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WHAT DOES CHANGE MEAN TO

THE JUNEAU POLICE DEPARTMENT? IT MEANS FINDING NEW AND INVENTIVE WAYS TO COMMUNICATE WITH THE CITIZENS OF JUNEAU. IT MEANS REC-OGNIZING THAT OTHERS HAVE OVER-COME THE SAME CHALLENGES AND DECIDING TO LEARN FROM THEIR EX-AMPLE. IT MEANS CREATING OPPOR-TUNITIES INSTEAD OF WAITING FOR THEM TO HAPPEN. IT MEANS SEEK-ING ACCREDITATION TO SHOWCASE THE HIGH LEVEL OF PROFESSIONAL-ISM PRESENT IN OUR DEPARTMENT AND BEING THE FIRST IN ALASKA TO DO SO. IT MEANS HIRING THE MOST QUALIFIED STAFF. IT MEANS BEING THE BEST AT WHATEVER WE DO. IT MEANS TREATING EACH OTHER WITH RESPECT.

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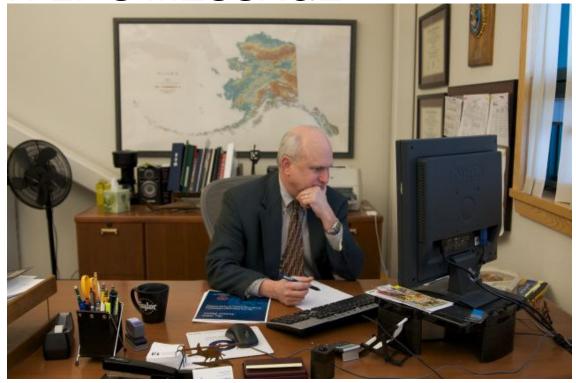
Acknowledgements

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City Data

Type of Government—City Manager Became Alaska's Capital—1906 Population of Juneau—30,796 Area of Juneau (Square miles) - 3,255

CHIEF'S MESSAGE



It is my pleasure to present the 2010 Juneau Police Department annual report. The theme of this year's report is "Changes" for some very good reasons. As you will see as you read through our report, we have undergone some significant changes over the past year. This is not just change for the sake of change, but instead change rooted in our commitment to continually challenge ourselves to progress – to raise the bar – to take our performance and effectiveness to the next level.

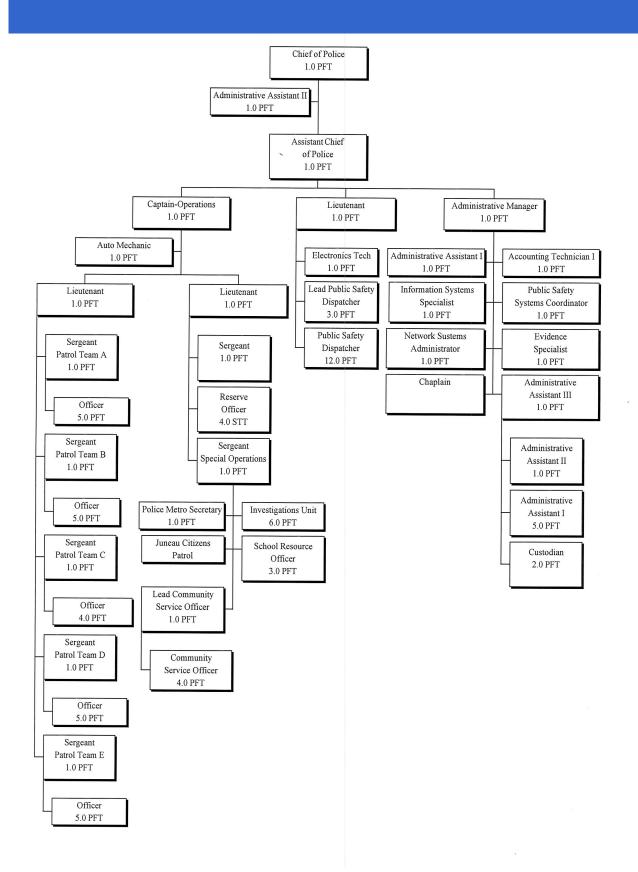
We are also dedicated to keeping up with ever changing trends in our community, our state and our country. For example, rapidly changing technologies and a tumultuous economic environment have a considerable effect on the nature of crime. In order to be effective in our mission, we can't just rely on the status quo.

This year we have included more detail to give the reader a clearer picture of the nature of crime in Juneau. We have also included some tips to avoid becoming a crime victim in each crime category. We are lucky to live in a community with a relatively low crime rate. Armed with information about the circumstances surrounding the crimes that do occur, combined with some common-sense prevention measures, we can all work to make Juneau even safer.

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, 2010

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



COMMAND STAFF



- Chief of Police Greg Browning is the Department Director.
- Assistant Chief of Police Page Decker is responsible for the administrative and functional matters of operation and support for the Department.
- Captain of Operations Jerry Nankervis is responsible for the 24 hour delivery of patrol services and special operations functions within the Department.
- Administrative Manager Cindee Brown-Mills is responsible for the Department's fiscal activities records, personnel recruitment, computer technology and facility upkeep. She also serves as a Public Information Officer for the Department.
- Special Operations Lieutenant Troy Wilson is responsible for the Department's Community Service, Investigations, and Drug units. He also serves as the specialty units (SWAT, CNT. EOD) commander.
- Communication Center Lieutenant Kris Sell is responsible for the 24 hour operations of the Communications Center.
- Patrol Lieutenant Ed Mercer is responsible for 24 hour Patrol operations.



UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING (UCR)

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

UCR focuses on specific crimes, which include homicide and non-negligent manslaughter, robbery, forcible rape, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny/theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Crime statistics are compiled from the submitted UCR reports and published annually by the FBI. Each month, law enforcement agencies report the number of known crimes in their jurisdiction. This mainly includes crimes reported to the police by the general public but may also include crimes that police officers discover.

Law enforcement agencies also report the number of criminal cases cleared. When a case is cleared it means that there was a successful outcome to the case. The three ways that a case can be cleared are:

- 1. someone was arrested for the crime,
- 2. Although the offender has been identified, outside of police control, that precludes arresting, charging and prosecuting the offender
- 3. The complaint is determined to be unfounded, false or baseless.

The Juneau Police Department began reporting UCR statistics to the State of Alaska and the FBI in 2006. The chart below shows 2008 crime statistics (the most current year available from the FBI) as compared to other jurisdictions in Alaska as well as other jurisdictions of comparable size throughout the western United States.

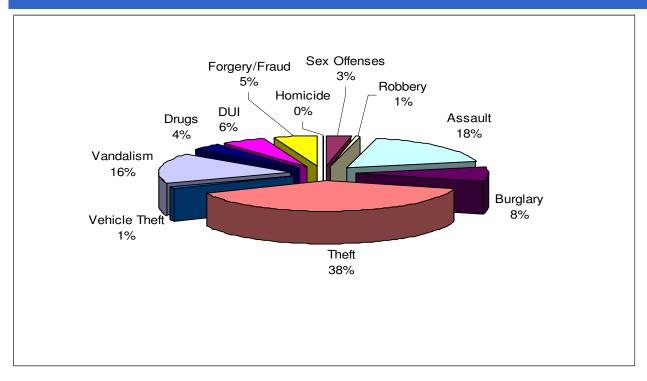
	Population	Homicide	Sexual Assault	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Fairbanks	35,131	3	41	28	200	141	921	127	3
Ketchikan	7,305	1	12	2	13	36	367	23	0
Juneau	30,692	0	27	9	86	141	974	46	5
Anchorage	280,068	10	263	544	1,830	1,191	7,254	766	106
Casa Grande	39,928	0	4	45	171	1,069	1,629	258	16
Grants Pass	33,673	0	8	28	22	256	1,460	121	7
Walla Walla	30,830	1	31	12	90	264	1,052	72	11
Helena	29,054	0	14	7	65	121	832	54	15
Beverly Hills	34,684	2	11	61	52	296	733	42	3

The table below shows 2009 Juneau statistics compared to Fairbanks statistics from the same year.

	Homicide	Sexual Assault	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
Juneau	0	27	9	86	141	974	46
Fairbanks	0	54	46	837	189	1,078	89

JPD would like to thank the Fairbanks Police Department for providing us with their 2009 UCR information.

2009 CASES



The chart above shows a breakdown of types of cases that JPD officers investigated. In 2009, JPD received 35,769 calls for service (see page 16 for more details), generated 6,803 cases and made 1,237 arrests.

A call for service is an activity resulting in a police response that has either been reported by a citizen or an officer has observed it. A call for service will result in a case when an officer conducts a preliminary investigation and determines that a crime has been committed.

Once a case has been generated a case officer is assigned. Unless a patrol officer can complete the investigation during the initial response, a case is assigned to a detective in the Criminal Investigations Unit. The detective or case officer is then responsible to investigate the offense, attempt to identify the perpetrator, and arrest the suspect if probable cause exists. Probable cause is defined as the existence of circumstances that would lead a reasonably prudent officer to believe that a specific person has committed a criminal offense.

	Adult	Juvenile	Total
2006	965	68	1033
2007	849	64	913
2008	915	73	988
2009	1080	157	1237

The chart to the left shows the number of arrests made by JPD officers. In 2009 there was an increase over previous years in both adult and juvenile arrests.

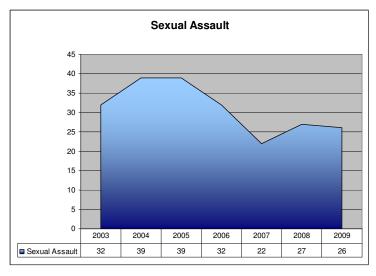
2009 CRIME TRENDS Sexual Assault

Forcible rape is measured nationally by the UCR program. To try to draw meaningful statistics from the 50 states, the federal government has established the elements of forcible rape as being non-consensual coitus between a male and female. In 2009, there were 26 cases of forcible rape and a total of 133 incidents of sexually related assault reported to and investigated by JPD officers.

In order to arrest a suspect, officers must establish that the elements of a crime exist and that there is probable cause to believe a particular suspect committed the crime. Suspects were identified and charges were submitted to the District Attorney's Office in 11 of the 26 cases of forcible rape.

Charges were submitted in 32 of the 107 other sexual assault cases. 59 incidents did not contain the elements required for criminal prosecution.

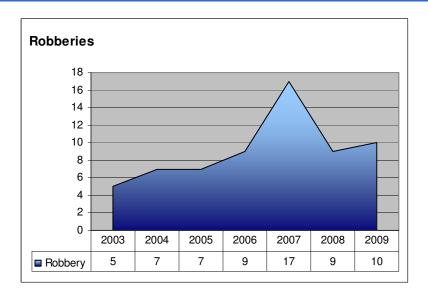
In 2009, 38 of the 43 submitted cases involved female victims. Although only 15.6% of Juneau's population is made up of native people, 60% of the rape victims were native. The average age of the Juneau victim of forcible rape was 30 yrs old. Forcible rape cases included 9 Caucasian, 7 Native, 2 Asian, 2 Black, and1 Mexican suspects and there were 6 cases in which the suspect's race was unknown. Of the known suspects, the average age was 31 with the eldest at 73 years of age. The most common location of occurrence (46%) was the private residence, and 69% of the incidents occurred between the hours of 10 PM and 6 AM.



Crime Prevention Tips—Sexual Assault

- Choose well-lighted streets and bus stops, staying near the curb. Avoid alleyways and shrubbery.
- Invite a friend to walk with you.
- When drinking alcohol, bring a trusted friend who stays sober and ensures that you stay safe.

2009 CRIME TRENDS Robbery



The elements for Robbery in Alaska Statutes and those 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. Although 18 incidents were reported as robberies in Juneau in 2009, only 10 contained the elements required for the crime of Robbery. In three cases, suspects were developed and charges were submitted to the District Attorney. One suspect who committed two of the robberies was allowed to plead guilty to one count and is currently serving his sentence in the Alaska Correctional System.

In 2009, the dollar value taken in the ten robberies in Juneau ranged from \$0 to \$1132.50 and stolen items ranged from prescription medication to cash. Two of the ten robbery victims were female and all of the suspects were male.

Crime Prevention Tips—Robbery

- Be aware of your surroundings. Walk with purpose, head up, and looking around.
 Stay in lighted areas at night.
- Stay with the crowd—there is safety in numbers.
- If you carry a purse, carry it close to your body, like a football player carries a football. Carry your wallet in your pocket and not your purse.
- Don't leave a purse on a counter or in a shopping cart unattended.
- Vary your routine—don't do the same thing at exactly the same time every day.

2009 CRIME TRENDS Aggravated Assault

Aggravated assault is defined as 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. In Alaska law there are four degrees of assault with the first three degrees containing similar elements required by UCR for Aggravated Assault. In 2009, there were 46 incidents reported and investigated by JPD officers that met the UCR's definition.

The majority (59%) of aggravated assaults committed in 2009 in Juneau were related to domestic violence. In the majority of those cases, one partner choked the other.

The weapon most often used in Juneau's aggravated assaults was a knife (35%) and most were for intimidation only. Guns were used in 4 incidents and only for intimidation. The reporting district with the most aggravated assaults reported was the Switzer area with 6 incidents (map below). Men were the aggressors in 80% of the 46 incidents.

In 2009 the average age of the victim of Aggravated Assault in Juneau was 35; the average age of the suspect was 33.

Crime Prevention Tips—Aggravated Assault

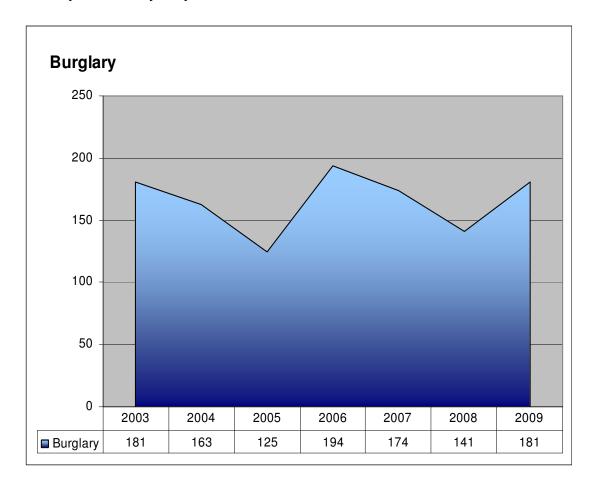
- During an argument, or if you feel tension building, avoid areas where weapons might be available—the kitchen, bathroom, bedroom or garage.
- Know where you would go to be safe if you have to leave, even if you don't really think you need to.
- Have a phone on hand to make an emergency call.
- If there are weapons in your household such as firearms, lock them up.

District 1, Beat 2—Lemon Creek



2009 CRIME TRENDS Burglary

Burglary is the act of unlawfully entering a building with the intent to commit a theft or another felony. The entry may be forced or not.



In 2009, there were 181 incidents where someone either attempted to enter or entered a building with the intent to commit a theft or another felony in Juneau. 70% of the incidents involved residences and 56% of the residences entered were single family homes. 39% were unlocked or it was unknown how entry was made, and some kind of force was used in 45% of the incidents. In the other incidents entry was made by using keys, slipping locks or by other unusual means. 31 businesses were broken into in 2009.

Money was taken in 40% of the burglaries, with *iPods, X-Boxes, Playstations* and laptop computers being the most sought after items following cash.

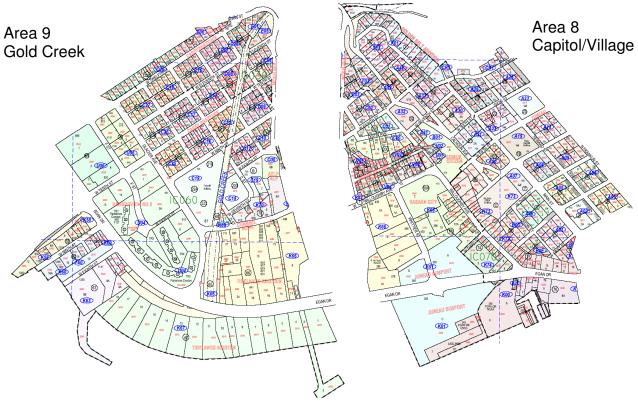
Crime Prevention Tips—Burglary

- Make your home look occupied and make it difficult to break in.
- Lock all outside doors and windows before you leave the house or go to bed. Even if
 it is for a short time, lock your doors.
- Sliding glass doors are vulnerable. Special locks are available for better security.

High Burglary areas in Juneau

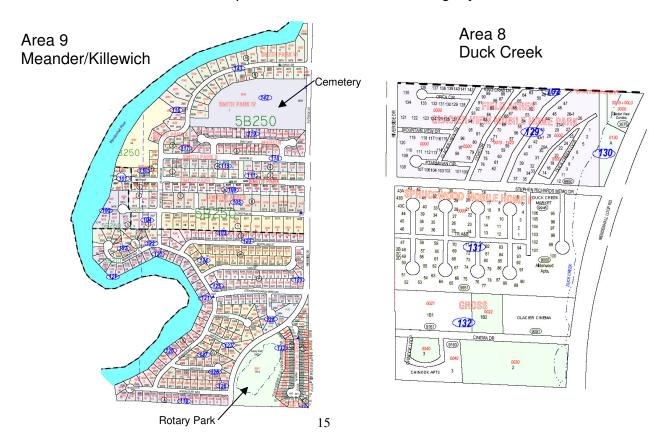
District 1, Beat 1—Downtown

Area 8 and Area 9 combined, experienced 17 incidents of burglary in 2009



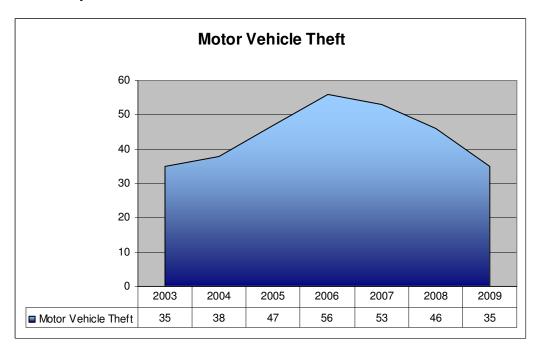
District 1, Beat 3—Valley

Area 8 and Area 9 combined, experienced 17 incidents of burglary in 2009



2009 CRIME TRENDS Motor Vehicle Theft

Because of our lack of a roadway in and out of the Borough, Juneau enjoys one of the lowest auto theft crime rates in the nation. In 2008, the national average for auto theft was 314.7 thefts per 100,000 population. In Juneau the rate was 13.8 thefts per 100,000. As a result, many Juneau residents do not secure their vehicles.





In 2009 there were 35 reports of auto theft to JPD, and all 35 vehicles were recovered. Ten sustained serious damages. Twenty-one of the vehicles were stolen from a private driveway or parking lot.

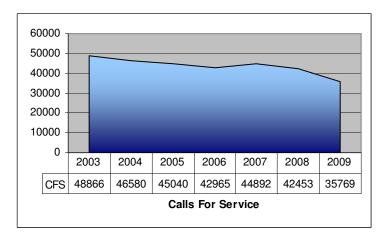
Six people were arrested in possession of a stolen vehicle and charges were requested on eight others. One of the 35 vehicles was locked, and only two of the vehicles did not have keys in them.

Crime Prevention Tips—Motor Vehicle Theft

- Remove the keys from your vehicle and always lock the doors. As noted above, 33 of the vehicles stolen in Juneau in 2009 had the keys in them.
- Don't hide a spare vehicle on the outside of the vehicle.
- Periodically check your license plates to make sure they have not been stolen or altered.

2009 CALLS FOR SERVICE

In 2009, JPD received 35,769 calls for service. Officers responded to 4,038 calls received through Enhanced 9-1-1 (E-9-1-1) emergency lines. Another 3,618 calls were received through the E-9-1-1 phone lines, however for some reason the caller hung up before the call could be answered. The Enhanced 9-1-1 system identifies the location of the caller and Officers must respond to those calls also to ensure that someone is not in trouble.



9-1-1 Calls	For Service
2006	3,824
2007	4,095
2008	4,125
2009	4.038

9-1-1 Han	gup Calls
2006	3,239
2007	3,446
2008	3,782
2009	3,618

JPD officers issued 4,411 citations in 2009. 179 citations were issued to minors for consuming alcohol. 12,871 parking tickets were issued in 2009, which is a substantial increase over last year.

Citat	ions
2006	7,243
2007	7,441
2008	4,960
2009	4,411

Minor Co Citat	
2006	293
2007	308
2008	245
2009	179

Parking	Tickets
2006	8,192
2007	9,986
2008	9,097
2009	12,871

In 2009 JPD officers made 4,592 traffic stops, and arrested 190 people for Driving Under the Influence (DWI).

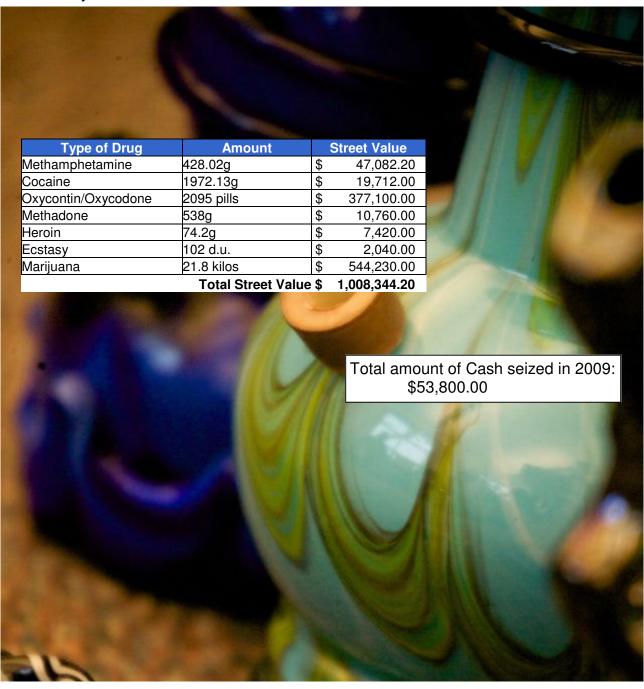
Traffic	Stops
2006	4,445
2007	5,294
2008	4,682
2009	4,592

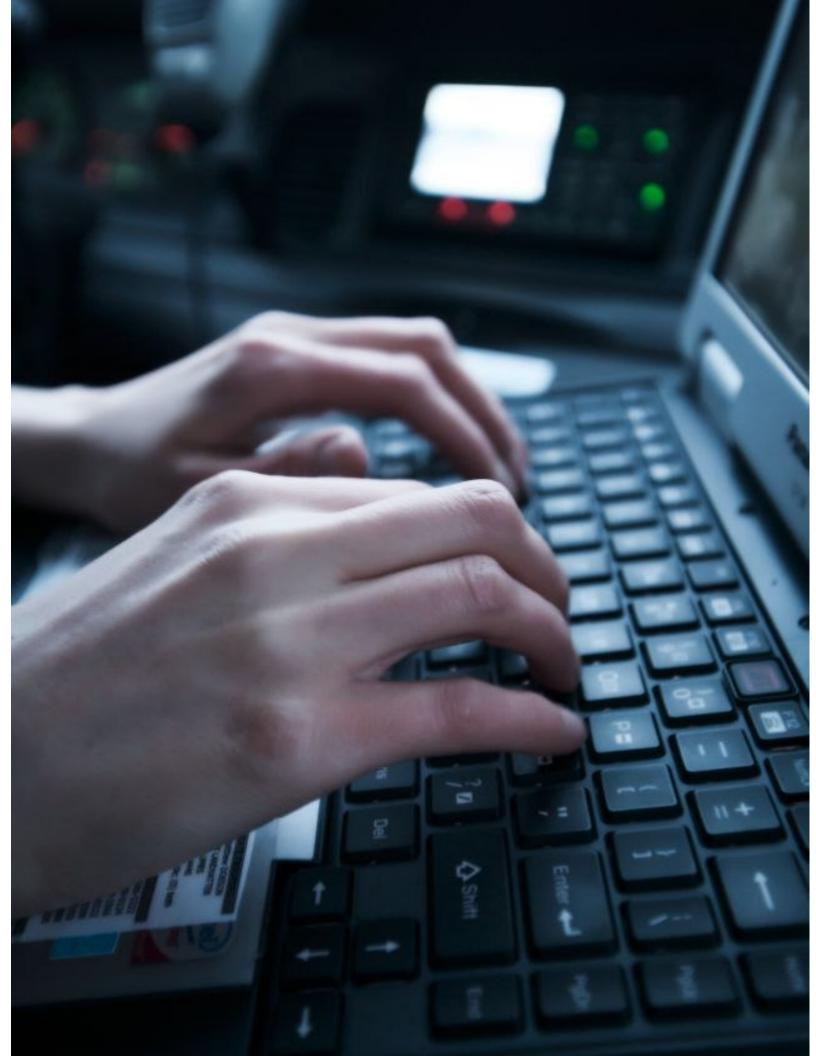
DWI Arrests				
2006	250			
2007	239			
2008	301			
2009	190			

MOVAC	Arrests
2006	6
2007	6
2008	3
2009	4

2009 DRUG SEIZURE

In 2009 the Juneau Police Department conducted 26 narcotics investigations that resulted in 27 people being charged or arrested for 48 controlled substance crimes. JPD officers also assisted other agencies with 18 additional drug investigations. Those agencies included the federal Drug Enforcement Agency, Customs and Border Protection, Port of Seattle Police Department, and the Southeast Alaska Cities Against Drugs (SEACAD) task force. These efforts resulted in \$53,800 in seized cash and drugs taken off the streets in Juneau with a street value of \$1,008,344.20. A breakdown of the seizure activity is outlined in the chart below.





COMMUNICATION CHANGES

"Don't Call 9-1-1 for the 411. Ask A Dispatcher Instead!"

In September we started a new program called, *Ask-A-Dispatcher*. This program was developed as a way for the citizens of Juneau to ask questions related to law enforcement issues. At JPD, dispatchers are expected to be experts on just about all law enforcement issues, so why not allow the citizens of Juneau to access them on-line as well?

Q. A friend told me that the ticket for having an open container in a car is a small fine as long as you are not intoxicated. Is this true?

Dear Juneau Resident,

It sounds like you are suspicious about your friend's theory. As it turns out your instincts are right on. The activity your friend seems to think is no big deal will cost you lots of money and eventually your driver's license. There are two violations we can talk about; open container of alcohol in a vehicle and drinking intoxicating beverages while driving. Both violations will result in fines from \$100 to \$300, 2 points on your driver's license, and maybe even time in front of a judge to talk about such behavior being a consistent practice.

First, let's go through the consequences for an open container in a vehicle. This concerns any alcohol container with the seal broken. Under CBJ ordinance 72.10.026, the fine is \$100 the first time, \$250 the second, and a mandatory court appearance (face time with a judge) for the third offense. Each ticket also adds two points to your driver's license, so imagine what that could do to your insurance. If the officer decides to cite under the state law for open container, it's \$200 and two points.

Second, let's talk about the consequences for consuming intoxicating beverages while driving. CBJ ordinance 72.02.545(a) has a \$100 fine while state statute 13AAC.02.545(a) has a \$300 fine. Both provide for two points on your license.

Open containers and drinking while driving contribute to probable cause for a DWI arrest. That behavior increases the chance you will be asked to perform field sobriety tests.



Photo: A dispatcher takes a call from the

Q. Who is your tallest Officer on the force. Is it Hatch or Campbell?

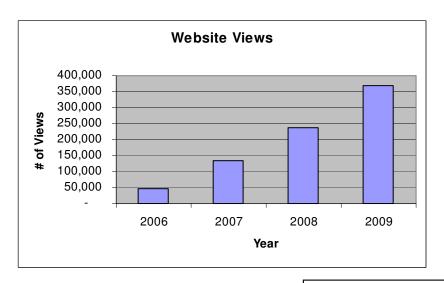
Dear Juneau Resident,

That would be Sergeant David Campbell

COMMUNICATION CHANGES

In 2009, we began to use our website more effectively to reach out to communicate with the community. The number of JPD website views has increased by approximately 700% since 2006. In 2007 on-line reporting was introduced through our website and website views have more than doubled.

In 2008, the Daily Bulletin and press releases were published online and website views increased by more than 100,000. In August of 2009 the Department began using Twitter as a way to get quick information out to the public and today has 848 people following our short informational tweets.



In 2009, the Department began using Nixle as a way to communicate with the Juneau community. Nixle was launched in March of 2009, and it has spread to 3,000 agencies in 49 states. It provides a standardized, secure, and certified communications platform for local police departments and municipalities to communicate important, neighborhood level information to their residents. Each user can decide to receive the information via e-mail, text message or the web de-

Twitter message from January 31, 2010 at about 5:00pm:

"5000 N Douglas HWY has been shutdown for both lanes of traffic while fire dept is working a structure fire"

pending on preference. Press releases, wanted-person alerts, and time sensitive information is now being published through the Nixle account.

DWI Tips				
Year	Received	Arrested		
2006	518	89		
2007	477	68		
2008	513	81		
2009	506	48		

As you can see from this chart, in 2009, JPD received 506 calls from concerned citizens reporting people that were suspected of driving intoxicated. As a result of these tips officers arrested 48 people! This is amazing! Good work Juneau!

TECHNOLOGY CHANGES

In 2001, we received a \$976,846 technology grant from the State of Alaska to upgrade our radio and data systems. In 2003, another grant was awarded in the amount of \$904,085 to complete these projects. It has taken us a number of years to implement many of them, but 2009 was a very successful year.

Diving into the project, our Information Technology staff was able to quickly get the cameras, digital recorders and microphones into the patrol cars and train the officers to use them. With this system in place, JPD officers were able to capture video and audio from any incident that they were working and even capture what was happening in the back seat of the car while transporting an individual to jail.

While the systems worked extremely well in the cars, the Department was being inundated with audio and video systems and equipment, and we realized that the processing, handling and storage of digital data needed to be addressed.



Photo: Sgt Chris Burke drives a patrol car.

In addition to *In-Car Video*, officers were issued digital cameras (still and video) and voice recorders, and the Investigations interview rooms were even converted to digital camera formats. The data management system that was implemented to store all this information was the Digital Evidence Locker. A robust computer, this system allows officers to put all digital evidence in one place. It securely stores the evidence and when it is needed for court, the evidence custodian down-loads the evidence to a DVD and sends it to the requesting office, saving tre-

mendous amounts of time for Department staff.

Early in 2009, each vehicle was outfitted with a mobile data terminal (MDT) that communicates directly with the Computer Aided Dispatch system. Officers are able to view calls and call information and can query our Records Management System for information on people, places, automobiles, etc.

Because the system design is secure, we have been approved by the State of Alaska to query the Alaska Public Safety Information Network (APSIN) which contains information from the Division of Motor Vehicles and State and Federal Public Safety organizations.

A huge thank you goes to the Information Technology staff for their hard work in making these projects a reality!

RADIO SYSTEMS CHANGES



Photo: Radio Technician Cory Dodd works on the City's Saddle Mountain radio site.

For about 18 months JPD was without a radio technician but in January of 2007, Cory Dodd was hired and immediately thrust into a major project. Luckily Cory was up to the task. Within weeks he was flying to Anchorage to perform the Factory Acceptance Testing on the new remote site VHF radio equipment. This project was a major leap forward for JPD and Capital City Fire/Rescue communications. We now adhere to new FCC rules and regulations that has moved the City a step closer to P25 compliance, a technology requirement for all public safety agencies. This upgrade dominated the majority of Cory's time for several months, requiring him to coordinate the efforts of several different agencies. To further add to the challenge the project needed to have a seamless transition from old to new so as not to interfere with the daily operations of Juneau's first responders.

By the end of 2009, Cory replaced our aging Voter/Comparator system which is an intricate and critical sub-system of the City's VHF radio network. The replacement has greatly enhanced the overall reliability of the VHF communication system and will provide quality service for years to come.

STRATEGY CHANGES

Changes in Crime Investigation and Prevention Strategies

In January, 2009 we adopted a change to our service delivery model that we expect will enhance our ability to investigate crimes. Heretofore, patrol officers were tasked with investigating crimes from the initial report through the judicial process, whichever way that took. Patrol officers were busy following up on reports they had taken and had little time for proactive patrol efforts. Not only were patrol officers very busy, no one was responsible for following criminal activity citywide. By transferring additional officers to the Criminal Investigations Unit, and assigning all follow-up investigation responsibility to that unit, we are creating expertise in investigating specific crimes and at the same time providing additional time for patrol officers to conduct proactive community efforts.

We have also recognized that there is a distinct benefit in developing a crime analysis program. Crime Analysis is defined by Wikipedia as "the law enforcement function that involves systematic analysis for identifying patterns and trends in crime and disorder." Last year we established a part time position and began training a crime analyst.

While the crime analysis function within the Department is in its infancy, there is great anticipation about what timely statistics can do for the efficiencies of police officers. The analyst



Photo: A dispatcher at work in the Communications Center

has been tasked with studying crime reports, arrest reports, and police calls for service to identify emerging patterns, series and trends as quickly as possible. These patterns and trends will then be presented to the patrol, investigations and drug units to help them direct their law enforcement efforts.

The Crime Analyst will also be tasked with preparing information to present at comparative statistics or CompStat meetings with the unit commanders to devise strategies and tactics to solve problems, reduce crime, and ultimately improve the quality of life for the citizens of Juneau.

CompStat has proven to be a successful crime prevention strategy that was developed by the New York City Police Department several years ago under then NYC Police Commissioner William Bratton. Commanders were presented with crime statistics from their areas of command and then made accountable for successes and failures. As a program, CompStat spun out of the work of a New York City Transit Lieutenant named Jack Maple who used statistics to predict future criminal activity.

ACCREDITATION CHANGES



In 2005, the Alaska Law Enforcement Accreditation Agency Commission (ALEAAC) established accreditation standards for Alaska law enforcement agencies. Although the accreditation program is voluntary, compliance with standards and achieving accreditation can benefit a department in areas of professionalism, increased effectiveness, efficiency of services, potential reduction in liability, and it helps hold the department more accountable to the community it serves. On January 25, 2008, the Juneau Police Department filed its formal application to participate in the ALEAAC accreditation process.

On August 18 and 19, 2009, assessors with ALEAAC conducted an onsite inspection as part of the final steps in the application process. Static displays of Department equipment, including the Mobile Incident Command Vehicle and the specialty teams of SWAT, CNT and EOD were displayed for the assessors. Department day to day operational aspects were covered and included an inspection of equipment including patrol cars, community service vehicles, investigator cars and patrol bicycles.

During the inspection, the assessors found *no* deficiencies. Regarding the accreditation visit, ALEAAC Assessor Greg Russell wrote, "Throughout all the Departments (sic) and amidst all the equipment, you showcased JPD's most important asset – its personnel."

On December 1, 2009, at the Alaska Association of Chiefs of Police meeting in Anchorage, JPD officially became the first agency in Alaska to achieve accreditation status. Chief Greg Browning was presented with a plaque commemorating the fact that JPD had met or exceeded all 151 standards and the Alaska Law Enforcement Agency Accreditation Commission had voted unanimously to accredit the Juneau Police Department. This accomplishment was truly a team effort involving each and every Department member. Accreditation status will last for a period of three years.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CHANGES

In June of 2009, JPD was awarded a grant to fund the Police Crisis Intervention Program. Domestic violence and related family crimes continue to be extremely prevalent and therefore costly to the City and Borough of Juneau. Our ability to break the "cycle of violence" remains questionable without some kind of intervention for the victim families. In that effort the Police Department is working to implement a unique program. This funding has allowed us to hire a social-work professional as a Department employee to assist in the prosecution of the perpetrators of family violence. This person known as a Police Crisis Intervention Specialist or PCIS will act as a liaison between the police, the victim, and the justice system. The PCIS will follow up on domestic related incidents and ensure that victims are provided referral and other social program assistance. A central point of contact for family crisis issues, this professional will track cases as they occur and ensure that victims receive police contact following their emotional event. Educating victims and their families about the community based resources available to them is an important facet of this program.

The Police Crisis Intervention Specialist may at times provide on-scene crisis intervention and stabilization services.

After making initial contact with a victim, the PCIS will determine the type of follow-up services required and within 72 hours following the initial incident will assist in introducing the victim to those services. When determining the type of follow-up services the victim may need, the PCIS will consider:

- The type and severity of the crime,
- The degree of impact on the victim, and
- The availability of local resources.

This is a completely new program for the Juneau Police Department; however it is based on long-term success currently in operation in Scottsdale, Arizona. We are very excited about the program and are hoping for many successful years to come.



Photo: Officer Dan Cheshire takes a report outside of a residence in Juneau.

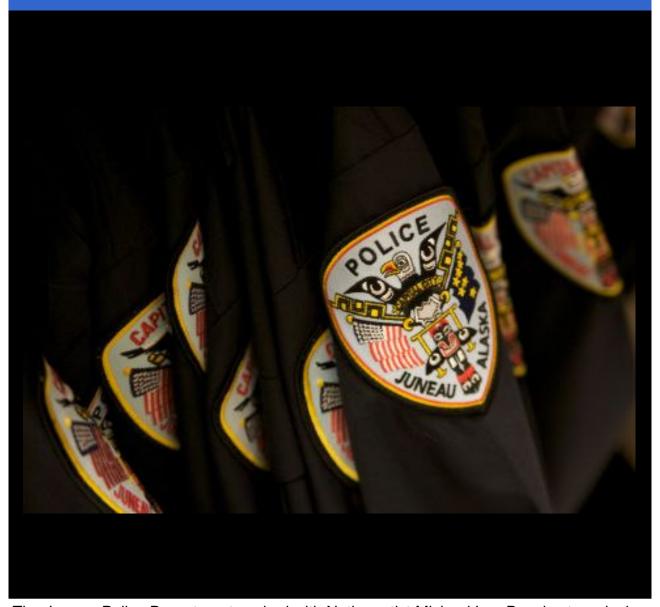
In 2009, JPD arrested 142 people for Domestic Violence Assault. Officers also served 352 Domestic Violence Orders/Stalking Protective Orders (DVO/SPO), up 13% over the previous year. DVO violation numbers have remained about the same over the past several years.

DVO/SPO Issued		
2006	315	
2007	297	
2008	311	
2009	352	

DVO Violatio	ns Reported
2006	59
2007	39
2008	42
2009	42

DV Assault Arrests		
2006	142	
2007	144	
2008	152	
2009	142	

SHOULDER PATCH CHANGES



The Juneau Police Department worked with Native artist Michael Lee Beasley to redesign the shoulder patch to more accurately reflect our community.

The totemic theme acknowledges and demonstrates respect for the indigenous Native community in Juneau, Alaska. The Eagle and Raven are tribal representatives of the reciprocal style Tlingit community. The gold band above the flags is the geometric wave pattern used from Tlingit basketry design. The Eagle is on top because of the American Eagle. The American and Alaskan flags balance the design. The golden scale of justice is displayed between the Eagle and the Raven.

Michael Beasley is from Juneau and graduated from the Juneau-Douglas High School in 1976. He still resides in Juneau and is a journeyman artist.



CHAPLAIN SERVICES



Photo: Chaplain Sam Dalin

JPD instituted a chaplain program on 7/12/07, when Chief Greg Browning appointed Reverend Sam Dalin as the first Juneau Police Department Chaplain. The Chaplain serves as a volunteer to the Department. All correspondence with the Chaplain is confidential. His services include friendly talks, counseling, prayers, weddings, funerals, memorials, and assisting in crises of all sorts, whatever the situation may be. The Chaplain also rides with Patrol and is available when needed. Over the past year he has assisted with traffic accidents, warrant service, death notifications, child protective services, and medical emergency calls.

Chaplain Dalin is a member of the International Police Chaplains Association and the local Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) Team. His has formal training in basic and advanced suicide response and trauma incident response among other curricula. He has been a CISM team leader and support person and continues to participate in CISM events.

Rev. Dalin also serves as Chaplain for two other community programs; Capital City Fire and Rescue and the Alaska State Defense Force.

Note from Chaplain Dalin:

"Let's talk about what it is I do. Much of the time I assist Patrol and detectives with unassisted deaths. These are trying times for all, but especially for family and close friends. First I try to see if we can get their priests, rabbis, pastors or significant family members to the scene. As we do this we try to talk to them and explain the procedures that will take place over the next few hours. I answer questions, explain the calls being made to

waiting. We often pray together and at times cry together, and I try to be as compassionate as is appropriate. The annual memorial service commemorating National Police Memorial Week, with the JPD Honor Guard and guest speakers is always a moving event. I work local school events and spend summers with the tourists as I ride the Segway with the foot patrol officers.

the Coroner's office, and why we are

On a personal note it is an HONOR and PRIVILEGE to serve along side of JPD and its wonderful staff."



Photo: Chaplain Sam Dalin says a prayer during the Police Officer Memorial Ceremony.

COMMUNITY

Police Officer Memorial Ceremony May 11, 2010

It was a beautiful day for our Police Officer's Memorial Ceremony. The sun was shining, the sky was blue and there was a slight breeze. Governor Sean Parnell gave the keynote address and the JPD Honor Guard presented the Colors. This event is an important time for JPD officers, community members and family members of the fallen officers to come together and honor JPD's fallen heroes.



Photo: Mayor Bruce Botelho shakes hands with Governor Sean Parnell and Chief Greg Browning.



Photo: Officer from Capital City Fire and Rescue and the Juneau Police Department visit parties throughout the Juneau

National Night Out August 4, 2009

This is the second time that Juneau has participated in National Night Out to fight crime. JPD staff organized the event and eight (8) neighborhoods participated. The neighborhood block party organizers called Block Captains, invited the neighbors to participate and get to know each other. Knowing your neighbors is one of the best way to prevent crime in your neighborhood. One of the block captains said that he had people who had lived in the neighborhood 20 years and were meeting each other for the first time!

United Way Day of Caring October 1, 2009

For the past several years JPD has participated in the United Way Day of Caring. This year Chief Greg Browning led the charge with CSO Bob Dilley and Lt Kris Sell joining him. Assisting the JPD team with a painting project at the Juneau Youth Service's Cornerstone Teen Shelter are Deb Senn and Jane Sebens from the Department of Law.



Photo: Painting at the Juneau Youth Services building.

AWARDS & RECOGNITIONS

MANAGER OF THE YEAR

CIVILIAN OF THE YEAR
Rick Smith

OFFICER OF THE YEAR
Officer Elias Joven

Sgt David Wrightson

DISPATCHER OF THE YEAR

Christy Smith

JACKIE RENNINGER COMMUNITY POLICING AWARD

Officer Blain Hatch

Officer Jason VanSickle

In the spring of 2009, School Resource Officers Blain Hatch and Jason Van Sickle spent a considerable amount of time researching, planning, fundraising and networking with other officers and community members to develop a Junior Police Academy. Two Junior Police Academy camps were held during the summer of 2009. Each camp accommodated about twenty students and included four days of classroom, labs, practicals and hands-on training. The students were excited, engaged and enlightened about the role police agencies play in their communities. The camps concluded with a "graduation" ceremony and barbeque picnic attended by the students, their parents and other family members. The camps were a tremendous success and certainly engendered understanding and the support of the students and their families for the Juneau Police Department.

LIFESAVING MEDAL

Officer Chris Gifford—On January 27, 2009, at about 4:17 PM, the Juneau Police Department received a call for assistance from a man reporting his missing wife who was possibly suicidal. The man believed his wife may have walked up Perseverance Trail. As officers responded to the caller's home and to Perseverance Trail, on a hunch Officer Gifford went to Douglas Island and checked the Dan Moeller trailhead, where he found fresh footprints in the snow. While officers were searching for the woman, she telephoned her husband saying she was cold and it was getting dark but did not indentify her location. Officer Gifford contacted the phone company to ask if they could determine which cell phone tower the call from the missing woman had tripped. When the company provided that information it became apparent to Officer Gifford that the woman had likely called from Douglas Island and the tracks on the Dan Moeller trail were probably hers. State Troopers were called to conduct a search which resulted in the woman being located unconscious in the snow. Officer Gifford's efforts undoubtedly precipitated the rescue efforts that reached the woman before she died from the effects of hypothermia.

OUTSTANDING POLICE SERVICE MEDAL

Sgt David Wrightson—In December of 2008, JPD applied to the ALEAAC to participate in the State's police department accreditation process. In his role as the Professional Standards supervisor, Sgt. Wrightson was tasked to be the Department's Accreditation Manager and to oversee the Department's accreditation effort. Sgt. Wrightson worked many hours ensuring all 151 standards were met or exceeded. On August 18 and 19, 2009, assessors with ALEAAC conducted an onsite inspection as part of the final steps in the accreditation process. During the inspection, the assessors found *no* deficiencies. They repeatedly commented on the excellent work Sgt. Wrightson had done in organizing the accreditation material and showcasing Department resources and staff.

AWARDS & RECOGNITIONS (cont.)

EMPLOYEE RETIREMENTS

Kathe Pollard Officer Robert Kolvig

OUTSTANDING POLICE SERVICE MEDAL

On August 19, 2009, at about 1:45 PM, the Juneau Police Department received a call for assistance to serve an "Ex Parte" order on a 49 year old man living on Gastineau Avenue. JPD was asked to help serve the order and then take the man to Bartlett Regional Hospital for examination. Instead of speaking with the officers, the man barricaded himself inside his house, and he refused to let his wife answer the door. The "stand-off" continued throughout the night and late into the next morning, finally reaching a peaceful resolution at about noon when the man voluntarily walked out of his apartment.

Lt Troy Wilson—Lt. Wilson responded to the scene shortly after the "stand off" began and acted as Incident Commander as well as Tactical Commander. He remained in that capacity for the entire course of the event, which took nearly 24 hours to resolve.

Ofc Krag Campbell—Even though he was exhausted from a long night's work as a member of the SWAT team, Officer Campbell was able to engage the man in a discussion and establish a rapport which led to a peaceful surrender, when many other attempts had been unsuccessful. His resolve in this matter prevented a more "dynamic" confrontation and ultimately resulted in the man receiving the medical attention he desperately needed.

OUTSTANDING POLICE SERVICE MEDAL

Stacey Eldemar

Officer Dominic Branson

In December of 2007, there was evidence that two suspects in a JPD narcotics investigation were operating a criminal enterprise. Charging someone with a Continuing Criminal Enterprise (CCE) is difficult in Alaska because it must be proven that the suspect was working with a minimum of five people to import or sell controlled substances. There have only been two other CCE cases brought to trial in Alaska; neither of which has been in Southeast.

The case was assigned to Detective Branson and Investigation's Support Specialist Stacy Eldemar was asked to assist. The investigation and trial preparation for the CCE was extensive and complex. As a result of Ms. Eldemar and Officer Branson's efforts, the 3rd CCE case in the Alaska history was brought to trial resulting in two major illegal drug importers being taken off the streets of Juneau for a very long time and their importation of drugs into our community ceased.

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IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THE PEOPLE OF JUNEAU, OUR MISSION IS TO MAKE OUR CITY A PLACE WHERE PEOPLE CAN LIVE SAFELY WITHOUT FEAR.



JUNEAU POLICE DEPARTMENT

6255 Alaway Avenue Juneau, Alaska 99801 www.juneaupolice.com

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