen Property Offenses		14	5	29	21	29	9		2	109
Suicides				2		3	1			6
Suspicious Fire						3				3
Telephone Calls - Obscene, Harassing		9	8	11	9	8	12	3		60
Traffic - Not Reported		22	7	71	61	71	41	6	3	282
Trespass Of Real Property		18	6	19	25	19	13	2	10	112
Using Motor Vehicle Without Consent		1			1	1				3
Vandalism of Property		44	24	60	68	90	27	17	6	336
Weapon Law Violations		17	8	33	44	36	16		5	159
White Collar Crime		194	93	57	42	39	128	21	81	655
Grand Total	3	1,241	657	1,300	1,236	1,169	1,061	261	414	7,342

Part I Index Crime Table*

All Other Offenses

*"Zone 0" - Three reports had the zone listed as "0". Addresses were possibly outside the city.
**Numbered Offenses Correlate to the Index Crime Table

Appendix
The City of Anderson Police Department Fiscal Year 2017
Actual Count of Part I Crimes by Federal Offense Types since 1991

Note: In years prior to FY15, this table was included in the section of the paper which reported the datasets derived from the Uniform Crime Reports (UCRs).

Note: The below table is for FY16, the latest fiscal year data available.

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
Violent Index	417	473	554	543	567	549	418	313	290	245
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
Non-Violent Index	1815	1769	1945	2275	2484	2171	1637	1865	1662	1796
TOTAL INDEX	2232	2242	2499	2818	3051	2720	2055	2178	1952	2041

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
Violent Index	231	147	95	119	86	133	168	151	189	196
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
Non-Violent Index	1619	765	636	554	1576	1393	1479	1710	2004	1964
TOTAL INDEX	1850	912	731	673	1662	1526	1647	1861	2193	2160

COUNT OF PART I CRIMES BY YEAR AS PER UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS							
INDEX CRIMES*	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY16 vs FY15
1. Murder**	5	5	*2*	2	2	4	100.0%
2. Rape (Forcible)***	17	11	18	34	43	31	-27.9%
3. Robbery	41	48	38	52	52	38	-26.9%
4. Aggravated Assault	114	171	159	171	163	165	1.2%
Violent Index	177	235	217	259	260	238	-8.5%
5. Burglary	425	485	413	511	368	360	-2.2%
6. Larceny-Theft	1427	1451	1491	1773	1470	1656	12.7%
7. Motor Vehicle Theft	133	121	136	159	167	185	10.8%
8. Arson	11	7	8	9	7	2	-71.4%
Non-Violent Index	1996	2064	2048	2452	2012	2203	9.5%
TOTAL INDEX	2173	2299	2265	2711	2272	2441	7.4%

* 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 (JEMS Data Base)
Historical Data

All FY17 Charges as Listed in the Court Management System (CMS) Database						
	<u>Group</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Parking</u>	<u>Traffic</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
APD Personnel	Animal Control		12			12
	Canine		262		93	355
	City Hall / Downtown		115	60	248	423
	COPS / Traffic		128	2	5,454	5,584
	Detention		9			9
	Investigations		166		16	182
	Patrol		1,939	1	2,459	4,399
	Special Ops.		475		106	581
	SROs		26		56	82
	Support Services		1			1
	⊗ Building Codes Dept.	38				38
Grand Total	38	3,133	63	8,432	11,666	
APD Personnel						
	0	3,133	63	8,432	11,628	
Outside APD						
	38	0	0	0	38	

All FY16 Charges as Listed in the Court Management System (CMS) Database						
	<u>Group</u>	<u>Code Violation</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Parking</u>	<u>Traffic</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
APD Personnel	Animal Control		20			20
	City Hall / Downtown		129	221	132	482
	COPS / Traffic		56	1	1,345	1,402
	Detention		11			11
	Investigations		129		17	146
	Patrol		2,010		6,463	8,473
	Special Ops.		263		76	339
	SROs		15		2	17
	St. Crimes Unit		338		119	457
	⊗ Building Codes Dept.	63				63
	Judicial		5			5
Grand Total	63	2,976	222	8,154	11,415	
APD Personnel						
	0	2,971	222	8,154	11,347	
Outside APD						
	63	5	0	-	68	

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

All FY15 Charges as Listed in the Court Database					
<u>Group</u>	<u>Code Violation</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Parking</u>	<u>Traffic</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
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
Grand Total	69	3,346	312	8,756	12,483
APD Personnel	-	3,222	312	8,756	12,290
Outside APD	69	124	-	-	193

All FY14 Charges as Listed in the Court⁵⁴ Database					
<u>Group</u>	<u>Code Violation</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Parking</u>	<u>Traffic</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
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
Grand Total	53	3,062	231	5,730	9,076

⁵⁴ 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

All FY13 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		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
Grand Total	74	3,114	68	6,149	<u>9,405</u>

All FY12 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		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
Grand Total	116	2,751	181	4,588	<u>7,636</u>

All FY11 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		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
Grand Total	76	2,798	386	8,883	<u>12,143</u>

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
Grand Total	65	3,392	651	9,373	<u>13,481</u>

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
Grand Total	65	3,289	373	8,659	<u>12,386</u>

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
Grand Total	66	3,482	472	10,422	<u>14,442</u>

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

All FY07 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		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
Grand Total	171	2,847	493	7,133	<u>10,644</u>

All FY06 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		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
Grand Total	123	3,405	267	6,677	<u>10,472</u>

All FY05 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>
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
Grand Total	110	2728	403	6409	<u>9650</u>

Appendix
Zone 8 Data Sets

During FY14, Zone 8 was in the city for only 323 days. The below stats (including percentages) are for the entire 365-day period for FY14, FY15 and FY16.

Note: The below table is for FY16, the latest fiscal year data available.

COUNT OF PART I CRIMES FOR ZONE 8 BY YEAR AS PER UCRs									
INDEX CRIMES*	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016		
	All Exc8	Z 8	Total	All Exc8	Z 8	Total	All Exc8	Z 8	Total
1. Murder**	2	0	2	2	0	2	4	0	4
2. Rape (Forcible)***	34	0	34	43	0	43	30	1	31
3. Robbery	50	2	52	47	5	52	35	3	38
4. Aggravated Assault	170	1	171	161	2	163	161	4	165
Violent Index	256	3	259	253	7	260	230	8	238
5. Burglary	509	2	511	365	3	368	358	2	360
6. Larceny-Theft	1591	182	1773	1300	170	1470	1443	213	1656
7. Motor Vehicle Theft	155	4	159	155	12	167	177	8	185
8. Arson	9	0	9	7	0	7	2	0	2
Non-Violent Index	2264	188	2452	1827	185	2012	1980	223	2203
TOTAL INDEX	2520	191	2711	2080	192	2272	2210	231	2441
Percent	92.95%	7.05%	100.00%	91.55%	8.45%	100.00%	90.54%	9.46%	100.00%

Appendix
Zone 8 Data Sets

Below is the breakdown of calls for Zone 8 for Fiscal Year 2017:

FISCAL YEAR 2017 CALLS-FOR-SERVICE FOR ZONE 8		
Citizen	714	78.90%
Officer	191	21.10%
Grand Total	905	100.00%

The below stats are the categories for the calls-for-service for FY17⁵⁵:

Call-for-Service Category	Zone 8	City Excluding Z 8	Grand Total	Zone 8%
Alarm	21	3,382	3,403	0.617%
Animal Call	19	2,051	2,070	0.918%
Citizen Assist	4	843	847	0.472%
Counter-Crime	105	4,066	4,171	2.517%
Domestic or Civil Dispute	64	3,289	3,353	1.909%
Drug or Alcohol Crime	4	287	291	1.375%
EMS Assist	7	967	974	0.719%
Fire Assist	3	277	280	1.071%
General Service	193	29,142	29,335	0.658%
Property Crime	235	3,757	3,992	5.887%
Psychological	3	327	330	0.909%
Quality of Life	17	1,484	1,501	1.133%
Traffic Related (Non-Crash)	72	15,971	16,043	0.449%
Traffic Related (Wreck)	113	2,345	2,458	4.597%
Violent	26	826	852	3.052%
White Collar Crime	19	433	452	4.204%
Grand Total	905	69,447	70,352	1.286%

⁵⁵ This table includes only addresses and locations for which it could be determined were in zone 8. There were businesses listed in the CFS that could have been in zone 8 but insufficient information was listed to make a positive determination regarding the zone for the address.

Appendix
Zone 8 Data Sets

Below is the breakdown of calls for Zone 8 for Fiscal Year 2016:

FISCAL YEAR 2016 CALLS-FOR-SERVICE FOR ZONE 8		
Citizen	854	71.89%
Officer	334	28.11%
Grand Total	1,188	100.00%

The below stats are the categories for the calls-for-service for FY16⁵⁶:

Call-for-Service Category	Zone 8	City Excluding Z 8	Grand Total	Zone 8%
Alarm	70	3,567	3,637	1.925%
Animal Call	16	1,821	1,837	0.871%
Citizen Assist	6	877	883	0.680%
Counter-Crime	108	4,125	4,233	2.551%
Domestic or Civil Dispute	76	3,066	3,142	2.419%
Drug or Alcohol Crime	4	266	270	1.481%
EMS Assist	14	1,157	1,171	1.196%
Fire Assist	1	288	289	0.346%
General Service	284	35,184	35,468	0.801%
Property Crime	351	3,769	4,120	8.519%
Quality of Life	11	1,538	1,549	0.710%
Traffic Related (Non-Crash)	95	15,057	15,152	0.627%
Traffic Related (Wreck)	91	2,325	2,416	3.767%
Violent	25	859	884	2.828%
White Collar Crime	36	479	515	6.990%
Grand Total	1,188	74,378	75,566	1.572%

⁵⁶ This table includes only addresses and locations for which it could be determined were in zone 8. There were businesses listed in the CFS that could have been in zone 8 but insufficient information was listed to make a positive determination regarding the zone for the address.

Appendix
Zone 8 Data Sets

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

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

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

Call-for-Service Category	Zone 8	City Excluding Z 8	Grand Total	Zone 8%
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%
Grand Total	1,423	69,398	70,821	2.009%

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.

COUNT OF PART I CRIMES FOR ZONE 8 BY YEAR AS PER UCRs						
INDEX CRIMES*	FY 2014			FY 2015		
	All Exc8	Z 8	Total	All Exc8	Z 8	Total
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
Violent Index	256	3	259	253	7	260
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
Non-Violent Index	2264	188	2452	1827	185	2012
TOTAL INDEX	2520	191	2711	2080	192	2272

Appendix
Zone 8 Data Sets

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

FISCAL YEAR 2014 CALLS-FOR-SERVICE FOR ZONE 8		
Citizen	475	45.849%
Officer	561	54.151%
Grand Total	1036	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.

<u>Call-for-Service Category</u>	<u>Zone 8</u>	<u>City Excluding Z 8</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>	<u>Zone 8 %</u>
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%
Grand Total	1,036	58,280	59,316	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:

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

The below is pro-rated for 323 days:

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