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Missouri State Auditor

KANSAS CITY BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS

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Thomas A. Schweich
Missouri State Auditor

CITIZENS SUMMARY

Findings in the audit of the Kansas City Board of Police Commissioners (KCBPC)

Vehicle Assignments	<p>Two hundred ninety-six (296) vehicles owned by the KCBPC were assigned to personnel on standby or call back status. Personnel are allowed to use these vehicles for personal use, and it appears non-employees are riding in these take-home police vehicles. Commuting and personal use of department vehicles results in additional fuel and maintenance costs for the KCBPC. The KCBPC has not compiled data on the frequency with which standby or call back personnel respond to after-hour emergencies. Neither does the KCBPC monitor the number of commuting and personal miles incurred by non-civilian employees. Such data could help the KCBPC determine whether the costs of this practice outweigh the benefits.</p>
Sunshine Law	<p>The KCBPC did not always follow the requirements of the Sunshine Law regarding closed meetings. The resolution to go into closed session did not cite all topics discussed in closed session, and some topics discussed in closed session may not have met the exceptions allowed by the Sunshine Law. Also, the KCBPC does not always make public the final disposition of some legal matters discussed in closed meetings, such as lawsuit settlements, as required by state law.</p>
Expenditures	<p>The KCBPC college incentive program does not limit the amount of tuition that may be reimbursed to each employee and does not require the courses be job related to qualify for reimbursement. Likewise, degree-holding KCBPC personnel receive incentive pay each month even if the degree held is not job related. The KCBPC paid tuition reimbursements totaling \$500,334 and \$282,275 in fiscal years 2011 and 2010, respectively, and college incentive pay totaling \$727,310 and \$717,802 in fiscal years 2011 and 2010, respectively.</p> <p>Auditors noted disbursements totaling approximately \$123,000 during the 2 years ended April 30, 2011, which did not appear to be necessary or prudent uses of public funds. These expenditures included \$58,918 for retirement rings and awards, \$43,450 for annual unit dinners, \$9,285 for Chief's office t-shirts and mugs, \$7,423 for food for Board meetings, and \$3,474 for cakes/cookies for meetings/ceremonies. A similar condition was noted in our two prior audit reports.</p>
Service Charges	<p>The KCBPC charges less than the calculated fee, as determined by a cost study, for report reproduction and criminal record checks, resulting in potential lost revenue to the department totaling approximately \$245,200 during 2011 and 2010. Additionally, estimates of labor costs are used in determining these fees without a documented time study or other support for the estimates.</p>

Capital Assets	The KCBPC's policy for identifying and documenting capital asset dispositions is not adhered to consistently. Auditors noted that some of the assets not located were believed to have been discarded and no further investigation to locate the assets was performed. Fourteen assets, including five computers, were not located where assigned, and no corresponding inventory action forms could be located.
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Property and Evidence	The Property and Evidence Section is holding old evidence stored in its property room which may have no evidentiary value. This evidence is related to hundreds of cases which are missing disposition information in the Kansas City's municipal court justice information system.
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In the areas audited, the overall performance of this entity was **Good**.*

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Federal Stimulus)	<p>The Kansas City Board of Police Commissioners received the following Federal Stimulus funds:</p> <p>An \$8,366,750 Community Oriented Policing Services-Hiring Recovery Program grant, of which \$3,533,382 was received and \$3,819,510 was expended during the audited period to hire 42 officers and to retain entrant officers from the academy. The grant requires these positions to be maintained for at least a year after the end of the grant period.</p> <p>A \$121,440 Recovery Services Training Officers Prosecutors (STOP) Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program grant, of which \$106,387 was received and \$118,830 was expended during the audited period to provide two contract positions at the crime lab.</p> <p>A \$59,232 Recovery Act: Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant, of which \$31,916 was received and \$40,254 was expended during the audited period to pay for travel expenses, vehicle leases, and cell phone services.</p>
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*The rating(s) cover only audited areas and do not reflect an opinion on the overall operation of the entity. Within that context, the rating scale indicates the following:

- Excellent:** The audit results indicate this entity is very well managed. The report contains no findings. In addition, if applicable, prior recommendations have been implemented.

- Good:** The audit results indicate this entity is well managed. The report contains few findings, and the entity has indicated most or all recommendations have already been, or will be, implemented. In addition, if applicable, many of the prior recommendations have been implemented.

- Fair:** The audit results indicate this entity needs to improve operations in several areas. The report contains several findings, or one or more findings that require management's immediate attention, and/or the entity has indicated several recommendations will not be implemented. In addition, if applicable, several prior recommendations have not been implemented.

- Poor:** The audit results indicate this entity needs to significantly improve operations. The report contains numerous findings that require management's immediate attention, and/or the entity has indicated most recommendations will not be implemented. In addition, if applicable, most prior recommendations have not been implemented.

Kansas City Board of Police Commissioners

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THOMAS A. SCHWEICH

Missouri State Auditor

To the Honorable Jeremiah W. (Jay) Nixon, Governor
and
Board of Police Commissioners of the
Kansas City Police Department
Kansas City, Missouri

The State Auditor is authorized under Section 84.350, RSMo, to audit the Kansas City Board of Police Commissioners. We have audited certain operations of the Board in fulfillment of our duties. The Board engaged Cochran Head Vick and Company, P.C., Certified Public Accountants (CPA), to audit the Board's financial statements for the years ended April 30, 2011 and 2010. To minimize duplication of effort, we reviewed the CPA firm's audit reports. The scope of our audit included, but was not necessarily limited to, the years ended April 30, 2011 and 2010. The objectives of our audit were to:

1. Evaluate the Board's internal controls over significant management and financial functions.
2. Evaluate the Board's compliance with certain legal provisions.
3. Evaluate the economy and efficiency of certain management practices and operations, including certain financial transactions.

Our methodology included reviewing minutes of meetings, written policies and procedures, financial records, and other pertinent documents; interviewing various personnel of the Board, as well as certain external parties; and testing selected transactions. We obtained an understanding of internal controls that are significant within the context of the audit objectives and assessed whether such controls have been properly designed and placed in operation. We also obtained an understanding of legal provisions that are significant within the context of the audit objectives, and we assessed the risk that illegal acts, including fraud, and violations of contract, grant agreement, or other legal provisions could occur. Based on that risk assessment, we designed and performed procedures to provide reasonable assurance of detecting instances of noncompliance significant to those provisions.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards applicable to performance audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform our audit to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to provide a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives. We believe that the evidence obtained provides such a basis.

The accompanying Organization and Statistical Information is presented for informational purposes. This information was obtained from the Board's management and was not subjected to the procedures applied in our audit of the Board.

For the areas audited, we identified (1) deficiencies in internal controls, (2) noncompliance with legal provisions, and (3) the need for improvement in management practices and procedures. The accompanying Management Advisory Report presents our findings arising from our audit of the Kansas City Board of Police Commissioners.



Thomas A. Schweich
State Auditor

The following auditors participated in the preparation of this report:

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Kansas City Board of Police Commissioners

Management Advisory Report

State Auditor's Findings

1. Vehicle Assignments

The Kansas City Board of Police Commissioners (KCBPC) allows commuting and other personal use of some KCBPC take-home vehicles, but does not monitor the use of these vehicles to determine if reductions in the number of vehicles in the program are warranted. As of June 2011, the KCBPC had 345 take-home vehicles, and of those, 296 were assigned to personnel classified as on standby or call back status.

Officers with a rank of captain and above and civilian directors are considered on standby 24 hours a day, assigned an unmarked vehicle, and authorized to drive the vehicle for personal use. Others below the rank of captain on call back status are assigned a marked or unmarked vehicle, and are authorized to drive the vehicle for personal use during the actual call back period. The remaining 49 vehicles are assigned to personnel based on high visibility demands, for security reasons, or due to lack of available parking spaces and personal use, other than commuting, is not authorized for these vehicles. The only restriction on personal use for standby or call back status personnel is they must keep the vehicle within 50 miles of city limits to be immediately available to respond to an emergency. Procedural Instruction 09-11 does not address whether non-employees are authorized to ride in take-home police vehicles used for personal purposes, but it appears such use is occurring. While the number of take-home vehicles has decreased in total, from 377 in 2003, the number of vehicles assigned on standby or call back has increased, from 248 in 2003.

The KCBPC has not compiled data on the frequency that employees on standby or call back status respond to after-hours emergencies. In addition, the KCBPC does not monitor the number of commuting and personal miles incurred by sworn employees on standby or call back status, but only tracks total mileage for each vehicle. While the KCBPC indicates these records are not kept because they are not required by IRS regulations, knowing the frequency of use compared to the personal and commuting mileage would help the department determine whether the benefits outweigh the costs. The number of commuting and personal miles for these 296 vehicles is not known, but is likely substantial. Considering the average age and mileage of fleet vehicles is high, the KCBPC and Police Chief should give consideration to modifying this program. Commuting and personal use of department vehicles results in additional fuel and maintenance costs for the KCBPC as well.

To reduce fleet usage and ensure department vehicles are used efficiently, the KCBPC should determine the frequency with which each applicable employee responds to after-hours emergencies while in standby or call back status and evaluate the need to assign take-home vehicles to these employees. In addition, the KCBPC should consider further limiting the personal use of KCBPC vehicles for other than commuting purposes.



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Management Advisory Report - State Auditor's Findings

Recommendation

The Kansas City Board of Police Commissioners reexamine policies and criteria for authorization of take-home vehicles. In addition, the Board should consider reducing the number of take-home vehicles and consider further limiting personal use of KCBPC vehicles.

Auditee's Response

The Board of Police Commissioners and Chief of Police provided the following written response:

The Department agrees that a monetary savings could be achieved through reducing the number of take-home cars if that was the only criteria in which to analyze their effectiveness. The Department's use of take home vehicles is regulated by Department policy and the number of take home vehicles is controlled specifically by the Chief of Police. Monitoring of the fleet and its expenses is accomplished by a fleet management system operated by the Fleet Operations Unit.

The use of take home cars takes into account the need for Department members to respond rapidly to critical incidents. Some commanders and members maintain specialized equipment in their assigned vehicles. It is critical for the member and their equipment to respond to an event rapidly even though the call back may be infrequent. The Department does not have the luxury of planning for a critical event never to happen. If an incident occurs, the Department must be prepared to handle the event no matter how infrequent in nature. Public safety is of the utmost importance to the Department and should not be solely controlled by fiscal restrictions.

Take home vehicles also provide a measure of police presence in the neighborhoods in addition to commuting to and from work at different hours of the day. Those members in take home vehicles assist with vehicular emergencies, stranded motorists, and calls for service, thereby developing positive interaction with the community.

The Department is currently in the process of revising the policy on take home vehicles. The proposed policy adds clarity to standby and callout responsibilities as they pertain to take home vehicles.

2. Sunshine Law

Various requirements of the Sunshine Law regarding closed meetings were not always followed.

2.1 Closed Minutes

Numerous closed sessions were held by the KCBPC, but several requirements in Chapter 610, RSMo (the Sunshine Law), regarding closed meetings were not always followed.

- A generic resolution is approved by the KCBPC in open session each time a motion to go into closed session is made. The resolution includes a statement that the KCBPC resolves to go into closed



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session "for the purpose of discussing litigation, legal issues, and/or personnel issues." We noted several instances in which public safety related issues were discussed in closed session. However, this topic is never cited in the open minutes when voting to go into closed session.

- Meeting minutes were not sufficient to demonstrate how some issues discussed in closed meetings were allowable under the Sunshine Law. We noted one instance in which the assignment of security to the municipal court was discussed and another where red light camera placement was discussed. We noted a few instances in which awards or expenditures of Buffer Zone Program Grants (Homeland Security) were discussed. It is unclear how these topics meet the exceptions established for discussing items in closed session.

Chapter 610, RSMo, provides that the question of holding a closed meeting and the reason for the closed meeting be voted on at an open meeting. The law also provides that public governmental bodies shall not discuss any other business during the closed meeting that differs from the specific reasons used to justify such meeting, and limits what types of topics can be discussed in closed meetings.

2.2 Public Disclosure

The KCBPC does not always make public the final disposition of some legal matters discussed in closed meetings. Lawsuits against the KCBPC are frequently settled; however, the final resolutions are not always publicly disclosed. Section 610.021, RSMo, requires certain legal matters discussed in closed meetings be made public upon final disposition, including the terms of lawsuit settlements.

Recommendations

The Kansas City Board of Police Commissioners:

- 2.1 Ensure meeting minutes specifically document the reasons for going into closed session, and ensure only allowable topics are discussed in closed meetings.
- 2.2 Ensure the final disposition of legal matters discussed at closed meetings is made public as required by state law.

Auditee's Response

The Board of Police Commissioners and Chief of Police provided the following written responses:

- 2.1 *The Board of Police Commissioners (BOPC) is very attentive to the topics which may be discussed in closed session. The BOPC does not want to be overly detailed in the documentation of topics discussed in closed session so as not to inadvertently divulge closed*



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topic information. The BOPC believes the documentation of captured topics are in compliance with State Statute, however going forth the BOPC will work closely with the BOPC Attorney to ensure only allowable topics are discussed in future closed sessions.

2.2 *The BOPC understands the need of information sharing on closed topics. This task can be better accomplished by presenting information discussed in closed session once the subject is finalized and there is no compromise of public safety, state statute or security of a target.*

The BOPC further agrees than an enhancement to the disclosure of financial settlements by the BOPC can be made. This will be accomplished by adding a statement upon conclusion of a settlement to the next published BOPC meeting minutes in words to the effect that "on (Date) the Board of Police Commissioners entered into a settlement agreement in the amount of (Dollars) in the civil case of (Name)". Those BOPC meeting minutes will then be distributed in the normal public venues currently used by the BOPC.

3. Expenditures

Policies regarding the college tuition reimbursement and incentive programs should be evaluated. In addition, a public purpose was not demonstrated or documented for some expenditures reviewed.

3.1 College Incentive Program

The KCBPC college incentive program does not place a cap on the amount of tuition that may be reimbursed to each employee. In addition, the program does not require college credit courses be job related to be eligible for tuition reimbursement. Further, the program does not require the degree held be job related in order to receive monthly college incentive pay.

The KCBPC's college incentive program reimburses 75 percent of tuition and \$150 per term for books (up to \$600 per year) for employees that have worked for the KCBPC for 1 year. In addition to these reimbursements, monthly college incentive pay is awarded to sworn employees based on degrees earned. Employees with an associate degree receive \$50 per month; sworn employees with a baccalaureate degree receive \$75 per month; and sworn members with a masters degree, specialist degree, or doctorate receive \$100 per month. The KCBPC paid tuition reimbursements to employees totaling \$500,334 and \$282,275 in fiscal years 2011 and 2010, respectively. In addition, college incentive pay to sworn employees totaled \$727,310 and \$717,802 in fiscal years 2011 and 2010, respectively.

KCBPC personnel indicated that due to budget constraints, the maximum amount an employee may currently receive in tuition reimbursements is \$5,250 per year, the nontaxable limit. However, the written policy does not



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place a maximum on the amount of tuition that may be reimbursed per year to each employee or the number of years an employee may receive reimbursements. In addition, the program does not require college credit courses reimbursed or degrees held be job related and, as a result, may be preparing employees for new or unrelated careers for which positions may not be available in the department upon completion of the degree.

We noted one instance during fiscal year 2011, in which a deputy chief received \$2,535 in educational assistance and received a Master of Education degree. We also noted an instance in which an officer receives college incentive pay of \$100 per month for holding a seminary degree. It is unclear how a masters in education and a seminary degree are significant to the duties of these officers.

The KCBPC should reevaluate the college incentive program and consider placing a maximum on the amount of tuition reimbursable to employees to ensure only reasonable amounts are reimbursed. In addition, to ensure tuition reimbursement and incentive pay are beneficial to the department, the KCBPC should consider requiring all courses and degrees be job related.

3.2 Public Purpose

During the 2 years ended April 30, 2011, the following disbursements were noted for which a public purpose was not documented:

Description	Amount
Retirement rings & awards	\$ 58,918
Annual unit dinners	43,450
Chief's office T-shirts & mugs	9,285
Food for Board meetings	7,423
Cakes/cookies for meetings/ceremonies	3,474
Total	\$ <u>122,550</u>

These expenditures do not appear to be a necessary and prudent use of public funds. The KCBPC should reevaluate the policies regarding the purchasing of items for which a public purpose cannot be clearly demonstrated.

A similar condition was noted in our two prior reports.



Kansas City Board of Police Commissioners
Management Advisory Report - State Auditor's Findings

Recommendations

The Kansas City Board of Police Commissioners:

- 3.1 Review the current college incentive program to ensure tuition reimbursements and college incentive payments are reasonable in amount and of a direct benefit to the department.
- 3.2 Evaluate the policies regarding purchases of items for which a public purpose cannot be clearly demonstrated.

Auditee's Response

The Board of Police Commissioners and Chief of Police provided the following written responses:

- 3.1 *The Department establishes a maximum yearly amount an employee may be reimbursed for college course work which is in compliance with IRS tax regulations set at \$5,250. To establish a maximum life time reimbursement would place a restriction on the amount of education an employee might pursue during their career on the Department. The Department encourages its employees to pursue education during their careers to improve their skills and make them more valuable to the Department and the community which they serve.*
- 3.2 *Funding for flowers, cakes, retirement rings, fruit baskets, etc. are an investment in our employees. These small tokens are designed to add to the morale and assist in the retention of the Department members by showing appreciation for tenure and dedication to the Department and community. No change in this policy is anticipated.*

4. Service Charges

While a cost study has been performed to determine the fees to charge for report reproduction and criminal record checks, the amount actually charged is less than the calculated fee, resulting in potential lost revenue to the department of approximately \$245,200 during 2011 and 2010. In addition, estimates of labor costs are used in determining these fees, but there is no documented time study or other support for the estimates used.

The most recent cost study performed estimated Records Department employees spend 70 percent of their time on report reproduction and 30 percent on record checks. No record is maintained of the amount of time actually spent performing these functions. KCBPC personnel indicated an accurate cost study has not been possible due to the complexity of employee work schedules. Based on the current cost study, the estimated cost per report reproduced is about \$14, but the fee currently charged is only \$11. The estimated cost of a criminal record check is about \$17, but the fee charged is only \$9. During 2011 and 2010, there were approximately 65,200 reports sold and approximately 6,200 record checks performed.



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By charging a lesser rate than the fee determined by the cost study, the department is not covering the costs of providing the service. In addition, without accurate time studies or other supporting documentation to support estimates used in determining the rates charged for some services, it is unclear whether the rates assessed for these services are set at an appropriate level.

Recommendation

The Kansas City Board of Police Commissioners maximize revenues by charging the calculated fees for all applicable services and periodically perform time studies to determine if estimated labor costs are reasonable.

Auditee's Response

The Board of Police Commissioners and Chief of Police provided the following written response:

The Department has not completed a work time study in the Records Unit since 2004. As of 2004, the Department was still utilizing paper reports. The Department's fee structure for report sales and criminal history records checks is based upon the data derived from the 2004 work time study. Since that time, the Department has transitioned to electronic paperless reports for the most part. No work time study has been performed since transitioning to paperless reports.

The Department agrees that a current work time study should be performed in the Records Unit to assure fees collected for reports and criminal history records checks are appropriate.

5. Capital Assets

Procedures and records to account for the disposition of KCBPC property are not adequate. Capital assets totaled \$55.7 million and \$54.9 million at April 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Capital asset dispositions totaled \$2.8 million and \$6.5 million for fiscal years ended April 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

The KCBPC does not have adequate procedures in place to identify capital asset dispositions throughout the year. According to KCBPC policy, when an asset is to be disposed, an inventory action form should be completed and forwarded to the accounting department. However, it does not appear the policy is adhered to consistently. During our review of the records for the most recently completed annual inventory, we noted some of the assets not located were believed to have been discarded and no further investigation to locate the assets was performed. For example, 14 assets, including 5 computers, were not located at the North Patrol Division where assigned, and inventory action forms were not located documenting movement of the assets. While a memorandum explaining the discrepancies noted some of the assets were disposed of by the city's Surplus Property Department, the computers were assumed to have been transferred to the proper division for disposal, although no documentation of the transfers was located.



Kansas City Board of Police Commissioners
Management Advisory Report - State Auditor's Findings

Adequate capital asset records and procedures are necessary to ensure effective internal controls and provide a basis for determining proper insurance coverage. Procedures to track capital asset dispositions throughout the year and compare to physical inventory results would enhance the KCBPC's ability to account for capital assets and potentially identify unrecorded dispositions, identify obsolete assets, and deter and detect theft of assets.

Recommendation

The Kansas City Board of Police Commissioners ensure procedures for disposal of department property are followed including the completion and submission of property movement forms.

Auditee's Response

The Board of Police Commissioners and Chief of Police provided the following written response:

The Department agrees with the Auditor that better accountability needs to be achieved in the disposal of Department property. The Department is currently developing a system of checks and balances to ensure that better detailed policies and procedures are in place to properly track and account for Department property.

6. Property and Evidence

The Property and Evidence Section (PES) is currently holding old evidence stored in its property room which may have no evidentiary value to the KCBPC.

A PES Sergeant indicated the PES has been unable to dispose of evidence related to some ordinance violations because information on the disposition of these cases is missing from the Kansas City municipal court justice information system. PES personnel indicated a listing of the missing cases was provided to the prior Court Administrator on several occasions years ago, but the problem was not resolved. As a result, the Sergeant stopped updating the listing in February 2007. At February 2007, the list contained information on 883 missing cases. The PES has recently renewed discussion with the municipal court to attempt to determine the disposition of these cases so the evidence can be disposed of properly.

Failure to properly dispose of or destroy old evidence creates a lack of space to store items with evidentiary value and increases the amount of time to conduct physical inventories.

Section 542.301.1(d), RSMo, states that a law enforcement officer having custody of seized property may, at any time that seized property has ceased to be useful as evidence, request the prosecuting attorney of the county in which the property was seized file a motion with the court of such county for the disposition of the seized property.



Kansas City Board of Police Commissioners
Management Advisory Report - State Auditor's Findings

Recommendation

The Kansas City Board of Police Commissioners purge old evidence in accordance with state law.

Auditee's Response

The Board of Police Commissioners and Chief of Police provided the following written response:

The Department agrees with the Auditor in regard to purging old evidence no longer relevant or needed for a criminal case. The Property and Evidence Section strives to purge the amount of evidence stored equivalent to what is taken in for retention. The Property and Evidence Section has been reviewing new software which will assist in the management of evidence storage.

Kansas City Board of Police Commissioners

Organization and Statistical Information

The Kansas City Board of Police Commissioners (KCBPC) was established by an act of the legislature in 1873 to provide law enforcement protection to the citizens of the City of Kansas City. The KCBPC operates under the provisions of Sections 84.350 to 84.860, RSMo.

The KCBPC consists of five members. The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints four commissioners who, with the mayor of the City of Kansas City, control the operations of the Kansas City Police Department. The board members are appointed for a term of 4 years.

The members of the KCBPC at April 30, 2011, were:

Board of Police Commissioners

Member	Term Expires
Patrick McInerney, President	March 7, 2013
Alvin Brooks, Vice-President (1)	March 7, 2011
Angela Wasson-Hunt, Treasurer	March 7, 2014
Lisa Pelofsky	March 7, 2012
Mayor Mark Funkhouser (2)	May 1, 2011

- (1) Commissioners whose terms have expired continue to serve until a new member is appointed by the Governor.
- (2) Mark Funkhouser was replaced by Sylvester "Sly" James upon being sworn in as mayor on May 1, 2011.

Chief of Police

The Chief of Police is appointed by the board and oversees the department's five bureaus and the Chief's office. James Corwin served as Chief of Police until October 13, 2011, and his annual compensation was \$165,739. Upon his retirement, Darryl Forte was appointed Chief of Police at an annual compensation of \$165,739. The Chief's compensation is established by the board. The department consisted of 1,415 sworn officers and 576 civilians at April 30, 2011. The Chief's office and the five bureaus are as follows:

Bureaus

The Chief's office includes the Office of General Counsel, Internal Audit, Internal Affairs, Private Officers Licensing Section, and the Incident Review and Information Sharing Unit.

The Administration Bureau includes the Records Unit and the Human Resources Division.

The Patrol Bureau includes the six patrol divisions; the Traffic Enforcement and Parking Control Sections; and the Helicopter, Canine, Mounted Patrol, and Bomb and Arson Sections.

The Executive Services Bureau includes the Fleet Operations, Communications, Property and Evidence, Detention, and Communications Support Units; the Purchasing, Supply, and Account and Payroll Sections;



Kansas City Board of Police Commissioners
Organization and Statistical Information

the Budget Preparation and Control and Private Alarm Sections; and the Building Operations and Capital Improvements Units.

The Investigations Bureau includes the Homicide, Robbery, and Special Victims Units; the Drug Enforcement and Street Crimes Units and the Investigative Support Center; and the Evidence Collection and Evidence Analysis Units.

The Professional Development and Research Bureau includes the Training and Research and Development Divisions.

American Recovery and
Reinvestment Act 2009
(Federal Stimulus)

According to management, the KCBPC was awarded the following American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 funding:

A Community Oriented Policing Services - Hiring Recovery Program grant of \$8,366,750 was awarded by the U.S. Department of Justice to provide entry level salaries and fringe benefits to hire 42 officers and to retain entrant officers from the academy. The grant requires these positions be maintained for at least a year after the end of the grant period. During the year ended April 30, 2011, \$3,819,510 was expended and \$3,533,382 was received.

A Recovery Services Training Officers Prosecutors (STOP) Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program grant of \$121,440 was awarded by the U.S. Department of Justice to provide two contract positions at the crime lab. During the year ended April 30, 2011, \$118,830 was expended and \$106,387 was received.

Recovery Act: Edward J. Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants were awarded by the U.S. Department of Justice to the state of Missouri, Department of Public Safety, and \$59,232 was passed through to the KCBPC via the Kansas City Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force to combat drug-related crimes and strengthen law enforcement efforts. The KCBPC expended these funds to pay for travel expenses, vehicle leases, and cell phone services. During the year ended April 30, 2011, \$40,254 was expended and \$31,916 was received.

Financial Information

Audited financial information as prepared by the KCBPC's CPA firm for the years ended April 30, 2011 and 2010, is available from the department upon request.