

EAGLE

COLD CASE & MISSING PERSON INSTITUTE

NO GREATER CHALLENGE, NO GREATER REWARD

An Innovative Methodology to Solving Violent Crimes ■ Cold Cases ■ Missing Persons Cases



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*Facilitates coordinated investigative support
Scientific analysis and training to law enforcement
and the prosecutorial system
Empowers the families of victims*



CALL TO ACTION

Eagle Cold Case & Missing Person Institute (ECC&MPI) would appreciate your support in our efforts to assist law enforcement in investigating cold cases and missing person cases.

The number of cold cases and missing person cases are growing across the United States. ECC&MPI believes the solution to cold cases is to address each with a "Task Force" approach of data analysis and proactive best practices in investigative methodology. This solution requires focused skill sets and micro/macro intelligence oversight. The ECC&MPI is poised to tackle this monumental challenge. However, the mission cannot be achieved without the SUPPORT of COMMUNITY and the trust from GOVERNMENT AGENCIES.

We call on the community to support this cause with private and corporate funding and donations. We call on the community to assist with energy and volunteering. We call on government agencies to commit to a partnership, and provide trust and access to much needed information. This information is required to allow the ECC&MPI to coordinate resources to assist GOVERNMENT AGENCIES in resolving cold cases.

We are in need of donations and partnerships to facilitate our work. As a *Corporate Sponsor, Government Agency, or Private Citizen, you can be a part of the ECC&MPI Team.* We thank you for your time and/or financial donations.

To respond to our call to action, please contribute to or contact us at:

ECC&MPI
4611 Hardscrabble Road
Suite 332
Columbia, SC 29229
(800) 691-2920

With Best Regards,
The ECC&MPI Team

NONDISCRIMINATION POLICY

The officers, directors, committee members, employees, and persons served by this corporation shall be selected entirely on a nondiscrimination basis with respect to age, sex, religion, national origin, and sexual orientation. It is the policy of ECC&MPI not to discriminate on the basis of race, creed, ancestry, marital status, gender, sexual orientation, age, physical disability, veteran's status, political service or affiliation, color, religion, or national origin.

Eagle Cold Case & Missing Person Institute (ECC&MPI)

MISSION STATEMENT

ECC&MPI will facilitate coordinated investigative support, scientific analysis and training to law enforcement and the prosecutorial system, and empower the families of victims.

ECC&MPI VALUES

LOYALTY

Bear true faith and allegiance to families and victims

DUTY

Fulfill our obligations

RESPECT

Treat people as they should be treated

SELFLESS SERVICE

Put the welfare of families and victims before our own

HONOR

Strive to a high standard of conduct

INTEGRITY

Do what is right, legally and morally

PERSONAL COURAGE

Face fear, danger and adversity

An altruistic South Carolina not for profit 501(c)3 corporation working to facilitate the solving of uncleared homicides and other violent crimes, and expeditiously finding missing persons.

ECC&MPI coordinates a network of current, former, and retired individuals with skill sets who can conduct and solve investigations or provide support for resolutions.

ECC&MPI coordinates training for law enforcement and legal entities to enhance performance. We help the community to contribute support to help solve cold cases and help locate missing persons.

TACTICAL SUMMARY

ECC&MPI will provide training for law enforcement and legal entities to enhance operations and production.

ECC&MPI will provide training, certification, and oversight for Certified Cold Case Examiners (CCCE).

ECC&MPI will maintain a support network for the families and victims of uncleared homicides, sexual assaults and other violent crimes.

ECC&MPI will work to affect local and state laws and policies which will allow for the community and law enforcement/legal entities to work together to clear homicides and other violent crimes, and expeditiously find missing persons.

ECC&MPI will obtain funding through donations, fundraising and grants to provide needed investigative/analytical services to local and state law enforcement and legal entities (ie. Attorneys General Office, County Solicitor/Prosecutor's Office).

EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM NATIONWIDE

There is an overwhelming need for law enforcement resources to clear cold cases in the United States.

More than 211,000 homicides committed since 1980 remain unsolved (Decode DC, 2015). The percentage of homicides solved has dropped from 90% in 1965 to 61% in 2015. Between 1995 and 2015, the share of violent crimes reported to police each year ranged from 40% to 51%; for property crimes, the share ranged from 32% to 40%. During the same period, the share of violent crimes cleared by police ranged from 44% to 50%; for property crimes, annual clearance rates ranged from 16% to 20% (Pew Research Center, 2017).

There are more than 15,000 law enforcement agencies across the nation, not including federal agencies. The 2016 Law Enforcement Agency Roster (LEAR) database originated from a variety of sources, including, but not limited to, the 2008 and 2014 Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies. The 2016 LEAR includes a census of 15,810 general-purpose law enforcement agencies, including 12,695 local and county police departments, 3,066 sheriff's offices, and 49 primary state police departments.

The average number of full-time sworn officers per 1,000 U.S. residents decreased from 2.42 in 1997 to 2.17 in 2016 (down 11%) (Figure 1 and Table 1).

► From 1997 to 2016, the number of full-time sworn officers in general-purpose law enforcement agencies increased by about 52,000 (up 8%).

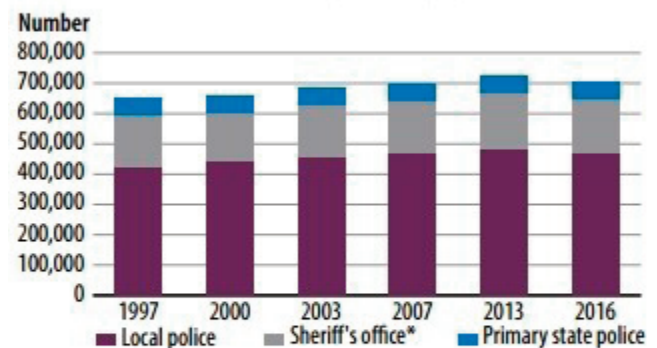
► The number of full-time employees in general-purpose law enforcement agencies increased by about 174,000 (up 20%) from 1997 to 2016.

► Among local police departments, the number of full-time sworn officers increased by about 48,000 (up 11%) from 1997 to 2016.

► From 1997 to 2016, the number of full-time civilians in general-purpose agencies increased by about 121,000 (up 53%). The number of full-time civilians in sheriff's offices increased by 110%, or about 98,000.

FIGURE 1

Full-time sworn officers in general-purpose law enforcement agencies, by agency type, 1997–2016



Note: See table 2 for estimates and appendix table 2 for standard errors.

*Excludes sheriffs' offices without primary law enforcement jurisdiction in the counties they serve.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics surveys, 1997–2016.

(Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2018)

Although the aforementioned statistics imply an overall increase in the number of law enforcement personnel (1997–2016), the growth rate of the nation's population apparently supersedes the additional law enforcement personnel. This shows law enforcement personnel numbers have NOT grown consistently to match the population incremental rate.

Formal Cold Case Squads/Units appear to be a rarity rather than the standard.

The Rand Corporation study titled Cold-Case Investigations - An Analysis of Current Practices and Factors Associated with Successful Outcomes (2011) sent 5,000 surveys to local law enforcement agencies, of which 1,051 were completed—for a response rate of about 20 percent.

It is estimated that only

1 in 100
cold case
investigations
resulted in
conviction

Based on the survey responses, the following emerge as key findings on current cold-case practice in law enforcement agencies:

► Most agencies do little cold-case work, with only 20 percent having a protocol for initiating cold-case investigations, 10

percent having dedicated cold-case investigators, and 7 percent having a formal cold-case unit.

► Cold-case funding is tenuous: Twenty percent of cold-case work is funded through line items in the budget, with most funded by grants or supplemental funds.

► Success rates for cold-case investigations are low: About one in five cases cleared; respondents estimated that one in 20 cold-case investigations resulted in arrest and that one in 100 cold-case investigations resulted in conviction.

► Agency factors associated with higher clearance rates included level of funding and access to investigative databases.

TABLE 1

Officer-to-resident ratio for general-purpose law enforcement agencies, 1997–2016

Year	U.S. population ^a	Total full-time sworn officers ^b	Full-time sworn officers per 1,000 U.S. residents
1997	267,743,595	648,688	2.42 †
2000	282,162,411	656,645	2.33 †
2003	290,107,933	683,599	2.36 †
2007	301,231,207	700,259	2.32 †
2013	316,234,505	724,690	2.29
2016*	323,405,935	701,169	2.17

Note: See appendix table 1 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

^aU.S. Census Bureau. National estimates as of July 1. Data for 1997 were retrieved from www.stats.indiana.edu/web/state/ftp/st_est98.txt. Data for 2000, 2003, and 2007 were retrieved from <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/tables/2000-2010/intercensal/national/us-est00int-01.csv>. Data for 2013 and 2016 were retrieved from <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/tables/2010-2017/national/totals/na-est2017-01.xlsx>.

^bThe reference date for the LEMAS survey in 1997, 2000, 2003 and 2016 was June 30. In 2007, the reference date was September 30. In 2013, the reference date was January 1.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics surveys, 1997–2016.

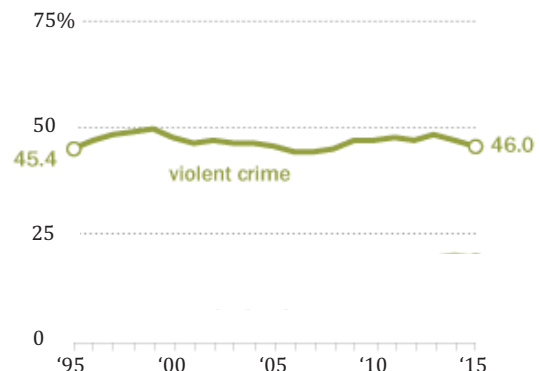
(Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2018)

Fewer than half of crimes are reported, and fewer than half are solved (PEW Research Center) (1995-2015)

% of crimes reported to the police (BJS)



% of crimes cleared by police (FBI)



EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM CONCERNING MISSING PERSONS

There is an overwhelming need for law enforcement resources to investigate missing children/adult cases in the United States.

National Crime Information Center (NCIC) reports active missing person records of 88,089 people.

Juveniles under the age of 18 account for 32,121 (36.5%) of the records, and 41,089 (46.6%) records when juveniles are defined as under 21 years of age (NCIC, 2017).

Nearly half of the current missing person records are juveniles under **21** years old

National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC) reports 27,000 missing children cases in 2017 with 91% endangered runaways.

51% of endangered runaways reported to NCMEC were between 16-17 years old. 22% of all endangered runaway children cases taken in by NCMEC in 2016 had multiple missing incidents in the same year (NCMEC, 2017).

27,000 missing children cases in 2017 alone

Of the nearly 25,000 runaways reported to NCMEC in 2017, one in seven (3,500) were likely victims of child sex trafficking.

Of those, 88% were in the care of social services when they went missing. Today, the average age of child sex trafficking victims reported missing to NCMEC is only 15 years old. Child sex trafficking has been reported in every U.S. state (NCMEC, 2017).

3,500 Children were likely victims of child sex trafficking In 2017. Of those, 88% were in the care of Social Services when they went missing

The National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs) reports over 600,000 individuals go missing in the United States every year.

It is estimated that 4,400 unidentified bodies are recovered each year, with approximate 1,000 of those bodies remaining unidentified after one year (NamUs, 2019).

Over **600,000** Individuals go missing in the United States every year

NamUs reports:

► **15,210** open cases of missing persons with a cleared case rate of **52%**

► **12,408** open cases of unidentified persons with a cleared case rate of **22%**

► **5,024** open cases of unclaimed persons with a cleared case rate of **1%**

EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM CONCERNING SOUTH CAROLINA

There is an overwhelming need for law enforcement resources to investigate cold cases in South Carolina.

Although there was a significant drop in violent crime cases, the average 2016 clearance rate for violent crime cases was 48% (12,082 cases out of 25,377 total, with 13,295 cases moving into a possible cold case list). Violent crime clearance rates ranged from 73.2% in Newberry County to 9.3% in Allendale County.

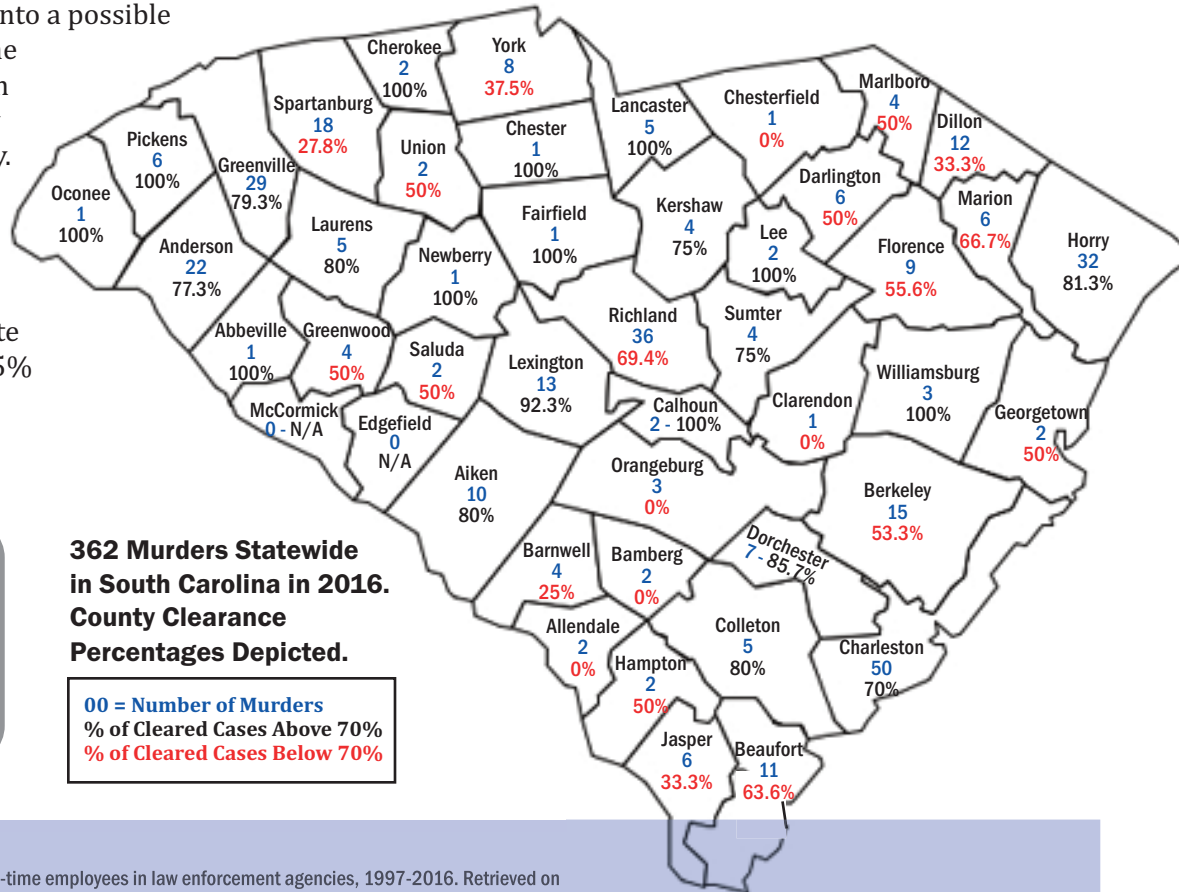
South Carolina's murder rate decreased 5.5% from 2015 to 2016 (378 cases decreased to 362). The state murder rate decreased 36.5% since 1991 (410 cases) (*Sled.gov. 2016*).

48%

South Carolina average clearance rate for violent crime cases in 2016

362 Murders Statewide in South Carolina in 2016. County Clearance Percentages Depicted.

00 = Number of Murders
% of Cleared Cases Above 70%
% of Cleared Cases Below 70%



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EAGLE SYMBOL

The eagle is used in heraldry as a charge, as a supporter, and as a crest. The eagle with its keen eyes symbolizes perspicacity, courage, strength and immortality. As the emblem of the United States of America, the eagle represents freedom from tyranny and oppression. The ECC&MPI chooses to exemplify this powerful and ever vigilant symbol of a protector and overwatch. We desire that our benefactors know we will use the keen eye to always seek the truth, the wings of swiftness to compile and process data that facilitates the solving of a case or the location of a person, and the talons so that we hold on until the resolution.