Joplin Police Department 2012 Annual Report



Photo by Officer Brian Wenberg

A Message from the Chief



Chief Lane Roberts

The Joplin Police Department is staffed with 162 employees and 40 volunteers who have the overall responsibility to serve and protect the citizens of Joplin. We take pride in hiring and training only the best.

The department has 111 sworn officers who are supported by 13 civilians, 19 dispatchers, and 19 jail staff. The department also benefits from the services of 40 volunteers, including 14 sentinels, 12 explorers, ten auxiliaries, and four chaplains. Twenty-nine of our sworn officers and one civilian are funded by the Public Safety Sales Tax, passed by Joplin voters in 2006. Performance measures were developed to help determine the effectiveness of these additional officers. The results of these measurements, which are included in each annual report, are very positive and encouraging.

There are two clear indicators of a successful community policing initiative. First is an increase in calls for service. As citizens gain confidence in our performance and begin to participate in improving Joplin's quality of life, they are more likely to call. As calls increase, more information becomes available to officers who assist in identifying the causes of crime. Second is a reduction in crime, which is directly affected by the increase in calls for service as the public gains confidence in our department.

Between 2007 and 2012, calls for service to JPD have increased 26% and crime has decreased 27%:

2007 – 67,977 calls; 6,453 crime
2008 – 73,111 calls; 5,620 crime
2009 – 87,458 calls; 5,540 crime
2010 – 88,829 calls; 5,078 crime
2011 – 90,298 calls; 4,746 crime
2012 – 85,585 calls; 4,679 crime

In 2009, JPD converted from Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) to Incident-Based Reporting (IBR), which provides significantly more detailed data for crime analysis. But because most departments still report UCR data to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the FBI establishes crime rates based on UCR information. Therefore, our UCR numbers are used to benchmark our crime rate against other local departments, state, and/or national crime. However, in order to develop meaningful crime rates for the City of Joplin, JPD tracks crime data through an internal process called IMPACT, which provides the basis for resource allocation and response to crime that is data-driven. We use IMPACT because it is tailored to our local crime data and provides more detail than we could ever glean from UCR or IBR.

With the help of the additional officers provided by the voter approved Public Safety Sales Tax and the participation of Joplin citizens, the overall case clearance rate was 48% in 2012. Alongside the decrease in crime, we achieved a subsequent decrease in traffic crashes by 11% during the same five-year period. For the first time in over 25 years and the second year in a row, JPD's traffic crashes fell below 2,000. The number of *injury* accidents has dramatically decreased by 35% since 2007. It should be noted that fatality accidents have increased by 20% (from 5 to 6 fatalities) during the same period.

The department is organized into five bureaus: Patrol; Investigations; Administration; Special Enforcement; and Support Services, which includes accreditation management and crime analysis.

There are 586 law enforcement agencies in Missouri. Four hundred thirty-eight of them are municipalities, with only 11 of those having a sworn staff of more than 100 officers.

The Joplin Police Department is one of only 19 agencies in Missouri to be law enforcement accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies.

On behalf of the men and women of the Joplin Police Department, I want to thank the citizens of Joplin for your continued support. We take great pride in our community and in being your public servants.

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Hired in 2012 **46**
Promoted in 2012 **47**
Retired in 2012 **48**

City Council & Department Supervisors



Mayor	Melodee Colbert-Kean
Mayor Pro Tem	Bill Scearce
Council Members	Morris Glaze
	Jack Golden
	Trisha Raney
	Dr. Benjamin Rosenberg
	Michael Seibert
	Gary Shaw
	Mike Woolston
City Manager	Mark Rohr

Chief of Police
Chief Lane J. Roberts

Assistant Chief	Jason Burns
Investigations Commander	Lt. Darren Gallup
Patrol Commander	Lt. Sloan Rowland
Special Enforcement Bureau	Lt. Matt Stewart
Support Services Commander	Lt. Brian Lewis

First Line Supervisors:

Sergeants	Corporals
Chad Allison	James Altic
Chad Dininger	Clay Collard
Charla Geller	Shawn Dodson
Bob Higginbotham	Trevor Duncan
David Lewis	Dan Haskins
Joe Moore	Brian Henderson
David Newell	John Hollingsworth
Rusty Rives	Joe Kowis
Mark St. Peter	Kyle Lathrop
Ryan West	Chuck Niess
	Larry Stout

Staffing Plan

In August of 2007, the Joplin Police Department developed a plan that now serves as a guide in staffing requirements. Several meetings were held in regards to this plan. Committee members from both the Joplin Police Department Employee Advisory Committee and the Citizen's Advisory Committee provided valuable input into its development. It was then submitted to the City Manager for approval.

The staffing plan looks at the annual projection of calls for service and establishes a threshold of calls per officer per year. The formula for the plan is based on a six-year historical record of calls for service while, at the same time, projecting five years into the future. This formula allows the Joplin Police Department to predict its hiring needs as it relates to the annual budget and operations of the department.

In order to maintain a high standard of service to the community, the plan originally proposed the optimal number of calls per officer per year to be 650. This formula does not consider assignment of those officers to any particular function. How the officers are used and assigned is based on operational and tactical needs. Adherence to this formula was meant to allow the police department to grow commensurate with demand by hiring additional officers based upon the subsequent increase of calls for service, rather than hiring large numbers of officers to catch up to demand after calls exceed manageable thresholds. However, the influence of the increased number of officers on self-initiated activity, growing largely out of proactive traffic enforcement, created an entirely different dynamic affecting the staffing plan. The original call threshold of 650 calls per officer per year was based in a presumption that is no longer valid.

Therefore, the department established a new threshold based on the statistics at the end of 2010, since crime continued to decline, total activity continued to increase, and staffing levels remained full or high. The new threshold was established by dividing the total number of calls for service by 111 officers. The resulting ratio of 800 calls per officer is the new threshold and our staffing plan has been revised to reflect that ratio and project our needs to sustain it. The new threshold will be valid only if the statistics note continued improvement in crime and activity as mentioned above.

Calls for Service Projections Based On Revised Threshold

Assuming that the trend established over the past six years continues in the future as it has in the past, we would expect to have the following numbers of calls for service each year for the years 2013 – 2017:

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Calls	73,111	87,458	88,829	90,298	85,585	96,308	100,337	104,365	108.393	112,422
Officers	97	103	111	111	111	130	125	130	135	140
Ratio	754	849	800	813	771	803	803	803	803	803

*It should be noted that unknown future events can cause changes in these predictions. This forecast is based on the assumption that things will remain fairly consistent over time, and that the ups and downs in the future will fairly well mirror the ups and downs of the past.

Vision, Mission, and Values

Vision Statement

The Joplin Police Department is a community funded division of the City of Joplin whose vision is a peaceful and safe community where citizens and visitors experience hometown values and a superior quality of life.

Mission Statement

The mission of the Joplin Police Department is to work with all citizens to preserve life, maintain human rights, and protect property; to hold ourselves accountable to our community and to recognize industry standards; and to reduce crime and the fear of crime by facilitating positive police-citizen contacts.

It is critical that all department personnel understand, accept, and be aligned with these responsibilities and the concept of quality public service.

Values Statement

We, the members of the Joplin Police Department, recognize that our contribution to the quality of life in our community is best served by providing the finest professional law enforcement services found in the State of Missouri. We will meet the challenge of providing these services by basing our thoughts and actions on the following shared values.

OUR COMMUNITY
The foundation of our law enforcement agency is the principal of the protection of the worth, dignity, and rights of all we serve. We take pride in the opportunity to provide to our community high quality services which are fair, courteous, consistent, impartial, thorough, timely, and professional.

OUR INTEGRITY
We value and expect candor and honest and ethical behaviors in the members of our department. We are committed to upholding our positions of trust by maintaining the highest ethical standards as set forth in the law enforcement code of ethics and our own departmental principals.

OUR ACCOUNTABILITY
We value the need for effective use of our resources and the straightforward communications with our department and the citizens we serve. We are responsible for our actions, willing to admit our mistakes. We will work to ensure that our conduct earns the support and trust of all segments of the public that we serve.

OUR PROFESSIONALISM
We value the spirit of professionalism, having a clear sense of commitment, perspective, and direction. It has been developed by creating an environment that encourages teamwork, innovation, and constant evaluation of ourselves. Our professional attitude is dedicated to high quality, timeliness, and excellence in our service to our community.

OUR PRIDE
We believe our work to be a source of enjoyment and satisfaction. We are proud of our accomplishments as an integral part of our community. We do not take ourselves so seriously that we fail to enjoy what we choose to do-- serving the citizens of Joplin by being a member of the Joplin Police Department.

Multi-Year Plan

Objective	Time
Maintain the range as a viable training site for the next ten years.	Ongoing
Ensure that staffing ratios meet thresholds established in the staffing plan. Sustain service levels as demands increase.	Ongoing
Ensure availability of Field Training Officers to accommodate growth in entry level staff.	Ongoing
Streamline reporting process and records storage requirements. Develop ability to email incident and accident reports in response to records requests.	Ongoing
Add support staff commensurate with growth in sworn staff to ensure accommodation of increased workload.	Ongoing
Ensure that a realistic plan exists to replace department vehicles at a timely and sustainable level.	Ongoing
K-9 replacement beginning 2013-2017.	Ongoing
Enhance quality of fleet by replacing vehicles that were obtained via a "buy back" internal process.	Ongoing
Turn on backup at new site.	2013
Replace XTS-3000 radios with XTS 2500 over 5 years.	2013-2018
Convert the two part-time detention officers to full time; one each over the next two budget cycles. Add two part-time detention officers in budget cycles 3 & 4.	2014
Compliance with recognized industry standards for telecommunications.	2014
Add one clerical position and two training officers.	2014
Create new position to enter and validate warrants and other utility functions.	2014
Compliance with recognized industry standards for corrections.	2014
Provide operational efficiency in emergency circumstances.	2014
Civilian position, recovers time expended by sworn staff for non-enforcement duties.	2014
Establish a leadership training program for all levels of department supervisors.	2014
Add monitor to shop.	2014

Multi-Year Plan

Objective	Time
Obtain on-call pay for technicians.	2014
Train technicians to be certified in subscriber repair.	2014
Add 1 Installer and 1 System Technician.	2014-2015
Enclose portico to incorporate the space into usable office space. Upgrade will include fencing in part of the parking lot on the North side of the station in order to have a secure area to keep trailers. We will also look at doing some upgrades to the outside of the building for a more modern look.	2014-2015
Work with FD to build training facility pursuant to the provisions of the Public Safety Tax.	2015
The X-26 Tasers have a 5-year service life. Our 40 tasers should be replaced with the X-3 in a phased process.	2015
Upgrade or refurbish all department weapons system.	2015
Update radio consoles in Dispatch.	2015-2016
Ensure best practices and compliance with industry standards.	2015
Provide additional resources for high risk operations. Operations at more than one site if necessary.	2015
Install necessary hardware and software.	2015
Acquire RF CAD.	2015
Improve and update screening technology. Institute a Bailiff to replace the assigned officer.	2015
Improve jail operational efficiencies. Enhance economical operation. Create potential revenue source.	2017
Replace or upgrade the radio system.	2017
Improve operational efficiency associated with vehicle repairs and budget management.	2017
Enhance safety of arrangements by avoiding the need to remove prisoners from jail facility to be arraigned.	2017

Operations Division

Assistant Chief Jason Burns



The Operations Division is the largest division in the Joplin Police Department. It consists of more than 100 sworn and non-sworn employees from the Patrol, Investigations, and Special Enforcement Bureaus. Police Operations is responsible for providing rapid response to emergencies, comprehensive investigations on all criminal matters, traffic safety, community service, and assistance to the general public. It is because of these responsibilities that the Operations Division has the greatest interaction with the community. Therefore, it is our goal to respond to the community's needs in a professional manner with a customer service mentality guiding us. We are committed to working in a collaborative effort with the community to identify, address, and resolve quality of life issues with our focus directed toward long-term resolutions.

In January 2010, the Joplin Police Department Operations Division implemented IMPACT (Improving Methods Proactively Against Crime Trends) to address community crime problems and quality of life issues faced by our citizens. In short, IMPACT is an in-depth analysis of statistical information to identify crime trends, patterns, and hotspots. Creative strategies are formulated to counter increasing incidences of crime, and then appropriate resources and police personnel are deployed to confront identified crimes proactively. Effectiveness is continually evaluated through further statistical analysis. Since the Operations Division has been utilizing the IMPACT model, police officers have effectively combated crime in the City of Joplin with a 16% overall crime reduction. Each month, officers are directed to concentrate on a specific area and/or crime in which to focus their efforts. This proactive approach to crime has evidenced that directed patrol produces favorable results. As the police department continues to work toward making Joplin a safer community for its citizens, IMPACT will remain an important element in that effort.



The employees of the Joplin Police Department Operations Division take pride in providing our community with superior law enforcement services. The past year's accomplishments of the very fine men and women of the Joplin Police Department are evidenced in the following pages.

Patrol Bureau

Lieutenant Sloan Rowland



The Patrol Bureau of the Joplin Police Department consists of uniformed officers who patrol the streets of Joplin in highly visible black and white police patrol vehicles. The first point of contact with most of the citizenry of Joplin is likely to take place with a uniformed officer. Most of these contacts are made after a call for service has been placed with the communications center. Uniformed patrol officers respond to calls for service that may be classified as in-progress or past tense. No matter the type of call for service that has been received, officers are expected to create a safe and effective solution.



The Patrol Bureau is the largest bureau within the Joplin Police Department. It consists of five patrol teams, providing 24-hour police service to the citizens, businesses, and visitors within the City of Joplin. Weekly shift coverage is made up of five shifts: Days, 2 Days/2 Evenings, Evenings, 1 Evening/3 Midnights, and Midnights. Patrol teams work ten-hour shifts. Each patrol team is staffed with one sergeant, one corporal, and seven officers.



Under the purview of the Patrol Bureau is SWAT (Special Weapons and Tactics). Members of this team are officers who have been highly trained in areas concerning special weapons and tactics and are called upon to resolve high risk incidents requiring their expertise on scene as a unit. SWAT officers may hold positions in bureaus outside of the Patrol Bureau. When activated, SWAT officers come together as a single unit, under the command of the Patrol Bureau's Lieutenant.

The F.T.O. (Field Training Officer) program is also administered within the Patrol Bureau. Officers who are new to the Joplin Police Department, no matter their experience, undergo on-the-job training for a number of weeks alongside a JPD officer who has been trained as a Field Training Officer.

Patrol Bureau Special Weapons and Tactics — SWAT

The Joplin Police Department Special Weapons and Tactics Team (SWAT) was formed in 1987 in response to a growing need for a specialized unit to resolve situations dealing with extraordinary activity beyond the scope of normal patrol functions.



The Joplin Police Department recognized that the activation of a highly skilled tactical unit substantially reduces the risk of injury to citizens, police officers, and suspects.

The mission of the team is to deploy specialized skills and equipment in support of high-risk situations for the Joplin Police Department and surrounding agencies. Some examples of potential deployments include hostage situations, barricaded subjects, high-risk warrants, critical incidents, dignitary protection, and natural disasters. The entire SWAT team trains monthly and officers attend various tactical schools throughout the year to maintain their proficiency and update critical skills. The SWAT team serves as a member of the State Homeland Security Response Team, and responds to any Weapons of Mass Destruction event in the region.







In 2012, the SWAT team was activated 23 times in response to requests for specialized services. The team dealt with high risk warrants, dignity protection, and barricaded subjects. Also in 2012, the team conducted its second Basic SWAT and Basic Sniper Schools for existing members. This training serves as the basis for entry level SWAT operators, and those operators moving to sniper positions within the team. In the spring of 2013, the classes will also be open to outside agencies. An advanced SWAT School will additionally be taught for team personnel in 2013.

On May 21st 2012, JPD SWAT Team was deployed as part of the security contingent for the presidential visit of Barack Obama during the anniversary of the 2011 tornado. Team members provided static and mobile security posts at both MSSU and the Joplin Municipal Airport. A second contingent of SWAT members were utilized as a civil disturbance team for protesters at the MSSU campus.

On September 11th 2012, the Joplin SWAT Team conducted a large-scale security operation for the presentation of the National 9/11 Flag. Team members were tasked with security at two separate sites where the flag was displayed. Over 24 members served as static security, mobile response teams, and plainclothes officers. A sniper over-watched elements to ensure the safety and well-being of more than two thousand spectators.

Special Enforcement Bureau



Lieutenant Matt Stewart

The Joplin Police Department Special Enforcement Bureau (SEB) continues its focus on analyzing crime trends and traffic patterns and executing proactive solutions for long-term crime prevention. In 2012, the SEB carried out multiple tasks and plans in its efforts to implement innovative strategies to support crime reduction and community involvement. The SEB is comprised of one lieutenant, one sergeant, two corporals, 22 officers, and three civilian support staff. It is augmented by eleven part-time crossing guards, three part-time police officers, ten auxiliary officers, ten sentinels, and twelve explorers.

The SEB hosts a Citizens Police Academy offered to interested members of the community. The 12 -week academy allows citizens a behind-the-scenes view of what it's like to work as a police officer in Joplin. The Citizens Police Academy is an opportunity to produce informed citizens who have a better understanding of the expectations and operations of the Joplin Police Department. Likewise, officers also gain valuable input from the community. Two sessions of the Citizens Police Academy were conducted in 2012, which graduated more than 30 students.

The RAPID (Resident and Police Interacting Directly) team enables the SEB to make an immediate impact within concentrated areas and lay the groundwork for long-term crime prevention solutions. Utilizing data analysis, citizen interviews, and police officer input, the RAPID team develops customized action plans for each project. These projects are typically defined either geographically or by crime category.

The RAPID team also utilizes bike patrols as a highly effective enforcement tool. Bike officers serve critical roles at large events and aid in patrolling the downtown entertainment district. The bike patrol conducted numerous bicycle safety education segments for the public during 2012. It currently deploys four full-time bicycle officers and operates year round as weather permits.

During 2012, the SEB assisted with the FEMA Mobile Housing Units located just to the south of the Airport. It established two police sub-stations in this area that served nearly 400 families at the peak of the program. These sub-stations were provided by FEMA and were staffed with civilian employees. The civilian employees were provided from a grant from the Workforce Investment Board. WIB provided the salaries of the employees while they worked with the Police Department. As 2012 came to an end, the number of occupied FEMA Mobile Housing Units decreased to 41 units. Because of the reduction of occupied units, one of the sub-stations was closed. The sub-station that is located in the Jeff Taylor Memorial Park will remain open until the housing program ends.

The RAPID team additionally assisted with neighborhood revitalization areas, organized National Night Out, patrolled city parks (particularly seeking out alcohol violations and graffiti presence), monitored trail safety, conducted city-wide theft from vehicle campaigns, promoted education and enforcement, and addressed city-wide graffiti abatement.

Also an important segment of SEB is the traffic team. They constantly work toward crash reduction and making the streets safer in Joplin. The traffic supervisor continues to develop innovative ways to enforce the traffic laws such as zero tolerance traffic details. The unit uses a data driven approach to allocate its resources in an effort to pinpoint the areas that need the most enforcement. This unit is supplemented with four Harley Davidson motorcycles that are assigned at busy intersections to monitor traffic light violations. The number of traffic crashes in 2012 fell to 1,903. This was a reduction of 4% from 2011 and is the lowest number of traffic crashes that the City of Joplin has seen since the mid 1980s.

In 2012, as every year, the SEB worked cooperatively with the Joplin R-VIII School District to employ 11 part-time crossing guards. These person-

Special Enforcement Bureau



nel are placed strategically throughout the city to ensure school-aged children can safely cross busy roads and intersections while walking to school. Every year a study is conducted in conjunction with Public Works and the school district to ensure the crossing guards are placed in the most effective manner possible.

The SEB also continued to coordinate work offered through grants sponsored by the Highway Safety Division of the Missouri Department of Transportation. Mini-grants were utilized throughout the year, including the "You Drink and Drive, You Lose" campaign; Click It or Ticket; and I -44 HEAT. Over 100 vehicle stops yielded two DWI arrests and more than 80 citations.

During the 2011-2012 grant cycle, the full-time DWI unit, comprised of two officers, generated 284 DWI arrests, 792 vehicle stops, and 855 citations. They assisted at 15 DWI checkpoints, gave 191 blood alcohol content breath tests and 382 standardized field sobriety tests. These officers became DRE-certified (drug recognition experts) in late 2010, and in 2012 conducted four DRE evaluations.

Through the Hazardous Moving Violations, DWI Saturation, and Youth Alcohol grants, similar encouraging numbers were produced: 1,046 vehicle stops and 554 citations for HMV; 1,712 vehicle stops, 122 citations, and 23 DWI arrests for DWI saturation. The department also utilized DWI funds to enforce underage drinking by conducting several youth alcohol stings in the parks as well as conducting compliance checks of several establishments that sell alcohol.

One of the primary functions of SEB is the planning and organization of special events. They assisted with coordinating security, traffic control, and egress plans for several events in the Joplin area in 2012, including Freedom Fest, Mother Road Marathon, Joplin Memorial Run, Veterans Day Parade, and the Christmas parade.

In 2012 President Barack Obama came to the Joplin High School Graduation which was held at the Leggett and Platt Gymnasium at MSSU. The Special Enforcement Bureau along with the Patrol Bureau was responsible for working with the Secret Service and the MSSU Police Department in coordinating the security and traffic plans for this event. The Joplin Police Department was able to work with several different agencies and coordinated the efforts of over 100 police officers for this event. We are fortunate to have such a great group of law enforcement agencies in our surrounding area to assist us in our times of need.





Special Enforcement Bureau K-9 Unit



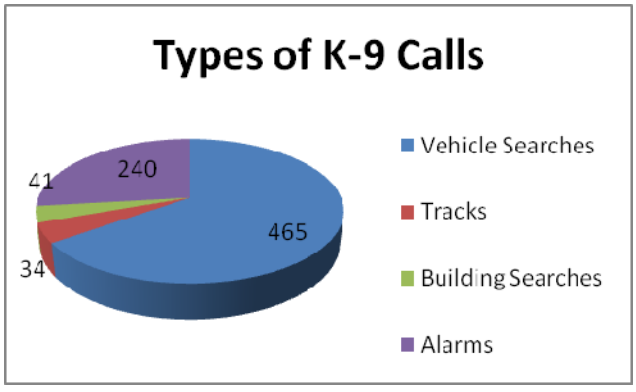
The canine program was established to supplement police operations by locating and apprehending criminal offenders, illegal narcotics, and explosives. Because of a superior sense of smell, hearing, and potential aggressiveness, the trained law enforcement canine is a valuable supplement to law enforcement manpower.



Utilization of canines requires adherence to procedures that properly control their use of force potential and channel their specialized capabilities into acceptable crime prevention and control. Each handler is trained in the tactical application of his/her dog prior to being placed in an operational status. A dog handler assists in formulating plans of action for effective canine use. Canine use is based upon the immediate circumstances of a situation. Examples in which canine teams might properly be used are building searches, tracking of suspects, clearing open areas, evidence searches, chasing and subduing suspects fleeing the scene, crowd control, lost persons, and narcotics detection.



In 2012, the K-9 Team consisted of five narcotic detection/patrol canines. The canines responded to 79 calls for service per month on average, which included an average of 39 vehicle searches per month. K-9 officers and their partners found contraband during 230 searches. Canines located 11.25 pounds of marijuana, 41 grams of methamphetamine, 27 grams of cocaine, 40 grams of crack cocaine, 20 grams of heroin, and 205 articles of drug paraphernalia. Canines conducted 478 searches for narcotics.



Special Enforcement Bureau

Explorers, Reserves, & Sentinels

Explorers

Explorer Post #164 is a group of 12 explorers supervised by three police officers, two of which are former JPD explorers themselves. These officers work diligently to increase the knowledge base, equipment available, and all-around fun of the post. Post advisor, Jared Delzell, and associate advisors, Officers Daniel Rogers and Steve Feken, spend approximately five hours each week preparing and teaching classroom and practical training. The explorers meet every Thursday evening for three or four hours.

The goal of the post, which is sponsored by the Boy Scouts of America, is to educate area youth in the career and related fields of law enforcement. They train on all aspects of law enforcement, from policy to tactics. This program is a great way to spend time with youth, teaching them moral values and demonstrating how the criminal justice system works. Skills learned in explorers help with interpersonal communication and increased confidence, as well as build goals for the future.

The explorers assist the police department with directing traffic, foot patrol, and parking cars at various events throughout the year. By volunteering their time, they earn ride-along privileges with the officers.

The explorer post added several new members during 2012 and are currently promoting new cadets to their command staff as well as implementing an Explorer Field Training Officer Program. All members of the post have expressed interest in a career in law enforcement and train diligently to further themselves and each other in this field. When not training, the post spends time earning money for equipment and miscellaneous events by washing police cars, holding public car washes, serving pizza, hosting chili feeds, and participating in popcorn sales,

Reserves

The Joplin Police Department Reserve Program is made up of five part-time commissioned police officers with full police powers. All five current reserve officers are former full-time officers with JPD who have other careers but still aspire to serve the citizens of Joplin. Reserves are unpaid volunteers who donate a minimum of 16 hours every month and serve the department in various capacities. This program and its active members are extremely important assets in accomplishing the mission and goals of this department.

These officers provide supplemental help to the department at large community events and other assignments as needed. They fill patrol shifts and work extra details. The services reserves provide cuts down on the department's overtime pay, which reduces the spending of taxpayer's money. Since the split of Joplin High School following the May 2011 tornado, the Joplin School District has employed one reserve officer through the district. This reserve officer is currently assigned to the North Park Mall campus.

Sentinels

The Joplin Police Sentinel Program is a valuable asset to our community. The police sentinels are a group of individuals who have completed the Citizens Police Academy, and aspire to serve the citizens of Joplin by completing further training and entering the program. They assist with tasks that don't require sworn officers so those officers are able to engage in other high-priority activities.

The sentinels provide a variety of services to citizens to include house checks for citizens who are out of town, vehicle unlocks, found bicycle pick-ups, security, community support, fire scene support, traffic control at major events, crowd control at parades and special events, and other various non-enforcement support functions.

Currently the sentinel program is made up of 14 members from all areas of the community. Each member completes a minimum of 12 hours of service every month. Most of the members work full time jobs but still make the extra time to serve their community.

Special Enforcement Bureau

Resources and Personnel Innovatively Deployed—RAPID

The RAPID Team (Residents and Police Interacting Directly) is a component of the Special Enforcement Bureau. It consists of one supervisor, four full-time school resource officers/part-time RAPID officers, three full-time RAPID officers, two downtown resource officers, and two full-time DWI enforcement officers.

The mission of the RAPID Team is to work with citizens to address ongoing, large-scale issues that negatively affect their quality of life. Projects the RAPID Team works on are typically defined either geographically or by crime category. For instance, the RAPID Team might work with a neighborhood to address issues as far-ranging as thefts or assaults to improper parking or litter.

The RAPID Team uses data analysis, citizen interviews, and police officer input to develop customized action plans for each project. The RAPID Team strives to use all available resources to tackle tough problems. Citizen involvement is paramount to their success. Some of the techniques that are frequently used include:

- Bicycle and foot patrol
- Timely and accurate intelligence dissemination
- Undercover operations
- Surveillance
- Plain clothes operations
- Neighborhood Watch
- Support from City of Joplin code enforcement

In the last year, the RAPID Team has worked on many projects. Among those include:

- Neighborhood Revitalization Area
- Second annual National Night Out event
- City parks (alcohol violations and graffiti)
- Trail safety and patrol of the trail system
- Work in the Jeff Taylor Memorial Acres and Hope Haven in conjunction with FEMA
- City-wide theft from vehicle campaign (heavy enforcement and education)
- City-wide graffiti abatement

This year the RAPID Team started a new program called Crime Free Multi-Housing. This program was developed in 1992 in Mesa, Arizona. It's purpose is to reduce crime, drugs, and gangs on apartment properties. The anticipated benefits are reduced police calls for service, a more stable resident base, and reduced exposure to civil liability.

The program consists of three phases that must be completed under the supervision of Joplin Police Department. Property managers can become individually certified after completing training in each phase and the property becomes certified upon successful completion of all three phases. In 2012, Northpark Apartments was the first property to achieve Crime Free Multi-Housing status in Joplin.

Two JPD officers are dedicated to this program as training coordinators. They each have received 24 hours of intensive training and are now certified instructors of the program.



Special Enforcement Bureau

Bike Patrol & Motorcycles

Bicycle Patrol

Police bicycle patrol is used heavily by the Joplin Police Department RAPID Team. In many jurisdictions, bicycle patrol is used primarily as a public relations tool. However, the Joplin Police Department utilizes police bike patrol as a highly effective enforcement tool. They currently deploy six full-time bicycle officers who operate year-round as weather permits. This year, the Joplin Police Department was able to buy two new bikes to replace aging bikes in its fleet.





Bicycle patrol is used to patrol miles of bike trails that are inaccessible to patrol cars. The bicycle officers also serve critical roles at large events such as parades, Boomtown Days, and Freedom Fest. Officers on police bicycles are also better able to detect odors and hear sounds that signify criminal activity than officers in cars, which is why they are used extensively and effectively during directed patrol operations. Bicycle patrol is also used to patrol the downtown entertainment district throughout the year as weather permits. The six officers conduct bicycle safety education at several events each year in addition to their patrol duties.

Motorcycle

In 2012 the Joplin Police Department received and put into service four new 2012 model Harley Davidson Road Kings. Since 2007 the Joplin Police Department has been using this make and model for motorcycle duties. There are currently six certified operators for the four motorcycles, and one instructor.

The motorcycles average about 9,000 miles per year per motorcycle for a total of approximately 36,000 miles ridden during the year. This past year they also started to assist with escorts more frequently, averaging four escorts per week.

The motorcycles continue to provide a valuable tool for the City of Joplin and the Police Department as they are essential for traffic enforcement, funeral escorts, dignitary escorts, and parades. The motorcycles are also used to patrol the walking trails within the City of Joplin as the traditional police cars are not able to access these areas.

For the second year of the partnership with the Fraternal Order of Police Lodge #27, JPD was able to send two officers with their motorcycles to Washington D.C. This was for the National Law Enforcement Memorial Week, which has become an annual event and is a huge honor for our officers to be able to attend. Officer Jeff Taylor from Riverside Police Department was added to the memorial wall this year. Officer Taylor died in Joplin, Missouri helping with our tornado recovery efforts from a lightning strike he received just days after the 2011 tornado.



Special Enforcement Bureau Traffic & Honor Guard

Traffic

The traffic team is overseen by the Special Enforcement Bureau lieutenant and sergeant, and directly supervised by a corporal. The traffic team consists of six full-time officers and one non-commissioned parking enforcement employee.



In 2012, for the second year in a row, the Joplin Police Department had fewer than 2,000 crashes with 1,903. This was made possible through a department-wide effort. The traffic team investigated nearly 54% of all crashes, and also investigated the six fatal crashes that resulted in the deaths of seven people in the City of Joplin this year.

During 2012, the police department was able to send the entire traffic team and a few additional officers to accident reconstruction training, which the police department co-hosted with Missouri Safety Center. As a result, Joplin Police Department now has 11 active crash re-constructionists. With the partnership of KODE and KSYN television stations, monthly driver education series were conducted in an effort to reduce the number of crashes. At the end of the calendar year, the traffic team was able to purchase two speed and traffic data collection devices. With the purchase of a speed trailer, which is a portable speed-measuring device with a driver display board, they are now able to collect data from the speed trailer and give a statistical representation of traffic in this area. They also purchased a traffic-counting and speed-measuring device called "Jamar". This device is different from the speed trailer as it collects traffic counts for both directions but also the speeds of the vehicles. However, the biggest advantage to this device is that it is a small box with no markings that is able to be mounted to a utility pole. This device really gives us a "true picture" of what the traffic in this area is doing as this device is typically not seen by the motoring public.

The traffic team was partly responsible for the law enforcement presence at Joplin Regional Airport for the commercial flights in and out of the City of Joplin, a task now shared with patrol. The team also dedicates time and resources to investigating all hit and run crashes, developing crash reduction plans, addressing traffic complaints, and patrolling and providing traffic control for events such as Boomtown Days, Joplin Memorial Half Marathon, the Mother Road Marathon, and other parades. The traffic team is also an active participant with Missouri Department of Transportation Coalition for Roadway Safety, which is a statewide committee to reduce the number of fatal crashes on Missouri roadways.

Honor Guard



The Chief's Honor Guard is a 13-member team that represents the Joplin Police Department in a professional, dignified manner at special functions. The Honor Guard's primary function is to provide funeral services to officers killed in the line of duty and retired officers who have passed away. Typically the Joplin Police Department Honor Guard is placed in charge of any funeral event that they attend. The Honor Guard is charged with the duties of protecting and escorting the fallen officer, folding and presenting the flag, and any other duties as seen fit by the Chief of Police. The Honor Guard attended multiple functions this year.

Special Enforcement Bureau

School Resource Officers, Rise Above, & Crossing Guards

School Resource Officers

In 2012 the Joplin Police Department's five school resource officers continued serving the staff and more than 7,000 students of the Joplin R-VIII School District. The school resource officers are integrated into the school environment, offering them the ability to be attentive to needs in a timely manner. In addition, officers have built partnerships with staff and students, aiding them in the ability to be more proactive.



In 2012, Officer Victor Sly served at the Joplin High School 11/12 campus at Northpark Mall while Officer Jason Barchack served the 9/10 campus at the old Memorial building. Officers Rick Hirshey and James Kelly were joined by a new addition to the team, Officer Andrew Blair, serving in dual roles as resource officers at the three middle schools and Rise Above instructors at the elementary level.

Rise Above

Rise Above is a series of lessons taught to fifth grade students in the Joplin School District as well as several private schools. Rise Above was created by our officers with the assistance of the school district as a customized education program tailored to the specific needs of our community. The program, taught to nearly 700 fifth-graders, focuses on the importance of the character of the individual student while giving them insight into some of the roadblocks to their success. At the end of the series of lessons, each class was rewarded during a celebration assembly where every student received a certificate of completion and a Rise Above t-shirt.



Crossing Guards

In 2012, as every year, the Special Enforcement Bureau worked cooperatively with the Joplin R-VIII School District to employ 11 part-time crossing guards. These personnel are placed strategically throughout the city to ensure school-aged children can safely cross busy roads and intersections while walking to school. Every year a study is conducted in conjunction with Public Works and the school district to ensure the crossing guards are placed in the most effective locations possible. This year brought no new changes to staffing assignments.

Investigations Bureau



Lieutenant Darren Gallup

The Joplin Police Department Investigations Bureau is made up of a lieutenant, two sergeants, two corporals, 17 investigators, a civilian investigation assistant, and a civilian evidence technician. A corporal and two investigators are attached to the Jasper County Drug Task Force, and report directly to a sergeant who is assigned to supervise all task forces within the bureau. Detectives are also members of the Tri-State Major Case Squad. This squad is comprised of numerous investigators from Missouri, Oklahoma, and Kansas. When this squad is activated, investigators combine their efforts to solve major cases within their respective agencies.

The Investigations Bureau is primarily responsible for the investigation of major felony crimes such as homicide, aggravated assault, sexual assault, burglary, robbery, forgery, and fraud. Investigators in this bureau also look into child abuse and neglect hotline calls, vehicle thefts, thefts from vehicles, larcenies, domestic violence, and drug violations.

Two investigators are attached to the Southwest Missouri Cyber Crimes Task Force (one through a grant). These detectives investigate cyber crimes with a focus on exploited children. They have developed advanced levels of expertise through specialized training as well as years of experience working on complex cases with colleagues at the federal, state, and local levels.

Investigating complex major crimes requires the dedication, cooperation, and assistance of a variety of individuals and units. Investigators work closely with patrol officers to identify witnesses, preserve major crime scenes, gather critical information, and develop leads. They also work closely with officials from other agencies to solve crimes that cross jurisdictional lines.

During 2012, the Investigations Bureau was involved in several events and activities outside the scope of their normal investigative duties. These include fraud and crime prevention presentations, mock robbery trainings, monthly criminal investigation meetings with other local law enforcement agencies, and informational training and mock crime scene exercises for the Joplin Police Department's Citizens Police Academy. Members of the Investigations Bureau are also involved in other specialized units within the Joplin Police Department. These include SWAT, Awards Committee, Chief's Advisory Committee, Hazardous Driving Instructor, and Defensive Tactics Instructor.

In late 2011, the Investigations Bureau instituted new guidelines for Joplin Police Department regarding the investigative case screening process. This process continues to be used as a means for determining case solvability and guiding decisions about resource allocation. It has always been the policy of the Joplin Police Department to investigate crimes to the extent practical. The decision to continue or discontinue investigating a case is based on available information and now may be based, in part, on the desire and willingness of the victim to pursue the case and the existence of any suspects. This system relies on the existence of sufficient solvability factors obtained through the initial investigation.

After a full year of review, we have found this process has reduced the amount of cases each detective is assigned to investigate, so they are able to devote more time to each case, produce higher quality investigations, and increase clearance rates. There were 3,780 cases assigned to the Investigations Bureau during 2012, which was a 27% decrease from 2011. This amounted to 313 cases per month for the entire bureau and 30 cases per month per investigator. The Investigations Bureau clearance rate for 2011, defined as cases cleared by arrest or exceptionally cleared, was 28%, compared to a 34% clearance rate in 2012.

Investigations Bureau General Investigations

The following is a breakdown of cases cleared in 2012:

Cleared By Arrest	**687**
Exceptionally Cleared	**361**
Case Completed	**171**
Inactive	**1,388**
Unfounded	**150**
Case Closed	**368**
FYI	**140**



In 2012, detectives with the Joplin Police Department submitted 360 felony charges to the Jasper County and Newton County prosecutors. Of the 360 charges that were submitted, 289 (80%) of them were filed by the prosecutor, meaning that warrants were issued for arrests.

The Joplin Police Department worked three homicides in 2012. Charges were filed in all three homicides. We also assisted the Carthage Police Department in the investigation of a homicide. We were involved in two Tri-State Major Case Squad call outs.

On April 24th 2012 at 0839 hrs, Joplin Police were called to 1606 S. Kentucky in reference to a 7-month-old child who was unresponsive. The child was transported to Freeman Hospital in Joplin from the residence. While at the hospital, it was discovered the child was suffering from injuries diagnosed as non-accidental trauma consistent with being shaken.



Detectives continued to investigate the case throughout the day, following up on over 50 leads. Courtney J. Lindsey, 20 years old, of 1606 S. Kentucky, was later placed under arrest for 1st degree assault. Charges have been sent to the Jasper County Prosecutor's Office.

In July of 2012, detectives responded to 1912 S. Pearl where they found the body of a 20-year-old male who had been shot. The Tri-State Major Case Squad was activated and investigated over 140 leads and conducted nearly 80 interviews in three days. As a result, six suspects were identified as entering the home and one suspect was identified as the shooter. Detectives worked with the Tulsa Gang Unit and the US Marshall Service to track down all the suspects. The Shooter, Daniel Hartman, was eventually tracked to Rolling Fork, Mississippi where he was arrested on a 1st degree Murder Warrant. All six suspects were charged with various crimes related to the incident.

In August 2012, Joplin Investigators and The Tri-State Major Case Squad were again activated to assist with the investigation of a murder which occurred at a Joplin night club. Officers with the Jasper County Sheriff's Department, Newton County Sheriff's Department, Webb City PD, Carterville PD, and Cherokee County Sheriff's Department all assisted in the response and investigation. After the Tri-State Major Case Squad had developed information that Andre L. Brown was the suspect in the case, he fled to Kansas City, Missouri on 08-20-2012. Kansas City Police Department was notified and responded with their Tactical Response Team and he was taken into custody.

In 2012, investigators assigned to Joplin Special Investigations Unit and Jasper County Drug Task Force initiated 402 cases. These cases led to arrests and prosecutions at both the local and federal level as well as seizure of narcotics. During 2012, investigators served 107 search warrants to aid in investigations. Eighty-three methamphetamine labs were recovered and dismantled.

During calendar year 2012, JCDTF sponsored seven cases that were opened by the DEA. This is average for the cases presented and worked in conjunction with DEA for a year. A total of 15 federal arrests were made by the JCDTF/JPD/DEA and presented for prosecution. Two OCDETF cases were worked and one OCDETF case is pending approval by the United States Attorney's Office in Springfield, Missouri. Operation Turnpike TNT was culminated in January 2012 with the indictment of four subjects. This multi-state investigation involved the distribution of methamphetamine from Arizona to Oklahoma and Missouri. The investigation involved the DEA-Oklahoma City District Office, Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics, DEA Springfield Resident Office, Jasper County Drug Task Force, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms-Springfield, Internal Revenue Service-Springfield, and Joplin Police Department. The investigation led to nine federal arrests in Oklahoma, 17 state arrests in Oklahoma, and the seizure of approximately one pound of methamphetamine, approximately $15,000, and over 20 weapons in Oklahoma and Missouri. Since the inception of this investigation, agents indicted 14 subjects on federal drug and weapons charges in the Western District of Missouri.

In February 2012, five members of the Lavar Beard heroin trafficking organization were indicted/arrested in the Joplin, Missouri metropolitan area. All five members of the Beard heroin trafficking organization pled guilty in November 2012. This was the first federal heroin investigation worked with DEA/JPD/JCDTF. The ring leader and cell head, Lavar Beard, pled to 30 years in federal prison, as well as to supplying the heroin that led to the overdose death of Ryan Cockrell.

Beginning in May 2012, members of JPD/JCDTF/DEA noticed a significant spike in the availability of synthetic cannabinoids from local businesses, specifically Mr. Nice Guy in Webb City and Joplin. OCDETF case Operation Blind Eye was initiated when various law enforcement agencies in southwest Missouri began a coordinated investigation from Lebanon to Joplin. On December 14, 2012, agents from various federal, state, and local law enforcement arrested 18 individuals, resulting in the disruption of 13 synthetic cannabinoid distributors and retailers located in the Southwest Missouri area. Over the past several years, there has been a growing use of synthetic cannabinoids (stimulants/hallucinogens) sold under the guise of "incense" or "potpourri". The coordinated arrests in southwest Missouri included 17 synthetic drug manufacturers and businesses, the seizure of at least 70,000 packets of synthetic cannabinoid products, $1.5 million in U.S. currency, 16 firearms, and four vehicles.



On September 20, 2012, Joplin Special Investigations Unit and Jasper County Drug Task Force served a search warrant at 1302 S. New Hampshire. Crack cocaine, powder cocaine, and handguns were recovered.

On January 16, 2012, Joplin Special Investigations Unit and Jasper County Drug Task Force served a search warrant at 2633 E. 11th St. Components of a highly explosive "shake and bake" method of methamphetamine labs were recovered.

Southwest Missouri Cyber Crimes Task Force

In early 2009, the Chief Law Enforcement Officers in Southwest Missouri identified the need to investigate and assist in the prosecution of technology-related crimes where children were being victimized using the Internet. In March 2009, steps were made to formalize an agreement between each agency within the area and the Southwest Missouri Cyber Crime Task Force (SMCCTF) was established. It is part of the larger Missouri Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force (MO ICAC). The SMCCTF is responsible for investigating internet crimes against children in 13 southwest Missouri counties.

The major focus of the SMCCTF is the detection, investigation, apprehension, and prosecution of sexual predators who exploit children through the use of technology. Task Force cases consist of Internet enticement of children, promotion and possession of child pornography, trafficking in children, and terrorist threats of violence against schools.

This was a very busy year for the Task Force, with the bulk of each investigation highly complex with multiple suspects and numerous child victims identified and rescued. During 2012, the SMCCTF saw a large increase in assistance requests from agencies from all over southwest Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma. The FBI, Department of Homeland Security – Homeland Security Investigations (HSI), DEA, ATF, US Postal Inspection Service, US Marshal's Service, United States Attorney's Office, and other State Prosecuting Attorney's within our 13 counties were involved as well.

As the SMCCTF's reputation has grown over the last three years, it is viewed as the leader in technology-related investigations and has fostered its partnerships with the federal law enforcement community as well as all over the State of Missouri. Given the complexity and close proximity of several other states, it was quickly realized that these tech-savvy predators do not respect borders. The need to extend the task force officers' jurisdiction outside the State of Missouri was necessary to bring these individuals to justice.

This year, each task force officer was recertified as an HSI Task Force Officer for another two years under Title 19 U.S.C 140. This allows each officer the ability to present investigations into the federal system and request additional investigative resources that were previously unavailable to them.

TFO Root continues to serve as an FBI Task Force Officer. TFO Roller has finished the process of becoming a Task Force Officer for the US Marshal's Service. The remaining TFO's are currently in the process of also becoming Task Force Officers for the US Marshal's Service. This will allow each TFO the ability to be affluent in federal search warrants as well as federal complaints. HSI provides overtime funds for each of the TFO's and the FBI provides overtime funds for TFO Root as well as a leased vehicle.

During 2012, the SMCCTF has partnered with the US Marshal's Service who has agreed to assist with making arrests and processing federal prisoners. A total of 182 task force cases were opened in 2012, in addition to cases assigned from each of the TFO's individual agencies. This is a 38% increase over 2011.

As a result of the above investigations, 41 persons were arrested on multiple State and Federal charges and 41 children were identified as victims as a direct result of SMCCTF investigations. This is a 48% increase over 2011.

During 2012, the SMCCTF initiated a total of 202 investigative subpoenas and executed 76 search warrants. This included 24 federal search warrants and 52 State search warrants. In comparison, in 2011, the SMCCTF initiated 159 investigative subpoenas and executed 80 search warrants. This included eight federal search warrants and 72 State search warrants.

This year also brought numerous training opportunities for TFO's. The task force sent six TFO's to the National ICAC Conference in Atlanta, Georgia in April 2012. This training event is essential in the continuing education and recertification of each TFO in the current investigative techniques of ICAC-related investigations. During this training each TFO received numerous certifications such as Ares Investigations, eMule Investigations, Gnutella 2 Investigations, and OS Triage.

TFO Roller completed the prestigious computer forensic examination certification course through the International Association of Computer Investigative Systems (IACIS). As a result of TFO Roller's expertise, he completed 268 forensic examinations, consisting of 360 individual digital evidence items for a total of 24.71 TB of data being analyzed. This is a 31% increase over 2011. In 2012, 277 cell phones were examined which is a 42% increase over 2011.

The need for each task force officer to have the ability to conduct onsite forensic previews of suspect computers has grown. Each TFO is not only certified to conduct these examinations but several have become certified POST instructors for other law enforcement agencies. During 2012, the SMCCTF provided POST training to 131 area law enforcement officers and deputies in seizing and handling digital evidence and conducting onsite forensic previews of digital evidence. The SMCCTF itself conducted 220 previews over the course of the year. This is a 35% increase over 2011.

Recognizing the importance of training the public in how to protect our children and give them the tools to do so, the SMCCTF provided 29 Internet safety presentations to 5,000 students of area schools during the year. This is a 57% increase over 2011. Four public presentations were given to 96 parents during the year. As a result of this training, we have seen a large increase of children and parents coming forward to report incidents of online child sexual exploitation. With their assistance, those who are seeking to victimize the weakest of our society are being held accountable for their actions.

Currently, the SMCCTF is funded by two separate grants. MO ICAC provided the task force with $19,000 for training and operation expenses. Grant funding is also received from Missouri Department of Public Safety. This grant funds the salaries and benefits for three full-time officers, as well as licensing fees for the task force which totals approximately $119,000. The grant supports one task force officer from Jasper County Sheriff's Office, Barry County Sheriff's Office, and Cassville Police Department. TFO Root and Roller are not currently grant-funded.

The SMCCTF was also recognized twice in 2012 for its investigative abilities during the year. TFO Root was nominated and received the Guardian of Justice award for his assistance in the successful prosecution of Richard Scofield. Mr. Scofield was suspected in hands-on sex offenses against more than 20 area children and was finally charged and convicted of federal possession of child pornography. He was sentenced to the statutory maximum of 10 years in federal prison. This prestigious award is presented by the United States Attorney's Office to a federal agent and/or a state or local investigator annually for investigative excellence.

Also in 2012, TFO Roller received a letter of excellence in the successful prosecution of Jason Beshears. Mr. Beshears was sentenced to 50 years in federal prison for the repeated video recording of his sexual abuse of a three-year-old child. Without TFO Roller's computer forensic expertise and steadfast dedication with this very difficult investigation, Mr. Beshears would likely still be offending today.

GUARDIAN OF JUSTICE AWARD

JOPLIN POLICE DETECTIVE HONORED FOR CHILD PORNOGRAPHY INVESTIGATION



KANSAS CITY, Mo. – David M. Ketchmark, Acting United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri, announced that a detective with the Joplin Police Department along with two federal law enforcement agents received the Guardian of Justice Award yesterday during the 10th Annual LECC Training Seminar in Springfield, Mo.

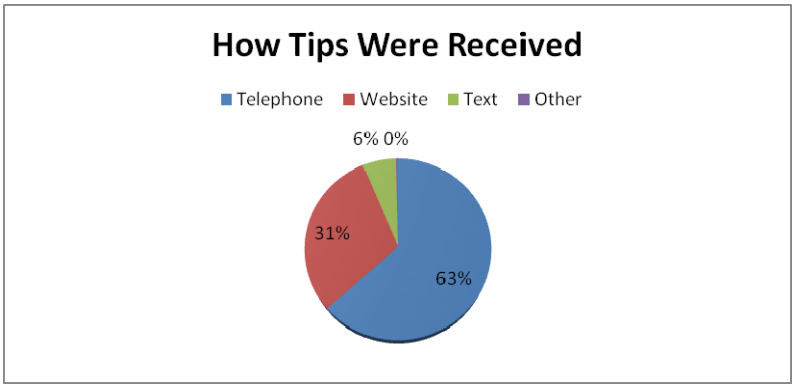
The annual Guardian of Justice Award recognizes a state or local officer as well as a federal agent for investigative excellence, selfless collaboration, tireless trial support, commendable diligence and professionalism, and noteworthy assistance to prosecution. The prestigious law enforcement award is presented by the U.S. Attorney's Office each year during the law enforcement training conference.

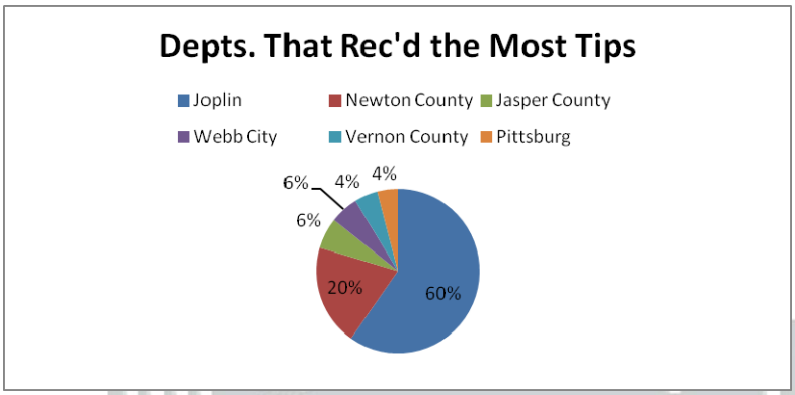
Detective Chip Root of the Joplin Police Department is the local recipient of the Guardian of Justice Award. Root, a member of the Southwest Missouri Cybercrimes Task Force, was involved in a child pornography investigation that resulted in a federal indictment and conviction. Richard Scofield was sentenced in September 2011 to the statutory maximum of 10 years in federal prison without parole after pleading guilty to possessing child pornography. Scofield, who also was ordered to pay $10,000 in restitution to one of his victims, will be on supervised release for the rest of his life following

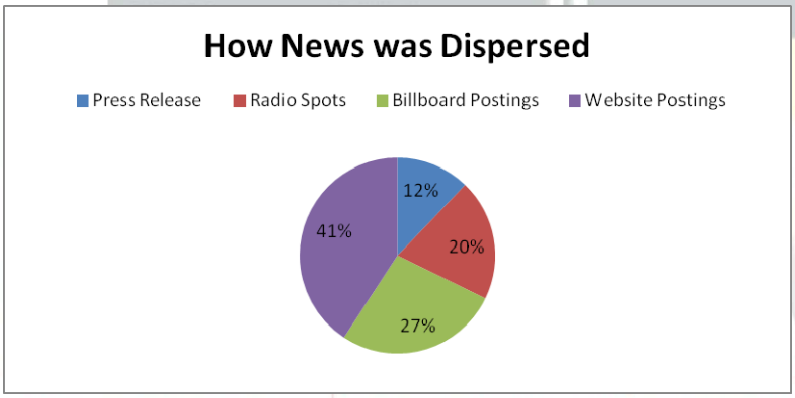
Scofield was initially brought to Root's attention through a number of AOL cybertips containing reports that Scofield was engaging in online chats in which he claimed to have engaged in sexual acts with children. When Root began digging into Scofield's background, he learned that Scofield had been accused of committing sexual assaults against multiple children that had never been prosecuted.

Root took up the investigation and was able to seize a computer Scofield had been using. While the initial forensic scan failed to locate any contraband images, it was ultimately determined that a handful of images containing child pornography were contained in the unallocated space of the hard drive. Root conducted a lengthy interview of Scofield and was able to obtain statements that helped to establish his guilt. Root went on to interview all the other members of Scofield's household who had access to the computer to eliminate them as suspects. Additionally, the detective obtained recordings of Scofield's phone calls placed while he was in the Jasper County Jail and had approximately 1,000 pages of conversations transcribed. Due to Root's tireless efforts, Scofield pleaded guilty to possession of child pornography.

Even though Scofield had pleaded guilty, Root continued his investigation into the old accusations of sexual assault made against Scofield. Root uncovered a number of individuals who claimed to have been sexually assaulted by Scofield. The victims of these assaults were invariably young children or mentally challenged to some extent. Without Root's extraordinary efforts in this investigation, it is highly likely that Scofield would have continued to sexually assault the weakest members of our society.







Heartland Crime Stoppers

Since Heartland Crime Stoppers, Inc. started on May 1, 2010, they have received 660 tips, with 269 of them reported in 2012. The majority of the crimes are reported by telephone but with the increased use of computers, more citizens are reporting crimes via the Internet. Through Internet reporting, citizens can enter the information any time of the day or night and in the privacy of their home, without having to talk to anyone. The main advantage to reporting a crime via the Internet at www.heartlandtipz.com, is that Crime Stoppers is able to communicate with the tipster while preserving their anonymity, due to a security feature in the computer software.

The types of crimes reported vary. Citizens are encouraged to report all crime, but can only be paid a reward if their tip leads to a felony arrest. Once a crime has been reported to Crime Stoppers, it is then sent to the appropriate agency for investigation. In 2012, Heartland Crime Stoppers reduced its territory from 15 to 13 counties in Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma where they work with numerous police and sheriff departments as well as probation and parole offices.

Thanks to the media, Crime Stoppers continually features fugitives and unsolved crimes so that citizens have several ways to both see and hear about them. Both FOX 14 TV and KOAM TV continue to run the Crime Stoppers public service announcements along with local access stations Cable One, Cable Net, and Local 199. Starting in 2012, they could also be seen on Seneca's local access station. Features can be viewed on KODE 12 TV as part of the Crime Tracker Program and on digital billboards throughout Joplin, courtesy of LAMAR Advertising. Area newspapers print and/or put these features online weekly. In addition, the Big Nickel publication features them monthly in their Law Dawg section. Crime Stoppers also runs weekly radio spots with Zimmer Radio Group and in October of 2012, the City of Joplin featured an article on Crime Stoppers in their quarterly newsletter. In order to promote the program and the eight fundraisers they held in 2012, appearances were made on the following programs: MSSU Newsmakers, KSN TV Morning Show, KSN TV Living Well Program, and KODE TV Morning Show. Clearly, without these media partnerships, Crime Stoppers would not be successful. As the Crime Stoppers Program continues to grow and citizens become more familiar with it, tips will increase,

helping make our area communities safer.

Education is vital to the Crime Stoppers Program, so presentations are given throughout the year. In 2012, presentations were given to the Joplin Exchange Club, Joplin Area Business Club, Joplin Area Chamber of Commerce's Leads Group #2, Miami Women's High Noon Business Club, Carl Junction Lion's Club, Columbus Lion's Club, Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement 101 Classes at MSSU, and the Annual Women's Leadership Conference at MSSU. Along with these presentations, Crime Stoppers educated citizens about its program at local Business Expos in Carl Junction, Webb City, and Barton County.

In 2012, Crime Stoppers became a member of the Downtown Joplin Alliance, allowing them to have a booth at all the Third Thursday Events. This enabled them to fundraise, educate, and create awareness. Other events that Crime Stoppers participated in were the Carl Junction Bluegrass Festival, Pittsburg's Little Balkans Days, Carl Junction Christmas Parade, MSSU Welcome Week, and the Joplin Area Chamber of Commerce Hot Links Golf Tournament.

Collaboration is another important part of the Crime Stoppers Program. They work with law enforcement, probation and parole, businesses, and the Chamber of Commerce, as well as other organizations. In 2012, Crime Stoppers partnered with the MSSU Criminal Justice Student Association. The Crime Stoppers Coordinator met with their officers and exchanged ideas. It was decided that they would not only become members of each other's organizations, but would also work with one another on different projects since they have shared goals.

In order for Crime Stoppers to operate, it receives its funding from donations and fundraisers which pay for rewards and operating costs. In 2012, the following fundraisers were held at or in conjunction with Culvers, Applebee's, Webb City Farmer's Market, AT&T, In & Out Car Wash, Ozark Hearth and Home, Kings Kettle Corn, First State Bank, and Touchton Electric and Alarm Systems.

In August of 2012, Crime Stoppers was instrumental in capturing fugitive Daniel Hartman who was wanted for a murder in Joplin. After a month with no arrest, a tip was received by Crime Stoppers as to his whereabouts. On August 7, 2012, the Joplin Globe reported that the Joplin Police Department had received a tip through the Crime Stoppers that led to Hartman's arrest. This case, along with others, shows how effective the program can be.

Evidence

A full evidence inventory was conducted at the end of the 2012 year when the evidence technician position changed hands. Kristen Moore began her duties as the new evidence technician for JPD on November 20th. Her inventory yielded 41,688 pieces of evidence, including all general evidence, drugs, guns, and money. For all of 2012, 6,050 items were processed. Of those, 392 were for Southwest Missouri Cyber Crimes Task Force and 374 for Jasper County Drug Task Force.





Support Services Bureau



Lieutenant Brian Lewis

The Support Services Division plays a vital role in the delivery of police services to citizens, businesses, and visitors to the City of Joplin. Housed within the division are the following: Records Management, Accreditation, Crime Analysis, Public Information, Telephone Reporting, Facilities and Fleet Management, Police Chaplains, and Municipal Jail.

Records Bureau

The records bureau maintains files of police reports that are made available to the public. Daily reports and arrest logs are uploaded to the JPD website at joplinpolice.org for public viewing. The public can also query incidents that have occurred throughout the city by clicking on the Crime Reports link, which is found under the reports and statistics page of the website. This feature shows crime reported on a map of the city, and has the capabilities to show all registered sex offenders as well.

All media inquiries are directed through the public information office, which is housed in the records bureau. Media relations are conducted by the Division Lieutenant Brian Lewis and Corporal Chuck Niess, assistant public information officer and telephone reporting officer.

Persons wishing to report a past-tense crime may be directed to the telephone reporting officer. In cases where there is no evidence to collect and no suspect information available, call takers will take the caller's name and phone number and forward it to the telephone reporting officer for appropriate follow-up.

Crime Analysis/Accreditation

The Joplin Police Department has been recognized as an accredited agency since July 2008. Crime Analyst Rachele' Davis also serves as the CALEA coordinator. She is responsible for maintaining all accreditation files for the department. As a crime analyst, Davis provides timely crime data to the department and identifies crimes patterns and trends. As a result of proactive crime prevention activities, the City of Joplin has seen a 27% decrease overall in violent and property crimes from 2007 through the end of 2012.

Police Chaplains

The Joplin Police Chaplain Program has been serving the Police Department and citizens of Joplin on a volunteer basis since 1988. Currently the program has four volunteer chaplains: David Schepper, Chaplain Coordinator; Tim Sumners; Robert Heath; and Gene Hutchcraft.

The chaplains provide spiritual, emotional, and/or physical assistance to those citizens involved in traffic or traumatic incidents. Being familiar with Department Policy and Procedures, the chaplains can clarify and explain to those individuals the actions of the officers. As a member of the clergy, their presence gives a calming and comforting assurance to those individuals with unfortunate circumstances which surround them.
The Police Chaplains are also a great asset to the officers and their families and provide a great ministry to the employees of the Police Department by providing counsel and emotional support in times of personal or professional crisis.

The Police Chaplains are members of the International Conference of Police Chaplains and also the International Critical Incident Stress Foundation. Chaplain Schepper is Region 7 Director of the International Conference of Police Chaplains. Directors serve a two-year term in the region and serve on the ICPC Board of Directors. Region 7 includes Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. Chaplain Heath is the Region Secretary/Treasurer which is also a two-year term.

JPD Chaplains served the City of Joplin with over 200 hours of volunteer work in the year 2012.

Support Services Bureau



Jail Administrator Shane Dotson

Shane Dotson, Jail Administrator, is a Certified Correctional Executive through the American Correctional Association (ACA) as well as a Certified Jail Manager with the American Jail Association (AJA). Along with his current certification, the jail is also preparing to apply for full accreditation with the ACA in December 2013. This accreditation will recognize the jail as operating at the highest level of inmate care and constitutionality. The jail will be only one of two long-term detention facilities in the State of Missouri that will be fully accredited.

The Joplin City Jail has a total of 19 full and part-time employees to manage the 60-bed facility. This past year was a very busy year in which the facility booked in 8,347 prisoners and released 8,389. Among those booked, there were 3,012 jail days saved through the inmate work program. This past year the inmate work program was utilized by Public Works for the City of Joplin. Public Works utilized inmate works crews to clean lots which were left unattended after the tornado. These additional work details saw a 25% increase in jail days saved which helped reduce the cost and daily population. To give a general idea of how many inmates were processed during the last year, the food service program served almost 68,000 meals.

In 2012, the average daily inmate population at any given time was 62 inmates which is a 17% increase over last year. Over the course of the last year, Jail Administrator Shane Dotson lowered the daily inmate care cost by $5.12 per inmate per day. This is an annual savings to the City of Joplin of $67,800. This lowered cost can be attributed to the initiation of the jail's own in-house food management program, aggressive inmate work details, efficient staff, and a continued monitoring of costs and seeking vendors for the most competitive prices.

The Joplin City Jail continues to operate the electronic monitoring program which allows inmates to serve their jail time while on house arrest. This program mitigates jail population and, to participate in the program, the inmate must pay a daily monitoring fee.

The jail is also utilizing the Huber Work Release program, which allows those inmates who have been sentenced to serve jail days to make application to receive a furlough to go out and search for a job while they are incarcerated, as well as maintain their employment while they are serving jail time.



As the city continues to grow, we are anticipating an even larger number of prisoners to book and process. With the increase of processing inmates, the jail will continue to explore new and innovative programs which will both mitigate jail population and assist inmates as they reintegrate back into the community.

Administration Bureau

Sergeant Charla Geller and Corporal Kyle Lathrop





The Joplin Police Department is a community-funded division of the City of Joplin. The citizens who fund this department have rightful expectations in regards to the services we provide. Our professionalism as a department is determined by the effectiveness of our officers in the execution of their assigned duties.

The purpose of the Office of Internal Affairs is to ensure that officers are held accountable to the citizens and visitors of Joplin. Accountability demands that we hold ourselves to the highest ethical standards as set forth in the law enforcement code of ethics, and ensures that when we fail in maintaining our integrity, consistent disciplinary action is taken.

The Office of Internal Affairs is under the direct supervision of the Chief of Police. With addition of the Joplin City Jail and the Dispatch Center in recent years, the Joplin Police Department has almost doubled in size in the number of personnel for which it is responsible. Due to this increase in size, both an Internal Affairs Sergeant and Corporal share the responsibility of the investigations they conduct.

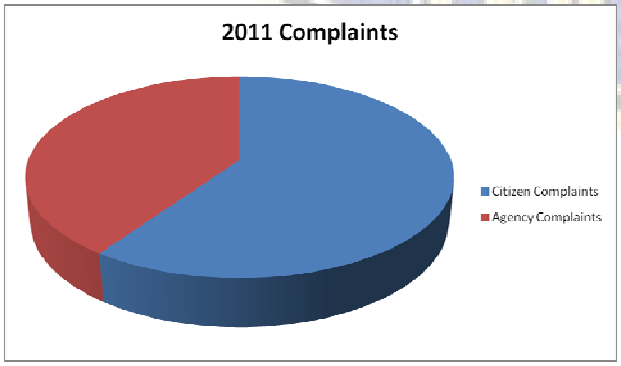
The following is a breakdown of all complaints received by Internal Affairs for 2012:

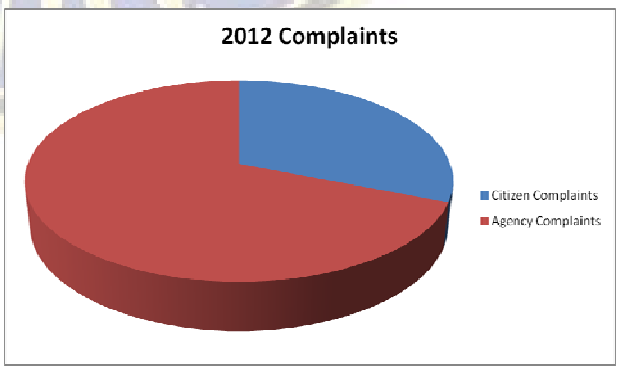
- 58 complaints received
- 18 complaints generated by citizens
- 40 complaints generated within the agency
- 36 complaints sustained or partially sustained
- 22 complaints resulted in findings that were other than sustained

The following is a breakdown of all complaints received by Internal Affairs for 2011:

- 57 complaints received
- 34 complaints generated by citizens
- 23 complaints generated within the agency
- 21 complaints sustained or partially sustained
- 36 complaints resulted in findings that were other than sustained

There was a 2% increase in overall complaints received from 2011 to 2012. There was a 47% decrease in complaints generated by citizens and a 74% increase in those generated within the agency.





Field Training

When the Joplin Police Department hires a new police officer, the proper training of that new officer is paramount to their success. Before beginning the In-House Academy and Field Training Officer (FTO) Program phases of training, each new officer must have previously obtained a license from the State of Missouri. This license must show they have completed 600 hours of Police Officer Basic Training and passed the training curriculum to become a Missouri Law Enforcement Officer. Once the licensing requirement has been satisfied, the newly hired police officer is ready to begin their in-house and FTO training phases with the department.



In 2012, the training division continued the 240 hours of instruction for the in-house phase of training. During this phase, the police officer is trained with a curriculum that includes topics such as customer service, ethics, law, police operations, and defensive tactics. After the completion of the in-house training, the new police officer begins the FTO program phase.

The FTO program is a 16-week (640 hour) program that is modeled after the nationally recognized San Jose FTO Program. It is designed so that at the conclusion of the 16-week training, the new police officer is able to demonstrate the ability to perform daily tasks that will be required of them without assistance. Only after successfully completing the FTO program phase of training is the new officer allowed to begin working independently under the supervision of division leadership at the Joplin Police Department.

The Field Training Officer (FTO) Program is administered by the Patrol Bureau Lieutenant, Training Sergeant, and FTO Supervisor. The application of the FTO Program is provided by experienced police officers who have been specifically trained to be FTOs. Our training division trains new FTOs internally so there is no longer a need to send them to outside training to become recognized as an FTO. This reduces the police department's cost for training and ensures a more consistent teaching platform for future training.

The training division continuously strives to provide the City of Joplin and the Joplin Police Department the very best training for newly hired police officers in a fiscally responsible and efficient manner. In doing so, it is a significant accomplishment for a new Joplin police officer to begin working independently under the supervision of division leadership. Police officers must complete 600 hours of basic training through a state certified academy, 240 hours of department-specific training during the in-house academy, and 640 hours of field training during the FTO phase of training. This equates to at least 1400 hours (35 weeks) of training for the newly hired officer before they are allowed to begin working independently under supervision. In 2012, seven new police officers successfully completed the in-house and FTO training programs.

Training and Development

Under the supervision of the training ser-

geant, the Training Division is tasked with two missions. The first mission is to maintain and enhance Joplin police officers' knowledge, skills, and abilities to perform their jobs effectively. This is accomplished through the introduction of new technologies, methods, and/or equipment, and ensuring that all personnel remain current with new laws, policies, and procedures. The second mission is the validation and documentation of training that is provided through a variety of training sources, including the training provided by the police department's own certified instructors and training staff.

The Missouri Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) Commission establishes the rules and regulations for the training of Missouri police officers. Each year, the Training Department makes sure the required POST-approved training is satisfied by all our officers. In 2012, the Training Department validated and documented over 10,000 hours of police officer continuing education training that was divided among legal studies, interpersonal perspectives, technical studies, and skill development. This is an average of over 90 hours of continuing education per officer per year.

Police officers also attend daily briefings known as squad meetings. The shift supervisor conducts training regarding legal updates and reviews existing policies or policy changes to the Joplin Police Department Rules and Regulations as well as the City of Joplin Employee Manual.

To stay fiscally responsible, there is a continued effort to utilize the allotted budget in a more effective and efficient manner for 2012 and years to come. In furtherance of this goal, a new monthly in-service training program was initiated in 2012. The structure of this program allows training to take place during officers' regularly scheduled shifts, eliminating the need for overtime hiring. The training sergeant continues to work toward a fully enacted Train-the-Trainer Program. Through an instructor development process, the Training Division can assist our department's own subject matter experts in developing valuable courses of instruction that will provide quality, effective, and timely training to our police officers in a monetarily efficient teaching platform.

The Joplin Police Department continues to provide a Training Outreach Program. The program is designed to reach out to other law enforcement agencies in the area, across the State of Missouri, and into surrounding states. The program continues to provide training events such as active shooter/threat and less lethal technologies taught by our certified instructors either for free or at a minimal cost to the host agency. This program helps cultivate a positive relationship among the Joplin Police Department and outside agencies, which is always of great importance. The program also helps provide assurance that surrounding agencies are following similar protocols during critical incidents that require a multi-agency response.

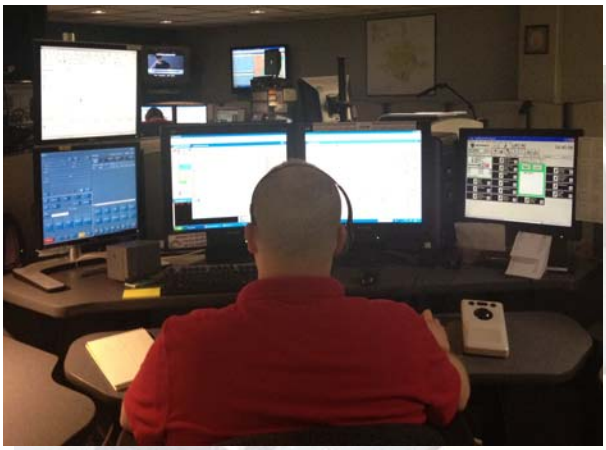


Emergency Communications



Manager Sunny Goodwin

Over the course of this past year, the Joplin Emergency Communications Center remained at a steady pace in comparison to 2011. Seven and one half months after the



May 22nd tornado, the City of Joplin and all of its various departments/divisions were in full clean-up and rebuild mode. That being said, the Emergency Communications staff experienced some clean-up of its own, including a remodel. The dispatchers assisted by repainting the room, cleaning, moving consoles, and designing a logo unique to the center. The logo was made into a mural and is now displayed on the east wall of the Emergency Communications room. In January 2012, they were able to utilize some grant money to replace old carpeting, and purchase two additional call taker consoles. The center was reconfigured to accommodate the two new consoles, providing future work stations for seven, rather than five, dispatchers.

The city's dispatch center handles Police, Fire, and EMS services for the City of Joplin, and Police services for the City of Duquesne. In addition, they assist the Health Department (Animal Control) with call taking/dispatching services on nights and weekends, along with MSSU Campus Police on nights and weekends. The total number of telephone calls that were taken in 2012 was 165,958. Of that number, 40,586 were 9-1-1 calls and 125,372 were non-emergency calls. The dispatchers entered 85,585 calls for service for Joplin Police Department and 4,639 for Duquesne Police Department. Those numbers don't include Joplin Fire Department/EMS calls, which totaled 7,700 for the year. All calls for service entered into the CAD (Computer Aided Dispatch) system for JPD, JFD, and DQPD combined was 97,924.

When at full strength, the Joplin Emergency Communications Center employs 20 full-time personnel. At the time of hire, personnel undergo a six-month training cycle that includes several certification courses. They are also paired with a trained dispatcher until they are capable of working a console on their own. They maintain continuing education hours through training every year, and must obtain recertification every two years after



their initial hire. This is a difficult, yet rewarding job that is not for everyone. Those who have made it a profession truly enjoy the work, and realize that they are the gateway between our citizens and first responders.

Performance Measures	2010	2011	% Increase / Decrease from 2010 to 2011	2012	% Increase / Decrease from 2011 to 2012
Sworn Officers	111	111	No Change	111	No Change
Response Times	3 minutes 8 seconds	2 minutes 53 seconds	-8%	2 minutes 58 seconds	+3%
Reduced Crime Rates	5,078	4,746	-7%	4,679	-1%
*Violent Crimes	*585	*567	*-3%	*525	*-7%
*Property Crimes	*4,493	*4,179	*-7%	*4,154	*-1%
Overtime Expense	$242,245	$284,225	+17%	$234,197	-18%
*Regular Pay	*$96,536	*$100,347	+4%	*$91,748	*-9%
*Standby Pay	*$145,709	*$183,878	+26%	*$142,449	*-23%
Improved Accident Ratios	2,106	1,977	-6%	1,891	-4%

Breakdown of Performance Measures for 2012

Response Times

Response time is the amount of time it takes an officer to arrive on scene from the moment he or she receives the call from dispatch. It is important to note that of the 85,585 calls in 2012, 57% of those calls had a response time of less than four minutes 24 seconds. Nearly 100% of all calls where an officer was dispatched resulted in a response time of less than five minutes. Of the 85,585 calls for police service, the average response time for an officer to arrive was two minutes 58 seconds. In 2011, the average overall response time was two minutes 53 seconds. This is a 3% increase in overall response time by our officers.

Reduced Crime Rates

IMPACT is an in-depth analysis of statistical information produced internally by the department's crime analyst. It includes the violent crimes of assault, homicide, rape, and robbery and the property crimes of arson, burglary, larceny, theft from vehicle, vandalism, and vehicle theft. In comparing 2011 to 2012, there was an overall decrease in crimes by 1%. For violent crimes, there was a 7% decrease and for property crimes, there was a 1% decrease. A breakdown of these individual numbers is shown in the table on the next page.

Offense	2011	2012	Percent Increase/Decrease
Assault	491	439	-11%
Homicide	2	3	+50%
Rape	20	18	-10%
Robbery	54	65	+20%
Total Violent Crimes	567	525	-7%
Arson	11	23	+109%
Burglary	653	570	-13%
Larceny	1,754	2,027	+16%
Theft From Vehicle	764	676	-12%
Vandalism	708	619	-13%
Vehicle Theft	289	239	-17%
Total Property Crimes	4,179	4,154	-1%
Total All Crimes	4,746	4,679	-1%

Overtime Expenses

There are two categories of overtime pay for employees of the Joplin Police Department. One is accrued when officers work over their normal shift time. This is just regular overtime. The other is accrued when officers are called back to the department for various circumstances. This is standby overtime.

The amount of money spent on regular overtime pay decreased by 9% from 2011 to 2012. In 2011, $100,347 was spent and in 2012, $91,748 was spent. This means $8,599 fewer dollars were spent in 2012 on regular overtime pay. Money spent on standby pay also decreased between the two years. In 2011, $183,878 was spent and in 2012, $142,449 was spent. This is a decrease of $41,429, or 23%. When taken together, the amount of money spent overall for both overtime pays decreased by $50,028, or 18%.

It should be noted that the year 2011 was an exception for overtime pay in response to the May 2011 tornado. Therefore, a more accurate overtime comparison can be made between 2010 and 2012. When comparing these two years, the amount of money spent on regular overtime pay decreased by 5% and standby pay by 2%. When taken together, the amount of money spent overall for both overtime pays decreased between 2010 and 2012 by $8,048, or 3%.

Improved Accident Ratios

In 2011, there were 1,977 accidents, compared to 1,891 accidents in 2012. This is a decrease of 86 accidents, or 4%, from 2011 to 2012. It is worth mentioning, however, that in 2011, fatality and injury accidents made up 11% of the accident total wherein that percentage increased to 17% in 2012.

2012 Performance Measures Conclusion

For the past four years, there has been a steady increase in both calls and arrests and a subsequent decrease in crime. The premise has held true that as Joplin Police Department builds credibility with the public, there should be an increase in calls and arrests, but a decrease in crime. However, in 2012, there was a decrease in calls by 7%, a decrease in arrests by 2%, but still a decrease in crime by 1%. Analysis of this change will be ongoing, but preliminary analysis suggests that although there were fewer arrests in 2012, there was an increase in charges by 5%. This could mean that officers aren't arresting as many offenders, but are leveraging more charges per arrest.

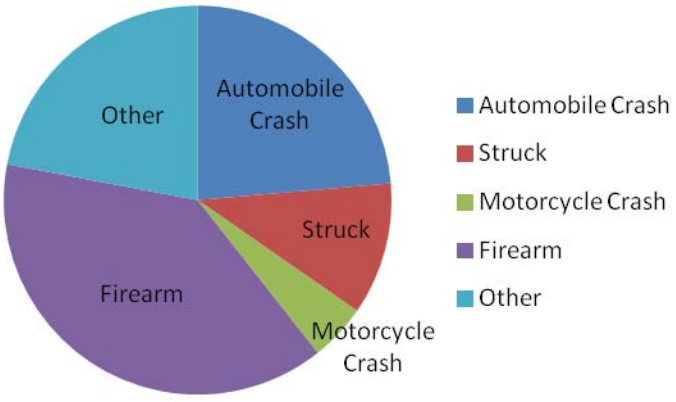
Law Enforcement Line-of-Duty Deaths

Preliminary data from the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund (NLEOMF) indicate a 15% decrease in raw numbers of officers killed in traffic-related incidents during 2012 (52 in 2012 compared to 61 in 2011) but a 3% increase when comparing traffic deaths to the total death ratio. Traffic-related incidents include automobile, motorcycle, and train crashes as well as officers struck while outside their vehicles. In 2011, for the first time in 14 years, more officers died from firearms-related incidents than traffic-related incidents. The number of officers killed by firearms has risen in each of the previous three years until 2012 when it went back down to the same number it had been in 2009. The most recent ten year period is broken down in the chart below.

Year	Total Officer Line-of-Duty Deaths	Total Traffic Line-of-Duty Deaths	% Traffic-Related Line-of-Duty Deaths
2003	149	77	52%
2004	165	74	45%
2005	162	65	40%
2006	156	73	47%
2007	190	85	45%
2008	141	72	51%
2009	122	52	43%
2010	154	70	45%
2011	165	61	37%
2012	129	52	40%

The year 2008 marked only the second time in United States history that more than 50% of officer fatalities in a single year involved traffic-related incidents. The numbers for 2012 are encouraging at 40%, the second lowest percentage in the last seven years. The last time the United States saw 40% was in 2005. The following graph shows the various causes of law enforcement officer deaths for 2012.

Law Enforcement Officer Deaths: 2012



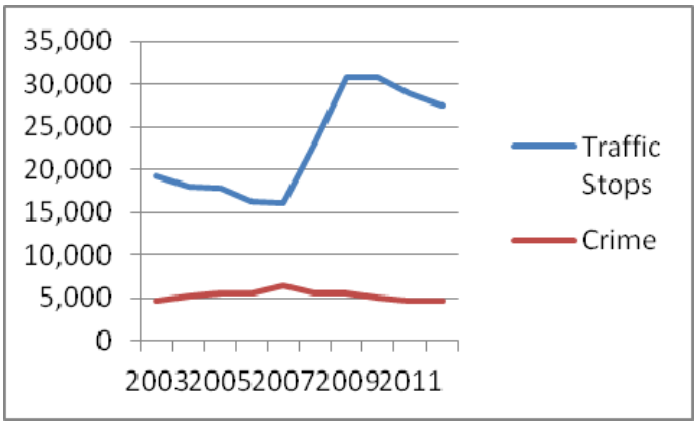
In the history of Joplin Police Department, three of the 19 police officer deaths have been traffic-related, which makes up 16% of total deaths. The State of Missouri has seen a total of 652 police officer deaths in the line-of-duty. Of those, 157 have been traffic-related, which equates to 24%. Nationally, including the very first police officer death that was ever recorded (1791) through 2012, more than 19,600 police officers have fallen in the line-of-duty. Of those, the total number of traffic-related deaths has not been found.

Relationship Between Traffic Enforcement and Crime

As is shown in the previous section, traffic enforcement is one of the more dangerous aspects of law enforcement. The following two graphs depict the relationship between the amount of traffic enforcement conducted and the crime rate. It can be seen that, generally, as traffic stops increase, crime decreases.

Year	Traffic Stops	% Inc/Dec Stops	Crime	% Inc/Dec Crime
2003	19,291	-	4,672	-
2004	17,941	-7%	5,181	+11%
2005	17,859	-0.5%	5,495	+6%
2006	16,228	-9%	5,626	+2%
2007	16,098	-1%	6,453	+15%
2008	23,093	+43%	5,620	-13%
2009	30,846	+34%	5,540	-1%
2010	30,841	-0.02%	5,078	-8%
2011	28,907	-6%	4,746	-7%
2012	27,510	-5%	4,679	-1%

Traffic Stops and Crime

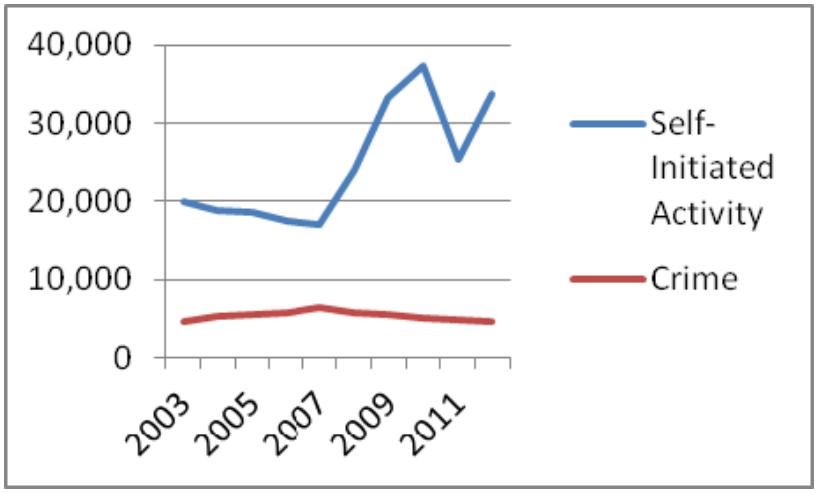


Relationship Between Self-Initiated Activity and Crime

As before, this section shows the relationship between two variables. In the previous section, an inverse relationship was established between traffic enforcement and crime. In this section, the two variables being compared are the more specific police officer self-initiated activity, which is primarily traffic, and the crime rate. For the purposes of this report, officer self-initiated activity includes car stops, follow-ups, and pedestrian checks. Both variables are shown in the graph below and indicate an inverse relationship as well.

Year	Self-Initiated Activity	% Inc/Dec Self-Initiated Activity	Crime	% Inc/Dec Crime
2003	19,963	-	4,672	-
2004	18,764	-6%	5,181	+11%
2005	18,630	-1%	5,495	+6%
2006	17,355	-7%	5,626	+2%
2007	17,052	-2%	6,453	+15%
2008	24,087	+41%	5,620	-13%
2009	33,316	+38%	5,540	-1%
2010	37,303	+12%	5,078	-8%
2011	35,458	-5%	4,746	-7%
2012	33,635	-5%	4,679	-1%

Self-Initiated Activity and Crime



Explaining the Relationship

To more clearly express the relationships between crime and traffic stops and crime and self-initiated activity, an average ratio of 4 to 1 can be established over the last ten years. This means as traffic stops increase incrementally by four, crime inversely reduces by approximately one increment. Or as traffic stops decrease incrementally by four, crime inversely increases by approximately one increment. The ratio is the same for self-initiated activity and crime. When there is an increase in self-initiated activities incrementally by four, crime decreases incrementally by one incident. Reciprocally, as there is an incremental decrease in self-initiated activity by four, crime increases incrementally by one incident.

So ideally, as traffic stops and self-initiated activities increase, crime should decrease. This is clearly indicated in the two previous tables that show the relationships between stops and crime and self-initiated activity and crime. Every year the number of car stops decreased, crime increased, or as stops increased, crime decreased (with the exception of the last two years, which will be addressed below). So the goal for law enforcement is to increase car stops and self-initiated activity in order to further reduce crime.

As mentioned in the previous paragraph, the years 2011-2012 are the clear exception. This report is predicated on historical data that has consistently shown an inverse relationship between traffic stops/self-initiated activity and crime. In 2011-2012, both traffic stops and self-initiated activity declined without an expected commensurate increase in crime. While the tornado reduced time for officers to engage in traffic stops and self-initiated activities, hundreds of officers from other jurisdictions aided Joplin in tornado recovery efforts. Therefore, the continued decrease in crime, despite reduction in traffic and self-initiated activity, was likely influenced by the presence of these additional officers. More than anything else, this is yet another example of the benefits Joplin realized from the many organizations that came to our aid during this tragic event. Although the tornado occurred in May 2011, the residual long-term effects likely had an impact well into 2012 as well. The effects of the tornado show a statistical anomaly that will require ongoing analysis of these changes.

Recommendations

The number of officers in an agency will not, by itself, create a reduction in crime. However, it is important to maintain an adequate officer-to-population ratio. The recommended ratio is 1.5 to 2.0 officers per 1,000 residents (*Crime Analysis: From First Report to Final Arrest by Steven Gottlieb, Sheldon Arenberg, and Raj Singh)*. This would mean that an adequate number of officers for Joplin would be 75 to 100. (This number does not take into account Joplin's disproportionate daytime population). Joplin currently employs 111 police officers and three reserve officers. So in showing that Joplin Police Department has an adequate officer-to-population ratio, the next area to look into is the aforementioned increase in traffic stops and self-initiated activities in order to reduce crime levels.

It is every police department's mission to serve and protect the citizens of its community. A reduction in crime levels is at the forefront of that mission. So if there are an adequate number of police officers serving the community, how can the department better serve its population in its goal of reducing crime? The answer lies in the organization of the department and the management of officers'

time. Random patrol efforts produce random results. So more directed efforts should be made in order to achieve the desired results.

A police officer should ideally spend about 65%-75% of his or her time responding to calls for service and performing administrative duties such as report writing, testifying in court, eating, transporting prisoners, etc. The remaining 25%-35% should be uncommitted time (*Crime Analysis: From First Report to Final Arrest by Steven Gottlieb, Sheldon Arenberg, and Raj Singh)*. It is with this uncommitted time that officers can really make the difference in reducing crime levels and the aforementioned 4 to 1 ratio comes into play. It is also equally important administratively to distribute officers equitably among shifts and days of the week depending on the varying crime levels during these times. Beats might also need to be reconfigured based upon the percent of the total workload generated by each beat. The key is to provide discretionary time for officers to invest in the elimination of the root causes of crime.

The reconfiguring of beats actually took place in Joplin in October 2011 when, in the months following the tornado and the displacement of citizens to the north end of town, an additional beat was created to redistribute the workload. This is a prime example of good decision-making at the administrative level for the purpose of utilizing officers' time in the most effective manner.

Quantifying Results of Traffic Stops

The everyday traffic work that officers perform is invaluable to every police department. Their work is the heart and soul of the department. An attempt to quantify the amount of activity resulting specifically from traffic stops is shown in the table below. It should be noted that contraband includes drugs, alcohol, paraphernalia, currency, weapons, and stolen property.

Year	Total Traffic Stops	Crime	Drivers Arrested	As Result of Arrests: Outstanding Warrant	As Result of Arrests: Drug Violation	As Result of Arrests: Offense Against Person	As Result of Arrests: Property Crimes	As Result of Arrests: Discovery of Contraband
2003	19,291	4,672	1,826	433	221	4	5	414
2004	17,941	5,181	2,173	639	310	31	21	545
2005	17,859	5,495	1,977	544	286	47	25	501
2006	16,228	5,626	1,779	517	214	20	15	403
2007	16,098	6,453	1,501	471	193	23	33	349
2008	23,093	5,620	1,699	563	261	28	21	442
2009	30,846	5,540	2,217	740	310	19	25	537
2010	30,841	5,078	2,386	729	412	66	49	624
2011	28,907	4,746	2,505	884	354	61	63	648
2012	27,510	4,679	1,985	765	428	36	56	735

In the previous table, the year 2004 stands out among the rest. During this year, the amount of activity generated from traffic stops was at its highest. This could very well be the result of having more veteran officers out on the street during that year. That theory goes right along with 2008-2010, years in which many new officers were hired and, though more traffic stops were made, the amount of activity generated from those stops is lower than previous years. To correct the issue of leveraging a car stop into something more, additional training for new officers has been conducted over the last few years and the results are paying off. Since 2009, the amount of activity generated from car stops has steadily increased every year.

Crimes	2011	2012
Assault	491	439
Homicide	2	3
Rape	20	18
Robbery	54	65
Arson	11	23
Burglary	653	570
Larceny	1,754	2.027
Theft from Vehicle	764	676
Vandalism	708	619
Vehicle Theft	289	239
Total All Crime	4,746	4,679

Traffic Crashes	2011	2012
Fatality	3	6
All Injury	218	318
Property Damage Only	1,756	1,579
Total All Crashes	1,977	1,903

Improving Methods Proactively Against Crime Trends — IMPACT

In January 2010 the Joplin Police Department implemented IMPACT (Improving Methods Proactively Against Crime Trends) to address community crime problems and quality-of-life issues faced by our citizens.

In short, IMPACT is an in-depth analysis of statistical information to identify crime trends, patterns, and hotspots. Creative strategies are formulated to counter increasing incidences of crime, and then appropriate resources and police personnel are deployed to confront identified crimes proactively. Effectiveness is continually evaluated through further statistical analysis.

The four principles utilized in IMPACT are:

- **Accurate and timely intelligence:** At the core is the use of computer-generated and other statistical data that are gathered and presented at monthly IMPACT meetings. The analysis of this information then triggers action on geographically impacted areas, patterns, and crime trends.

- **Effective tactics:** Supervisors are accountable for the creation, development, and implementation of crime reduction strategies for the purpose of minimizing the identified crime trends.

- **Rapid deployment:** Once an issue has been identified, personnel and resources are rapidly deployed to increase the likelihood of affecting the problem before it shifts to another day, time, or area,

- **Relentless follow-up and assessment:** An essential element in any operational plan is the assessment of what, if any, impact the implementation of the plan has had on targeted goals. The primary method for measuring a successful outcome of a crime reduction strategy is via hard numbers, that is, crime statistics.

In the last year Joplin Police Department has utilized the IMPACT model, police officers have effectively combated crime in the City of Joplin to see a 1% reduction from this same time last year. Since the implementation of IMPACT in 2010, an overall 8% reduction has been achieved.

Each month, officers are directed to concentrate on a specific area and/or crime in which to focus their efforts. As a result of their collective strategies, decreases have been reported for nearly every directed area/crime the following month.

This proactive approach to crime has evidenced in a short period that directed patrol produces favorable results. As the police department continues to work toward making Joplin a safer community for its citizens, IMPACT will remain an important element in that effort.

IMPACT 2012

Crime	2012	2011	% Change
Assault	439	491	-11%
Homicide	3	2	+50%
Rape	18	20	-10%
Robbery	65	54	+20%
Total Violent Crime	525	567	-7%
Arson	23	11	+109%
Burglary	570	653	-13%
Larceny	2,027	1,754	+16%
Theft From Vehicle	676	764	-12%
Vandalism	619	708	-13%
Vehicle Theft	239	289	-17%
Total Property Crime	4,154	4,179	-1%
Total All Crime	**4,679**	**4,746**	**-1%**

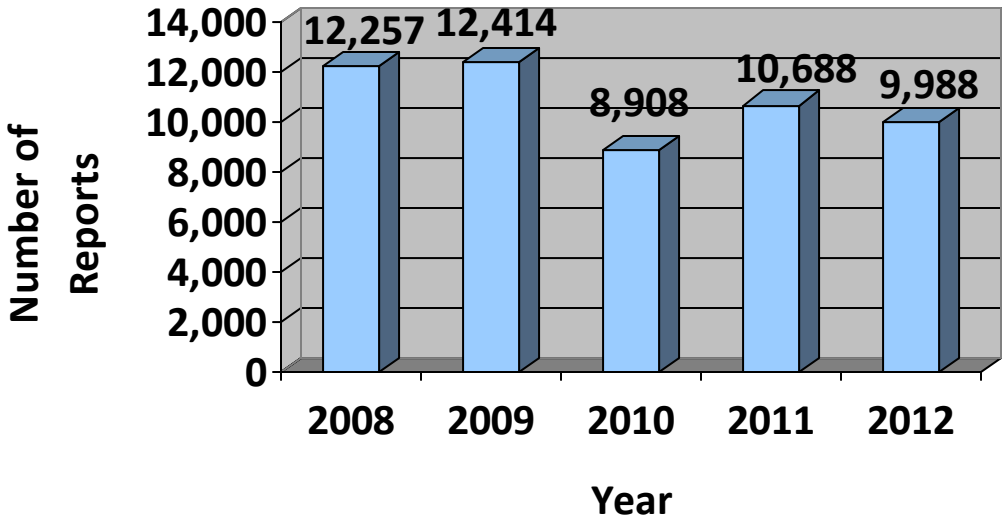
In October 2009, Joplin Police Department changed its method of reporting crimes to the State of Missouri from UCR (Uniform Crime Reporting) to IBR (Incident-Based Reporting). IBR is a system that records each offense separately while UCR records only the severest offense in each case. Since comparing UCR numbers to IBR numbers would not give an accurate comparison from year to year, the department began reporting IMPACT crime numbers in 2010 for consistency.

IMPACT is an in-depth analysis of statistical information produced internally by the department's crime analyst. It includes the crimes of assault, homicide, rape, robbery, arson, burglary, larceny, theft from vehicle, vandalism, and vehicle theft.

IMPACT Crimes — 2011/2012

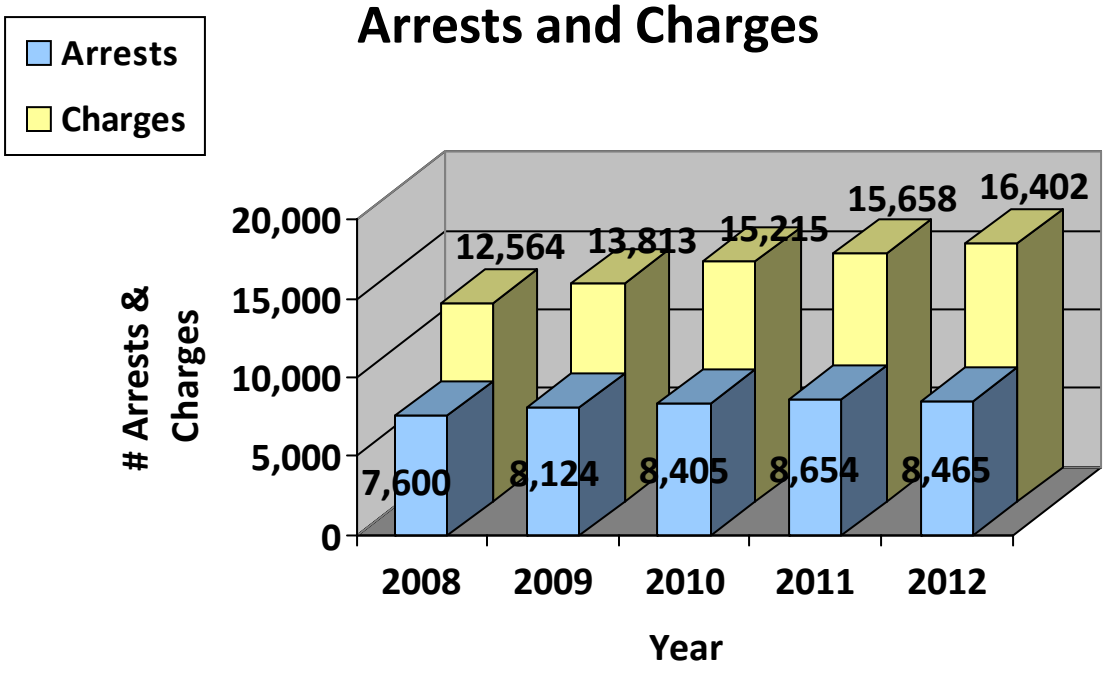
Offense	2011	2012	% Increase/ Decrease
Assault	491	439	-11%
Homicide	2	3	+50%
Rape	20	18	-10%
Robbery	54	65	+20%
Total Violent Crime	567	525	-7%
Arson	11	23	+109%
Burglary	653	570	-13%
Larceny	1,754	2,027	+16%
Theft from Vehicle	764	676	-12%
Vandalism	708	619	-13%
Vehicle Theft	289	239	-17%
Total Property Crime	4,179	4,154	-1%
Total All Crime	4,746	4,679	-1%

Reports Taken

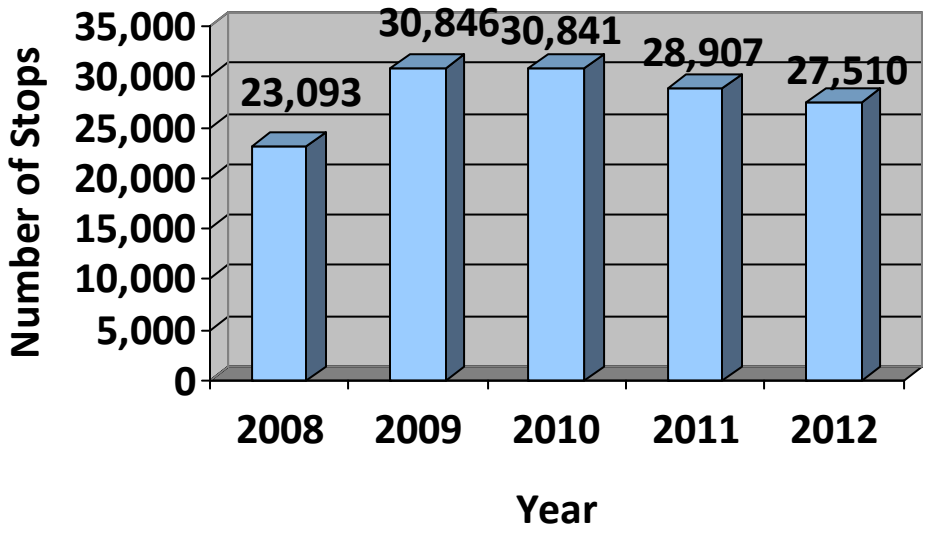


**The numbers of reports taken for 2010 and 2011 appear much less than in previous years. Before 2010, the reporting system the department used recorded every charge as a separate report. But the reporting system the department now uses records multiple charges under one report. Therefore, although reports seem to have decreased in both 2010 and 2011, they have not.*

Arrests and Charges

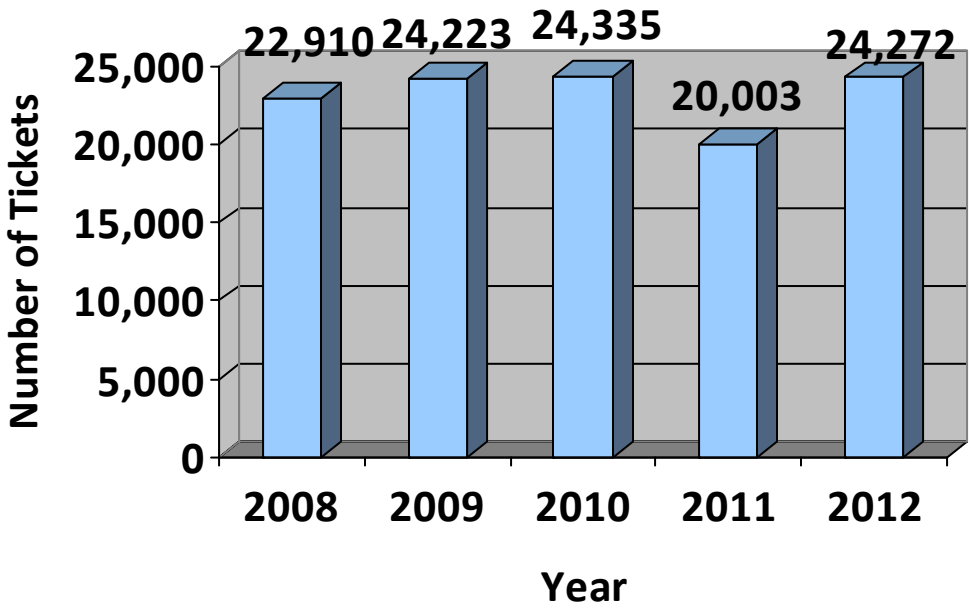


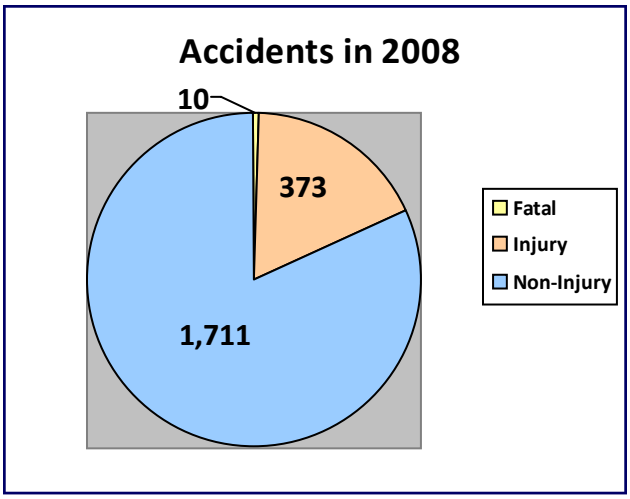
Car Stops



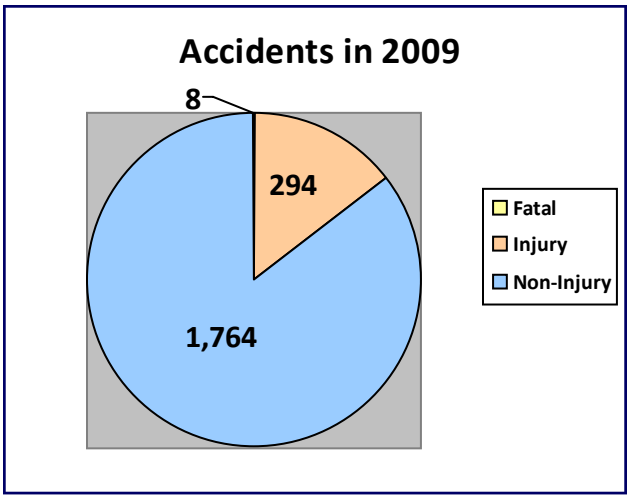
**The number of car stops for 2011 decreased due to the May 22nd tornado.*

Tickets Written

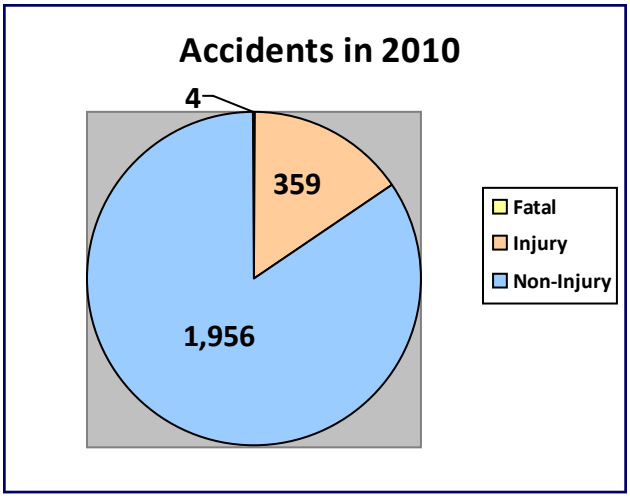




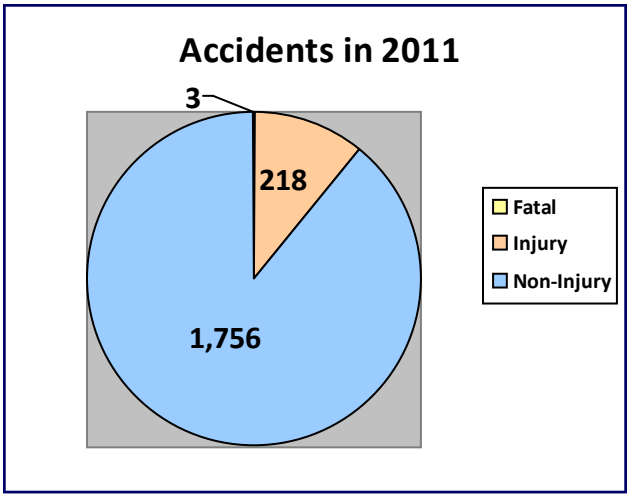
Total Accidents 2008 — 2,094



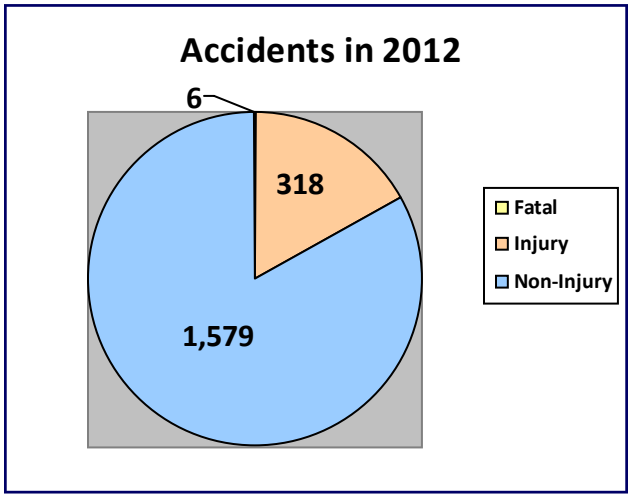
Total Accidents 2009 — 2,066



Total Accidents 2010 — 2,229

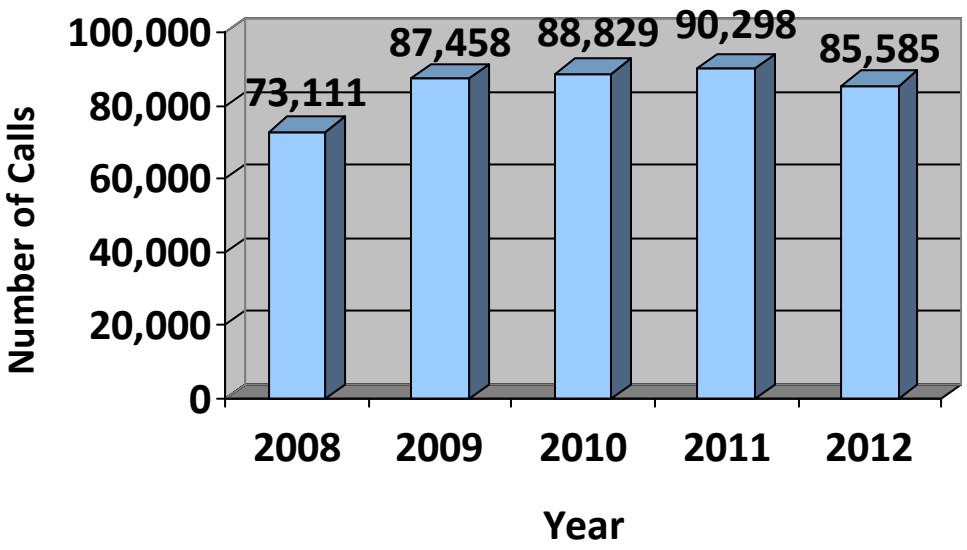


Total Accidents 2011 — 1,977

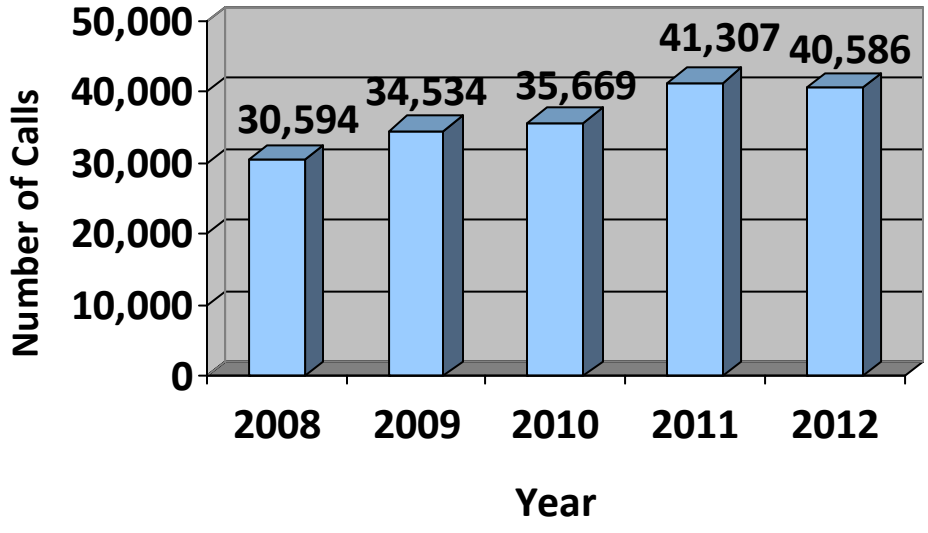


Total Accidents 2012 — 1,903

Calls for Service



911 Calls

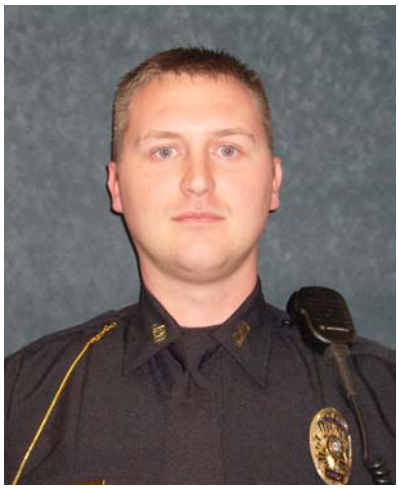




Joseph Bentz

No Photo Available

Michael Cox



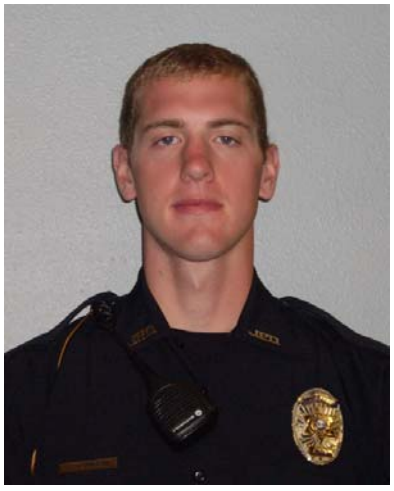
Damon Farrow



Alfred Gray



Charles Huffhines



Caleb Johnson



Levi Mareth



Jared Swann



Jeff Wilson

2012 OFFICERS HIRED

Joplin Police Department

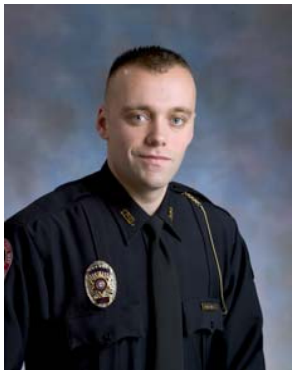
Officers Promoted in 2012



Tyler Christensen
promoted from
Officer to Corporal



Clay Collard
promoted from
Officer to Corporal



Jared Delzell
promoted from
Corporal to Sergeant



Trevor Duncan
promoted from
Officer to Corporal



Kyle Lathrop
promoted from
Officer to Corporal



David Lewis
promoted from
Corporal to Sergeant



Joe Moore
promoted from
Corporal to Sergeant

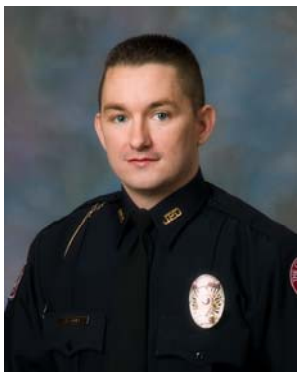


Sloan Rowland
promoted from Ser-
geant to Lieutenant

2012 PROMOTIONS



Larry Swinehart
promoted from
Officer to Corporal



Austin Wolf
promoted from
Officer to Corporal

Officers Retired in 2012



Lt. Lamonte Ratcliff

RETIRED

Lieutenant Lamonte Ratcliff retired from Joplin Police Department after 20 years of service. He accepted the Court Administrator position where he currently serves at the Justice Center.



Cpl. Jim Stever

RETIRED

Corporal Jim Stever retired from Joplin Police Department after 20 years of service. He accepted the Court Bailiff position where he now serves in a full-time capacity.