

**RILEY COUNTY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY
LAW BOARD MEETING
City Government Office
222 S. Broadway Street
Riley, KS
October 18, 2021 12:00 p.m.
Agenda**

I. ESTABLISH QUORUM- Chairperson Morse

II. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE- Director Butler

III. CONSENT AGENDA

[Items on the Consent Agenda are those of a routine and housekeeping nature or those items which have previously been reviewed by the Law Board. A Law Board member may request an item be moved to the end of the General Agenda.]

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|-------------|---|
| Pages 2-6 | A. Approval of September 20, 2021 Law Board Meeting Minutes |
| Pages 7-17 | B. Approve 2021 Expenditures/Credits |
| Page 18 | C. Juvenile Transport Reimbursement |
| Pages 19-22 | D. RCPD Related County Expenditures- (<i>Review</i>) |
| Page 23 | E. Riley County Jail Average Daily Inmate Population- (<i>Review</i>) |
| | F. Reports- (<i>Review</i>) |
| | 1. Monthly |
| Pages 24-37 | a) Monthly Crime Report |
| | 2. Annual |
| Pages 38-58 | a) 2020 Annual Use of Force Report- Captain Kyle |

IV. GENERAL AGENDA

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|-------------|---|
| | G. Additions or Deletions |
| | H. Public Comment |
| | I. Fraternal Order of Police Lodge #17 Comments |
| | J. Board Member Comments |
| | K. Community Advisory Board Update- CAB Chairperson Sigle- (<i>Discussion</i>) |
| | L. Records Services Credit Card Payment Option- Captain Jager- (<i>Discussion</i>) |
| | M. American Rescue Plan Act Update- Captain Kyle & Board (<i>Discussion</i>) |
| Pages 59-64 | N. Kansas Bureau of Investigation 2020 Crime Index: State/County Crime Comparison- Sergeant Boeckman- (<i>Discussion</i>) |
| | O. Executive Session- (<i>Vote Required</i>) |
| | 1. Non-Elected Personnel Matters |
| | 2. Attorney Client Privilege |
| | P. Adjournment |

NOTE: Riley County Law Enforcement Agency (Law Board) Meetings are open to the public. In order to comply with provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), the Riley County Law Enforcement Agency will make reasonable efforts to accommodate the needs of persons with disabilities. Please contact Executive Assistant Nichole Glessner at (785) 537-2112, ext. 2468, for assistance.

Agenda items may be viewed on the Riley County Police Department website at <http://rileycountypolice.org/about-us/law-board-0>. The Meeting of the Riley County Law Enforcement Agency will be livestreamed on Facebook at <https://www.facebook.com/RileyCountyPD>.



RILEY COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT

To reduce crime and improve the quality of life for the citizens we serve

Riley County Law Enforcement Agency Law Board Meeting

**Monday, October 18, 2021
12:00 p.m.**

**City Government Office
222 S. Broadway Street
Riley, Kansas**

**Contact Director Butler with any questions
(785) 537-2112 ext. 2468**

**RILEY COUNTY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY
LAW BOARD MEETING
Riley County Police Department Range
1256 Tabor Valley Road
Manhattan, KS
September 20, 2021 12:00 p.m.
Minutes**

Members Present: Vice Chairperson Robert Ward Secretary Barry Wilkerson
Member Kathryn Focke Member John Ford
Member Patricia Hudgins Member BeEtta Stoney (arrived at 12:04 p.m.)

Absent: Chairperson Linda Morse Director Dennis Butler

Staff Present: Assistant Director Kurt Moldrup Captain Erin Freidline
Captain Brad Jager Captain Josh Kyle
Captain Greg Steere Captain Derek Woods

Recorder: Victim/Witness Coordinator Lisa Hafliger, Riley County Attorney's Office

I. Establish Quorum: By Vice Chairperson Ward at 12:00 p.m.

II. Pledge of Allegiance: Assistant Director Moldrup led the Riley County Law Enforcement Agency (Law Board) in the Pledge of Allegiance.

III. Consent Agenda:

- A. Approval of August 16, 2021 Law Board Meeting Minutes
- B. Approve 2021 Expenditures/Credits
- C. Juvenile Transport Reimbursement
- D. RCPD Related County Expenditures (*Review*)
- E. Riley County Jail Average Daily Inmate Population- (*Review*)
- F. Seizure Expenditures- (*Review*)
- G. Reports: Synopsis- (*Review*)
 - 1. Monthly
 - a) Monthly Crime Report

Secretary Wilkerson moved to approve the Consent Agenda as presented. Member Ford seconded the motion. Vice Chairperson Ward polled the Board and the motion passed with Focke, Ford, Hudgins, Ward and Wilkerson voting in favor, and no one voting against. The motion passed 5-0.

IV. General Agenda:

H. Additions or Deletions: Assistant Director Moldrup requested item L. be deleted from the General Agenda as the chairperson for the Community Advisory Board (CAB) was unable able to attend the meeting. After consulting with Law Board Attorney Michael Gillespie and Vice Chairperson Ward it

was determined that item M. could be deleted. An Executive Session was not needed; therefore, items R. and S. were also removed from the agenda.

I. Public Comment: None

J. Fraternal Order of Police Lodge #17 Comments: Fraternal Order of Police Lodge #17 Vice President Daniel Todd shared that the Special Olympics Torch Run was held August 21, 2021 at Annenberg Park and they raised \$2,308.00.

K. Board Member Comments: Member Ford stated he's grateful to be able to hold the meeting at the Range and that it allowed an opportunity for the community to see it. Vice Chairperson Ward added that if the meeting goes past 1:30 p.m. there may be live firing on the range.

L. Community Advisory Board Update: Removed from the agenda.

M. General Order 2020-133 Promotion Process: Removed from the agenda.

N. 2022 Vehicle Purchase: Captain Kyle shared that these purchases will be from the 2022 Budget. Historically they have come to the Law Board for approval as they were previously put up for bid, now they are purchased through a State Contract, but they want to keep the Board apprised of the condition of their fleet and purchase plans. The timing of production of the vehicles is somewhat uncertain so they are coming to the Board now to get authorization and move forward with ordering. The police department uses the Vehicle Replacement Index (VRI) which provides a point system to determine whether or not a vehicle needs replaced, with mileage being one of the main factors. They are requesting to replace two Dodge Chargers and three Ford Explorers with the 2022 Dodge Durango Pursuit. They are also requesting to add one vehicle to the fleet. Captain Steere shared that with the addition of some specialty vehicles (i.e., North County Supervisor) and the switch to a squad based schedule in 2018, which allows for more officers to be working at the same time, they need to have more vehicles available. Captain Steere also reported that vehicles are taking longer to get repaired due to covid-related supply issues, so the extra vehicle would help alleviate that situation. The final vehicle that needs replaced is a Ford Transit Van that is used by the court officers to transport suspects that are taken into custody and by civil process to transport prisoners that are being extradited. It is more cost effective to handle the transport themselves. Assistant Director Moldrup added that they were paying a company to transport inmates from out of State and it was very expensive. They are able to save money by having their officers do the transport; it is also more humane and timely.

Member Focke inquired if this is in the budget for 2022.

Captain Kyle stated that they have \$270,000 budgeted and the estimate for these vehicles is \$277,289.00, which includes equipment for the additional vehicle. They would plan to use unused personnel funds to cover the overage. They estimate that this account is underfunded by approximately \$75,000.

Member Stoney inquired about the material for the seats of the new vehicles and if they may withstand the wear and tear better. Captain Kyle shared that they have not found a vehicle seat that a cop can't destroy. He believes that manufacturers are resistive to making changes due to the extra expense that would only be used in police vehicles.

Vice Chairperson Ward inquired about juvenile transport reimbursement that is on the Consent Agenda. Assistant Director Moldrup clarified that RCPD does transport juveniles to the North Regional Juvenile Detention Facility, but they are reimbursed through the State.

Member Ford asked what the average time for delivery is of the vehicles. Captain Kyle shared that prior to covid if they manufactured the police vehicles first then they were typically ready in the spring. If they manufactured civilian vehicles first, then it was usually in the summer. They are not sure what effect covid may have on production, so they want to get their order in as soon as possible.

Secretary Wilkerson moved to accept the recommendation and approve purchase of seven vehicles. Member Hudgins seconded the motion. Vice Chairperson Ward polled the Board and the motion passed with Focke, Ford, Hudgins, Stoney, Ward and Wilkerson voting in favor, and no one voting against. The motion passed 6-0.

O. DEA Task Force Officer Agreement: See item P.

P. 2021 Midwest High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Topeka DEA Task Force Agreement: Captain Kyle shared that through this agreement they have an RCPD detective that works with the task force in a part-time, as needed, position. Items O & P on the agenda refer to the same topic, there are just two separate documents as one is with the KBI and the other document/agreement addresses overtime payments. Captain Kyle stated that they have been in an agreement for approximately three years and previously the Director signed off on the paperwork. After conducting a review of the statutes and consulting with their attorney, they felt that it was prudent for the Law Board to authorize it.

Mike Gillepsie shared that he reviewed these documents with the RCPD's attorney Derrick Roberson last week and they are comfortable with the Law Board approving and the chairperson signing the agreements.

Assistant Director Moldrup shared that Chairperson Linda Morse has agreed to sign them, if they are approved.

Secretary Wilkerson moved to approve the signing of the documents set forth in Items O. & P. of the agenda. Member Ford seconded the motion. Vice Chairperson Ward polled the Board and the motion passed with Focke, Ford, Hudgins, Stoney, Ward and Wilkerson voting in favor, and no one voting against. The motion passed 6-0.

Q. American Rescue Plan Act Update: Captain Kyle shared that the City and County will be receiving significant funding through ARPA with expenditures authorized through the end of 2024. They are approaching the Law Board with what their needs are and then they will let the entities determine what is allowable/permitted. The funding goes straight to the City or County and then they determine whether or not to distribute funds to the RCPD. They are requesting funds to cover the 2% pay adjustment for 2021 (\$137,000), Unreimbursed Emergency Covid Leave (\$54,734), E-citations (\$150,000) and a HERT Truck (\$325,000). They are currently accessing unused personnel funds to cover the 2% pay adjustment. Captain Kyle shared that they would request coverage for this as an 80/20 split from the City and County. They did receive a significant amount of reimbursement through the CARES Act for the emergency covid leave, the

\$54,000 is the remaining balance. E-Citations allow an officer to scan the driver's license, vehicle registration and license plate information and it puts it into the citation. It is a quicker process than writing tickets, there are less data entry errors and it requires less contact. The Hazardous Evidence Response Team (HERT) Truck would be used to recover evidence in hazardous environments. Most agencies don't have this type of response team, but other jurisdictions have requested assistance and with NBAF in Manhattan, it's unknown this service will be needed. The HERT does not currently have a vehicle assigned to them and all of their equipment is currently stored in the garage.

Vice Chairperson Ward inquired how many officers are on the team.

Sergeant Weisbrod shared that there are four members on HERT, but they also work with the bomb squad which has up to eight officers.

Member Ford inquired if this is the same vehicle they were unable to use CARES funds for last year because they couldn't get it ordered and delivered within the established time frames. Captain Kyle confirmed that it was.

Captain Kyle stated that they would suggest following statutes and request 80 % of the funding through the City and the remaining 20% from the County on all four items.

Member Stoney asked if the e-citations will need equipment/software updates, etc. Captain Kyle stated that they would set it up as a 3 year contract, so the \$150,000 would cover all the expenses for that time frame. They discussed getting seven devices in total, but they do plan to pilot the program first and will start with less than that. The devices are similar to a cell phone and are portable so bike cops or officers walking in Aggieville or other locations could utilize them as well.

Secretary Wilkerson moved to authorize the chair to sign letters of endorsement to the Manhattan City Commission and Board of County Commissioners. Member Hudgins seconded the motion.

Member Focke inquired if these items could be handled in their regular budget versus depending on ARPA funds and how these expenses will be covered in the future.

Captain Kyle said these are all one-time expenditures which makes it difficult to put in as a regular budget item. He added that they selected these items based on the priority of needs but also because they believe they are eligible expenses through the grants.

Member Focke shared that the County has not decided how they will be expending these funds and stated that they plan to hire a consultant to ensure eligibility.

Member Ford shared that on a personal perspective he has issue with the personnel side of the request (items 1 & 2) as these are generational funds that should transfer and last for years to come and be impactful and meaningful to the community.

Vice Chairperson Ward polled the Board and the motion passed with Focke, Ford, Hudgins, Stoney, Ward and Wilkerson voting in favor, and no one voting against. The motion passed 6-0.

Vice Chairperson Ward reminded everyone that the next meeting will be held at the Riley City Government Center. Member Ford mentioned that he and Member Focke will not be able to attend in person, but they may be available via zoom.

R. Executive Session: This item was removed from the General Agenda.

S. Affirmation or Revocation of Discipline: This item was removed from the General Agenda.

T. Adjournment: Secretary Wilkerson moved to adjourn the meeting. Member Ford seconded the motion. Vice Chairperson Ward polled the Board and the motion passed with Focke, Ford, Hudgins, Stoney, Ward and Wilkerson voting in favor, and no one voting against. The motion passed 6-0. The September 20, 2021 Law Board Meeting adjourned at 12:41 p.m.

RILEY COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT			2021 EXPENDITURES	OCTOBER 2021	
<u>V #</u>	<u>VENDOR NAME</u>	<u>ACCT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	
10001	ADP LLC	20	Payroll	4,963.26	4,963.26
10002	Alterations Unlimited	20	Alterations	399.50	399.50
10003	Arthur-Green Attorneys at Law	06	Legal Services	3,140.25	
		06	monthly retainer	2,750.00	5,890.25
10004	Assurance Partners	05	svc agreement renewal	66,000.00	66,000.00
10005	Bob Barker Co Inc	17	Prisoner Supplies	98.52	
		17	Prisoner Supplies	367.00	465.52
10006	Candlewood Vet Clinic	20	Animal Care	818.47	818.47
10007	Clark, Mize, & Linville	06	Legal Fees	52.00	
		06	Legal Fees	877.50	929.50
10008	CovertTrack Group, Inc	31	plan renewal	720.00	720.00
10009	EMC Risk Services LLC	40	loss fund	8,380.18	
		40	quarterly wc fee	6,000.00	14,380.18
10010	Empower Flex	06	Legal Fees	1,092.80	1,092.80
10011	Evco Wholesale Food Corp	17	inmate food	457.97	
		17	inmate food	2,013.28	
		17	food return	-59.43	
		17	inmate food	59.82	
		17	inmate food	1,851.97	
		17	inmate food	917.52	
		17	inmate food	2,612.06	
		17	inmate food	224.40	8,077.59
10012	Law Office of Michael Gillespie	06	Legal Fees	1,500.00	1,500.00
10013	Godfrey's	23	uniforms	10,925.10	
		23	uniforms	526.40	11,451.50
10014	Grainger	23	uniforms	339.68	339.68

RILEY COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT			2021 EXPENDITURES		OCTOBER 2021	
<u>V #</u>	<u>VENDOR NAME</u>	<u>ACCT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>		
10015	Grant Petroleum, Inc	26	fuel	13,488.46		13,488.46
10016	Growing Concerns, Inc	11	landscape	75.00		75.00
10017	Gary Grubbs	20	pre-employment	825.00		825.00
10018	Hiland Dairy	17	inmate food	102.57		
		17	inmate food	123.30		
		17	inmate food	102.57		
		17	inmate food	140.39		
		17	inmate food	106.30		
		17	inmate food	153.86		
		17	inmate food	102.48		
		17	inmate food	136.76		
		17	inmate food	170.95		1,139.18
10019	ImageQUEST	28	computer supplies	8.95		8.95
10020	Insight Public Sector Inc	33	toughpads	80,149.30		80,149.30
10021	John A. Marshall Co.	32	desk	1,259.89		
		32	desk	261.25		
		32	chair	815.92		2,337.06
10022	Ka-Comm, Inc	12	Equipment Repair & Maint	27.50		
		30	communication equip	100.00		
		12	Equipment Repair & Maint	510.25		
		12	Equipment Repair & Maint	263.50		
		12	Equipment Repair & Maint	494.75		
		34	new build	2,954.29		
		12	Equipment Repair & Maint	57.00		
		12	Equipment Repair & Maint	492.00		
		12	Equipment Repair & Maint	62.95		
		12	Equipment Repair & Maint	312.50		
		12	Equipment Repair & Maint	824.00		
		12	Equipment Repair & Maint	613.50		6,712.24
10023	Kansas Gas Service	04	lec gas	968.26		
		04	garage gas	30.86		
		04	aggieville gas	30.86		1,029.98

RILEY COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT

2021 EXPENDITURES

OCTOBER 2021

<u>V #</u>	<u>VENDOR NAME</u>	<u>ACCT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	
10024	Key Staffing	20	custodian	830.40	
		20	custodian	664.32	
		20	custodian	830.40	
		20	custodian	814.83	
		20	custodian	768.12	3,908.07
10025	Konza Lab Inc	16	Employee Medical	450.00	450.00
10026	Little Apple Lawn & Landscape	11	mowing/trimming	500.00	500.00
10027	Manhattan Wrecker Service Inc	20	towing	50.00	
		20	towing	50.00	
		20	towing	50.00	
		20	towing	50.00	
		20	towing	50.00	
		20	towing	50.00	
		20	towing	50.00	
		20	towing	50.00	
		20	towing	50.00	450.00
10028	Hollie McGruder	05	reimb for vehicle damage	2,615.96	2,615.96
10029	IDEMIA	19	livescan maint/support	2,490.00	2,490.00
10030	Kim (Hank) Nelson	20	pre-employment	1,000.00	
		20	pre-employment	1,500.00	2,500.00
10031	9-1-1 Custom	29	ammunition	4,004.82	4,004.82
10032	Pawnee Mental Health Services	20	co-responder	13,886.26	13,886.26
10033	Phillips 66 Fleet Service	26	fuel	26.97	26.97
10034	Pitney Bowes Reserve Acct	08	postage machine	1,000.00	1,000.00
10035	Pro Copy Inc	10	copier use fees	259.83	
		10	copier use fees	345.54	
		10	copier use fee	73.76	679.13

RILEY COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT

2021 EXPENDITURES

OCTOBER 2021

<u>V #</u>	<u>VENDOR NAME</u>	<u>ACCT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	
10036	Public Safety Communications Ac	22	memebership dues	50.00	50.00
10037	Quaker State Express Lube	26	oil change	42.00	
		26	oil change	42.00	
		26	oil change	32.00	
		26	oil change	37.00	
		26	oil change	37.00	
		26	oil change	42.00	
		26	oil change	37.00	
		26	oil change	42.00	
		26	oil change	37.00	
		26	oil change	37.00	348.00
10038	RAZ Automotive	26	oil change	43.81	43.81
10039	Riley County Public Works	26	fuel	608.79	
		26	fuel	514.41	
		26	fuel	278.58	
		26	fuel	420.79	1,822.57
10040	RCPD Health Plan	39	department health insurance	120,000.00	120,000.00
10041	Robbins Motor Co.	13	Vehicle Maint	610.00	610.00
10042	Hali Rowland	20	pio consultant fee	3,349.50	3,349.50
10043	RCPD Employee Health	16	Employee Medical	2,023.41	2,023.41
10044	Sir Speedy	09	Card Printing		31.13
10045	Waxie Sanitary Supply	29	replenish supplie		32.54
10046	Tommy's Express Car Wash	13	Vehicle Maint		425.00
10047	US Foodservice	17	inmate food		
		17	inmate food	1,843.05	
		17	inmate food	3,188.95	
		17	inmate food	1,947.22	8,475.85
10048	Wage Works Inc	06	Legal Fees	168.49	168.49
10049	Evergy	04	lec electric	16,737.26	
		04	garage electric	92.16	
		04	aggieville electric	155.82	16,985.24
10050	WCPR Enterprises, LLC	20	Animal Care	286.00	286.00

FYI only

this is

Johnston's Bill.

Thomas

RILEY COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT

2021 EXPENDITURES

OCTOBER 2021

<u>V #</u>	<u>VENDOR NAME</u>	<u>ACCT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	
10051	Xerox Corporation	10	copier lease/usage fees	831.96	
		10	copier lease/usage fees	817.90	
		10	copier lease/usage fees	289.08	
		10	copier lease/usage fees	644.04	2,582.98
10052	Xerox Financial Services	10	copier lease	588.03	
		10	copier lease	602.28	1,190.31
			Subtotal:		413,729.46
10201	Adobe Systems Inc	19	subscription fee	16.33	
		19	renewal	130.61	146.94
10202	Amazon.com	21	BBQ Team Supplies	194.99	
		29	replenish supplies	102.79	
		28	office supplies	119.72	
		11	building repair	29.76	
		31	tools	237.99	685.25
10203	Apple iTunes Store	28	office supplies	10.02	
		19	cloud storage	9.99	20.01
10204	Battery Junction	29	replenish supplies	102.23	102.23
10205	Bluestem Electric Co-op Inc	04	range aug electric	600.24	600.24
10206	Briggs	13	Vehicle Maint	64.74	
		13	Vehicle Maint	24.95	
		13	Vehicle Maint	387.04	
		13	Vehicle Maint	24.95	
		13	Vehicle Maint	184.05	
		13	Vehicle Maint	690.30	
		13	Vehicle Maint	242.99	
		13	Vehicle Maint	243.03	
		13	Vehicle Maint	459.97	
		13	Vehicle Maint	731.35	
		13	Vehicle Maint	864.41	
		26	oil change	62.46	
		13	Vehicle Maint	221.16	
		13	Vehicle Maint	204.12	
		13	Vehicle Maint	172.26	4,577.78
10207	Burnett Automotive	27	tires	1,983.00	1,983.00

RILEY COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT		2021 EXPENDITURES		OCTOBER 2021	
<u>V #</u>	<u>VENDOR NAME</u>	<u>ACCT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	
10208	City of Manhattan, Utilities	04	lec water	3,227.23	
		04	aggieville water	43.24	3,270.47
10209	City of Manhattan	11	grease trap fee	25.00	25.00
10210	Cox Communications, Inc	19	internet	84.57	
		19	cable	234.03	
		19	internet	79.38	
		19	internet/cable	2,203.49	2,601.47
10211	Defense Solutions Group, Inc	31	simunition head protector	1,506.31	1,506.31
10212	Dillons #94	17	inmate food	114.91	
		21	National Night Out Supplies	9.90	124.81
10213	Underground Vaults	20	document destruction	92.50	92.50
10214	Dollar Days	17	Prisoner Supplies	103.21	103.21
10215	Dry Clean City Inc	20	uniform cleaning	248.50	248.50
10216	Enterprise	20	rental car	873.99	873.99
10217	Express Office Solutions	28	office supplies	45.68	45.68
10218	Facebook	20	corrections post boosts	50.00	
		20	corrections post boosts	50.00	100.00
10219	Ferguson Enterprises LLC #215	11	plumbing parts	56.28	
		25	Maint Supplies	27.29	83.57
10220	Grainger	11	plumbing supplies	97.78	
		11	plumbing supplies	97.78	
		25	Maint Supplies	34.36	229.92
10221	Hewlett Packard Enterprises Co	33	computers	4,989.51	4,989.51

RILEY COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT

2021 EXPENDITURES

OCTOBER 2021

<u>V #</u>	<u>VENDOR NAME</u>	<u>ACCT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	
10222	Home Depot	25	Maint Supplies	17.76	
		28	office supplies	5.94	
		12	Equipment Repair & Maint	104.00	
		25	Maint Supplies	65.99	
		12	Equipment Repair & Maint	13.05	
		12	Equipment Repair & Maint	2.00	
		11	Range Supplies	289.00	
		25	Maint Supplies	33.14	
		11	building repairs & parts	148.00	
		25	Maint Supplies	60.06	
		25	Maint Supplies	145.57	
		11	Range Supplies	25.24	
		11	Range Supplies	476.92	1,386.67
10223	Hy-Vee	21	duck dash supplies	7.98	7.98
10224	ICG Link Inc	19	Email	25.00	25.00
10225	Insight Public Sector Inc	33	cartridges/drives/cable	10,410.36	
		33	ddr4 module	624.84	
		28	computer supplies	388.40	
		33	storage controller	167.14	
		19	service contract	2,478.44	
		19	vsphere license	513.52	
		28	office supplies	165.99	
		33	workstations	7,990.55	
		33	hp pro desk	1,499.92	
		28	office supplies	57.67	
		19	hp hardware support	658.75	
		28	office supplies	88.66	
		30	communication equip	204.58	
		33	hpe data cartridge	219.66	
		19	spillman server	1,004.22	26,472.70
10226	ISG Technology	19	tegile support	47,414.88	47,414.88
10227	Kansas Turnpike Authority	07	tolls	34.55	34.55
10228	Kully Supply Inc	25	Maint Supplies	186.18	186.18
10229	Language Line Services	20	translation svcs	31.60	31.60

RILEY COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT			2021 EXPENDITURES	OCTOBER 2021	
<u>V #</u>	<u>VENDOR NAME</u>	<u>ACCT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	
10230	LeadsOnline	20	investigations service	6,259.00	6,259.00
10231	Lexis Nexis Risk Solutions	20	user fee	133.31	
		20	analyst svcs	7,711.07	7,844.38
10232	Manh Area Chamber of Commerce	22	little apple brigade membership	275.00	275.00
10233	McDonald's	29	child intake food	18.48	18.48
10234	Menards	25	Maint Supplies	119.92	
		25	Maint Supplies	9.46	
		29	replenish supplies	164.10	
		13	Vehicle Maint	23.71	317.19
10235	Monoprice	28	office supplies	11.38	11.38
10236	NENA the 9-1-1 Assn	22	reference manual	50.00	50.00
10237	123 Print Inc	21	rcpd giveaway items	263.54	263.54
10238	1000Bulbs.com	25	Maint Supplies	202.79	202.79
10239	O'Reilly Auto Parts	13	Vehicle Maint	12.51	12.51
10240	OTIS Technology	29	replenish supplies	305.24	305.24
10241	P-Card Misc Vendors	07	civil process training	30.78	
		07	2021 police fleet expo	-51.73	
		07	cab meeting lunch	30.94	
		07	cab meeting lunch	15.47	
		07	ntoa training	1,650.99	
		07	fbinaa fall retrainer	579.08	
		07	ntoa conference	1,240.82	
		07	jail proactive intelligence	75.00	
		26	fuel	32.70	
		07	ks shrm conf	359.70	
		07	kapio conference	10.10	
		07	turnkey training	86.48	
		07	annual k9 certification	553.81	
		07	kia training conference	225.52	
		20	extradition	249.64	
		07	criminal interdiction	1,198.00	

RILEY COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT

2021 EXPENDITURES

OCTOBER 2021

<u>V #</u>	<u>VENDOR NAME</u>	<u>ACCT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	
10241	P-Card Misc Vendors	07	investigative & crime reconstruction	500.00	
		07	apco fall conference	80.00	
		07	fbinaa fall retrainer	175.00	
		07	fbinaa fall retrainer	175.00	
		07	LE command school	5,070.00	
		07	military relations lunch	20.00	
		07	military relations lunch	20.00	
		07	leader in you course	718.00	
		07	mhk chamber power lunch	40.00	
		07	mhk chamber power lunch	40.00	
		07	fbinaa fall retrainer	428.75	
		07	jail executive training	3,143.67	16,697.72
10242	Petsmart	20	Animal Care	120.98	120.98
10243	Pfeifley's	23	uniforms	79.75	79.75
10244	Reconyx	20	access & fees	200.00	200.00
10245	RedBox	17	inmate movies	6.54	
		17	inmate movies	6.75	
		17	inmate movies	6.54	
		17	inmate movies	8.06	27.89
10246	Rock Auto	13	Vehicle Maint	32.41	
		13	Vehicle Maint	189.40	
		13	Vehicle Maint	146.90	368.71
10247	Univ of Louisville SPI	22	membership	50.00	50.00
10248	Staples Advantage	28	office supplies	12.48	
		28	office supplies	6.32	
		28	office supplies	44.22	
		28	computer supplies	240.08	
		28	computer supplies	85.48	
		28	office supplies	47.60	
		28	office supplies	151.26	587.44
10249	T38 Fax	14	Fax	15.39	15.39
10250	Target	29	child intake supplies	14.13	14.13
10251	Terminix	11	pest control svcs	69.00	69.00

RILEY COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT			2021 EXPENDITURES	OCTOBER 2021	
<u>V #</u>	<u>VENDOR NAME</u>	<u>ACCT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	
10252	TLOxp	20	database access fees	329.00	329.00
10253	Tru-Spec	23	uniforms	264.79	264.79
10254	Twin Valley Telephone, Inc	14	Internet	79.99	
		14	Phones	45.03	
		14	Phones	66.74	191.76
10255	Ubiquiti	33	dome camera	358.00	
		33	dome camera	358.00	
		33	dome camera	358.00	1,074.00
10256	United States Post Office	17	Prisoner Supplies	2.00	2.00
10257	UPS	08	shipping fees	14.31	
		08	shipping fees	55.44	69.75
10258	Verizon Wireless	14	Phones	5,540.42	5,540.42
10259	Wal-Mart	29	replenish supplies	29.85	
		17	inmate food	158.40	
		28	office supplies	59.85	
		17	inmate food	145.20	
		29	replenish supplies	35.35	
		17	inmate food	88.00	
		21	candy for ogden parade	84.32	
		29	replenish supplies	27.93	
		17	inmate food	140.80	
		29	replenish supplies	39.22	808.92
10260	Waste Management	20	garbage svc - lec	519.22	
		04	garbage svc - range	55.43	574.65
10261	WTC	19	internet	594.70	594.70
				Subtotal:	141,210.46
				Total:	554,939.92

Chair, Riley County Law Enforcement Agency

Riley County Police Department
Cash Receipts
Net Changes from 9/1/2021 to 9/30/2021

Account Number	Description	Debits	Credits
600100-00	Manhattan	1,463,915.17	13,175,236.53
600200-00	Riley County	0.00	3,293,811.00
610110-00	Copy Fees-Discovery, etc.	357.00	1,782.00
610112-00	Copy Fees-Records	155.00	2,181.00
610113-00	Fingerprint Fees-Records	695.00	2,560.00
		1,465,122.17	16,475,570.53
620900-01	Misc Reimbursements-salaries	0.00	1,366.22
620900-04	Misc Reimbursements-utilities	0.00	17.00
620900-07	Misc Reimbursements-training	0.00	7,991.62
620900-08	Misc Reimbursements-postage	0.00	203.31
620900-12	Misc Reimbursements-eq maint	0.00	947.50
620900-13-130	Misc Reimbursements-vehicles	0.00	309.00
620900-14	Misc Reimbursements-phone	41.57	1,667.24
620900-17-170	Misc Reimbursements-jail	400.00	3,963.09
620900-20-400	Misc Reimbursements-Car Lease HI	0.00	5,700.00
620900-23	Misc Reimbursements-Uniforms	0.00	17.50
620900-29	Misc Reimbursements-Supplies	0.00	359.86
620900-31	Misc Reimbursements-crime eq	63.52	38,378.62
620900-33	Misc Reimbursements-equip	0.00	345.40
620900-34-130	Misc Reimbursements-vehicles	0.00	27,504.00
630400-03	IDDP-overtime	713.72	2,381.40
632500-03	JTTF Grant-OT	1,315.05	4,968.50
632600-03	HIDTA Grant-OT	1,340.43	12,382.01
632700-03	STEP Grant-OT	0.00	4,761.65
632800-01-411	VOCA 2020 Grant Reimb	0.00	69,322.00
632800-01-412	VOCA 2021 Grant Reimb	0.00	29,684.00
632800-02-410	VOCA 2019 Grant Reimb	0.00	4,179.00
632800-02-412	VOCA 2021 Grant Reimb	0.00	29,461.00
		3,874.29	245,909.92
640900-00	Misc Non-Budget Credit Reimb	417.28	2,038.03
640902-00	Prior year Restitution	500.00	1,243.35
		917.28	3,281.38
		1,469,913.74	16,724,761.83

17.

D. Butler
10/1/21

RILEY COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT 21-260

Memorandum

Original to: _____

Action: _____

Copy to: _____

Comments:

To: Director Butler *Noted: dpb 10/11/21*

Thru: Assistant Director Moldrup *KMM 10.11.21*

From: Captain Derek Woods

Ref: Juvenile Transportation Report for September 2021

Date: October 4, 2021

Total Number of Juveniles Transported: 1

Total Mileage for Transports 41 X \$.56 (Cents per mile) \$22.96

Total Pay Amount for Transport Officers Hours: \$97.80

Total: \$120.76

Approved: _____

Chair, Riley County Law Enforcement Agency

Program Name-GLLT34 Thru SEPTEMBER
Version Date- 3/21 Year 2021

RILEY COUNTY
Fund Summary of Revenue/Expense
Percent of Year 75.0%

Date.10/01/21 Page. 1
Time.16.28.00

Beginning Fund..... 173 RCPD Levy/Op
Ending Fund..... 173 RCPD Levy/Op
Last Month Included.... 09 Print Revenue... Y Print Disbursements. Y
Print Department Detail. Y Print Expenses.. Y
Exclude Non-Active..... Y Separate Pages.. Y

DISBURSEMENTS/REVENUES/TRANSFERS - Fund.. 173 RCPD Levy/Op

Obj	Prj	Description	Kind	Budget \$	M-T-D	Y-T-D	%	Remaining
Department. 0 Not Designated								
180		Distr - Real Current	R	4,271,376.00	111,418.19	4,240,050.58	99.27	31,325.42
182		Distr - Oil & Gas Curr.	R	.00	.00	225.52		.00
184		Distr - P.P. Current	R	.00	750.01	36,029.40		.00
190		Distr - 16/20M Trucks Cur	R	2,970.00	195.09	2,984.01	100.47	14.01-
193		Distr - Watercraft Cur	R	2,008.00	71.20	1,892.80	94.26	115.20
181		Distr - Real Delq.	R	83,752.00	16,898.96	56,407.93	67.35	27,344.07
183		Distr - Oil & Gas Delinq	R	.00	.68	10.37		.00
185		Distr - P.P. Delq.	R	.00	673.28	3,851.29		.00
192		Distr - 16/20M Trucks Del	R	.00	63.35	251.83		.00
194		Distr - Watercraft Del	R	.00	114.13	450.64		.00
102		Distr - Motor Vehicle Tax	R	369,002.00	139,681.61	335,239.62	90.85	33,762.38
103		Vehicle Rental Excise Tax	R	6,265.00	1,586.40	2,720.54	43.42	3,544.46
113		Distr - RV Tax	R	3,305.00	1,535.93	3,335.80	100.93	30.80-
130		Distr - Commercial Veh	R	15,305.00	1,514.55	14,366.20	93.87	938.80
191		Distr - TIF Adjustment	R	.00	3,631.72-	98,151.31-		.00
Department Revenue.. # 0				4,753,983.00	270,871.66	4,599,665.22 *		96,985.52
Department.171 RCPD Operations								
<hr/>								
Total Revenue Fund.... 173				4,753,983.00	270,871.66	4,599,665.22 **	96.75	
Total Trans. IN Fund.. 173				.00	.00	.00 **		
Total Rev. & Trans. .. 173				4,753,983.00	270,871.66	4,599,665.22 **		
Total Disbursements... 173				.00	.00	.00 **		

BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES - Fund.. 173 RCPD Levy/Op

Obj	Prj	Description	Budget \$	Used M-T-D	Used Y-T-D	%Used	Remaining	Encumbrance	Available
Department. 0 Not Designated									
Department.171 RCPD Operations									
2220		Building Space Rental	10,500.00	875.00	7,875.00	75.00	2,625.00	.00	2,625.00
2330		Transportation Service	6,000.00	.00	152.22	2.54	5,847.78	.00	5,847.78
2480		Repair/Maint Build/Gr	120,000.00	2,347.96	52,039.17	43.37	67,960.83	.00	67,960.83
2650		Physician Fees	150,269.00	29,539.12	149,556.74	99.53	712.26	.00	712.26
2655		Hospital Fees	10,000.00	.00	.00		10,000.00	.00	10,000.00
2810		Electric/Gas Services	10,000.00	.00	.00		10,000.00	.00	10,000.00

This report is generated by Riley County. It shows the County's Expenditures on the Riley County Police Department including contributions towards their budget obligation and payments on RCPD's facilities. For further information please refer to the County's Finance and Budget Section.

Program Name-GLLT34 Thru SEPTEMBER
Version Date- 3/21 Year 2021

RILEY COUNTY
Fund Summary of Revenue/Expense
Percent of Year 75.0%

Date:10/01/21 Page. 2
Time:16.28.00

BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES - Fund 173 RCPD Levy/Op

Op. Prj Description	Budget \$	Used X-T-D	Used Y-T-D	%Used	Remaining	Encumbrance	Available
Department.171 (continued)							
2830 Water	10,000.00	32.00	348.00	3.48	9,652.00	.00	9,652.00
2840 Sewage Charges	2,200.00	.00	.00		2,200.00	.00	2,200.00
2900 Budget Appropriations	4,391,746.00	.00	3,293,811.00	75.00	1,097,935.00	.00	1,097,935.00
Total Contractual Expenses	4,710,715.00	32,794.08	3,503,782.13	74.38	1,206,932.87	.00	1,206,932.87
3010 Office Supplies	500.00	.00	.00		500.00	.00	500.00
3060 Medical Supplies	500.00	.00	.00		500.00	.00	500.00
3070 Prescriptions	500.00	.00	.00		500.00	.00	500.00
3990 Other Supplies & Material		.00	75.00		75.00-	.00	75.00-
Total Commodities Expense	1,500.00	.00	75.00	5.00	1,425.00	.00	1,425.00
Department Expense # 171	4,712,215.00	32,794.08	3,503,857.13	74.36	1,208,357.87	.00	1,208,357.87 *
Expense & Transfers# 171	4,712,215.00	32,794.08	3,503,857.13				
Total Expenditures Fund 173	4,712,215.00	32,794.08	3,503,857.13	74.36	1,208,357.87	.00	1,208,357.87 **

SUMMARY for - Fund 173 RCPD Levy/Op

Beginning Year Balance.....	305,512.74
YTD Revenue.....	4,599,665.22
YTD Reported Expenses.....	3,503,857.13-
YTD Non-Reported Expenses...	.00
YTD Treasurer Disbursements.	.00
YTD Transfers In.....	.00
YTD Transfers Out.....	.00
Prior Year Voided Checks....	.00
Prior Year Expenses00
Prior Year Revenues00
Prior Year Corrections.....	.00
Ending Fund Balance.....	1,401,320.83 ***

This report is generated by Riley County. It shows the County's Expenditures on the Riley County Police Department including contributions towards their budget obligation and payments on RCPD's facilities. For further information please refer to the County's Finance and Budget Section.

Program Name-GLLT34 Thru SEPTEMBER
Version Date- 3/21 Year 2021

RILEY COUNTY
Fund Summary of Revenue/Expense
Percent of Year 75.0%

Date:10/01/21 Page: 160
Time:16.26.56

DISBURSEMENTS/REVENUES/TRANSFERS - Fund.. 168 RCPD Federal Seizure Fund

Obj Prj Description	Kind	Budget \$	M-T-D	Y-T-D	Remaining
<u>Department.142 Riley Co Police Dept</u>					
402 Investment Interest	R	.00	.00	65.20	.00
Department Revenue.. #142		.00	.00	65.20 *	.00
Total Revenue Fund.... 168		.00	.00	65.20 **	
Total Trans. IN Fund.. 168		.00	.00	.00 **	
Total Rev. & Trans. .. 168		.00	.00	65.20 **	
Total Disbursements... 168		.00	.00	.00 **	

BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES - Fund.. 168 RCPD Federal Seizure Fund

Obj Prj Description	Budget \$	Used M-T-D	Used Y-T-D	%Used	Remaining	Encumbrance	Available
Total Expenditures Fund 168	.00	.00	.00		.00	.00	.00 **

SUMMARY for - Fund 168 RCPD Federal Seizure Fund

Beginning Year Balance.....	156,157.89
YTD Revenue.....	65.20
YTD Reported Expenses.....	.00
YTD Non-Reported Expenses...	.00
YTD Treasurer Disbursements..	.00
YTD Transfers In.....	.00
YTD Transfers Out.....	.00
Prior Year Voided Checks....	.00
Prior Year Expenses00
Prior Year Revenues00
Prior Year Corrections.....	.00
Ending Fund Balance.....	156,223.09 ***

21-

This report is generated by Riley County. It shows RCPD's Federal Seizure Activity throughout the last month.

22

Program Name-GLLT34 Thru SEPTEMBER
Version Date- 3/21 Year 2021

RILEY COUNTY
Fund Summary of Revenue/Expense
Percent of Year 75.0%

Date.10/01/21 Page. 161
Time.16.26.56

DISBURSEMENTS/REVENUES/TRANSFERS - Fund.. 169 RCPD State Seizure Fund

Obj	Prj	Description	Kind	Budget \$	M-T-D	Y-T-D	1	Remaining
<u>Department.142 Riley Co Police Dept</u>								
875		Misc. Expenses	D	.00	2,157.78-	14,637.36-		.00
602		Miscellaneous Collection	R	.00	.00	36.80		.00
402		Investment Interest	R	.00	.00	10,934.52		.00
Department Revenue.. #142				.00	.00	10,971.32 *		.00
Department Dsbmnts.. #142				.00	2,157.78-	14,637.36-*		
Total Revenue Fund.... 169				.00	.00	10,971.32 **		
Total Trans. IN Fund.. 169				.00	.00	.00 **		
Total Rev. & Trans. .. 169				.00	.00	10,971.32 **		
Total Disbursements... 169				.00	2,157.78-	14,637.36-**		

BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES - Fund.. 169 RCPD State Seizure Fund

Obj	Prj	Description	Budget \$	Used M-T-D	Used Y-T-D	1Used	Remaining	Encumbrance	Available
Total Expenditures Fund 169 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 **									

SUMMARY for - Fund 169 RCPD State Seizure Fund

Beginning Year Balance.....	121,689.60
YTD Revenue.....	10,971.32
YTD Reported Expenses.....	.00
YTD Non-Reported Expenses...	.00
YTD Treasurer Disbursements..	14,637.36-
YTD Transfers In.....	.00
YTD Transfers Out.....	.00
Prior Year Voided Checks....	.00
Prior Year Expenses00
Prior Year Revenues00
Prior Year Corrections.....	.00
Ending Fund Balance.....	118,023.56 ***

This report is generated by Riley County. It shows RCPD's State Seizure Activity throughout the last month.

RILEY COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT

Report Submission

To:	Director Butler	<i>Noted: dpb 10/11/21</i>
Thru:	AD Moldrup	<i>KMM 10.11.21</i>
From:	Cpt. Derek Woods	
Position:	Commander	Division: Jail
Report Title:	Monthly Inmate Population Report	
Rpt Freq./Year:	September 2021	
Date:	October 4, 2021	

Presented below is a summary of Average Daily Population (ADP) for the Riley County Jail. This report is being submitted monthly at the request of the Law Board.

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>
JAN	99.7	105.3	95.1	73.7	70.2	87.0	75.0	72.6	84.8	71.6	67.3
FEB	105.3	110.3	95.2	68.9	74.3	93.1	82.9	68.4	85.5	64.8	67.1
MAR	97.2	106.7	92.1	66.2	71.8	91.9	73.2	75.2	88.4	68.6	78.6
APR	90.6	103.9	64.2	62.0	74.2	89.1	74.1	81.0	81.6	58.9	80.4
MAY	96.4	101.4	71.3	68.9	80.3	81.9	77.4	87.5	79.4	47.4	74.2
JUN	95.7	102.0	72.4	63.9	82.0	87.8	73.1	88.5	78.4	50.0	66.0
JUL	97.1	96.1	72.1	68.8	77.8	83.6	80.0	83.8	71.9	53.7	71.5
AUG	89.5	114.1	74.0	74.5	72.7	75.7	82.4	80.6	82.3	55.8	85.2
SEPT	87.1	101.6	77.4	61.7	73.6	75.8	84.3	81.2	74.6	61.3	90.2
OCT	93.6	93.9	73.2	76.3	73.5	73.4	74.3	72.8	76.2	60.0	
NOV	92.4	102.0	70.1	77.0	76.7	73.0	76.2	78.3	71.3	69.3	
DEC	95.4	95.7	65.1	71.0	77.4	69.6	78.9	79.9	72.9	69.4	
YADP	95.0	102.7	76.85	64.2	75.4	81.8	77.7	79.15	78.9	60.9	75.6



Monthly Report

September 2021

Alyssa Green, Crime Analyst
Criminal Intelligence Unit
Riley County Police Department

To **reduce crime** and
improve the quality
of life for
the **citizens we serve**

Data Disclaimer

For the purposes of this report, data is extracted from the RMS using specific parameters. The results may differ slightly from other reports, such as Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), which measure the same variables but have slightly different search parameters , filters, and/or methods. The following summarizes the most common attributes of this report that result in differences in reporting:

- The data in the report reflects what was available at the time of extraction. It is common for numbers to change over time for various reasons. Most commonly:
 - Final data entry by records can be delayed due to the RTO status of a case.
 - Clerical errors can be discovered, leading to corrections being made at a later date.
- Some categories in this report use a hierarchy rule. This means that the offense with the highest offense code number in an incident is the only offense counted. Other reports may apply the hierarchy rule to certain offenses. For instance, UCR counts every occurrence of Part I violent crimes in an incident (murder, rape, robbery, aggravated battery). Each slide should notate the method used.
- This report includes the property crime of arson which is excluded from other reporting.
- Crimes are extracted based on the date and time they were reported. Other reports may use the earliest and/or latest date and time the crime may have occurred.

Monthly and yearly projections are calculated using different methods. Projections will have a higher degree of error when the time period used to project is small (i.e. projecting an entire year based off the first two weeks of that year).

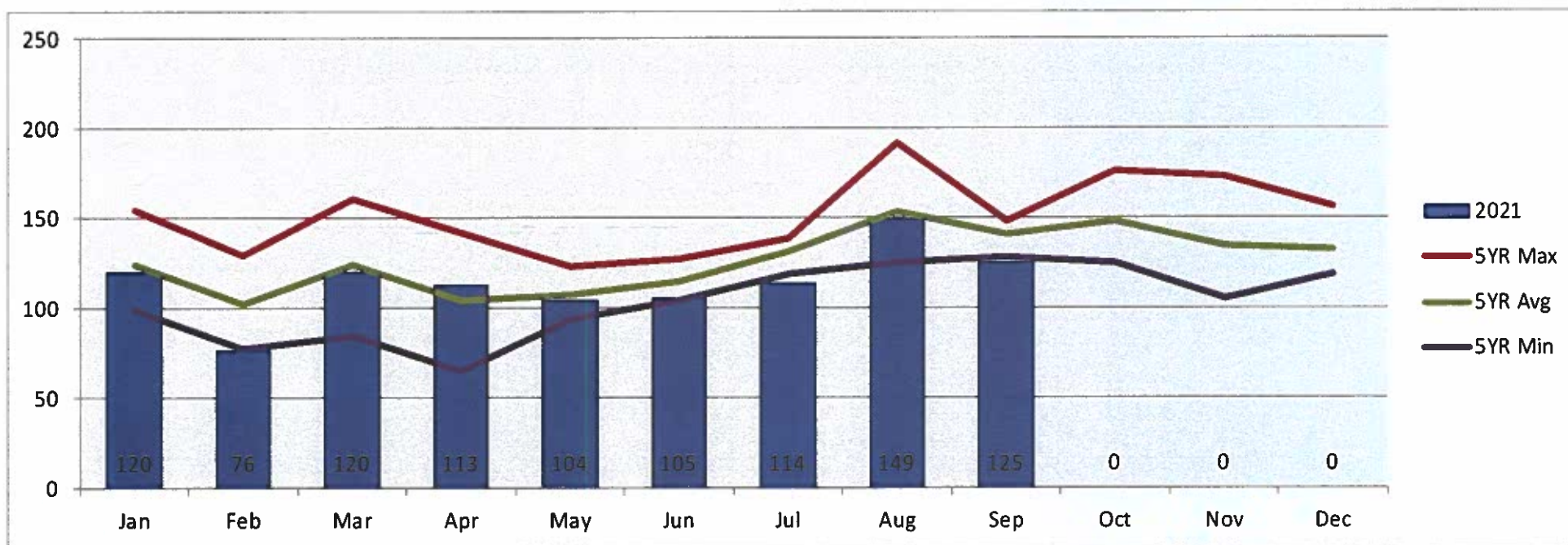
Part I Crime

Offense Codes: 0100-0810

All Data As Of: 9/30/21 11:59 PM

- Part I crime in September 2021 was 11.2% below the 5 year average. Compared to September 2020 there was an 15.5% decrease.
- Year to date, 2021 is 7.0% below the 5 year average.
- Part I total crime is projected to be 7.0% lower than the 5 year average.
- In September, both the Part I violent and property crime totals were below the 5 year average.

	Sep	Year to Date	Yearly Total
2016	143	1092	1450
2017	137	1158	1593
2018	128	1037	1475
2019	148	1186	1582
2020	148	1042	1493
2021	125	1026	
% Change	-15.5%	-1.5%	-5.4%
Yearly Projection:			1413



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2016	99	121	125	107	109	104	136	148	143	125	114	119
2017	132	99	161	97	94	127	119	192	137	148	166	121
2018	108	84	124	113	100	123	123	134	128	176	105	157
2019	154	77	124	142	123	113	138	167	148	143	116	137
2020	130	129	85	65	113	108	139	125	148	151	173	127
2021	120	76	120	113	104	105	114	149	125	0	0	0

Includes Part 1 crimes that were the primary offense only.

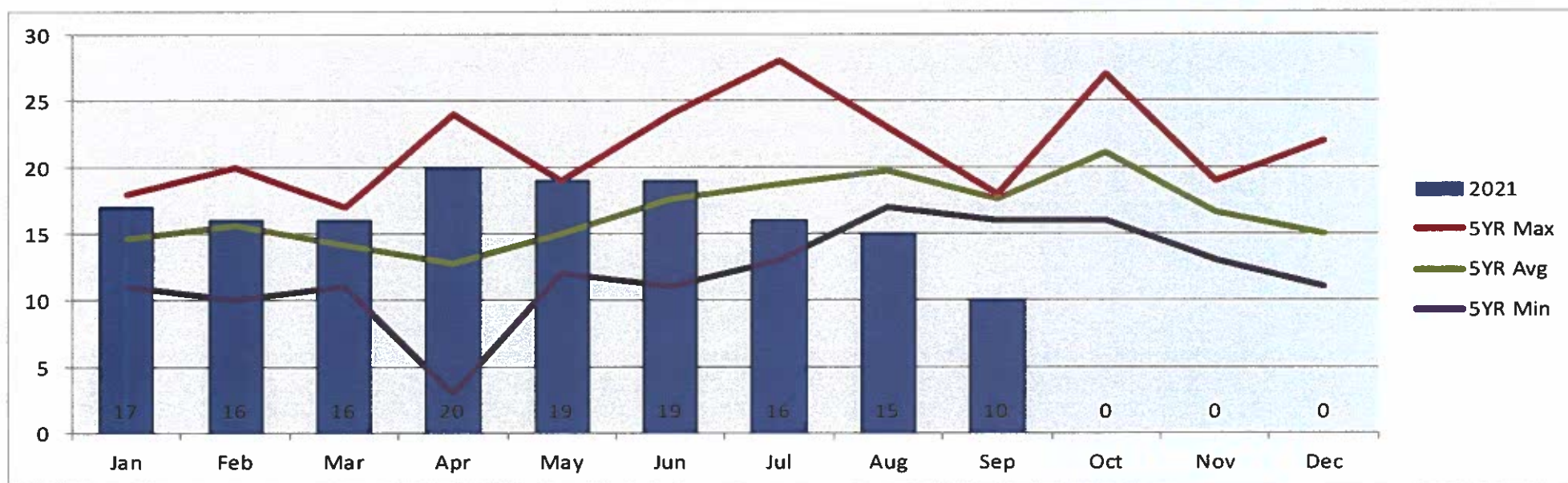
Part 1 Violent Crimes

Offense Codes: 0100-0440

All Data As Of: 9/30/21 11:59 PM

- September 2021 was 43.2% lower than the 5 year average in Part I violent crime.
- It is projected that Part I violent crime will be 1.1% higher than the 5 year average.
- There were 3 aggravated assaults / batteries, 5 rapes, 1 robbery, and 1 homicide reported during September 2021.

	Sep	Year to Date	Yearly Total
2016	16	126	167
2017	18	138	198
2018	18	160	218
2019	18	159	216
2020	18	147	195
2021	10	148	
% Change	-44.4%	+0.7%	+3.3%
Yearly Projection:			201



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2016	13	13	11	12	19	11	13	18	16	16	13	12
2017	11	16	15	13	15	13	16	21	18	24	19	17
2018	15	19	17	12	14	20	28	17	18	27	18	13
2019	16	10	14	24	12	24	18	23	18	18	17	22
2020	18	20	14	3	15	20	19	20	18	21	16	11
2021	17	16	16	20	19	19	16	15	10	0	0	0

Includes Part 1 violent crimes that were the primary offense only.

27-28

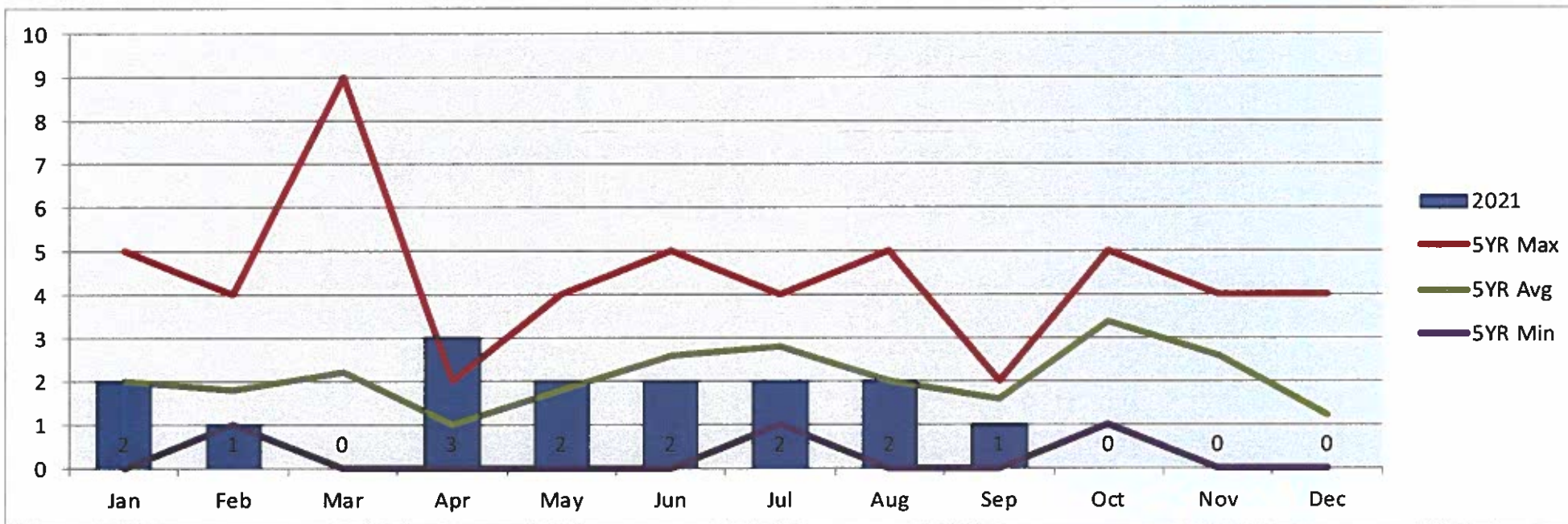
Robbery

Offense Codes: 0310

All Data As Of: 9/30/21 11:59 PM

	Sep	Year to Date	Yearly Total
2016	2	23	29
2017	2	17	23
2018	2	21	30
2019	2	15	26
2020	0	13	17
2021	1	15	
% Change	N/A	+15.4%	+23.4%
Yearly Projection:			21

- There was one robbery reported in September 2021 which is 37.5% lower than the 5 year average.
- It is projected that robberies will be 16.0% lower than the 5 year average at the end of the year.
- As of 10/11/2021, the incident was cleared by arrest.



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2016	2	1	9	1	2	0	4	2	2	4	2	0
2017	0	1	0	2	1	3	3	5	2	1	4	1
2018	1	4	1	1	4	2	4	2	2	5	3	1
2019	5	2	0	0	0	5	1	0	2	3	4	4
2020	2	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	0	4	0	0
2021	2	1	0	3	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	0

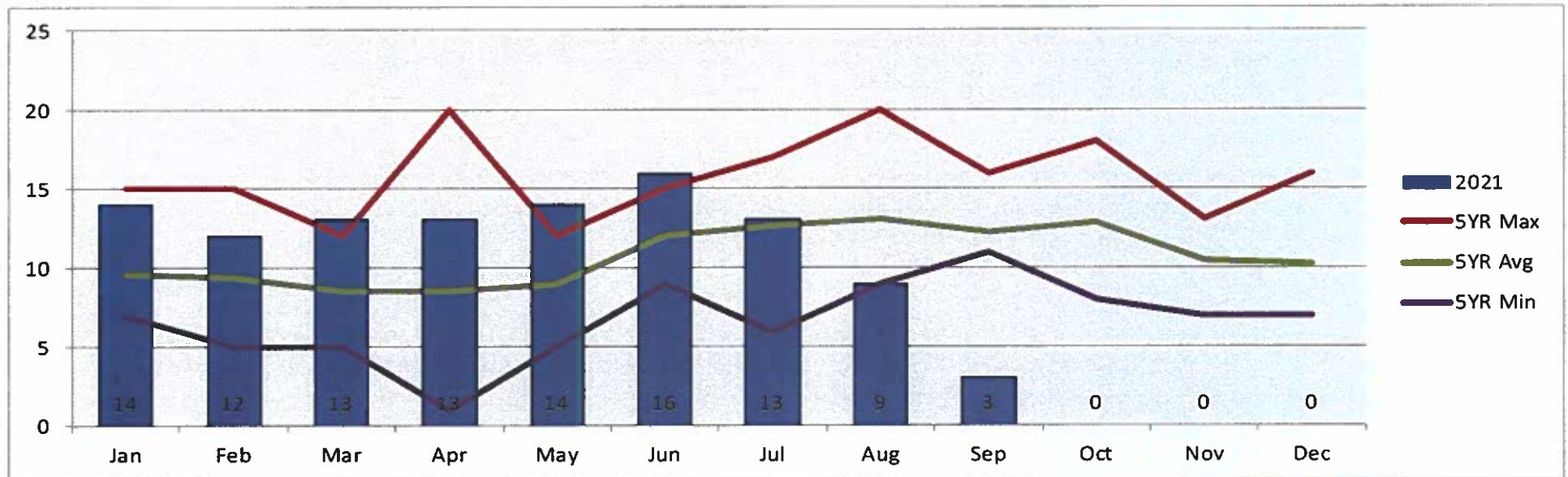
Aggravated Assault and Battery

Offense Codes: 0410-0440

All Data As Of: 9/30/21 11:59 PM

- There were 2 aggravated batteries and 1 aggravated assault reported during the month of September.
- This is 75.4% lower than the 5 year average.
- The aggravated assault and battery total is projected to be 12.9% above the 5 year average.
- One of the incidents were domestic incidents.

	Sep	Year to Date	Yearly Total
2016	11	79	102
2017	12	78	116
2018	11	93	126
2019	11	114	154
2020	16	111	144
2021	3	107	
% Change	-81.3%	-3.6%	+0.5%
Yearly Projection:			145



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2016	7	9	5	9	12	9	6	11	11	8	7	8
2017	9	10	5	5	5	10	11	11	12	18	10	10
2018	9	8	10	8	6	15	17	9	11	11	12	10
2019	8	5	11	20	11	13	15	20	11	11	13	16
2020	15	15	12	1	11	13	14	14	16	16	10	7
2021	14	12	13	13	14	16	13	9	3	0	0	0

Includes aggravated assaults and battery crimes that were the primary offense only.

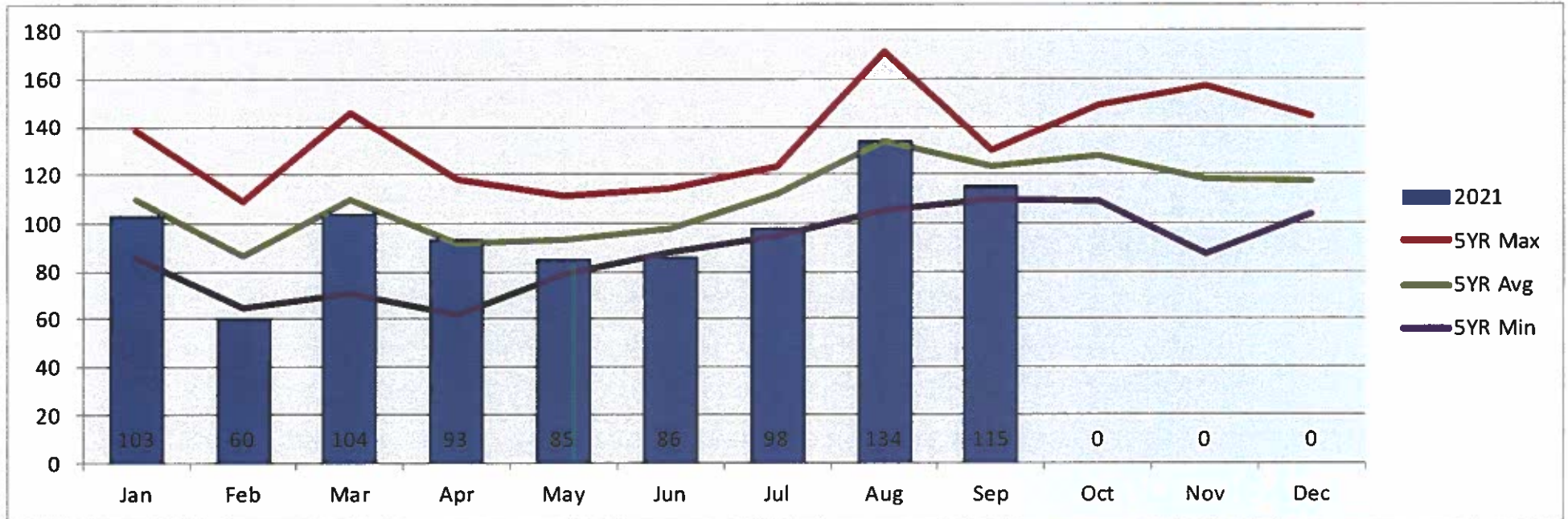
Part I Property Crime

Offense Codes: 0500-0810

All Data As Of: 9/30/21 11:59 PM

- For September, Part I property crime was down 6.7% from the 5 year average. Compared to September 2020, there was an 11.5% decrease.
- Part I property crime is projected to be 8.2% below the 5 year average.
- The property crime for September 2021 included 11 structural burglaries, 11 larcenies from motor vehicle, 11 auto thefts, and 1 arson. The rest of the incidents were larcenies (81 incidents).

	Sep	Year to Date	Yearly Total
2016	127	966	1283
2017	119	1020	1395
2018	110	877	1257
2019	130	1027	1366
2020	130	895	1298
2021	115	878	
% Change	-11.5%	-1.9%	-6.7%
Yearly Projection:			1212



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2016	86	108	114	95	90	93	123	130	127	109	101	107
2017	121	83	146	84	79	114	103	171	119	124	147	104
2018	93	65	107	101	86	103	95	117	110	149	87	144
2019	138	67	110	118	111	89	120	144	130	125	99	115
2020	112	109	71	62	98	88	120	105	130	130	157	116
2021	103	60	104	93	85	86	98	134	115	0	0	0

Includes Part 1 property crimes that were the primary offense only.



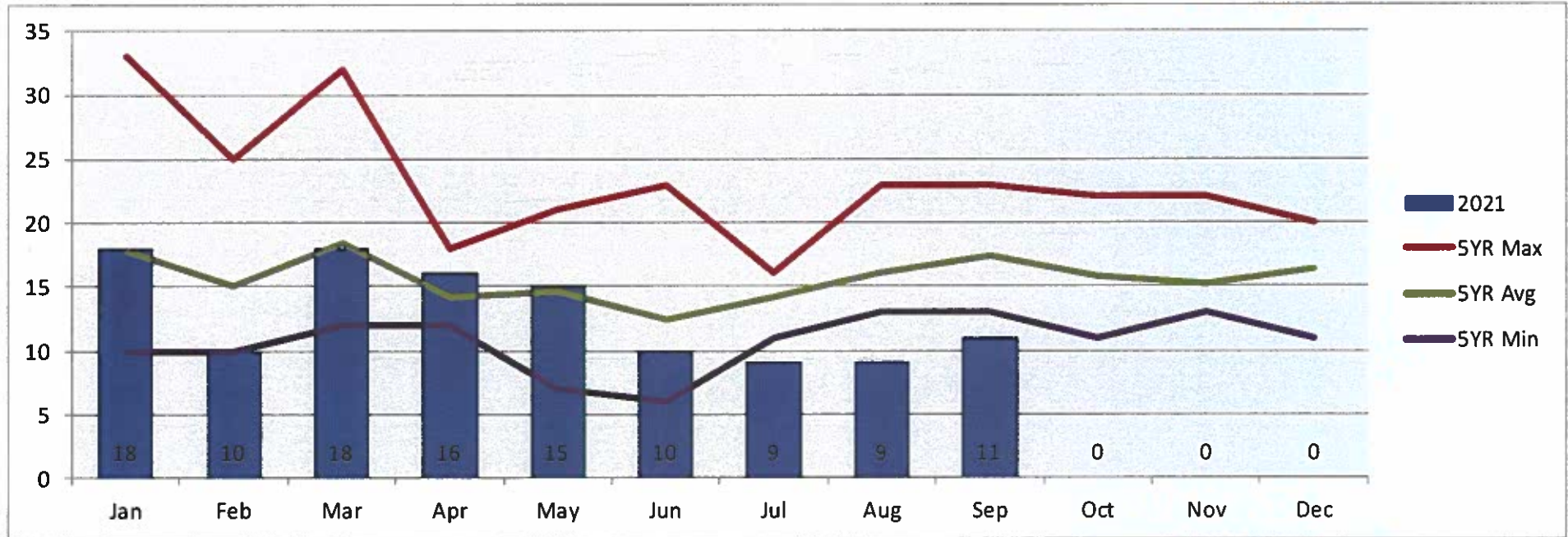
Structural Burglary

Offense Code: 0510

All Data As Of: 9/30/21 11:59 PM

- Structural burglaries were 36.8% below the 5 year average for September.
- The burglary total is projected to be 16.8% below the 5 year average.
- There were 10 residential burglaries and 1 non-residential burglaries.

	Sep	Year to Date	Yearly Total
2016	23	135	179
2017	13	193	244
2018	18	124	168
2019	18	127	171
2020	15	121	175
2021	11	116	
% Change	-26.7%	-4.1%	-10.8%
Yearly Projection:			156



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2016	10	16	16	14	17	11	15	13	23	14	13	17
2017	33	14	32	18	21	23	16	23	13	18	22	11
2018	13	10	12	12	17	11	15	16	18	11	13	20
2019	15	10	18	15	11	11	14	15	18	14	14	16
2020	18	25	14	12	7	6	11	13	15	22	14	18
2021	18	10	18	16	15	10	9	9	11	0	0	0

31.

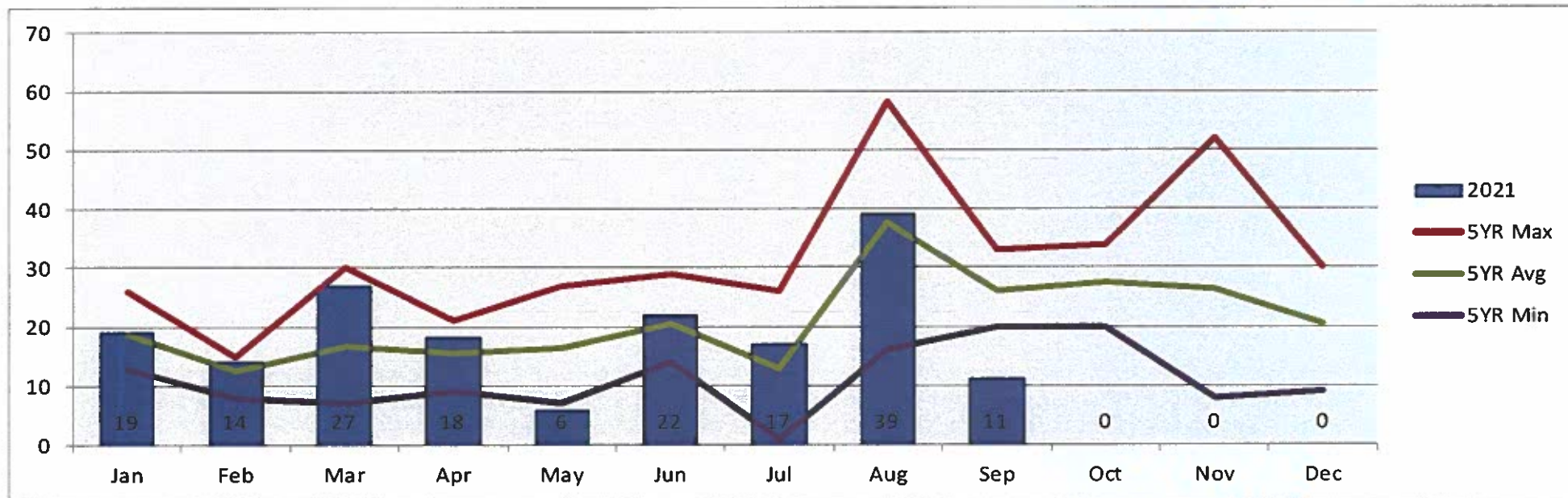
Vehicle Burglary

Offense Code: 0640

All Data As Of: 9/30/21 11:59 PM

	Sep	Year to Date	Yearly Total
2016	26	211	272
2017	20	208	289
2018	33	161	212
2019	23	165	228
2020	28	140	254
2021	11	173	
% Change	-60.7%	+23.6%	-3.5%
Yearly Projection:			245

- 32
- September 2021 was 57.7% below the 5 year average.
 - The vehicle burglary total is projected to be 2.4% below the 5 year average.
 - In 8 of the incidents the vehicle was unsecured when the items were taken.



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2016	19	13	20	18	15	21	26	53	26	30	14	17
2017	18	15	30	21	14	16	16	58	20	21	42	18
2018	26	14	13	13	7	22	5	28	33	34	8	9
2019	13	8	13	16	27	14	17	34	23	20	15	28
2020	18	13	7	9	19	29	1	16	28	32	52	30
2021	19	14	27	18	6	22	17	39	11	0	0	0

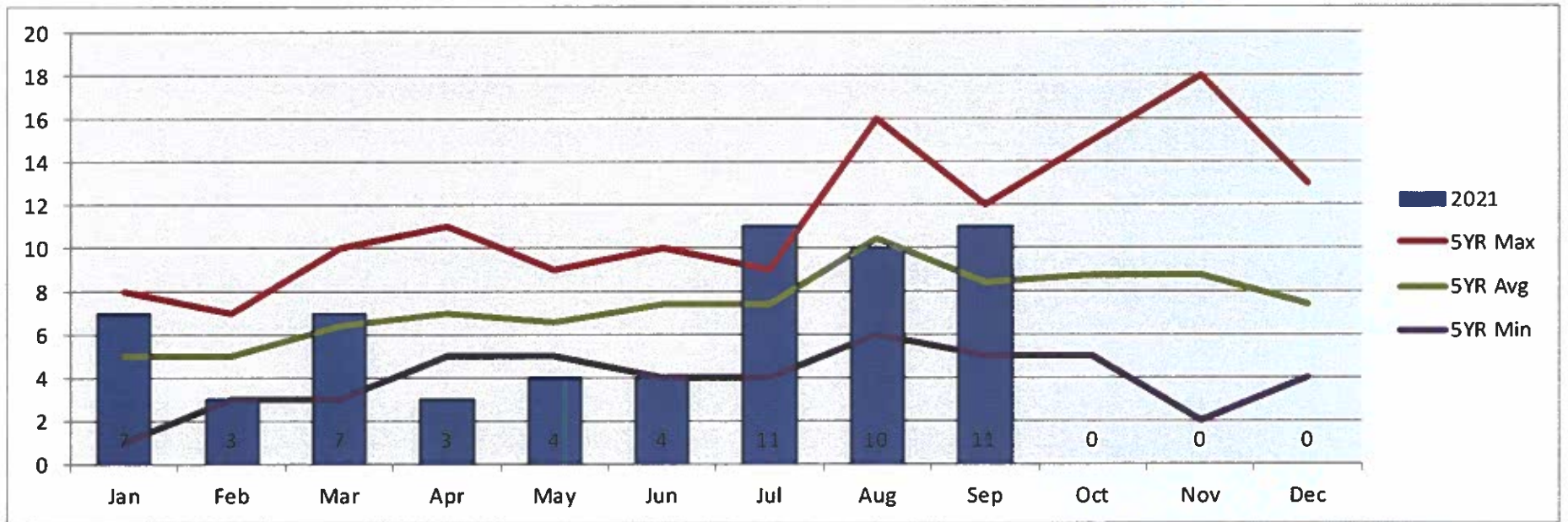
Motor Vehicle Thefts

Offense Code: 0710

All Data As Of: 9/30/21 11:59 PM

- For September, motor vehicle thefts were up 31.0% from the 5 year average.
- It is projected that the motor vehicle theft total will be 6.3% below the 5 year average.
- Keys were left in four of the vehicles.
- Two of the incidents were deprivation of property.
- All of the vehicles have been recovered as of 10/12/2021.

	Sep	Year to Date	Yearly Total
2016	5	58	71
2017	5	66	86
2018	10	66	86
2019	12	74	104
2020	10	54	96
2021	11	60	
% Change	+10.0%	+11.1%	-13.8%
Yearly Projection:			83



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2016	5	6	7	5	6	4	9	11	5	5	2	6
2017	8	5	5	5	6	8	8	16	5	7	5	8
2018	1	3	7	11	5	10	9	10	10	6	8	6
2019	8	4	10	9	7	8	7	9	12	15	11	4
2020	3	7	3	5	9	7	4	6	10	11	18	13
2021	7	3	7	3	4	4	11	10	11	0	0	0



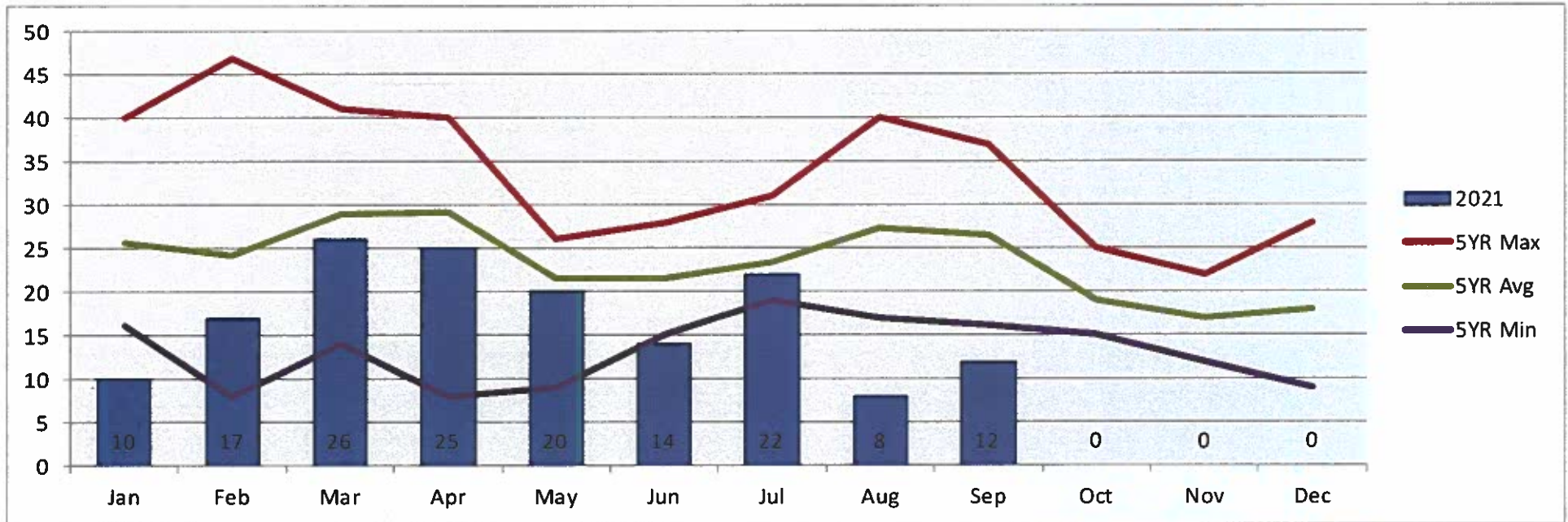
DUIs

Offense Code: 2110

All Data As Of: 9/30/21 11:59 PM

	Sep	Year to Date	Yearly Total
2016	37	314	380
2017	29	215	266
2018	25	250	312
2019	26	230	285
2020	16	132	168
2021	12	154	
% Change	-25.0%	+16.7%	+13.8%
Yearly Projection:			191

- The number of DUIs for September 2021 is 54.9% below the 5 year average.
- The DUI total is projected to be 32.3% below the 5 year average.



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2016	40	47	41	31	25	22	31	40	37	25	22	19
2017	26	27	22	29	25	18	21	18	29	16	20	15
2018	16	27	36	40	22	28	26	30	25	19	15	28
2019	24	8	32	38	26	24	20	32	26	20	16	19
2020	22	12	14	8	9	15	19	17	16	15	12	9
2021	10	17	26	25	20	14	22	8	12	0	0	0

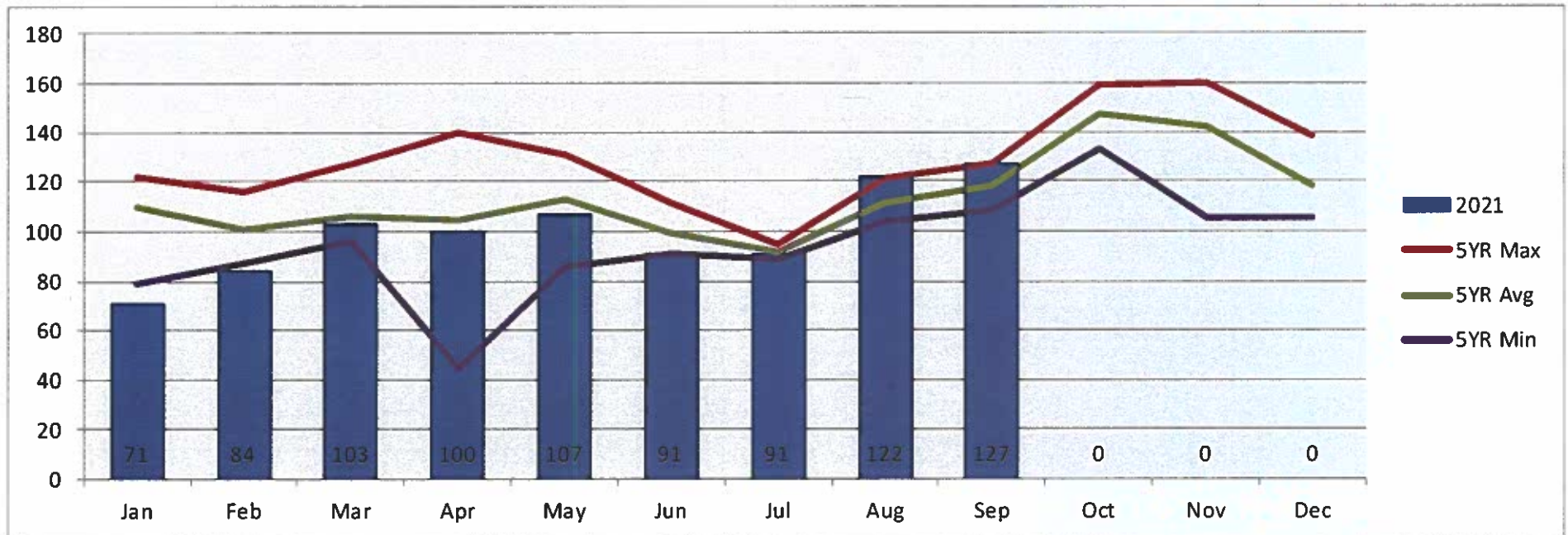
Traffic Accidents

Offense Codes: 5000-5139

All Data As Of: 9/30/21 11:59 PM

- The number of traffic accidents in September 2021 is 7.6% above the 5 year average.
- It is projected that the traffic accident total will be 6.1% below the 5 year average.

	Sep	Year to Date	Yearly Total
2016	127	948	1364
2017	124	956	1387
2018	108	986	1397
2019	117	1016	1436
2020	114	863	1220
2021	127	896	
% Change	+11.4%	+3.8%	+4.8%
Yearly Projection:			1278



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2016	110	93	101	107	100	111	95	104	127	133	145	138
2017	79	87	101	140	127	97	89	112	124	159	157	115
2018	119	98	127	115	121	97	92	109	108	140	160	111
2019	119	116	103	116	131	99	94	121	117	158	143	119
2020	122	109	96	44	86	91	90	111	114	147	105	105
2021	71	84	103	100	107	91	91	122	127	0	0	0

35.



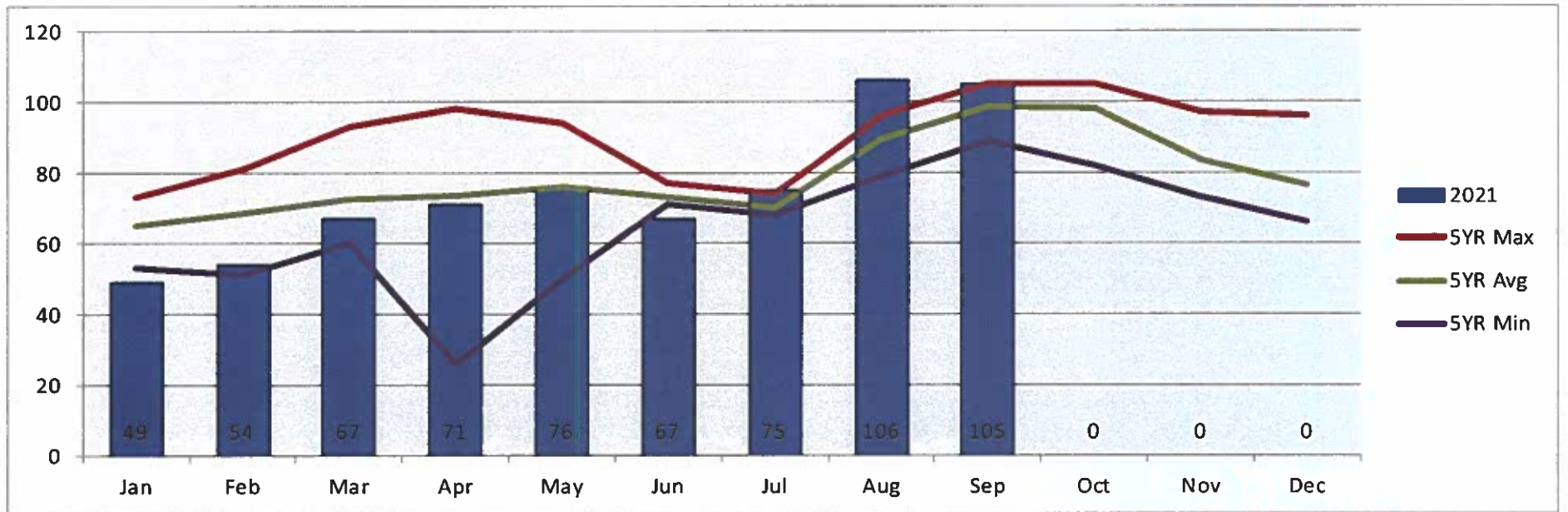
Preventable Traffic Accidents

Offense Codes: 5000-5139

All Data As Of: 9/30/21 11:59 PM

- The number of preventable traffic accidents in September 2021 is 6.5% above the 5 year average.
- Number may change as data entry corrections continue.

	Sep	Year to Date	Yearly Total
2016	105	703	998
2017	104	721	991
2018	93	710	944
2019	102	696	945
2020	89	610	854
2021	105	670	
% Change	+18.0%	+9.8%	+7.9%
Yearly Projection:			922



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2016	69	81	74	80	61	74	69	90	105	102	97	96
2017	53	67	70	98	92	73	68	96	104	104	90	76
2018	71	63	93	75	94	71	71	79	93	82	82	70
2019	60	51	66	89	84	77	74	93	102	98	76	75
2020	73	81	60	26	50	71	69	91	89	105	73	66
2021	49	54	67	71	76	67	75	106	105	0	0	0

Riley County Police Department

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RILEY COUNTY
POLICE DEPARTMENT

To reduce crime and improve the quality of life for the citizens we serve

RILEY COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT

Report Submission

To:	Director Butler	<i>This is an excellent annual report with appropriate detail and analysis. Dpb 9/27/21</i>
Thru:	AD Moldrup	KMM 9.27.21
From:	Capt. Kyle, Capt. Jager, and Lt. Breault	
Position:	Internal Affairs	Division: Office of the Director
Report Title:	Annual Use of Force Report for 2020	
Rpt Freq./Year:	Annual/2020	
Policy #:	1.3.13 [1B]	
Date:	March 26, 2021 ¹	

Policy 1.3.13 [1B] states:

1. Use of Force – Analyzing Use of Force Reports: Use of Force Reports filed pursuant to policy will not only document a Department member's use of force, but will also be analyzed for trends or problems in use of force. This analysis will take two forms.

- B. An annual report, prepared by the Internal Affairs Officer will detail all documented use of force activities with regard to the characteristics of the incident factors such as number of incidents, number and demographics of employees and subjects, occurrence date/time/location, type of force, injuries, and comparison of subject demographic data in relation to the community demographics will be included in the review. This report will be prepared following completion of the calendar year.

Executive Summary

- There was a 6 % increase in total use of force incidents and a 4% increase in applications of force from 2019 to 2020. This may be due to a new standard which required the reporting of Taser warnings.
- Officer use of force concentrates at night, among young males, and in high trafficked areas.
- The social disruption associated with COVID restrictions impacted officer use of force. The force was less large group and Aggieville-centric when compared to the past.
- An examination of race and use of force revealed no deeply concerning patterns, but continued evaluation is warranted.
- The circumstances surrounding use of force remain stable. Force is closely associated with arrest and protective custody. Officers most often face defensive resistance which they generally counter with strength, wristlocks, OC, and Tasers. However, Taser use dropped precipitously in 2020 for unknown reasons.
- Officer and suspect injuries remain stable. One person was killed by RCPD gunfire in 2020 (see Appendix).
- About 1/3rd of persons who had force used on them were experiencing mental health issues and 1/3rd were under the influence of alcohol/drugs.
- Officers continue to receive extensive training to include mental health awareness and de-escalation.

¹ Kyle: This report was initially submitted March 26, 2021. However, the race analysis required significantly more refinement and review. It is now ready for final consideration (09/2021).

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Report Submission

- Two external complaints were filed in relation to incidents involving force. Both complaints were unfounded.

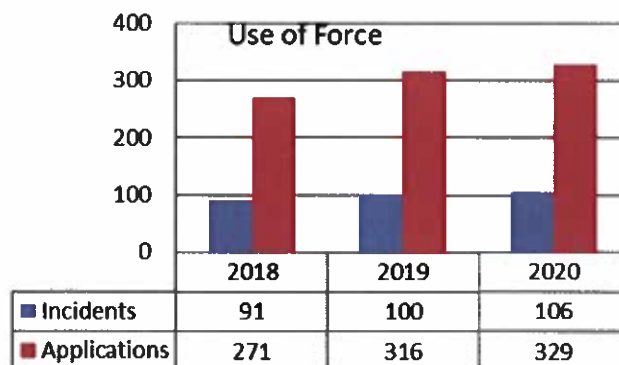
2020 Use Of Force Data

The following report will cover Use of Force (UOF) incidents during the year 2020. It is important to know that Use of Force reports are submitted by all members of the department whenever:

Reporting Use of Force – General: Written reports will be submitted detailing the circumstances of any incident where Department members apply physical force in the course of their duties. (CALEA 1.3.6a, 1.3.6b, 1.3.6c, 1.3.6d) A. For the purpose of this policy, physical force is defined as any act that involves any of the following:

- 1) Injury to or injury claimed by the subject. (CALEA 1.3.6b)
- 2) Injury to or injury claimed by third parties, i.e. bystanders.
- 3) Injury to the officer or other Department member. (CALEA 1.3.6b)
- 4) Use of any lethal or less lethal weapon, e.g. duty/secondary duty/off-duty handgun; baton; OC spray; ECD. (CALEA 1.3.6c)
- 5) Use of any weaponless or hand-to-hand control technique or action that is trained by a Department force trainer. (CALEA 1.3.6d)
- 6) Use of any technique or action not trained by a Department instructor or the use of any object not included in 4) above. Actions in this category may also be referred to as "strength." (CALEA 1.3.6d)
- 7) Discharge of a firearm except for training, target practice, ballistics examination, or the humane killing of an injured animal. (CALEA 1.3.6a)

In 2020, there were 106 incidents that involved a use of force. Police officers filed ninety-one (91) use of force reports and corrections officers filed fifteen (15) reports. Sixty-one (61) reports originated from a dispatched call/call for service and thirty (30) reports originated from an officer's self-initiated activity. Within those 106 incidents, there were 329 applications of force. In 2020, when compared to 2019, there was a six percent (6%) increase in the total use of force incidents and a four percent (4%) increase in applications of force. Regarding officer involved calls for service, the department logged a total of 50,345 calls during 2019 and 42,682 during 2020.



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Day and Time of Occurrence:

Use of force incidents were highly concentrated in the hours between 2200-0300. Thirty-one percent (31%) of all use of force incidents occurred within this five-hour window with nineteen percent (19%) occurring between 0000-0300. Narrowing it even further, eight percent (8%) occurred in the 0100 hour.

Use of Force incidents were more likely to occur on days near or on the weekend. Wednesday had the highest total number of force incidents. Wednesday is the day which the patrol shifts overlap and officers are more likely to engage in proactive activity such as arrest warrant executions. Saturday and Sunday had the second highest totals for use of force incidents. However, force incidents occurring on Sunday most often occurred during the overnight hours following Saturday.

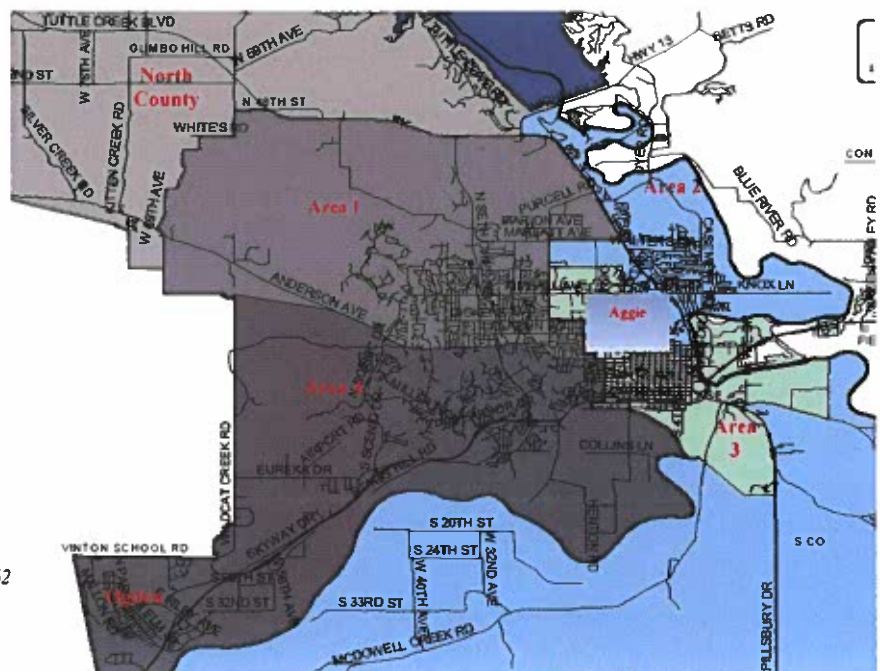
	Hour of Day																							
Day of Week	0	1	2	3	4	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Totals	
Sunday	1	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	14	
Monday	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	2	0	1	0	11	
Tuesday	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	2	1	2	13	
Wednesday	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	2	1	3	2	1	3	0	3	23	
Thursday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	1	1	1	0	11	
Friday	1	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	0	1	17	
Saturday	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	17	
Hourly Totals	8	9	1	1	1	3	4	1	6	2	0	1	6	5	5	9	11	5	7	8	6	7	106	

Location of Use of Force Incidents:

In the year 2020, there were nine (9) use of force incidents which occurred in Aggieville which accounted for eight percent (8%) of use of force incidents. In the year 2019, twenty-four (24) of the 100 use of force report incidents (24%) occurred in the Aggieville entertainment district. In the year 2018, Aggieville accounted for thirty-nine (39%) of the reported use of force incidents. Thus, the use of force incidents have decreased dramatically in Aggieville over the last years.

***The Following Charts Reflect the Breakdown of UOF Application by: There were 106 incidents in which force was used involving 120 different subjects.**

Area	Incidents
1	20
2	18
3	32
4	7
Aggie	9
Court	0
Jail	15



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NC	2
Ogden	2
Other Jurisdiction	1
Total	106

Age:

Age	Applications
10-19	8
20-29	68
30-39	26
40-49	15
50-59	1
60-69	0
70-79	0
80-89	0
90-100	0
100+	0
Unk	2
Total	120

Use of Force by Race:²

Force by the RCPD in 2020

RCPD officers (both police and corrections) filed 106 use of force reports in 2020. These reports involved 120 human beings and 329 separate applications of force in response to aggression and/or resistance. In other words, several use of force reports involved multiple people and/or several applications of force in order to resolve the incident.

Internal Procedures

Every use of force report filed by RCPD employees was reviewed by at least seven supervisors to determine if the force used met the legal standard of "objective reasonableness". Supervisors also examined whether the force used was consistent with training. Individual coaching occurred as necessary. The Training Section reviewed all use of force reports and wrote an annual report to act as a feedback loop for the 2021/22 training year. Citizen's complaints and supervisory concerns about force used were forwarded to the Internal Affairs Officer for investigation as appropriate (see section titled: "Internal Affairs Complaints").

Race and Use Of Force

² This analysis was conducted and written by Capt. Josh Kyle.

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Any analysis of use of force would be incomplete without an earnest examination of how race may or may not play a factor in officer's decision making. To the author's knowledge there is no nationally recognized methodology for examining race and use of force while controlling for other variables which influence officer decision making. Typically, racial demographics found in the force data are simply compared to unadjusted census data. In the case of the RCPD for 2020 the demographic data for force used is as follows:³

	Force Used by Race - 2020		
	#	%	Census
American Indian or Alaska Native	1	0.8%	0.7%
Asian	1	0.8%	4.9%
Black/African American	53	44.2%	7.0%
Hispanic or Latino Ethnicity	8	6.7%	8.4%
White/Caucasian	57	47.5%	76.4%
Total	120	100.0%	

Unadjusted census data for Riley County's racial demographics can be found on the right column.⁴

A superficial comparison of use of force rates (per 100,000 citizens) would indicate that Black/African Americans are 10.1 times more likely than White/Caucasians to have force used against them by RCPD employees.⁵ However, this comparison is flawed for a number of reasons. First, this method compares RCPD use of force data to the population of Riley County. Officers make decisions to use force regardless of the location of a person's home residence. In addition, use of force tends to concentrate upon young males⁶, usually at night, and usually in and around drinking establishments. The demographic data of this "population" is unknown. Second, this methodology makes no attempt to control for the various human behaviors which led to a use of force.

Force/resistance models⁷

³ Racial/ethnic categories and labels derive from the Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

⁴ Quick Facts Riley County, Kansas 2019, United States Census Bureau:

<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/rileycountykansas/PST045219>

⁵ Comparisons of use of force rates in Riley County between White/Caucasians and other races becomes problematic from an analysis standpoint due to low frequency rates.

⁶ According to RCPD records, 78.3% of the persons who experienced force from RCPD officers in 2020 were Male.

⁷ See definitions of the levels of force/resistance in the Appendix.

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Fortunately, an opportunity to control for some behavior may come in the form of force models. Force/resistance models have been used by law enforcement agencies for a number of years. Although they are not the same as the legal standard of objective reasonableness they do act as a sound training tool for pairing resistance and force into general categories. In other words, RCPD personnel are trained that a certain level of resistance should be addressed by a certain level of force. Each level of resistance and force is defined and arranged from high levels of resistance/force to low levels of resistance/force. These categories help trainers and officers contextualize resistance/force, make quick decisions, and communicate with each other using pre-defined criteria. In fact, the training section labels each application found in use of force reports with a level of aggression/resistance and a level of force/control.

This system of labeling resistance and force into broad categories provides us with the opportunity to ask a central question: When comparing resistance/aggression to force/control does race appear to be a substantial factor in officer decision making? If true, then we would expect to see substantial differences by race in the levels of force used by RCPD employees. If false, then we would expect to see little variance by race in the levels of force used by RCPD given a particular level of aggression/resistance.

It is very important to note that officers can legally use higher levels of force to control lower levels of resistance per the force model as long as the force used is objectively reasonable. In fact, officers are trained to do just that if lower levels of control have failed. It is also important to note that each use of force report examined here has already undergone a great deal of scrutiny. The question in this macro context is whether race appears to be a factor in officer decision making when force/resistance is compared to the force model.

Methodology

The level of aggression/resistance was compared to level of force/control for all 329 of the applications in 2020.⁸ Using the above described force model a key question was asked. Did the officer(s) use force that was on its face consistent with the force model, higher than the force model, or lower than the force model. For example, it is common for officers use Tasers to control persons who are exhibiting defensive resistance if lower levels of force have failed. However, on the surface the use of a Taser does not automatically pair with defensive resistance in view of the force model and therefore represents an escalation of force for the purpose of this analysis. This escalation of force was given a specific notation in the data. This process was repeated for those applications where resistance and force matched (e.g. the officers used pepper spray during a fight). Finally, a special notation was made where the level of resistance was higher than the force used (e.g. officers used pressure points to control a person who was fighting).

This process resulted in three major application categories. Applications where the force was higher than the resistance (in view of the force model), applications where the force and resistance paired, and applications where the force was lower than the resistance. Each application category was subcategorized by race. This percentage was then compared to the racial makeup of all force applications taken together. If race was a factor in officer use of force decision making then it is reasonable to expect to see substantial differences by race within force subcategories when compared to the overall population.

⁸ The astute reader may notice that the numbers in the charts do not always match total reported force numbers. It is important to point out that this analysis required eliminating certain entries. For example, force used in the jail was removed from the reason for contact analysis because this data was not relevant.

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Analysis – Applications of Force

Separating the applications into the three subcategories mentioned above produced the following results when categorized by race.

Force Continuum Comparison by Race - 2020						
	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Black/African American	Hispanic or Latino Ethnicity	White/Caucasian	Total
Higher						
#	0	0	14	2	4	20
%	0.0%	0.0%	8.6%	8.7%	2.8%	6.1%
Diff	-6.1%	-6.1%	2.6%	2.6%	-3.2%	
Match						
#	2	1	140	19	119	281
%	100.0%	100.0%	86.4%	82.6%	84.4%	85.4%
Diff	14.6%	14.6%	1.0%	-2.8%	-1.0%	
Lower						
#	0	0	8	2	18	28
%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	8.7%	12.8%	8.5%
Diff	-8.5%	-8.5%	-3.6%	0.2%	4.3%	
Total	2	1	162	23	141	329

The key function of this analysis is to compare the difference (Diff) between the percent of force applications by level and by race to the overall average for that level of force. For example, for persons of Hispanic and Latino Ethnicity 8.7% of the force applications were on the surface higher than the level of aggression/resistance per the force continuum. When compared to the average for all races/ethnicities combined in the Higher category (6.1%, found in the upper right column), persons of Hispanic and Latino Ethnicity experienced a Diff of +2.6% (highlighted in light blue) or an increase over average of 2.6%.⁹ When taken together for all levels of force and all races/ethnicities we begin to see patterns and are able to make comparisons. It is critical to point out that many data sets are limited. Notice that the 8.7% listed in the Higher force category for Hispanic or Latino Ethnicity represents only two (2) incidents. This is not enough information to draw any conclusions from as random chance could explain the results.¹⁰

When all data sets are considered together the above chart indicates that Black/African Americans experienced an above average incidence of force which on its face was higher than what the force continuum called for (“Higher”). At the same time White/Caucasians experienced a below average incidence of force in the “Higher” category. Simultaneously, Black/African Americans experienced a lower average incidence of force which on its face was lower than what the force continuum called for (“Lower”). At the same time White/Caucasians experienced an above average incidence of force in the “Lower” category. Finally, the experience of Black/African Americans and White/Caucasians in the “Match” category was consistent with the overall average.

⁹ The author’s prowess in statistical analysis is admittedly quite limited. The above analysis is intended as a guide for RCPD decision-makers and not as an academic-level examination of the phenomenon surrounding race and police use of force.

¹⁰ Generally, frequency rates of thirty (30) or higher are preferred before drawing any strong conclusions.

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These 2020 results are a departure from that experienced in 2018 and 2019 where levels of force for Blacks/African Americans and White/Caucasians nearly matched. A number of factors could be at work to cause the results in 2020 to include police bias.¹¹ However, the purpose of this analysis is to look for signs of disparity and possible police bias and examine further until root causes are identified so that corrective action can be taken. This effectively means we are on a journey where racial disparity in RCPD use of force numbers led us to this analysis. This analysis has led us to signs (albeit tenuous) of possible racial disparity. Therefore, it would be prudent to examine the use of force incidents which resulted in the “Higher” and “Lower” entries for both Black/African Americans and White/Caucasians.

A deeper dive into the “Higher” levels of force revealed that this category is dominated by situations where Tasers are mentioned, pointed, or used by RCPD officers when faced with Defensive or Passive resistance. Eleven (11 or 65%) of the applications involved Black/African Americans whereas four (4 or 24%) involved White/Caucasians and 2 (two or 11%) involved persons of Hispanic or Latino Ethnicity. The reason(s) for these differences by race are unknown. In 2020 the RCPD required its officers to record when they pointed a Taser at a person. This change in reporting standards certainly had an impact, but it is just as possible that situations which warranted using a Taser during lower levels of resistance were skewed by race. It is also possible that RCPD officers are more inclined to rely on Tasers during incidents in which Black/African Americans are demonstrating lower levels of resistance when compared to White/Caucasians (racial bias).¹² Regardless, the circumstances surrounding racial differences in the “Higher” category remain elusive.

Less cloudy are the circumstances surrounding “Lower” levels of force by RCPD officers. All entries for this category were associated with resistance labeled as Active or Aggravated Active Aggression. As the chart below demonstrates, there were sixty-nine (69) applications of force involving persons who displayed active aggression or aggravated active aggression. In 41 (or 59%) of those cases, RCPD officers responded with force that on its face matched the force continuum. However, in 28 (or 40.6%) of these cases RCPD officers responded with force that was on its face lower than called for by the force continuum. The reason for this phenomenon is unknown. The focus of this analysis is to determine if there are signs that racial basis on the part of RCPD officers in these circumstances resulted in substantial differences in their use of force. In other words, were RCPD officers more likely to use lower levels of force on White/Caucasians compared to Black/African Americans when faced with Active or Aggravated Active Aggression.

¹¹ For example, COVID-19 restrictions could have significantly changed human behavior as it relates to RCPD use of force. In fact, a review of use of force reports revealed that force was not as Aggieville-centric as in previous years, almost certainly due to the closure and restricted opening of drinking establishments in Aggieville. Also, the Higher/Lower data sets are quite limited. Random chance cannot be eliminated as a possible explanation for variances.

¹² It is interesting to note that RCPD officers pointed Tasers at persons on twenty-two occasions when that person was demonstrating Defensive Resistance. These situations were viewed as “Matching” the force continuum. Thirteen (13 or 59%) of the applications involved Black/African Americans and nine (9 or 41%) involved White/Caucasians. This may lend some credence to the thought that the incidents themselves were racially skewed.

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Force Continuum Comparison by Race - 2020						
Active & Aggravated Active Aggression						
	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Black/African American	Hispanic or Latino Ethnicity	White/Caucasian	Total
Higher						
#	0	0	0	0	0	0
%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Diff	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Match						
#	2	1	13	2	23	41
%	100.0%	100.0%	61.9%	50.0%	56.1%	59.4%
Diff	40.6%	40.6%	2.5%	-9.4%	-3.3%	
Lower						
#	0	0	8	2	18	28
%	0.0%	0.0%	38.1%	50.0%	43.9%	40.6%
Diff	-40.6%	-40.6%	-2.5%	9.4%	3.3%	
Total	2	1	21	4	41	69

The above chart shows that White/Caucasians experienced about an average percentage of “Lower” uses of force during these incidents (43.9% compared to the average of 40.6%). However, so did Black/African Americans (38.1% compared to the average of 40.6%). Therefore, it appears that a deeper dive into the data has revealed that lower levels of force are completely attributable to incidents involving Active or Aggravated Active Aggression and that RCPD officer’s responses to these incidents are largely consistent across race.

Three Year Trend

As indicated above, 2020 is the third year the RCPD has conducted a use of force analysis by race. This provides us the opportunity to view the force categories in aggregate.

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Force Continuum Comparison by Race: 2018 -2020						
	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Black/African American	Hispanic or Latino Ethnicity	White/Caucasian	Unknown
Higher						
#	0	2	30	2	36	0
%	0.0%	6.5%	7.9%	5.1%	7.9%	0.0%
Diff	-7.6%	-1.2%	0.2%	-2.5%	0.3%	-7.6%
Match						
#	2	20	317	30	345	10
%	100.0%	64.5%	83.2%	76.9%	76.2%	100.0%
Diff	21.0%	-14.5%	4.2%	-2.1%	-2.9%	21.0%
Lower						
#	0	9	34	7	72	0
%	0.0%	29.0%	8.9%	17.9%	15.9%	0.0%
Diff	-13.3%	15.7%	-4.4%	4.6%	2.6%	-13.3%
Total	2	31	381	39	453	10
						916

Over the last three years Black/African Americans and White/Caucasians have experienced about an average number of incidents in the “Higher” category and are on par when compared to each other (+0.2 and +0.3% respectively over the Higher average of 7.6%). Also, Black/African Americans and White/Caucasians experienced similar patterns in the “Matching” category (+4.2% and -2.9% respectively over the Matching average of 79%). Black/African Americans are slightly under represented in the “Lower” category when compared to White/Caucasians (-4.4% and 2.6% respectively over the Lower average of 13.3%). This trend became quite noticeable in 2020. A deeper analysis of 2020 data revealed that RCPD officers have a proclivity for using lower amounts of force than automatically called for by the force continuum when faced with Active or Aggravated Active Aggression. When these incidents are isolated, the differences among Black/African Americans and White/Caucasians diminishes substantially.

After three years’ worth of data collection, examining differences beyond Black/African American and White/Caucasian is nearing a reality. However, the author is reticent to make such comparisons until more information is available. For example, Asians and Hispanic or Latino Ethnicities both have experienced over 30 incidents each in three years. However, the data becomes sparse when broken down into “Higher”, “Matching”, and “Lower” categories. The author is concerned that random chance could be at work and thus explain any differences for these groups.

Reason for Contact

For the second year in a row the RCPD has tracked the reason for contact prior to a use of force event by race.¹³ A common question amongst the public is whether force derives from the officer being summoned to the scene or by their own initiative.

¹³ Incidents in the jail were removed from this analysis.

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Reason for Contact by Race - 2020						
	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Black/African American	Hispanic or Latino Ethnicity	White/Caucasian	Total
Dispatched						
#	0	0	27	3	36	66
%	0.0%	0.0%	62.8%	37.5%	73.5%	64.7%
Diff	-64.7%	-64.7%	-1.9%	-27.2%	8.8%	
Self-Initiated						
#	1	1	16	5	13	36
%	100.0%	100.0%	37.2%	62.5%	26.5%	35.3%
Diff	64.7%	64.7%	1.9%	27.2%	-8.8%	
Total	1	1	43	8	49	102

Reason for Contact by Race: 2019 - 2020						
	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Black/African American	Hispanic or Latino Ethnicity	White/Caucasian	Unknown
Dispatched						
#	0	2	55	4	64	0
%	0.0%	40.0%	63.2%	40.0%	66.0%	0.0%
Diff	-60.7%	-20.7%	2.5%	-20.7%	5.3%	-60.7%
Self-Initiated						
#	1	3	32	6	33	6
%	100.0%	60.0%	36.8%	60.0%	34.0%	100.0%
Diff	60.7%	20.7%	-2.5%	20.7%	-5.3%	60.7%
Total	1	5	87	10	97	6

The charts above indicate that in 2020 use of force incidents involving White/Caucasians were more likely the result of a Call For Service whereas incidents involving Blacks/African Americans were more likely the result of Officer Initiation. Due to low frequency rates no conclusions can be drawn for other races/ethnicities. When 2019 data is combined with 2020 the differences between White/Caucasians and Black/African Americans diminishes substantially. The underlying reasons for these differences remain unidentified (see Conclusions: Use Of Force by Race).

Conclusions: Use Of Force by Race

Although crude and unproven, this method of analysis represents RCPD's third attempt to earnestly evaluate race and use of force beyond an apple to oranges comparison of force data with unadjusted census data. Analysis of RCPD use of force by race for 2020 revealed that Black/African Americans were more likely to be represented in the "Higher" category and less likely to be represented in the "Lower" category of force when compared to White/Caucasians. The "Higher" applications of force are closely associated with the display and use of Tasers. However, the reason for the differences by race remain elusive. In regards to the "Lower" levels of force, when incidents involving Active or Aggravated Active Aggression were isolated, differences by race diminished substantially. Detailed examination of other races remains elusive due to low frequency rates.

In 2020 use of force incidents involving Black/African Americans were more likely to derive from Officer Initiative rather than a Call For Service when compared to White/Caucasians. This trend diminished

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substantially when 2019 and 2020 data were aggregated. The reasons for this trend remain unknown and could be due to a number of human behaviors including police bias. COVID-related restrictions in 2020, especially at drinking establishments, are known to have caused shifts in RCPD use of force trends and this may have impacted Call For Service vs Officer Initiation. The author recommends collecting additional years' worth of data before attempting to draw strong conclusions.

Ultimately, no deeply concerning patterns of racial bias were identified in the force used by RCPD officers from 2018 to 2020. The differences in the data between Black/African Americans and White/Caucasians were not alarming and deeper examinations revealed patterns separate from race. The author is not asserting that this examination conclusively determined that RCPD is free of bias in its use of force. In fact, there is no methodology which can conclusively determine whether police bias is or is not being used in officer decision making.¹⁴ Much remains unknown about discretionary field decision making by the officers of the RCPD. The author simply states that categorizing officer use of force in view of the force model did not appear to result in substantial differences by race. The same may, or may not, be true of the reason for contact during use of force incidents. Additional years' worth of reason for contact data is needed before any conclusions can be drawn.

Type of Force:¹⁵

The following data involves the type of force used by each department member during a single incident. It is important to know that more than one type of force can be used during a single incident as a department member might escalate or de-escalate from one level of force to another; or, if there are multiple members, each might use a different technique. Therefore, the amount of force used will always be higher than the number of reported incidents.

Application of Force:

Every application of force applied during an incident is recorded. Each incident may contain several applications of force (i.e. Three separate officers utilize O.C. spray on two individuals fighting. The incident will have three separate applications of force, as each application of force must be reasonable).

Notable Definitions:

Soft Empty Hand Techniques: Primarily refers to strength, trying to place a suspect's hands behind their back etc. Also refers to attempts to ground or tackle a suspect. Also includes pressure point techniques like digital pressure and wristlocks.

Hard Empty Hand Techniques: Refers predominately to hand or leg strikes.

Soft Intermediate Weapons: Refers to OC, Hobble, and the Restraint Chair used in the jail.

Hard Intermediate Weapons: Refers to use of the baton (for leverage or strikes), Taser, or Extended Range Impact Munitions (ERIM). ERIM includes the 40 mm impact munitions.

Handcuffing: Handcuffing refers to incidents where there was no other apparent forced used but a complaint was later made indicating an injury.

¹⁴ Fridell, L. A. (2017). Producing bias-free policing: a science-based approach. Switzerland: Springer.

¹⁵ Analysis Provided by Captain Brad Jager

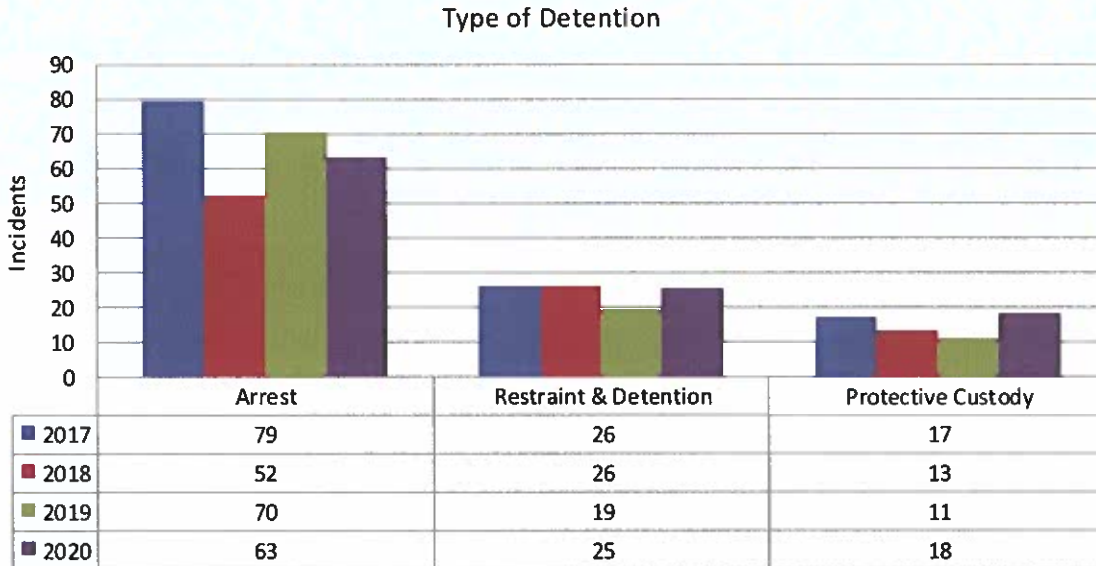
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Comments: Soft-empty hand techniques (e.g. strength) are the most common type of force applied by officers. This indicates a majority of the situations an officer is placed in are low-level force incidents and the subject is defensively resistant.

Type of Detention

The data below reflects what type of detention occurred when force was used by a RCPD employee (police officer/corrections officer). In other words, what the employee was trying to accomplish when force was used.



Comments: The leading type of detention continues to be arrests. In 2019, there were 1,893 physical arrests made and force was used 3.7 % of the time. In 2020, there were 1,469 physical arrests made and force was used 4.3% of the time.

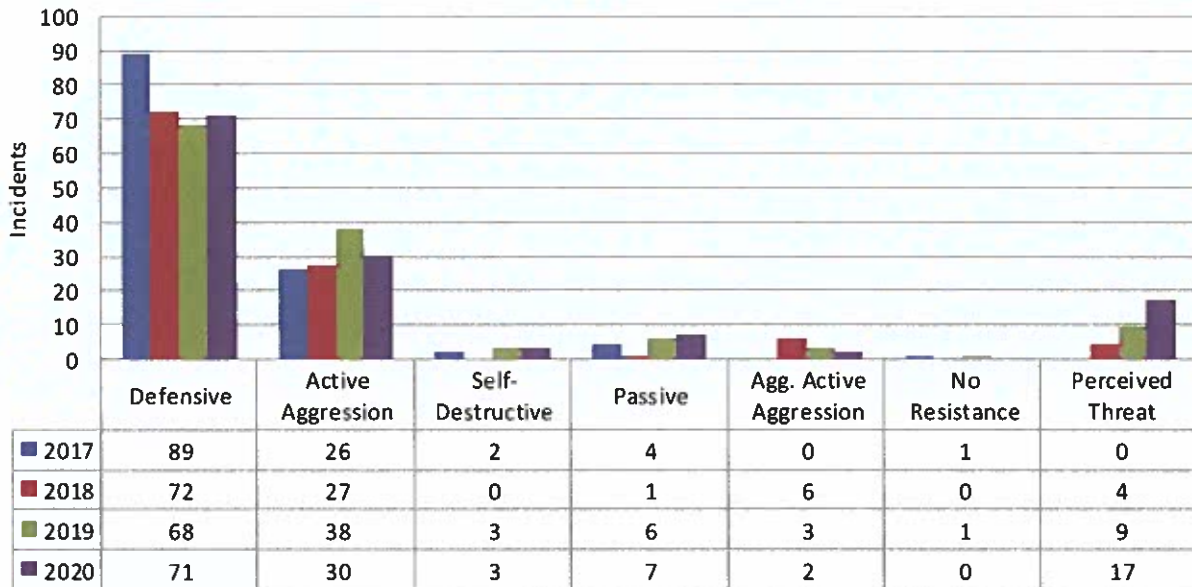
Force is used at a significantly higher rate during protective custody incidents when compared to arrests. In 2019, there were forty-three (43) protective custody reports filed and force was used 26% (11) of the time. In 2020, there were thirty-six (36) protective custody reports filed and force was used 50% (18) of the time. There are a multitude of factors that likely contribute to the higher usage of force during protective custody incidents. The largest factor is the unstable nature of the incident and an individual's capacity to fully understand the situation or comply with directives. The training section will continue to train and educate our officers on mental illnesses and de-escalation tactics.

Type of Resistance Encountered by the Officer

The chart depicts the type of resistance a subject displayed during an incident (either towards an RCPD employee or a citizen). A subject may display more than one type of resistance during a single incident and may also display the same type of resistance several times.

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Type of Resistance Encountered



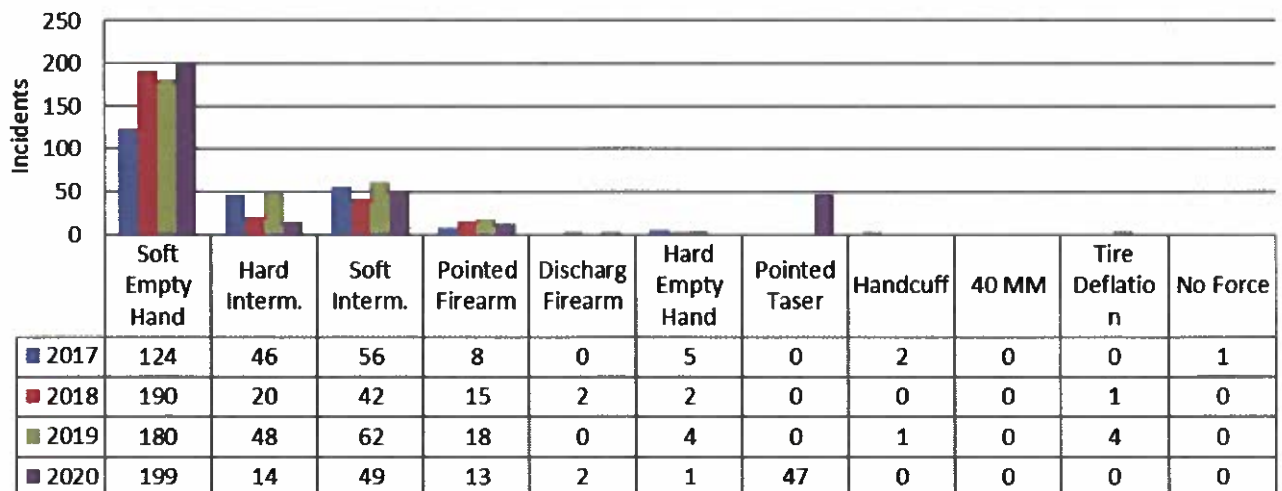
*This chart does not reflect the total number of resistances encountered during the year.

*A use of force report is filed if a subject complains of an injury during an encounter. This occurs despite whether a subject presented a level of resistance and/or if an RCPD employee never used force.

Comments: The nature of a suspect's resistance does not appear to be changing significantly over time. The primary level of resistance an officer will face is defensive resistance (e.g., the suspect is trying to escape or defeat an officer's attempt at restraining/detaining them). Officers are trained, if feasible, to gain compliance through verbal discussion/commands prior to using force.

Application of Force:

Application of Force



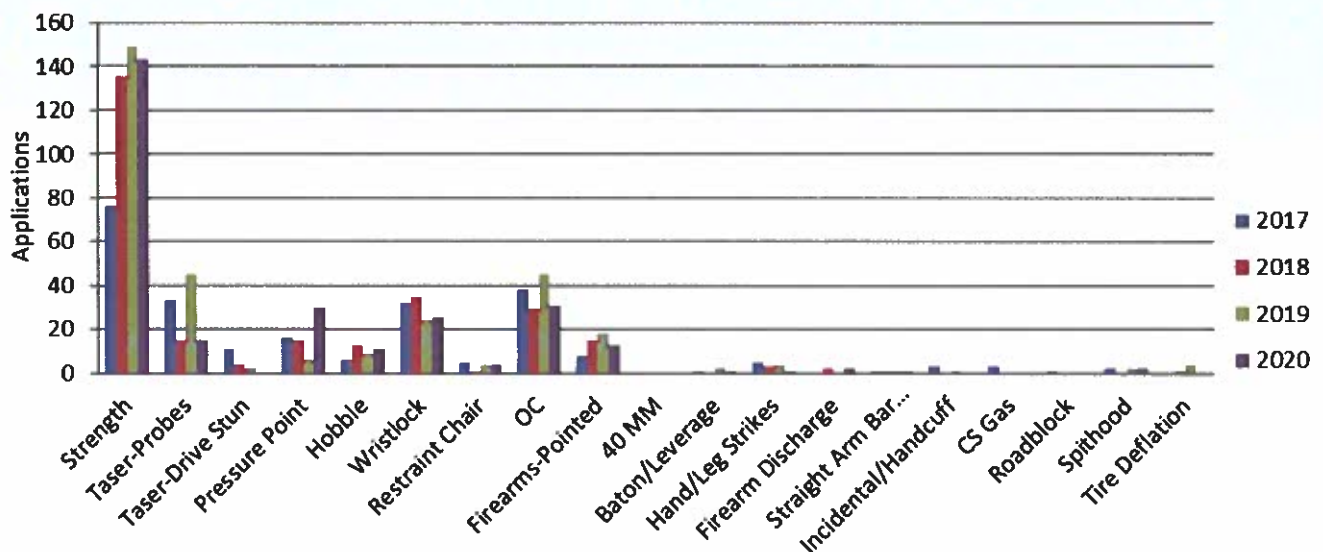
*Data for pointing a Taser at a subject was not fully documented until 2020.

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Comments: Soft-empty hand techniques (e.g. strength) are the most common type of force applied by officers. This indicates a majority of the situations an officer is placed in are low-level force incidents and the subject is defensively resistant.

Techniques Used

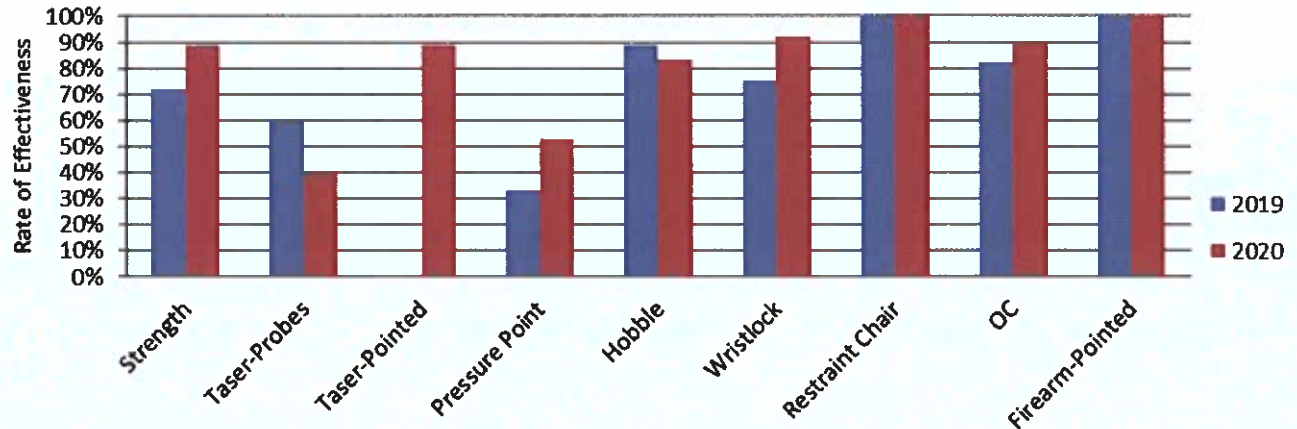
Our training staff continues to teach the philosophy of using OC spray and/or a Taser to counter resistance after an initial attempt to restrain a subject using strength was unsuccessful (National Institute of Justice report "Police Use of Force, Tasers and other Less-Lethal Weapons" 2011). For this reason, the use of OC spray and Taser remains fairly consistent. Regardless of the techniques that are taught, our number one control technique has remained a "hands on" (strength) approach. The fact strength is our number one technique indicates officers are trying to use the least amount of force necessary to control a situation.



Technique Effectiveness

There are a multitude of factors and variables that determine whether a technique was successful. Each incident may require more than one technique to bring a situation under control. In general, the techniques and equipment we employ are successful and are applied appropriately.

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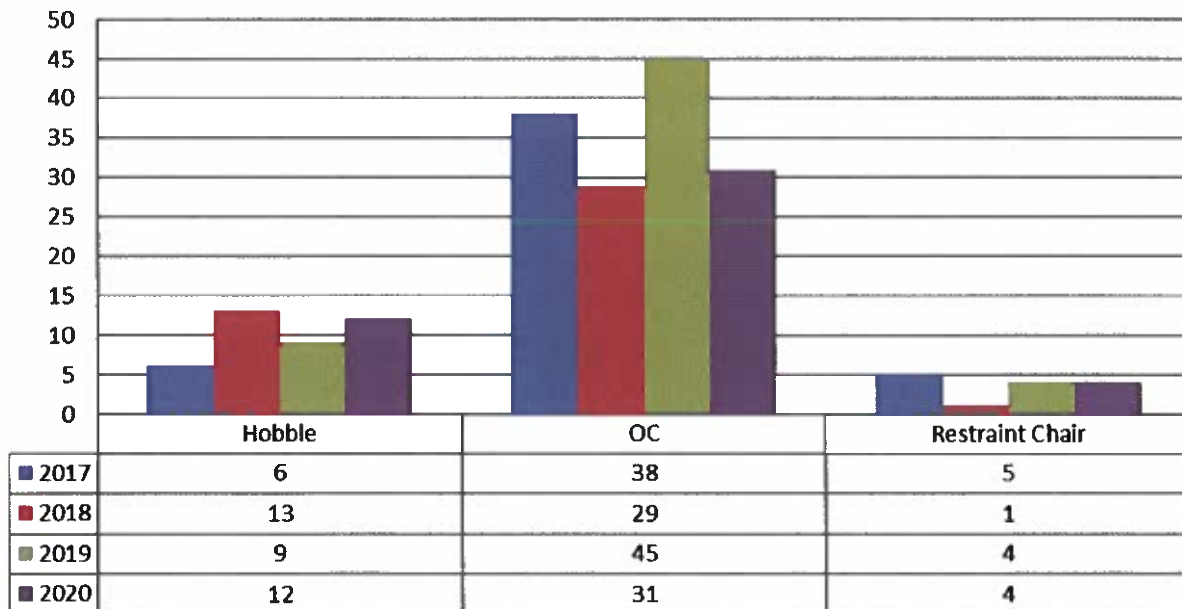


*The pointing of a Taser was not fully documented until 2020.

Most Frequently Used Soft Intermediate Weapons

As noted on the previous chart, the training staff has consistently taught the concept of utilizing OC spray to stop subjects who are actively engaged in a fight. There is less of a chance for subjects to get injured if OC is deployed versus an officer trying to diffuse the fight by physically pulling the subjects apart. OC spray was effective 90% of the time it was deployed.

Soft Intermediate Weapons



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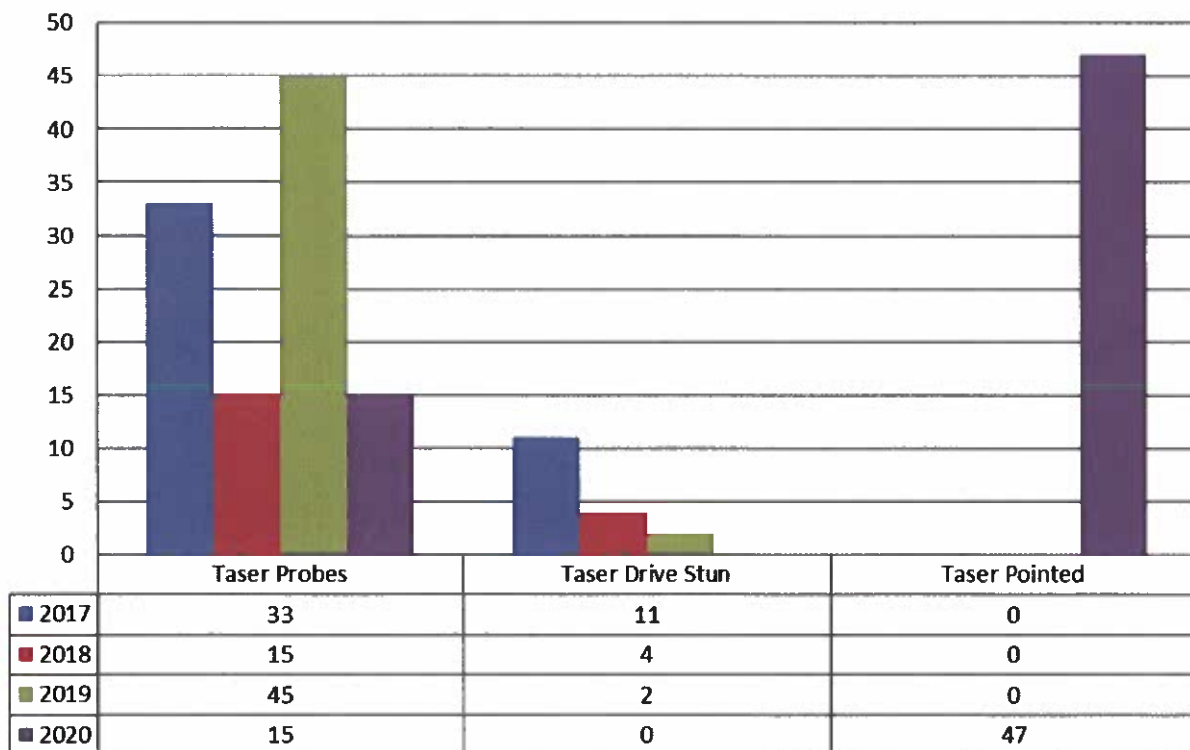
Intermediate Weapons – Taser

The effectiveness rate for a Taser probe deployment was 53% in 2018, 60% in 2019, and 40% in 2020. While it is difficult to determine the exact cause for the reduced effectiveness, it appears a majority of the cases are related to the limitations of the device and were a result of shot placement and/or the fact that one or both of the probes failed to properly adhere to the subject.

The number of drive-stuns has continued to reduce, as there were no recorded drive-stun applications during 2020. The courts have consistently ruled a Taser is not to be used as a tool for pain-compliance. When a Taser is applied using the drive-stun method, there is an increased risk of it being used for pain-compliance. Our Taser instructors have stressed this concept and emphasize that a drive-stun should only be used in rare circumstances.

2020 was the first year we fully documented the pointing of a Taser at a subject as a use of force. Out of the 47 instances where a Taser was pointed at a subject (without deployment), it was 89% effective in gaining compliance.

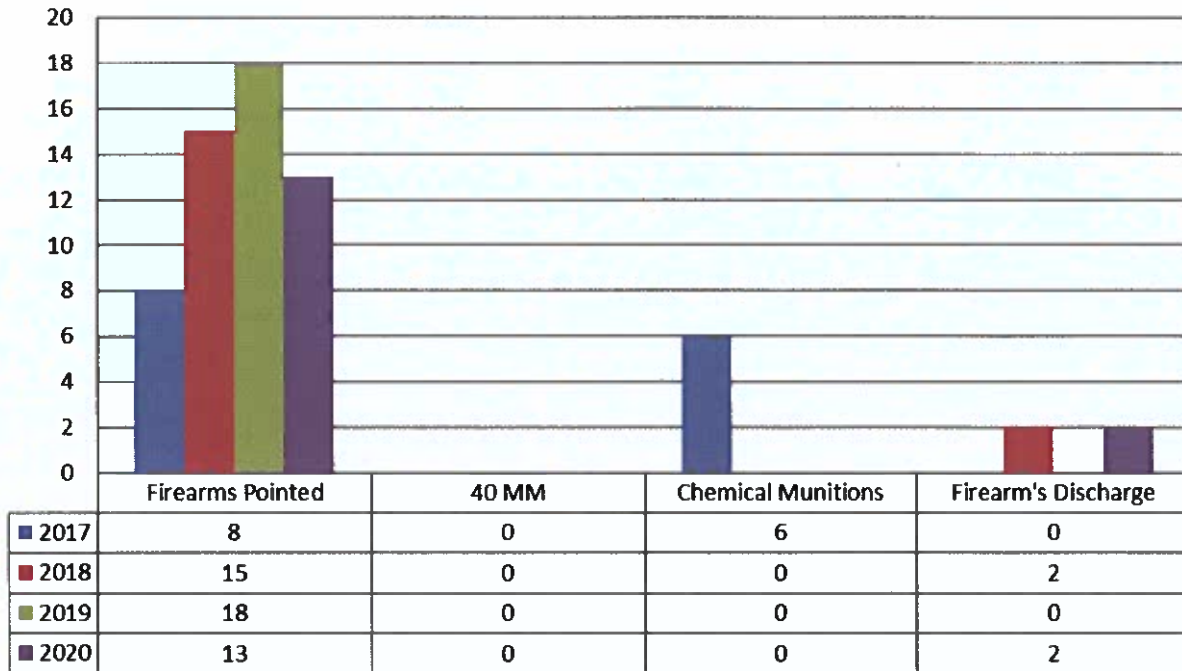
The Taser continues to be a very useful piece of equipment that has shown to reduce the risk of injury to the officer and the subject. The training staff will continue to provide annual training for Taser operators to ensure they are knowledgeable and highly proficient with its operation.



*The pointing of a Taser was not fully documented until 2020.

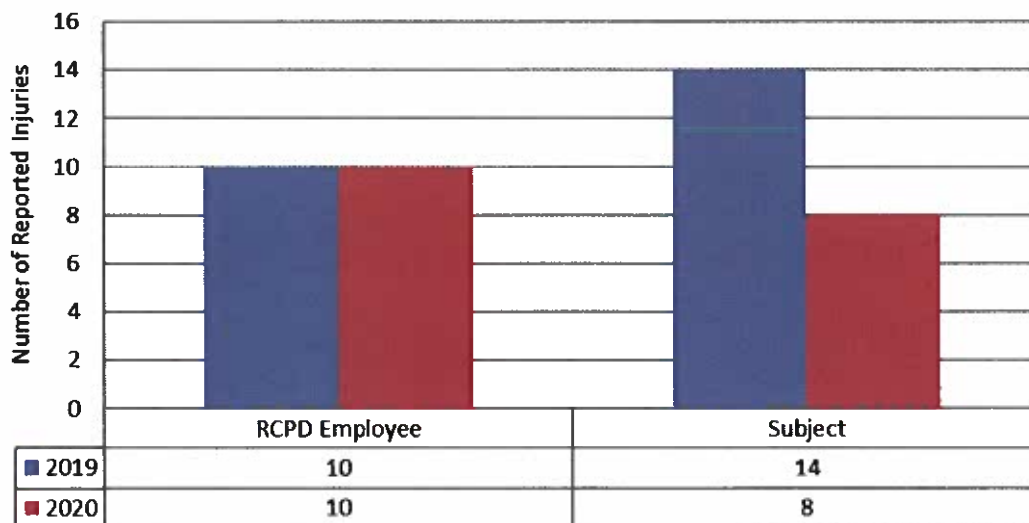
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Lethal & Less Lethal Weapons



Reported Injuries

The most common injuries reported among subjects and employees were minor scrapes, bruising, or joint pain. A total of 218 RCPD employees were involved in 106 use of force incidents in 2020 (some employees were involved in more than one incident). Of those 218 employees, 4.5% reported an injury. Of the 120 subjects/suspects involved in a use of force report, 7.5% reported an injury.



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Injuries:

The following is a list of injuries reported by citizens and department members. None required extended hospital care. One subject died as a result of gunfire from RCPD officers (see Appendix).

Injury to Subject	Count
Cut	2
Scrape/Abrasion	4
Pain/Other	3
Total	9

Injury to Officer	Count
Cut	0
Scrape/Abrasion	7
Pain/Other	3
Broken Bone	0
Total	10

Trends and Training

RCPD employees are provided instruction on the department's policies, philosophies, and culture regarding use of force on an annual basis. The following areas are some of the topics highlighted during the training:

Biased-Based Policing / Ethics:

The training staff provides biased-based policing and ethics training on an annual basis. The focus of the during the 2020-2021 Training Year was on implicit bias and providing impartial service.

Mental Illness and Substance Abuse:

Our officers frequently encounter individuals with a mental illness or substance abuse problem. In 2019, force was utilized on 125 subjects. Out of those 125 subjects, 25% (31) were reported as having a mental illness and 32% (40) were suspected of being under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs. In 2020, force was utilized on 120 subjects, 26% (31) were reported as having a mental illness and 30% (36) were suspected of being under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs.

To better prepare our employees for these encounters, our training staff regularly provides training on identifying and interacting with subjects whom have a mental illness. In addition to training, the department utilizes mental health professionals (co-responders) to assist officers and provide the appropriate resources for an individual experiencing a mental health crisis.

De-Escalation Techniques:

In training, officers are routinely subjected to scenarios where they have to use de-escalation techniques to solve a problem. The techniques involve calmly talking a suspect into voluntary compliance, transitioning from lethal force to less-lethal force (Taser/OC), and "tactical disengagement" (backing up to maintain distance). The training staff will continue to incorporate de-escalation philosophies and techniques into training for the upcoming year.

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Reality-Based Training:

Our department utilizes Reality Based Training to immerse officers into scenarios that will provide them with the experiences and knowledge to appropriately diffuse a wide range of situations.

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, our annual response to active violence training (typically held at a local school) was cancelled. This training is expected to occur in 2021.

Defensive Tactics:

The nature of resistance has not changed. Officers are still required to counter the most common forms of resistance: Suspect standing and refusing to cooperate with the officer, Suspect is on the ground and will not cooperate with the officer, Suspect is in handcuffs and will not cooperate with the officer, Suspect is actively attacking the officer or another person, and Suspect is trying to gain control of the officer's weapon. I see no need to drastically adjust our Defensive Tactics program at this time; we will continue to focus on training officers to deal with the most likely levels of resistance they will encounter.

Internal Affairs Complaints:

Of the 106 use of force incidents, two incidents were forwarded to the Internal Affairs Office for investigation (one involving Patrol personnel and one involving Corrections personnel). At the conclusion of the investigations, both claims were unfounded.

Respectfully submitted,

Josh Kyle
Administration Division Captain

Brad Jager
Support Division Captain

Luke Breault
Internal Affairs Lieutenant

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APPENDIX

Levels of Force/Resistance

The levels of force and resistance recorded by the training section as part of its analysis included:

Aggravated Active Aggression – typified by the use of weapons against another person or physical violence which is likely to cause death or serious physical injury. Officers in these circumstances may use force which is likely to cause death or serious physical injuries (e.g. firearms), as long as the force meets the legal requirement of “objective reasonableness”.

Active Aggression – typified by punching or hitting another person. Officers are trained to use force that may cause minor physical injuries (such as strikes or Conducted Energy Weapons (i.e. CEWs or Tasers)).

Defensive Resistance – typified by pulling or otherwise trying to get away from officers, especially as an attempt to defeat physical arrest. Officers are trained to use hand to hand techniques or weapons which are not likely to cause injuries (e.g. wristlocks, pepper spray).

Passive resistance – typified by grabbing ahold of a fixed object and refusing to let go, or refusing to give up their arms in attempt to prevent control/arrest. Officers are trained to use techniques which cause pain, but are not likely to result in injuries (e.g. baton leverage, pressure points).

Perceived Threat – typified by circumstances where an officer perceives that a person is armed with a weapon and that Aggravated Active Aggression may take place. Officers generally respond by pointing a firearm at the person and issuing verbal commands.

Pointing a Taser – national accreditation standards from CALEA now require the tracking of warnings with a Taser (i.e. CEW). Typified by circumstances where an officer perceives that aggression/resistance/force is about to take place. The officer purposively and conspicuously displays a Taser to the person and activates an arc of electricity as a warning that force is about to be applied. The avoidance of force in these circumstances is considered a de-escalation technique.

Officer-Involved Shooting

On 10-02-2020 RCPD officers shot and killed a man who was experiencing a mental health crisis and threatened a family member with a firearm. Per the Director, both involved officers were immediately placed on administrative leave. The shooting was investigated by an independent law enforcement agency per policy. After the external investigation, an internal investigation was conducted along with a shooting review board. The County Attorney reviewed external investigation and determined that the officers' actions were legally justified. The Director conducted a review of the matter, to include consulting with pertinent parties, and cleared the officers to full duty status. One of the involved officers was a Black/African American male and the other was a White/Caucasian male. The man who was shot was White/Caucasian.

Press Conference by Riley County Attorney Barry Wilkerson:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kxcGzQV3v1U> https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i_g3m04fv7Y

Press Conference by RCPD Director Dennis P. Butler:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vODn-k_ThhA <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Oyfjd1HD46o>



KBI 2020 CRIME INDEX

Riley County, KS



2020 RILEY COUNTY CRIME INDEX

Riley County Crime Index	
Category	Count
Violent Crime	223
Violent Crime Rate / 1000	3.0
Murder	3
Rape	28
Robbery	14
Aggravated Assault / Battery	178
Property Crime	1244
Property Crime Rate / 1000	16.7
Burglary	163
Theft	984
Motor Vehicle Theft	97
Arson*	16
Total Crime	1467
Total Crime Rate / 1000	19.7

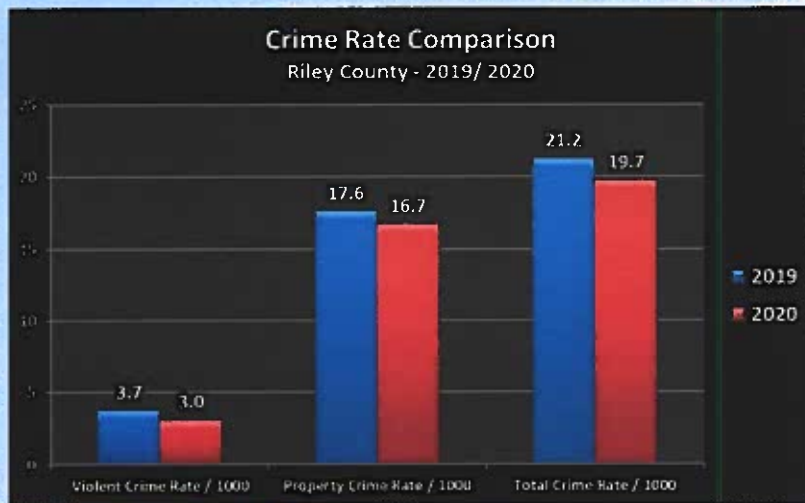
* Arson is included but is not included in Crime Index Totals.

- There were 223 violent crimes reported during 2020 which is a crime rate of 3.0 per 1,000 individuals. Aggravated Assault / Battery is the primary driver of this number.
- There were 1244 property crimes reported during 2020. This is a crime rate of 16.7 per 1,000. Thefts make up 79.1% of the property crime.
- There are a total of 1467 crimes reported (19.7 per 1,000).



CRIME RATE COMPARISON

2019 / 2020



- Riley County's violent crime rate decreased between 2019 and 2020 (-18.9% change).
- The property crime rate has decreased 5.1% from 2019 to 2020.
- Overall, the total crime rate for 2020 is 7.1% lower than 2019.





CRIME INDEX COMPARISON

2019 / 2020

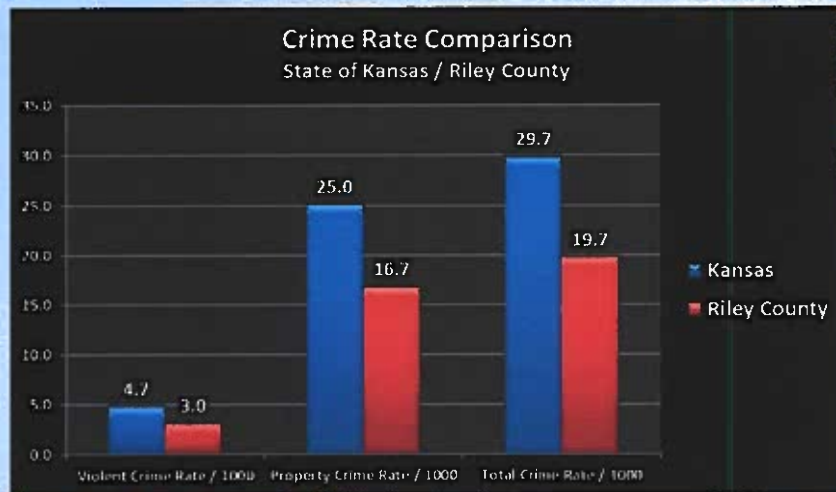
Riley County Crime Index Comparison
2019 / 2020

Category	2019	2020	% Change
Violent Crime	270	223	-17.4%
Violent Crime Rate / 1000	3.7	3.0	-18.9%
Murder	1	3	200.0%
Rape	30	28	-6.7%
Robbery	21	14	-33.3%
Aggravated Assault / Battery	218	178	-18.3%
Property Crime	1297	1244	-4.1%
Property Crime Rate / 1000	17.6	16.7	-5.1%
Burglary	165	163	-1.2%
Theft	1026	984	-4.1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	106	97	-8.5%
Arson	13	16	23.1%
Total Crime	1567	1467	-6.4%
Total Crime Rate / 1000	21.2	19.7	-7.1%

- There was an decrease in every violent crime category except for Homicide which had an increase from 1 in 2019 to 3 in 2020.
- Every property crime category except for Arson had a decrease in 2020.
- Overall, total crime is 6.4% lower in 2020 than in 2019.
- One of the explanations for the decreases in crime between 2019 and 2020 is that the pandemic altered normal routines for a time in 2020 which included stay at home orders and a change in business operations. This disruption also had an effect on criminal activity that occurred in Riley County.



CRIME RATE COMPARISON KANSAS / RILEY COUNTY



- The difference between Riley County's violent crime rate and Kansas is 44.2%.
- The property crime rate for Riley County is 39.8% different than Kansas.
- There is a 40.5% difference between the Riley County and Kansas total crime rate.





		Rate Per 1000	State Total	Riley County			Rate Per 1000	State Total	Riley County
2003	Total Crime	43.0	40.7		2012	Total Crime	33.5	21.0	
	Violent Crime	4.0	3.2			Violent Crime	3.5	2.4	
	Property Crime	39.0	37.6			Property Crime	30.0	18.6	
2004	Total Crime	45.6	31.6		2013	Total Crime	31.4	18.1	
	Violent Crime	4.1	2.9			Violent Crime	3.2	2.0	
	Property Crime	41.6	28.7			Property Crime	28.2	16.1	
2005	Total Crime	43.9	32.5		2014	Total Crime	29.0	16.4	
	Violent Crime	4.1	3.9			Violent Crime	3.2	2.3	
	Property Crime	39.8	28.5			Property Crime	25.8	14.1	
2006	Total Crime	43.9	34.7		2015	Total Crime	29.9	18.0	
	Violent Crime	4.4	4.3			Violent Crime	3.6	2.2	
	Property Crime	39.5	30.4			Property Crime	26.4	15.7	
2007	Total Crime	41.3	32.6		2016	Total Crime	30.6	18.9	
	Violent Crime	4.2	3.7			Violent Crime	3.7	2.5	
	Property Crime	37.1	28.9			Property Crime	26.8	16.4	
2008	Total Crime	36.8	31.0		2017	Total Crime	31.4	21.6	
	Violent Crime	3.9	3.3			Violent Crime	4.0	3.0	
	Property Crime	32.9	27.7			Property Crime	27.5	18.6	
2009	Total Crime	35.6	28.2		2018	Total Crime	31.4	20.9	
	Violent Crime	4.0	3.1			Violent Crime	4.2	3.4	
	Property Crime	31.6	25.0			Property Crime	27.2	17.5	
2010	Total Crime	34.9	24.7		2019	Total Crime	29.3	21.2	
	Violent Crime	3.7	2.8			Violent Crime	4.3	3.7	
	Property Crime	31.2	21.9			Property Crime	25.0	17.6	
2011	Total Crime	32.8	21.8		2020	Total Crime	29.7	19.7	
	Violent Crime	3.4	2.4			Violent Crime	4.7	3.0	
	Property Crime	29.3	19.4			Property Crime	25.0	16.7	

HISTORICAL CRIME RATE COMPARISON KANSAS / RILEY COUNTY

- This chart compares Riley County's crime rate per 1,000 to the state's crime rate since 2003. A green cell indicates a crime rate lower than the state, and a red cell would indicate that the crime rate is greater than or equal to the state.
- Riley County has consistently had a lower crime rate in violent, property, and total crime than Kansas since 2003.

The full crime index reports published by the KBI can be found at
https://www.kansas.gov/kbi/stats/stats_crime



Nichole Glessner - Re: Form submission from: Citizen Compliment

From: Nichole Glessner
To: Contact_RCPD
Date: 10/3/2021 7:38 PM
Subject: Re: Form submission from: Citizen Compliment

>>> "Riley County Police Department" <contact_rcpd@rileycountypolice.org> 10/3/2021 7:38 PM

>>>

Submitted on Sunday, October 3, 2021 - 7:38pm

Submitted by anonymous user: [107.127.7.57]

Submitted values are:

--Contact Information--

Name: Amanda

City: St joseph

State: MI

--Incident Information:--

Date of Incident: June 17, 2020

Case # (If applicable):

Employee's Name:

Comments:

I've been gone from Manhattan for almost 6 years but when we lived there I struggled with one of my children and you guys were at our house a lot.

I don't remember most the names but I think the biggest issue was when dispatch thought I said my 16 yr old son had a knife and was threatening us and basically you all showed up. And saw he was just 6.

And another time my toddler got out twice and two police bought me door alarms and contacted the housing authority to install it.

And the many times you all showed up and brought the mental health workers to us.

I wish I could send a picture bc were doing amazing and my one son is 11 and his mental health is treated and he's doing amazing.

You're probably the best police dept I lived by. I just wanted you to know I'm thankful that you actually helped me and my boys so much.

Amanda

Mark

65.