

Juneau Police Department

Once Upon a Time....

2011 Annual Report





In partnership with the people of Juneau, our mission is to make our city a place where people can live safely and without fear.





On October 3, 1900, the Juneau Common Council passed Ordinance #5 and created what is today the Juneau Police Department. Since that day many fine men and women have served the citizens of Juneau as both police officers and civilian staff.

From our humble beginnings as a city marshal and a night watchman to a present day force of 54 sworn police officers and 40 civilian staff, the Juneau Police Department has become the first and currently, the only accredited police agency in Alaska.

Join us as we revisit the history of this fine department and take some time with those who have gone before us.

So our story begins....



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Chief's Message

It is my pleasure to present the 2011 Juneau Police Department annual report, which reports statistics for the calendar year 2010.

The theme of this year's report is "History" and it includes some interesting stories, photos and factoids about JPD's long history. I hope readers enjoy the opportunity to reminisce.

Once again this year, by popular demand, we have included some tips to avoid becoming a crime victim. We are lucky to live in a community that continues to enjoy a relatively low crime rate. However it is often the case that simple, common sense measures can result in an even safer environment.

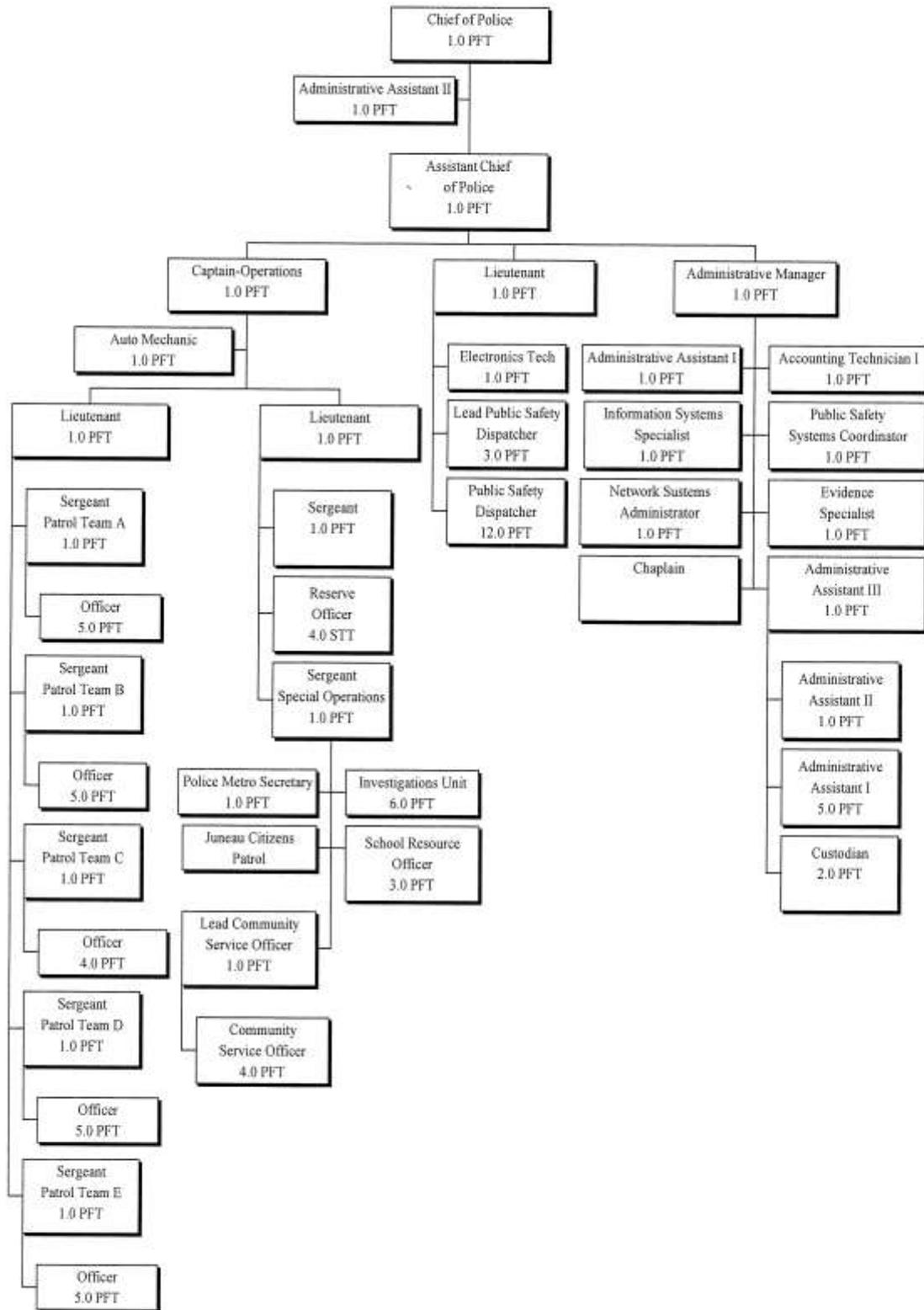
My favorite page is Page 12, which compares our clearance rates with the national averages. In every category, JPD does a better job clearing cases than the rest of the nation. This is quite an accomplishment and is a very valid indicator of the dedication, hard work, and talent found throughout the entire JPD team.

Once again I would like to thank Mayor Bruce Botelho, City Manager Rod Swope, the entire City and Borough of Juneau Assembly, and all Juneau residents for your continued support of our department.

Chief Greg Browning - June, 2011



Organizational Chart



Command Staff



Chief of Police

Greg Browning

- Department Director

Assistant Chief of Police

Page Decker

- Policy and Accreditation
- Daily Operations



Operations Captain

Jerry Nankervis

- Patrol
- Community Services
- Special Operations
- Fleet Management



Administrative Manager

Cindee Brown-Mills

- Budget & Finance
- Records
- Information Technology
- Public Information Officer



**Lieutenant
Special Operations**
Troy Wilson



**Lieutenant
Communications**
Kris Sell



**Lieutenant
Patrol**
Ed Mercer



What can a citizen do about crime in the community? The question posed is one that every person should ask himself. It is a topic of concern for every member of the community whether you are the complaining witness in a crime or just a citizen.

Because, as a citizen you are victimized by every crime that is committed. Being a complaining witness in a crime is scary. It can be humiliating, demoralizing and sometimes, deadly. We are all indirect victims of crime. Consider the increased taxes and direct consumer costs. No one is immune. No one escapes. Even the young inherit the burden of criminal victimization.

There are things which only you as a community member can do to prevent crime in our community. I hope that you are ready to take action. You can begin by developing habits that can reduce crime and by recognizing that crime prevention is not simply a job for police officers. It is everyone's responsibility.

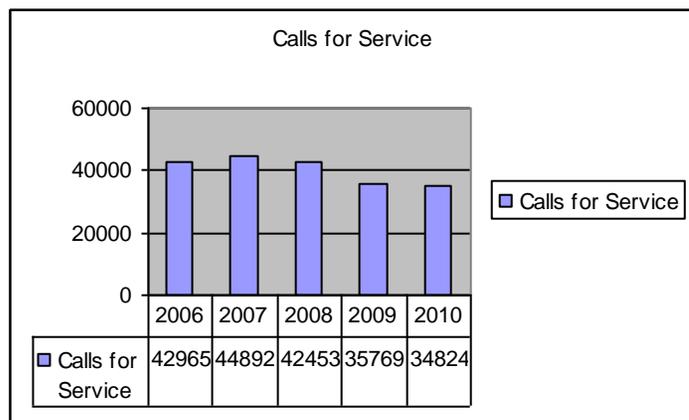
For example:

- You can take steps to better protect yourself and your property;
- You can assist your fellow community members by keeping watch when they are away;
- You can observe the law;
- You can set an example by showing love, respect, and discipline to and for your children;
- You can make your thoughts known to your legislators rather than hoping that someone else will do it;
- You can insist that local businesses takes steps toward crime prevention;
- You can insist that your school system and universities reinforce good citizenship and respect for society—to carry through with what you teach at home and provide what others may not;
- You can insist on swift justice in the courts and take your turn on the jury when drawn;
- You can demand that those who are convicted receive meaningful sentences.

All of these things you can do if you are really concerned about crime in our community.

On the following pages we will provide you with strategies and tips about things that you, as a community member, can do to prevent crime.

We count a call for service every time an incident is reported that needs police attention.



2010 Calls for Service

Downtown Patrol Officer



Officer Tracy Murphy talks to a citizen in Downtown Juneau.



Daniel Kennedy holding the rope to the fire alarm bell—1900.

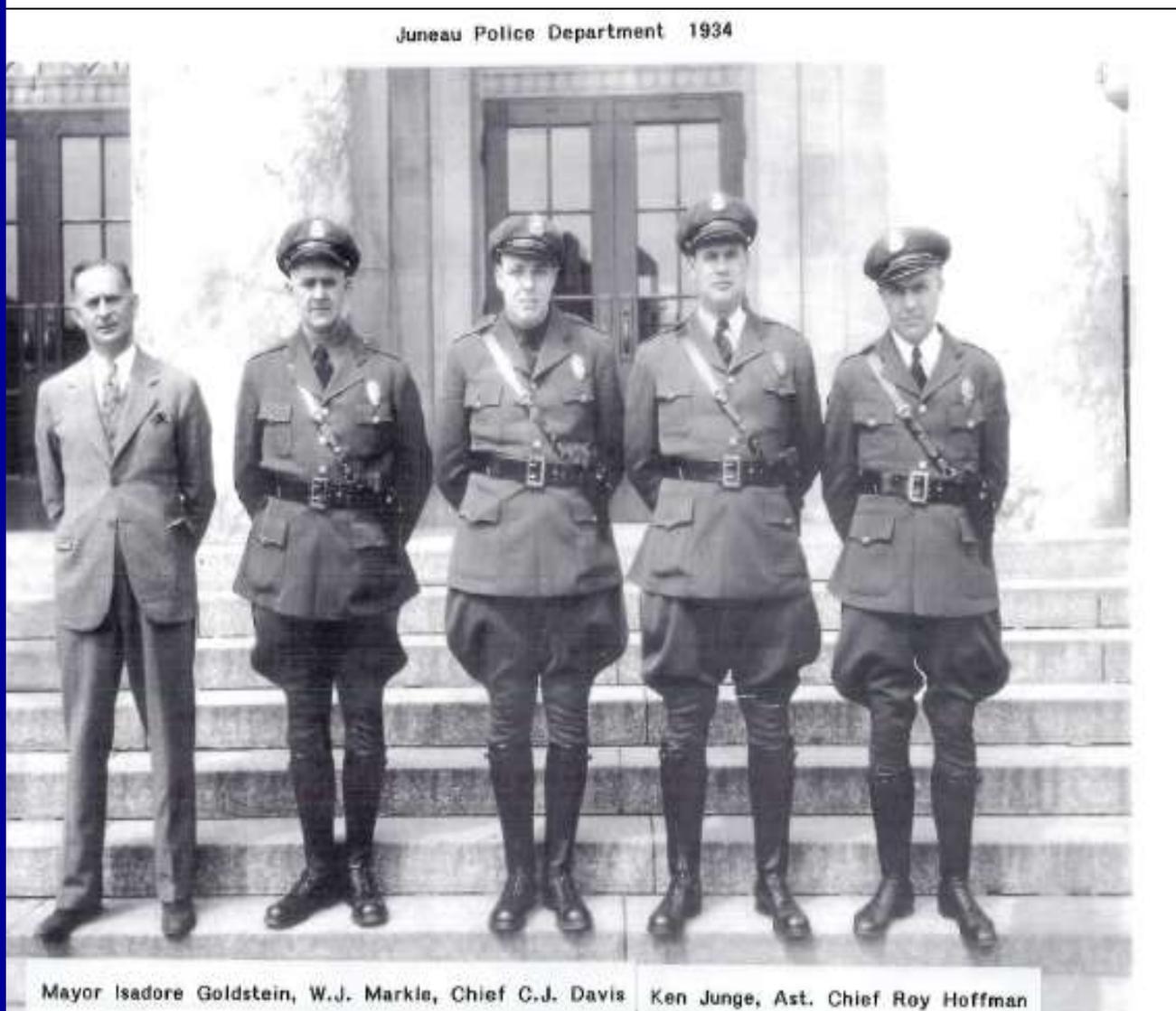
Since JPD's first days, officers have "walked a beat" in the downtown district of Juneau. Juneau's first flatfoot, Daniel Kennedy was given a dual task in 1896 to keep an eye on the City for incidents of disorder and for fires during the hours of darkness.

Juneau's downtown business district shares the City's Gastineau Channel waterfront with the cruise ship lines who bring nearly a million visitors to Juneau each year during the summer months. Providing police services downtown in the summertime stretches JPD's resources. But the reserve officers in JPD's PRO program who support Officer Tracy Murphy who is assigned to "walk the beat" the year round, are up to the task.



PRO officer on a Segway discussing a citizen's right to demonstrate at the cruise ship dock.

1934



In 1934, Hitler became the Commander-in-Chief of Germany, it was the Great Depression, prohibition had just been repealed, and Alaska was a territory. The Juneau Police Department had four (4) sworn officers who were responsible for keeping the peace within the City limits. During the period between May 1 - Oct 30 the police made 388 arrests, issued 150 traffic violation tags and the City Clerk collected \$2,907.10 in fines. Chief Davis reported to the City Council that conditions in the City were fairly good.

The City Council hired a police woman whose duty was to supervise places of amusement where young people gathered and to exercise general jurisdiction over the activities of minors when not under direct supervision of their parents or guardians. This patrol woman was appointed temporarily for 30 days under the authority and direction of the Chief of Police. She was the first female JPD police officer.



Uniform Crime Reporting

In 1930, the federal government began collecting statistics on major crime throughout the United States. Because every state has similar but different laws, the FBI set standards for reporting each type of crime. Known as the Uniform Crime Report or UCR, a document is released each year listing crimes reported by some 18,000 law enforcement agencies across the United States. Valid assessments or comparisons of crime in different cities are possible only with careful study and analysis of the unique conditions affecting each local law enforcement jurisdiction.

Historically, the causes and origins of crime have been the subjects of investigation by many disciplines. Some factors that are known to affect the volume and type of crime include:

- Population density and degree of urbanization;
- Variations in composition of the population, particularly youth concentration;
- Stability of the population with respect to residents' mobility, commuting patterns, and transient factors;
- Modes of transportation and highway systems;
- Economic conditions, including median income, poverty level, and job availability;
- Cultural factors and educational, recreational, and religious characteristics;
- Family conditions with respect to divorce and family cohesiveness;
- Climate;
- Effective strength of law enforcement agencies;
- Administrative and investigative emphases of law enforcement;
- Policies of other components of the criminal justice system including prosecutions, probation, and corrections.

Source: <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2009/crime2009>

2009 UCR Part I crimes for major Alaskan cities and other U.S. cities with similar populations to Juneau

	Population	Homicide	Sexual Assault	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Fairbanks, AK	35,735	-	59	46	163	191	1,113	91	11
Ketchikan, AK	7,215	-	8	3	19	54	395	24	2
Juneau, AK	30,692	1	26	10	46	181	1,141	35	5
Anchorage, AK	283,300	14	282	534	1,658	1,613	7,835	868	111
Casa Grande, AZ	43,254	4	6	60	184	337	1,901	228	19
Walla Walla, WA	30,685	-	34	16	60	302	1,065	54	11
Helena, MT	29,718	1	17	11	63	117	707	50	10
Beverly Hills, CA	34,506	-	4	45	32	295	895	40	4



A valid performance measure for any law enforcement agency is a department's clearance rate. Normally expressed in terms of percentages, clearance rates consider the number of reported crimes of a certain type, divided into the number of those crimes that are solved, or following an investigation determined to be unfounded. For example if 4 thefts are reported and 2 are solved, dividing 2 by 4 results in a clearance rate of 50%.

The most recent UCR report from the FBI lists the following national average clearance rates for UCR Part 1 crimes.

Homicide—67%

Rape—41%

Robbery—28%

Aggravated Assault—57%

Burglary—13%

Theft—22%

Motor Vehicle Theft—12%

Total—22%

JPD Clearance Rates for Part 1 Crimes in 2010

	Total Number of Cases	Cleared Cases	Percentage Cleared
Homicide	1	1	100%
Rape	19	9	47%
Robbery	19	10	53%
Aggravated Assault	89	80	90%
Burglary	180	41	23%
Theft	1279	311	24%
Motor Vehicle Theft	63	22	35%
Totals	1650	474	29%

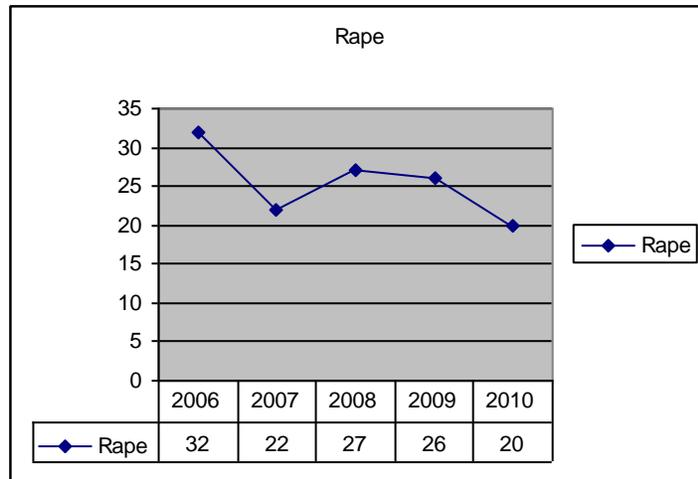
UCR Part 1 Crimes

Rape defined by UCR is a sexual assault involving sexual intercourse committed by a male without the female's consent. According to the Department of Justice, sexual violence, and rape in particular, is considered the most under-reported violent crime.

Why is this? The most common reason given by victims is that sexual assault is a "personal matter". The 2009 statistics indicate that female victims knew their attacker 68% of the time. In 26% of the incidents the offender was the woman's intimate partner defined as a current or former spouse or boyfriend. From these statistics it is easy to see why this could be considered a personal matter, however reporting it to the police is the right thing to do. Every time we lock up a rapist, we are preventing him from committing another attack. Every sexual assault is a very serious crime that should be prosecuted, even if no physical injuries occur during the assault.

As with any crime, prevention is the best answer. Here are some suggestions on how not to become a victim of sexual assault.

- Don't allow yourself to be isolated with someone you don't trust or someone you don't know.
- Be aware of your surroundings—know where you are and who is around you. Avoid putting headphones over both ears so that you can be more aware.
- Be true to yourself—don't feel obligated to do anything you don't want to do. "I don't want to" is a good enough reason.



Reported UCR rape for Juneau from 2006 through 2010

- Have a discussion outside the heat of passion with your partner about your boundaries.
- Trust your instincts—If you feel unsafe in any situation, leave.
- Watch out for your friends and ask them to watch out for you—If a friend seems intoxicated or is acting out of character, get him or her to a safe place immediately.
- Don't let alcohol or other drugs impair your judgment.
- Park your car in well-lighted areas and always lock your car when you get in and when you get out.

What if the unthinkable happens and you find yourself in a situation where someone is trying to rape you? How you handle it will depend on the situation, however your most important goal is to survive. Tips:

- Try to escape. Scream. Be rude. Make noise to discourage your attacker from following you.
- If you decide to fight back, be quick and effective. Target the eyes or the groin and strike as hard as you can.

Sexual Assault



The elements for Robbery in Alaska Statutes and the elements required by UCR are the same. Officers must be able to show that something of value was taken from a person by force or by fear. Officers must have probable cause to show that the crime was committed and that a specific person committed the crime before an arrest can be made. Nineteen robberies were reported to JPD in 2010. In ten of those cases, the perpetrators were identified.

1/10/10—2 females' purses were taken at knifepoint by 2 female acquaintances—arrested.

1/18/10—man's wallet, cash, and cell phone were taken by 4 acquaintances with a stungun —arrested.

3/15/10—drug dealer was assaulted and robbed by two of his customers—cleared by exception.

3/24/10—19 yr old intoxicated male assaulted by a male after he made a remark to him. Suspect alleged to have picked up money that fell from victim's pocket as he went down—inactive

4/2/10—10 yr old female reported another female juvenile assaulted her and took her tennis shoes—inactive

4/6/10—18 yr old male assaulted after he "checked-out" another man's girlfriend. Suspect alleged to have taken victim's money, cell phone, and IPOD after he went down.—inactive

5/4/10—24 yr old female's purse snatched on Seward St—arrested.

5/4/10—another female's purse snatched on Fourth St—arrested.

5/10/10—27 yr old female suspect demanded drug money from a friend; assaulted her when she refused—warrant requested from DA.

5/25/10—57 yr old male inebriate reported a female inebriate took his necklace and \$25 during assault—warrant requested from DA.

6/29/10—28 yr old male reported he was assaulted by 3 males, ages 13-18 who took his wallet, cash, and cell phone. Refused to give further details—inactive.

7/17/10—18 yr old male was asked "for everything he had" by a 19 yr old male who then punched him. Victim punched suspect back and suspect ran away. Victim just wanted incident on record—inactive.

7/29/10—43 yr old male picked up by 3 males in a car who took his wallet, cash, cell phone and shoes—inactive.

8/8/10—25 yr old male assaulted by male with bear spray who took his marijuana—inactive.

8/10/10—Male acquaintance demanded money for alcohol from 58 yr old female and broke her hand when she refused. Victim refused to prosecute—cleared by exception.

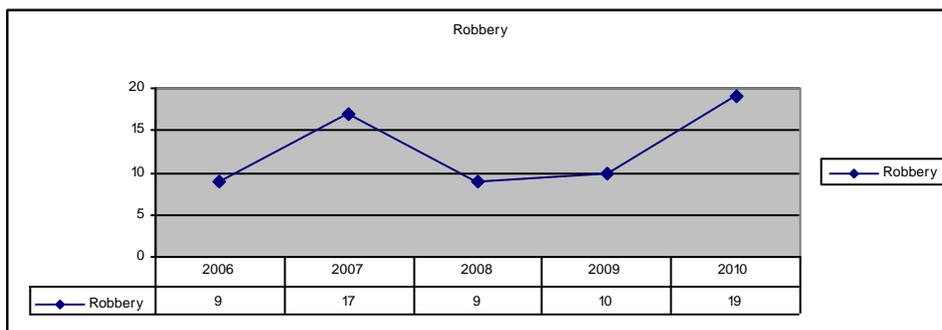
8/29/10—35 yr old male assaulted by acquaintance's friends who took his cash. Victim didn't want to prosecute—cleared by exception.

10/28/10—27 yr old homeless female assaulted by female acquaintance who took her cash and drugs—cleared by exception.

11/1/10—16 yr old male assaulted by 3 acquaintances who took his cell phone—inactive.

11/20/10—36 yr old intoxicated female reported an acquaintance accused her of taking his money and demanded his money back at gunpoint. Due to inconsistent statements—inactive.

Robbery





Aggravated Assault

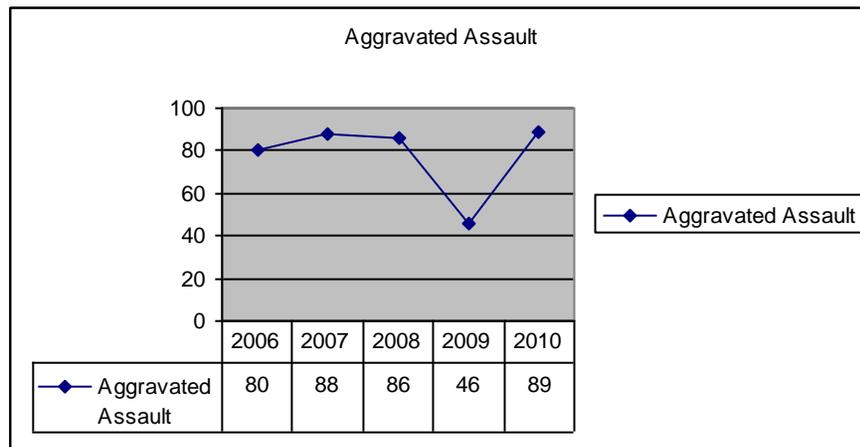
One of the most difficult crimes to quantify for UCR is aggravated assault. The UCR's definition is an unlawful attack by one person on another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. The UCR considers a weapon to be a commonly known weapon such as a gun, knife, club, or any other item which, although not usually thought of as a weapon, becomes one in the commission of a crime.

Even though the UCR description sounds succinct, every case is unique and unless there is serious injury, determining an assailant intended to inflict severe or aggravated bodily injury can be very difficult.

Under Alaska statutes there are four levels of assault. Aggravated assault is the most serious and is a Class A felony. Most Class A felonies carry a sentence of up to 20 years in prison.

Almost all of the aggravated assaults reported to the Police Department in 2010, involved the use of drugs or alcohol, and many occurred during incidents of domestic violence.

Last year's reported cases of aggravated assault appear to be an anomaly. In 2010, the number of cases returned to the existing trend.





To be convicted of burglary in Alaska, generally you must break into a building in order to commit a theft or other crime. How are burglars doing these days? Very well. In 2009, members of U.S households experienced about 15.6 million property crimes. You can reduce the chance of becoming a target for burglars with a little extra effort and by putting a little extra thought into the security of your home, business and neighborhood.

What do burglars look for when targeting a residence?

- Unlocked doors and windows—even when you are in your house it is wise to keep the doors locked. There have been times when JPD has received reports that unwanted people have walked into unlocked residences when the doors were unsecured and the resident was home.
- Obvious signs of absence—this includes Facebook or Twitter check-ins that announce you are out of the house. A check-in at the movie theater with your kids might announce to a burglar that your home is currently unoccupied. Stop the newspaper and the mail when you're gone and don't leave the trash can in front of your house.
- Lack of interest or concern by neighbors and passers-by—the best defense against burglars is neighbor involvement. Get to know your neighbors. JPD participates in National Night Out every year on the first Tuesday in August to encourage neighborhoods to come together and take a stand against crime.

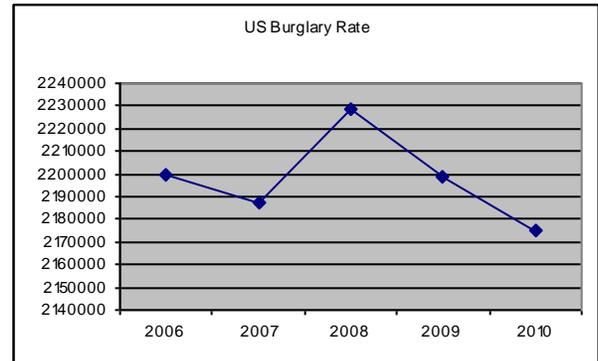
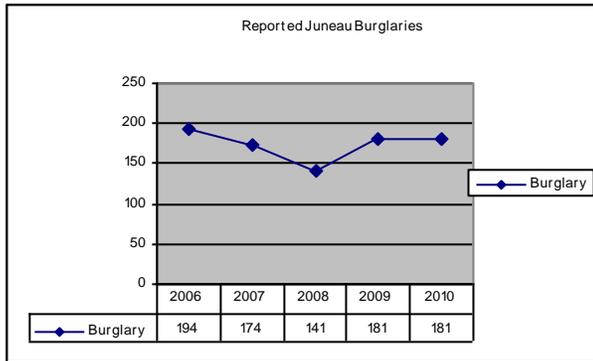
Additional tips to keep your home safe.

- Get new locks or have tumblers reset when you move into a previously occupied dwelling. Don't hide keys outside the door under mats, flowerpots, over molding, etc. If you can hide it a burglar can find it. If you want to leave an extra key nearby leave one with a trusted neighbor.
- Be alert for unusual activities. If you see an unknown person loitering in or around a neighbor's yard, don't be afraid to phone your neighbor to check his activity. Be sure to jot down a good description in case it is needed later including license plate numbers.
- Use lights effectively. Leave several burning in different parts of the house when you go out. Outside entrance lights and post lights illuminate possible hiding places around your residence. Also report broken street lights in your neighborhood. Remember, people become victims of burglars everyday. Help make yourself less of a target.

Burglary



Burglary cont'd.



There were 181 burglaries that met the UCR standards reported to JPD in 2010. Burglars are often specialized criminals. That is to say that very often a single burglar may commit multiple burglaries over a period of time using the same methods or “MO” in each case. Our crime analyst analyzes each incident to find commonalities in an attempt to determine if the same burglar may have been involved in more than one crime. The analyst will then identify locations that seem to draw the burglar’s interest and designate them on a map as “hot spots”. This information is then passed to our patrol officers who will pay special attention to those locations when they are not answering calls from the public.

The breakdown by area for 2010 includes 78 burglaries committed in the Valley area, 54 incidents in the Lemon Creek area, and 33 incidents downtown. The other 16 burglaries were scattered through Douglas, West Juneau and “out the road” with no particular pattern or hot spot identified.

Click on  at www.juneaupolice.com to see all crimes reported to JPD.



Shoplifting

Should I be concerned about shoplifting? The answer is, YES. Shoplifting is a crime and those of us who legitimately purchase items pay for it. Out of every dollar you spend in the store at least 5 to 10 cents pays for items stolen and security measures to prevent theft. Some people rationalize shoplifting as not really hurting anyone and as a blow against the establishment. Actually shoplifting hurts those who can afford it least...the most; the small independent stores and low-income shoppers. Everyone must pay for the additional expense such as:

- Higher taxes for police, prosecutors, public defenders and courts;
- Higher food prices; and
- Loss of trust because store management must be suspicious of everyone.

Don't most shoplifters get away with it? They used to, but times are changing. Stores are security and theft conscience with many having employees who are solely devoted to loss prevention. Merchants are insisting on tougher laws and are participating in prosecution.

What can a person do to prevent shoplifting?

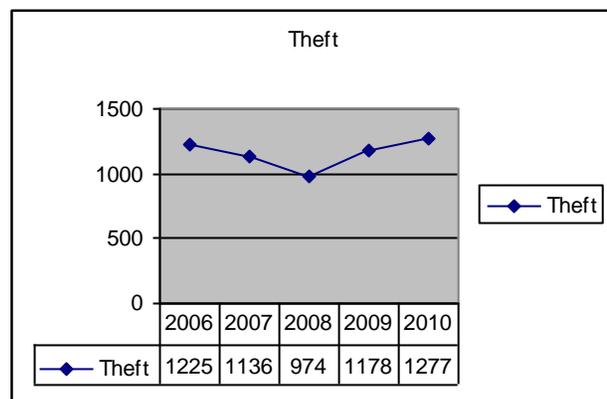
- If you see it, report it.
- Encourage honesty.
- Explain the seriousness of theft to your children.
- Know what your children have and where/how it was obtained. Stopping theft in children can prevent future family heartache.

Remember that theft is a serious criminal offense which can prevent the offender from entering some professions and colleges or getting a needed loan.

Theft from Property

The other common type of theft reported in Juneau is theft of items from a person's property. Theft of heating oil is especially irritating because of its high price and the potential to run out without knowing your tank is low. Anything that is left in the yard or around your property is an easy target for thieves. Here are a few ways to protect yourself from being a victim of theft.

- Keep items stored in a locked garage or shed.
- Put a locking cap on your heating oil tank.
- Most importantly, LOCK YOUR HOUSE. If thieves come into your yard, they will likely test your doors.



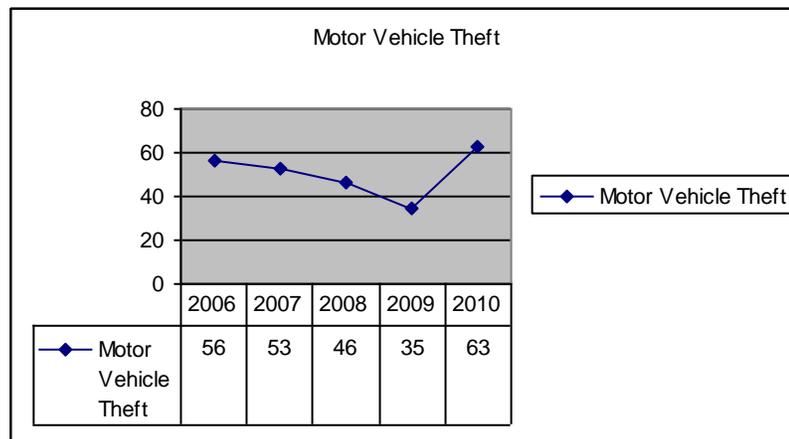


Motor Vehicle Theft

Vehicle theft is not a major problem in Juneau due to the limited road system. But vehicles do get stolen. In 2010, 63 vehicles were reported stolen. National statistics indicate that approximately 50% of all vehicles stolen were unlocked and nearly 20% of them had the keys in the ignition! Never leave your car running even if you will only be gone for a minute. Vehicles are most commonly stolen at convenience stores, gas stations, and child care centers.

Here are some other helpful tips to avoid losing your vehicle.

- Never hide a second set of keys in your car. Extra keys can be easily found if a thief takes the time to look.
- Don't leave valuables in plain sight. Items left in the open attract thieves.
- Don't leave important documents such as bank statements, credit card bills/statements or other personal information in your car. Thieves can use this information to steal your identity and access your bank accounts.
- Don't keep the title in your vehicle. A car thief can use it to sell your car. File the title at your home or in your office.
- Park in well-lighted areas with plenty of pedestrian traffic. If you are in a town that has attended parking lots, only leave the ignition or door key with the attendant.
- If you have a garage take the time to use it rather than parking outside where your vehicle is more vulnerable.
- Disable your vehicle when leaving it unattended for an extended period of time. Remove the electronic ignition fuse, coil wire, distributor rotor, or otherwise disable the vehicle's starting system.
- Use special license plate locking screws to make it hard for thieves to remove your license plates.
- If your vehicle has an alarm system or other anti-theft device, use it.
- As you approach your vehicle, be alert. Have a plan of action and have your keys in your hand. Check around, under and in your vehicle for someone hiding. Immediately leave the area if you have any suspicions and call 9-1-1.





According to the Federal Trade Commission, identity theft was the number one fraud complaint filed during calendar year 2008, and it is on the rise. Juneau is no exception. In 2010, there were 60 cases of fraud reported right here in Juneau. Fortunately for the victims, JPD officers found the perpetrators and filed charges in 24 of those cases.

People who have been a victim of identity theft know exactly how much it touches you, however there are those who don't understand the magnitude of this crime. Identity theft occurs when someone steals your identity and uses it for personal gain. Generally, someone will use your name and social security number to open bank accounts, take out personal loans, or request credit cards. The most common type of identity theft involves stealing from your bank account and/or using your credit cards.

Prevention

Bank statements, bills, receipts, photos, pre-approved credit card applications, junk mail listing your personal address, jotted down phone numbers, warranty cards—it's amazing how many pieces of paper contain your personal information. And once in the garbage, it's fair game, because there is no law against someone taking your garbage. Here are a few ways you can protect yourself.

- Invest in a cross cut shredder. This is a type of shredder that shreds paper into little tiny pieces. Don't buy the type that cuts in long straight strips. People have been known to tape those strips back together.
- Shred old bills, bank statements, credit cards, personal notes; anything that has your personal information or address on it.
- Retrieve your mail promptly. Track your regular mail such as bills, bank statements and magazine subscriptions. If they suddenly stop, somebody may have diverted your mail.
- Review your bank and credit card statements for suspicious purchases. Better yet, bank online so that you no longer receive paper copies.
- Monitor your credit report. The law requires credit reporting agencies to provide you with a free copy of your report annually.
- Cover the keypad when you enter your PIN number.
- Do not give your credit card information over the phone unless you made the contact.
- Don't give anyone your PIN numbers to access your accounts.
- If you lose a credit card, report it to the company immediately.
- If you still become an identity-theft victim, refer to JPD's website at www.juneaupolice.com for step by step instructions.

Identity Theft (Fraud)

1956



Back row (left to right): Douglas Boddy, Les Morrison, Bob Ferguson, William Grant, John Monagle Jr., Arthur Walther, Tom Horn Front row (left to right): Phillip Severson, Frank Cavanaugh, Chief Bernard Hulk, Bill Broderdorp

After income tax the average American earned \$1,700 a year and a dollar bought as much food as \$.41 bought in 1939. The gross national product was \$408 billion. The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed above 500 for the first time rising 2.40 points from the day before.

Dwight D. Eisenhower was reelected President of the United States, the United States Supreme Court declared the Alabama law requiring segregated busses illegal ending the Montgomery Bus Boycott. It was a big year as momentum grew for civil rights.

In Juneau, Chief of Police Bernard Hulk resigned over what he believed was an inappropriate position on prostitution by the Common Council and Wilbur J. Edmunds was named the new Chief of Police. In September, the Mayor recommended that the police be put on a 40 hour work week and two (2) additional patrol officer positions be added to the Department. Eight legal holidays were proclaimed by the President of the United States and recognized by the City of Juneau.



October 15, 1987—Sgt. Darrel McCracken uses a new “stun device” on Officer Stan Herrera. A forerunner of the TASER used by Juneau officers today, the Nova Spirit Stun Device interrupted the electric impulses from a person’s brain causing temporary muscular paralysis.

The Juneau Police Department recognizes the complexity of situations necessitating the use of force. Department members follow established authorizations to use force provided by state law under Alaska Statute AS 11.81.370. At times, officers are confronted with situations where control is required to effect arrests or protect the public safety. Attempts will be made to achieve control through advice, warnings, and persuasion. However, in situations where resistance, a threat to life, or a threat of physical force against officers or others is encountered and verbal persuasion has not been effective, is not feasible, or would appear to be ineffective, an officer may use objectively reasonable force. In the event deadly force is utilized, a thorough investigation will be conducted. All uses of force will be appropriately documented, investigated, and reviewed by supervisory and/or command personnel. Department members may use force to effect an arrest, prevent an escape, overcome resistance, in self-defense, or in the defense of others. The type and degree of force used must be objectively reasonable and based upon the facts and circumstances of the situation. *(JPD Use of Force Policy)*

JPD officers are trained and equipped with the latest weapon systems technology and carry several less lethal instruments. The TASER has become the instrument of choice due to its effectiveness with little resulting damage to the arrestee. Over the past three years we have experienced an increase in the number of incidents in which JPD officers have had to use force to effect arrests. Officers are required to report any use of force beyond normal handcuffing procedure. JPD officers use force about 4 times for every 100 arrests.

	2008	2009	2010
Less Lethal	0	0	1
Taser	9	21	17
O.C.	5	5	6
Baton	0	0	1
Handgun	3	0	0
Rifle	0	0	0
Shotgun	0	0	0
Empty Hand	4	15	21
Total	21	41	46



JPD's first police vehicle



1966 Ford LTD fleet

In 1922, Chief of Police T.E.P. Keegan requested the Common Council to approve a \$7.50 monthly allowance for Night Patrolman V.L. Tibbetts to cover the cost of operating his motorcycle in the performance of his duties.

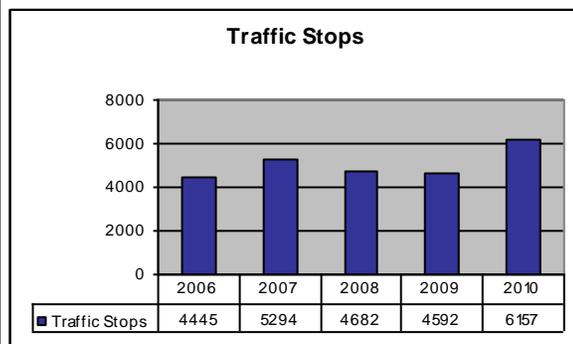
In 1925, Chief James McCloskey was instructed by the Council to keep an account of the gasoline he used in his car for one month to determine an equitable gas allowance.

In 1933, the Common Council's Street Committee was directed to look into purchasing a vehicle for City use.

In 1935, the first police vehicle, a Ford Panel Delivery Truck was purchased exclusively for the use of JPD officers for the price of \$879.75.

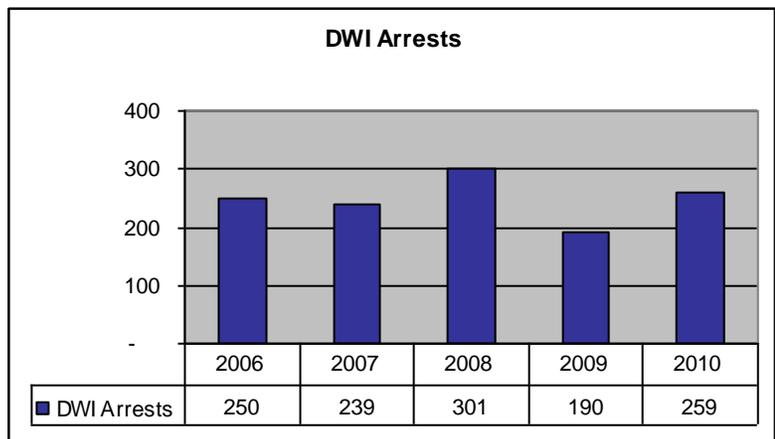
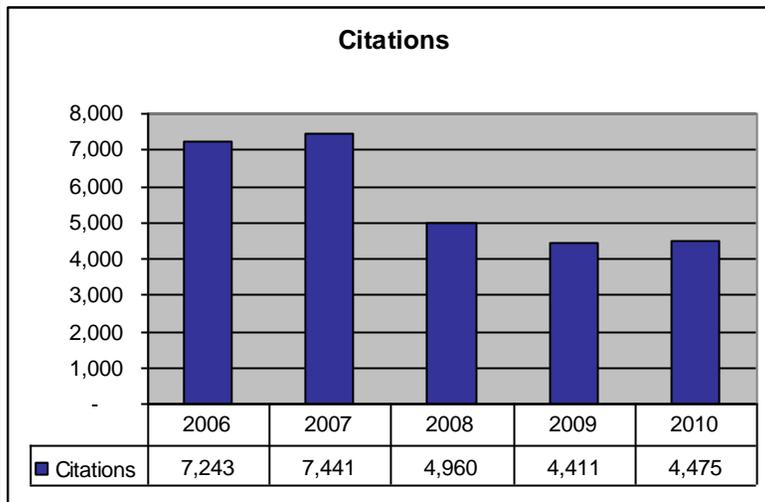
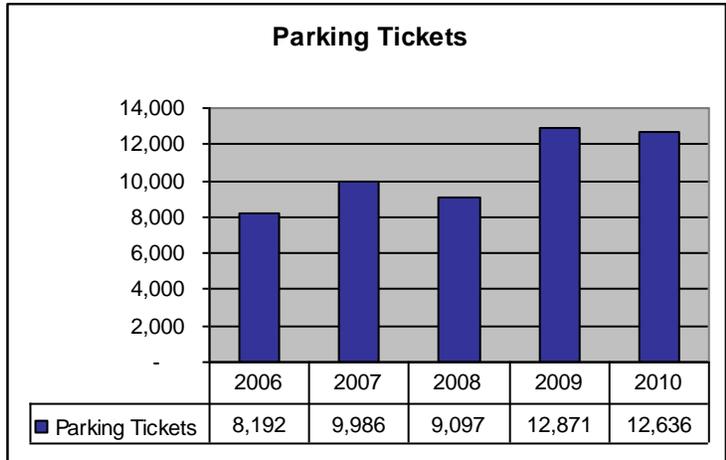
Fast Forward to 1966. JPD patrol cars were blue with white front doors and POLICE decals. At that time officers were responsible to patrol the downtown area only.

On July 1, 1986, JPD became responsible for providing law enforcement services to North Douglas, Thane, Salmon Creek, Lemon Creek, the airport area, and the business district near the intersection of Egan and Mendenhall Loop Rd. JPD vehicles were blue and white with badge decals on the front doors. On July 1, 1987, a second expansion in JPD services included all areas of the City and Borough. In 2000, JPD Crown Vics were all white vehicles with more elaborate decals (pictured below). These cars and 4-wheel drive sport utility trucks, are the vehicles you see Juneau officers patrolling the City and Borough's streets today.





Traffic (cont.)





Police Crisis Intervention Service - Stopping the Violence

The Juneau Police Department (JPD) recognizes that stopping the violence requires changing the lives of offenders and victims. As a result, JPD developed the Police Crisis Intervention Service (PCIS) to work directly with victims of domestic violence. PCIS and JPD are parts of a community response to maximize public safety, encourage offender accountability and support victims to end abuse.

The PCIS program is important, as part of an early response to victims of domestic violence. By encouraging or supporting changes in the lives of victims, PCIS reduces the likelihood of repeat victimization by attempting to break the cycle of violence. PCIS has the unique opportunity to personally contact hundreds of victims of domestic violence that most people and agencies never identify or work with as victims of violence. The work of PCIS also represents JPD in the community by reaching out to victims during a time of crisis when the victim is most vulnerable; a time, when most victims choose not to reach out or be noticed.

Domestic Violence in Juneau—A True Story (names have been changed)

The Police Crisis Intervention Specialist (PCIS) meets with Ann, a recent victim of domestic violence. Ann is a young mother with two children and is marginally employed. When Ann meets with the PCIS, she has been alone for a few days anxiously waiting for her partner, Jim to return home from jail. The PCIS attends the arraignment hearing and discovers that Jim has multiple previous domestic violence related convictions in Juneau and throughout the state. As a result, bail will be higher, time in jail will be longer, and there will be conditions of release which mandate that Jim will not have contact with Ann nor alcohol until the case is resolved in court. During the first meeting between Ann and the PCIS, this arraignment information is explained to Ann. The PCIS gives Ann the Victim Information and Notification (VINE) phone number so she will know when Jim is getting out of jail. Ann begins to talk and ask questions.

Ann is confused about what to do. Should she help convict Jim by testifying? She thinks a conviction might be a good thing as he will be required to attend a program to help him stop drinking. She wants him to attend a batterer's accountability program which she doesn't think he will do unless it is required by the court. She fears how Jim will react after being arrested and in jail. How could her life have become such a nightmare? Should she leave him or stay? Her children need a father. She needs help caring for the children. She hurts and feels betrayed. Beyond financial support, she needs emotional support. She minimizes the abuse she's suffered and partially blames herself for what has happened. Suddenly, Ann feels insecure and very alone.

It all started when a neighbor heard the quarrel and called the police. The police responded to their residence. Ann isn't sure she would have called the police herself. She thinks if Jim would just stop drinking then he could stop the abuse. Ann doesn't consider staying at a shelter. She knows he can't hurt her while he is in jail. He has been the primary source of income for their family and now he is facing legal charges as a result of assaulting Ann. She isn't sure what to do, but knows she wants the violence to stop. After all it only happens after he has been drinking. She wants to be safe with her children and get the man back she thought she married.

The PCIS talks to Ann about safety and encourages Ann to think ahead about her life and the life of her family. Ann scored "High Risk" on the Lethality Assessment meaning she is at high risk of being reinjured or even killed if violence in this relationship continues. Ann doesn't see the warning signs nor the risk of danger ahead in their relationship. She doesn't want to believe violence will again occur in their home. Ann wants a sense of normalcy and security.

The PCIS provides a victim the opportunity to think about these things and explore options in a safe, supportive, confidential way. By listening to Ann, the PCIS can help change her thinking to focus on what she can do differently. The PCIS will help Ann focus on steps that will help her and her children be safe when Jim gets out of jail. She'll consider long term options, and how to help hold Jim accountable for his actions.

Domestic Violence

The PCIS can answer questions about obtaining a protective order, how it may help in her situation, and help Ann look for warning signs to know if Jim has really changed. The PCIS cannot make the decision for Ann, that it is time to get out of this relationship. It's a decision only Ann can make for herself. Ann must be reminded that no one deserves to be hit or injured. It is important for the PCIS to help Ann understand it is not her fault that Jim is violent and that there are things Ann can do for herself and her children.

Are Ann and Jim real people? Jim could be one of the people involved in the 528 cases of domestic violence reported to the Juneau Police Department last year. Ann could be your neighbor, your co-worker, a woman sitting next to you at the kids' game, or the person assisting you in the grocery store. Domestic violence in Juneau has many faces. The faces of victims include both genders, all ages, socioeconomic groups, ethnic backgrounds, races, religions, sexual orientations, and short and long term relationships. Domestic violence doesn't play favorites. Yes, Ann and Jim are real and they live in our community.

Domestic Violence in Juneau

The impacts of domestic violence on Juneau are difficult to assess. Last year, 17% of all arrests were for crimes involving domestic violence. There are people involved in violent relationships that don't call the police. Hidden behind the closed doors of the family home, some victims are not obvious in our community. In these situations the home can be far more dangerous than the city streets. Further complicating the impact of violence in the home is the unknown effect on children. Children do not need to directly witness violence to be affected. Living with violence in the home they may learn to model unhealthy relationships and are at higher risk of becoming the next generation of victims and abusers. Children brought up in this environment are also at higher risk for substance abuse and mental health problems including suicide, depression, and anxiety. Violence induced stress may also be linked to an increased risk of cancer and a variety of other medical conditions.

Ending Domestic Violence in Juneau

Domestic violence in Juneau is a community problem. It occurs far too frequently, affects too many people and its impacts on multiple-generations make it more than just a family problem. To resolve the many issues associated with domestic violence, it will take a community response. Individuals involved in domestic violence or abusive relationships must make choices about their behavior, attitudes, and willingness to change. Employers, clergy, neighbors, childcare providers, teachers, bartenders, friends, family and others all have the opportunity to make a difference. Treat everyone with respect and do not allow violence to go unreported. Be good examples by developing positive relationships that promote safety for all in our community. The Juneau Police Department and its PCIS are pleased to be part of this community solution.





Drug Seizures

	2010	
	Amount	Street Value
Marijuana Grow	15 seedlings 5 mature plants	\$ 10,750
Marijuana	1.7 kilos	\$ 32,337
Ecstasy	20 d.u.	\$ 800
Morphine	20 d.u.	\$ 1,250
Hydrocodone	60 d.u.	\$ 600
Oxycodone	2484 pills	\$ 430,445
Heroin	22.9g	\$ 3,350
Cocaine	222g	\$ 21,300
Methamphetamine	104.9g	\$ 11,390
Total		\$ 512,222

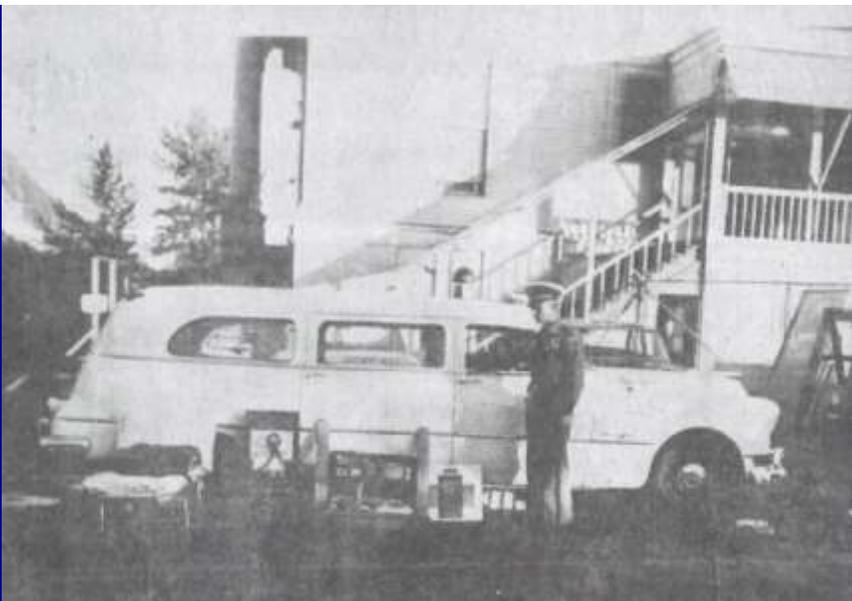
Cash Seized		\$ 38,462
Vehicles Seized	3	\$ 25,370
Total		\$ 63,832



July 6, 1988—Undercover agents from the Juneau Metro Drug Enforcement Unit pried open the doors to this mobile home Tuesday afternoon in Glacier View Trailer Court. “This is as sophisticated a growing operation as we’ve ever seen here,” said Metro Unit Cpl. John Lichtenberger.



1963



Officer Pat Kellen standing next to the ambulance driven by officers of the Juneau Police Department. The ambulance had up to date apparatus including oxygen equipment.

Officer Dick Winchell receiving a complaint which had to be checked out by the police officers. Scores of complaints were received daily, each one answered, and a written report submitted by the investigating officer.



Jail Commander, Lt. Walt Welty commanded the jail on contract from the State of Alaska. There were usually between 60 and 80 inmates in the jail.



Over the past several years the Department has reached out to our community using the Internet. In May of 2007, we implemented on-line reporting. This was really our first foray into the on-line world and it proved to be very successful. Since then we have begun posting our press releases on our website, releasing a daily activity bulletin, posted an active warrant list, opened a Twitter account, and created Ask-A-Dispatcher. As you can see from the chart below, our desire to create a dynamic website with useful information for interested citizens has resulted in visits to our website rising substantially.

Fiscal Year*	# of website views
FY06	40,083
FY07	134,174
FY08	237,317
FY09	369,686
FY10	1,040,184
FY11 projected	1,500,000

*Note: The CBJ fiscal year runs from June 30 to July 1.

Since its introduction on May 22, 2007, on-line reporting has continued to be a very useful tool for citizens to report crimes when there is no lead or suspect. These reports include lost items, minor damage to motor vehicles while parked, theft where there is no known suspect. These cases are reviewed to ensure that no officer follow-up is required.

Calendar Year	# of on-line reports
2007 (partial year)	274
2008	428
2009	456
2010	409

The Ask A Dispatcher program will have its two year birthday in September of 2011. The program continues to generate almost daily questions from the public. The program also gives JPD management insight into what citizens see as important in their neighborhoods. Here are a few examples of questions that we received in May and June of this year.

What level of alcohol on a driver's breath is 'legal'? Answer—There is no such level. There is only a level that is confirmed as illegal for everyone, .08.

With the arrival of summer and rising gas prices there have been several recent questions about four-wheelers and where they can be used. - There are not many convenient places to ride four wheelers legally, and you cannot add any accessory to them that will allow you to cruise the city streets legally.

A citizen also asked if JPD investigates DWI drivers who are parents to see if he or she is neglecting a child. - While there can be a link between alcohol abuse and child abuse, the police have to have reasonable suspicion that a crime has been or is about to be committed to investigate. A DWI will rarely lead to a child abuse investigation.

.....and we continue to try and find innovative ways to interact with the community via our website. We are working on a slimmed down version of our website for mobile viewers, adding a video clip to generally explain our hiring process, and the possibilities are endless. Stay tuned.

Website & Social Media

Awards & Commendations



Civilian Employee of the Year - Stacy Eldemar (left)

Dispatcher of the Year - Sarah Dolan (not pictured)

Manager of the Year - Kris Sell (center)

Officer of the Year - Kim Horn (right)

Medal of Bravery

Joseph Heynen
Thomas Penrose

Jackie Renninger Award

Sarah Hieb

Outstanding Police Service Medal

Terry Allen
Christopher Gifford
David Campbell
Joseph Heynen
Krag Campbell
Tonya James
Daniel Cheshire
Lee Phelps
Shawn Phelps
Brian Dallas
Nicholas Garza
Michael Wise

Lifesaving Medal

James Esbenshade
Jarrett Mahoney
Sterling Salibury
Nicholas Garza



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