

# Milwaukee Police Department 2018 Budget Overview

Chief Edward Flynn

October 12, 2017



# Part 1 Crime - Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics

WI Department of Justice UCR Summary Crime Reporting (SRS), 2007 to 2016												
Offense	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	15-16 Change	07-16 Change
Murder	105	71	72	95	87	91	105	86	147	141	-4%	34%
Rape (11A,11B,11C)	502	408	388	299	347	453	465	431	441	482	9%	-4%
Robbery	3,543	3,249	3,181	2,947	3,093	3,099	3,285	3,554	3,752	3,262	-13%	-8%
Aggravated Assault	5,170	4,989	3,924	3,737	3,256	4,506	4,408	4,875	5,254	5,286	1%	2%
Burglary	6,217	6,350	6,578	6,207	7,080	7,039	6,498	5,951	5,487	5,834	6%	-6%
Larceny Theft	24,402	23,795	23,479	21,231	19,028	18,588	16,138	14,944	12,766	12,245	-4%	-50%
Motor Vehicle Theft	7,752	6,541	4,875	4,329	4,562	4,814	4,389	6,654	7,386	6,157	-17%	-21%
Arson	349	320	359	249	272	309	292	280	224	309	38%	-11%
Violent Crime	9,320	8,717	7,565	7,078	6,783	8,149	8,263	8,946	9,594	9,171	-4%	-2%
Property Crime	38,720	37,006	35,291	32,016	30,942	30,750	27,317	27,829	25,863	24,545	-5%	-37%
Part I Total	48,040	45,723	42,856	39,094	37,725	38,899	35,580	36,775	35,457	33,716	-5%	-30%

- Part I Crime declined 5% in 2016 from 2015 and has decreased 30% since 2007.
- Violent crime declined 4% in 2016 from 2015; property crime decreased 5% in 2016 from 2015.
- Robberies declined 13% in 2016 from 2015.
- Auto theft decreased 17% in 2016 from 2015.
- Arsons increased 38% in 2016 from 2015 but have declined 11% since 2007.
- The Milwaukee Police Department achieved the second lowest year in burglary in 2016.
- Theft declined 4% in 2016 from 2015 and 50% since 2007.

Methods: The data was obtained from the WI Department of Justice (DOJ) and reflects preliminary UCR Summary Statistics for the time period of January 1 – December 31, 2007-2016. UCR statistics are subject to change for a period of up to two years. The rape category reflects the updated FBI definition and counts victims of 11A, 11B, and 11C offenses.

## Part 1 Crime (January 1 - October 9<sup>th</sup>, 2016-2017)

Offense	2016	2017	2016-2017 % Change
Homicide	104	93	-11%
Rape	321	287	-11%
Robbery	2,498	2,232	-11%
Aggravated Assault	4,236	4,819	14%
Burglary	4,393	4,453	1%
Theft	8,726	8,112	-7%
Auto Theft	4,810	4,223	-12%
Arson	256	253	1%
<b>Total Violent Crime</b>	<b>7,159</b>	<b>7,431</b>	<b>4%</b>
<b>Total Property Crime</b>	<b>18,185</b>	<b>17,041</b>	<b>-6%</b>
<b>Total Crime</b>	<b>25,344</b>	<b>24,472</b>	<b>-3%</b>

- Total Part 1 crime has decreased 3% in 2017 compared to 2016 (January 1<sup>st</sup> – October 9<sup>th</sup>)
- Violent crime has increased 4% year-to-date (January 1<sup>st</sup> – October 9<sup>th</sup>, 2016-2017)

# Major City Chiefs Association Cities Poverty and Violent Crime

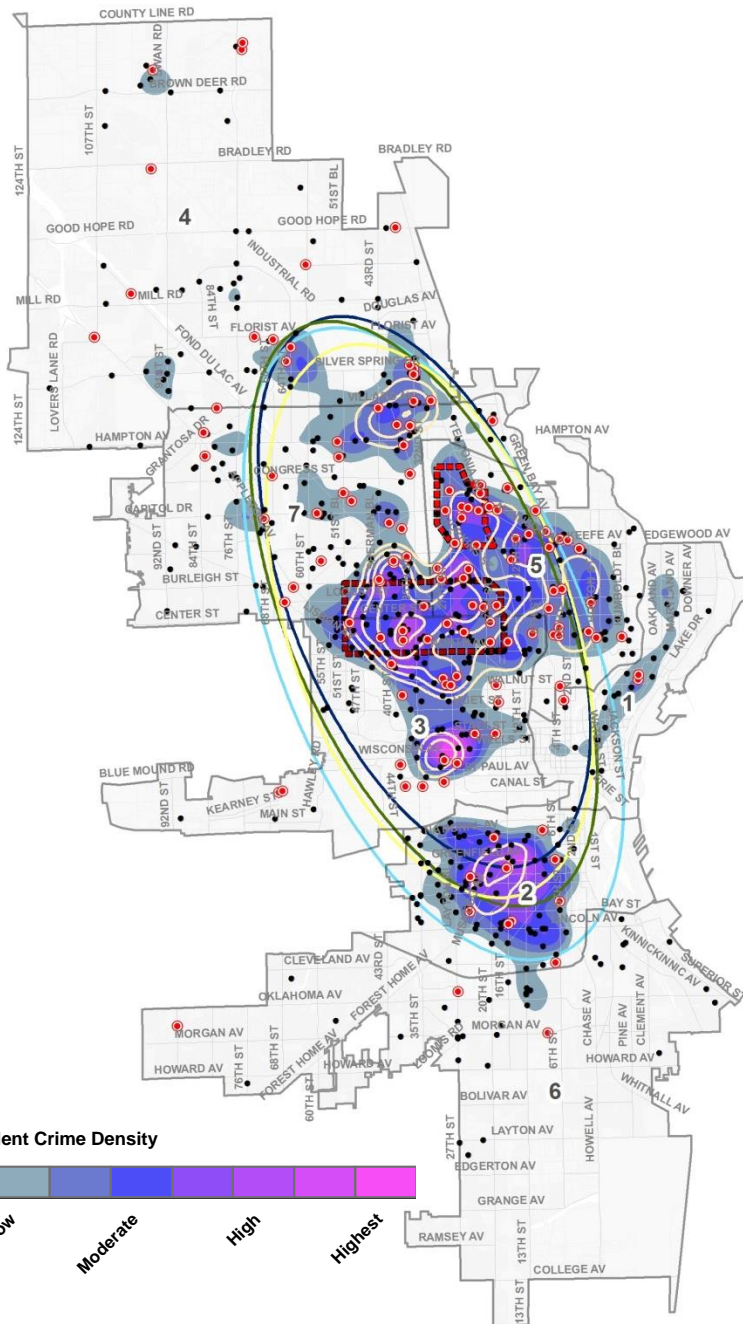
Location	Population	Persons in Poverty	2015 Violent Crime	2016 Violent Crime	15-16 Violent Crime % Change	2016 Violent Crime Rate per 100,000	Poverty Rank	VC % Change Rank	VC Rate Rank
Detroit PD	672,795	40%	13,560	12,842	-5%	1,909	1	52	2
Cleveland Police	385,809	36%	6,122	6,852	12%	1,776	2	12	4
Cincinnati PD	298,800	31%	2,341	2,368	1%	793	3	36	25
Fresno PD	522,053	30%	2,839	3,163	11%	606	4	14	40
Newark PD	281,764	30%	3,076	2,764	-10%	981	5	59	19
<b>Milwaukee PD</b>	<b>595,047</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>9,703</b>	<b>9,269</b>	<b>-4%</b>	<b>1,558</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>5</b>
Miami PD	453,579	28%	3,063	2,796	-9%	616	7	55	38
Memphis PD	652,717	28%	8,471	9,036	7%	1,384	8	26	7
New Orleans PD	391,495	27%	3,740	4,248	14%	1,085	9	9	15
Philadelphia PD	1,567,872	26%	16,133	15,385	-5%	981	10	50	18
St. Louis Metro PD	311,404	26%	5,763	6,018	4%	1,933	11	29	1
Tucson PD	530,706	25%	3,103	3,523	14%	664	12	10	37
Atlanta PD	472,522	25%	4,512	4,351	-4%	921	13	44	20
Dallas PD	1,317,929	24%	9,038	10,072	11%	764	14	13	28
Phoenix PD	1,615,017	23%	9,223	10,863	18%	673	15	3	35
Pittsburgh Police	303,625	23%	1,378	1,560	13%	514	16	11	47
Montgomery County PD	226,349	23%	1,846	1,675	-9%	740	17	57	29
Baltimore PD	614,664	23%	10,107	11,043	9%	1,797	18	17	3
Houston PD	2,303,482	23%	21,991	23,986	9%	1,041	19	18	16
Chicago PD	2,704,958	22%	24,725	30,110	22%	1,113	20	1	12
Los Angeles PD	3,976,322	22%	25,157	28,773	14%	724	21	5	30
Sacramento PD	495,234	22%	3,611	3,549	-2%	717	22	41	31
Minneapolis PD	413,651	22%	4,381	4,610	5%	1,114	23	27	11
Tampa PD	377,165	22%	2,283	1,905	-17%	505	24	61	48
Columbus Police	860,090	22%	4,827	4,435	-8%	516	25	53	46

Data retrieved from MCCA 2015-2016 Violent Crime Survey. Cities are sorted by highest poverty rate and include the top 25 reporting agencies.



# 2016 Violent Crime

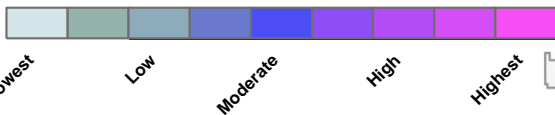
- 68% of violent crime, priority 1 calls for service, disorder calls, vacancies and foreclosures in the City of Milwaukee are contained within the ellipses.
- Violent crime is disproportionately concentrated in areas that also experience high levels of socio-economic disadvantage, including poverty, unemployment, and vacant/foreclosed properties.



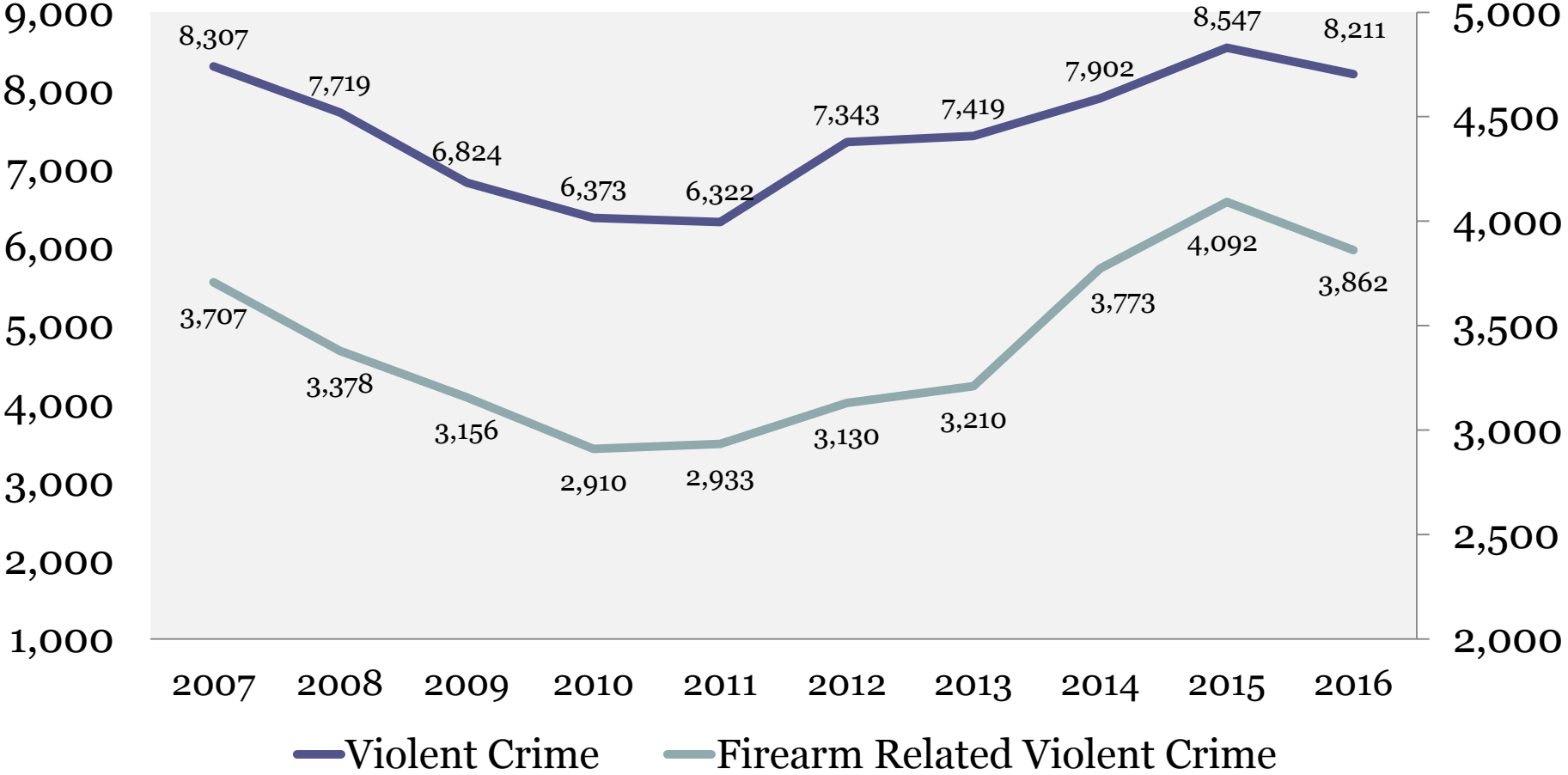
Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2016

- Homicide
- Carjacking
- Citywide Non-Fatal Shootings Moderate to Highest Contour Line
- ▭ Vacant Building Ellipse
- ▭ Priority 1 Calls for Service Ellipse
- ▭ Disorder Calls for Service Ellipse
- ▭ Foreclosed Building Ellipse
- ▭ Police Districts
- ▭ Capitol Drive East
- ▭ Center Street Corridor

2016 Citywide Violent Crime Density



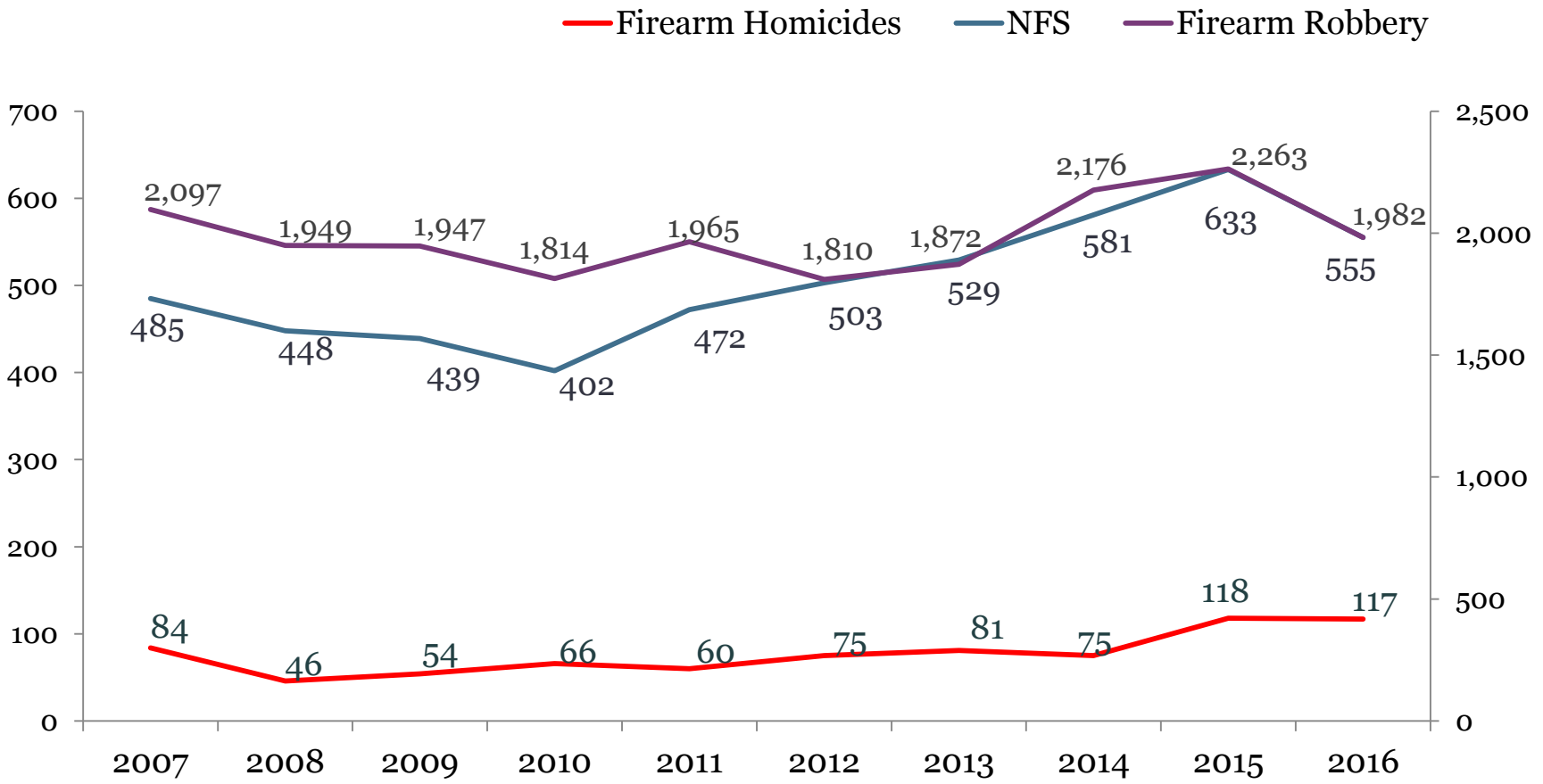
# Firearm Related Violent Crime



Data counts distinct incidents of homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault for the time period of January 1 – December 31, 2007-2016 .

# Firearm Related Crime

- 83% of homicides in 2016 were firearm related.

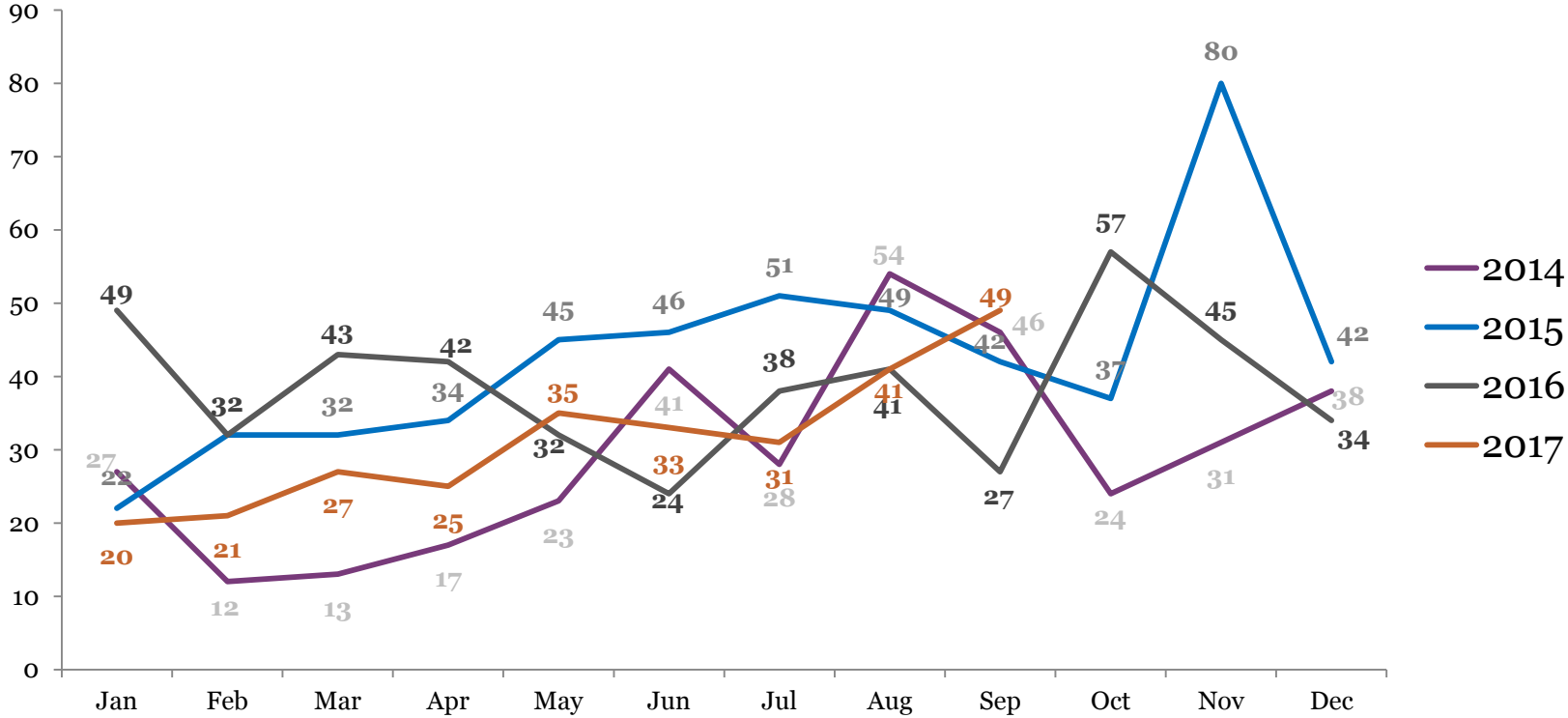


Firearm related homicide and NFS data was retrieved from the OMAP Homicide and NFS database for the time period of January 1<sup>st</sup>-December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2007-2016 and counts victims. Firearm related robberies was retrieved from the RMS database and counts distinct incidents for the time period of January 1<sup>st</sup>-December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2007-2016.

# Carjackings

- Carjackings have increased 8% in 2017 from 2014, but have declined 14% compared to 2016 (January 1<sup>st</sup> – September 30<sup>th</sup>)

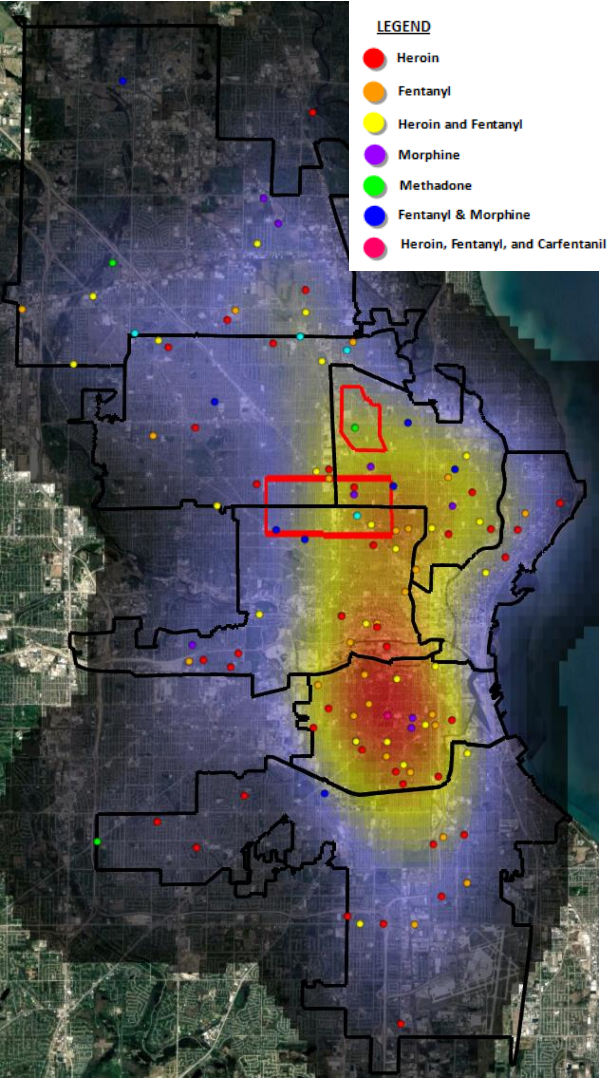
Carjackings	1/1-9/30 2014	1/1-9/30 2015	1/1-9/30 2016	1/1-9/30 2017	2014-2017 % Change	2016-2017 % Change
Citywide	261	353	328	282	8%	-14%



Carjacking data counts distinct incidents for the time period of January 1 – December 31, 2014-2016. YTD data is from January 1 – September 30, 2017.



# City of Milwaukee Overdose Deaths



- The Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reports 64,070 drug overdose deaths nationwide in 2016, a 21% increase over 2015. <sup>1</sup>
- Of the 64,070 drug overdose deaths, approximately 75% are caused by opioid drugs.<sup>1</sup>
- Milwaukee, like many other cities across the nation, is experiencing a significant rise in heroin related deaths
- When comparing confirmed overdose deaths from January to June in 2016 & 2017, Milwaukee has seen an 88% increase in heroin related overdose deaths
- Heroin related include cases where heroin, fentanyl, morphine, methadone & carfentanyl are identified in the medical examiner's toxicology report.

January - June	Total Heroin Confirmed Deaths <sup>2</sup>
2014	59
2015	67
2016	59
2017	111

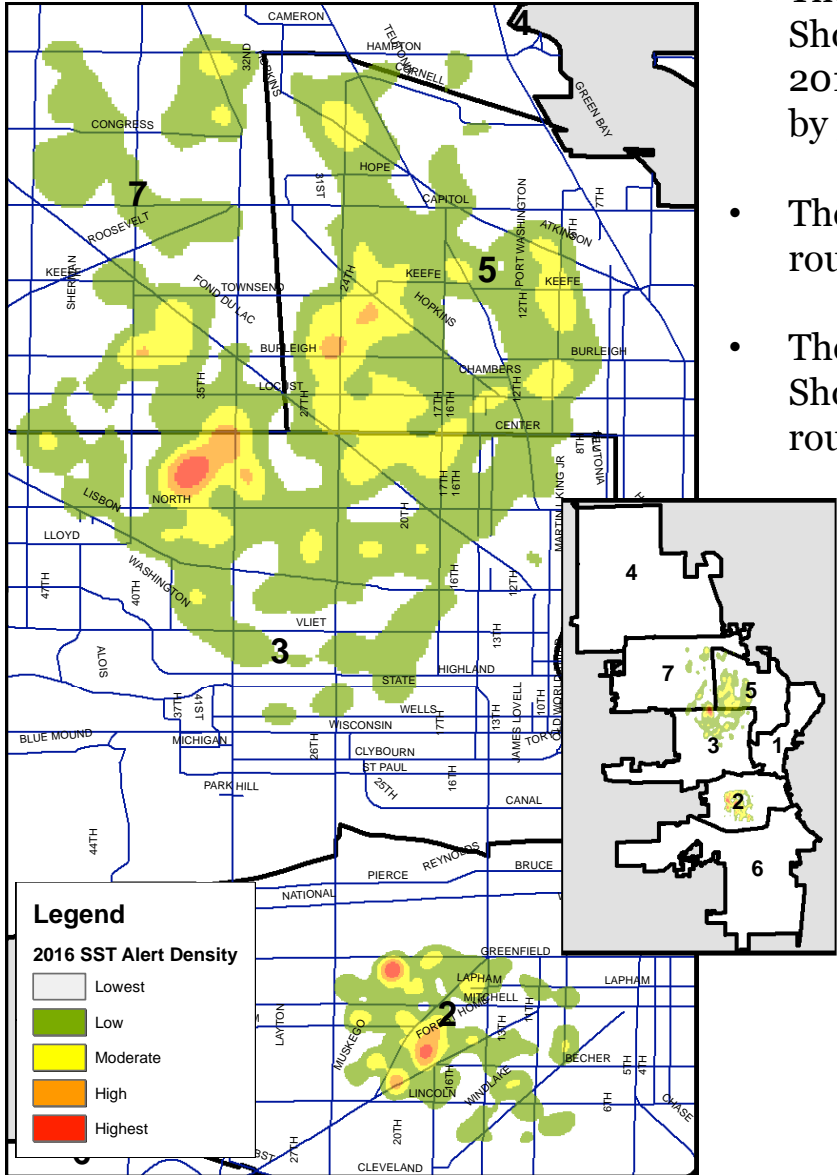
- The Milwaukee Police Department has partnered with CVS pharmacy, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and the Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District in a prescription drug mail-back program.
- Prescription drugs are collected year round and disposed of twice a year.
- The Property Control Section has received 906 packages via US mail of prescription medications for disposal since November 2016.

<sup>1</sup> Source: *The Unprecedented Opioid Epidemic: AS OVERDOSES BECOME A LEADING CAUSE OF DEATH, POLICE, SHERIFFS, AND HEALTH AGENCIES MUST STEP UP THEIR RESPONSE*, Police Executive Research Forum, September 2017

<sup>2</sup> Data provided by medical examiner's office, and compiled by IFC, Updated on 10/3/2017

# ShotSpotter

- The Milwaukee Police Department has expanded the ShotSpotter gunshot-detection-system to 12-square miles in 2014; ensuring coverage in the neighborhoods most impacted by gun violence.
- There is a high concentration of ShotSpotter (SST) alerts and rounds fired within the City of Milwaukee.
- There has been a 16% increase in the total number of ShotSpotter alerts, and a 10% increase in the total number of rounds fired.

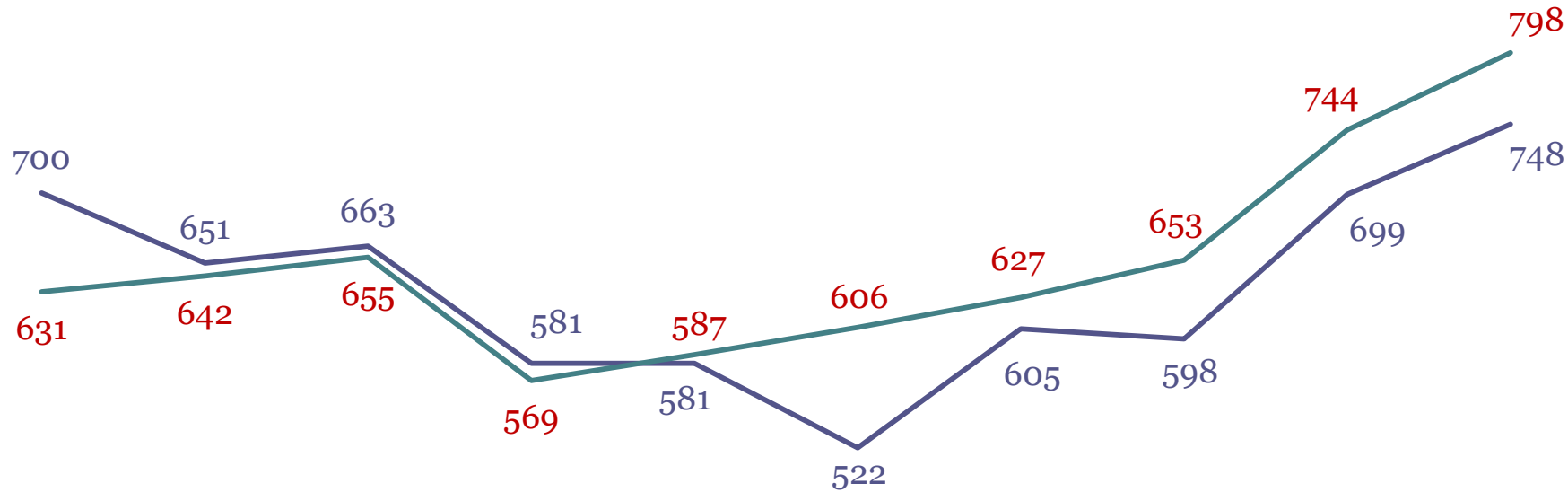


Rounds Fired	2015	2016	% Change
North	26,808	29,532	10%
South	2,509	2,823	13%
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,317</b>	<b>32,355</b>	<b>10%</b>

SST Alerts	2015	2016	% Change
North	6,447	7,407	15%
South	753	930	24%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,200</b>	<b>8,337</b>	<b>16%</b>

# Firearm Arrests in the City of Milwaukee

- Arrests in 2016 for Carrying a Concealed Weapon (CCW) and Felon in Possession of a Firearm (FIPOF) are highest in ten years.



Arrests for CCW in 2017 (696) increased 16% from 2016 (599).

Arrests for FIPOF in 2017 (735) increased 23% from 2016 (599).

2007    2008    2009    2010    2011    2012    2013    2014    2015    2016

— Carrying a Concealed Weapon (CCW)      — Felon in Possession of a Firearm (FIPOF)

\*Data counts distinct bookings for carrying a concealed weapon (941.23) and felon in possession of a firearm for the time periods of January 1 – December 31, 2007-2016 and January 1- September 24, 2016 & 2017.

# Gun Recoveries

- The Milwaukee Police Department recovered 2,420 firearms in 2016. 76% of the firearms were pistols and 84% were collected as evidence.
- In 2016, The Milwaukee Police Department recovered significantly more firearms per 100,000 residents (407) compared to other major metropolitan police departments.

## MPD Gun Recoveries

Year	Guns Recovered	Pistols	Evidence Guns
2007	2,657	1,413 (53%)	1,861 (70%)
2008	2,362	1,271 (54%)	1,697 (72%)
2009	2,344	1,252 (53%)	1,761 (75%)
2010	2,118	1,087 (51%)	1,601 (76%)
2011	1,972	1,091 (55%)	1,528 (77%)
2012	1,981	1,129 (57%)	1,517 (77%)
2013	1,922	1,250 (65%)	1,603 (83%)
2014	2,289	1,543 (67%)	1,902 (83%)
2015	2,502	1,847 (74%)	2,116 (85%)
2016	2,420	1,850 (76%)	2,037 (84%)

## Comparable City Gun Recoveries

City	Population (2010)	Gun Recoveries 2016	Rate per 100,000
Milwaukee	594,833	2,420	406.84
Philadelphia	1,526,006	3,865	253.28
Chicago	2,695,598	6,644	246.48
Los Angeles	3,792,621	5,908	155.78
New York City	8,175,133	3,583	43.83

Sources: University of Chicago Crime Lab. (2017). Gun Violence in Chicago, 2016. Retrieved from: <https://urbanlabs.uchicago.edu/attachments/store/2435a5d4658e2ca19f4f225b810ceodbdb9231cbdb8d702e784087469ee3/UChicagoCrimeLab+Gun+Violence+in+Chicago+2016.pdf>. Population statistics obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates, 2010.

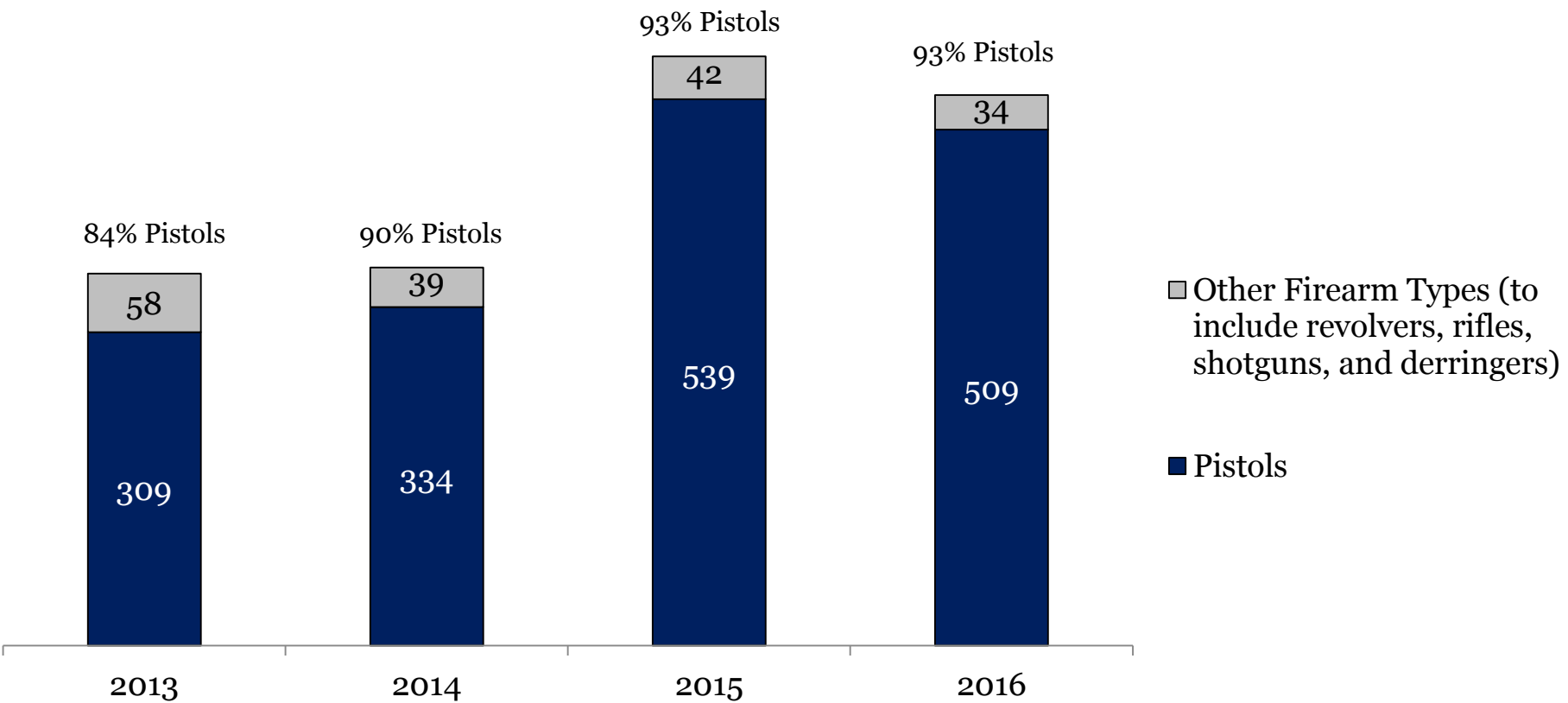
# National Crime Gun Intelligence Center Initiative

- Embedded a National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) system in the Milwaukee Police Department’s Intelligence Fusion Center in November of 2013.
- The Milwaukee Police Department and Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) began a collaborative effort to reduce gun violence through the creation of a Crime Gun Intelligence Center (CGIC).
- Construction of an additional shoot room to expedite the NIBIN process was completed in July of 2016
- The Milwaukee Police Department was awarded a 2 year Crime Gun Intelligence Center (CGIC) grant for \$1 million

	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017 (Jan-Jun)</b>
All Entries	2,395	3,526	4,827	2,947
Test Fire Entries	545	686	1,441	1,230
Leads (in IBIS)	746	1,849	3,234	1,981
NIBIN Cases (New and Add Ons)	350	733	1,172	726
Recovered Crime Guns	1,920	2,114	2,037	1,152

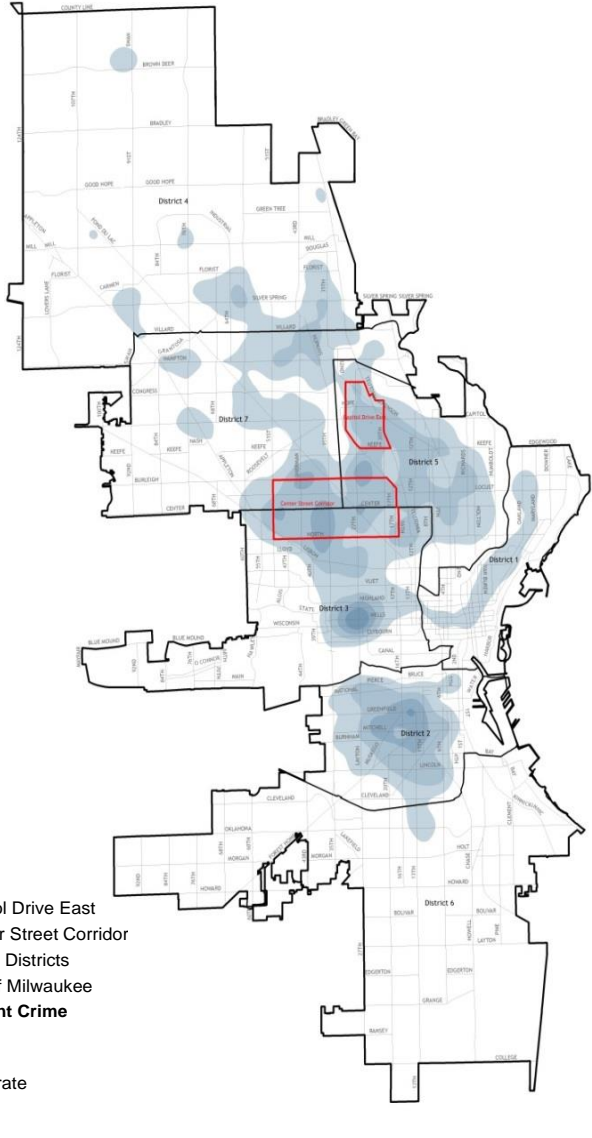
# Firearms Traced with a Time to Crime of < 1 Year

- From 2013 to 2016, there was a 65% increase in the number of firearms recovered by the Milwaukee Police Department with a time to crime of less than one year.



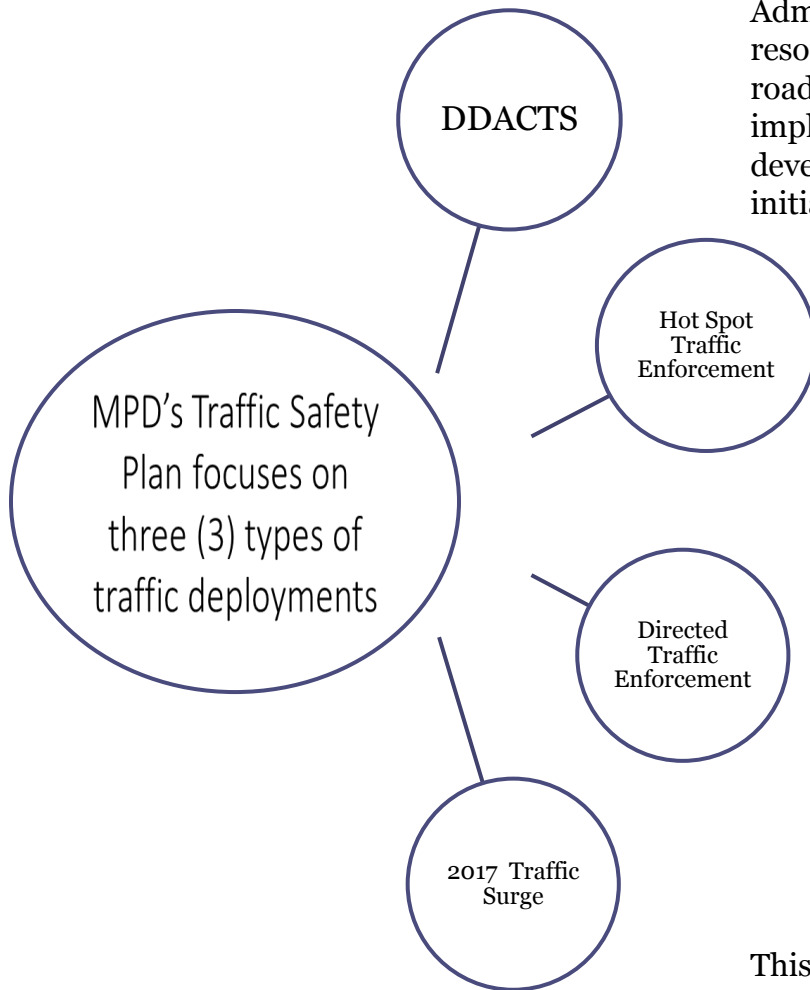
Data includes firearms that have been recovered by the Milwaukee Police Department within one year of purchase as of 02/16/2017.

# National Public Safety Partnership



- The Public Safety Partnership includes partnerships between the Milwaukee Police Department (MPD), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF), United States Marshals (USMS), Milwaukee County District Attorney, and United States Attorneys Office to collectively focus on a single initiative in the City of Milwaukee.
- The goal of the Public Safety Partnership in Milwaukee, Wisconsin is to reduce firearm-related violent crime within the Center Street Corridor (16th to 51st Street, Burleigh to North Avenue). However, a focus exists around reducing major crimes including homicide, robbery, aggravated assault, motor vehicle theft, and calls for service within the Corridor.
- 10% of violent crime and 11% of priority 1 calls for service in Milwaukee occur within the Center Street Corridor (2.3 square miles).
- The Center Street Corridor has the highest rate of Poverty (39%), and Unemployment (16%) within the city of Milwaukee.
- The Milwaukee Police Department expanded the geographic boundaries to include the Capitol Drive East area.

# MPD Traffic Safety Plan



Model designed by the National Traffic Highway Safety Administration. DDACTS deploys highly visible police resources to reduce crime, reduce crashes, create safe public roadways, and educate the public about traffic safety. MPD implements the guiding principles of DDACTS including developing governmental partnerships and evaluation of the initiative.

Tool that is a data driven and researched based model. Designed to provide a highly visible police presence in locations with high levels of violent crime and disorder. The Department's Traffic Enforcement Policy guides these deployments. This deployment method is designed not only to improve roadway safety, but also to reduce crime and disorder. Officers are encouraged, when appropriate, to give warnings over citations as a preferred outcome.

Model designed to provide traffic enforcement as directed by district commanders based upon a number of factors, including high crash locations that are not high crime locations, enforcement based on citizen complaints, enforcement based on Aldermanic Service Requests, and other circumstances as determined by district commanders.

This department wide strategy will utilize district patrol officers to conduct traffic stops while utilizing overtime to handle calls for service through enforcement of hot spot policing in areas of high concentrations of crime and crashes.



# Traffic Enforcement Strategy

- The Milwaukee Police Department initiated Data-Driven Approaches to Crime and Safety (DDACTS) deployments in June of 2017. MPD conducted 25,044 traffic stops, issued 13,027 traffic citations and 9,206 other municipal citations between June 18<sup>th</sup> and September 23, 2017 specifically related to DDACTS deployments\*.
- Total Traffic Cases filed by the Milwaukee Police Department have increased 25% in 2017 from 2016 (June –September)
- The Milwaukee Police Department has reported a 140% increase in traffic cases filed in Municipal Court since the 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter of 2017.

## Total Traffic Cases Filed in Municipal Court by MPD\*\*

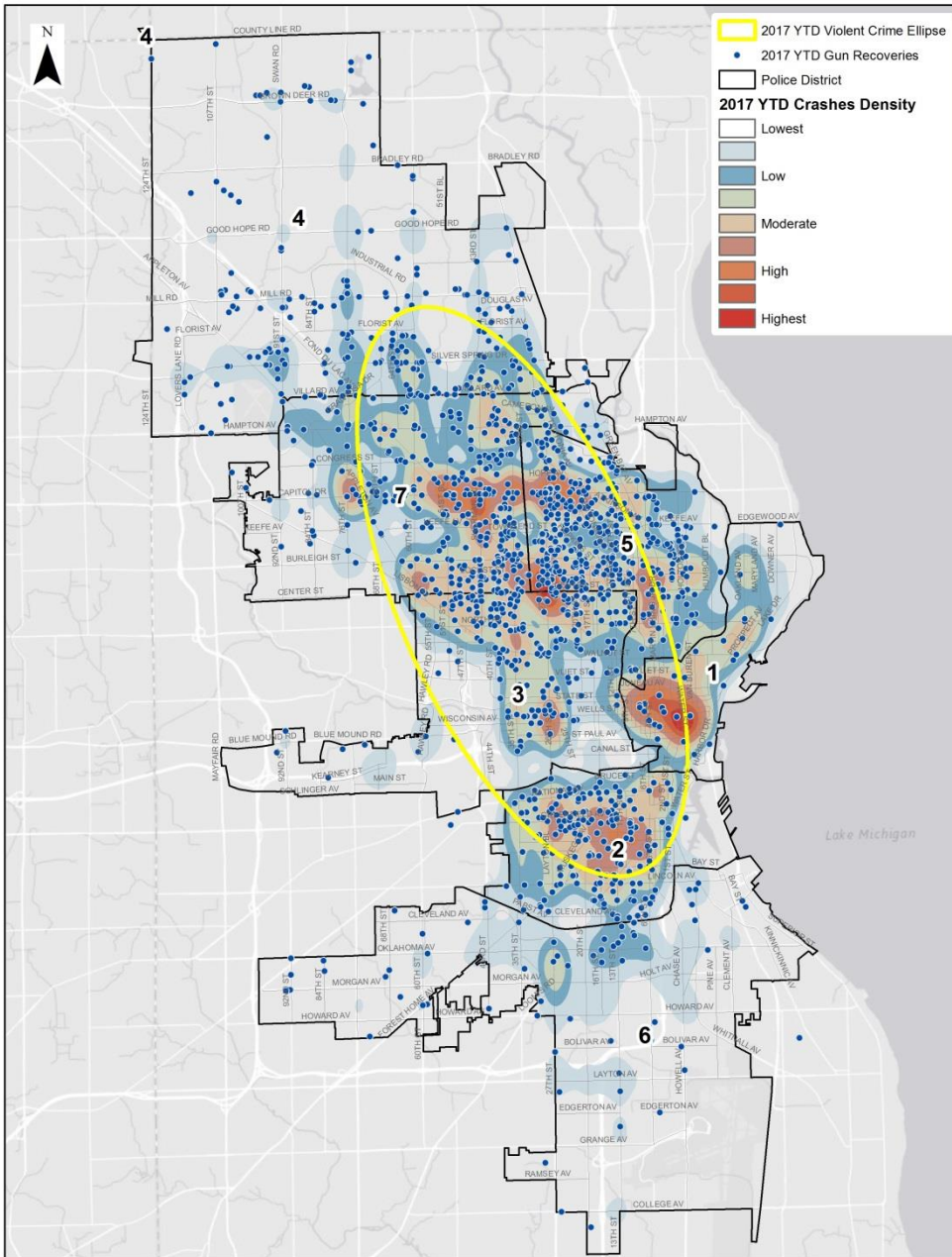
	2017
1st Quarter	6,543
2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	9,273
3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	15,699
Total	31,515

\*Data provided by the Neighborhood Patrol Bureau.

\*\*Data provided by the Milwaukee Municipal Court

# Crime and Crash Data

- Violent Crime Ellipse:**  
 A one-standard deviation ellipse layer contains approximately 68% of violent crime in the City of Milwaukee.
- Gun Recovery Dot Layer:**  
 Dots on the map represent the locations where gun(s) were recovered.
- Crash Data Density Layer:**  
 Density layer shows the concentration level (low-highest) of crashes in the City of Milwaukee.
- 66% (1,398) of gun recoveries were within the violent crime ellipses layer.



Source: Crashes retrieved from TraCS10. Gun recoveries retrieved from WINACE. Violent crime counts distinct incidents of homicide, rape by UCP definition, robbery and aggravated assaults retrieved from DCS.

# Yearly Traffic Deaths

- In 2017 there have been 48 fatal crashes resulting in 52 fatalities.

Year	Auto Driver	Auto Passenger	Motorcycle Driver	Motorcycle Passenger	Bicyclist	Pedestrian	Total
2017	17	13	5	0	1	16	52
2016	16	20	4	3	1	13	57
2015	20	15	9	1	1	18	64
2014	18	6	7	2	0	16	49
2013	13	2	8	0	0	7	30
2012	14	6	3	1	2	11	37
2011	10	5	5	0	1	12	33
2010	17	8	7	1	1	14	48
2009	9	9	8	0	0	5	31
2008	10	8	3	0	0	10	31
2007	7	5	5	0	0	17	34
2006	12	4	5	2	1	15	39
2005	14	6	3	0	0	11	34

Data provided by MPD's Crash Reconstruction Unit. Data for 2017 through October 2, 2017.

# 2017 Traffic Surge

- The Milwaukee Police Department has had success implementing traffic stops to reduce violent crime and crashes within hotspots.
- The Department wide strategy will utilize district patrol officers to conduct traffic stops while utilizing overtime to handle calls for service through enforcement of hot spot policing in areas of high concentrations of crime and crashes.
- This will be a priority effort through the holidays and continue through the end of 2017.
- This means spending significant funds to deploy resources to hot spots because the department has faced significant attrition of police officers.
- The goal will be to drive violent crime and traffic crashes down.
- The Milwaukee Police Department will measure success of the 2017 Traffic Surge through the decrease in crashes and crime.
- These measures will be reported by the Milwaukee Police Department to the Fire and Police Commission and Common Council.

# Operating a Vehicle Without Owner's Consent Arrestees

OAWOOC Arrestees	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	% Change 11-16	% Change 15-16
Juveniles	126	243	159	283	333	431	242%	29%
Adults	422	448	402	456	540	644	53%	19%
Total	547	683	559	734	866	1,056	93%	22%

- 11 juvenile offenders had 4 or more arrests for OAWOOC in 2016.
- Of the 431 unique juvenile offenders that were arrested in 2016, one quarter (25%) had prior arrests for OAWOOC in 2014-2015.

Arrest data counts unique offenders for the time period of January 1 – December 31, 2011-2016. A juvenile is defined as 16 or younger. Arrests for Operating a Vehicle Without Owner's Consent (OAWOOC) excludes 943.23(5), removal of a vehicle part. Totals may not sum since an offender may be arrested as both a juvenile and an adult in the same time period.

# Examples of Milwaukee Police Department Task Forces

## **Crime Gun Intelligence Center (CGIC)**

- **Mission:** Prevent gun violence through the consistent production of timely, precise, and actionable intelligence concerning gun crimes to identify armed violent offenders for investigation and targeted enforcement.
- **Members:** Through MPD Intelligence Fusion Center (IFC) with: ATF Task Force, NIBIN Lab, NIBIN Investigative Team, ShotSpotter (SST), and IFC-ATF Crime Analysis.

## **Milwaukee Area Violent Crime Task Force (MAVCTF)**

- **Mission:** Identify, investigate, and target for prosecution criminal enterprise groups and individuals responsible for Bank Robbery, Franchise-Interstate Business Robbery (Hobbs Act), and Street Robbery Crews in MKE and Greater MKE Area.
- **Members:** Through MPD North Investigations Division (NID) with: FBI, Milwaukee County DA's Office, USAO Eastern District WI, and Suburban Police Departments.

## **FBI Southeastern WI Regional Gang Task Force**

- **Mission:** Pursue violent gangs through sustained, proactive, coordinated investigations to obtain prosecutions under the U.S. Code, Titles 18 and 21, including violations such as racketeering, drug conspiracy, and firearms violations in MKE and SE WI.
- **Members:** Through MPD North Investigations Division (NID) with: FBI, USAO Eastern District WI, and Suburban Police Departments.

## **North Central High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA)**

- **Mission:** Substantially reduce drug-related activity through enhanced intelligence processes and coordinated law enforcement, prosecutions and demand reduction efforts.
- **Members:** Through MPD Narcotics Division with: DEA, WI State Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI), USAO Eastern District WI, and Suburban Police Departments.

## **FBI Human Trafficking Task Force**

- **Mission:** To obtain maximum inter agency cooperation in a combined law enforcement effort aimed at reducing sex trafficking and forced labor trafficking within the communities served.
- **Members:** Through MPD Sensitive Crimes Division: Milwaukee Police Department, FBI, Homeland Security, State of WI Division of Criminal Investigation Racine PD

# 2017 Active Grants

- The Milwaukee Police Department has 57 active grants with a total value of \$13,647,612.
- Grantors include the State of Wisconsin, Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, Community Advocates, Community Oriented Policing Services, Greater Milwaukee Foundation, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Marquette University, Department of Homeland Security.
- Grant funds are utilized for operations, hiring, overtime, equipment, task forces, security, training, and research.
- The Milwaukee Police Department received 2 WI Department of Transportation – Bureau of Transportation Safety grants for 2018:
  - Impaired Driving (OWI) Taskforce (\$80,000)
  - Seatbelt Enforcement Taskforce (\$40,000)
- Grants with funds over \$500,000 include:
  - COPS Hiring (\$1,875,000 & \$1,875,000 & \$1,250,000)
  - Byrne Crime Gun Intelligence Center (\$1,000,000)
  - Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program (\$740,811)
  - Byrne Smart Policing Body Camera Initiative (\$624,206)
  - Milwaukee Joint Human Trafficking Task Force (\$600,000)
  - Greater Milwaukee Foundation- Crisis Intervention Training (\$500,000)

# Body-Worn Cameras

- The Milwaukee Police Department was able to implement its Body-Worn Camera program within 15 months, which is among the fastest roll-outs in the county.
- Starting in July of 2013, the Milwaukee Police Department implemented a 60-day Body-Worn Camera pilot program at Police District 5 to test multiple camera types produced by different manufacturers.
- In October 2015, the Milwaukee Police Department implemented a Body-Worn Camera pilot program and issued 180 cameras within Police District 2, Police District 5 and the Neighborhood Task Force.
- The Milwaukee Police Department was awarded \$624,206 by the Bureau of Justice Assistance to implement a Body-Worn Camera Strategy.
- The Milwaukee Police Department issued an additional 940 cameras (total of 1,120) over three phases (March, June and December of 2016). All patrol officers received Body-Worn Camera by the end of 2016.

## Smart Policing Initiative

- The Milwaukee Police Department committed to equipping officers with a Body-Worn Camera System and joined the Smart Policing Initiative (SPI) in October 2015.
- Smart Policing Initiative (SPI) is a collaborative effort among the Bureau of Justice Assistance, CNA, state and local law enforcement agencies, and researchers.
- SPI is designed to assist agencies with identifying innovative and evidence-based solutions to effectively and efficiently tackle crime problems.
- The Milwaukee Police Department, in partnership with the Urban Institute, used federal grant funds to implement a Body-Worn Camera Strategy designed to achieve goals over three phases:

Phase I: Upfront Dissemination and Information Gathering Campaign

Phase II: Summary and Response to Findings

Phase III: Community Dissemination, Engagement, and Assessment



# Pole Cameras

- Urban Institute study funded by a \$500,000 National Institute of Justice grant.
- The purpose is to evaluate integrated video analytic technology's impact on crime prevention and reduction.
- Geographic areas selected by Urban Institute based on high violent crime within ShotSpotter coverage areas.
- Areas of focus: Center Street Corridor and Muskego Way.
- Pole camera expansion from 44 to 89.

**Image 2. "Panoramic" Style Camera**



This camera offers a view of 180 degrees. Rather than multiple fixed cameras, a single panoramic camera can provide a wide-view of an intersection, but will lack the detail and clarity that is possible with a PTZ camera.

**Image 3. "PTZ" Style Camera**

This Point, Tilt, Zoom (PTZ) camera has a 30X zooming capability at 2 megapixels. PTZ cameras are controlled by camera operators and are capable of being linked to gunshot detection systems.



# Community & Problem Oriented Policing



- **Community Liaison Officers** work directly with the community to facilitate block watches, crime/safety meetings, crime prevention education, and neighborhood events.



- **Community Prosecution Unit** officers work collaboratively with district attorney's, city attorney's, DNS special enforcement inspectors, WE Energies inspectors, and specialty units assigned to the District.



- The **Crisis Intervention Training** covers topics including identifying mental illness, substance abuse, crisis de-escalation, active listening, psychiatric medications, emergency detentions, voluntary options and resources for consumers and families. All department members will be trained by the end of 2018.



- The **Crisis Assessment Response Team** is a collaboration with Milwaukee County Behavioral Health. The team assists officers in determining an appropriate disposition for mental health related calls.



- The **Homeless Outreach Team** works to identify and engage in outreach to provide resources to homeless individuals.



- The **Office of Community Outreach and Education** is responsible for providing services that assist the community in preventing crime and building relationships through educational programs, partnerships and collaboration with community based organizations.

# Training

- The Milwaukee Police Department focuses on both Problem Oriented Policing and Community Oriented Policing during **Recruit Academy Training, Field Training** and ongoing **In-service Training**:
  - Problem Oriented Policing Training
  - Community Oriented Policing and Leadership
  - Fair and Impartial Policing
  - Leadership in Police Organizations
  - Cultural Competency
  - Civil Rights Training
  - Restorative Justice
  - Procedural Justice
  - Americans with Disabilities Act Overview
- The Milwaukee Police Department is on track to have all patrol officers trained in Crisis Intervention Training by the end of 2017.
- Since #3-2014 all recruits have received a 40 hour block of Crisis Intervention Training.
- The Milwaukee Police Department is creating an advanced Crisis Intervention Training for patrol officers.