2020 Annual Report

Vermillion
Police Department

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Greetings from the Chief

2020: Pandemic, Civil Unrest, Political Upheaval and so much more.

What can I say about 2020? A year where the word "unprecedented" became so widely used it lost its meaning.   We as a department worked hard to adjust to the changing threats and needs of our community. Two of the issues I will comment on further, include our efforts to maintain an effective response group within the police department in response to the COVID19 pandemic and addressing national concerns regarding policing at a local level.

Maintaining an Effective Response Group

Maintaining an effective response group became a primary focus. There was a very real concern that one or more of our officers would become infected and quickly spread the COVID19 virus to the rest of the department. Even if most of the officers were not debilitated by the virus, they would still be unable to serve because they were infectious. Our approach for minimizing this risk can be broken down into four areas including addressing protective equipment, reducing the potential for infection, increased cleaning/disinfecting, and focusing on improving the personal health of our responders.

As the pandemic started to spread and became a concern around March of 2020, we found that we did not have the personal protective equipment (PPE) necessary to operate in an environment where every contact needed maximum PPE. Further, there was no PPE available to purchase as everyone in the world was having the same issue. We worked closely with other first responders in the City and County to develop a plan to address the shortcoming. First, we came up with a tiered response method that reduced the amount of PPE used on each call. This response method included only having the minimum number of personnel respond to each call. Second, we worked with the University to develop methods to sterilize PPE that was originally intended for one time use. This extended the functional life of the PPE stocks we had. Finally, we worked together to purchase additional PPE when it became available.

In addition to addressing the PPE issue, we also changed our response, work models, and staffing to minimize the amount of cross contamination between employees. This included extending shifts to 12 hours and reducing the number of people on shift at a given time. Changing hours worked and work locations for management and administrative staff to reduce the number of people in our small building during regular work hours. Finally, we changed to a more reactive enforcement posture to help minimize contacts that might lead to infection.

Increasing the amount of cleaning and disinfecting being done in our work areas (building and cars) involved several changes. First, we increased staffing by moving our part-time employee to full time and adding detail building disinfecting to that employee's duties. This increase in payroll costs was reimbursed through the South Dakota Coronavirus Aid Relief and Economic Security Act (CARES Act). Second, we moved to cleaning cars every shift (2-3 times a day), and between every inmate transport. This effort was made possible in the early months because we were able to get disinfectant supplies from Valiant Vineyard.

Maintaining the health of our work force involved developing tools to reduce illness and implement monitoring tools and procedures to keep potentially infected staff from infecting additional staff. We attempted to continually adapt to the changing recommendations from the CDC regarding

isolation measures when exposure was suspected.   This resulted in having staff stay home for several days at a time as a precaution while waiting for testing results. Also, daily screening questions and taking temperatures at the beginning of each shift became the norm.

Addressing National Concerns Regarding Policing at a Local Level

On May 25, 2020, George Floyd was killed by a police officer in Minneapolis. This event was recorded on video and was followed shortly thereafter by protests nationwide and riots in several major cities. This brought to light concerns nationally regarding police use of force, police oversite, and systemic racism within the criminal justice system. Many of these issues are hard if not impossible to address on a local level. However, we took this opportunity to review our policies, examine our oversite role within the department, and strive to better understand what systemic racism is from a practical point of view.

The George Floyd homicide and other police use of force incidents across the nation can be addressed in two specific areas of policy. First, the policies governing the types of force that can be used and how, specifically addressing the use of neck restraints. The Vermillion Police Department already had a policy that prohibited the use of neck restraints that restrict breathing or blood flow. However, the item was not front and center in the policy, so the policy governing use of force (called Response to Resistance) was rewritten to make the restriction clearer. The second specific concern surrounded the obligation of officers to intervene when other officers were using excessive force. The duty to intervene is a recognized legal principle, meaning officers could be held liable. However, we did not have clear policy defining this duty. We implemented a new policy and trained our officers on the policy.

In addition to policy changes, we also worked to ensure our citizen complainant process and review of response to resistance process were being followed and understood by our supervisors and staff. These processes are intended to ensure we are providing the best quality service possible for our citizens. In additional to administrative reviews, if an officer is involved in a deadly force event, the potential criminal case would be investigated by the South Dakota Division of Criminal Investigations (DCI).

The online Cambridge Dictionary defines systemic racism as policies and practices that exist throughout a whole society or organization, and that result in and support a continued unfair advantage to some people and unfair or harmful treatment of others based on race. To better understand how our policies and practices maybe contributing to the problem of systemic racism we started by holding training for our officers on implicit bias. We also reached out to an organization on campus that was formed in part in reaction to the George Floyd events, the Cultural Wellness Coalition. While COVID restrictions limited the number of times we could interact, it is our hope that we will be able to use these contacts to continue building bridges between our department and disenfranchised groups within our community.

In addition to the many additional challenges that 2020 presented to the department, we also continued to do our jobs. The rest of this report will provide a series of pictures of how our department is structured, what types and numbers of calls we respond to, and what it costs to maintain our department as we provide law enforcement and public safety services to the people of Vermillion.

As always if you have questions about the Vermillion Police Department feel free to contact me.

Matthew Betzen
Chief of Police
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(605)-677-7070

Fast Facts

Total number of sworn officer positions with the Vermillion Police Department	20
Total number of non-sworn employee positions authorized	2 (1 is part-time)
Total Calls for Service (CFS) in 2020	4756
Average Monthly CFS in 2020	396.3
Busiest Month of the Year (based on CFS)	October (482 in 2020)
Slowest Month of the Year (based on CFS)	April (278 in 2020)
Busiest Day of the Week	Friday (762 in 2020)
Slowest Day of the Week	Monday (606 in 2020)
Number of Vehicles	5 Marked, and 4 Unmarked
Number of Miles Driven	86228
Total Number of Officer Training Hours	1867.25
Number of Parking Tickets Written	1088
Actual Total Cost of Department-2020	$1,913,713.05

The Organizational Chart for 2020:

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                        ┌─────────────────┐
                        │ Chief of Police │
                        └─────────────────┘
                                 │────────────┌────────────────────┐
                                 │            │ Administrative Asst.│
                        ┌─────────────────┐   └────────────────────┘
                        │ Police Captain  │
                        └─────────────────┘
                   ┌─────────────┴──────────────┐
          ┌──────────────────┐          ┌──────────────────┐
          │ Patrol Lieutenant│          │  Inv. Lieutenant │
          └──────────────────┘          └──────────────────┘
                   │                              │──────┌──────────────────┐
          ┌──────────────────┐                   │      │   Detective X 2  │
          │ Patrol Sergeants x3│                 │      └──────────────────┘
          └──────────────────┘                   │
    ┌──────────────────┐                         │──────┌──────────────────┐
    │ Day Shift Patrol x2│                       │      │School Res. Officer│
    └──────────────────┘                         │      └──────────────────┘
    ┌──────────────────┐                         │
    │ Eve Shift Patrol x4│                       │──────┌──────────────────┐
    └──────────────────┘                         │      │ Evidence Custodian│
    ┌──────────────────┐                         │      └──────────────────┘
    │ Night Shift Patrol x4│
    └──────────────────┘
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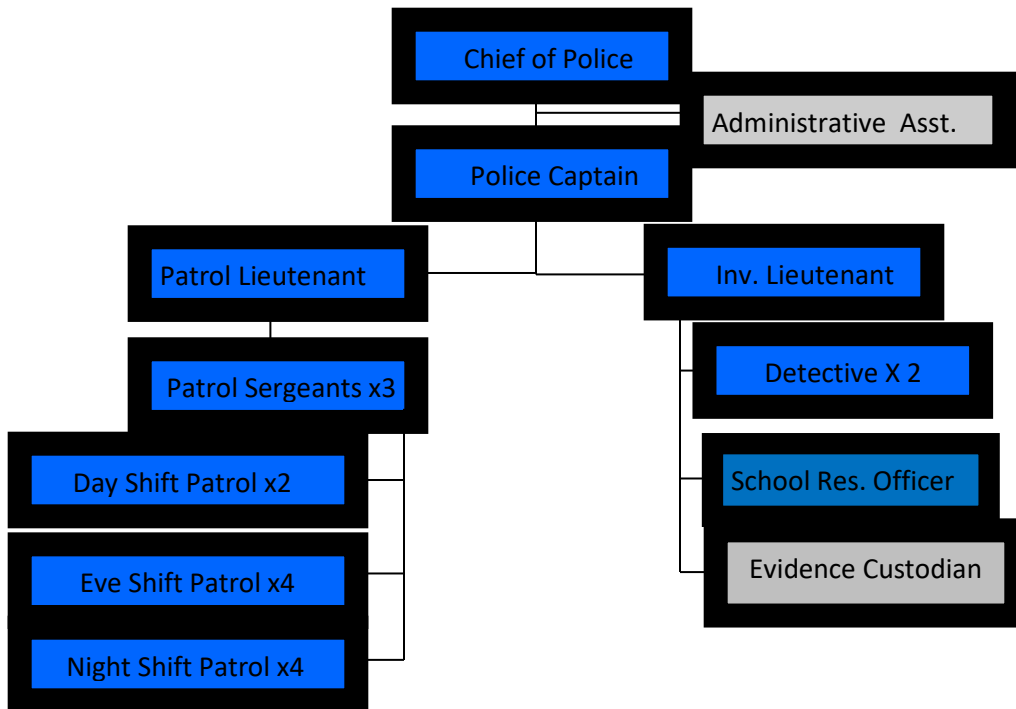
Above is the organizational chart for the Vermillion Police Department. In broad terms, the Chief, Administrative Assistant and the Police Captain perform the planning, logistics, financial, and information systems efforts for the department. The patrol side of the chart are the uniformed officers who respond to calls, perform traffic enforcement and do most of the day-to-day work. The investigative side is responsible for major case investigations, coordinating with other agencies, drug investigations, alcohol compliance checks, school safety, and community outreach. The Lieutenants and Sergeants also share responsibility for quality control, resource management, and personnel development.

In addition to these specific assignments, all department members are encouraged to be problem solvers and find innovative, community friendly methods of addressing issues.

Patrol Division

The Vermillion Police Department's Patrol Division consists of the officers in uniform that are out on the streets patrolling 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The Patrol Division is responsible for responding to all calls for service within our community, including calls for police matters, fire personnel, and medical emergencies. Usually, Patrol Officers are the first responders to most emergencies. The Patrol Division is made up of one lieutenant, three sergeants, and ten patrol officers.

The Patrol Lieutenant has general oversight of the Patrol Division and is a direct supervisor for the Patrol Sergeants. The Patrol Sergeants work rotating shifts with the Patrol Officers. The Sergeants supervise and manage the shift they are assigned as well as the daily activities of the Patrol Officers on their shift. The sergeants are the first line managers for the department and are directly responsible for quality control, incident command on incidents, and empowered to mobilize resources to address escalating issues.
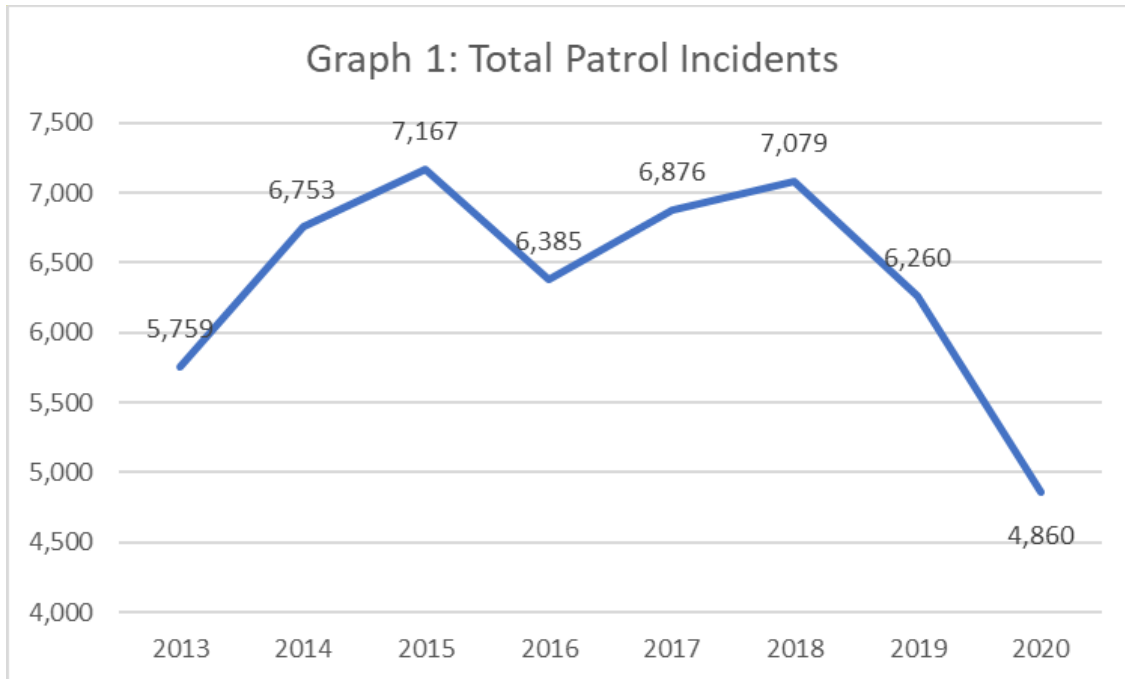
The Patrol Officers have a wide array of responsibilities and duties. Patrol Officers do the things commonly associated with police work such as conducting traffic enforcement, parking enforcement, investigating vehicle crashes, and responding to calls for service.   They also conduct in-depth initial investigations: collecting evidence, interviewing witnesses, and other functions required to complete investigations. In addition to these traditional police functions, the officers are also responsible to assist in resolving personal disputes, working with the people who may be suffering from mental illness, checking welfare on people for various reasons, and much more. The Patrol Officer is the department's first line problem solvers.

The Patrol Division officers work one of three shifts: days, evenings, or nights. When staffing allows our evening and night shifts have a four hour overlap which allows the Department to more effectively address the call volume and types of calls for service during those time periods.
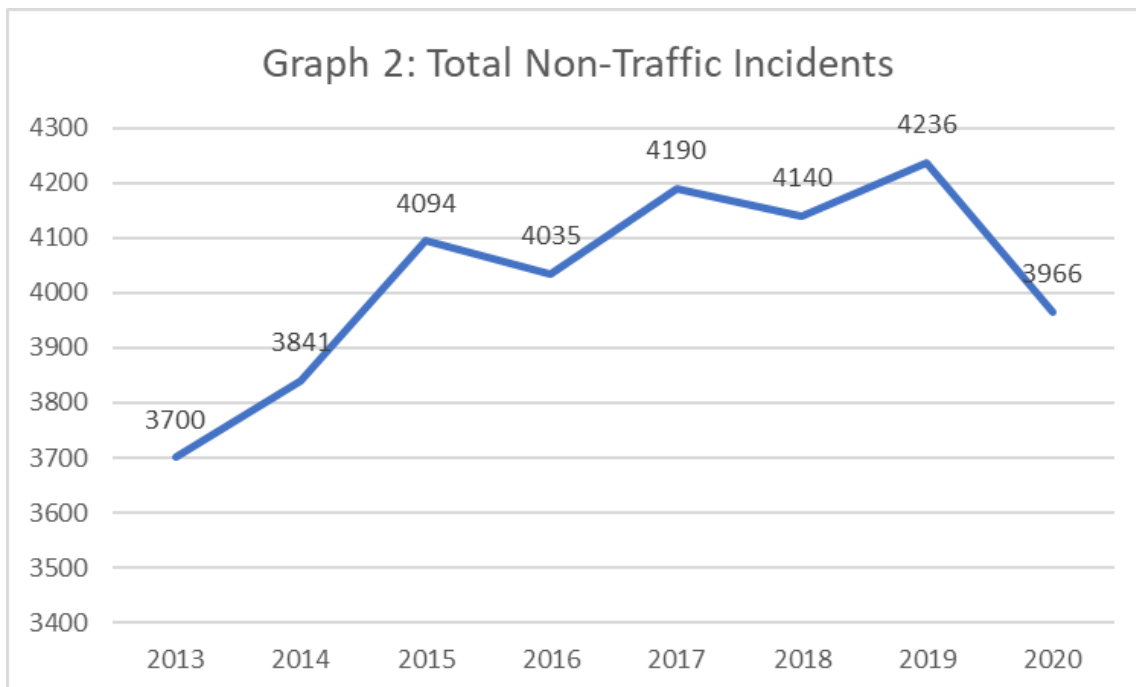
Statistical Review:

Statistics can illustrate shifts in criminal activity and response to that activity. Statistics in a small city, like Vermillion, should be reviewed with a cautious eye as low numbers can be dramatically affected by a single event or a single unusual slow/active year. With that caution in mind, the following graphs present a snapshot of the changes over the last eight years. The data is drawn from the table on page 14, Patrol Incident Reports.
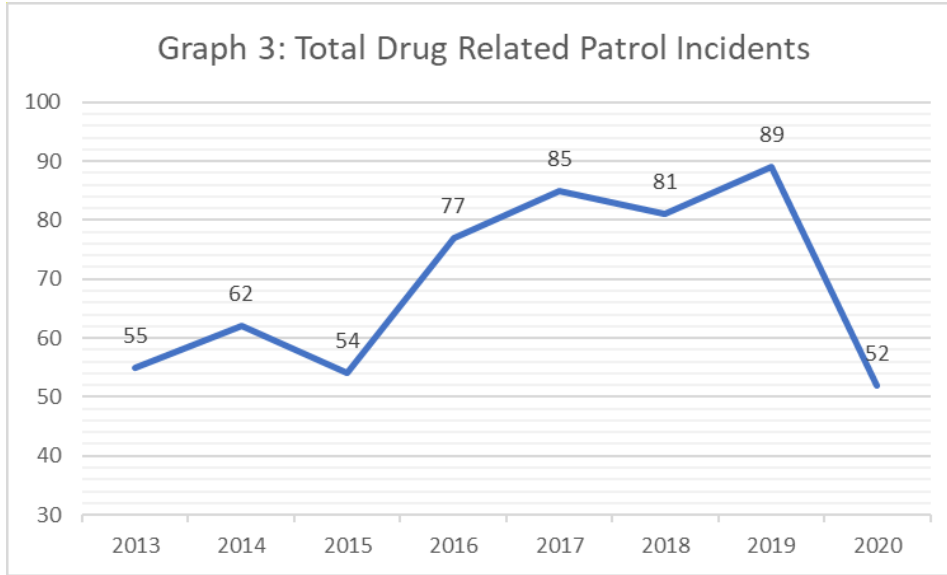
Graph 1 on the next page, shows the trend of the total number of patrol incidents from 2013 – 2020. This year's graph shows a significant reduction in the total patrol incidences in 2020. This graph probably best demonstrates the overall reduction in patrol incidents caused by the department's shift in response priorities when dealing with the limitations brought on by the Pandemic.

Graph 1: Total Patrol Incidents

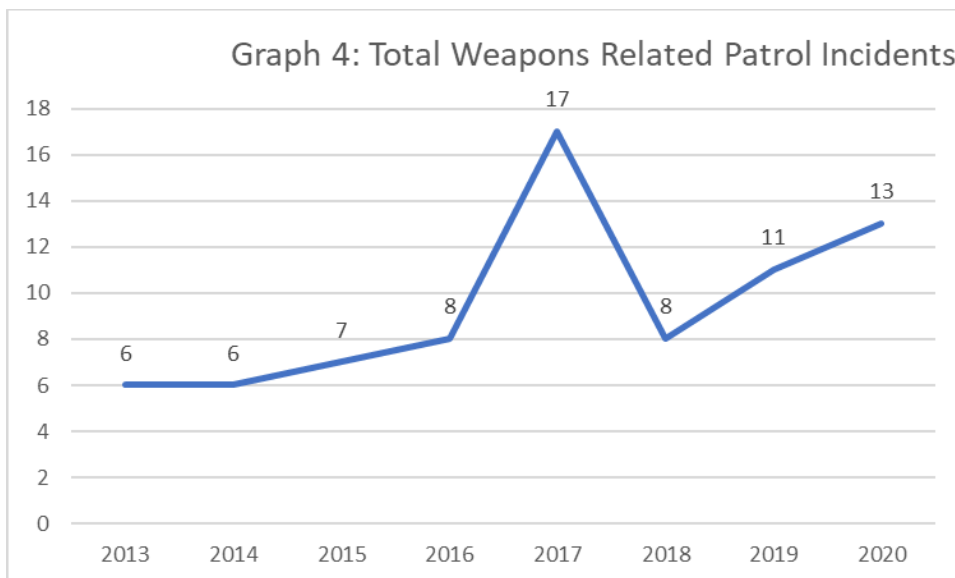| Year	Total Patrol Incidents
2013	5,759
2014	6,753
2015	7,167
2016	6,385
2017	6,876
2018	7,079
2019	6,260
2020	4,860

Graph 2 Total Non-Traffic Incidents: This graph breaks out the non-traffic patrol incidents from the total patrol incidents (Graph 1). Generally, non-traffic patrol incidents are citizen complaint generated or criminal events. This graph takes out the self-initiated traffic stops conducted by officers and more closely demonstrates the number of calls from citizens for assistance. While there was a drop in 2020 of about 6.5% when compared to 2019, this decline was far less than that seen in graph 1 above. This is likely moot, because the largest reduction due to COVID was officer-initiated traffic stops.

Graph 2: Total Non-Traffic Incidents

| Year	Total Non-Traffic Incidents
2013	3700
2014	3841
2015	4094
2016	4035
2017	4190
2018	4140
2019	4236
2020	3966

Graph 3: Drug Related Incidents: This graph illustrates the trend regarding Drug Related Incidents. Between 2015-2016, the department experienced a substantial increase in calls related to methamphetamine and to a lesser extent opioid. The trend continued upward between 2016-2019. However, in 2020, we saw a reduction to an 8-year low. Again, this is probably due to changes in patrol priorities during the pandemic.

Graph 3: Total Drug Related Patrol Incidents

Year	Incidents
2013	55
2014	62
2015	54
2016	77
2017	85
2018	81
2019	89
2020	52

Graph 4: Weapons Related Incidents: In 2017 we saw a dramatic increase in the number of weapon calls. Fortunately, we saw a return to previous levels in 2018. There continues to be an increase in weapons related calls in 2020. However, due to the overall low number of incidents in our community, it is not possible to draw any conclusions regarding future trends.

Graph 4: Total Weapons Related Patrol Incidents

Year	Incidents
2013	6
2014	6
2015	7
2016	8
2017	17
2018	8
2019	11
2020	13

Graph 5: Personal Disputes is a graph that combines the "Disputes between Persons" and the "Domestic Dispute" categories. Between 2013 and 2019, there was little variation with an average of 358 personal dispute calls per year. In 2020, we saw a jump of about 30%. This is despite there being an overall reduction in the number of incidents. This increase is likely due to pandemic related stressors.

Graph 5: Personal Disputes (Disputes between Persons and Domestic Disputes) 2013-2020
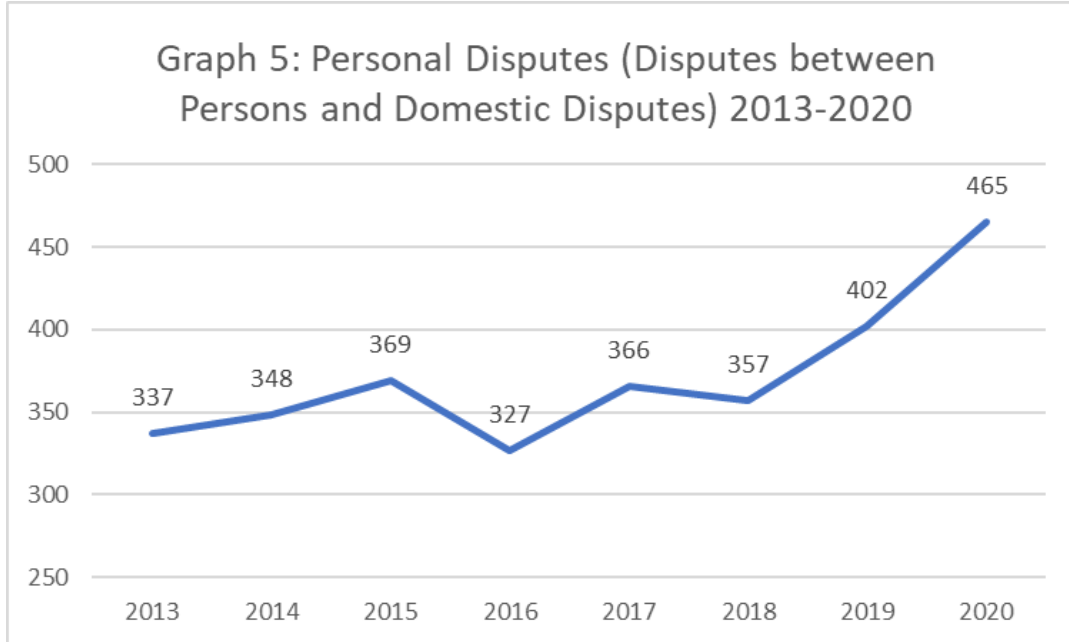
Investigations Division

The Investigative Division consists of the Investigative Lieutenant, two Detectives, the School Resource Officer, and the Property/Evidence Manager.

The Investigative Lieutenant and Detectives are responsible for all major investigations in the department. Many incidents require extensive follow up, coordination with other agencies, or specialized training to investigate. The Investigative Lieutenant and Detectives also take turns being on call. The on-call investigator can be called to the scene of any major incident to take over the management of the investigation from the initial responding Patrol Officers.

The School Resource Officer (SRO) is a Patrol Officer who has been selected to work directly with the Vermillion School District to provide education, mentoring support, and coordination to ensure the safety of our students. The SRO works closely with Clay County Sheriff's SRO. The SRO receives training in Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) and teaches the DARE program in the elementary schools. The SRO is a responsibility the department added in 2014. No additional funding or positions were added to augment the department and the position. The Department works hard to ensure the SRO is available to assist in the school.

The Property and Evidence Manager is a part-time position. This position tracks all property that the department receives (found property, abandoned property, and evidence). This position is responsible for cataloging property, storing it safely and sending it to the required destination. The position is a very busy position with a high level of responsibility. The workload for this position has grown significantly over the last several years as the amount of video evidence continues to increase. During the last half of the year, the hours for this position were increased to full-time to assist with additional COVID19 related cleaning and disinfectant efforts. These extra hours were reimbursed through the CARES Grant.

The Investigations Division is responsible for investigating all felony cases, serious misdemeanor cases, death investigations, coordinated drug investigations with other agencies (primarily South Dakota Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI)), and alcohol compliance checks. The investigators have attended numerous classes for specialized training to learn how to handle in-depth investigations. These tasks include processing and photographing crime scenes; collecting and analyzing evidence; interviewing suspects, victims, and witnesses; writing and executing search warrants; conducting controlled drug buys; and managing large case files.

In September of 2020, one of our Detectives was activated and sent overseas as a part of a National Guard deployment. The Investigative Lieutenant and remaining Detective have been busy covering the division's responsibilities.

Statistical Review:

Statistics can illustrate shifts in criminal activity and response to that activity. Statistics in a small city, like Vermillion, should be reviewed with a cautious eye as low numbers can be dramatically affected by a single event or a single unusual slow/active year. With that caution in mind, the following graphs present a snapshot of the changes over the last eight years. The data is drawn from the table on page 15, Investigative Incident Reports.

Graph 6: Total Investigation Incidents 2013-2020
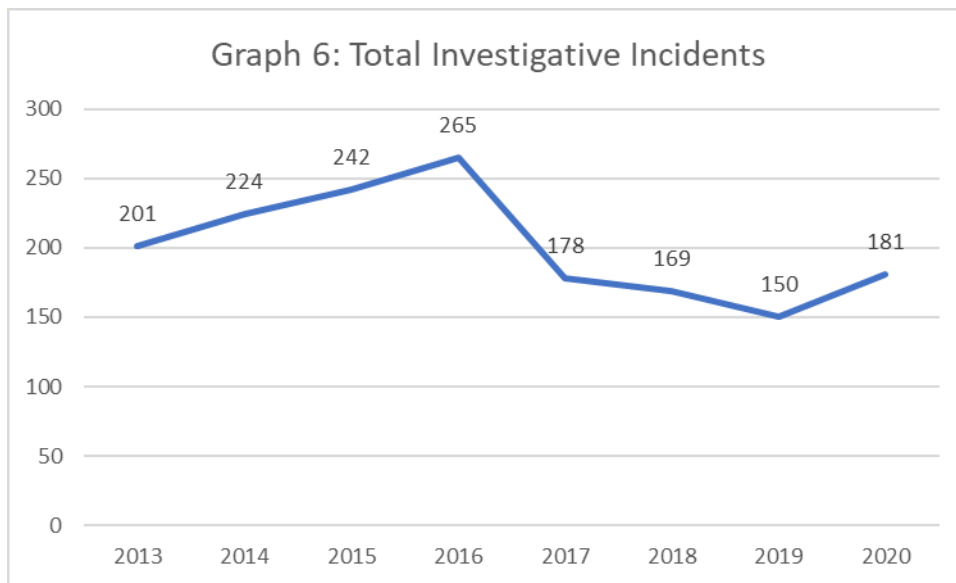
The reduction in the number of investigative cases in 2017 – 2019 was made possible by changing investigative priorities. This brought the total number of cases down to a more manageable number, but it is still a heavy workload for the Investigative Division. In the 2019 Budget, the Vermillion City Council approved an additional detective position staring in July of 2019. The new detective was selected and has been training to meet the new expectations for the position.

In 2020, we saw an increase in investigate incidents of about 20%. This was the result of an additional detective for part of the year, an increase in fraud cases, and an increase in burglary and felony theft cases. The increase in these financial and property crimes was substantial. Additionally, the number of sex crimes remained consistent.

One of the main responsibilities of the Investigative Division is the investigation of Sex Crimes. Additionally, the Investigative Division provides instruction to the Vermillion Police Department and the University Police Department on how to initially respond to Sex Crime reports with a focus on reducing re-victimization while at the same time maximizing potential prosecution. From 2013 to 2016, we saw a slight increase in Sex Crimes. In 2017, we saw a large jump in the number or reported crimes. Fortunately, 2018 saw a reduction in the number of reported Sex Crimes back to levels consistent with 2013-2016. The average number of sex crimes investigated annually between 2013

and 2019 is 27, which was the also the number of sex crime incidents investigated in 2020. Unfortunately, the drop the department saw in overall call numbers in 2020, was not reflected in the number of reported sex crimes. See Graph 7 below.

Graph 7: Sex Crimes Incidents 2013-2020

Graph 7: Total Sex Crime Investigative Incidents
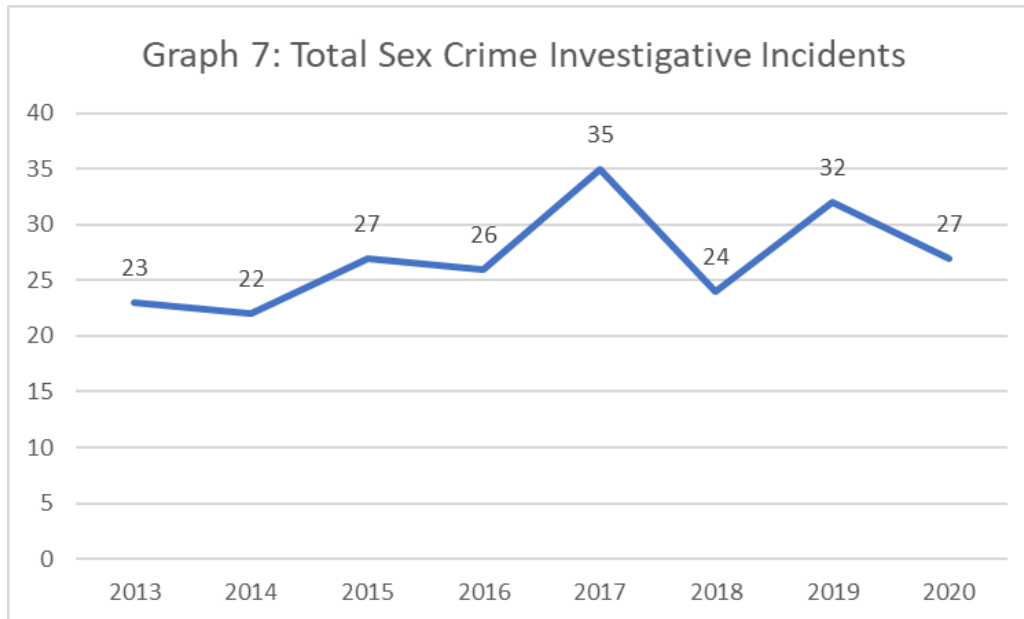
The number of Sex Crimes is too high. Lt. Brady, the Investigative Division Lieutenant, has worked closely with a group at the University to improve the education/information available to victims of Sex Crimes. This collaboration has resulted in training for officers, development of information sharing agreements, and additional information resources for members of the community. One of those projects in 2018 was the launch of a website detailing resources and providing information to victims: http://icarevermillion.com. The Vermillion Police Department continues to maintain the website in cooperation with the ICARE group at the University.

Another area of concern that has grown in number and complexity in 2020 is the number of major frauds we are investigating. Graph 8 on the following page, shows the dramatic increase in the number of fraud investigations that are assigned to the Investigations Division. These are the cases where there is a victim who has lost funds due to a fraud or forgery. This does not include the increasing number of reports of attempted frauds by phone, email, text message, and social media that we receive where no one lost money. This is a major area of concern and the department is starting to explore different educational tools that we hope will help our citizens better defend themselves from these predators.

Graph 8: Total Fraud Investigative Incidents

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Incidents	24	21	33	19	26	25	22	41
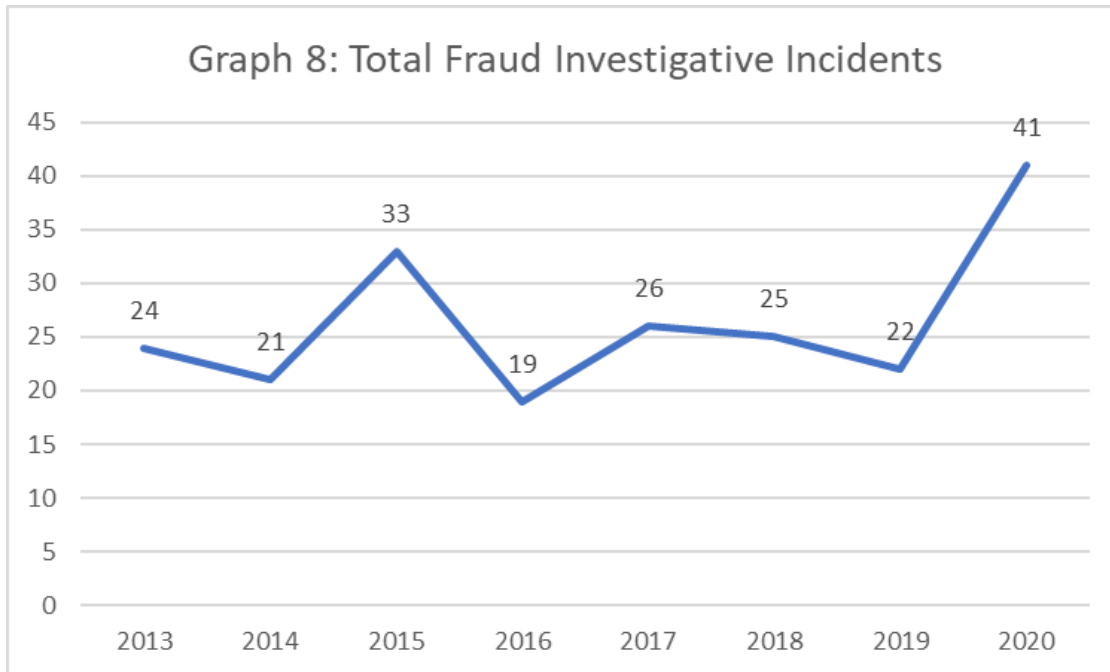
Alcohol Compliance Checks

The Investigative Division oversees the Department's Alcohol Compliance Checks. These checks involve a Detective and/or a Patrol Officer and an Underage Confidential Informant(s). The Confidential Informant (CI) is sent into establishments with Alcohol Licenses and attempts to purchase alcohol. They use their own identification and when challenged provide that identification. The business passes if they do not sell alcohol to the underage CI. It fails if the sale is completed. If the sale is completed the employee who sold the alcohol is charged with Furnishing Alcohol to a Minor.

In 2020, we conducted five compliance checks in March with four businesses passing and one failing. After March, we stopped doing compliance checks as the potential risk to underage CIs was deemed to be too uncertain to risk them in this effort. So, with five compliance checks in 2020 and four businesses passing, the success rate was 80%.

Alcohol Compliance Check totals and Pass Rate									
Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
total checks	41	34	41	40	39	22	40	41	5
Pass	27	27	31	33	31	17	29	32	4
Fail	14	7	10	7	8	5	11	9	1
% Pass Rate	65.9%	79.4%	75.6%	82.5%	79.5%	77.3%	72.50%	78.00%	80.00%

Statistics

The department maintains a database that can be mined for a variety of statistical information. For the purpose of this report, we have generated three different views of this information to provide a picture of our activity. Eight years of statistics have been represented for these views. The table below lists the categories of Patrol Incidents and the number investigated each year in each category. Incidents are events that result in an officer writing a report.

Description	Reported Year							
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
911-Other	305	294	334	283	284	368	510	530
911-Transfer	0	2	2	3	1	0	0	1
Accident w/Fatality	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Accident w/Injury	13	18	23	19	14	12	17	14
Accident w/out Injury	214	211	193	236	206	223	233	148
Alarm	76	79	84	105	99	106	109	63
Alcohol Incident (non-traffic)	68	118	84	87	123	126	85	68
Animal Complaint	154	117	137	140	118	79	134	105
Assault	50	45	42	55	55	56	52	38
Assist other Agency	120	121	146	164	120	155	155	110
Burglary	70	53	69	67	38	70	27	41
Check Welfare	200	229	255	250	311	312	275	287
Damage to Property	123	136	131	180	132	100	104	124
Death Investigation	5	8	8	4	6	13	7	8
Dispute Between Persons	236	233	268	226	270	261	289	332
Domestic Incident	101	115	101	101	96	96	113	133
Drug Related	55	62	54	77	85	81	89	52
Duplicate Call	38	26	31	15	26	32	41	18
Fire	62	52	62	71	54	65	58	43
Found Property	166	168	200	178	217	158	156	128
Fraud	58	63	85	72	105	87	85	86
Funeral Escort	8	18	14	11	12	12	8	10
Game/Fish Incident	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Information Item	160	168	173	138	182	147	130	124
Juvenile Delinquency	41	26	33	33	45	38	38	47
Lost Property	75	71	90	118	68	85	68	54
Medical Incident	296	326	321	288	326	340	359	355
Mental Illness	24	38	34	16	40	30	32	30
Missing Person	34	22	21	20	25	21	32	32
Noise Complaint	116	132	119	102	121	98	112	136
Public Disorder	63	99	101	99	91	79	67	47
Report Not Needed	63	44	37	39	63	41	37	33
Robbery	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Sex Crimes	24	22	29	29	38	28	33	33
Suspicious Activity	357	364	441	447	404	456	443	396
Theft	194	219	188	208	237	176	189	203
Tow Call	16	7	17	10	3	14	8	6
Traffic Incident	2,059	2,912	3,073	2,350	2,686	2,939	2,024	894
Traffic Incident - DWI	36	69	76	73	85	88	54	46
Transport	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
Violation of Court Order	29	30	25	20	15	14	15	11
Wanted Person	41	27	58	42	56	62	59	57
Weapons Related Incident	6	6	7	8	17	8	11	13
Totals	5,759	6,753	7,167	6,385	6,876	7,079	6,260	4,860

Investigations Incident Reports: These are reports that have been referred to Investigations from Patrol for additional investigation or have been initiated by investigations directly. They are reports that have resulted in a detailed investigation by a detective with the Investigations Division.

Description	Reported Year							
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
911-Other	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Accident w/Fatality	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Accident w/Injury	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Accident w/out Injury	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	1
Alarm	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Alcohol Incident (non-traffic)	9	14	13	12	12	22	10	2
Animal Complaint	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Assault	7	9	9	10	6	2	8	6
Assist other Agency	7	9	7	12	2	8	5	4
Burglary	21	20	19	27	7	6	4	17
Check Welfare	7	13	11	4	8	6	5	4
Damage to Property	4	7	3	43	5	1	0	2
Death Investigation	2	6	8	5	6	11	6	8
Dispute Between Persons	4	3	4	5	1	6	1	1
Domestic Incident	2	3	1	4	2	2	3	3
Drug Related	21	30	21	11	14	14	11	3
Fire	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Found Property	1	1	5	2	1	0	1	1
Fraud	24	21	33	19	26	25	22	41
Information Item	18	18	16	22	14	8	7	10
Juvenile Delinquency	1	0	3	0	0	1	1	0
Lost Property	1	2	2	2	0	1	0	0
Medical Incident	2	0	7	2	3	3	2	2
Mental Illness	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Missing Person	2	0	2	0	1	1	0	0
Noise Complaint	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Disorder	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0
Report Not Needed	2	0	0	0	1	2	1	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Sex Crimes	23	22	27	26	35	24	32	27
Suspicious Activity	13	10	7	13	6	4	8	12
Theft	24	28	28	38	21	17	22	28
Traffic Incident	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	4
Violation of Court Order	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Wanted Person	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	0
Weapons Related Incident	0	2	0	1	3	0	0	3
Totals	201	224	242	265	178	169	150	181

National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS): is a federally standardized system of categorizing crimes known to police. While these numbers often appear to differ with other statistics because of varying definitions of crimes between state and federal agencies, they are a view of the community that is standardized nationwide. This report can be produced automatically through our agency's records management system.

State Reporting Code		Incident Start Year							
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
09A	Murder/Nonneglegent Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
100	Kidnapping/Abduction	0	0	2	2	1	5	1	7
11A	Forcible Rape	6	4	3	5	11	2	3	6
11B	Sodomy	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0
11D	Forcible Fondling	7	9	5	8	10	4	6	4
120	Robbery	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0
13A	Aggravated Assault	26	21	21	16	33	24	17	14
13B	Simple Assault	77	84	94	99	100	108	71	70
13C	Intimidation	27	11	14	25	24	25	22	22
200	Arson	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
220	Burglary/Breaking and Entry	20	28	25	28	23	33	14	13
23A	Larceny/Theft	0	2	0	3	1	0	1	0
23B	Purse-snatching	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23C	Shoplifting	22	24	21	22	53	37	80	34
23D	Theft from Building	38	46	52	71	66	36	32	37
23E	Theft from Coin-Operated Machine	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	5
23F	Theft from Motor Vehicle	49	36	47	39	27	39	13	30
23G	Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts	3	8	3	4	3	2	4	8
23H	Other Larceny	113	96	98	70	77	89	78	95
240	Motor Vehicle Theft	4	12	11	18	14	22	11	21
250	Counterfeiting/Forgery	17	20	17	27	48	73	56	56
26A	Fraud/Swindle,False Statement	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1
26C	Fraud/Impersonate	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
270	Embezzlement	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
280	Stolen Property Offenses	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	4
290	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	101	103	116	146	109	95	83	92
35A	Drug/Narcotic Violation	84	90	104	119	118	119	91	41
35B	Drug Equipment Violation	25	37	40	54	57	61	54	28
36A	Incest	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
36B	Statutory Rape	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
370	Obscene material	3	2	1	1	0	1	1	2
40A	Prostitution	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
510	Assisting or Promoting Prostitution	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
520	Bribery	0	1	1	6	6	7	5	1
90A	Weapons Law Violation	0	1	1	3	1	2	6	0
90C	Disorderly Conduct	133	135	156	134	182	175	136	136
90D	Driving Under the Influence	38	74	83	88	99	101	66	56
90F	Family Offenses/Nonviolent	6	6	8	7	3	9	7	6
90G	Liquor Law Violation	146	206	192	176	245	218	181	122
90H	Peeping Tom	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	2
90I	Runaway	6	2	1	2	3	0	0	0
90J	Trespass of real property	27	32	43	36	53	48	65	28
90Z	All Other Offenses	151	115	184	161	140	183	131	136
Totals		1,135	1,209	1,348	1,376	1,514	1,527	1,243	1,081

Budget vs. Actual Expenditures

The following Table provides a financial picture of the department's expenditures during 2020. The Council allotted a budget of $2,161,503.00 for 2020. The total cost for the Police Department in 2019 was $1,913,713.05. The department's expenses represented 88.54% of the total allotted budget.

2020 Police Budgets	January	February	March	April	May	June
Budgeted amount	$2,161,503.00	$2,161,503.00	$2,161,503.00	$2,161,503.00	$2,161,503.00	$2,161,503.00
Monthly Exp. - Admin	$36,660.85	$39,424.42	$40,192.66	$39,118.69	$57,351.45	$54,635.18
Monthly Exp. - Patrol	$85,561.24	$104,822.54	$102,759.77	$109,073.36	$144,212.57	$103,854.81
Dept. Monthly Expenses	$122,222.09	$144,246.96	$142,952.43	$148,192.05	$201,564.02	$158,489.99
YTD Expenses	$122,222.09	$266,469.05	$409,421.48	$557,613.53	$759,177.55	$917,667.54
% of Year	8.33%	16.67%	25.00%	33.33%	41.67%	50.00%
% Expended	5.65%	12.33%	18.94%	25.80%	35.12%	42.46%

	July	August	September	October	November	December
Budget	$2,161,503.00	$2,161,503.00	$2,161,503.00	$2,161,503.00	$2,161,503.00	$2,161,503.00
Monthly Exp. - Admin	$46,247.86	$40,591.41	$39,624.19	$56,011.05	$48,026.82	$53,954.28
Monthly Exp. - Patrol	$110,064.40	$96,036.26	$103,203.05	$156,466.80	$101,302.90	$144,516.49
Dept. Monthly Expenses	$156,312.26	$136,627.67	$142,827.24	$212,477.85	$149,329.72	$198,470.77
YTD Expenses	$1,073,979.80	$1,210,607.47	$1,353,434.71	$1,565,912.56	$1,715,242.28	$1,913,713.05
% of Year	58.33%	66.67%	75.00%	83.33%	91.67%	100.00%
% Expended	49.69%	56.01%	62.62%	72.45%	79.35%	88.54%