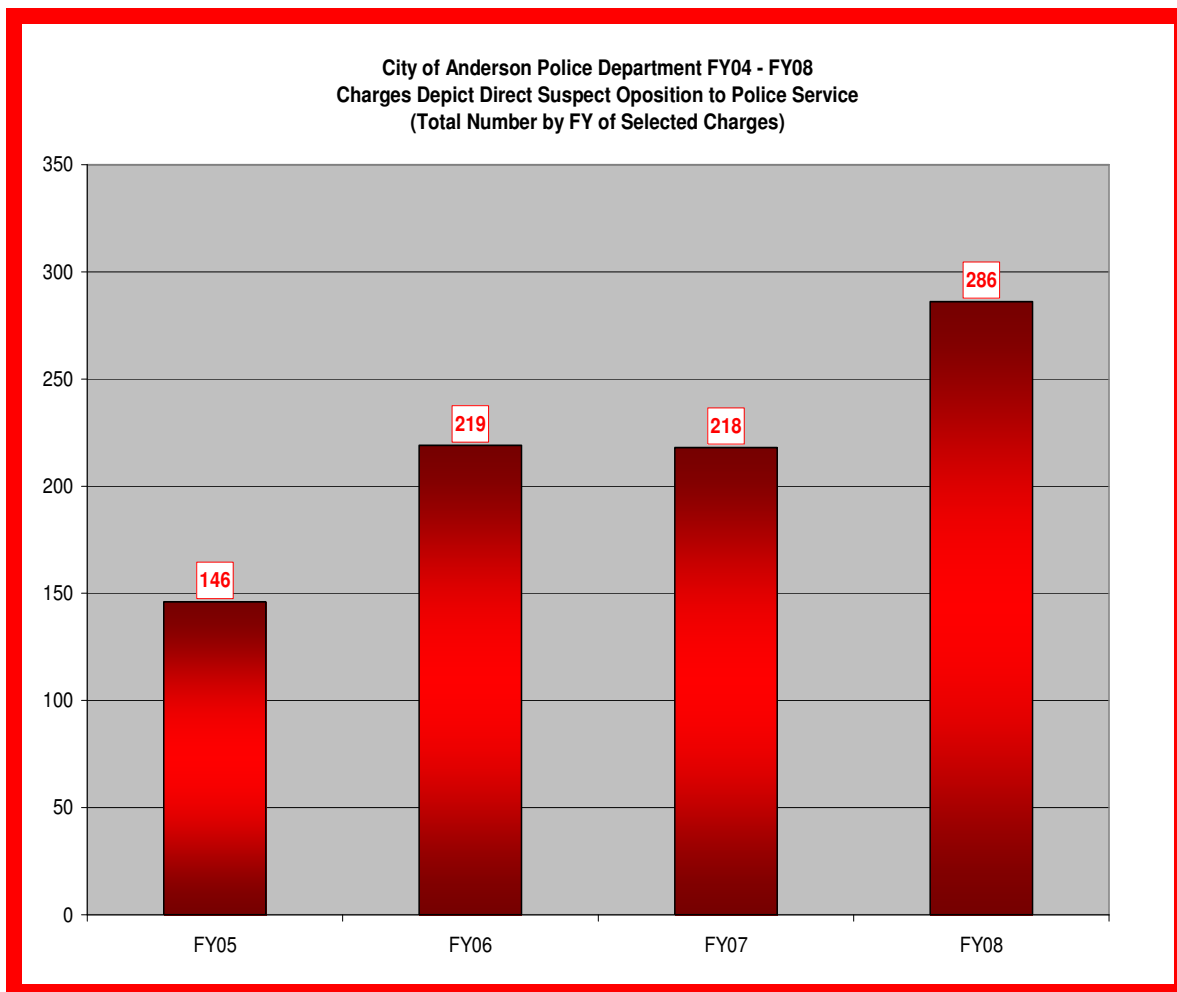


According to the City of Anderson Police Department Fiscal Year 2008 Annual Report, during Fiscal Year 2008, City of Anderson Police Officers addressed 70,215 calls-for service¹ (CFS) making direct contact with an estimated 175,538 people². Those contacts resulted in 2,993 criminal charges and 10,392 traffic citations. The criminal charges - which resulted from actual custodial arrests - included both violent and nonviolent encounters. There were 3,276 custodial arrests³.

Every contact that a police officer has with a suspect or perpetrator in the course of investigating a crime or suspicious behavior has the potential to develop into a violent confrontation. The following charts and data-table depict selected charges and the number of those charges that were levied against defendants in the last four fiscal years for engaging in overt confrontational behavior in direct opposition to police officer(s) in the performance of their lawful duty.

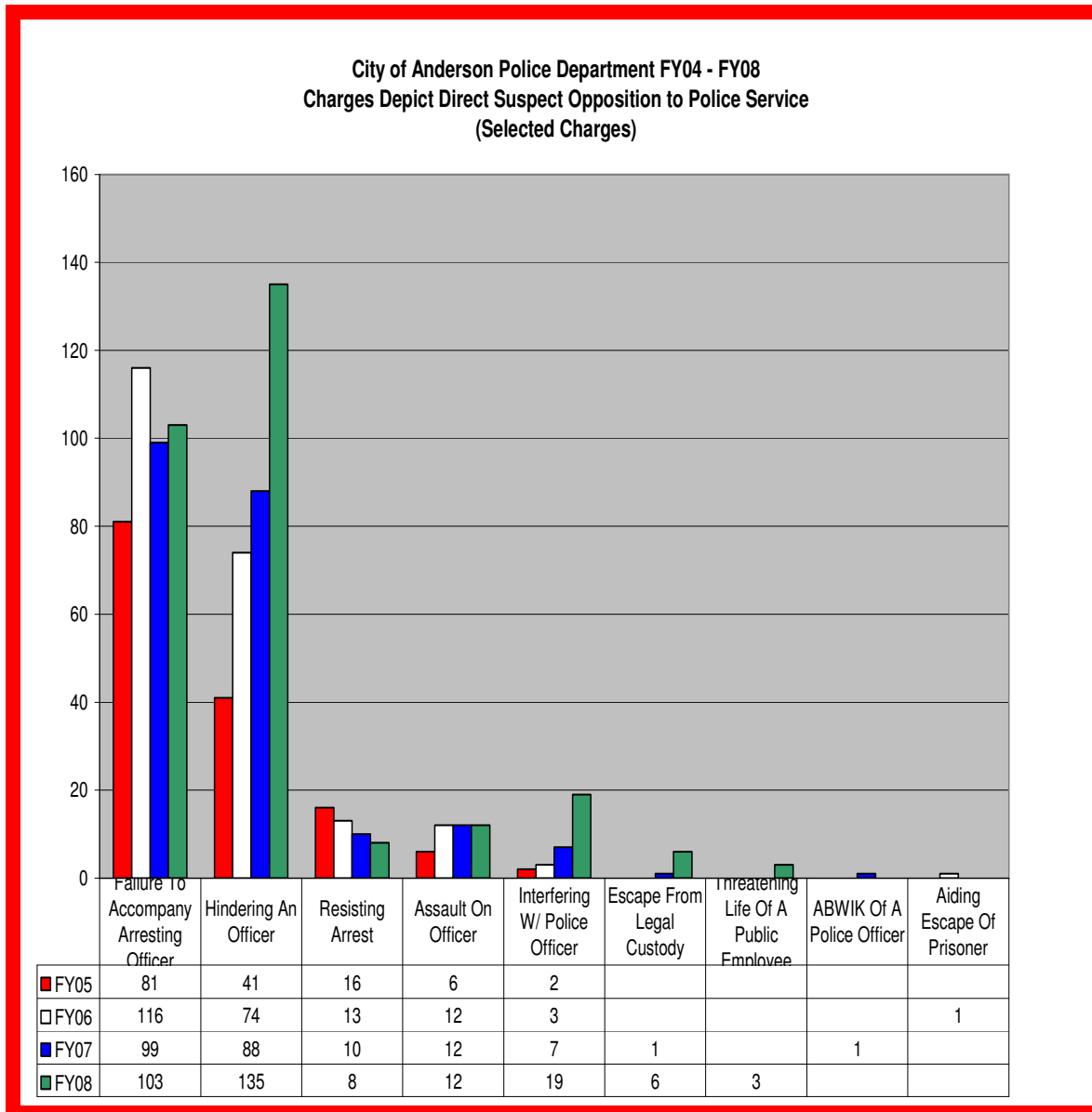


The above-referenced arrest charges are for several different types of confrontational events. This sampling of criminal charges does not depict all of the cases wherein officers faced physical challenges to their attempts to restore peace, good order & harmony to the community. In reality, the selected charges provide a set of examples of the events that demonstrate the actual physical challenges that peace officers face as part of their typical workday. Note the following breakdown of charges for the above depicted yearly totals.

¹ City of Anderson Police Department Fiscal Year 2008 Annual Report. Page 1.

² City of Anderson Police Department Fiscal Year 2008 Annual Report. Page 12.

³ City of Anderson Police Detention Center Fiscal Year 2008 Annual Report. Page 2.



Unlike the typical working-professional, police do not deal exclusively with the “average person” during the normal course of their workday. Many people that police deal with on a daily basis result in emotionally charged close encounters – such as arrest situations – which produce an increased likelihood of violence. Indeed, the department’s crime-suppression model is a pie chart that depicts the small amount of the population that police personnel disproportionately deal with. Those people seem to have personality types that are substantially different from the rest of the population of hard-working, tax-paying, law-abiding citizens. We infer that these people are more likely than the average citizen to attack police officers.

Though all police calls present a potential for danger to an officer, of the total number of CFS in FY08 and FY07, the following table⁴ depicts those actual call types that seem to be disproportionately correlated with confrontational episodes posed to police officers by either potential defendants, suspects or bystanders subject to police officers performing their sworn law enforcement duty:

⁴ City of Anderson Police Department Fiscal Year 2008 Annual Report. Condensed from tables on pages 41 – 42.

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Call Type	2007	2008	Grand Total	Call Type	2007	2008	Grand Total
Active Warrant	147	20	167	Kidnapping Just Occurred	2	2	4
Armed Robbery Delay	4	11	15	Kidnapping Report	1	3	4
Armed Robbery In Prog.		6	6	Larceny In Prog.	21	27	48
Armed Robbery Occurred	22	42	64	Man With Gun	104	94	198
Aslt/Rape-A/B Ls Pri2	5	2	7	Man With Knife Or Sharp Obj		12	12
Aslt/Rape-Als Pri1-Fr	4	8	12	Panic Alarm	151	166	317
Assault In Prog.	22	24	46	Poss Terrorist Act		1	1
Assault Just Occurred	118	147	265	Poss. Mental Sub	14	11	25
Assault Report	301	322	623	Possible Terrorist Act (Mail)		1	1
Assault/Rape	7	9	16	Prowler	279	357	636
Assault/Rape-Als Pri1	10	4	14	Psyc/Suicide -Als Pri2	29	20	49
Auto Break-In In Progress	8	7	15	Psyc/Suicide-Als Pri1	92	80	172
Auto Break-In Just Occurred	6	11	17	Purse Snatching Just Occ	6	3	9
Auto Break-In Report	97	147	244	Purse Snatching Report	2	5	7
Bomb Threat	13	37	50	Pursuit	31	7	38
Break In - In Prog.	161	135	296	Serving Warrant	191	274	465
Break-In Just Occurred	46	58	104	Sexual Assault/Rape	20	23	43
Break-In Report	472	467	939	Shooting	13	25	38
Check Warrants	25	66	91	Shooting In Area	220	234	454
Child Abuse	10	8	18	Shooting With Inj.		1	1
Civil Dispute		136	136	Shoplifter In Custody	117	206	323
Civil Dispute In Prog	45	52	97	Shoplifter In Store	43	76	119
Civil Disturbance	888	1,020	1,908	Shoplifter Outside	111	144	255
Detention Order		1	1	Stab/Gsw-Als P1-Fr		1	1
Domestic Both Parties	1,393	1,111	2,504	Stab/Gsw-Als Pri1-Fr	4	3	7
Domestic Report	235	234	469	Stab/Gunshot Wound	4	8	12
Domestic Unknown	120	202	322	Stab/Gunshot-Als Pri1	2	4	6
Domestic Verbal	22	50	72	Stabbing Just Occurred	1	1	2
Domestic Weapons	37	38	75	Stabbing Report	1	3	4
Drug Activity	288	274	562	Stalking In Progress	5	2	7
Fight In Progress	268	278	546	Stalking Report	10	13	23
Fight Report	41	42	83	Stolen Vehicle In Progress	9	14	23
Holdup Alarm	116	94	210	Suicide		14	14
Hostage Situation	2		2	Suspicious Person	4,041	4,223	8,264
Indecent Exp In Prog	10	7	17	Suspicious Vehicle	1,790	2,007	3,797
Indecent Exp Just Occ	5	5	10	Threats	348	371	719
Indecent Exposure Rpt	5	6	11	Trespassing	59	94	153
Intoxicated Driver	258	445	703	Vandalism In Prog.	27	23	50
Intoxicated Subject	99	127	226	Vandalism Just Occ	58	63	121
Jail Break Occ.		1	1	Vehicle Pursuit		55	55
Juvenile Complaint	270	258	528	Warrant Served For Other Ag	4		4
Juvenile Problems	39		39	Grand Total	13,429	14,583	28,012

Subsequent to the above calls-for-service, in FY08 officers investigated 2 murders, 19 forcible sex-related events (fondling, rape and sodomy), 10 arsons, 142 aggravated assaults, 58 robberies, 138 motor vehicle thefts, 662 larcenies, 260 thefts, and 358 burglaries.⁵ These crimes are the federal classifications of the Uniform Crime Reports crime-type and are exclusive of each other. In other words they are counted only once and the “thefts” that are listed are not also counted as larcenies nor are the “Motor Vehicle Thefts” counted as larcenies or simple “Thefts”, etc. A substantial number of these crimes resulted in physical arrests. Apprehension(s) of individuals who commit these types of crimes have a high probability of quickly becoming violent.

Of the 2,993 criminal charges in FY08, 663 were made by the narcotics Unit. The 663 consisted of 149 General Sessions cases & 514 City Court cases. Many of these cases were against known or suspected (potential) narcotics traffickers. Officers seized powdered cocaine worth \$12,100, Methamphetamines worth \$3,800, Assorted Pills worth \$210, Marijuana worth \$19,140, and \$20,500 worth of Crack-Cocaine. (All figures are “street value”)⁶ It seems logical to infer that many persons in Anderson City are “Drugged UP” and may pose a danger to police.

⁵ City of Anderson Police Department Fiscal Year 2008 Annual Report. Page 43

⁶ Narcotics data from the City of Anderson Police Department FY08 Annual Report. Page 50.

Finally, a quick review of the FY08 CFS demonstrates the severity of the daily threat posed to officers. In FY08 department officers addressed calls-for-service involving:⁷

- 260 shooting events
- 55 chases
- 94 “men with gun(s)”
- 12 “men with knives” or similar objects
- 278 fights in progress
- 516 assaults
- 1,208 civil disputes or disturbances
- 4,223 calls investigating suspicious person(s)
- 2,007 suspicious vehicle stops
- 11,406 traffic stops.

Special Information: The Office of Professional Standards (“Internal Affairs”).

Use of Force.

The city of City of Anderson Police Department has an Internal Affairs Coordinator who tracks use-of-force complaints and use-of-force reports that are brought to his attention. The following table is the Internal Affairs Coordinator’s summary for FY08 for the information that was forwarded to him for investigation during FY08.⁸

Fiscal Year 2008 INTERNAL AFFAIRS REPORT			
1	COMPLAINTS PER NUMBER OF CONTACTS MADE.		
	CALLS FOR SERVICE	70,215	
	CONTACTS MADE	175,538 (estimated*)	
	COMPLAINTS	60	0.034%
	a. UNFOUNDED	8	
	b. EXONERATED	24	
	c. NOT SUSTAINED	10	
	d. SUSTAINED	18	
*This is based on 2.5 numbers of people officers make contact with on any given call. 2.5 was the general consensus of Anderson Police Officers.			
2	USE OF FORCE BASED ON THE NUMBER OF ARRESTS.		
	TOTAL NUMBER OF Arrests	3,276	
	TOTAL USES OF FORCE	77	2.35%
	a. PHYSICAL	21	
	b. TASER	51*	
	c. CHEMICAL	1	
	d. IMPACT	2	
	e. FIREARM	2	(NOT FIRED)
	f. K-9	0	
*IN 7 OF THESE REPORTS, THE TASER WAS NOT DEPLOYED.			
3	VEHICLE PURSUITS BASED ON THE NUMBER OF TRAFFIC STOPS		
	TOTAL NUMBER OF STOPS	13,413	
	TOTAL NUMBER OF PURSUITS	22	0.16%
	a. POLICE ACCIDENTS	0	
	b. OFFENDER ACCIDENTS	2	
	c. INJURIES	1*	
*THE INJURY WAS TO THE OFFENDER.			

⁷ City of Anderson Police Department Fiscal Year 2008 Annual Report. Pages 41 – 42.

⁸ City of Anderson Police Department Fiscal Year 2008 Annual Report. Page 12.

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Preliminary figures for calendar year 2008 for Internal Affairs data indicates that the following complaints and reports have been brought to the Investigator's attention concerning the listed types of use-of-force:

- Physical: 27
- Taser: 49
- Impact: 03
- Firearm: 02
- K-9: 01

As indicated by the above Taser® figure of 49 applications, when correlated with the 51 for the FY08 period, which overlaps the calendar year data above by ½ (6 months), there seems to be approximately 1 Taser® application per week being brought to the attention of I/A. As indicated by the arrest data and charges that denote physical challenges to police, there are many additional instances wherein force is necessary to gain compliance from perpetrators, however no complaint is filed. In those additional instances, many times, no non-lethal safety tool is available to the officer.

Studies by major departments have substantiated the theory that the use of Tasers has been shown to significantly decrease the numbers of injuries to officers and suspects as well as the severity of injuries. Our department reviewed a videotape from Greenville City in late 2004 that showed that in 92% of the cases where a Taser® was used, no more officer force was necessary.

The department has 94 sworn class I personnel. The majority are not assigned Tasers®. Approximately two years ago, the City of Anderson Police Department acquired 37 tasers pursuant to its Strategic Plan (a.k.a. *Five Year Plan*).⁹ Some of those Tasers® have since become unusable. In addition to the approximately 50 Patrol personnel, all of whom have a solid need for this type of non-lethal deterrence to aggression, we also have Narcotics Personnel, Violent & Property Crime Investigators, Counter-Gang Personnel, School Resource Officers and Traffic Officers who could greatly benefit from the increased safety provided by this item.

The City of Anderson Police Department has a policy in place governing the issuance and proper use of Tasers®. Many personnel do not have tasers at this time due to budgetary constraints and breakage. Due to current economic conditions, the city's budgetary constraints prevent the purchase of enough additional Tasers® to adequately provide for all officers' safety so we have to pick and choose who gets them. Based upon the department's analysis, we have a need for 57 Tasers® to properly equip our personnel to the maximum level of safety.



⁹ The City of Anderson PD's Five Year Strategic Plan is available at www.andersonpd.com