



Juneau Police

Annual Report 2012



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

It is my pleasure to present the 2012 Juneau Police Department Annual Report, which highlights statistics for the calendar year 2011.

The theme of this year's report is "A Day in the Life of..." and it provides some personal glimpses into the day-to-day life of our employees as they work as a team to accomplish our mission; to make our city a place where people can live safely and without fear.

In 2011 the city experienced an overall crime rate decrease of over 19% compared with 2010. That is a significant decline. While several factors come into play, whenever crime rates change – up or down - one piece of the puzzle is the quality of local law enforcement and how well the police partner with the community to prevent and suppress crime.

Certainly, the statistics show some challenge areas as well, but I think we all can be proud of this significant overall decrease in crime.

Finally, I would like to thank Mayor Bruce Botelho, City Manager Kim Kiefer, the entire City and Borough of Juneau Assembly, and all Juneau residents for your continued support of our department.

Greg Browning

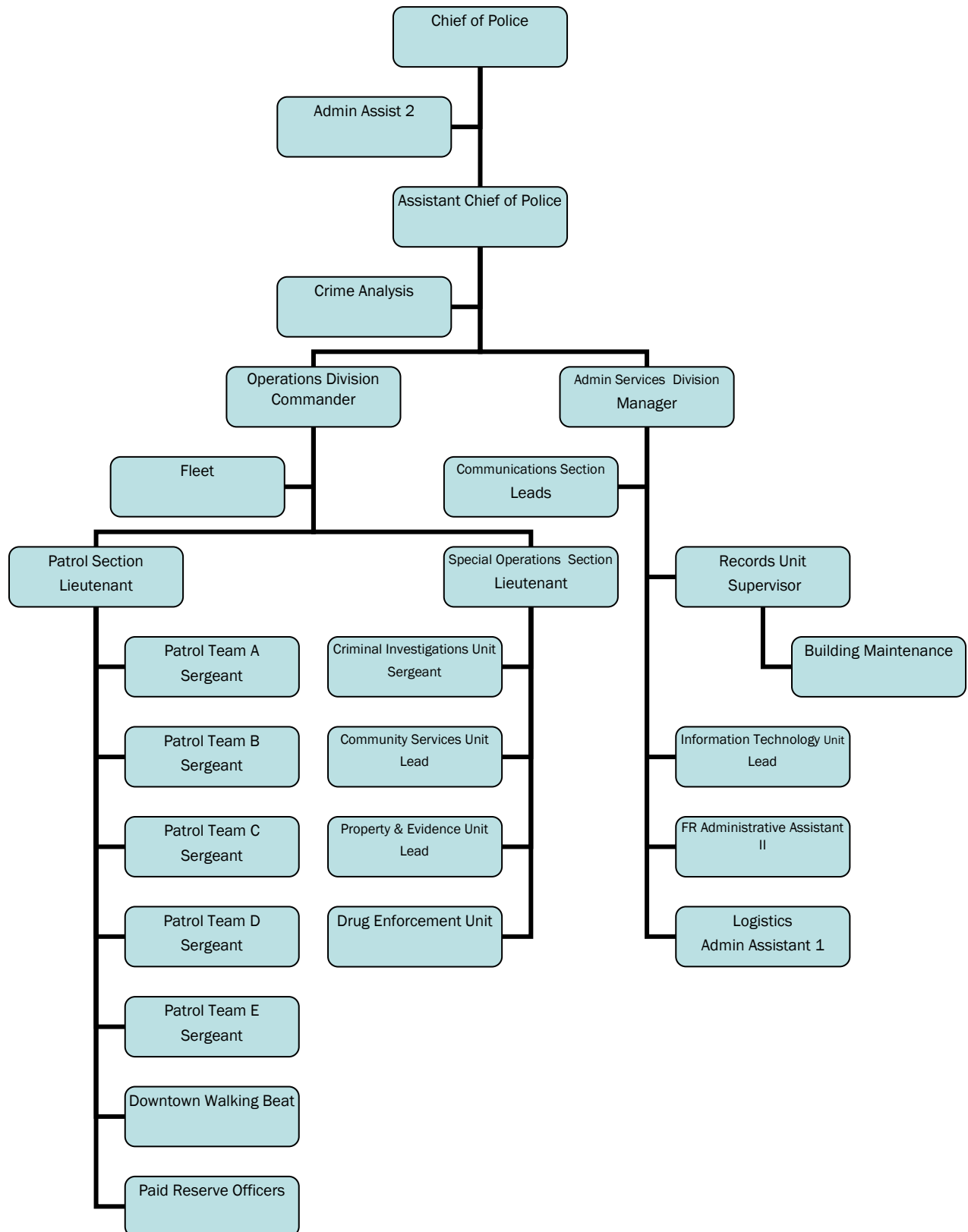
Chief Greg Browning - June, 2012



Table of Contents

Chief Browning's Message	2
Organizational Chart	4
Command Staff	5
Downtown Area Officers	6
Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR)	7
Forcible Rapes & Robberies	8
Aggravated Assaults	9
Burglary	10
Theft/Larceny	11
Motor Vehicle Theft	12
Arson	13
Traffic Enforcement	14
Citations & DWI Graphs	15
Use of Force	16
Domestic Violence	17
Adult & Juvenile Arrests Graphs	18
Alarms Calls & Calls for Service Graphs	19
Paid Reserve Officers	20
Drug Enforcement	21
Community Service Officers	22
Support Staff	23
Chief's Awards 2011	24
Promotions 2011	25

JUNEAU POLICE DEPARTMENT—2012



A Day in the Life Of...

Everyday, the men and women of the Juneau Police Department serve the community of Juneau with remarkable energy, skill and endurance as they respond to calls for service at varying levels. Although the general public see our first responders as the face of our agency, behind the scenes are many support staff that also assist in providing outstanding service to the community.

What our JPD employees do each and every day is exceptional! This report shines a spotlight on just a few stories of our law enforcement family doing its jobs and reflects on “A day in the life of.”



Lieutenant David Campbell, Captain Ed Mercer, Chief Greg Browning (center), Administrative Manager Cindee Brown-Mills, Lieutenant Kris Sell and Assistant Chief Page Decker.
(JPD Command Staff)



JUNEAU POLICE DEPARTMENT

2011 Annual Report

Downtown Area Officers

There are currently two officers assigned to a walking beat and tasked with presenting a presence in the downtown area to help facilitate the Department's community oriented policing goals. The two officers coordinate their schedules to provide daily coverage.

The downtown officer comes to work and conducts a self-briefing on crimes and complaints from the previous 24 hours. He checks his e-mails and learns from the other downtown officer that in the past several days there has been a problem with aggressive panhandling near Shattuck Way. He retrieves the walking beat officer cell phone and drives to the downtown area.

The officer parks at the JPD substation and begins foot patrol. He

walks through Shattuck Way and does not encounter anyone panhandling. He contacts several businesses and talks with employees about any concerns they have. Along the way he interacts with



Officer Nick Garza
Officer Tommy Penrose
(Downtown Area Officers)

locals and tourists, providing assistance as needed.

While conducting foot patrol the officer hears a call over the police radio concerning a minor traffic crash. He is first on the scene and he handles the entire incident. Once he photographs the vehicles, has the drivers exchange information, provides state accident forms, and

cites one of the drivers for careless driving, he returns to his foot patrol.

Throughout his shift the officer checks the area of Shattuck Way, as well as other areas known to be

frequented by chronic inebriates. He locates a group of inebriates drinking alcohol in the Marine Parking Garage. He issues citations

for drinking from an open container to all involved.

At the end of his 12-hour shift, the officer has talked to scores of people and has assisted other patrol officers with approximately six calls for service. He drives back to the main station where he completes reports for the cases he was involved in during the day.



The officer contacts several businesses and talks with employees about any concerns they have.

At the end of his 12- hour shift, the officer has talked to scores of people and has assisted other patrol officers with approximately 6 calls for service.



Officer Nick Garza with Patsy Ann ~ The Official Greeter of Juneau, Alaska

Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR)

The **Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)** contain official data on crime that is reported by law enforcement agencies across the United States to their states and ultimately to the FBI. Participation in the program is voluntary.

UCR focuses on specific crimes, including homicide and non-negligent manslaughter, robbery, forcible rape, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny/theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Each month, law enforcement agencies report all crimes in their jurisdiction. That includes crimes reported by the general public as well as crimes that police officers discover.

The Juneau Police Department began reporting UCR statistics to the State of Alaska and the FBI in 2006. The chart below shows 2010 National Crime Statistics (the most current year available from the FBI).

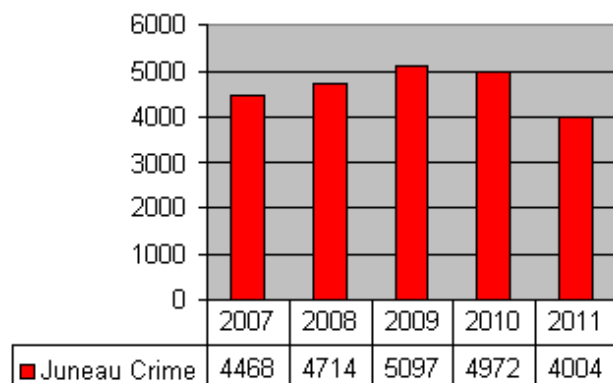
This chart shows 2011 crime statistics for Juneau compared to the national average for similar sized cities.

Source: <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2010/crime2010>

2010 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	35,989	0	70	33	181	149	1,117	101	4
Ketchikan, AK	7,479	0	8	3	18	31	350	24	1
Juneau, AK	30,966	1	20	23	89	181	1,279	63	6
Anchorage, AK	290,334	13	264	454	1,701	1,223	8,178	813	85
Casa Grande, AZ	42,522	1	6	52	191	599	2,075	173	12
Walla Walla, WA	31,265	0	19	23	75	229	1,005	57	6
Helena, MT	30,520	0	24	4	89	111	827	36	13
Beverly Hills, CA	34,329	3	4	35	33	263	677	45	3

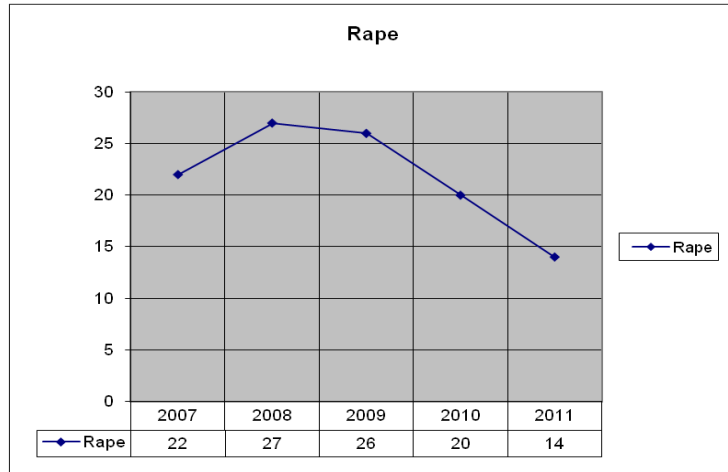
Juneau Crime



The Juneau Police Department saw a 19% decrease in overall crime in the community during 2011.

Forcible Rape

A typical day in the life of a sexual assault detective often starts in the middle of the night. A patrol sergeant calls the detective from the hospital. A patrol officer has brought a woman to the hospital who called JPD to report she was sexually assaulted. If there is a scene to be preserved, a patrol officer will stand guard. The patrol officer who brought the victim to the hospital has enough of a statement to know that all the elements of a sexual assault are present. The victim has consented to a medical examination during which a sexual assault kit will be completed to collect evidence of the crime. The woman has been victimized by someone she knows and with whom she was drinking earlier in the evening. The detective responds to the hospital and does the first detailed interview in the presence of a specially trained sexual assault nurse and a victim advocate from the Aiding Women in Abuse and Rape Emergencies (AWARE) shelter. The nurse will collect evidence guided by protocols listed in the sexual assault kit. Once the detective starts the interview the victim frequently pauses to cry. At one point she curls into a fetal position on the hospital bed. The detective feels bad for her but must gently yet firmly get details about the assault including witness information and alcohol use. The detective doesn't want to have to re-interview the victim, but he knows that she may recall additional details after she's had some rest. After the interview and medical exam, the victim may get the first sleep she has had in many hours. The detective's work begins.



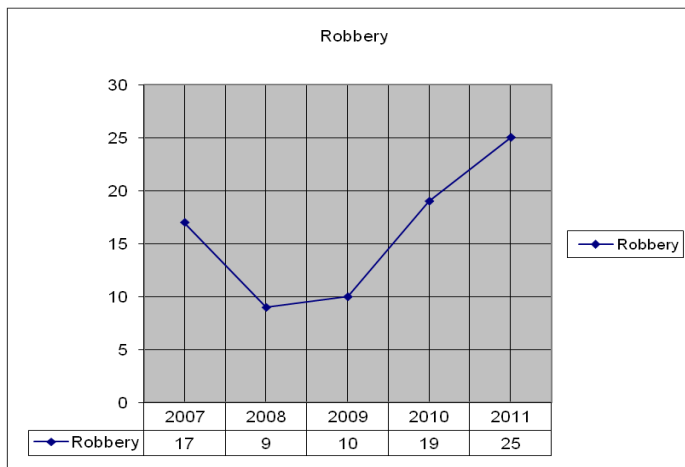
Reported UCR rape for Juneau from 2007–2011

Forcible Rape, the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will.

Robbery

A boy has come to the police department with his parents and reported that an adult has grabbed him at the bus stop and has taken his \$500 cell phone and his basketball shoes. The boy explains that he doesn't know the man who did it but has seen him around before. The detective gets a description and asks if anyone else nearby knew the suspect.

Almost all crimes are committed by people who routinely commit crimes. If the method of operation (MO) matches something JPD has seen before, the detective will call Corrections and see if the person who committed a similar crime is still incarcerated. The detective will ask drug detectives to start working contacts in the drug world



to see if anyone is talking about the crime; maybe the person did the crime to buy drugs. As leads are developed photo line-ups will be presented to the victim. If the victim's phone is recovered, a search warrant may be served on the phone to determine who was called following the crime. These people will be interviewed.

In crimes like these, sooner or later JPD will find out who committed the robbery, or if the boy worried after losing his third cell phone and afraid to tell his parents the truth, has made up the incident.

Robbery, the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Aggravated Assault

The area officer is working in the Mendenhall Valley with another officer, and the patrol sergeant. At 4:30 AM, the officer responds to an apartment to a report of a fight with injuries. While in route, the officer is told by a dispatcher that the suspect is leaving the area in a pickup truck and gives him the vehicle's license plate number. Two blocks from the fight scene the officer locates the vehicle and conducts a traffic stop.

The officer tells the driver that he is being stopped because of the reported fight. The driver denies being in any type of confrontation. The officer sees blood on the driver's hands and detains him while the investigation continues.

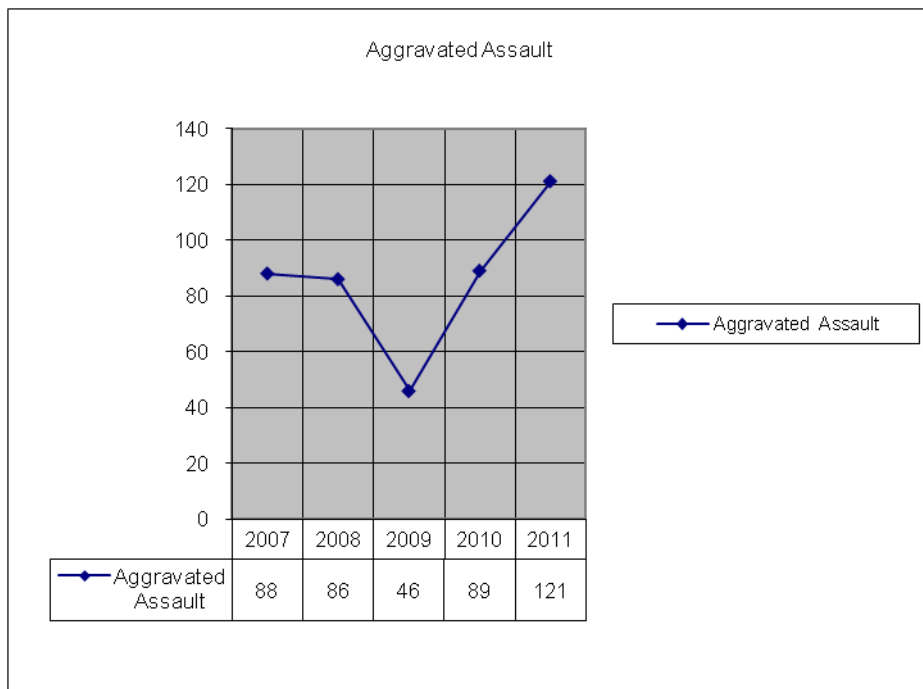
The other officer and sergeant go to the scene of the fight. At the apartment they find a male with a deep cut to his right forearm. He is taken to the hospital by ambulance.

At the apartment witnesses tell the officers that the suspect had jealousy issues and attacked the victim. During the ensuing fight the suspect had produced a knife and had cut the victim. Officers interview the victim at the hospital and confirm the witnesses statements.

The suspect is arrested for assault in the 3rd degree and is taken to JPD for questioning. His vehicle is impounded as evidence.

The on-call detective is notified and responds to the scene to complete the investigation. The detective interviews the suspect after reading him his Miranda Rights. The victim and witnesses are re-interviewed. The victim signs an authorization to release medical records to JPD. Another detective obtains search warrants to search the apartment, the suspect, and the suspect's vehicle for evidence.

The suspect is lodged at the Lemon Creek Correctional Center and held without bail. The completed case is turned over to the District Attorney's Office for prosecution.



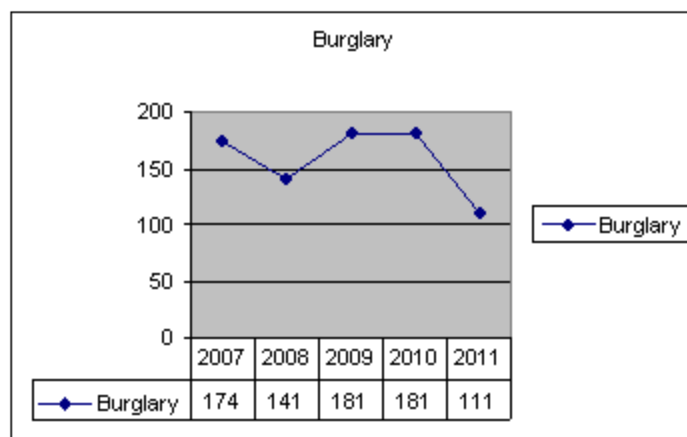
Aggravated assault, is an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury

Burglary

A burglary investigator doesn't have a very glamorous job. He is in no danger of a reality TV crew asking to follow him around. Today the JPD property crimes detective will respond to a house that was left unlocked; where someone came in and took a jar of coins, some cash from a drawer, a video game console, and a laptop computer. The detective sees that with no forced entry it is possible the burglar touched only what was taken and perhaps the knobs on the dresser where the money was hidden. He uses fingerprint powder knowing it would be an inexperienced burglar that would use a bare hand instead of a glove or any nearby fabric like a towel or shirt.

The detective knows the best chance of solving this burglary is when the stolen property shows up at a pawn shop or is found at the house of a known burglar or someone who purchases or trades stolen property, often for drugs. That could take months or longer. The victims didn't write down any serial numbers or mark the items in any way which will make charging someone harder. The detective tries to break it to them gently given how violated they feel that someone came into their home and took their valuables.

The detective needs to get going. Dispatch has told him there are two more houses in the neighborhood that were burglarized. One neighbor who happened to be home saw a strange car in the area and has some digits from the license plate. An investigation support specialist back at JPD runs with the vehicle information, trying to match it to known burglars, drug users, and anyone associated with those people. There's a match to a girl from a traffic stop a month ago who was with a male on probation for robbery. The detective's day takes a turn for the better.



Sgt. David Wrightson (right) is presented with a plaque from the Juneau Crime Line for his service from 2008–2011.



Kelly Magee—Evidence Custodian is presented a certificate of appreciation for 25 years of service to JPD.



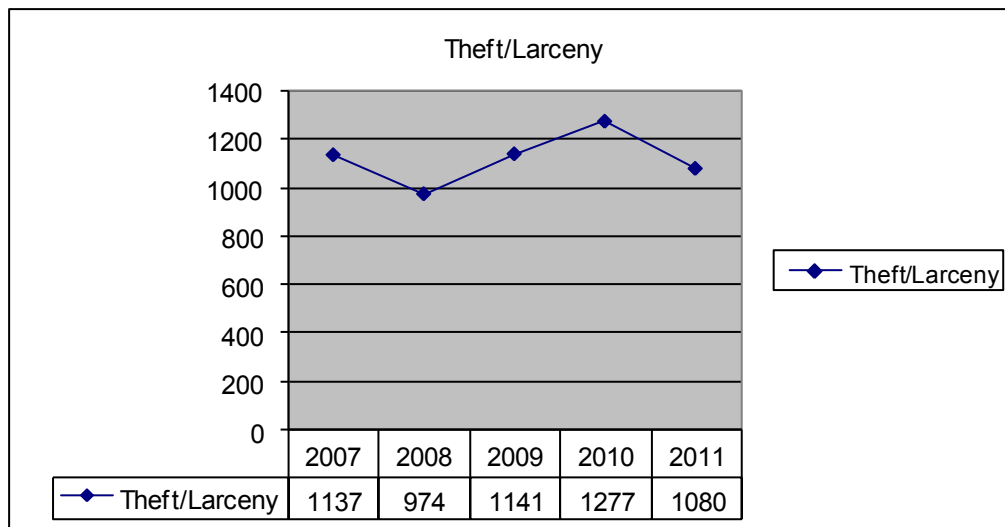
Outstanding Police Service Medal
Detective Elias Joven

Theft/Larceny

The officer is on patrol in the area of Lemon Creek when he is dispatched to a retail store regarding a shoplifter in custody. He arrives at the store and meets with the loss-prevention officer inside the security office who is holding the suspected shop-lifter, a 23-year old female. The loss prevention officer explains that she had past reports of the same 23-year old woman shoplifting and began monitoring her with surveillance cameras. The store detective says that the woman was seen concealing merchandise in her purse. She left the store without paying for the items and was contacted outside the store by loss prevention staff. She was returned to the security office to wait for police.

The patrol officer reviews the surveillance footage, which clearly shows the woman shoplifting the merchandise. He reads her the Miranda Warnings and she declines to speak about the incident. He photographs the recovered items (\$95.00 in value) for evidentiary purposes. He then contacts the dispatch center to determine if the woman has prior arrests for shoplifting and learns that she does not have any prior arrest history. The loss prevention officer places the woman under citizen's arrest for larceny and issues her a "trespass letter", effective for one year. The patrol officer then issues her a summons to appear in court for the charge of larceny, and she is released.

Larceny/Theft, the unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.



Auto Theft

A patrol officer is working a day shift and is dispatched to talk with a reported victim of an auto theft. The officer arrives at the victim's home where she conducts an interview with the owner of the car. During the interview the officer is told that the car was last seen parked in his driveway the previous evening. He had left it unlocked with the keys in the center console. It had been raining so no attempt to collect evidence was made at the scene. The officer tells the victim that he will be notified when the vehicle is located.

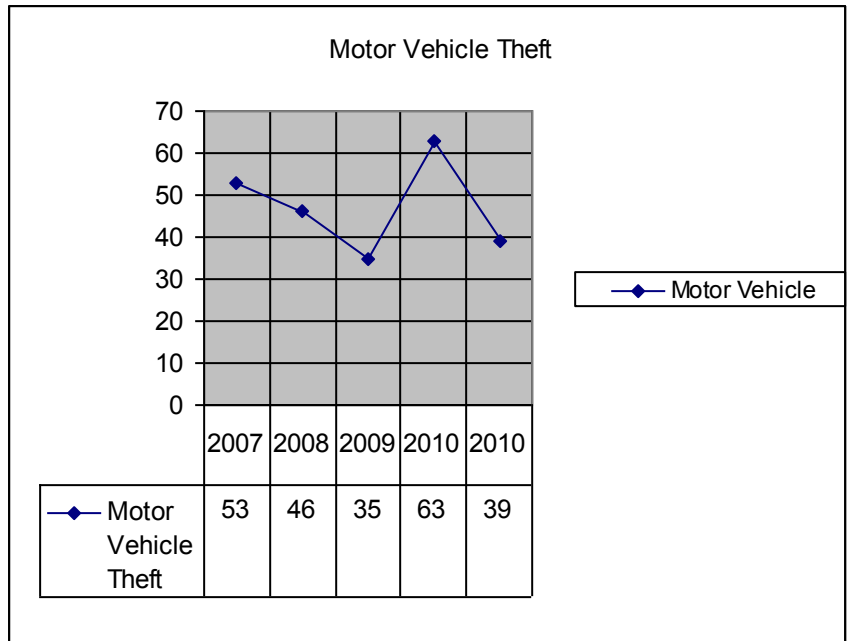
Four days later the vehicle is found abandoned in the Amalga Harbor parking lot. It has sustained heavy damage to the passenger side door and the windows were left rolled down. The interior of the vehicle is saturated with water. It is also discovered that several engine parts are missing.

The vehicle is towed to JPD and due to exposure to the elements is put in a secure garage to dry out. When it's dry a detective will process the vehicle for evidence. Swabs from the steering wheel will be sent to the Alaska State Crime Lab for analysis.

The detective contacts the victim and advises him that the investigation will be suspended pending the results from the crime lab. Unfortunately, the results will take several months because more serious crimes must take precedence.

The owner is told to make arrangements to remove his vehicle from JPD custody.

Motor vehicle theft, the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle



Lifesaving Medal
Officer Lee Phelps



Medal of Valor
Sergeant Scott Erickson



Lifesaving Medal
Officer Jarrett Mahoney

Arson

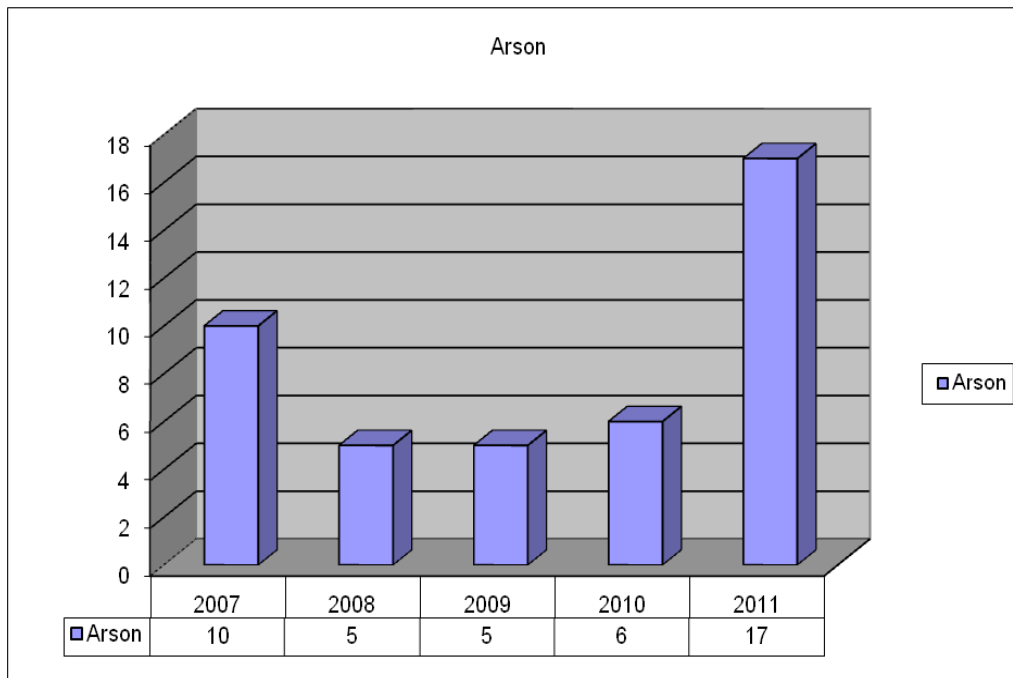
The embers of the car are cooling as a JPD detective and two fire investigators from Capital City Fire and Rescue (CCFR) arrive at the scene. There are some long and difficult hours ahead that must be immediately followed by the washing of all the clothing being worn by the three investigators. Since this is a car, it may be towed to the JPD sally port to protect clues that could be washed away by the rain coming in the blown out windows.

Before the detective and fire investigators leave the scene, they meet to review what patrol officers did at the scene the night before. They may conduct more interviews if officers did not contact everyone with a view of the scene. The investigators lay out a grid to look for security cameras at businesses and homes in the area, even blocks away to try and find a record of who came and went before the fire started.

It's time to follow the car to JPD behind the tow truck. Fires often consume much of the evidence so what is left is often very quiescent. The outside of the vehicle has already been checked for fibers. They may get lucky if the arsonist unknowingly left something behind inside the car where the fire started. The car will have to be examined inch by inch using flashlights; the investigators literally combing through the debris with their fingers.

The officers work with a sense of urgency, as there may be burns on the suspect that could already be starting to heal. It can take months or years for clues to emerge. Sometimes the only evidence is testimony from individuals who finally tire of the burden of keeping such a secret or loyalties between the suspect and his or her confidants are fractured to the extent that someone comes forward.

Arson, any willful or malicious burning or attempting to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.



Traffic Enforcement

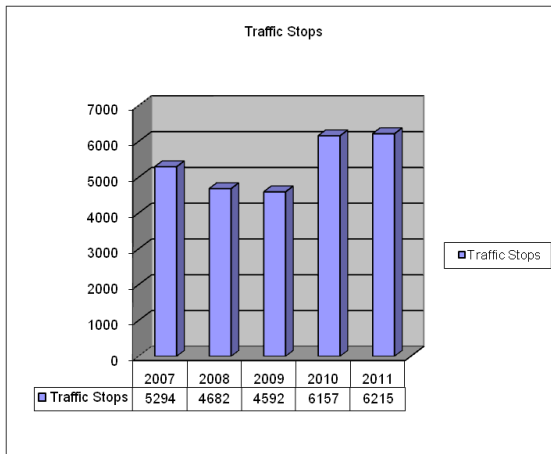
Throughout a shift JPD officers often drive marked patrol cars. Whether patrolling an intersection with a high crash rate, or driving to the scene of an incident, officers constantly watch for traffic violations.

A patrol officer is driving to meet a citizen who has called to report that her mailbox was damaged during the night. It is morning with low light conditions and there is a moderate amount of traffic on the road. The officer is driving on Mendenhall Loop when he notices a vehicle with only one headlight approaching in the opposite direction. Although it's an obvious violation of the equipment statute the officer must decide if he is going to stop the vehicle and issue a citation to the driver or continue on to his call. The officer decides not to make the stop. Executing a U-turn in traffic could cause a substantial risk to other motorists. Plus it will delay contact with the owner of the damaged mailbox. The officer makes a mental note of the car's description and continues on to meet with the mailbox owner.



Officer Matt DuBois

As the officer approaches the intersection of Mendenhall Loop Road and Stephen Richards Drive, he stops for a red light. Unlike most people, patrol officers like stopping at red lights because it gives them the opportunity to watch the intersection for traffic violations. Sure enough, a motorist late for work runs the red light right in front of him. This time the officer decides to make a traffic stop. The officer can safely get behind the violator without endangering other motorists. He also knows that running red lights is a major cause of serious traffic crashes, and he decides that meeting the owner of the damaged mailbox is a lower priority.



The officer stops the motorist. The driver denies running the red light, complaining that the light was still yellow. The officer tells the motorist that the incident was captured on the patrol car's video system and offers to let the motorist see the footage, which she declines complaining she is already late for work. The officer cites the driver for failure to stop for a red light. After being issued the citation the motorist leaves, and the officer makes notes on the back of the ticket describing the traffic contact before continuing on his way to meet with the owner of the damaged mailbox.



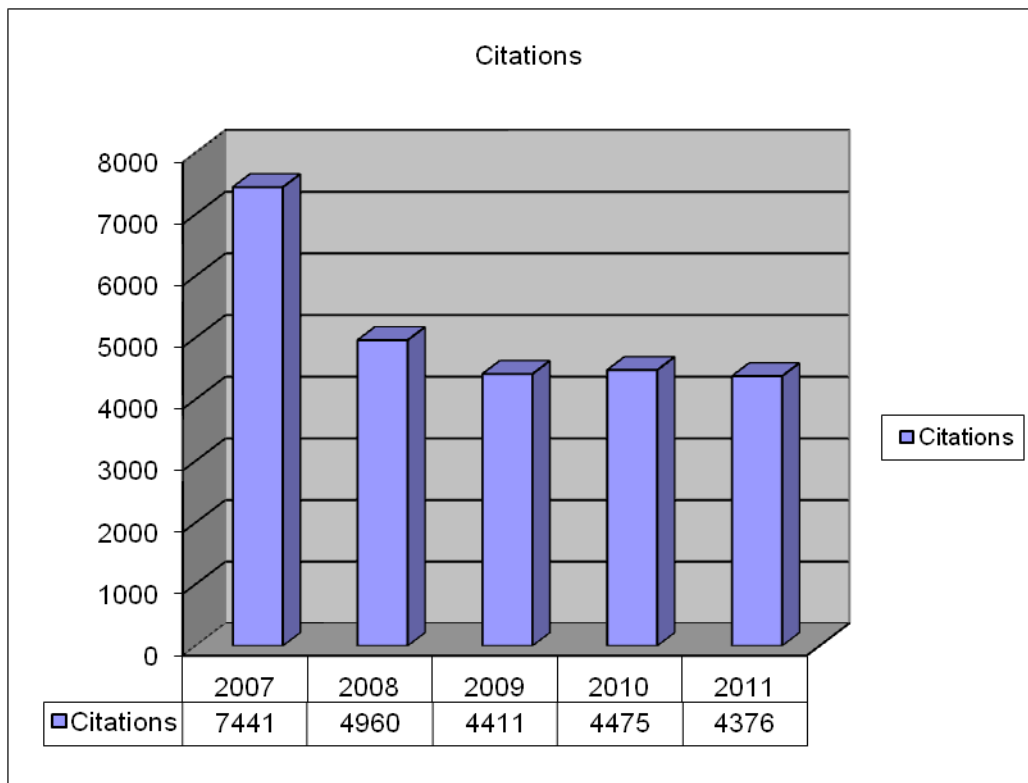
Outstanding Police Service Medal
Detective Kim Horn



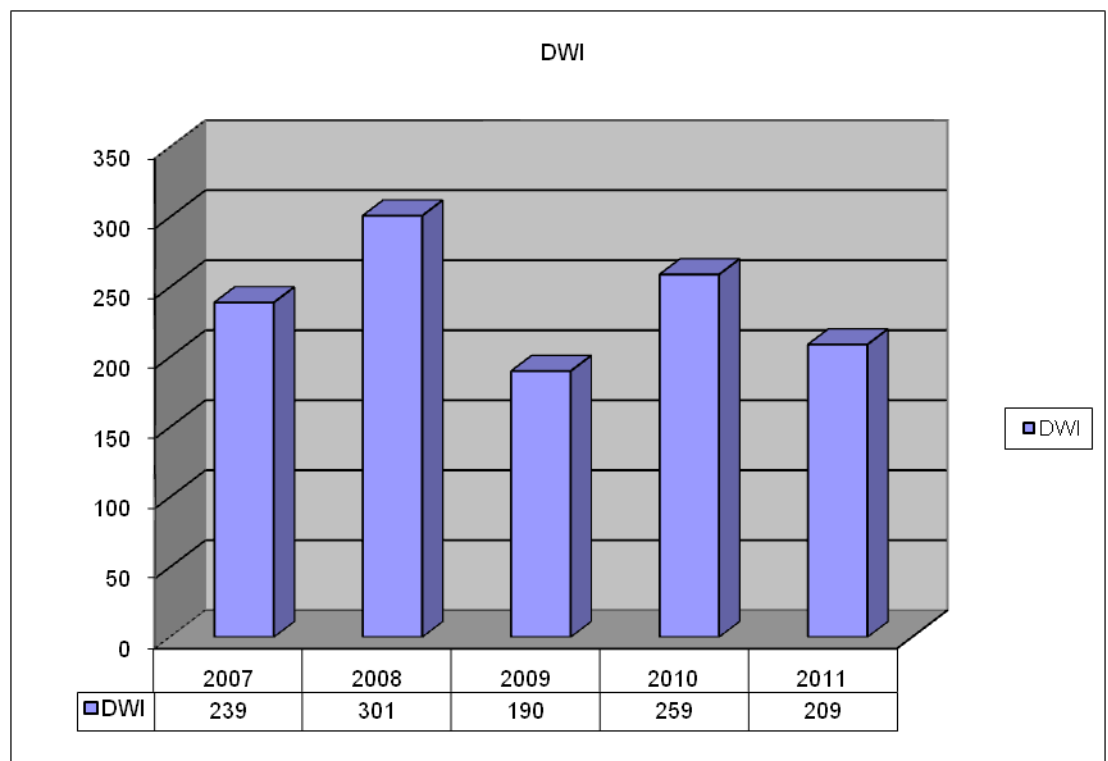
Jackie Renninger Award
CSO Kathy Underwood



Lifesaving Medal
Officer Carl Lundquist



Overall citations issued by JPD each year 2007–2011



Total DWI arrests each year 2007–2011

Use of Force

Police officers receive specialized training concerning the use of force. Starting in the academy, through field training, and then in continuing annual training classes officers are taught about the use of force. Officers learn about the laws that give them authority to use force and under what circumstances force is justified. They train with special equipment and practice physical tactics so they can quickly bring physical encounters to an end. The strategies they may employ in an arrest situation escalate from their mere presence, to the use of tools including their hands, pepper spray, TASER, baton, and firearms. In 2009, hand and foot strikes were added to the use of force options at JPD.

A typical day in the life of a police officer often includes having to use force in arrest situations. She prepares for work by getting dressed in her uniform and inspecting her equipment. She checks her firearm, handcuffs, TASER, baton, and digital recorder, and shakes her can of pepper spray to ensure she has an adequate supply. Following a briefing session with her sergeant and teammates she loads her equipment into her patrol car and drives to the downtown area.

It's 1:00 AM and the officer is foot patrolling with another officer near Front and Seward Streets. A dispatcher reports to the officers that there are two men fighting in Pocket Park. They jog to the area and see the men swinging punches at each other. The officers order the men to stop, but they don't comply. Each officer grabs one of the men and physically restrains him, clicking on handcuffs to stop the skirmish. After brief interviews with bystanders the officers determine that the men were engaged in mutual combat, and both are arrested for disorderly conduct. One man is taken directly to the Lemon Creek Correctional Center and the other is transported to the hospital for evaluation of his injuries.

At BRH the officer waits with the arrested suspect for medical clearance. The man becomes upset, demands to be released from handcuffs, and begins screaming at the officer. The officer unsuccessfully tries to calm him down. The man lunges at the officer and tries to head-butt her. She delivers a palm strike to the man's chest to stop his attack and then holds him against the examination table. Other officers arrive and help to restrain the suspect until he calms down. Finally, after being examined by medical staff the man is transported and lodged at the Lemon Creek Correctional Center for disorderly conduct and resisting arrest. The officer must complete a detailed report and fill out a Use of Force form to be submitted to her 'Chain of Command' for review.

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Less Lethal	0	0	1	0
Taser	9	21	17	19
O.C.	5	5	6	6
Baton	0	0	1	0
Hangun	3	0	0	0
Rifle	0	0	0	0
Shotgun	0	0	0	0
Empty Hand	4	15	21	21
	21	41	46	46

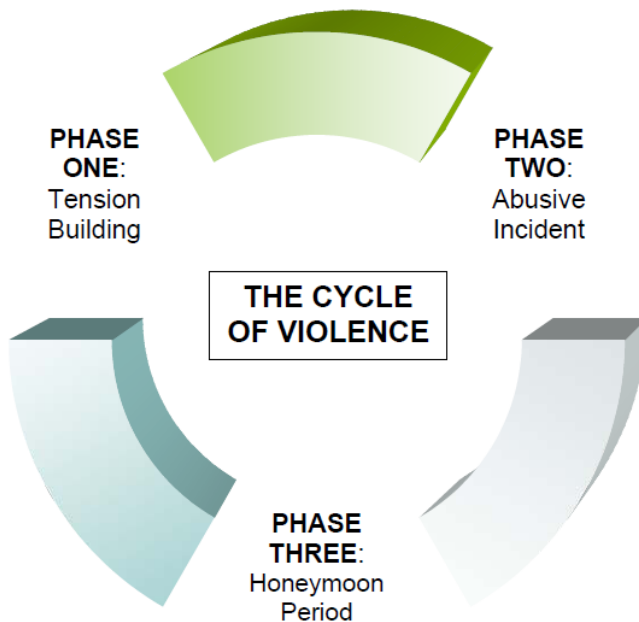
Use of Fore Incidents by JPD officers

Domestic Violence

Domestic violence cases are investigated by JPD on almost a daily basis. Domestic violence cases are difficult to investigate because victims are often reluctant to cooperate with police.

It is 2:00 PM and dispatchers have received multiple reports of a man assaulting a woman in a vehicle in the parking lot of the Douglas boat harbor.

As the area officer is arriving on the scene he sees a vehicle driving away that matches the description given by dispatchers. The officer performs a traffic stop and contacts the male driver and female passenger. The officer notices the woman is holding a cloth to her bleeding nose. The officer explains to the man the reason for the contact and he denies that any physical altercation has taken place. A backup officer arrives and asks to speak with the woman away from the car.



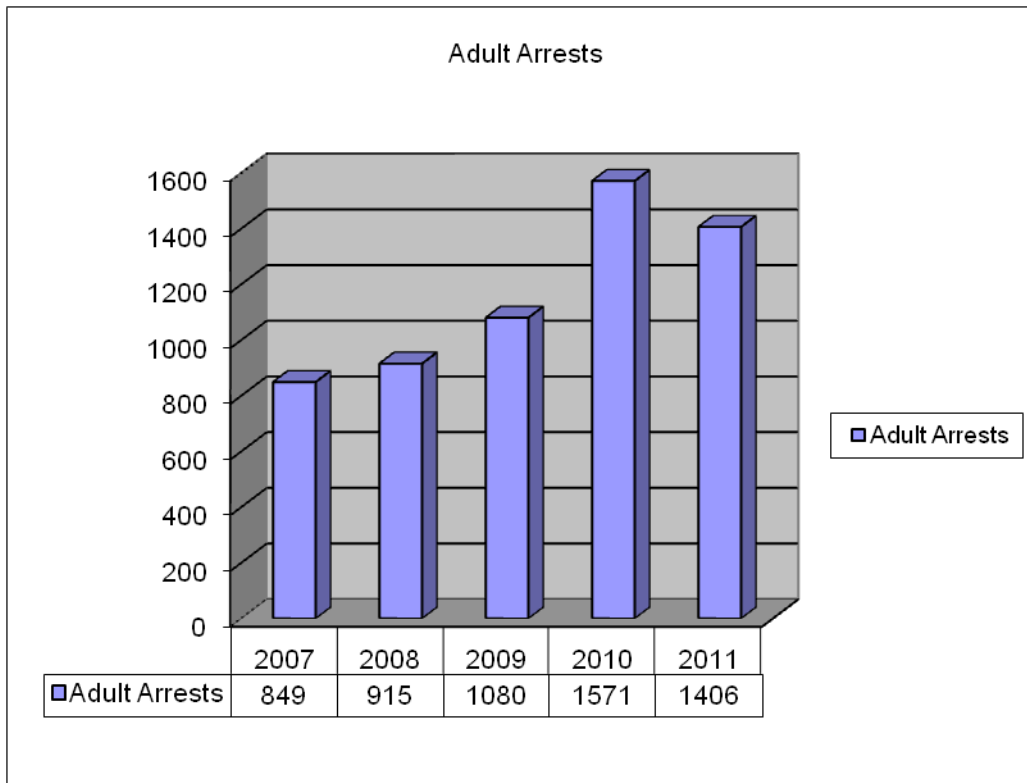
The officer explains to the man that multiple people called to report the assault. The man confirms that the woman is his wife, but denies that anything physical has occurred. The man tells the officer that they were merely arguing over financial matters. The officer notices a fresh abrasion on the man's right hand. When asked about it, the man says that he injured his hand while working on his boat.

The officer confers with the backup officer who says that the woman also denies that a physical altercation has occurred. She claims that she sustained the bloody nose when she slipped on the family boat.

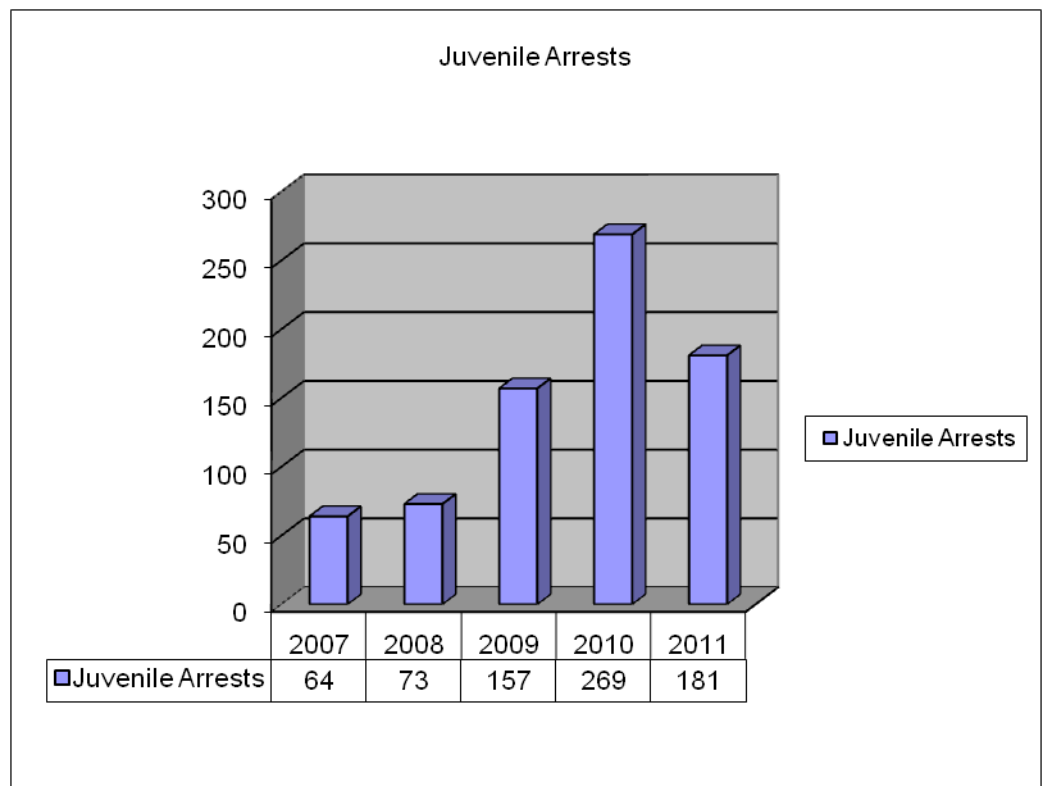
The officer asks dispatchers to re-contact several of the original witnesses. Two witnesses report seeing the man hit the woman in the face. One witness is still in the area and confirms that the man the officer is currently talking with is the same man he saw strike the woman. The officer also learns that the man has a previous conviction for domestic violence assault.

The officer places the man under arrest for domestic violence assault and transports him to the Lemon Creek Correctional Center. He is not eligible to be released on bail.

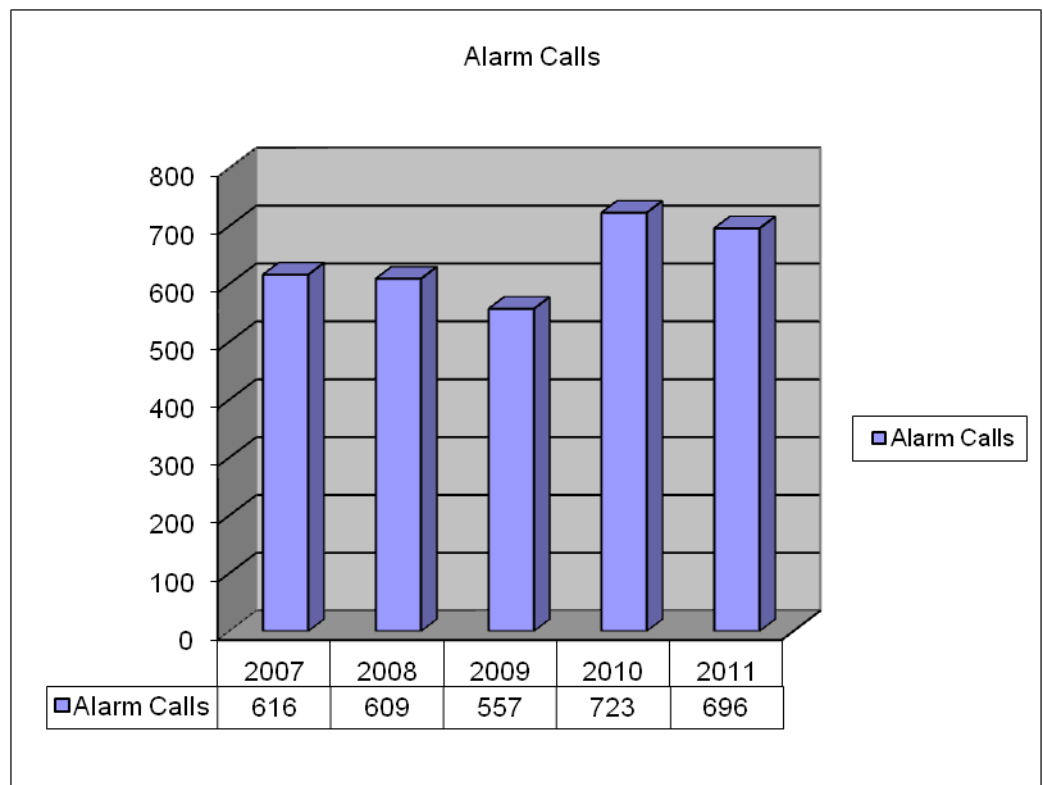
The backup officer reads from a booklet of domestic violence information to the female victim. When he finishes the woman tells him that she was punched in the face by her husband. The woman tells the officer that she was afraid to say anything before, but feels more comfortable talking now that her husband has been arrested.



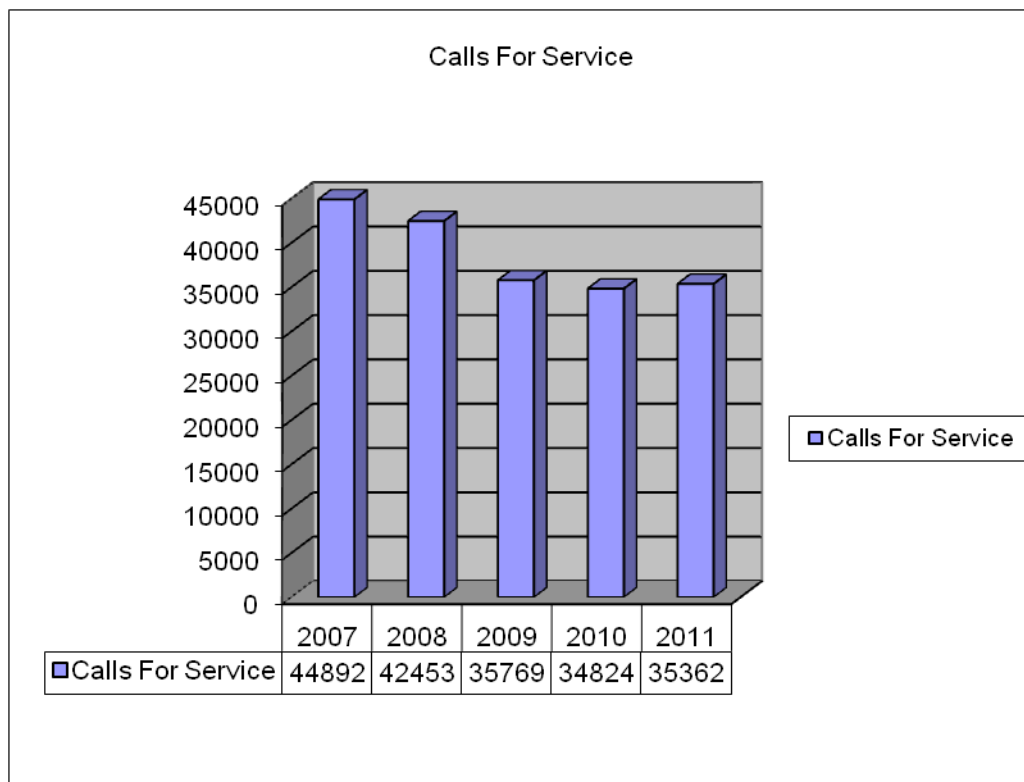
Reported Adult arrests in Juneau from 2007–2011



Reported Juvenile arrests in Juneau from 2007–2011



Reported Alarm Calls that officers responded to from 2007–2011



Total Police Calls for Service

Paid Reserve Officer

A JPD Paid Reserve Officer, or PRO, is normally a retired officer who has elected to stay on with the Department on a part time seasonal basis. PROs work primarily during the summer tourist season, but they train throughout the year to maintain their status as certified peace officers. PROs coordinate their work schedule through the Patrol Lieutenant.

The PRO has scheduled to work an 8 hour shift to assist the downtown area officer with a large influx of tourists. The PRO comes to JPD to change into uniform and check in with the day shift sergeant. The PRO obtains the current watch sheet so that he knows which officers are working in the downtown area. The PRO then loads up a patrol car with his equipment and drives to the JPD substation downtown.

Once in the area the PRO begins walking the docks and streets. Along the way he interacts with the many visitors to our beautiful city. He gives out directions, answers questions, assists with photographs, and provides a friendly uniformed point of contact for our guests. The PRO talks with CBJ Docks and Harbors personnel, shuttle operators, and interacts with business workers. Along the way he monitors the police radio and provides assistance where he can.

If a PRO assists with an emergency and is the first officer on the scene, he will protect the scene until patrol officers or the downtown officer arrives. A primary difference between a PRO and the other officers is that case investigation and follow-up will be turned over to someone else.



Reserve Officer
Rayme Vinson

**Officer Vinson assisting visitors to our beautiful
Capital City**



Drug Enforcement

The drug enforcement officer receives a call that a person is taking a trip to the Seattle area to buy drugs to bring back to Juneau. The call might be from an angry ex-romantic partner, a worried parent, a rival drug dealer, or someone in trouble who wants consideration on a pending case. The drug enforcement officer researches the suspect's criminal history, the informant's criminal history, and if any, their history of giving reliable tips to police in the past. The informant's relationship with the suspect and the reason the informant is reporting to the police is explored. Many people want to make anonymous tips about drugs, but those tips are worth far less than tips from a named, credible informant. The drug enforcement officer finds enough reliable information to take to a judge to ask for a warrant to search the person and the person's luggage. If the warrant is granted and the suspect is stopped, these investigations can end up at the hospital, because often the drug 'mule' may be carrying the drugs internally. The removal can be almost as traumatic to watch as the experience itself.

At this point the drug enforcement officers work closely with the prosecuting attorney. The suspect may be offered an opportunity to provide information or deliver the drugs while under surveillance. He may be worried about going to jail that night and going through detoxification in that environment. He may have prior convictions and know that unless he cooperates, he could be looking at a decade in prison. He may be the sole provider or caretaker for children and want to make arrangements for childcare. He will have to list all the drug user information he has, with names and describe his ability to buy or sell before any consideration is offered. And, if he doesn't hold up his end of the bargain, all deals are off.

Drug Statistics 2011 Drug Enforcement Unit

Drug	Amount	Street Value
Marijuana Grows	3	\$500,000.00
Marijuana	1135.9g	\$34,286.00
Oxycontin/-codone	927.5 pills	\$188,005.00
Vicodin/Methadone	476 pills	\$7,577.00
Psilocybin	14g	\$210.00
Heroin	77.7g	\$10,624.00
Cocaine	416.5g	\$74,254.00
Methamphetamine	38.6g	\$5,045.00
Ecstasy (MDMA)	3000 tabs	\$75,000.00
Total Value of drugs seized		\$895,001.00
Total cash seized		\$23,324.00
Vehicles seized: 2		\$15,685.00



Oxycontin



Heroin

Community Service Officers

The community service officers (CSOs) meet first thing in the morning to divide up a staggering amount of work. CSOs monitor everything from parking to litter to abandoned vehicles. CSOs wear uniforms but unlike patrol officers, they are not armed. The CSOs carry only pepper spray for personal protection and are experts in talking people through issues involving parking and other minor, but sometimes emotional, legal matters.

Today, one CSO will be checking for unsecured garbage cans attracting birds and bears. She runs into a mother with a cute cub. Unfortunately, the mother is teaching the cub how to forage for food along a garbage pickup route. The CSO finds unsecured garbage that has attracted the attention of the mother and cub. Once the bears have left the area the CSO uses the house number on the garbage can to follow up with the owners to give a warning or citation. The CSO knows if the bear's behavior continues it is in jeopardy, and she hopes to impress that upon the homeowner.

A pair of CSOs team up to go to a report of illegal campers on Douglas near False Outer Point. The people who live in the area are fed up with what they call 'squatters' and want JPD to do something about it. At the campsite, a man comes out of the tent with a knife in a sheath on his hip. He gestures wildly as he claims not to be living at the site. The CSOs can see the mattress in the tent is a real mattress, the kind found in

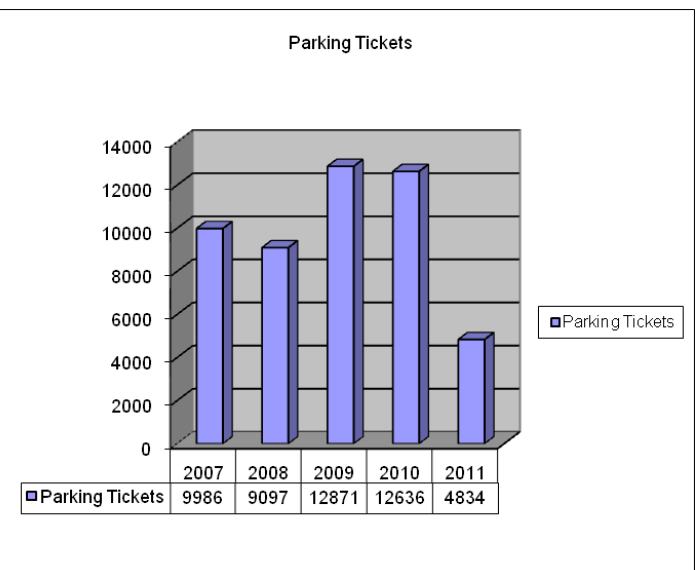


homes. The man has also built a shower out of scrap wood and a suspended bucket with holes halfway up the side and a rope tied in a knot and threaded through a large hole near the top rim. The camper tells the CSOs he is only making two hundred dollars a week, can't find a better job, and has no car. He is asking the CSOs what exactly he is supposed to do to survive. The CSOs don't have any answers that satisfy the man, but they do try to guide him to a legal campsite in the valley. The CSOs mark their calendars to check back at the site in a couple of days.

Lead CSO Bob Dilly (left)
CSO Jennifer Adams (top right)
CSO Kathy Underwood (bottom right)

JPD showed a decrease in parking citations specifically in the Downtown District due to the implementation of a new parking meter system in 2011.

During the initial phase of implementing the new meters JPD worked with the public while providing education on their proper use. This required warnings to be issued and staff to familiarize themselves with operating the new system.



Support Staff

It is 12:30 am and my shift is almost over. I am a custodian here at JPD and I am cleaning the carpets in the hallway of our building. This is something that I have to do a lot during the winter when the weather is bad and our patrol officers are tracking in mud, snow, rocks and all manner of debris. My job is to keep the building clean for the 100 or so people who walk through these doors and hallways.

I finish the hallway and plug in fans to help it dry faster. While I am waiting I need to go into the dispatch center to clean the bathroom and empty the trash. I try to do it during the quiet times which are sometimes hard to find. As I open the door I see a flurry of activity so I quickly close the door. Guess I will move on to another area and come back to dispatch a little later.



Lead Dispatcher
Tonya Kurtz



Building Custodian
Steve Williams

I am about seven hours into my 12-hour shift in the Communication Center which we also call dispatch. This is my fifth 12-hour shift this week and I am tired. It is a really busy night and I am one of two dispatchers in the room. I have just taken a call from a woman who reported that she was sexually assaulted. She was crying and very upset when she called 9-1-1. It took me several minutes to

calm her down and get her to tell me what had happened. I feel really bad for her. I sent officers to meet with her and stayed on the phone with her until they arrived. It was a difficult call. The patrol sergeant is calling requesting that I call out a detective to meet him at the hospital, so I'd better get going.

I work in the Records Unit. It is 9:00 am and I have just arrived for work. My first order of business is to check the paperwork bins in the patrol area to see what paperwork needs to be processed first. I see that there were a few arrests last night. The one that catches my eye is an assault. I return the paperwork to the Records Unit and get busy putting together all of the paperwork that needs to be taken to the District Attorney's Office so that they are prepared for arraignments at 1:00 pm this afternoon.

Records—Administrative Assistant
Faye Good



I work in the Information Technology Unit. It is about 10:00 am and I am helping an officer because his mobile computer is not working. We jokingly call it the “blue screen of death”, but what it means to me is several hours of work reformatting the computer to get it working again. I give him another computer and start working on reformatting this one. While that is processing I hear someone page me. Sounds like dispatch may need some help, so I’d better go see what is going on.

Network Administrator
Branden Holloway



I am an administrative assistant here at JPD and my job is to take care of a lot of the financial transactions within the department. I do most of the purchasing, process payroll, receive payments, and bill grants, among other things. This is a payroll week which is always busy for me. I see that patrol, investigations, and dispatch all have a bunch of overtime on their timesheets. I wonder what they have been up to that caused all of this. Well, I’d better get going on these so that I can get them turned in on time.

Accounting—Administrative Assistant
Laurel White



Today, I have to replace the brakes on one of the patrol cars. While I am doing this, an officer stops by the shop and tells me that his overhead emergency lights just quit working. I spend time troubleshooting why the emergency lights stopped working and find a short in the wire harness. After fixing the emergency lights, I work diligently on finishing up on the brake job because I have a new vehicle waiting to be outfitted with all of the equipment required to move it into circulation for the Patrol Division. My job is to keep all the police fleet vehicles operational for the staff to use on a 24-hour basis.

Fleet Mechanic
Scott Philip



Chief's Awards 2011



Officer of the Year
Officer Matt DuBois



Civilian of the Year
Jennifer Adams



Manager of the Year
Sergeant Scott Erickson (right)



Dispatcher of the Year
Celeste Lopez



Dispatcher of the Year
Christy Smith



Dispatcher of the Year
Keith Byrne



Dispatcher of the Year
Erika Ahrens



Dispatcher of the Year
Tonya Kurtz



Dispatcher of the Year
Meghan Kennedy-Brown



Dispatcher of the Year
Meaghan Wills

Promotions

Captain Ed Mercer
Promoted June 13, 2011



Sergeant Dominic Branson
Promoted June 13, 2011



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