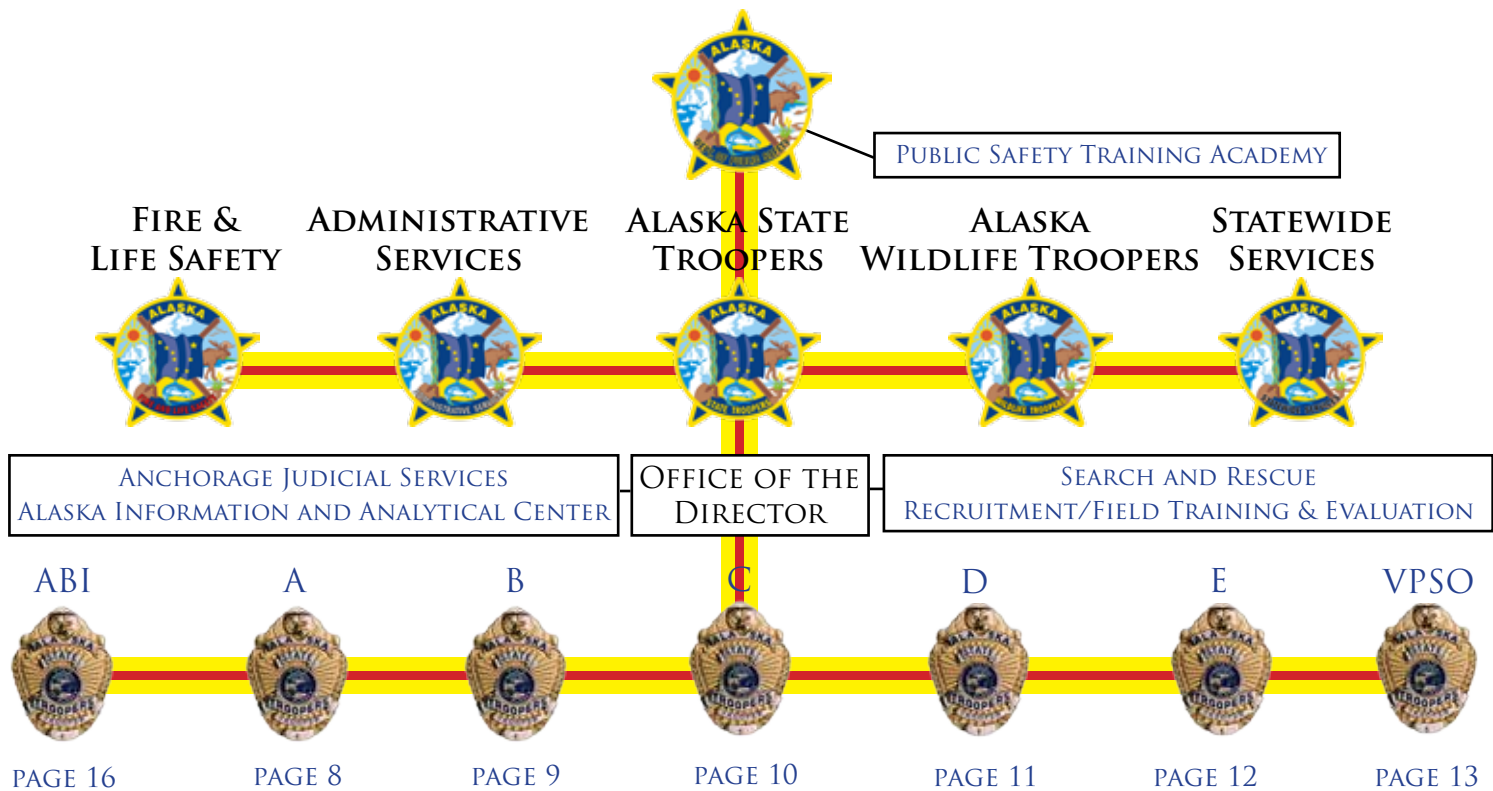




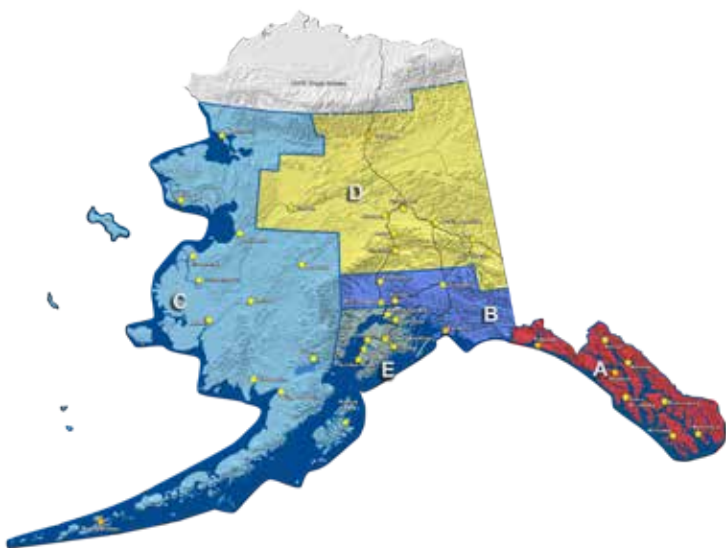
2012 ANNUAL REPORT





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**Director  
Col. Keith Mallard**

The job of the Division of Alaska State Troopers, both singularly and as an organization, is to provide public safety to people in Alaska. This report provides an overview of the accomplishments and challenges the division faced in 2012. We made noteworthy progress in both continued and emerging projects – all working toward overcoming the same challenge of making the Alaska State Troopers more effective and more efficient in serving and

protecting people in Alaska. Eliminating some of the more duplicative steps in the process and improving the gathering and disseminating of information between agencies and to the public helps in this endeavor. This year’s accomplishments pave the way to even more achievements in the future.

In 2012, we witnessed a number of successes through our decision to reconfigure the operational command structure of the division. In an effort to continue to empower and prepare our command level troopers to take on an ever changing environment, we delegated some day-to-day budgetary responsibility down to the detachment level. All these efforts created an enhanced level of accountability within the division, while preparing commanders at all levels to take on additional responsibility.

**Alaska Records Management System** – In 2012, ARMS was fully implemented throughout the entire department. This record management system makes it possible for all DPS personnel to contribute to a single source of police report information that makes this information immediately available to every other user across the state.

The previous indexing system for DPS police reports, the Alaska Public Safety Information Network, or APSIN, contains very basic information about police reports created by DPS going back to the early 1980s. The new system now captures the full police report and all its related information rather than just a select amount of what could be characterized as indexing information that was captured in APSIN.

Because of its capabilities, ARMS makes it possible for criminal activity spanning multiple regions of the state, multiple communities, and even just multiple offices or shifts within the same community, to be identified and addressed from a single source of information from any user desktop or, where available, in-car computer. One example of the benefits of ARMS involved a vehicle trailer stolen in Fairbanks and discovered alongside the roadway in the Anchor Point area. Based on that discovery and some astute use of the information available in ARMS, suspects in Fairbanks were identified and ultimately charged. It is fully expected that the

longer the system is in use, the larger and more diverse the information available to users will be and the better users will be at using that information to solve crimes and to make our communities safer. However, implementation of the system does not come without a number of challenges.

First, DPS information technicians and other personnel had to install, configure, and test the system and individual user clients to insure the system was configured correctly, provisioned sufficiently, and secure to a point where the system was ready for full use before the first user was trained. Second, every user in the state needed to be trained and then transitioned into the new system. The initial transition training included weekly sessions of about 25 students at a central location. They were then sent back to their normal duty stations with a mandate to move from the old reporting system to the new one. Just over 650 new users were transitioned onto the new system over the nine-month period.

The next transition was expected to take six months to a year as new users got used to the system and become increasingly efficient in its use. As predicted, users were less efficient and there was a drop in productivity during this period. The department fully expects the remainder of users to get up to speed and the effectiveness of the system to surpass the old approach over time.

In the meantime, an additional challenge for DPS is reporting on closely related police report information now existing in two disparate systems. While at some point in the not too distant future this much richer set of information will provide an ability to report on the activities of DPS in a way never before possible.

In addition to the capabilities the new system gives DPS,



**Trooper Tom Mealey of the Fairbanks post teaches Department of Public Safety employees how to use the new Alaska Records Management System during the initial phase of training.**

the department expects a number of other criminal justice agencies to begin using the system sometime in 2013. The ultimate vision is to have every state and municipal law enforcement agency in Alaska join into and use the system as their primary records management tool. The ability to understand the law enforcement challenges, crime, resource needs, effectiveness of focused efforts, and report on all of these areas and more from a single source of information would make Alaska a model for the rest of the country.

**Traffic and Criminal Software** – After finalizing the process that would allow for electronic submissions of citations directly to the court in 2011, DPS expanded the deployment of TraCS hardware and software to state and local law enforcement in 2012. By the end of 2012, 21 law enforcement agencies across the state were using TraCS. DPS and police departments in Soldotna, Homer, Palmer, Valdez, and Skagway were all submitting citations electronically to court. This enters the citation directly into the Alaska Court System and allows the citizen to pay the citation online within on average 48 hours instead of historically waiting 10 days or longer for the court to have it entered in its system. With this increased efficiency, instead of months and years it took the courts to provide the dispositions on the citations to the Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV), it now happens within 24 hours. DMV is now able to take action when needed regarding the licensing of the motorists in a timely manner. This makes the driving public safer as the problem motorists are more readily identified.

During 2012, DPS also finished revising the statewide crash form. This form had not been revised since 2000 and was out of compliance with federal reporting guidelines. The form was built into TraCS and at the end of 2012, was the only form available to all law enforcement statewide. The new form complies with federal and state requirements and allows for future capabilities, such as the form being sent electronically to DMV for processing upon completion. There is a time delay across the state that the department hopes to have resolved in the upcoming year.

Also in the planning stages is developing a way to take the information from TraCS and seamlessly meld it into ARMS without having the information re-entered manually as it does now.

**Alaska Information and Analysis Center** – The AKIAC is DPS's criminal information, intelligence, and analysis center. Additionally, the AKIAC monitors national threat information for Alaska specific information through classified and unclassified systems. The center maintains a liaison program with critical industry partners, local law enforcement agencies and federal entities to share, deconflict, and analyze information critical to the State of Alaska. The AKIAC is fully owned and operated by the Alaska Department of Public Safety and is staffed by department personnel. The AKIAC is



The Public Information Office launched the [Alaska State Troopers \(Official\) Facebook](#) page in July. The page is managed by the Public Information Office and Recruitment Unit to create a direct line of communication with the public and potential trooper applicants.

also Alaska's designated fusion center and acts as the conduit for information pertaining to Alaska interests from other fusion centers and federal entities across the country. In 2012, the AKIAC reorganized and increased its ability to contribute to its main mission of assisting AST, other law enforcement in Alaska, and federal agencies with criminal case support and analysis. In 2013, the AKIAC will complete construction of its new facility which will be located at AST headquarters. This facility will be complete with a wholly owned secure information facility that will allow the AKIAC the ability to monitor, analyze, interpret, and disseminate classified threat information specific to Alaska.

**Social Media** – Law enforcement partners are not our only targeted audience for disseminating information. In an era of instant messaging and electronic media, DPS has also been looking into ways to get our message out to the public faster in order to remain informative and relevant. One method that has proven effective is the use of social media. In 2012, the department developed a plan and implemented policies identifying the best ways to utilize social media avenues in the upcoming year and into the future. With this, the AST Public Information Office launched the [Alaska State Troopers \(Official\) Facebook](#) page in July to provide a direct line of communication with the public. This popular Facebook page collected 10,000 "likes" within its first seven months and is followed by people around the world.





**Commander  
Lt. Jim Helgoe**

The Public Safety Training Academy is considered one of the premier law enforcement training academies in the state for basic law enforcement training. With few exceptions, municipal law enforcement agencies send their police recruits to the DPS Academy. The basic 15-week Alaska Law Enforcement Training includes more than 900 hours of training. There were two ALET sessions in 2012.

**ALET No. 12-01**  
Feb. 26-June 7

★ Alaska State Troopers	4
★ Alaska Wildlife Troopers	1
★ Alaska State Parks	4
★ Municipal Police Officers	6
<b>Total attendees:</b>	<b>15</b>

**ALET No. 12-02**  
Aug. 5-Nov. 16

★ Alaska State Troopers	5
★ Alaska Wildlife Troopers	2
★ Airport Officers	8
★ Municipal Police Officers	3
<b>Total attendees:</b>	<b>18</b>

**Lateral Hires**

Lateral hires are current or former police officers that already hold a police certification from another department in the state or country. In most cases, they do not require attending another full academy, but attend a seven-week lateral academy in Sitka. Four weeks of this training coincides with the regular ALET session followed by the three weeks of the trooper-specific training with other trooper recruits as required following graduation from the academy. Three recruits went through this training in May 15 – June 7 and four recruits went through this training in Oct. 23 – Nov. 16.

**Trooper Basic**

After graduation from the ALET course, the Alaska State Trooper and Alaska Wildlife Trooper recruits continue their training at the academy for an additional three weeks. Eight troopers successfully completed trooper basic in June and 11 more completed this training in December.

**Village Public Safety Officer Program**

In 2012, the academy conducted one 10-week training session for VPSOs. On occasion, a village police officer

working for a tribal or village government will also attend this academy. In January 2012, 38 VPSOs started the annual academy with 30 graduating on March 9.

**Alaska Police Standards Council Recertification**  
Jan. 9-20

APSC recertification is for former law enforcement officers rejoining the police ranks in different departments throughout the state.

★ Municipal Police Officers	18
★ Alaska State Parks	1
★ Alcohol, Beverage and Control Board	
Investigators	1
<b>Total attendees:</b>	<b>20</b>

**Firearms Instructors Course**  
May 1-7, 2012

★ DPS Academy	1
★ Alaska State Troopers	9
★ Alaska Wildlife Troopers	7
<b>Total attendees:</b>	<b>17</b>

**Alaska Marine Safety Education Association**  
Sept. 18-25, 2012

Once or twice a year, the academy hosts a course on marine safety for law enforcement officers and civilians who work in a variety of positions across the state. Several academy staff members are certified AMSEA instructors because of the survival instruction provided during other training sessions.

★ Various agencies	11
<b>Total attendees:</b>	<b>11</b>



**Corporal Lance Jamison-Ewers calls cadence for ALET 12-01 class as they march into the Sheet'Ka Kwaan Na'Kaa Hidi Building in Sitka for graduation from the Public Safety Training Academy on June 7, 2012.**



Trooper Recruit Christopher Haven rings the bell signifying he completed Alaska Law Enforcement Training in June 2012.



Alaska Law Enforcement Training recruits jot down notes as Corporal Eric Spitzer gives them instructions during the first week of the second of two ALET sessions in 2012.

### 2012 SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

**Law Enforcement Cadet Corps** – In 2012, 25 Mount Edgecumbe High School students representing 19 different communities were involved in the program. There is also a color guard that represents the LECC in several parades and presented the colors at Mount Edgecumbe sporting events. In the fall of 2012, the LECC program expanded to Galena High School and has 10 students representing nine communities. The focus of this program is to paint a broad picture of the different aspects of public service be it fire, police, emergency services, or law enforcement careers. This allows high school students the opportunity to explore the different occupations for a possible career in public safety. Through LECC, cadets get the opportunity to receive training and certification in First Aid/CPR and in the Apprentice Firefighter program. In 2012, 12 cadets completed the firefighter program. The classes and field exercises give them insight into crime scene investigations, safe firearms handling, search and rescue, water safety, defensive tactics, and other related topics. The cadets have the opportunity to ride with local police officers to learn about law enforcement. Additionally, the Mount Edgecumbe cadets had the opportunity to attend a week-long summer forensic science camp to learn about crime scene investigations from staff at the state crime lab, AST Alaska Bureau of Investigation, Department of Natural Resources, and the Division of Fire & Life Safety.

In addition, through the program cadets build confidence; learn respect for self, adults, peers, and those in public service; and learn how to take direction and criticism. Regardless of their future career choice, this program helps the cadets become better people. The LECC coordinator has also been involved in summer youth programs in Bethel and Barrow in an effort to reach even more young Alaskans.



Alaska Law Enforcement Training recruits' classroom instruction is interrupted by push-ups.





**Supervisor**  
**Lt. Bryan Barlow**

The number of trooper recruit applicants grew in 2012 by 1,271, a 47 percent increase from the previous year and lateral hire applicants improved by 35, a 15 percent bump. There is the potential for an increase in the number of applicants in 2013 due to targeted enhanced recruitment efforts not only within Alaska, but aimed at the U.S. military and higher learning institutions in the Pacific Northwest.

Additional on-line efforts in the form of Facebook, the Officer.com website, and other similar websites are expected to have a positive impact as well. Efforts are currently underway to significantly update the look, interaction, and information on the Department of Public Safety Recruitment website. The new design will fix the problem of the recruitment website not being viewable on mobile devices. The new design will attract additional high quality applicants to the Alaska State Troopers and Alaska Wildlife Troopers, as well as the Deputy Fire Marshals and Court Services Officers as needed. The early results of these efforts were instrumental in hiring of 21 State Trooper Recruits, which will begin training at the Alaska DPS Academy in February of 2013.

The successes in recruitment extended to training in the field once troopers graduated from the academy. All eight trooper recruits and lateral hires that graduated from the academy in June of 2012 successfully completed the Field Training and Evaluation Program and are currently working in urban posts across the state. Normally, 20 to 30 percent of FTEP recruits either quit or are not acceptable at the end of the training period, a figure that is consistent with national statistics. Of the 11 that graduated from the academy in December of 2012, all are currently in FTEP and are performing at a pace that will allow them to successfully pass the program.



**Commissioner Joseph Masters swears in four new lateral hires from left to right, James Eyester, Charles Withers, Pete Steen and Eric Olsen. Click on the photo for the online story about this group of trooper recruits with prior law enforcement experience.**



**This recruitment advertisement appeared in the Military Times disseminated to military personnel worldwide. Click on photo to access the Recruitment Unit website.**

## 2012 ACTIVITY

- Trooper recruits
  - 2,686 applications
  - 1,073 identified potential recruits
  - 34 interviewed
  - 17 applicants hired
- Lateral hires
  - 228 applications
  - 81 identified potential hires
  - 11 interviewed
  - 8 applicants hired
- Court Services Officer
  - 101 applications
  - 5 interviewed
  - 1 hired



**Commander  
Capt. Tony April**

Courthouses. The total number of personnel within

In 2012, A Detachment was comprised of 14 commissioned troopers and nine administrative support personnel assigned to posts located in Ketchikan, Juneau, and Klawock. The detachment has an authorized commissioned position in Haines, however, that location has been vacant since June 2012. In addition, there were five Court Services Officers and two administrative support personnel with the Judicial Services units serving the Ketchikan and Juneau

A Detachment in 2012 was 32 – seven of which were dispatchers that staff the only 24-hour DPS dispatch center in the region. The detachment had nine of the 11 assigned Village Public Safety Officer positions in the region staffed in 2012. VPSO positions are located in Thorne Bay, Angoon, Kake, Kassan, Saxman, Pelican, and Hydaburg.

There were an estimated 74,423 people living in the more than 36,000 square miles of land within detachment boundaries in 2012. Not counting the captain and lieutenant that make up the command staff, there were 13 troopers to serve the estimated 11,149 people that relied on Alaska State Troopers as their primary provider of public safety in 2012. That is an average of one trooper for every 857 residents.

## 2012 ACTIVITY

A Detachment received, responded to, and investigated the following crimes and calls for service or assistance in 2012:

- ◆ 4,171 calls for service
- ◆ 101 assault cases resulting in 150 charges
- ◆ 6 sexual assault cases resulting in 11 offenses
- ◆ 8 sexual abuse of a minor cases resulting in 58 offenses
- ◆ 58 domestic violence cases resulting in 168 DV-related offenses
- ◆ 20 burglary cases resulting in 22 total offenses
- ◆ 15 harassment cases resulting in 13 offenses
- ◆ 79 theft cases resulting in 86 theft offenses
- ◆ 58 vandalism cases resulting in 58 offenses
- ◆ 46 driving under the influence cases resulting in 46 DUI offenses
- ◆ 25 trespass cases resulting in 27 trespass offenses
- ◆ 9 leaving the scene of a vehicle collision cases resulting in 9 offenses
- ◆ 529 traffic citations issued
- ◆ 46 search and rescues
- ◆ 101 motor vehicle crashes
- ◆ 24 non-homicide death investigations
- ◆ Referred 259 cases to the Department of Law for screening and prosecution



**Trooper Chris Umbs from the Juneau post escorts Safety Bear during the Governors Picnic on Sandy Beach in Juneau.**





**Commander  
Capt. Hans Brinke**

B Detachment is headquartered in Palmer and has posts located in Talkeetna, Glennallen, and Wasilla. The detachment was staffed by 72 full-time employees including 53 commissioned Alaska State Troopers and 12 civilian administrative support personnel in 2012. Besides the people assigned to the various posts, there were seven Court Services Officers, two administrative support personnel, a trooper, and a trooper sergeant with the Palmer Judicial Services Unit serving the Palmer Courthouse.

Plus, two trooper sergeants and six troopers are among the Alaska Bureau of Highway Patrol's Mat-Su Area Traffic Team located at the Mat-Su West post near Wasilla. A Department of Transportation & Public Facilities Commercial Vehicle Enforcement officer is also a member of this team, but is not counted among detachment personnel numbers. The day-to-day oversight for the traffic team now falls within B Detachment.

In 2012, B Detachment troopers were responsible for providing public safety to 103,291 residents living within the 53,465 square miles of land making up the boundaries of the detachment. Not counting the captain and two lieutenants that make up the command staff and the two troopers working at the courthouse, there were 48 troopers to serve the estimated 82,505 people that relied on Alaska State Troopers as their primary provider of public

safety in 2012. That is an average of one trooper for every 1,718 residents. The remaining residents were under the care of the four local law enforcement agencies. An estimated 74,521 people, or 72 percent of the population within detachment boundaries, resided in an area covered by the Palmer and Wasilla posts. These two posts had a combined 31 troopers assigned to work regular patrol. That averages to one trooper per 2,403 people. This does not include troopers working the traffic team that were sometimes tasked to special events elsewhere in the state. The five troopers at the Talkeetna post had the sole responsibility in providing public service for 4,956 people, which averages out to one trooper per 991 people. Likewise, the four troopers at the Glennallen post responded to calls for help in an area that had an estimated 3,030 residents – an average of 757 for every trooper. The detachment had all five assigned Village Public Safety Officer positions in the region staffed in 2012. VPSO positions are located in Chistochina, Gakona, Gulkana, Tatitlek, and Tazlina.

In 2012, the Mat-Su Valley held the first Alaska State Trooper Citizens Academy. Like the model for police citizen academies in the Lower 48, the program is designed to enhance citizens' understanding of the role of the Department of Public Safety in the community. Because there are so many pieces to the public safety puzzle and enforcing law in Alaska, the citizen academy had expert presenters from a plethora of different fields from the Department of Law, Medical Examiner's Office, dispatch center in the Mat-Su Valley, wildlife troopers, AST Chaplains, crime prevention, fire investigations, drug and alcohol investigations, and the state crime lab in addition to troopers during the 12-week course that ran from Jan. 24 to graduation on April 10. The 29 people that attended the academy were a mix of people from different walks of life to include retirees, young adults with an interest in making a career of law enforcement, other emergency responders and business people in the Mat-Su Valley. While the academy doesn't prepare graduates to become troopers or police officers, it instills people with a greater knowledge and understanding of Alaska State Troopers. One of the benefits of the program is that it has turned attendees into advocates that can join conversations and correct some misconceptions about the job of enforcing laws in Alaska. A group of volunteers from this first session formed an AST Citizens Academy Alumni (ASTCAA) to continue to spread the word about the program and support AST in a variety of ways. There are plans to have similar citizen academies in Fairbanks and the Kenai Peninsula.

## 2012 ACTIVITY

B Detachment received, responded to, and investigated the following crimes and calls for service or assistance:

- 26,343 calls for service, more than one-third of the total AST calls for service
- 485 assault cases resulting in 633 offenses
- 14 sexual assault cases resulting in 10 offenses
- 7 sexual abuse of a minor cases resulting in 11 offenses
- 209 domestic violence cases resulting in 337 domestic violence related offense
- \*455 burglary cases resulting in \*464 offenses
- 237 harassment cases resulting in 228 offenses
- \*1,141 theft cases resulting in \*1,224 theft offenses
- \*518 vandalism cases resulting in \*516 offenses
- \*10 robbery cases resulting in \*9 robbery offenses
- 235 driving under the influence cases resulting in 217 DUI offenses
- 282 trespass cases resulting in 288 trespass offenses
- 258 driving with a suspended license cases resulting in 261 offenses
- \*63 leaving the scene of a vehicle collision cases resulting in \*60 offenses
- 3,838 traffic citations issued, of which 104 were in safety zones
- 39 separate search and rescue operations
- \*1,225 motor vehicle crashes
- \*218 non-homicide death investigations
- Referred 1,479 cases to the Department of Law for screening and prosecution
- \*highest number among Alaska State Troopers



**Trooper Daron Cooper is one of the 31 troopers assigned to work regular patrol in the Mat-Su Valley.**



**Commander  
Capt. Barry Wilson**

C Detachment was comprised of 53 commissioned troopers, two civilian state pilots, and 11 administrative support personnel assigned to posts located in Anchorage, Aniak, Bethel, Dillingham, Emmonak, Iliamna, King Salmon, Kodiak, Kotzebue, McGrath, Nome, Selawik, St. Mary's, and Unalakleet in 2012. In addition, there were five Court Services Officers, a trooper sergeant and an administrative clerk with the Bethel, Nome, and Dillingham Judicial Services units serving the local courthouses. An additional Anchorage-based CSO helped move prisoners from

outposts to Anchorage facilities. This brought the total to 74 personnel within C Detachment. C Detachment saw improved staffing stability for part of 2012 with vacancies reduced to minimal numbers. However, the reprieve was short lived and staffing shortages increased later in the year due to trooper transfers and civilian staff resignations.

There were an estimated 74,697 people living in the 216,077 square miles of land within detachment boundaries in 2012. Not counting the captain, two lieutenants and the judicial services sergeant, there were 50 commissioned troopers to serve the estimated 42,602 people that relied on Alaska State Troopers as their primary provider of public safety. This averaged to one trooper for every 852 residents and 4,321 square miles. However, full staffing has been elusive. This, combined with the logistical issues created by distance between communities and erratic weather conditions, creates challenges for detachment troopers. The detachment had 70 of the 76 assigned Village Public Safety Officer positions in the region staffed in 2012.

C Detachment continued to strive and make advancements in providing a state law enforcement presence to rural Alaska. C Detachment added a fixed wing aircraft and a state pilot position to the Kotzebue post to serve the logistical needs in the Northwest Arctic, an area roughly the size of Indiana. This combination will provide direct support to troopers and CSOs in Nome, Kotzebue, and Selawik servicing the region. In the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, three



**Bethel Trooper Todd Moehring and McGrath Trooper Jack LeBlanc stand on a tundra trail half way between Nunapitchuk and Bethel after Moehring snowmachined to Nunapitchuk for a routine visit.**

new public safety buildings – in Russian Mission, Kalskag, and Mekoryuk – will open in early 2013, thanks to advancements in partnerships with the local communities. The Village Public Safety Officer program continues to be a major focus for the department and C Detachment. Despite the yearly overall increase in funded positions, 70 of the 76 Village Public Safety Officers assigned within the C Detachment boundaries were filled, a decrease from 2011. The continued oversight of VPSOs is a priority for troopers in C Detachment. However, troopers provide mentoring and oversight to as many as five VPSOs while maintaining very high felony case-loads. With additional gains in manpower planned for C Detachment, the ability to provide quality mentorship to all VPSOs on a more consistent basis will be increased. In addition, the two trooper positions working the modified shift schedule of two weeks on, and two weeks off in Selawik were filled in early 2012 and have made significant impact on the overall safety of the community. This was poignantly illustrated when one of the Selawik troopers responded to an attempted suicide in the community and literally breathed life back into the individual who was found hanging.

Meanwhile, the implementation of the Alaska Records Management System (ARMS), the new report writing system, directly impacted the workload due to the limited and sometimes inadequate internet connectivity in the remote post locations throughout the detachment. Efforts to increase connectivity by securing faster internet for affected posts resulted in a higher cost for C Detachment, but improved the system's usefulness to the troopers in the field. Additional solutions were implemented to include taking advantage of one of the strengths of the system – networkable incident creation and review from afar. C Detachment has partnered with dispatch centers to efficiently process incidents within ARMS related to the VPSO program. The ability to have other department resources enter the data and reports to the system for VPSO investigations allowed the delegation of work that would have otherwise burdened oversight troopers. This has boosted the productivity of the troopers and VPSOs.

## SIGNIFICANT EVENTS IN 2012

**Highly volatile situations** – C Detachment experienced a number of highly significant events in 2012 from two troopers injured by gunfire in Kotzebue to several different incidents involving barricaded subjects that were arrested without injury to the suspects or the responding troopers. Troopers from Kotzebue and Nome, along with the Special Emergency Reaction Team from Fairbanks, responded to and arrested a suspect in an attempted double homicide near the village of Kiana that had been the subject of a remote manhunt that lasted several weeks.

## 2012 ACTIVITY

C Detachment received, responded to, and investigated the following crimes and calls for service:

- 12,582 calls for service
  - \*735 assault cases resulting in 1,033 or 27 percent of AST's 3,728 assault offenses
  - \*115 sexual abuse of a minor cases resulting in 135 or 30 percent of AST's 442 sexual abuse of a minor offenses
  - \*125 sexual assault cases resulting in \*129 or 47 percent of AST's 274 sexual assault offenses
  - 314 domestic violence cases resulting in \*465 domestic violence related offenses
  - 212 burglary cases resulting in 214 total burglary offenses
  - 123 harassment cases resulting in 124 offenses
  - 266 theft cases resulting in 281 theft offenses
  - 304 vandalism cases resulting in 315 offenses
  - \*92 search and rescues
  - 129 non-homicide death investigations
  - Referred 1,268 cases to the Department of Law
- \* highest number among Alaska State Troopers





**Commander  
Capt. Burke Barrick**

At 100 employees, D Detachment was the largest detachment in terms of the overall number of commissioned and civilian personnel in 2012. It was also home to the largest of two DPS-owned and operated emergency dispatch centers. D Detachment was comprised of 56 commissioned troopers, 10 Court Services Officers, 18 civilian radio dispatchers, and 16 administrative support personnel assigned to posts located in Fairbanks, Delta

Junction, Tok, Northway, Nenana, Healy, Cantwell, and Galena. Approximately half of the detachment's personnel were located in Fairbanks. This includes the 33-member uniformed patrol unit; a sergeant and three troopers with Bureau of Highway Patrol's Fairbanks Traffic Team tasked primarily with traffic enforcement; a sergeant and four troopers with the Fairbanks Rural Service Unit assigned to support rural communities outside of Fairbanks but within the detachment's boundaries; and an AST sergeant and trooper with the Judicial Services Unit designated to transport prisoners between the Fairbanks courthouse and the Fairbanks Correctional Center. The other half of the

detachment personnel were located in small posts located in Galena and along the Parks, Richardson, and Alaska Highways. The outposts ranged in size from the smallest in Northway with one trooper, to the largest in Delta Junction with one sergeant, four troopers, and one administrative assistant.

There were an estimated 114,267 people living in the 163,700 square miles of land within detachment boundaries in 2012. Not counting the captain and two lieutenants that make up the command staff and the two troopers working at the courthouse, there were 51 commissioned troopers to serve the estimated 75,624 people that relied on Alaska State Troopers as their primary provider of public safety in 2012. That averages to one trooper for every 1,482 residents.

D Detachment also served as the primary or secondary source of law enforcement for over 30 villages located in Interior Alaska. The Fairbanks-based Rural Service Unit supports the Village Public Safety Officers in the region and responds to calls for police services and search and rescue support in Interior Alaska. The detachment was assigned eight VPSO positions in the region. However, two vacant positions in other parts of the state were allocated to the detachment for a total of 10 VPSOs assigned to Huslia, Manley Hot Springs, Ruby, Tanana, Tetlin, Chalkyitsik, Eagle, Allakaket, Beaver, and a roving VPSO based in Fairbanks. The detachment utilizes a Fairbanks-based trooper pilot and a Caravan aircraft to support the VPSO program and rural villages. Funding was approved in 2012 for a new turbine-engine helicopter and civilian pilot to be assigned to the detachment by July of 2013 to further expand the capabilities to respond to calls for service and to conduct search and rescue operations.

## 2012 ACTIVITY

D Detachment received, responded to, and investigated the following crimes and calls for service or assistance:

- ◆ 19,738 calls for service
- ◆ 604 assault cases resulting in 682 offenses
- ◆ 21 sexual assault cases resulting in 14 offenses
- ◆ 19 sexual abuse of a minor cases resulting in 17 offenses
- ◆ \*342 domestic violence cases resulting in 403 domestic violence related offenses
- ◆ 306 burglary cases resulting in 303 offenses
- ◆ \*287 harassment cases resulting in \*272 offenses
- ◆ 809 theft cases resulting in 863 theft offenses
- ◆ 392 vandalism cases resulting in 392 offenses
- ◆ \*10 robbery cases resulting in \*9 robbery offenses
- ◆ 266 driving under the influence cases resulting in 257 DUI offenses
- ◆ \*291 trespass cases resulting in \*290 trespass offenses
- ◆ 57 leaving the scene of a vehicle collision cases resulting in 55 offenses
- ◆ 212 driving with a suspended license cases resulting in 223 offenses
- ◆ \*8,528 traffic citations issued, of which 2 were issued in safety zones
- ◆ 27 separate search and rescue operations
- ◆ 993 motor vehicle crashes investigated
- ◆ 126 non-homicide death investigations
- ◆ \*Referred 1,523 cases to the Department of Law for screening and prosecution
- ◆ \*highest number among Alaska State Troopers



**Fairbanks area troopers gather for the Police Memorial Day ceremony in front of the Fairbanks Police Department. They are, from left to right, Lucas Altepeter, Inv. Yvonne Howell, Brian Haley, Lt. Ron Wall and Inv. Kirsten Hansen.**



**Commander  
Capt. Andy Greenstreet**

E Detachment is composed of 39 commissioned and seven administrative support personnel assigned to posts located in Soldotna, Anchor Point, Ninilchik, Cooper Landing, Crown Point, and Girdwood. In addition, there are five Court Services Officers, an office assistant, and trooper sergeant with the Kenai Judicial Services Unit, as well as one CSO in Homer. The two JS units serve the Kenai and Homer courts. An AST sergeant, two troopers, one municipal officer, and one office assistant make up the Alaska Bureau of Highway Patrol's Soldotna Traffic Team. Another two troopers make up the BHP Girdwood Traffic Team. The day-to-day oversight for the traffic teams and JS units are managed by E Detachment. The detachment also employs seven of the 18 dispatchers who work at the Soldotna Public Safety Communications Center, the Kenai Peninsula Borough's combined services dispatch center. One administrative clerk position is also assigned to the dispatch center. There were a total of 64 personnel within E Detachment

in 2012. The detachment also had two Village Public Safety Officers assigned to Chenega Bay and Port Graham in 2012.

There were an estimated 59,735 people living in the 21,701 square miles of land within detachment boundaries in 2012. Not counting the captain and lieutenant that make up the command staff and the sergeant working at the courthouse, there were 36 troopers to serve the estimated 40,044 people that relied on Alaska State Troopers as their primary provider of public safety in 2012. That averages to one trooper for every 1,112 residents.

In 2012, the detachment handled 97 search and rescue incidents, which required over 800 personnel hours by E Detachment employees. The incidents included plane crashes, overdue boaters, snowmachiners, hikers, and people either lost or injured in the backcountry. Of these, 51 turned into full-blown search and rescue missions, which are time consuming and resource intensive. The incidents handled by AST are often worked in cooperation with volunteers or other agency partners. For example, the four-day search for a missing Mount Marathon race participant in July involved more than 2,500 search hours conducted by troopers, SAR volunteer organizations, SAR canines, AST's A-Star helicopter, Alaska Air National Guard Pavehawk helicopter, Seward Fire Department personnel and numerous other trained and untrained volunteers. This man is still missing.



**Soldotna-based trooper Dave Lorryng, pictured here checking his GPS coordinates, joined the search for a missing man on Mount Marathon by climbing back up the steep mountain after finishing the race earlier that day.**

## 2012 ACTIVITY

E Detachment received, responded to, and investigated the following crimes and calls for service or assistance:

- ◆ 17,339 calls for service
- ◆ 363 assault cases resulting in 516 offenses
- ◆ 11 sexual assault cases resulting in 15 offenses
- ◆ 13 sexual abuse of a minor cases resulting in 14 offenses
- ◆ 215 domestic violence cases resulting in 374 DV-related offenses
- ◆ 175 burglary cases resulting in 187 offenses
- ◆ 96 harassment cases resulting in 97 offenses
- ◆ 478 theft cases resulting in 545 theft offenses
- ◆ 293 vandalism cases resulting in 314 offenses
- ◆ 4 robbery cases resulting in 4 robbery offenses
- ◆ 220 driving under the influence cases resulting in 241 DUI offenses
- ◆ 119 trespass cases resulting in 116 trespass offenses
- ◆ 26 leaving the scene of a vehicle collision cases resulting in 26 offenses
- ◆ 198 driving with a suspended license cases resulting in 217 offenses
- ◆ 5,595 traffic citations issued, of which 831 were issued in safety zones
- ◆ 51 separate search and rescue operations
- ◆ 896 motor vehicle crashes
- ◆ 97 non-homicide death investigations
- ◆ Referred 1,056 cases to the Department of Law for screening and prosecution





**Commander  
Capt. Steve Arlow**

In 2012, the Village Public Safety Officer Program continues to expand statewide since its inception with funds appropriated by Gov. Sean Parnell and the state legislature with an increase of 15 new VPSO positions and one trooper support position assigned in Anchorage. This is the Governor's continued effort in "Safe Homes and Strong Families" campaign to provide a VPSO presence in those rural communities that want it.

In 2012, staffing for the VPSO Program included an Alaska State Trooper captain dedicated as the commissioned commander. In addition, there was a trooper sergeant functioning as a training coordinator and an administrative assistant working at offices shared with C Detachment headquarters in Anchorage. There were five trooper support positions assigned to Bethel, Fairbanks, Kotzebue, and Anchorage. The Drug Abuse Resistance Education program and its two staff members also fell under the VPSO Program's responsibility for a total of 10 authorized AST positions dedicated to the VPSO program.

The Village Public Safety Officer Program had all but nine of the 101 assigned positions staffed at the end of 2012. An additional 15 authorized positions were held in reserve for future allocation pending filling of vacancies. The staffing is broken down among contractors:

- ★ Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association for the Aleutian Chain – all six funded positions filled.
- ★ Association of Village Council Presidents for the Bethel region – 29 of the 31 funded positions filled.



**Village Public Safety Officer Phillip Plessinger makes a stop to talk to people filling up their snowmachines in Ruby where he worked as a VPSO in 2012.**

- ★ Bristol Bay Native Association for the Bristol Bay region – 13 of the 16 funded positions filled.
- ★ Central Council for Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska in Southeast Alaska – nine of the 11 funded positions filled.
- ★ Copper River Native Association for the Copper River Basin near Glennallen – three of the four funded positions filled.
- ★ Chugachmiut Inc. for the Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet region – both funded positions filled.
- ★ Kodiak Area Native Association for Kodiak Island – all six funded positions filled.
- ★ Kawerak, Inc. for the Bering Straits region – nine of the 11 funded positions filled.
- ★ Northwest Arctic Borough for the region around Kotzebue – four of the five funded positions filled.
- ★ Tanana Chiefs Conference for Interior Alaska – 11 positions filled, two more than the nine allocated. Two vacant positions were moved from another contractor and placed under TCC.

In 2012, 20 VPSOs were hired and 28 either resigned or were terminated.

## SIGNIFICANT EVENTS IN 2012

**New training concept** – The program implemented the Rural Law Enforcement Training model. The concept allows multiple training opportunities over a longer period of time at various locations. This expanded the normal 10-weeks of VPSO training in at the Public Safety Training Academy in Sitka into 12-weeks of training over an 18-month period in different locations throughout Alaska. All these training opportunities are offered to VPSOs, village police, and tribal police who qualify. These training sessions were divided into:

- ★ Two five-week sessions in Sitka in the winter and summer.
- ★ A two-week fire training session in Sitka in the spring.
- ★ Two three-week sessions in Bethel during spring and fall.
- ★ Two week-long sessions in survival skills and all-terrain vehicle and snowmachine operations training in the summer and winter in Sitka or Bethel.

**Field Training Program** – The VPSO Program established a Field Training Program with certified VPSOs as the training officers. This new implementation creates a more professional and trained officer.

**Work schedule modifications** – The VPSO program changed the traditional work schedule to fit today's new lifestyle. The introduction of the rover position assigned to rural hub and urban communities with travel to neighboring towns when needed appears to be working and has been received positively by contractors and community. The next



**These students attended the Bethel Alaska Youth Academy at the Yuut Elitnaurviat-The Peoples Learning Center in the summer of 2012.**

challenge is to look at adopting a two weeks on, two weeks off schedule, part-time or seasonal VPSO position, and the job sharing of one position.

**New partnerships** – The Anchorage Police Department requested VPSOs to work with its officers in patrolling downtown during the week-long 2012 Alaska Federation of Natives Convention in Anchorage. This partnership was well received by the public, VPSOs and APD officers and was a training opportunity for both agencies. The exchange gave Anchorage officers a cultural perspective for the influx of rural Alaskans who travel to Anchorage for the annual conference. APD has offered VPSOs an open invitation to continue these joint patrols whenever in Anchorage.

**Relationship with federal entities** – In 2012, VPSO program staff continued working on building a relationship with the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The purpose of the relationship focuses on the two agencies commonalities with law enforcement in indigenous regions. Both agencies visited training facilities, shared retention tactics, and cultural issues. The value of sharing these similarities appears to be of great benefit to both. The VPSO program was asked to present at the Native American Law Enforcement Association conference in Las Vegas in November. The national exposure appears to offer potential recruit opportunities within this law enforcement community.

**Funding** – Current funding supports 116 VPSOs statewide with additional funds for the purchases of needed equipment and supplies; start-up costs and equipment for newly hired VPSOs; and the allowance to implement a replacement schedule for existing equipment. The new VPSOs are better equipped, trained, and their appearance within their uniforms can be matched with any professional law enforcement agency. Since VPSOs don't carry a duty firearm,

the most advanced Taser device available was purchased and all VPSOs recertified in its use. Additionally, select VPSOs became certified instructors with the device. In addition to the state funds, the VPSO program received support from federal grants. Contracting non-profits representing regional villages submitted grant applications, primarily through the Department of Justice's Consolidated Tribal Assistance Solicitation. AST staff within the VPSO program assisted contractors with grant writing, helping them acquire a total of more than \$12.2 million for calendar year 2012.

**Recruitment efforts and youth academies** – In 2012, recruitment became one of the programs highest priorities. VPSOs staffed the program's recruitment booth at AFN, the Alaska State Fair in Palmer, statewide job fairs, and military out-processing events. Two informational pamphlets were printed to provide communities and potential officers with a better understanding of both the benefits of having a VPSO in a village and becoming one. Most importantly, considerable resources were assigned to educate Alaska's youth on opportunities within the VPSO program. The Law Enforcement Cadet Corp that originally began at Mount Edgumbe High School was expanded to the Galena Interior Learning Academy. This program offers high school students an opportunity to meet with law enforcement personnel on a regular basis, in order to provide an overview of careers in the field of public safety. This program was complimented by the development of public safety youth camps statewide. These Alaska Youth Academy camps are now offered in Barrow, Bethel, Fairbanks, Hooper Bay, and Mountain Village. The week-long camps provide students ages 15-18 an opportunity to meet with students from other regional villages, officers from all agencies, and personnel from other public safety entities such as emergency management services, forensic science, fire service, the court system, attorneys, and judges. Courses in survival, first aid, CPR, and defensive tactics are also taught.

## 2012 ACTIVITY

In reviewing the 2012 case activity statistics, VPSOs throughout the state provided significant support in the fight against domestic violence and assaults. VPSOs handled a total of 7,233 calls for service including:

- 288 domestic violence cases resulting in 369 domestic-violence related offenses
- 454 assault cases resulting in 514 offenses
- 93 driving under the influence cases resulting in 93 DUI offenses
- 101 vandalism cases resulting in 100 offenses
- 42 burglary cases resulting in 43 burglary offenses
- 57 theft cases resulting in 55 theft offenses
- 62 trespass cases resulting in 60 trespass offenses
- 13 search and rescues
- Referred 555 cases to the Department of Law for screening and prosecution








**Coordinator  
Naomi Sweetman**

The mission of the [Drug Abuse Resistance Education](#) program is to teach Alaskan kids to resist drugs and violence. The D.A.R.E. curriculum is unique because it uses law enforcement officers to teach young students in the classroom before risky behavior starts.





The D.A.R.E. program continued to support the Village Public Safety Officer program in 2012. Officers and VPSOs trained as D.A.R.E. Officers are also certified through the Alaska Police Standards Council as School Resource Officers.

During 2012, the D.A.R.E. program added a full two-week D.A.R.E. Officer Training (DOT) in Bethel in an effort to better serve the VPSO program. In addition, the DOT training methods were evaluated and new techniques were added to improve the delivery of training methods. Finally, D.A.R.E. certified VPSOs were utilized as mentor assistants. The restructuring of the delivery of training, as well as the use of mentor assistants, was so successful that these methods have been established for all future DOT trainings.

Of the 128,26 students in Alaska's public school system in 2012, 2,151 were involved in the D.A.R.E. curriculum during the 2011-2012 school year. Of that number:

-  476 were in the kindergarten through fourth grade program
-  1,379 were in the elementary program
-  296 were in the middle school program





During the 2011-2012 school year, 68 officers taught the D.A.R.E. curriculum in their local school. That included:

-  22 municipal police officers
-  14 Alaska State Troopers
-  20 Village Public Safety Officers
-  12 federal officers

The D.A.R.E. program was taught in 17 of the 54 state school districts, to include 41 schools. Nine communities added the D.A.R.E. program for the school year, bringing the total number to 48.

Expanding the D.A.R.E. program is achieved by training new officers through yearly two-week, 80-hour initial DOT sessions usually held in Anchorage. However with the addition of the Bethel DOT, two sessions were conducted in Bethel for seasonal timing and the Anchorage session was moved to January 2013. Twenty-two new law enforcement officers to include four municipal officers, 17 VPSOs, and one Alaska State Trooper, attended the course.

In addition to the DOT, there was a two-day youth safety in-service in February. Of the 38 in-service attendees, 14 were school officials and school resource officers and 12 were D.A.R.E. officers from around the state. These D.A.R.E. officers were:

-  4 municipal officers
-  5 VPSOs
-  2 Alaska State Troopers
-  1 military police

Four D.A.R.E. officers and a D.A.R.E. Alaska Inc. representative traveled from Alaska to Atlanta for advanced training at the International D.A.R.E. Conference. Additionally, two D.A.R.E. certified VPSOs traveled to Reno for the National School Resource Officer conference.

A Secure Our School project, aimed at making schools safer through environmental design principals in schools, began in 2012 for rural schools in the Northwest Arctic Borough School District. As part of this project, a contractor was hired through the state procurement process to conduct safety and security assessments in schools in the 10 village communities surrounding Kotzebue. The regional native corporation, Northwest Arctic Native Association, has agreed to purchase camera systems for each of the schools based on recommendations from the SOS assessments.

Once the assessments are completed, school district representatives and troopers in the area will be trained to conduct future assessments, and in other safety related topics.



**Drug Abuse Resistance Training Mentor Assistants from left to right, First Sgt. John Pleasant, First Sgt. Jacob Tobeluk and Sgt. Wassillie Gilila talk to a group of school children.**



**Commander  
Capt. Craig Allen**

In 2012, the Alaska Bureau of Investigation had 89 authorized positions divided between 62 full-time commissioned troopers, six non-permanent investigators, 20 full-time civilian personnel, and one non-permanent civilian employee. ABI personnel primarily worked out of offices in Anchorage, Palmer, Fairbanks, Bethel, Soldotna, Juneau, Ketchikan, Dillingham, Kotzebue, and Nome. Of the 89 positions in

ABI, 15 commissioned and five civilian positions relied upon federal grant funding to support their existence. This represents approximately 22 percent of personnel within the bureau. Yearly authorization and general fund approval is required for non-permanent investigators and civilian positions. Because of this, 30 percent of ABI positions are contingent upon federal grant or state general funding approval each fiscal year in order for these personnel to remain an asset to ABI and to the Division of Alaska State Troopers.



Investigators Ramin Dunford, left, and Dustin Jorgensen look at wireless internet mapping software in the Alaska Bureau of Investigation's crime scene van.

## ABI UNITS

MAJOR CRIMES UNIT  
TECHNICAL CRIMES UNIT  
PROPERTY CRIMES UNIT  
FINANCIAL CRIMES UNIT  
CHILD ABUSE INVESTIGATION UNITS  
COLD CASE INVESTIGATION UNITS  
STATEWIDE DRUG ENFORCEMENT UNIT  
MISSING PERSONS CLEARINGHOUSE

[Click to link to unit webpage](#)

The bureau combines personnel and investigative resources from the Major Crimes Unit, Child Abuse Investigative Unit, Technical Crimes Unit, Financial Crimes Unit and Property Crimes Unit with investigators from the Statewide Drug Enforcement Unit. SDEU focuses on the interdiction and interruption of illegal drugs and alcohol within many areas of Alaska. The combined investigative effort is both efficient and effective in addressing criminal conduct throughout much of Alaska that relies upon the Alaska State Troopers for public safety.

### SIGNIFICANT EVENTS IN 2012

**Officer-involved shooting investigations** – One of the most challenging assignments for law enforcement officers involves the investigation of events wherein civilians or officers were assaulted or shot at, and law enforcement officers were then compelled to discharge their own firearms in order to stop the threat and apprehend a violent offender. The Alaska Bureau of Investigation was tasked with investigating 10 of these events during 2012 near the communities of Anchor Point, Barrow, Bethel, Eklutna, Fairbanks, Healy, Kotzebue, and Wasilla. While eight of the events involved Alaska State Troopers or Alaska Wildlife Troopers, the other two incidents involved only the officers from North Slope Borough Police Department or Bethel Police Department. These incidents involved a total of 14 law enforcement officers firing their guns. Fortunately none of the events resulted in the death of any law enforcement officers, however, three troopers were injured in 2012 by gunfire from the offenders involved. After an objective and thorough investigation of each of the 10 incidents, the Department of Law's Office of Special Prosecutions and Appeals, in review of the ABI investigative reports, determined each of the law enforcement officers involved had legal justification for their use of deadly force.



**National Prescription Drug Take Back** – Members of the bureau, supported by Alaska State Troopers and municipal police officers around the state, joined forces with the federal Drug Enforcement Administration during two National Prescription Drug Take Back campaigns. These two events brought in and led to the incineration of more than 4,560 pounds of unwanted medications. The event held in April involved 38 Take Back locations in 27 communities and the event held in September involved 35 Take Back locations in 24 communities in Alaska.

**Child Exploitation Crimes** – The ABI Technical Crimes Unit received information on 91 alleged offenses relating to online enticement or computer facilitated child exploitation or pornography. The investigative efforts to identify the suspects and victims, and where they are physically located, can be very time consuming and require a high level of technical expertise. Investigators requested 60 administrative subpoenas from the Alaska Attorney General to identify computer addresses and locations. The investigations involved 15 Alaskan communities – Anchorage, Egegik, Fairbanks, Hoonah, Juneau, Ketchikan, Kiana, Kodiak, Kotzebue, North Pole, Palmer, Sterling, Talkeetna, Valdez, and Wasilla. During the investigative process, it was important to identify whether the suspect was facilitating the criminal conduct from within Alaska or perhaps within the jurisdiction of another law enforcement agency. During 2012, and in support of law enforcement requests from federal agencies, other state departments and city police agencies, the employees of the TCU examined over 300 computer and cellular telephone devices in an attempt to locate and isolate evidence of criminal conduct.



Photo courtesy Sam Harrel/Fairbanks Daily News-Miner  
Investigators with the Statewide Drug Enforcement Unit enter a Fairbanks residence looking for a possible drug lab.

## 2012 ABI ACTIVITY

The Alaska Bureau of Investigation took the responsibility of investigating 11 homicide deaths for the Division of Alaska State Troopers. An additional two investigations were handled by C Detachment, one by D Detachment, 10 by the Bureau of Highway Patrol and another was handled by A Detachment for a total of 25 homicides. The ABI investigations were within the following AST Detachment locations:

- Six in B Detachment in the Mat-Su Valley to Prince William Sound
- Three in C Detachment in Western Alaska
- One in D Detachment in the Interior
- One in E Detachment in the Kenai Peninsula

In addition, ABI handled 4,166 calls for service to include:

- Conducted 84 sexual assault investigations resulting in 90 offenses – approximately 30 percent of AST's sexual assault offenses
  - Conducted 91 sexual abuse of a minor investigations resulting in \*207 offenses – approximately 44 percent of AST's sexual abuse of a minor offenses
  - Conducted 85 assault investigations resulting in 110 offenses
  - Conducted 7 robbery investigations resulting in 9 offenses
  - Conducted 59 domestic violence investigations resulting in 181 domestic violence related offenses
  - Referred 379 cases to the Department of Law for screening and prosecution
- \* highest number among AST

**Increase in heroin activity** – During 2012, the Alaska State Troopers anecdotally saw an increase in the number of reported heroin and opiate related deaths. This increase appears to be supported by data collected by the State Medical Examiner in both urban and rural Alaskan communities. SDEU began committing significant investigative efforts to interdict and interrupt heroin distribution in Alaska. The number of heroin charges and arrests rose from 118 in 2011 to 146 in 2012.

## SDEU ACTIVITY

Seized	2011	2012
• Alcohol (gallons)	682	473
• Heroin (pounds)	6.4	4.93
• Cocaine (pounds)	37.1	56
• Oxycontin/Oxycodone (dosage units)	1,836	609
• Methamphetamine (pounds)	6.2	35.19
• Hydrocodone	1,057	141
• Other prescription (dosage units)	2,548	2,839
• Marijuana Plants	7,882	5,090
• Marijuana (pounds)	260.9	407.03



**Lt. Maurice Hughes**  
**Anchorage JS**

The Alaska State Troopers Judicial Services Units are responsible for the safe transportation of prisoners to and from court, between correctional institutions in and out of state and to other locations such as hospitals, and the extradition of wanted persons to and from the state. The writs served include subpoenas, summons and complaints, writs of assistance, evictions, executions, child custody orders, mental health

commitments, domestic violence protective orders, and several other types of court process.

The Anchorage Judicial Services Unit operates out of facilities located in the basement of the Nesbett Courthouse in downtown Anchorage. As the largest of the AST judicial services units, it's staffed by an Alaska State Trooper lieutenant and two AST sergeants, 25 Court Services Officers and seven administrative personnel for a total of 35 full-time employees.

The prisoners transported by judicial services units include felons, misdemeanants, and fugitives. During 2012, Anchorage JS personnel transported approximately 43,383 prisoners and processed approximately 5,580 court writs.

The Anchorage JS Unit is responsible for the security of the court buildings, protection of the judiciary, and maintaining the peace and order in the appellate, superior, and district courtrooms. The Anchorage Court Campus includes two courthouses and an administrative building of 369,000 square feet on three city blocks in downtown Anchorage. The Anchorage Judiciary includes five Supreme Court justices, three Court of Appeals judges, 15 Superior Court judges, nine District Court judges, five magistrates, and five Standing Masters.

Activity for the Anchorage Judicial Services Unit in 2012 was:

**Processes**

🌟 Total writs received	5,580
🌟 Total writs served	4,214

**Writs of Assistance**

🌟 Temporary custody for emergency examination	33
🌟 Child pickups	4
🌟 Evictions	227

**Prisoner Transport**

🌟 Total moves	43,383
🌟 Local moves	43,268

🌟 Non-local in state moves	54
🌟 Arrests/remands at court	421

**Extraditions (Fugitives from Justice)**

🌟 Fugitives returned to Alaska	31
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**Domestic Violence Protective Orders**

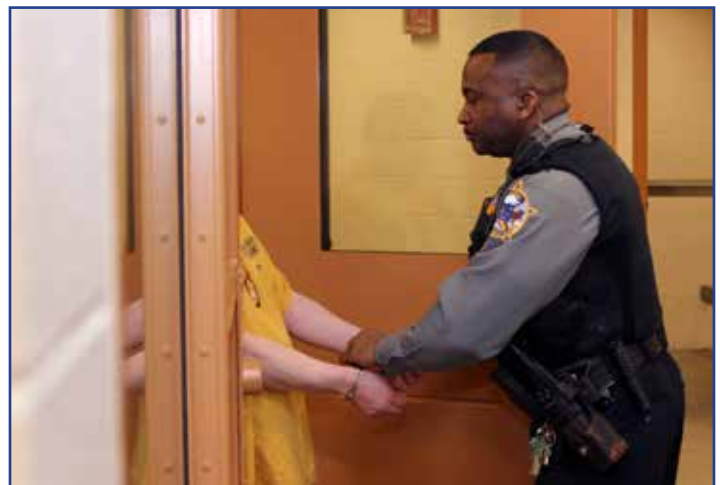
🌟 Protective orders received	368
🌟 Protective orders served	245

**Warrant Arrests (Persons arrested on Alaska warrants)**

🌟 Total warrants received	4,952
🌟 Total warrants served in Alaska	3,371

In February 2011, the Bureau of Judicial Services was restructured to move the 11 judicial services units under the supervision of the local detachments in which the units are located. This change from a bureau command was made to bring more of the operational control and accountability under the authority of the local Alaska State Trooper detachment commanders and simplify the interactions between area residents and AST. It also gives detachment commanders more resources and greater flexibility to meet local mission requirements.

Outside the Anchorage unit, these 11 units had a combined number of 48 full-time personnel employees including six troopers, 34 Court Services Officers and eight clerical staff located in units with A Detachment in Juneau and Ketchikan; B Detachment in Palmer; C Detachment in Bethel, Nome, Dillingham and with the detachment headquarters in Anchorage; D Detachment in Fairbanks and Barrow; and E Detachment in Kenai, and Homer.



**Anchorage Judicial Services Court Services Officer Erroll James handcuffs a prisoner before moving him upstairs for his court appearance at the Nesbett Courthouse in Anchorage.**



Activity for the different units and CSOs throughout Alaska in 2012 was:

**Juneau Judicial Services Unit**

- ☛ Processed 4,090 writs
- ☛ Served 2,194 writs
- ☛ Performed 2,045 prisoner transports
- ☛ Extradited 9 fugitives returned to Alaska
- ☛ Made 110 warrant arrests
- ☛ Served 24 domestic violence protective orders

**Ketchikan Judicial Services Unit**

- ☛ Processed 1,387 writs
- ☛ Served 1,191 writs
- ☛ Performed 1,283 prisoner transports
- ☛ Made 253 warrant arrests
- ☛ Served 91 domestic violence protective orders

**Palmer Judicial Services Unit**

- ☛ Processed 1,453 writs
- ☛ Served 1,145 writs
- ☛ Performed 6,420 prisoner transports
- ☛ Made 1,267 warrant arrests
- ☛ Served 394 domestic violence protective orders
- ☛ Conducted five evictions

**Fairbanks Judicial Services Units**

- ☛ Processed 7,562 writs
- ☛ Served 5,307 writs
- ☛ Executed 75 temporary mental health commitments
- ☛ Performed 9,657 prisoner transports
- ☛ Extradited 12 fugitives arrested in other states and returned to Alaska
- ☛ Made 1,428 warrant arrests
- ☛ Served 532 domestic violence protective orders

**Barrow CSO**

- ☛ Processed 87 writs
- ☛ Served 75 writs
- ☛ Conducted 984 prisoner transports

**C Detachment Support CSO**

- ☛ Conducted 883 prisoner transports
- ☛ Served 106 writs

**Bethel Judicial Services Unit**

- ☛ Processed 402 writs
- ☛ Served 274 writs
- ☛ Executed 12 temporary mental health commitments
- ☛ Performed 4,260 total prisoner transports
- ☛ Made 26 warrant arrests
- ☛ Served 24 domestic violence protective orders

**Nome Judicial Services Unit**

- ☛ Performed 2,882 prisoner transports

**Dillingham CSO**

- ☛ Processed 262 writs
- ☛ Served 73 writs
- ☛ Conducted 1,377 prisoner transports
- ☛ Made 19 warrant arrests
- ☛ Served 10 domestic violence restraining orders

**Kenai Judicial Services Unit**

- ☛ Processed 752 writs
- ☛ Served 1,288 writs
- ☛ Performed 8,297 prisoner transports
- ☛ Made 622 warrant arrests
- ☛ Served 297 domestic violence protective orders

**Homer CSO**

- ☛ Processed 161 writs
- ☛ Served 173 writs
- ☛ Performed 527 prisoner transports
- ☛ Served 15 domestic violence protective orders



**Kenai Judicial Services Court Services Officer Steve Pohl watches while off-loading prisoners from the transport van in preparation for court appearances.**



**Lt. Steve Adams**  
**SAR Coordinator**

In 2012, Department of Public Safety personnel spent 4,202 hours investigating reports of 608 potential search and rescues. Of those 608 incidents, 326 resulted in a full-blown search and rescues where resources were launched in search of a missing person or people. One of the incidents, a report of an overturned boat in Eklutna Lake that was later determined to be a floating log, was assigned to State Parks.

In all 608 incidents, over 1,020 people were originally reported missing or overdue. Of those people, only 571 were the subject of actual search and rescue cases, 25 of which were recovered deceased. An additional seven people were still listed as missing at the end of 2012.

Search and rescue reported incidents were divided up among DPS as:

★ A Detachment	63
★ B Detachment	61
★ C Detachment	210
★ D Detachment	55
★ E Detachment	98
★ AST Headquarters	34
★ VPSOs	49
★ Alaska Wildlife Troopers	37
★ Total:	607*

\* One incident was assigned to State Parks

Of the SAR cases investigated:

★ Fatal aircraft crash	5
★ Injury-only aircraft crash	10
★ Overdue aircraft	14
★ Overdue boater	70
★ Overdue hiker	38
★ Overdue motorist	48
★ Overdue snowmachiner	97
★ Other	326



**State Pilot Mel Nading** flies the Alaska State Troopers helicopter, **Helo-1**, above the Hoodoo Mountains in search of people in distress at the 2012 Arctic Man Classic.

Search and rescue cases were divided up among DPS as:

★ A Detachment	46
★ B Detachment	39
★ C Detachment	92
★ D Detachment	27
★ E Detachment	51
★ AST Headquarters	33
★ VPSOs	13
★ Alaska Wildlife Troopers	24
★ Total:	326

In 2012, operational search and rescue expenses totaled \$524,679. As in previous years, the bulk of expenses for 2012 were for DPS aircraft, charter aircraft, and fuel costs. The budget expended \$226,901 for DPS aircraft, \$72,739 for fuel and \$152,997 for charter aircraft.





**Capt. Randy Hahn**  
**SERT Operations Commander**

The Alaska State Troopers Special Emergency Reaction Team (SERT) is designed to respond to situations involving a higher-than-normal degree of danger to the public or responding officers; and to provide a safe, tactical response and resolution. SERT is intended as a rapid response entity –

exercising principles of rapid deployment to the scene, and containment of the event. In this manner, the incident is isolated and tactical options are used to neutralize the threat. Similarly, the crisis negotiation program was developed to train personnel who respond to significant and prolonged events and to work in concert with SERT. Critical incidents are often resolved through dialog with the person in crisis. A person trained in crisis negotiation can often de-escalate the situation and otherwise resolve the problem short of tactical intervention. Although a full five-member Negotiation Response Team (NRT) is warranted in some situations, it is more common for a team of two negotiators to respond to events. This is due to logistical challenges often presented to this small, but highly trained group.

SERT is comprised of three different units – Southcentral SERT located in Palmer, Northern SERT in Fairbanks and Southern SERT in Soldotna. All three units are multi-jurisdictional and could not exist without the participation of personnel from all divisions, detachments, and bureaus within Department of Public Safety as well as non-DPS agencies. There are a total of 50 authorized positions divided into the three elements. In 2012, the Southcentral unit had 22 authorized positions with three vacancies. The Southern unit had 14 authorized positions with three vacancies. The Northern unit had 14 authorized positions with no vacancies. There were 11 members representing eight non-DPS agencies between the three components. The vacancy rate for all three units is consistently comparable and typically ranges between 25-35 percent. In 2012, the Alaska State Troopers crisis negotiator component consisted of 27 troopers of various ranks, locations, and units throughout the state.

In addition to the commissioned personnel who are assigned to each SERT component, there are team medics assigned to teams. These medical personnel are provided by the emergency services departments in their respective areas. They undergo specialized tactical emergency

medical services training in order to integrate into SERT and become fully functional to provide tactical medical support. There was one medic on the Southern unit, two on the Southcentral unit and none on the Northern unit. In addition, there was a vacant medic position on the Southcentral unit.

Throughout the course of 2012, trained NRT members and troopers without any negotiator training responded to a variety of situations across the state, including barricaded gunmen and suicidal individuals. The vast majority of these events were resolved without the need for an escalation of force. Not all of the cases involved SERT activation. Meanwhile, the three SERT components completed a number of missions including assisting the Statewide Drug Enforcement Unit with the service of several high-risk search warrants, the service of multiple arrest warrants, and the resolution of a number of barricaded gunman situations from crimes including domestic violence assault and homicide. Of particular note, members from Northern SERT traveled to the Northwest Arctic Borough to assist in a manhunt for an armed suspect who shot two hunters in a remote cabin. Southcentral SERT deployed as well, however, the suspect was successfully apprehended while floating down a river prior to the team arriving on location. Another mission involved members from Southcentral SERT traveling to Kotzebue in response to an ambush of local and state law enforcement by a despondent suspect and a subsequent officer involved shooting.



**Sgt. Kid Chan, who is an investigator with the Alaska Bureau of Investigation in Anchorage, is on Southcentral SERT.**

AST provides SERT support to local agencies that do not have their own tactical teams. In the event a SERT response is needed, the local agency typically contacts the detachment commander in that region who then will activate SERT. During any large scale event, SERT will also provide support to other agency tactical units to resolve critical incidents.

Each of the teams trains in their respective detachments two days per month. In addition, the teams will travel to another location periodically throughout the year to conduct small, joint training sessions, particularly when the training involves a facility or instructors that are not available elsewhere. All three teams meet once per year for a combined two-week training session. This is comparable to the training standards that most part-time SWAT components utilize throughout the nation. However, unlike any other SWAT organization in the country, all three SERT elements can be combined seamlessly into one large unit with consistent operating tactics, training, and equipment. In addition to classroom and practical training, negotiators train annually as a contingent of the SERT. During the training, negotiators work as a five-member team. The NRT most frequently deploys during protracted incidents. For example, a team responds when incidents involve barricaded subjects with hostages and where an expedient resolution is unlikely. A team includes a team leader, an intelligence officer, an equipment officer, a primary negotiator, and a coach. The coach assists the negotiator, enabling him or her to focus on the phone call and the subject. The coach will listen in and pass information to the negotiator as well as take information from the conversation and pass it along to others trying to diffuse the situation. The coach and can also act as a secondary negotiator.

While training occurs monthly, SERT is not a full-time function. It takes vigilance to keep the teams fluid and on task. Training facilities are also difficult to schedule as DPS does not have a dedicated facility in all SERT locations. The military is gracious with providing training locations, however, SERT does not take priority over military operations. Scheduling is tight and SERT can be unexpected displaced from the military training facilities.

In 2012, several negotiators attended a three-day negotiator training course taught by the FBI in Fairbanks. Additionally, negotiators participate on a consistent basis in the SERT annual training in Anchorage, enhancing their skills and affording the opportunity for personnel of various disciplines to train together in various scenarios.



**Members of SERT sometimes use helicopters to deploy to an area quickly. In this case, Helo-1 transports members during a two-week training session that brings SERT members from across the state together.**



**SERT members go through tactical scenarios during a two week training session.**





**Anchor**



**Argo**



**Chevron**



**Duncan**

The Alaska State Troopers Canine Unit consisted of three dual purpose canine teams and four single purpose drug detection canine teams in 2012. The human part of the team functions as a trooper first and as part of a canine team second. Dual purpose canine teams were assigned in Soldotna, Fairbanks, and the Mat-Su Valley. As a dual purpose canine team, they are proficient in man tracking, suspect apprehension, building searches, area searches, and drug detection searches. The single purpose canine teams work solely as a drug detection canine team. The drug detection canines are stationed in Anchorage, Fairbanks, and the Mat-Su Valley, but can respond to any location in the state.



**Kilo**

In addition to training Alaska State Troopers' canines, in 2012 the unit supported and trained canine teams for the Fairbanks Police Department, Fairbanks International Airport Police and Fire Department, North Slope Borough Police Department, Wasilla Police Department, Ketchikan Police Department, Kodiak Police Department, and the Sitka Police Department. AST offers eight days of training every quarter that is open to all police departments with canine teams wishing to attend. In addition, the AST Canine Unit offers annual certifications for canine teams for both patrol canine teams as well as drug detection canine teams.



**Marley**



**Roelle**

## 2012 ACTIVITY

The Canine Unit was directly involved with:

- 🐾 110 felony arrests
- 🐾 41 misdemeanor arrests
- 🐾 147 vehicle searches
- 🐾 41 building searches
- 🐾 11 area searches
- 🐾 144 parcel searches
- 🐾 38 tracks
- 🐾 13 suspect finds
- 🐾 3 apprehensions
- 🐾 81 patrol assists
- 🐾 145 agency assists
- 🐾 13 K9 demonstrations

And the seizure of:

- 🐾 2,877 grams of heroin
- 🐾 6,892 grams of cocaine
- 🐾 23,626 grams of methamphetamine
- 🐾 38,849 grams of marijuana
- 🐾 \$341,468.00 cash from drug proceeds
- 🐾 \$182,700 in other assets
- 🐾 1,421 controlled prescription pills
- 🐾 9 firearms



Lt. Rodney Dial



The Department of Public Safety has two Tactical Dive Unit (TDU) teams – one based in Ketchikan and the other located in Kodiak for a total of four troopers assigned to the TDU. All TDU divers follow public safety dive standards set by the Department of Public Safety.

The main missions of the TDU are search and rescue body recovery operations and underwater investigations. Department TDU teams have the ability to detect, document, and recover evidence located underwater. A wide array of equipment is utilized by the unit to include cable cameras, underwater cameras and video cameras, metal detectors, and lift bags. All equipment is provided by the state. Because the number of members has decreased in the past years, there continues to be enough dive equipment to outfit the unit for the foreseeable future. Generally, the unit annually requires routine equipment maintenance and small equipment replacements.

The TDU assists Alaska Wildlife Troopers in dive fisheries criminal investigations for sea urchin and sea

cucumber harvests, to name a few. The TDU also provides support to Alaska Wildlife Troopers' marine vessels by conducting routine hull inspections and minor underwater maintenance. These efforts prevent or delay the need to haul the larger vessels out of the water, which can save as much as \$15,000 per occurrence. Private dive entities charge several hundred dollars per hour and are often not available when needed most, such as for body recoveries or evidence gathering. In 2012, TDU conducted numerous mission dives including state vessel maintenance, vessel inspections, evidence searches and dives in support of an FBI homicide investigation in Western Alaska.

The TDU continues to actively seek developmental training for all its members, and to increase the experience level with monthly dive training sessions. The goals for 2013 include all divers making at least 16 training dives, continuing its education, continuing the perfect safety record and expanding the team by one member at each location.

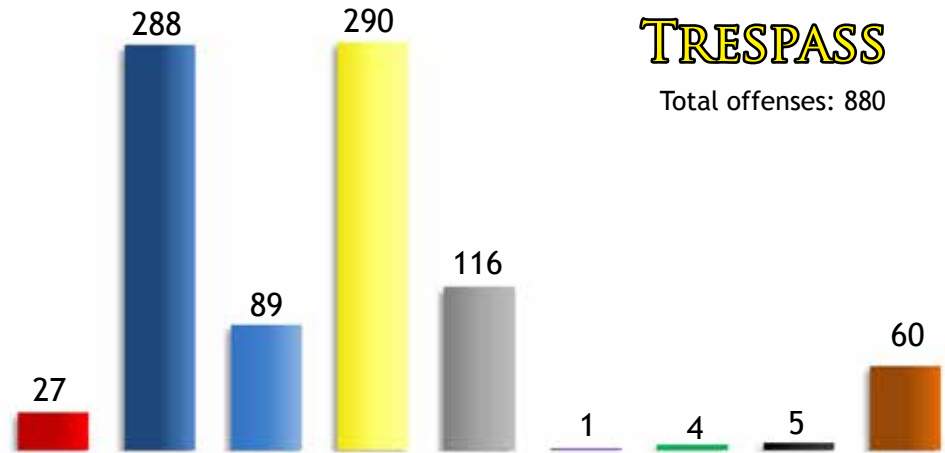




- A: A Detachment
- B: B Detachment
- C: C Detachment
- D: D Detachment
- E: E Detachment
- H: Headquarters
- I: Investigation (ABI)
- N: Narcotics (SDEU)
- T: Traffic (ABHP)
- V: VPSO
- X: Other (no color)

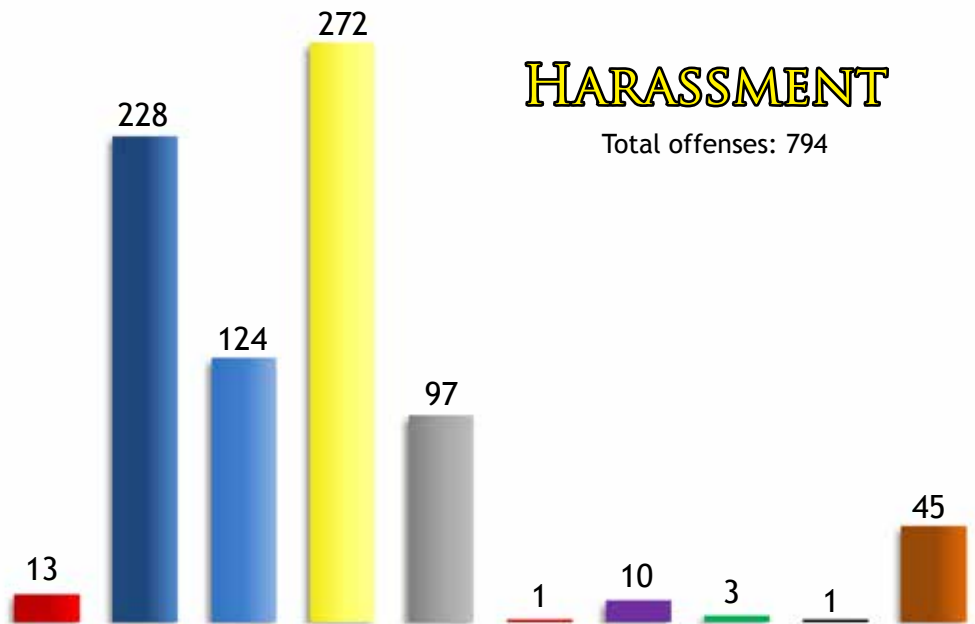
## TRESPASS

Total offenses: 880



## HARASSMENT

Total offenses: 794



## THEFT

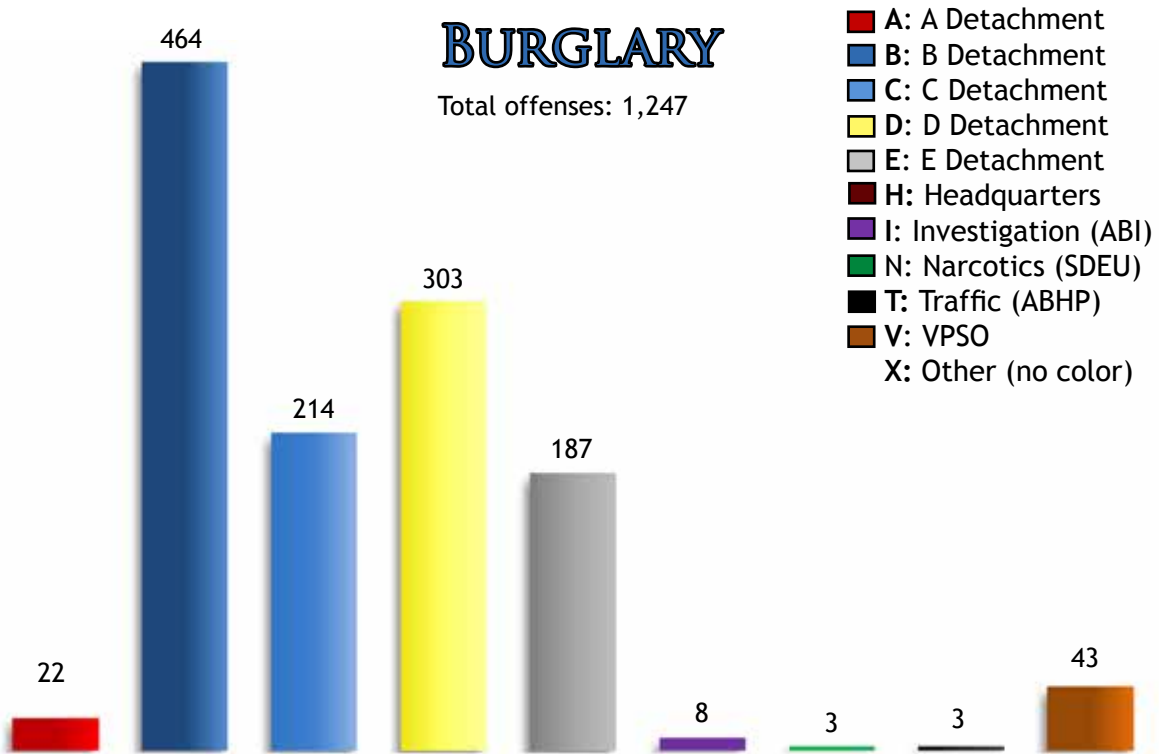
Total offenses: 3,096





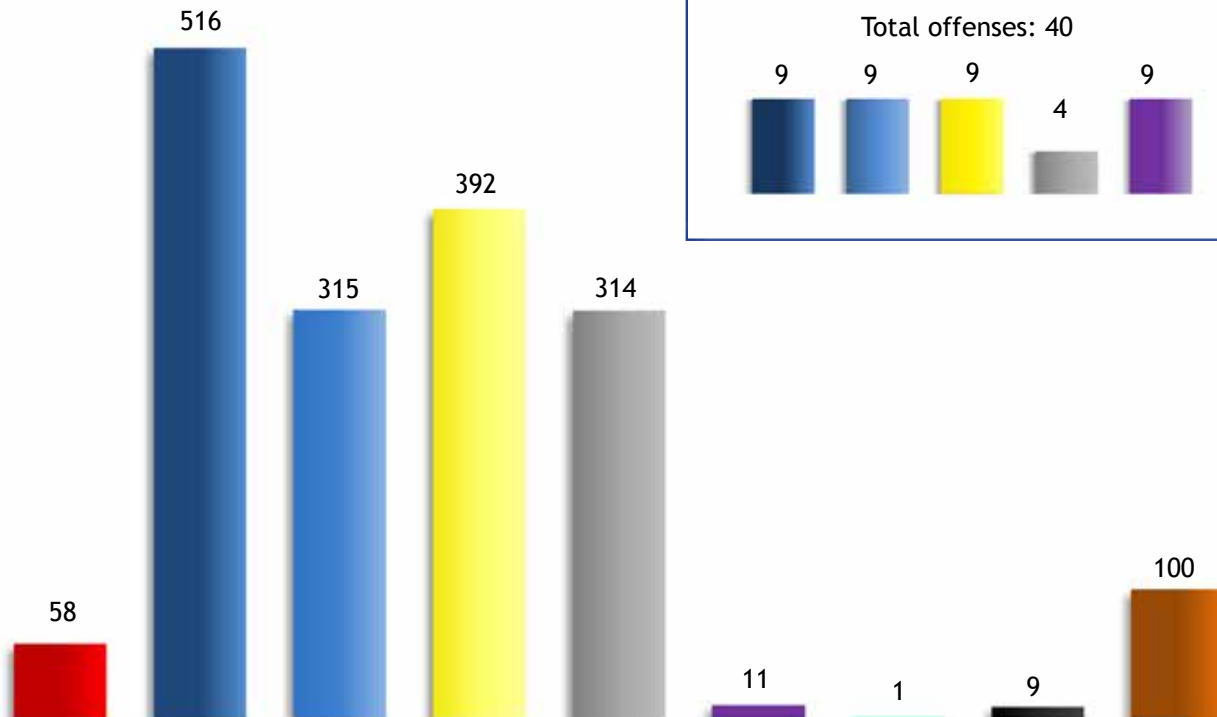
## BURGLARY

Total offenses: 1,247



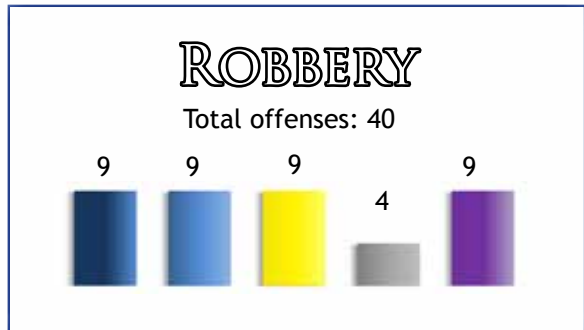
## VANDALISM

Total offenses: 1,716



## ROBBERY

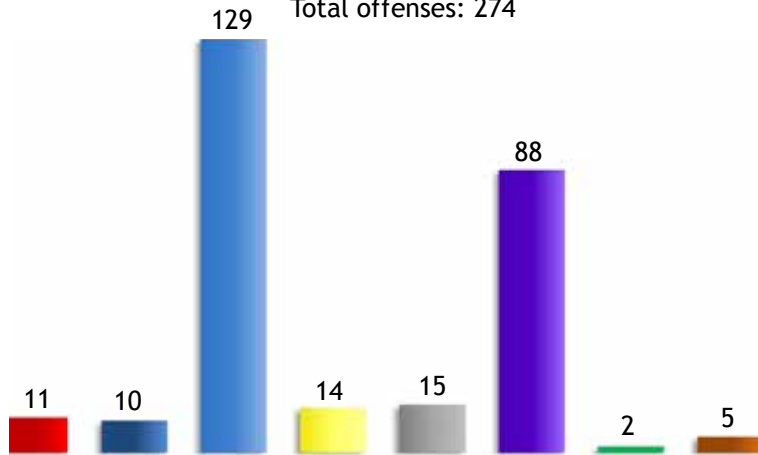
Total offenses: 40





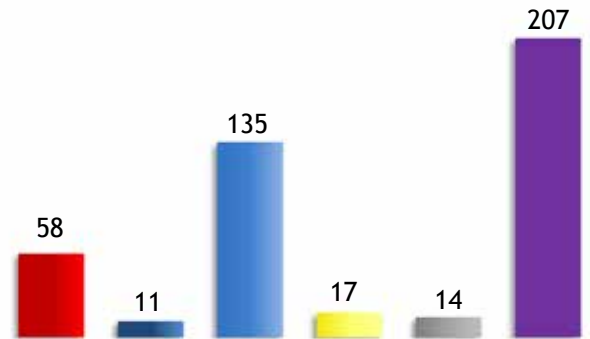
## SEXUAL ASSAULT

Total offenses: 274



## SEXUAL ABUSE OF A MINOR

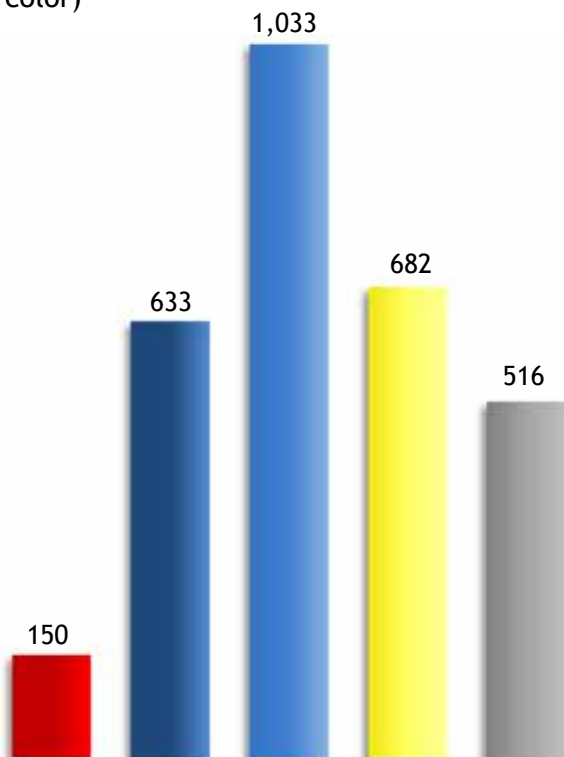
Total offenses: 442



- A: A Detachment
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- X: Other (no color)

## HOMICIDE

Total offenses: 25



## ASSAULT

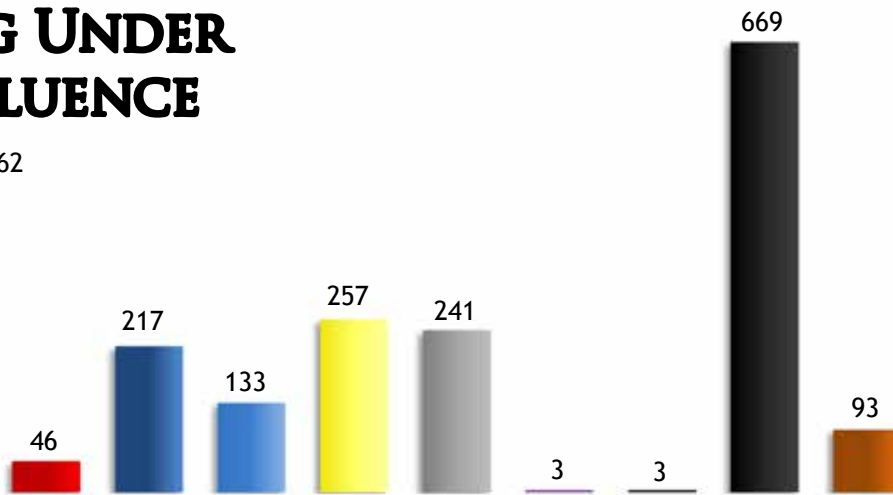
Total offenses: 3,728





# DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE

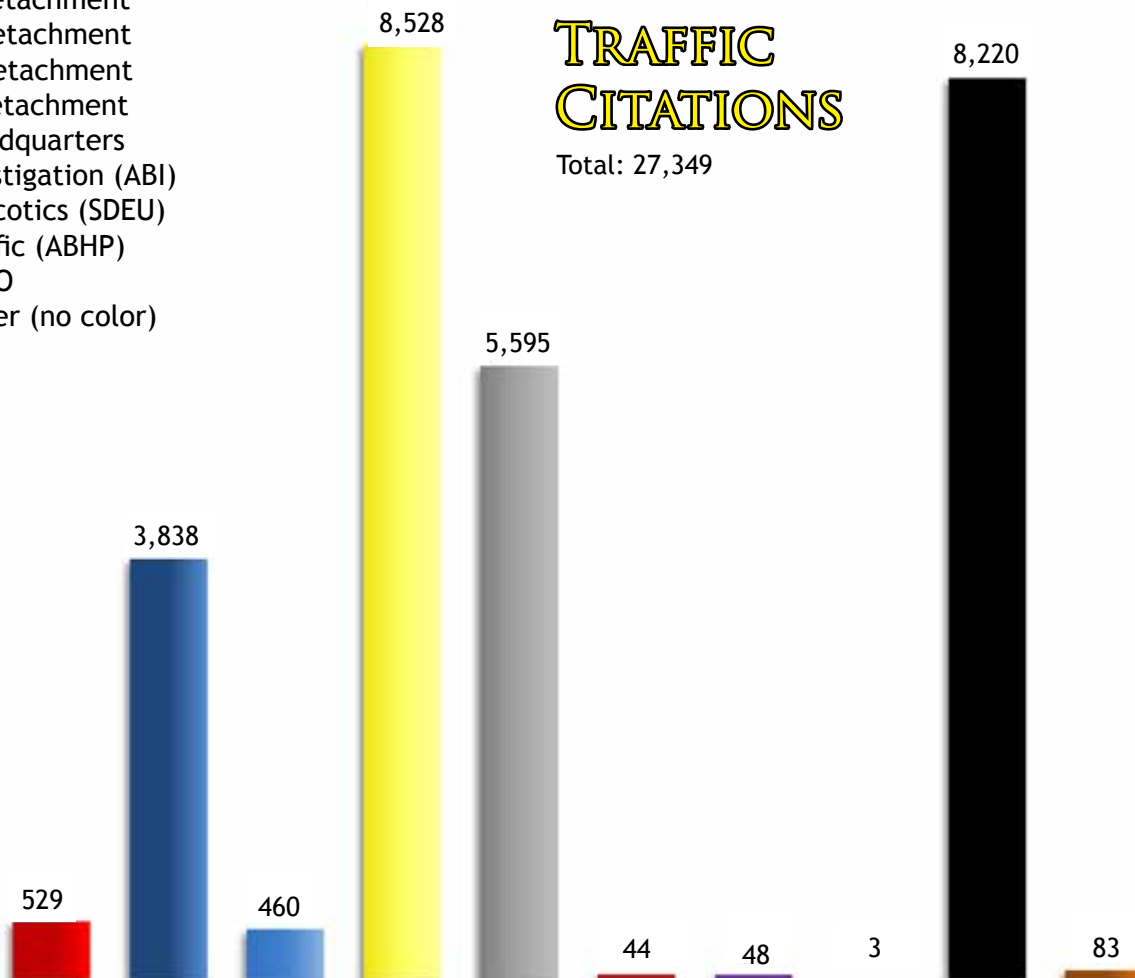
Total offenses: 1,662



- A: A Detachment
- B: B Detachment
- C: C Detachment
- D: D Detachment
- E: E Detachment
- H: Headquarters
- I: Investigation (ABI)
- N: Narcotics (SDEU)
- T: Traffic (ABHP)
- V: VPSO
- X: Other (no color)

# TRAFFIC CITATIONS

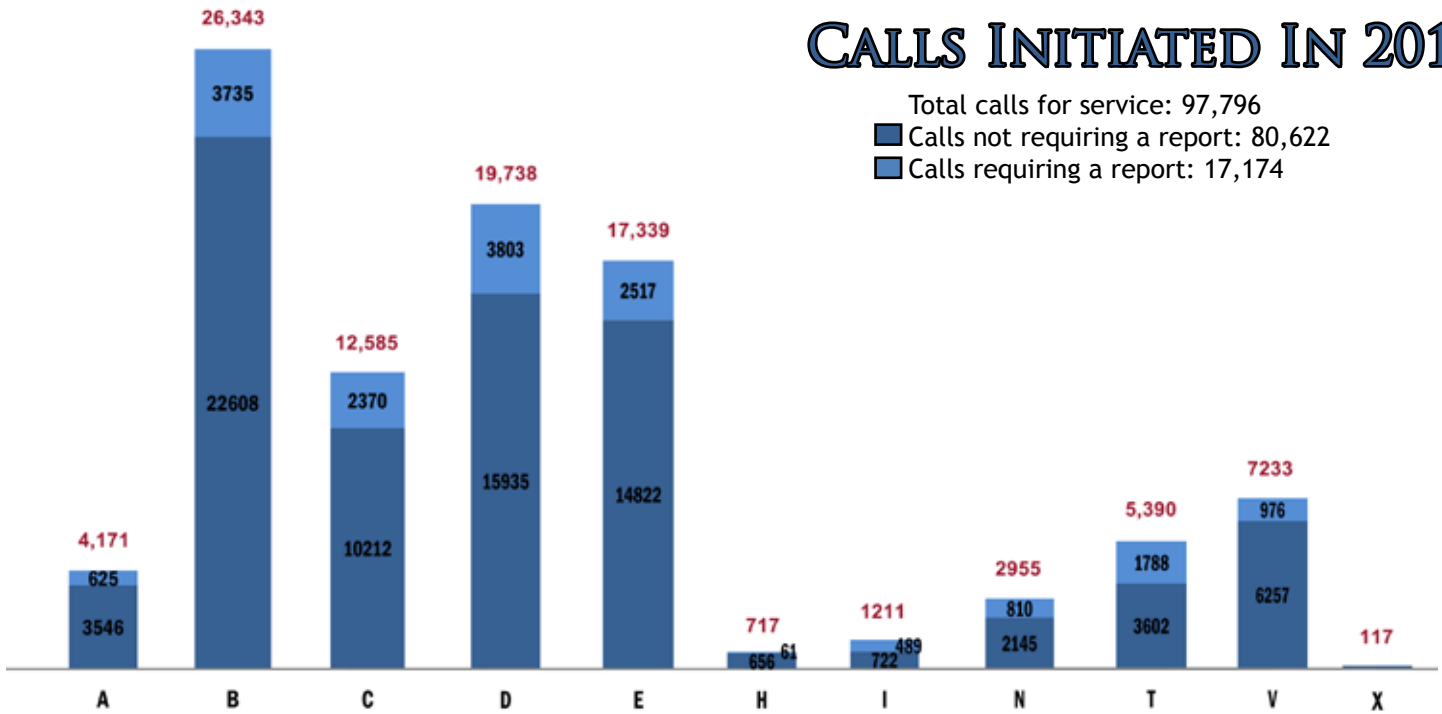
Total: 27,349





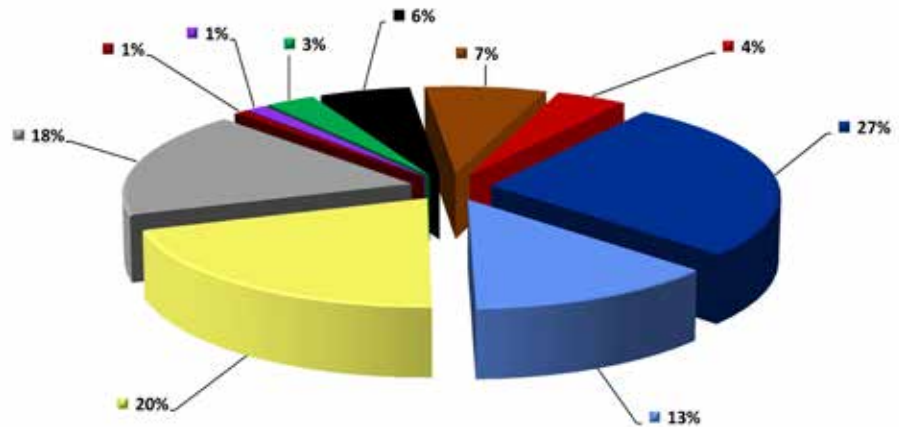
## CALLS INITIATED IN 2012

Total calls for service: 97,796  
 ■ Calls not requiring a report: 80,622  
 ■ Calls requiring a report: 17,174

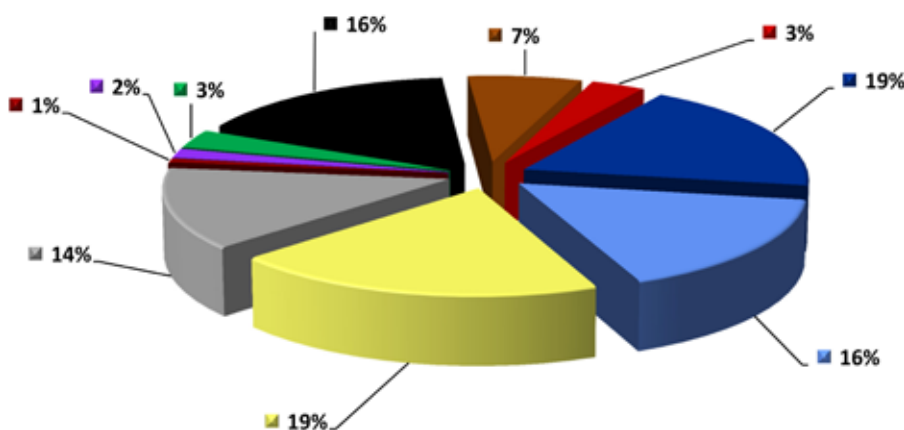


## CALLS FOR SERVICE FOR 2012

- A Detachment = 4,171
  - B Detachment = 26,343
  - C Detachment = 12,582
  - D Detachment = 19,738
  - E Detachment = 17,339
  - Headquarters = 717
  - Investigations (ABI) = 1,211
  - Narcotics (SDEU) = 2,955
  - Traffic (ABHP) = 5,390
  - VPSO = 7,233
  - Other = 117
- Total= 97,796

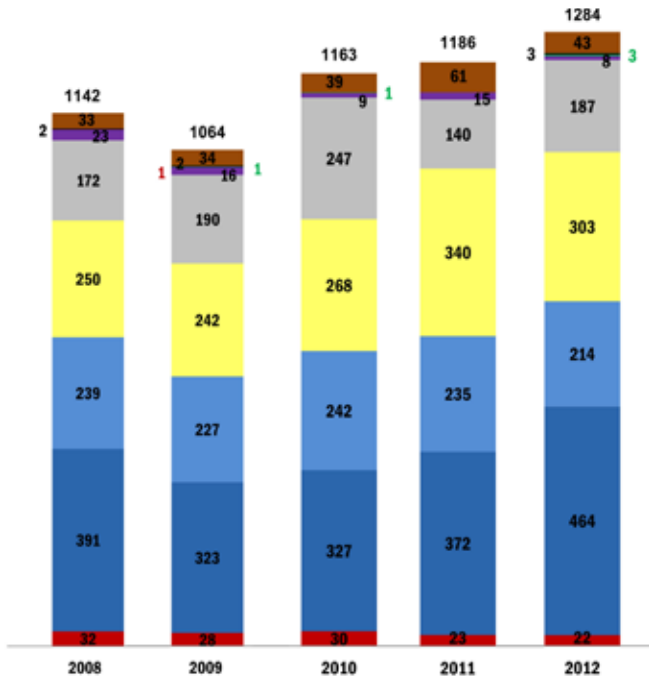


## CALLS RESULTING IN ARREST OR REFERRAL FOR PROSECUTION

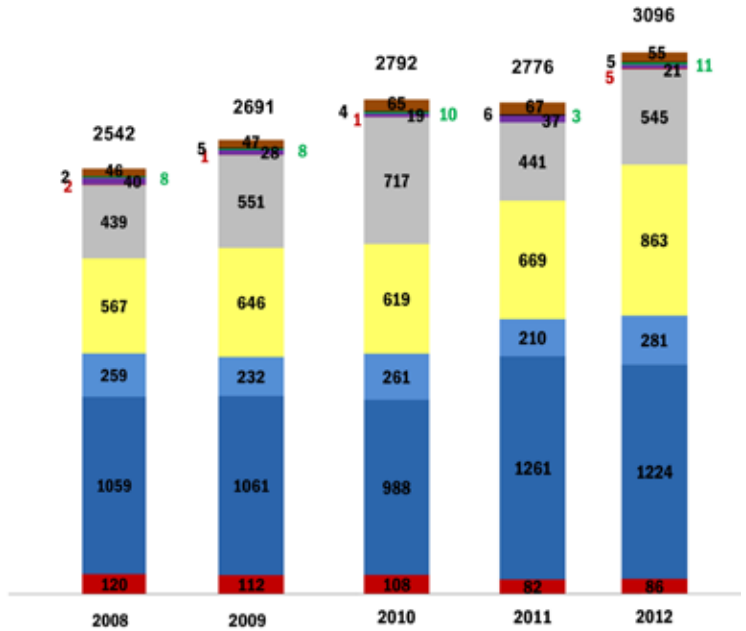


- A Detachment = 259
  - B Detachment = 1,479
  - C Detachment = 1,268
  - D Detachment = 1,523
  - E Detachment = 1,056
  - Headquarters = 38
  - Investigations (ABI) = 124
  - Narcotics (SDEU) = 255
  - Traffic (ABHP) = 1,278
  - VPSO = 555
- Total= 7,835

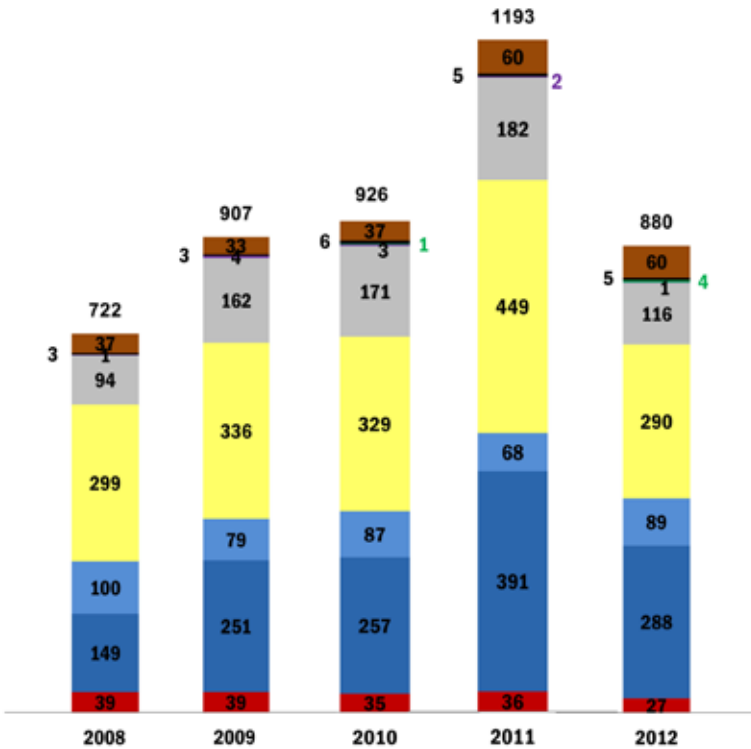
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- T: ABHP
- V: VPSO



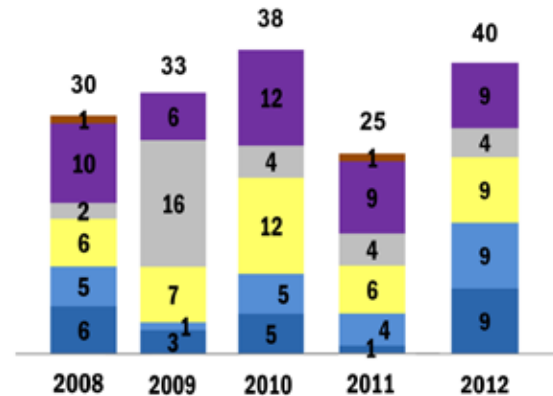
**Burglary**



**Theft**



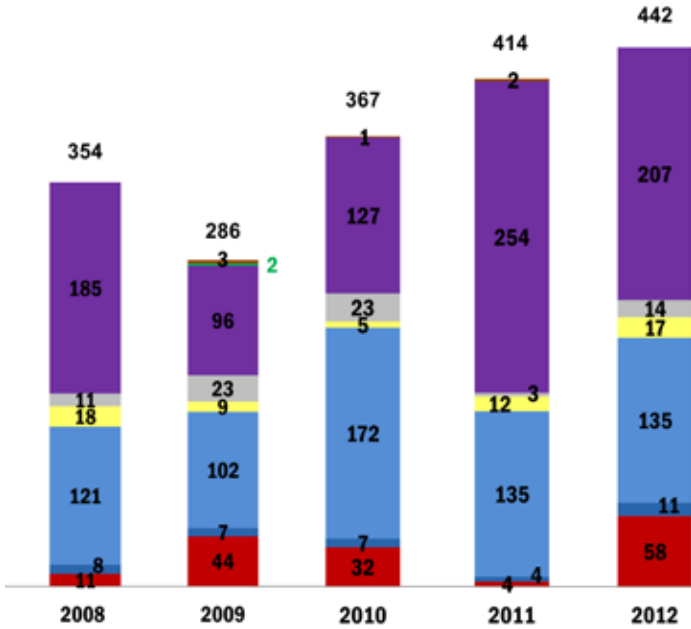
**Trespass**



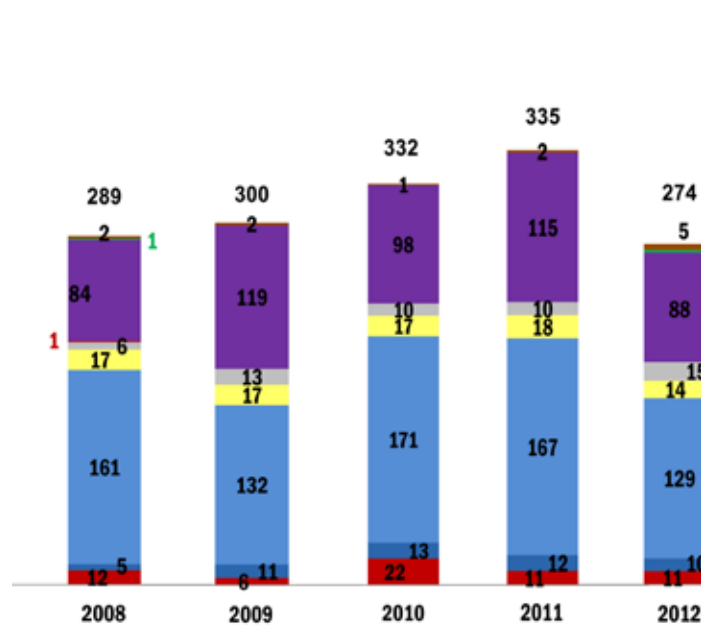
**Robbery**



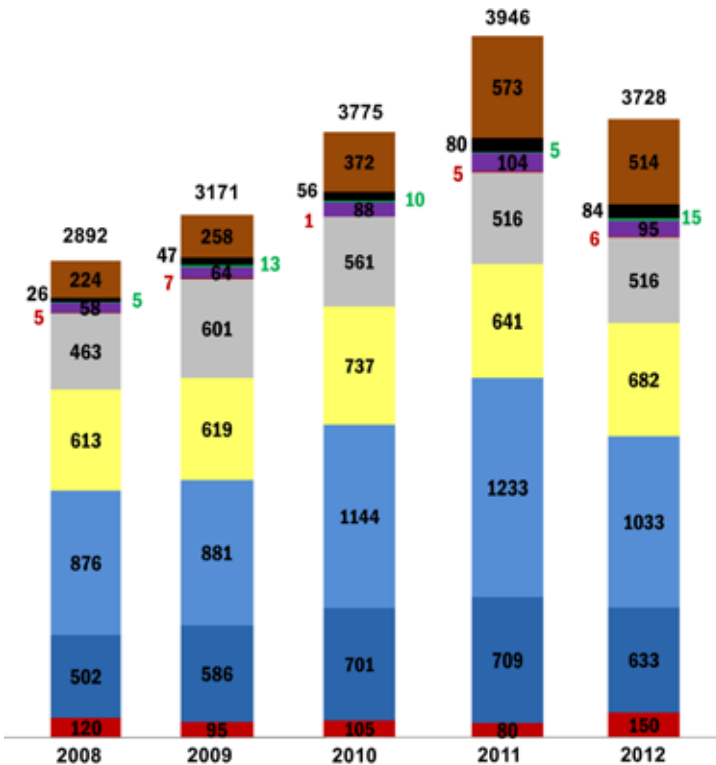
- A: A Detachment
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- N: SDEU
- T: ABHP
- V: VPSO



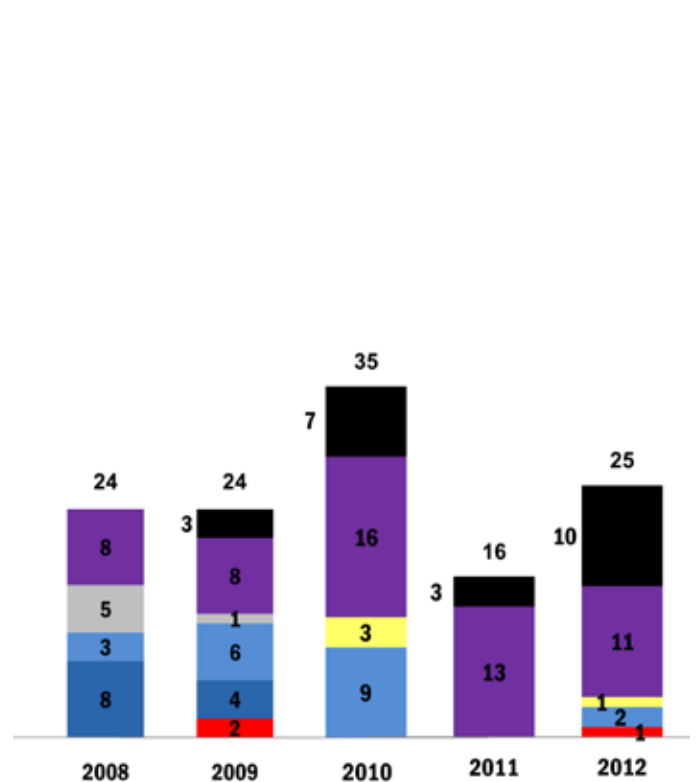
**Sexual Abuse of a Minor**



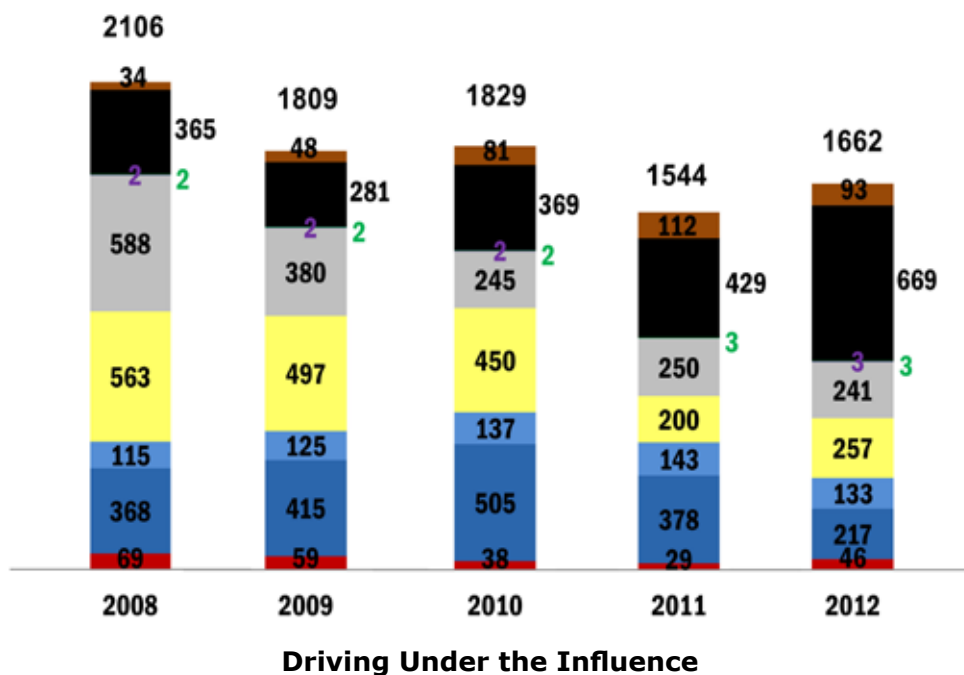
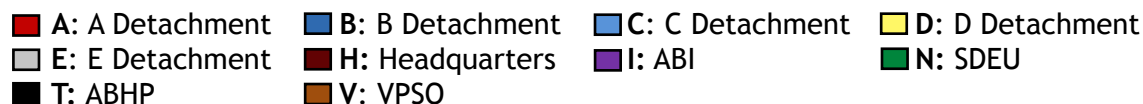
**Sexual Assault**



**Assault**



**Homicide**



## REFERENCES

- I. Population data was obtained through the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development and is adopted as U.S. Census data (<http://labor.alaska.gov/research/pop/popest.htm>)
- II. Road mileage, land mass, and coastal area information was obtained through the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, Central Region Design and Engineering Services. The source data was the US Census Borough's Tigerline GIS files.
- III. Land mass and coastal areas were calculated utilizing GIS mapping applied to the boundaries, which were provided for the Alaska State Trooper detachments. The base layer for this analysis was the Alaska Department of Natural Resources' GIS layer showing a representation of Alaska at a 1:63360 scale.
- IV. Road mileage includes only those roads that are classified as being traversable by standard passenger vehicles and trucks. Excluded segments include those accessible only by four-wheel drive vehicles, usually one-lane dirt trail, and found almost exclusively in very rural areas. Sometimes the road is called a fire road or logging road and may include an abandoned railroad grade where the tracks have been removed.
- V. Statistical data was extracted from the Alaska Record Management System (ARMS) and the records keeping system it replaced, the Alaska Public Safety Information Network (APSIN), on March 22, 2012 utilizing an established method and custom programs designed and used by AST. Numerous activity codes were utilized based on approved criteria and grouped by unit identifiers. The numbers for the 2012 Annual Report may reflect the difficulty in melding the numbers from the two different records systems together. This also leads to differences in statistics listed in previous Alaska State Trooper annual reports. The number of offenses reflect the charges that were forwarded to the Department of Law and do not indicate whether they entered the Alaska Court System for prosecution.



# 2012 ANNUAL REPORT

A PUBLICATION OF THE

**ALASKA STATE TROOPERS**

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

<http://www.dps.alaska.gov/PIO/reports.aspx>

