

Courage Service Respect Integrity



2018 Annual Report

Juneau Police Department



Mission Statement

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



Vision Statement

The Juneau Police Department is united in a spirit of teamwork to be an open, courteous, and community minded organization devoted to quality public service. We are dedicated to live by values reflecting a genuine desire to care for the safety and well being of the public we serve, as well as, the professionals who provide that service.



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Chief Ed Mercer

Chief's Message

On behalf of the sworn officers and civilian support staff members who collectively serve our community, it is again my pleasure to present the Juneau Police Department 2018 Annual Report to the community.

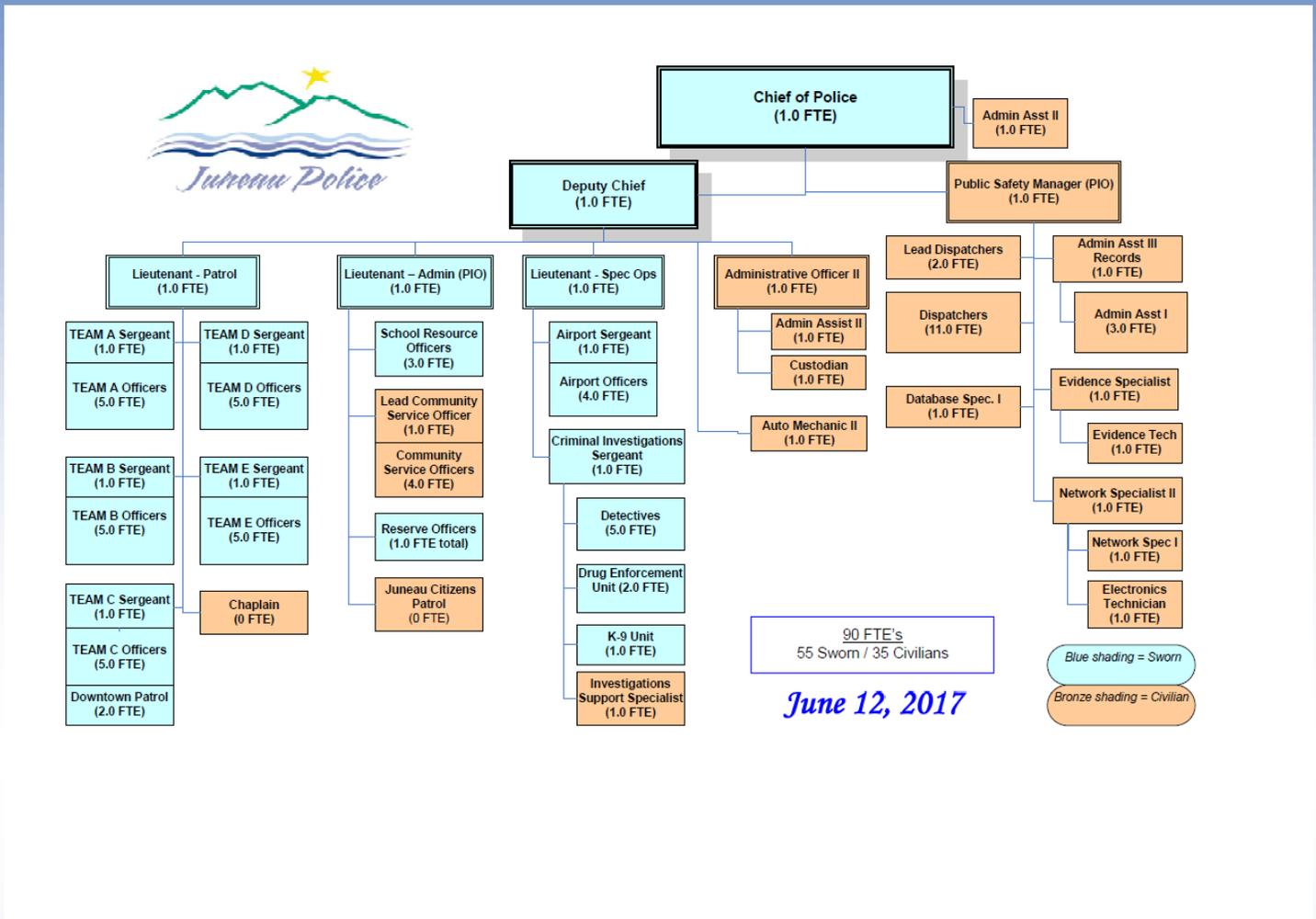
Over the past two years, the community of Juneau has experienced a significant increase in Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Part I crimes. The 2018 Annual Report reflects a 6% increase in Part I Crimes in 2017, as opposed to the larger increases the previous several years. As indicated last

year, the State of Alaska has been confronted with a drug epidemic which has impacted our community with an increase in crime, especially property crime. Despite these increases in crime, the Juneau Police Department achieved higher clearance rates for crimes of Robbery, Aggravated Assaults, Burglary and Larceny compared to the national average.

In pursuit of meeting our department's mission statement, "In a partnership with the people of Juneau, our mission is to make our City a place where people can live safely and without fear," we need to remain vigilant and work together. The Juneau Police Department continues to engage our community partners in an intentional manner, cultivating meaningful strategic community partnerships to accomplish our core mission. One such effort is the police department participating in community meetings with neighborhood watch groups. Another effort is participating in the annual National Night Out event that allows members of emergency services to interact with the citizens of Juneau and listen to their concerns. The police department also engages in partnerships with mental health and community task forces to address the issues of public safety and homelessness in our community. Fostering these relationships helps to make our community a safer place to live.

I would like to thank Mayor Ken Koelsch, City Managers Rorie Watt and Mila Cosgrove, the entire City and Borough of Juneau Assembly, and all of the residents of Juneau for their continued support of our efforts.

Juneau Police Department Organizational Chart



When fully staffed, the Juneau Police Department is comprised of 90 employees: 55 officers and 35 civilian staff. At 55 officers, JPD is the second largest municipal police department in the State of Alaska. JPD is organized into functional work sections and work units as depicted in the Organizational Chart. The JPD Org Chart is also available online at <https://beta.juneau.org/police/organization>

2017 Changes.....

In 2017, the Juneau Police Department went through some changes. Chief Bryce Johnson left JPD to take over as Chief of Police at Idaho Falls Police Department. Deputy Chief Ed Mercer took over as Chief and after a selection process, Lieutenant David Campbell was promoted to Deputy Chief.

In addition to these changes, Lieutenant Kris Sell, Sergeant Chris Burke, Officer Darin Schultz, and CSO Rebecca Notmeyer retired from JPD. Officer Sterling Salisbury and Ben Beck became Sergeants. Sergeant Krag Campbell became Lieutenant Campbell. After all was said and done, Sergeant Weske became Lieutenant Weske.



Chief Mercer Promotion



Deputy Chief Dave Campbell, Lieutenant Krag Campbell, and Sergeant Ben Beck Promotion



Chief Johnson's last day



Officer Darin Schultz retirement

More photos of the 2017 Changes



Rebecca Notmeyer retirement

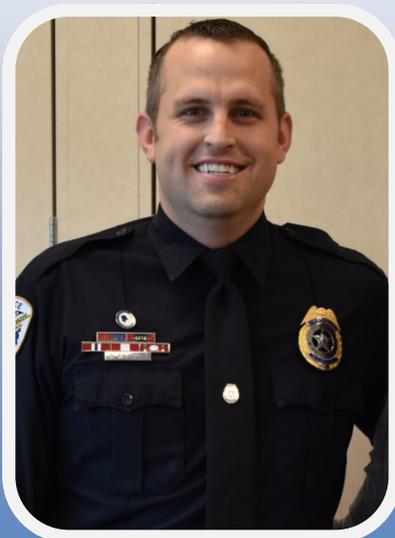


Lieutenant Kris Sell retirement ceremony



Lieutenant Jeremy Weske promotion

Sergeant Chris Burke Retirement



Sergeant Sterling Salisbury

Uniform Crime Reporting Overview



The Uniform Crime Reporting program was conceived in 1929 by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. The purpose was to give law enforcement officials reliable information concerning crime statistics. In 1930, the FBI was tasked with putting the program in place. (<https://ucr.fbi.gov/ucr-statistics-their-proper-use>)

UCR reporting divides offenses into Part I and Part II crimes. Part I crimes include eight offenses, which are generally considered the more severe crimes. Part I crimes include the following: Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Theft/Larceny, Motor Vehicle Theft, and Arson. Data collected on Part I crimes include clearance rates, demographic information, and arrest. Part II crimes consist of 21 offenses, which will be addressed later in this report.

It is important to recognize some of the limits of the UCR program. First, data collected is based on reported crimes. Under-reporting of crimes is inevitable, which means the actual number of offenses will most likely be higher than the number listed. The extent of under-reporting is usually not known.

Second, the Part I and Part II crimes are based on a 1930s framework. If the program was established today, the crimes listed in each category might be different. For example, technological and social changes would invariably be included in a more modern framework. Crimes related to computer/technology usage, hate crimes, identity theft, and terrorism just to name a few, were not considered major social issues in the 1930s.

Third, crime definitions were also established in 1930. As an example, the original definition for Rape was “The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will.” This definition did not allow for the inclusion of crimes that involved anything other than sexual assaults against a female and against will. Under state statute there are numerous sexual motivated crimes that do not fit that definition exactly. The FBI is in the process of changing the reporting methodology from UCR to what is called the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS). All Police Agencies are moving toward this reporting method.

Finally, the FBI cautions against using UCR data to draw comparisons between cities that could “lead to simplistic and/or incomplete analysis that can often create misleading perceptions adversely affecting communities and their residents.” Therefore, the 2018 JPD Annual Report does not include any comparisons to other communities. (<https://ucr.fbi.gov/ucr-statistics-their-proper-use>)



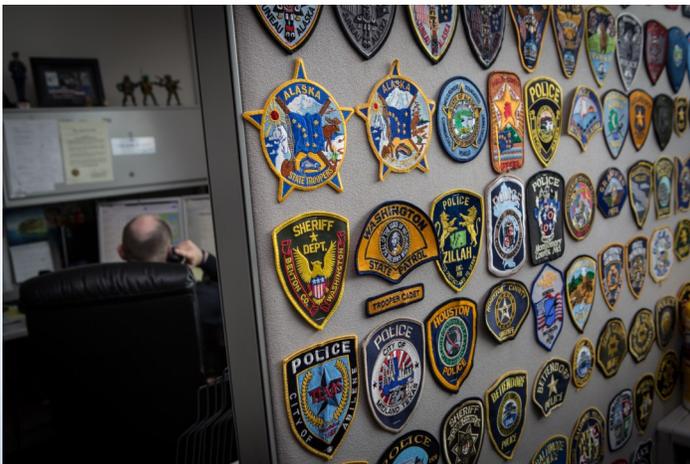
Crime in Juneau

The previous page discussed the use of UCR, or uniform crime reporting. The Juneau Police Department is required to report to the State of Alaska and ultimately the FBI those numbers and in the formats established by UCR. JPD staff attend trainings conducted by the State of Alaska and the FBI to accurately record what the crime is in Juneau based upon those standards. After submission and periodically throughout varied times in the year, the State and FBI conduct audits of the UCR numbers submitted to make sure the numbers we have submitted are accurate.

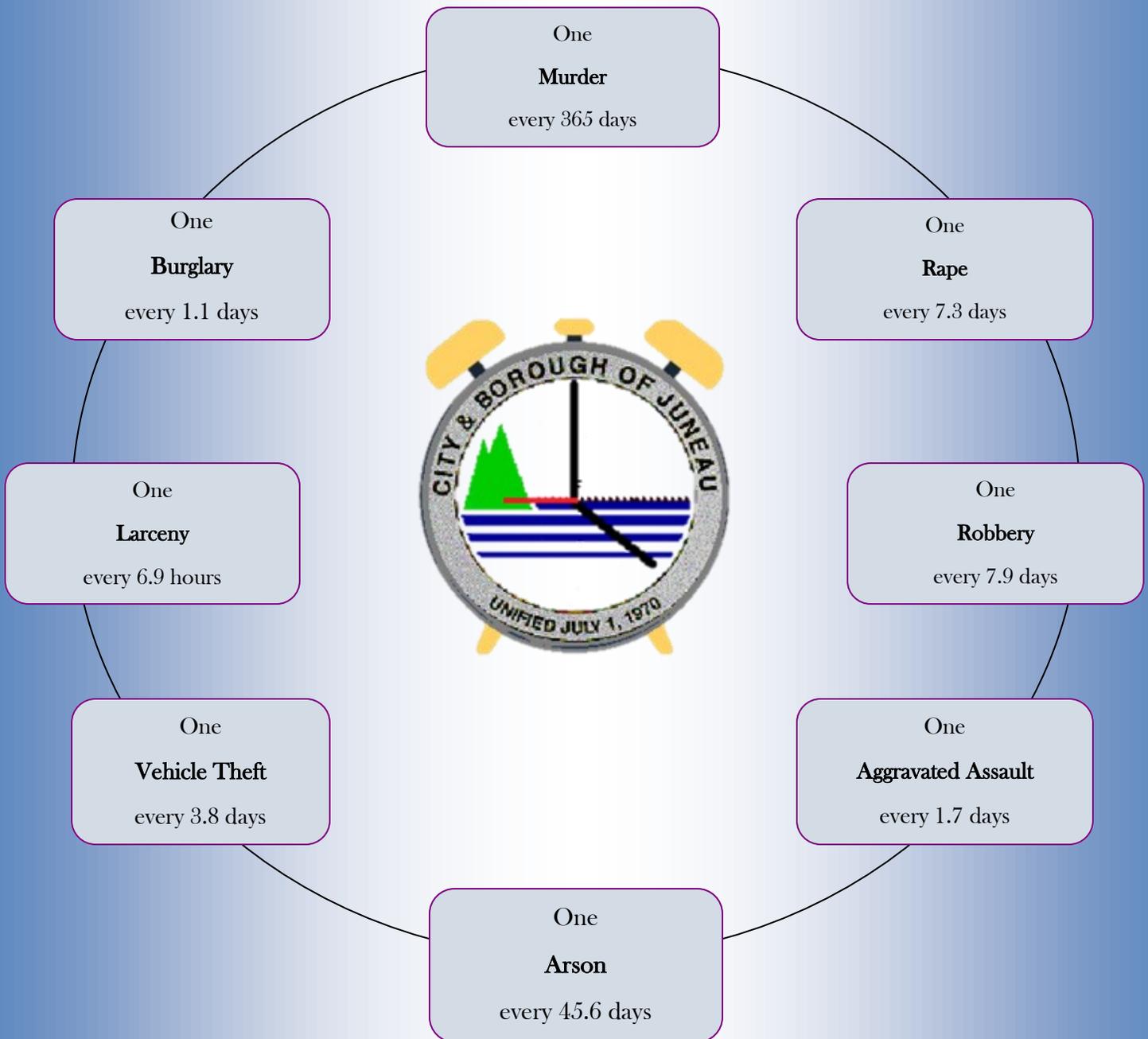


What does this mean for a citizen of Juneau? Juneau is a wonderful, beautiful, and generally safe community, but crime does occur in Juneau. When a crime occurs, JPD must investigate that crime so that ultimately the peace, dignity, and order will be restored. Sometimes every person and every community will face a challenge or difficulty in life. Oftentimes the crime a community experiences is the discomfort and challenge for them to overcome. Each and every employee of the Juneau Police Department endeavors to fulfill the JPD mission and work to overcome the challenge posed by crime.

On the following page is an example of a crime clock for 2017 crime in Juneau. A crime clock is one way to represent reported UCR data. In the pages following the Juneau 2017 Crime Clock are some examples of ones used for UCR numbers reported nationally and for the State of Alaska. These numbers are presented in a similar format to the crime clock.

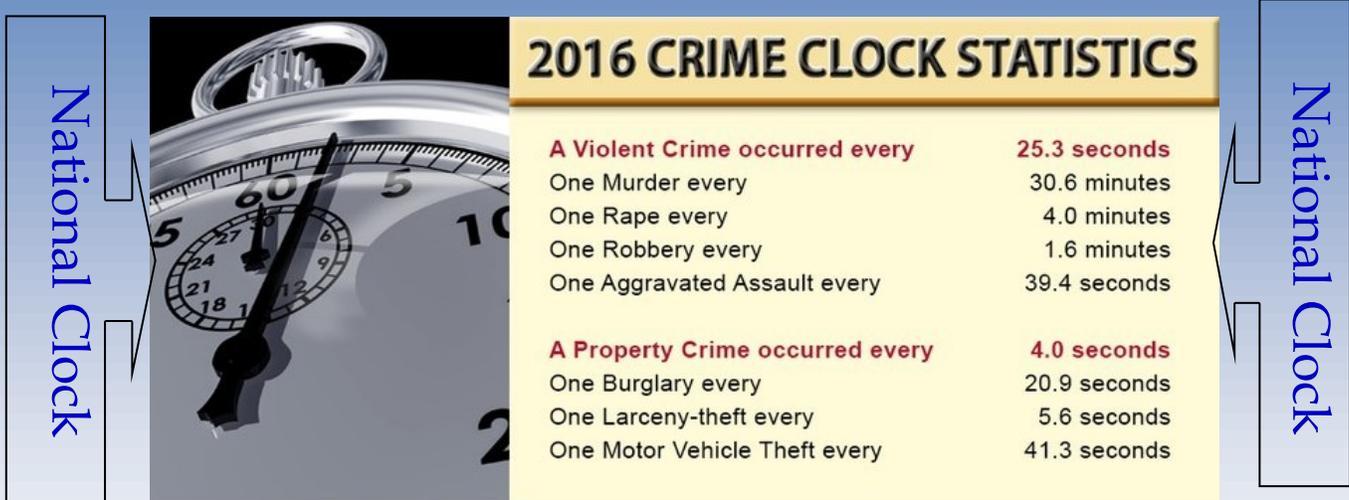


Juneau's 2017 Crime Clock



Note: Crime Clocks should be viewed with care. They represent the aggregate of UCR data and are designed to convey the annual reported crime experience by showing the relative frequency of occurrence of the Index Offenses. This mode of display should not be taken to imply regularity in the commission of the Crime Index Offenses; rather, it represents the annual ratio of crime to fixed time intervals.

2016 National, State of Alaska, and Juneau Comparisons



<https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2016/crime-in-the-u.s.-2016/figures/crime-clock>

2016 Crime Clock Stats for Juneau

- 0 Murders in 365 days
- 1 Rape every 10.1 days
- 1 Robbery every 8 hours
- 1 Assault (both aggravated and simple) every 2 days
- 1 Arson every 182.5 days
- 1 Vehicle Theft every 3.8 days
- 1 Larceny every 7.2 hours
- 1 Burglary every 1.1 days



The 2017 UCR data has not yet been completed to current date. The representative clocks on this page are all based upon the data collected from 2016.

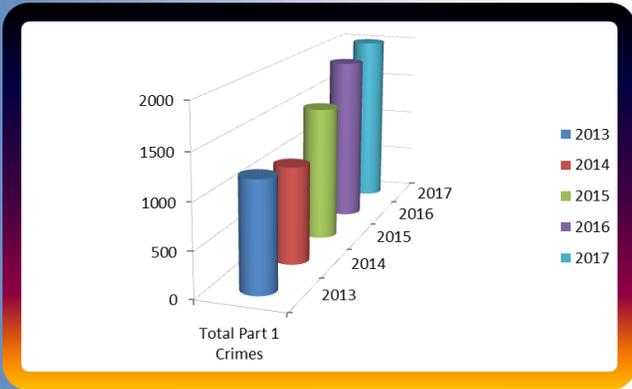
2016 Crime Clock Stats for Alaska

- 1 Murder every 7 days
- 1 Rape every 8 hours
- 1 Robbery every 10 hours
- 1 Assault (both aggravated and simple) every 2 hours
- 1 Arson every 2 days
- 1 Vehicle Theft every 3 hours
- 1 Larceny every 29 minutes
- 1 Burglary every 2 hours



- <https://dps.alaska.gov/dpspublicsite/media/statewide/documents/ucr/ciak2016-for-publication-rev-09-06-17.pdf>

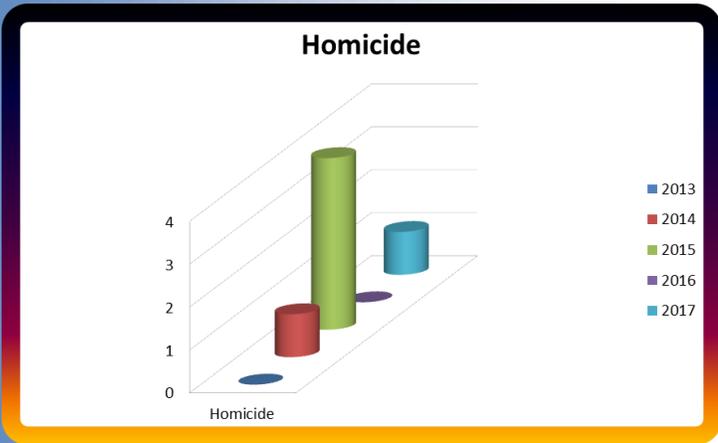
Juneau Police Department Reported UCR



In 2017, JPD saw an increase in the total number of Part I Offenses.

Total Part I Offenses		
2013	1206	
2014	1081	-10.36%
2015	1509	39.59%
2016	1879	24.52%
2017	1994	6.12%

In 2017, Juneau Police Department cleared about 33%, or 663 Part I offenses.

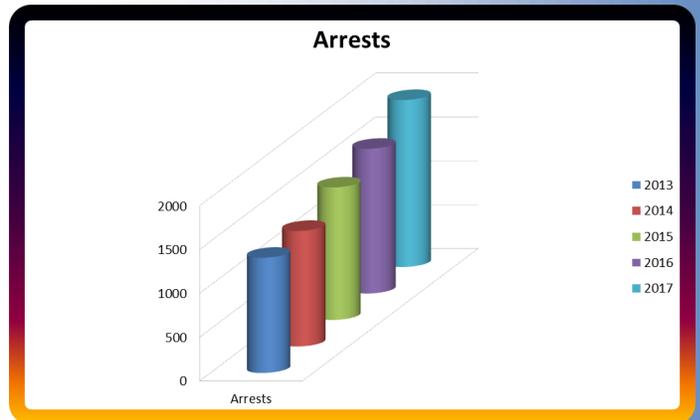


In 2017, Juneau experienced 1 murder.

Homicide		
2013	0	
2014	1	100.00%
2015	4	300.00%
2016	0	-400.00%
2017	1	100.00%

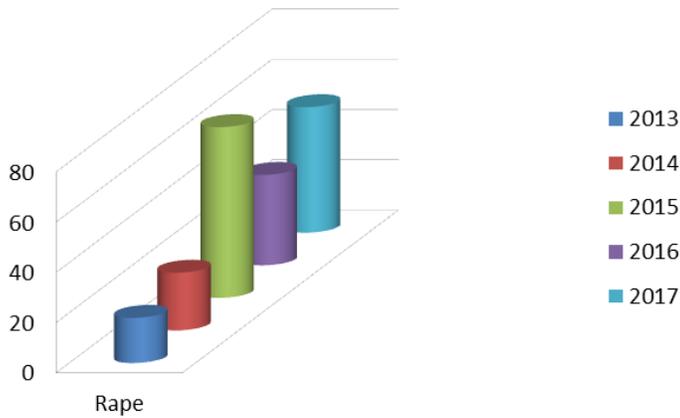
Arrests		
2013	1314	
2014	1318	0.30%
2015	1512	14.72%
2016	1651	9.19%
2017	1905	15.38%

Arrests increased.



Part I Offenses

Rape



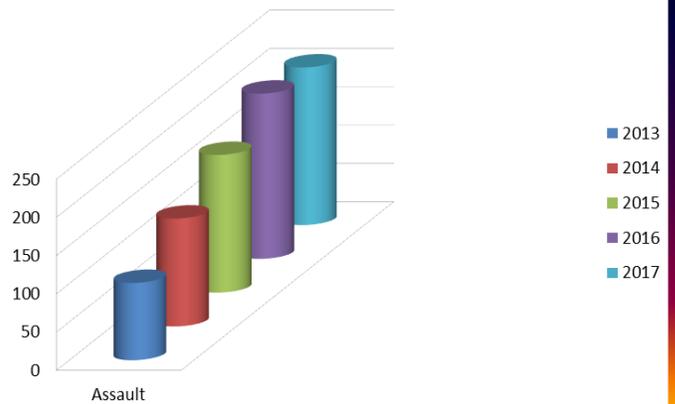
Rape		
2013	18	
2014	23	27.78%
2015	68	195.65%
2016	36	-47.06%
2017	50	38.89%

Rape– The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.

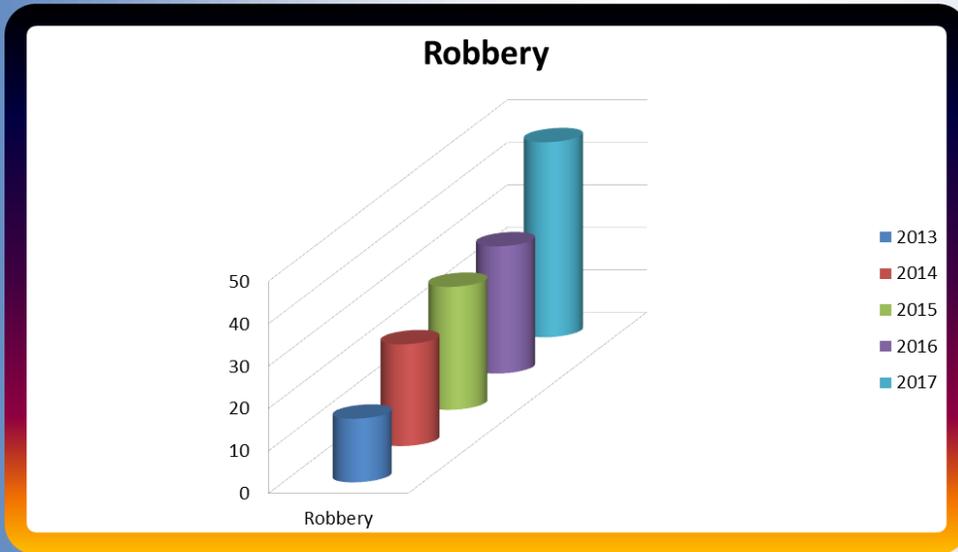
Aggravated Assault– An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury

Aggravated Assault		
2013	101	
2014	141	39.60%
2015	180	27.66%
2016	216	20.00%
2017	206	-4.63%

Aggravated Assault



Part I Offenses continued

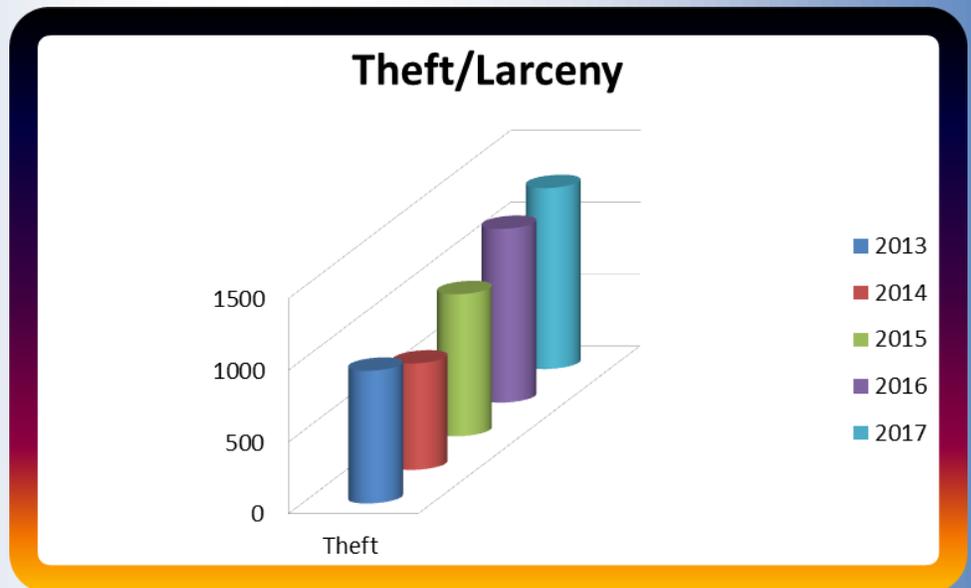


Robbery		
2013	15	
2014	24	60.00%
2015	29	20.83%
2016	30	3.45%
2017	46	53.33%

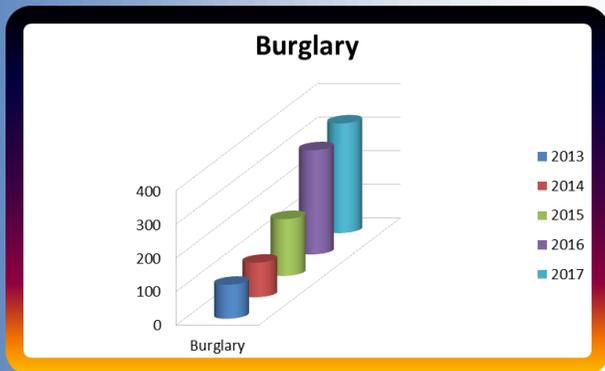
Robbery - The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

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

Theft/Larceny		
2013	926	
2014	742	-19.87%
2015	991	33.56%
2016	1212	22.30%
2017	1262	4.13%



Part I Offenses, continued

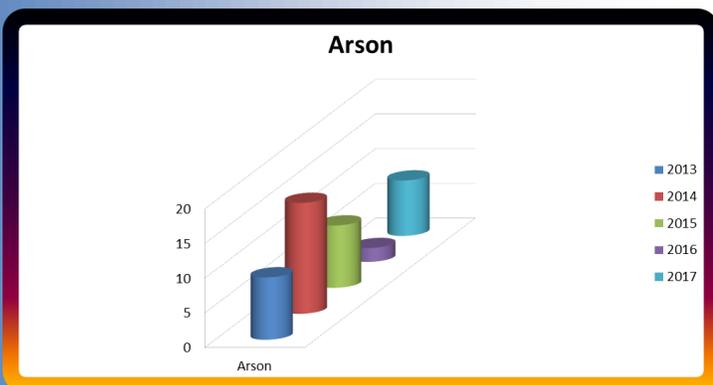
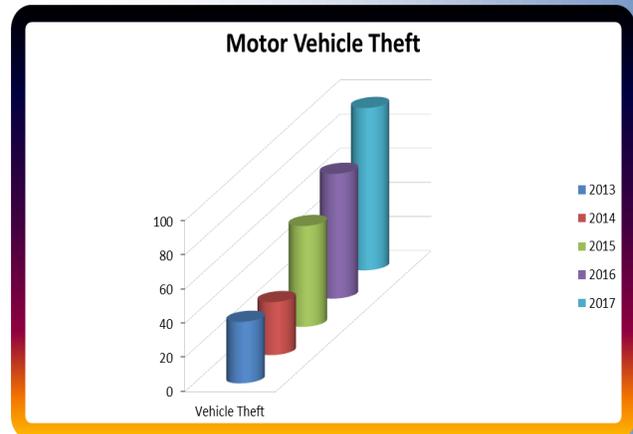


Burglary (breaking or entering)—The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.

Burglary		
2013	101	
2014	103	1.98%
2015	169	64.08%
2016	310	83.43%
2017	326	5.16%

Motor Vehicle Theft—The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on land surface and not on rails. Motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment are specifically excluded from this category.

Motor Vehicle Theft		
2013	36	
2014	31	-13.89%
2015	59	90.32%
2016	73	23.73%
2017	95	30.14%



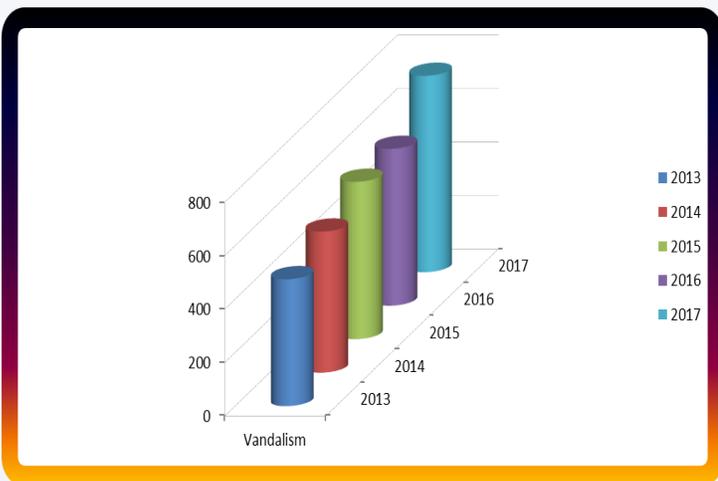
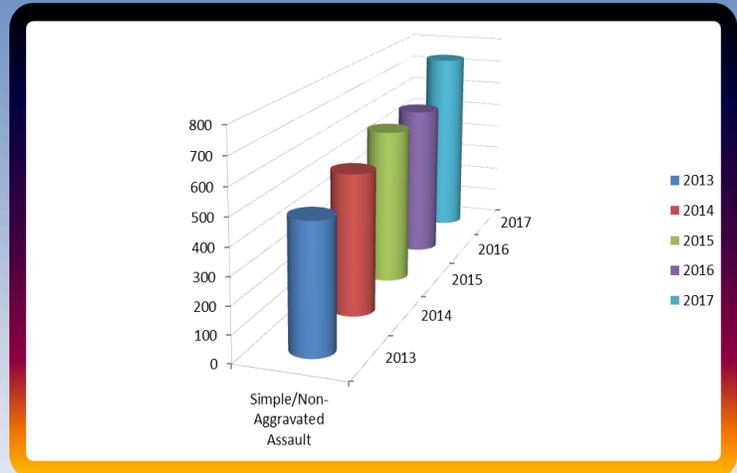
Arson—Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Arson		
2013	9	
2014	16	77.78%
2015	9	-43.75%
2016	2	-77.78%
2017	8	300.00%

Part II Offenses

Simple/Non-Aggravated Assault—Assaults and attempted assaults where no weapon was used or no serious or aggravated injury resulted to the victim. Stalking, intimidation, coercion, and hazing are included.

Simple/Non-Aggravated Assault		
2013	475	
2014	528	11.16%
2015	589	11.55%
2016	587	-0.34%
2017	735	25.21%

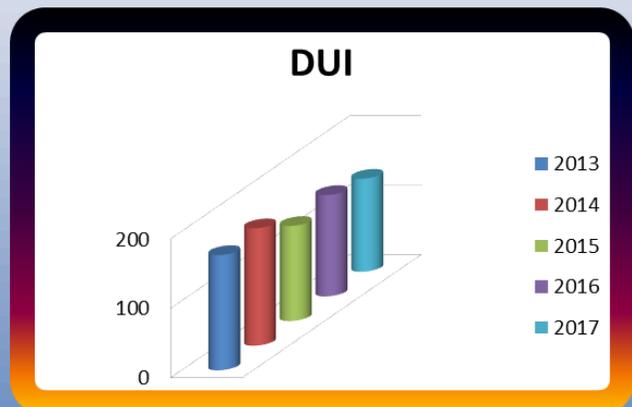


Vandalism—To willfully or maliciously destroy, injure, disfigure, or deface any public or private property, real or personal, without the consent of the owner or person having custody or control by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by local law. Attempts are included.

Vandalism		
2013	475	
2014	528	11.16%
2015	589	11.55%
2016	587	-0.34%
2017	735	25.21%

Driving Under the Influence—Driving or operating a motor vehicle or common carrier while mentally or physically impaired as the result of consuming an alcoholic beverage or using a drug or narcotic.

DUI		
2013	166	
2014	169	1.81%
2015	137	-18.93%
2016	146	6.57%
2017	134	-8.22%



Drugs in Juneau

Juneau, like most cities, will at times experience illicit drugs coming into the community. The Juneau Police Department assigns officers to the Drug Enforcement Unit (DEU). Typically, JPD assigns 2 investigators to the DEU for enforcement operations. These investigators work to stop the infiltration of drugs into this community by investigating the mechanics of the drug trade and conducting various interdiction operations.



JPD's 2 investigators also work with and assist the Southeast Chief's Against Drugs (SECAD). SECAD is a collaboration of the Southeast region's cities to combat the drug problem that affects Southeast Alaska.

All manner of drugs, at varied times, come into the community illegally. These drugs range from marijuana to pharmaceutical drugs. In 2014, Alaska voted to legalize marijuana for personal use and the law took effect in February of 2015. However, even though marijuana is legal, there are still persons who conduct illegal marijuana operations. The most common drugs of abuse seen in Juneau are heroin, methamphetamine, cocaine, and marijuana. The cost of these and the other drugs of abuse can be devastating to the community both monetarily and to the loss of life that occurs at varying levels up to and including death. All of these drugs have an impact on the well being of our community, and often drug usage is concurrent with or causes other crimes.

On the following pages is a 3-year comparison (2017, 2016, and 2015) of the drug seizures made by the Juneau Police Department. The lists on the following pages show the drug seizures and associated "street" costs of those drugs. "Street" costs can vary in amount from different cities in the United States and is based upon the supply and demand for that city/state. Which means that the cost of a particular drug in Juneau might be very different than the cost for the same drug in other cities, either more or less.



2017 Drug Seizures

2017			
Substance	Weight	Measure	Total Amount
Marijuana	551	Grams	\$14,838.00
Hashish	79	Grams	\$6,442.00
Heroin	1065	Grams	\$527,273.00
Methamphetamine	3903	Grams	\$1,065,590.00
Cocaine	1121	Grams	\$140,125.00
MDMA	5	Dosage Units	\$240.00
LSD	3	Dosage Units	\$75.00
Psilocybin	5	Grams	\$500.00
Hydrocodone	273	Dosage Units	\$20,520.00
Fentanyl	1	Dosage Units	\$100.00
Clonazepam	93	Dosage Units	\$1,828.00
Buprenorphine (Suboxone/Subutex)	15	Dosage Units	\$413.00
Diazepam	75	Dosage Units	\$1,126.00
Zolpidem	10	Dosage Units	\$100.00
Alprazolam	62	Dosage Units	\$1,240.00
Naloxone	2	Dosage Units	\$50.00
Lidocaine	7	Dosage Units	\$35.00
Dextroamphetamine	1	Dosage Units	\$20.00
Oxycodone	501	Dosage Units	\$24,050.00
Total street value of drugs seized:			\$1,804,565
Total cash seized:			\$81,591

2016 Drug Seizures

2016			
Substance	Weight	Measure	Total Amount
Marijuana	4,077.60	Grams	\$102,061.00
Marijuana Plants	10		\$20,000.00
Marijuana Caramels	60	Dosage Units	\$600.00
Hash Oil	95.7	Grams	\$14,355.00
Heroin	106.5	Grams	\$84,320.00
Methamphetamine	1,234.60	Grams	\$300,295.00
Cocaine	86.9	Grams	\$10,856.00
MDMA	3	Pills	\$434.00
MDMA	3.1	Grams	(See Above)
LSD	1 blotter tab		\$40.00
Psilocybin	0.47	Grams	\$19.00
Hydrocodone	18	Pills	\$860.00
Fentanyl	1	Pills	\$60.00
Adderall	20	Pills	\$400.00
Xanax	11.5	Pills	\$115.00
Clonazepam /	48	Pills	\$521.00
Buprenorphine	2	Pills	\$80.00
Suboxone	3	Pills	\$150.00
Tramadol	4	Pills	\$80.00
Amitriptyline	45	Pills	\$450.00
Total street value of drugs seized:			\$535,696
Cash seized:			\$10,923

2015 Drug Seizures

2015			
Substance	Weight	Measure	Total Amount
Marijuana	5502.05	Grams	\$137,551.00
Marijuana Plants	148		\$296,000.00
Hash Oil	1.4	Grams	\$175.00
Heroin	337.76	Grams	\$270,184.00
Methamphetamine	1572.89	Grams	\$416,816.00
Cocaine	197.79	Grams	\$25,024.00
Oxycontin/Oxycodone	107	Pills	\$7,760.00
Hydrocodone / Vicodin	194.5	Pills	\$7,780.00
Suboxone	4	Pills	\$200.00
Clonazepam / Lorazepam	6	Pills	\$120.00
Fentanyl	400	Micrograms	\$200.00
LSD	1	Tabs	\$25.00
Xanax	0.5	Pills	\$20.00
Total street value of drugs seized:			\$1,161,855.00
Cash seized:			\$47,071.00

Snapshot of 2017

In 2017, the Juneau Police Department experienced various challenges and successes. We continued to reach out to our community to further build our relationship to make Juneau a place where we can all live safely and without fear. JPD sponsored various events and activities ranging from Coffee with a Cop, Youth Academy, Bike Days, Halloween festivities, and National Night Out to name a few.

One of our big challenges in 2017 was discussed earlier in this document - lots of "Changes". We had new Chiefs, new Lieutenants, and new Sergeants. Along with those challenges comes great successes. Even though we lost some folks, it was a success for this community that we were able to promote staff from within JPD. The City was able to "grow" new leadership within JPD to take over for the future.

With the transitions discussed above we were not able to hire as many folks as we would have liked but we hired a few new employees. Parish Lovvorn was hired to work in Records, Sara Dallas returned to JPD to work full-time in Dispatch, Caitlin Portinga was also hired to work in Dispatch, and we hired one officer who later left JPD prior to training. The JPD family grew and shrank all in the same year. We are excited to move into the future and continue to serve Juneau!



Website References

- Page 5 – <http://jpd/Orgchart.pdf>
- Page 7- <https://ucr.fbi.gov/ucr-statistics-their-proper-use>
- Page 11- <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2016/crime-in-the-u.s.-2016/figures/crime-clock>
- Page 11- <https://dps.alaska.gov/dpspublicsite/media/statewide/documents/ucr/ciak2016-for-publication-rev-09-06-17.pdf>



The 2018 Annual Report provides a short review and minimal glimpse into the Juneau Police Department and the 2017 year.

End

