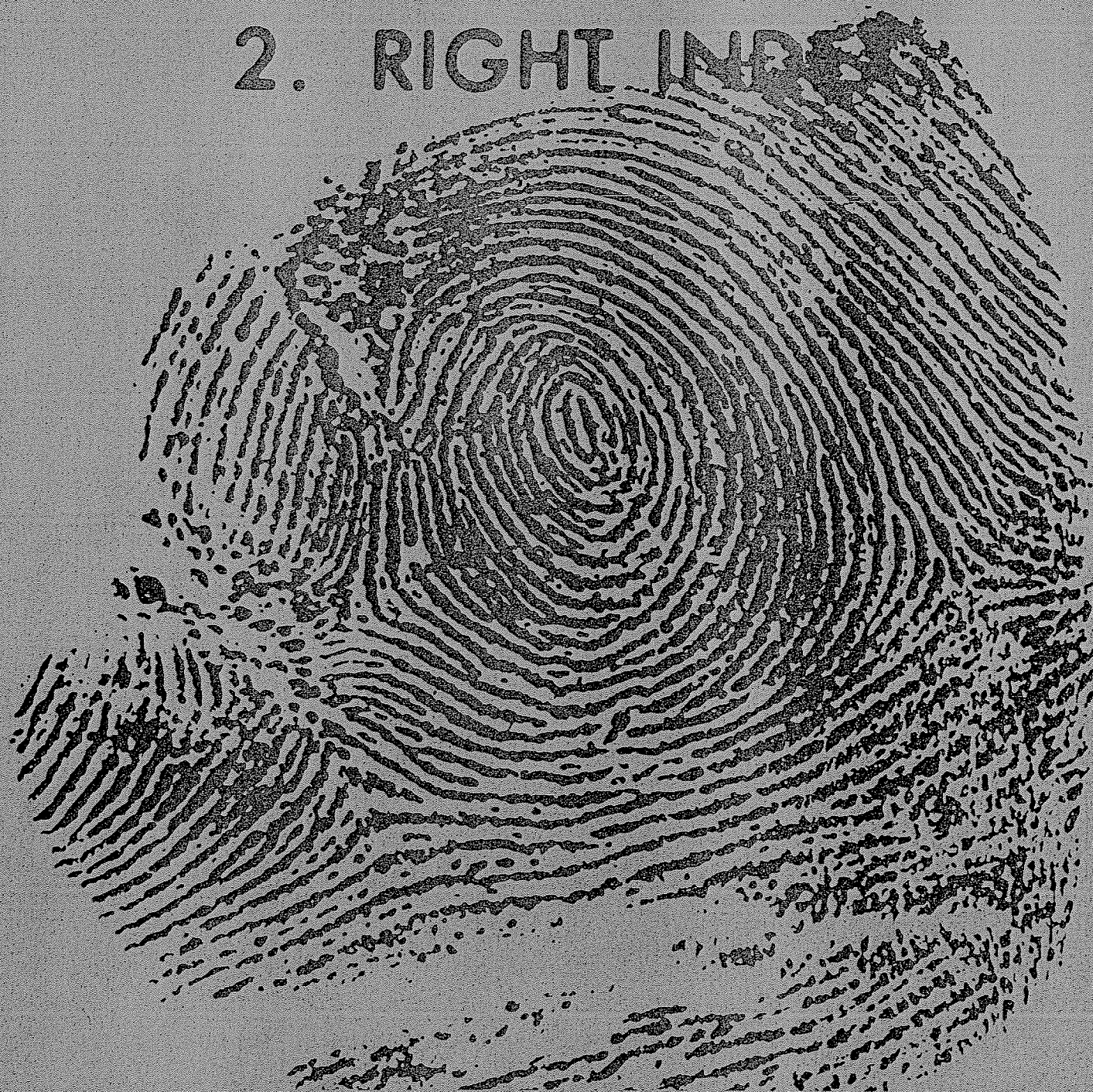


2. RIGHT INDEX



**City of Bellevue, Washington
Police Department
Annual Report 1973**

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Law Enforcement Code of Ethics

As a Law Enforcement Officer, my fundamental duty is to serve mankind; to safeguard lives and property; to protect the innocent against deception, the weak against oppression or intimidation, and the peaceful against violence or disorder; and to respect the Constitutional rights of all men to liberty, equality and justice.

I will keep my private life unsullied as an example to all; maintain courageous calm in the face of danger, scorn, or ridicule; develop self-restraint; and be constantly mindful of the welfare of others. Honest in thought and deed in both my personal and official life, I will be exemplary in obeying the laws of the land and the regulations of my department. Whatever I see or hear of a confidential nature or that is confided to me in my official capacity will be kept ever secret unless revelation is necessary in the performance of my duty.

I will never act officiously or permit personal feelings, prejudices, animosities or friendships to influence my decisions. With no compromise for crime and with relentless prosecution of criminals, I will enforce the law courteously and appropriately without fear or favor, malice or ill will, never employing unnecessary force or violence and never accepting gratuities.

I recognize the badge of my office as a symbol of public faith, and I accept it as a public trust to be held so long as I am true to the ethics of the police service. I will constantly strive to achieve these objectives and ideals, dedicating myself before God to my chosen profession . . . law enforcement.

PREFACE

CRIME STATISTICS ARE ESSENTIAL NOT ONLY TO LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, BUT TO ALL ELEMENTS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. LEGISLATORS AND OTHER GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ALSO NEED SUCH INFORMATION TO FULFILL THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES CONCERNING CRIME. THIS IS TRUE AT ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT - LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL.

LAW ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATORS NEED TO KNOW THE VOLUME, EXTENT, TREND AND NATURE OF THE CRIME PROBLEM, IN ADDITION TO THE BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF KNOWN OFFENDERS. THIS INFORMATION IS NECESSARY IF INTELLIGENT PLANNING IS TO OCCUR AND REALISTIC PROGRAMS DEVELOPED TO EFFECTIVELY DEAL WITH CRIME MATTERS. LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES ALSO NEED THIS INFORMATION FOR USE IN ADVISING THEIR COMMUNITIES OF CURRENT CONDITIONS. THE EFFECTIVE PROCESSING OF OFFENDERS BY COURTS AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IS MATERIALLY AIDED THROUGH THE USE OF SUCH DATA.

CRIME STATISTICS PROVIDE ADMINISTRATORS, EDUCATORS, AND RESEARCHERS IN THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS OF OUR SOCIETY WITH REQUIRED DATA TO STUDY , EVALUATE, AND WHERE NECESSARY, MODIFY EXISTING SOCIAL PROGRAMS IN ADDITION TO INSTITUTING NEW PROGRAMS.

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS IS A LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM THAT PROVIDES THIS COUNTRY'S ONLY NATIONWIDE VIEW OF CRIME. THIS PROGRAM PRESENTS A PRACTICAL MEASURE OF THE NATION'S MOST COMMON LOCAL CRIME PROBLEMS. SINCE 1930, WHEN THIS PROGRAM WAS INSTITUTED, LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES HAVE VOLUNTARILY PROVIDED THE BASIC INFORMATION FROM WHICH THESE STATISTICS ARE DERIVED .

SUMMARY

THIS ANNUAL IS FOR READERS WHO ARE INTERESTED IN THE GENERAL CRIME PICTURE FOR THE CITY OF BELLEVUE. THE VOLUME, TREND AND RATE OF CRIME ARE SHOWN IN CONTEXT WITH THE CRIME INDEX OFFENSES- MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER, FORCIBLE RAPE, ROBBERY, AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, BURGLARY, LARCENY \$50, AND OVER AND AUTO THEFT. IN ADDITION, CRIME INDEX OFFENSES ARE TREATED INDIVIDUALLY TO BETTER DELINEATE THE NATURE OF THESE CRIMINAL ACTS. ARRESTS, PERSONS CHARGED, CLEARANCES OF CRIME, POLICE EMPLOYEE DATA, POLICE KILLED, AND POLICE ASSAULTS ARE DISCUSSED.

IF YOU DESIRE ASSISTANCE IN THE INTERPRETATION OF ANY INFORMATION IN THIS PUBLICATION, PLEASE COMMUNICATE WITH THE CRIME ANALYSIS SECTION, BELLEVUE POLICE DEPARTMENT, 111 116 SE, BELLEVUE, WASH. 98004.

CITY OF BELLEVUE
GENERAL INFORMATION

INCORPORATED: March 31, 1953

GOVERNMENT: Council-Manager

LOCATION: In King County, lies East of Lake Washington along Interstate Highway 405, an alternate to North-South Interstate 5 which passes through Seattle. Two four-lane floating bridges (Interstate 90 and State Highway 520) connect with Seattle to the west. Elevation is 168 feet.

POPULATION: City of Bellevue 64,500
Greater Bellevue (School District 405).... 82,700

AREA: 26.4 square miles with 223 miles of public streets

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES:

- Rail - Burlington Northern serves Bellevue Industrial area.
- Air - Seattle-Tacoma Airport is 25 minutes away and Boeing Field is 20 minutes away. Bellevue Airfield has non-scheduled air service.
- Water - The Port of Seattle is about 20 minutes from Bellevue.
- Highway - North-South Interstate Hwy 405 and Interstate Hwy 90 East and West intersect in Bellevue. State Hwys 520 and 901 also serve the area.
- Truck - Served by all the major truck lines operating in the Seattle-Tacoma complex.
- Bus - Metropolitan Transit Corporation provides scheduled services to Seattle, Kirkland, Redmond, Medina and Mercer Island.

EDUCATION: There are 24 Elementary Schools, 8 Junior High Schools, 4 High Schools, and Ungraded (handicapped) schools with the total enrollment of 22,665. There are private and parochial schools, and Higher Education with Bellevue Community College which offers over 240 courses with a potential enrollment of 3800 full-time students.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES: Greater Bellevue has 8 motels with 528 units. The largest of 10 meeting facilities (John Danz Theatre) will seat 1,500 people.

MEDICAL FACILITIES: The medical facilities include one general hospital with 175 beds, 24 hr. emergency service, 125 physicians and surgeons, of which are 18 psychiatrists, 3 plastic surgeons, and 8 ophthalmologists.

CITY OF BELLEVUE - GENERAL INFORMATION (Continued)

CHURCHES: There are 50 churches and over 150 service, community and professional organizations.

Recreational facilities include one nature study park, three sports parks, 7 beach parks, 4 community parks, 3 community centers, 3 greenbelt parks, 6 tennis courts, 5 golf courses, 2 boat ramps, and 18 park sites under development; 2 bowling alleys, 3 ice and roller rinks, riding stables, 9 ski resorts within 1-3 hours drive of Bellevue yacht club and 2 marinas, 5 private and 2 public swimming pools, Bridle Trails State Park, Lake Sammamish State Park. A year-round Recreation Program is offered by the City Department of Parks and Recreation. In May 1970, a \$3.75 million parks and recreation bond issue was passed for further development.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT: Form of City government is Council-City Manager
Zoning: City Ordinance No. 1282, County Resolution No. 18801
Building Code: City and County both operate under Uniform Building Code (ICBO). On June 1, 1970, Bellevue's classification was changed from a third class city to an optional municipal code city.

FIRE DEPARTMENT: Bellevue Municipal Fire Department covers the area between Lake Washington and Lake Sammamish, northerly to NE 60th, southerly to Pleasure Point and including a portion of King County which lies south of I-90. Sixty personnel full time and 50 volunteer personnel. Equipment includes 9 pumpers, 2 Medic-1 cardiac-pulmonary rescue vans, 2 aid cars, 7 sedans, 1 auxiliary light plant (trailer mounted), 1 salvage-rescue van.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT: There are 70 manufacturing firms in the community.

TYPICAL INDUSTRIAL WAGE RATES:

Skilled personnel	\$3.70-\$7.30	Clerical personnel	\$1.80-\$4.75
Semi-skilled	\$2.70-\$4.60	Unskilled personnel	\$2.00-\$4.00

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: Face of community is changing with increases notable in office buildings and shopping centers. Growth in residential development continues apace.

Local Newspaper: Bellevue American publishes weekly, with a paid circulation of 18,400 and a shoppers' edition circulation of 44,400.

Radio Broadcasting Station: Bellevue Eastside Radio, Ltd. (KBES) - 1540 KCS-AM, 92.5 MCS-FM.

CITY OF BELLEVUE

PUBLIC OFFICIALS

1973

COUNCIL:

Mayor Richard M. Foreman

COUNCILMEN:

Kenneth A. Cole

Thomas J. Kraft

Joseph L. McDonald

Nancy Rising

Chris Smith

Milford Vanik

CITY MANAGER:

L. Joe Miller

ASSISTANTS:

Richard Cushing

Cabot Dow

CITY ATTORNEY:

Lee Kraft

JUDGES:

Melvin Love

Anthony Wartnik

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION:

Dr. Hans Doerr

John Doorish

John Shaw

Robert Carter

Laverne Hall

CITY CLERK:

Patricia K. Weber

CITY TREASURER:

Dorothy Borthen

FIRE CHIEF:

Daniel L. Sterling (Actg.)

FINANCE DIRECTOR:

Richard L. Saunders

GENERAL SERVICES DIRECTOR:

Walter R. Shigley

PARK DIRECTOR:

Siegfried Semrau

Public Officials (Continued)

PERSONNEL DIRECTOR:

Cabot Dow

PURCHASING AGENT:

Dick Hice

PLANNING DIRECTOR:

Jim Smith

POLICE CHIEF:

Nicholas Giardina

PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR:

Ron Kuchenreuther

STREET DEPARTMENT:

Bruce Watson

UTILITIES DIRECTOR:

John Tennant

INFORMATION SERVICES D.P.

Robert F. Parks

PHOTOGRAPHER:

Frank A. Anderson

BELLEVUE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The Bellevue Police Department, together with the other Bellevue public safety services, is part of the Emergency and Safety Services Group. This group is the umbrella organization, under the overall direction of the City Manager, that is charged with protecting life and property within the City of Bellevue.

The Department is characterized by its young, professional, and highly trained officers and staff. The average age of the patrol officer is thirty. Progressive educational incentive and recruitment programs encourage the hiring of well educated officers and the continuation of college studies. Currently, Departmental educational levels are as follows:

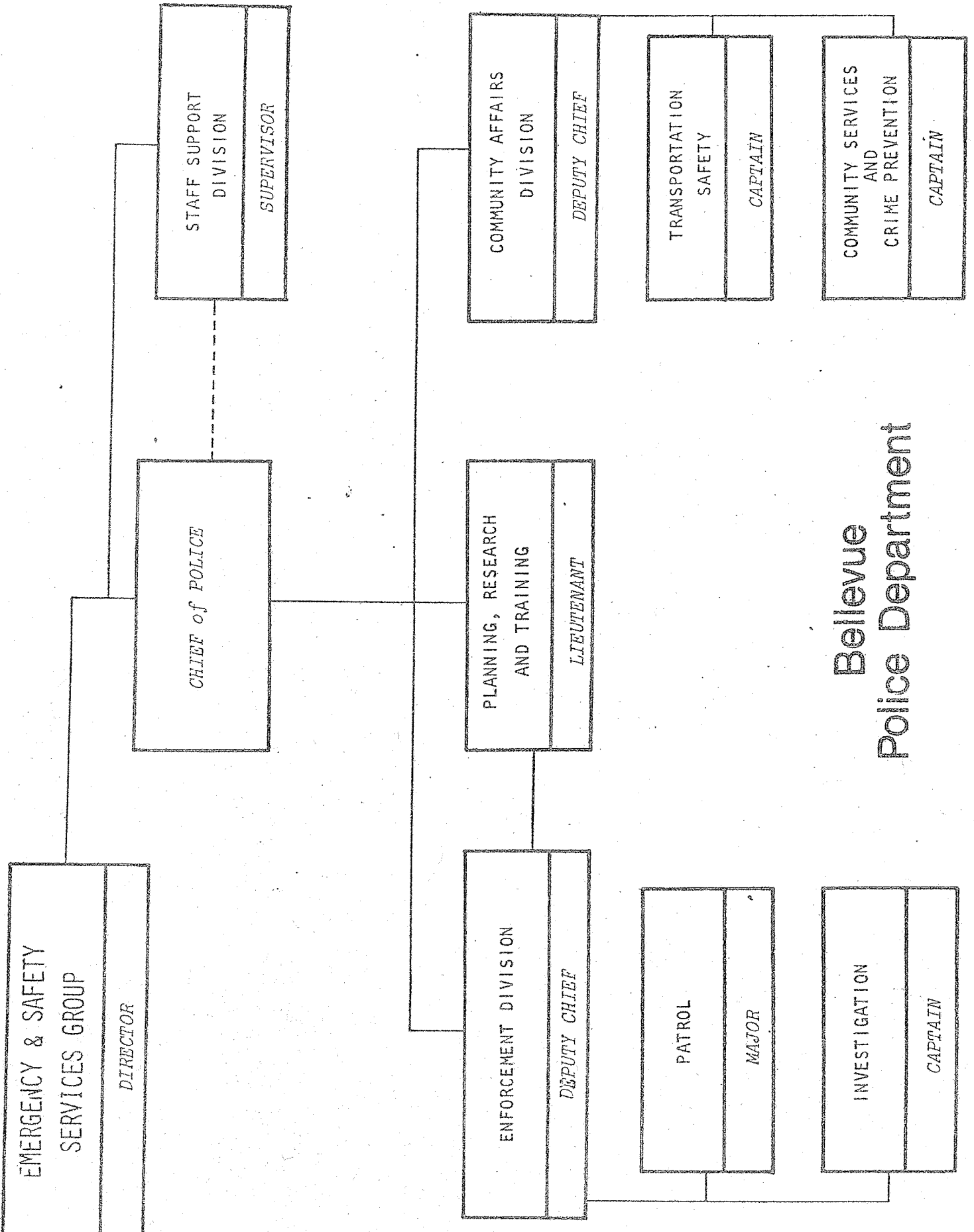
1. Some college, but less than 2 years	16
2. 2 year degree	46
3. 4 year degree	15
4. Some post-graduate work	6
5. Masters degree	2

The Department operates with 79 commissioned officers and 27 civilian support personnel. A breakdown by rank and position shows the following distribution:

Patrolmen	57	Records Clerks	9
Lieutenants	12	Complaint Coordinators	3
Captains	6	Identification Specialist	1
Major	1	Property Clerk	1
Deputy Chief	2	Dispatchers	5
Chief	1	Secretaries	3
Staff Attorney	1	Probation Counselors	2
Staff Psychologist	½	Budget Analyst	1
		Staff Supervisor	1

A full range of traditional and innovative services are offered by the Department. These services range from house and business checks, preventive patrol, and traffic enforcement to crisis intervention and referral crime prevention and juvenile counseling.

Although Bellevue ranks as the fourth largest city in the State of Washington, per capita expenditures for police services are ranked twenty-ninth in the state. In 1973 this cost was \$29.68 per person.



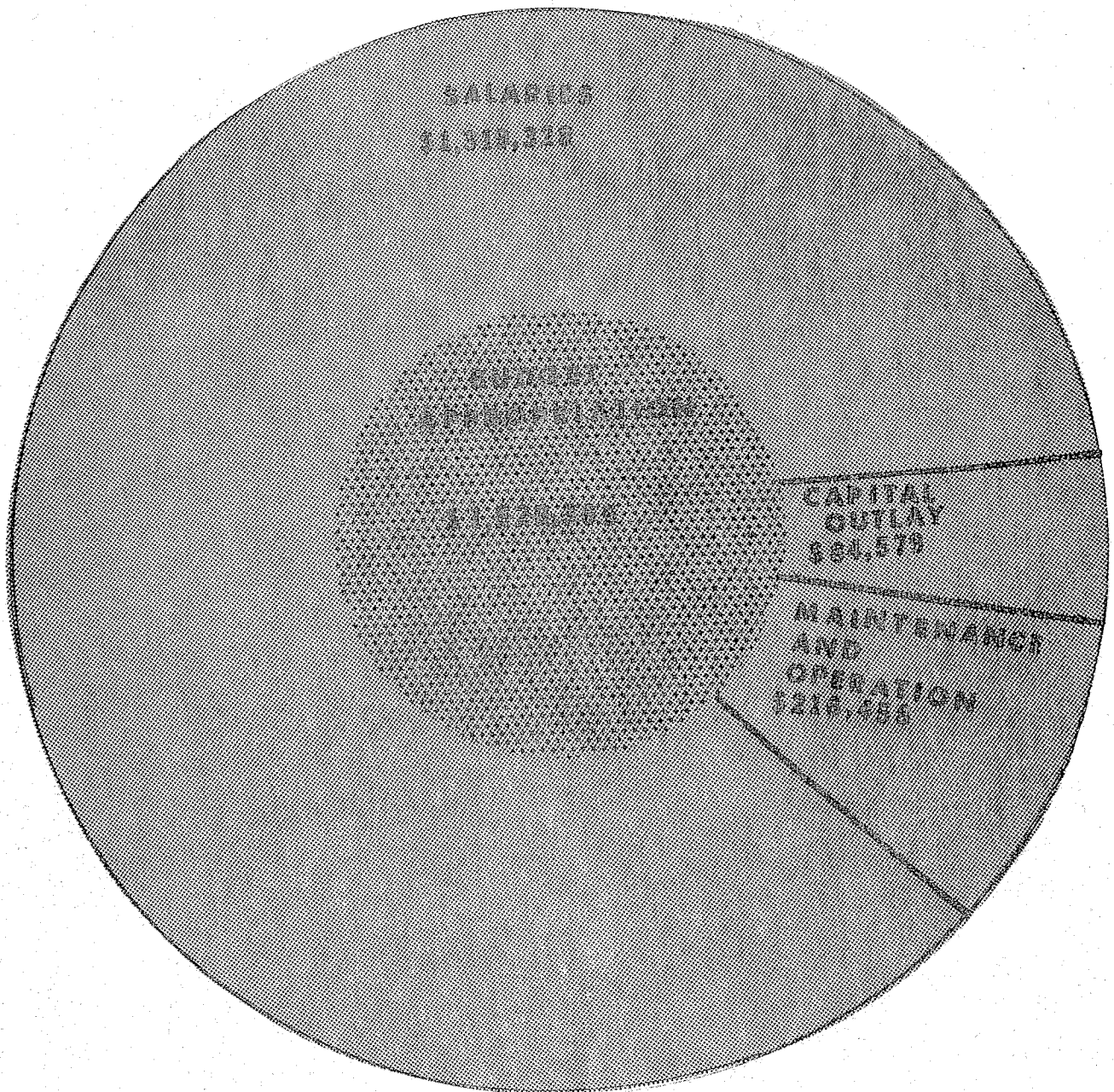
Bellevue Police Department

BELLEVUE POLICE DEPARTMENT

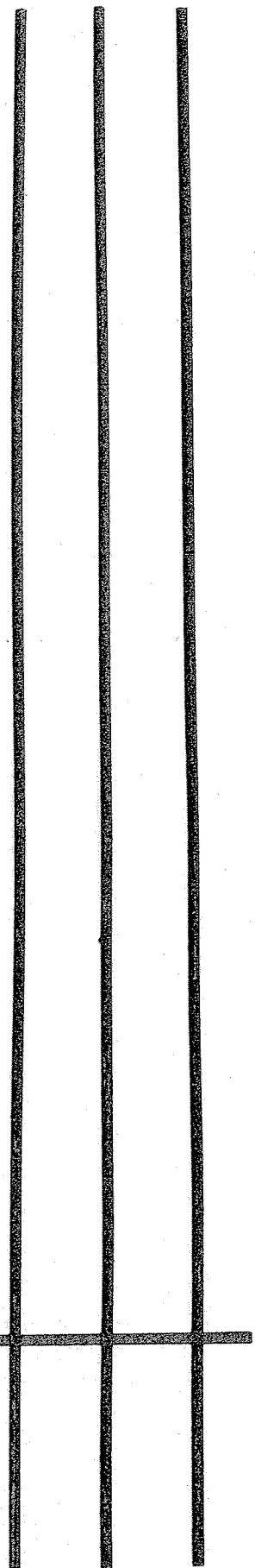
BUDGET APPROPRIATION

The 1973 budget appropriation for the Bellevue Police Department was \$1,620,365. This amounted to 12.6% of the total operating budget of \$14,219,615. appropriated for the City of Bellevue.

The Police Department budget appropriation set forth above was a per capita expenditure of \$26.00 for police services provided to an estimated 62,900 residents of the City of Bellevue.



**STAFF SUPPORT
DIVISION**



STAFF SUPPORT DIVISION

The mission of the Staff Support Division is to provide the necessary support services which will enable the various line divisions of the Emergency and Safety Services Group to fulfill their assigned responsibilities. In accomplishing this supportive mission, the Division is charged with the following basic responsibilities:

Police Records

Emergency Communications

Citizen Complaint Desk

Crime Analysis, Questionnaires and Correspondence

Purchasing, Budget Preparation, Analysis and Control

Department Inventory and Supplies

Secretarial and Clerical Services

Special projects of the Staff Support Division were completion of a microfilm access-retrieval system for police records, systemization of inventory and supply, completion of a new Eastside Regional Communications Center, computerization of criminal statistics, and the initiation of a computerized crime prediction and man-power allocation system.

**CRIME ANALYSIS
SECTION**

CRIME INDEX TOTALS

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program utilizes seven crime classifications to establish an index to measure the trend and distribution of crime in the City of Bellevue and the United States. These crimes -- murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny \$50. and over, and auto theft -- are counted by law enforcement agencies as the crimes become known to them. These crimes were selected for use in the Crime Index because, as a group, they represent the most common local crime problem. They are all serious crimes, either by their very nature or due to the volume in which they occur. Offenses of Murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault are categorized as violent crimes. Offenses of burglary, larceny \$50. and over in value and auto theft are classed as crimes against property.

It is believed desirable to point out that there is no way of determining the total number of crimes which are committed. Many criminal acts occur which are not reported to official sources. Estimates as to the level of unreported crime can be developed through costly victim interview surveys, but this, of course, does not remedy the reluctance of victims and/or other members of society to report all crimes to law enforcement agencies.

In light of this situation, the best source for obtaining a count of crime is the next logical universe, namely, crimes which come to police attention. The crimes used in this report are those considered to be most consistently reported to police and the computations of crime trends and crime rates are prepared using this universe -- offenses known to police.

HOMICIDE

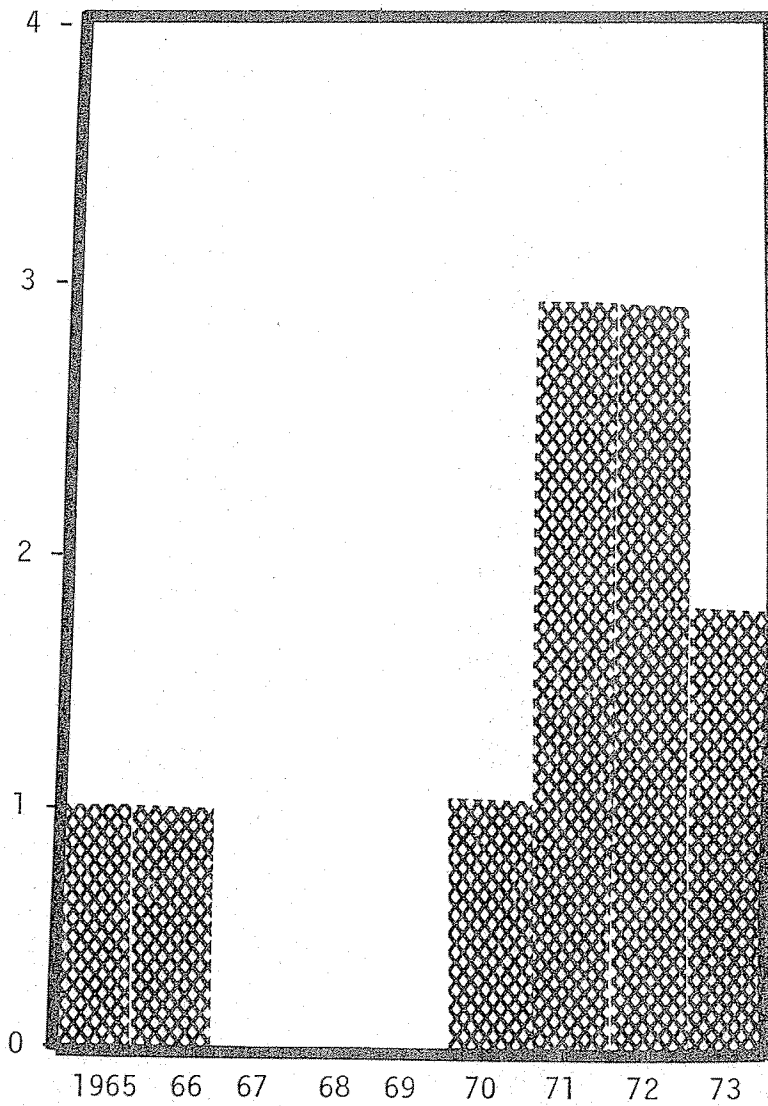
This offense includes all willful killings without due process and is scored on the basis of police investigation as opposed to any decision of a court, coroner, jury, or other judicial body.

Deaths caused by negligence are not included in this category. Attempts to kill or assaults to kill are scored as aggravated assaults and not as murder.

The crime count for this offense classification also excludes suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides.

Police are powerless to prevent a large number of homicides, which is made readily apparent from the circumstances or motives which surround criminal homicide. The significant fact emerges that most murders are committed by relatives of the victim or persons acquainted with the victim. In 1972 our department investigated a total of three homicides. Two were results of child beating and one was a result of a landlord and tenant disagreement. In 1973 we investigated two homicides. One was a sniping incident and the other a disagreement between two persons.

Police continue to be successful in clearing or solving by arrest, a higher percentage of the murder cases than any other crime index offense. In 1972 and 1973, all homicides reported to the police in our city were solved by arrests.



HOMICIDE
1965 - 1973

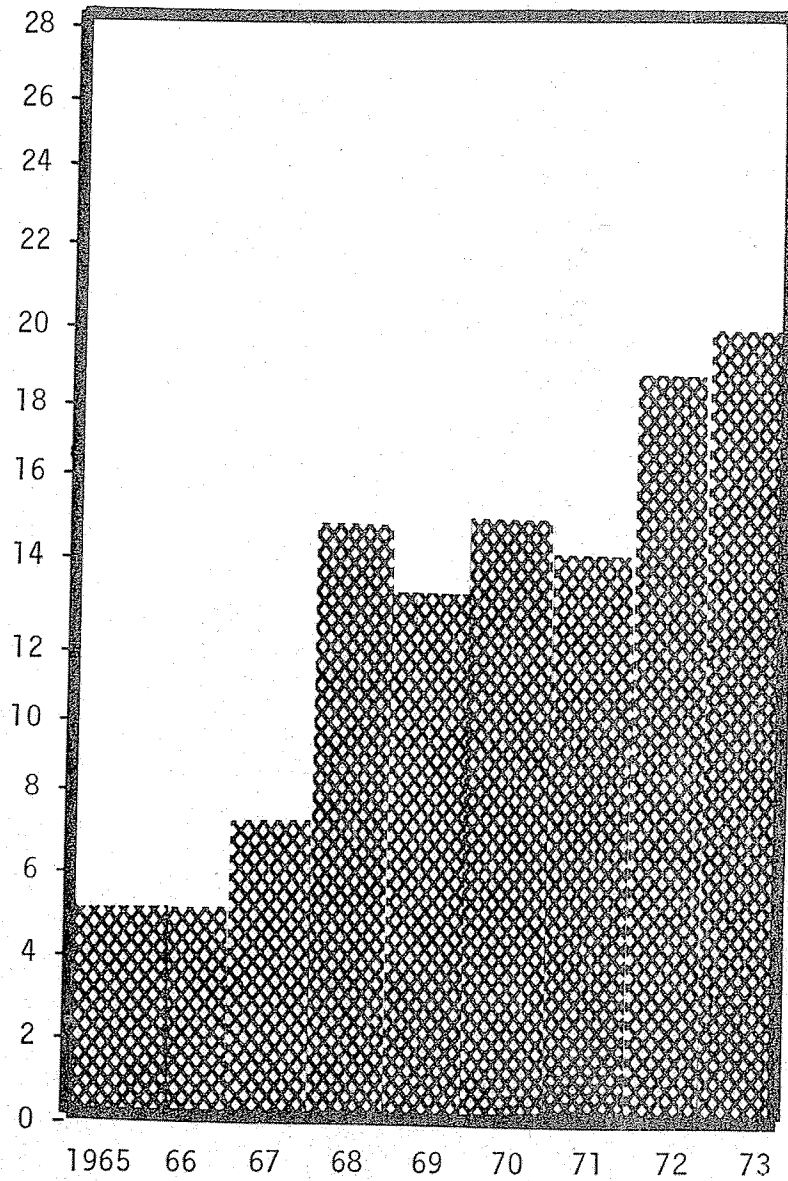
ROBBERY

Robbery is a vicious type of crime which takes place in the presence of the victim to obtain property or a thing of value from a person by use of force or threat of force. Assault to commit robbery and attempts are included. This is a violent crime and frequently results in injury to the victim. For crime reporting purposes information concerning robbery is collected for armed robbery where a weapon is used and strong arm robbery where no weapon other than a personal weapon is employed. The latter category includes crimes such as mugging, yoking, etc.

During the calendar year 1973, there were 20 offenses. This is an increase of 1 over 1972.

Special surveys have indicated that approximately 63 percent of all armed robbery in the United States is committed with a firearm, 24 percent with a knife or other cutting instrument and 13 percent with blunt objects.

The full impact of this violent crime on the victim, cannot be completely measured in terms of dollar loss. While the object of attack is money or property, many victims of the attacker suffer serious personal injury as a result of the attack, the loss of which cannot be estimated.

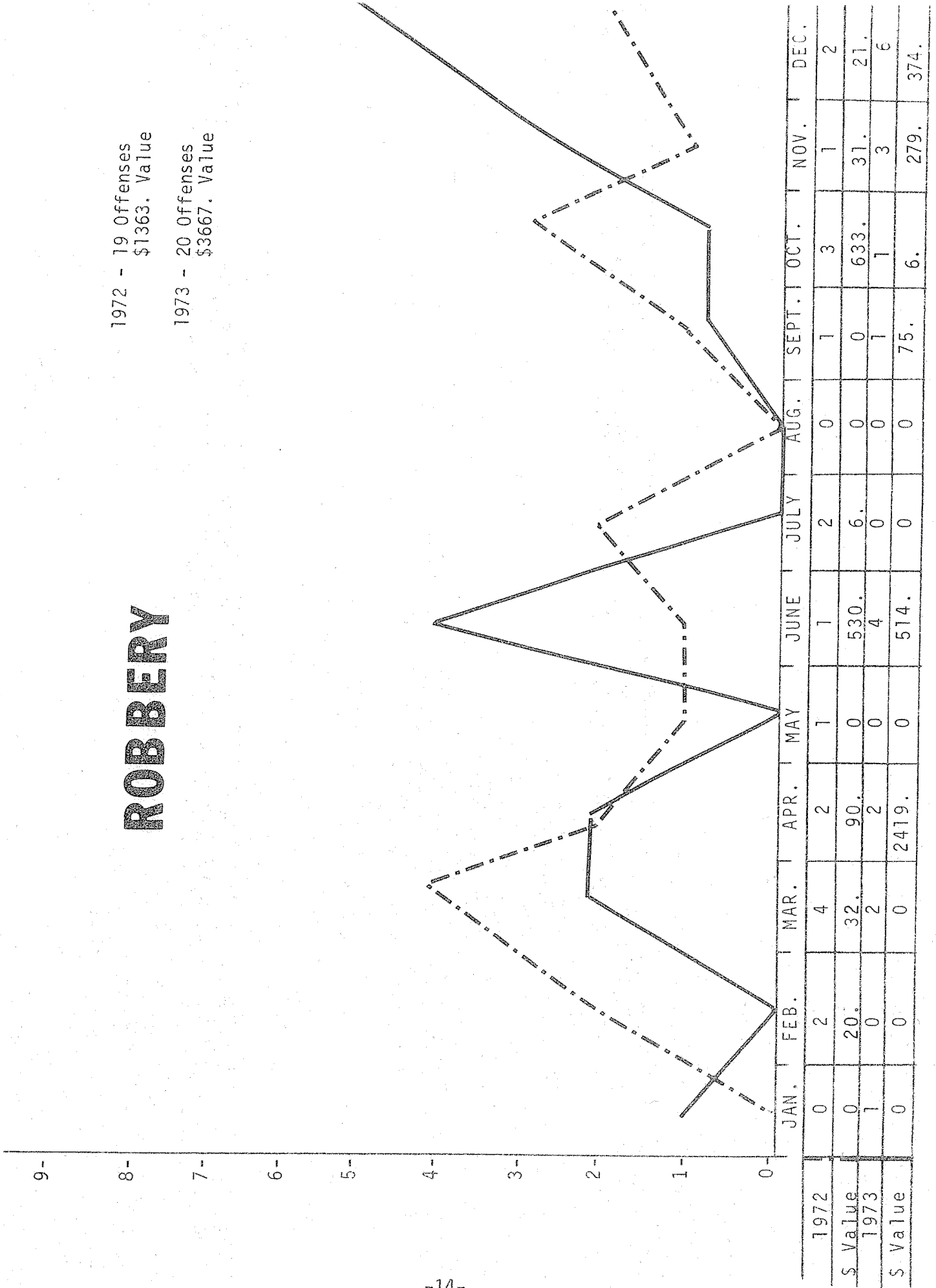


ROBBERY
1965 - 1973

ROBBERY

1972 - 19 Offenses
\$1363. Value

1973 - 20 Offenses
\$3667. Value



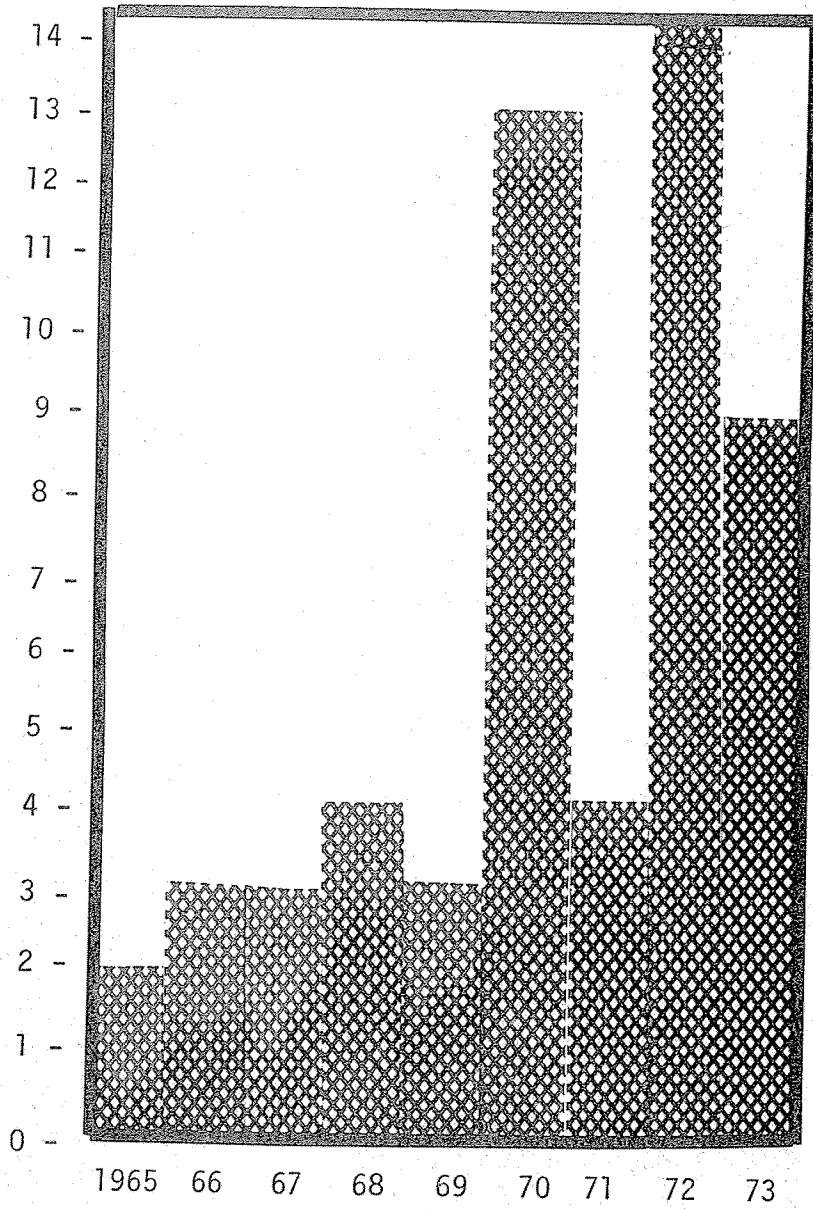
ROBBERY ANALYSIS REPORT

CLASSIFICATION	ACTUAL OFFENSES	\$ VALUE
HIGHWAY (Streets, Alleys, etc.)	2	\$ 59.00
* COMMERCIAL HOUSE	2	1776.00
GAS OR SERVICE STATION	0	00.00
CHAIN STORE	2	125.00
RESIDENCE	1	244.00
BANK	1	643.00
MISCELLANEOUS	12	820.09
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL ROBBERY:	20	\$3,667.09

* This does not include gas station, chain store, banks

FORCIBLE RAPE

Forcible rape is defined as the carnal knowledge of a female through the use of force or the threat of force. Assaults to commit forcible rape are also included; however, statutory rape (without force) is not counted in this category. Crime counts in this offense classification are actual forcible rapes and attempted forcible rapes.

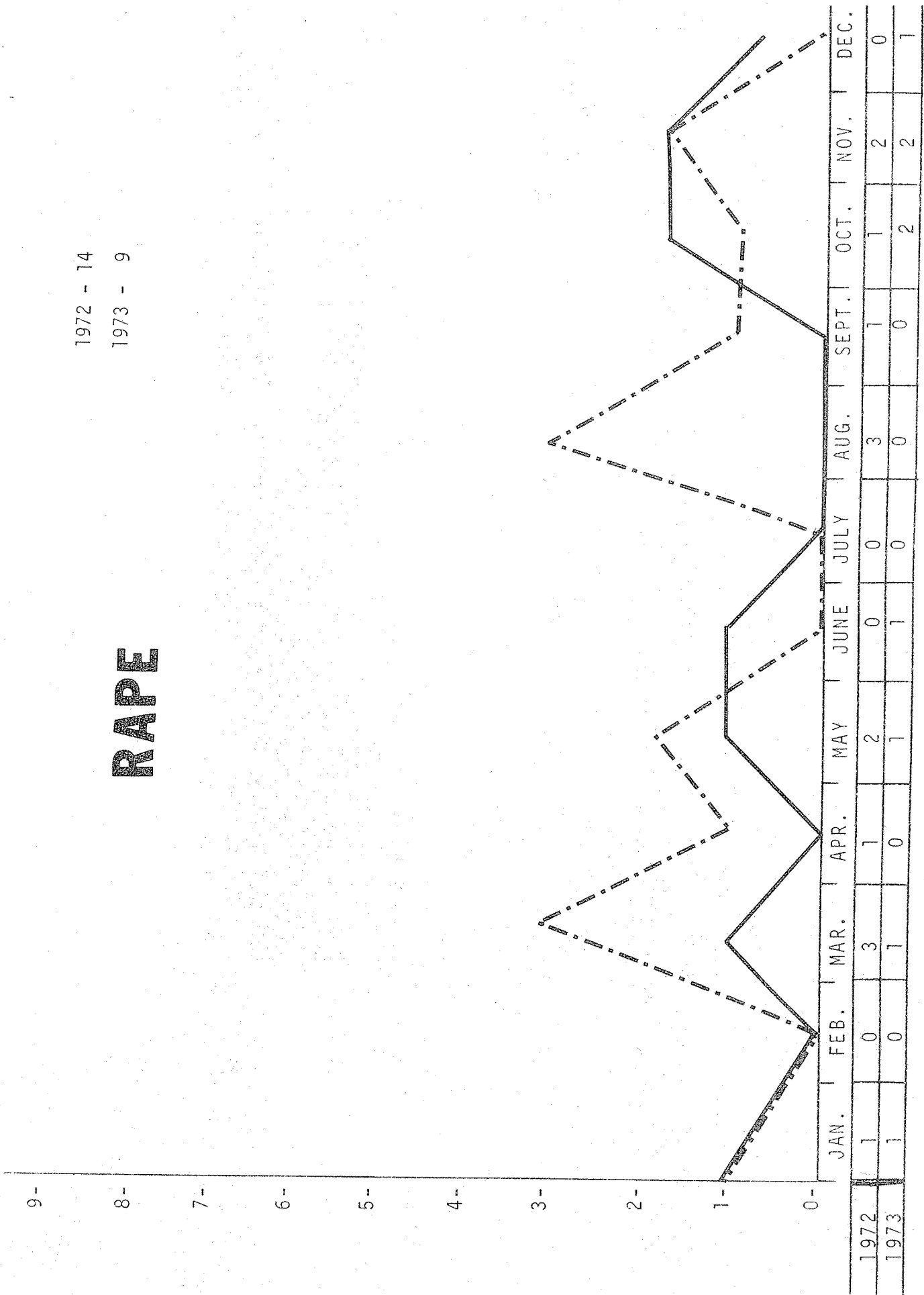


RAPE
1965 - 1973

1972 - 14

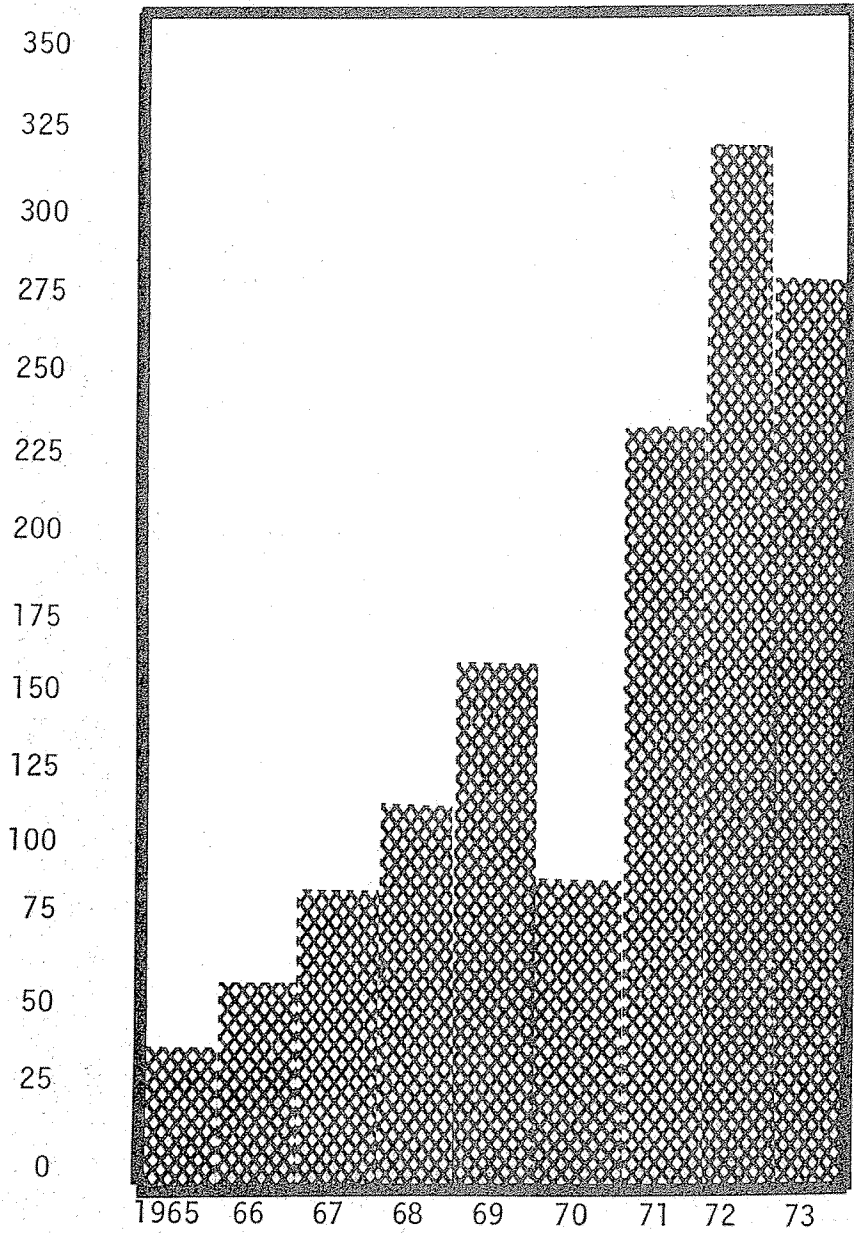
1973 - 9

RAPE



ASSAULT

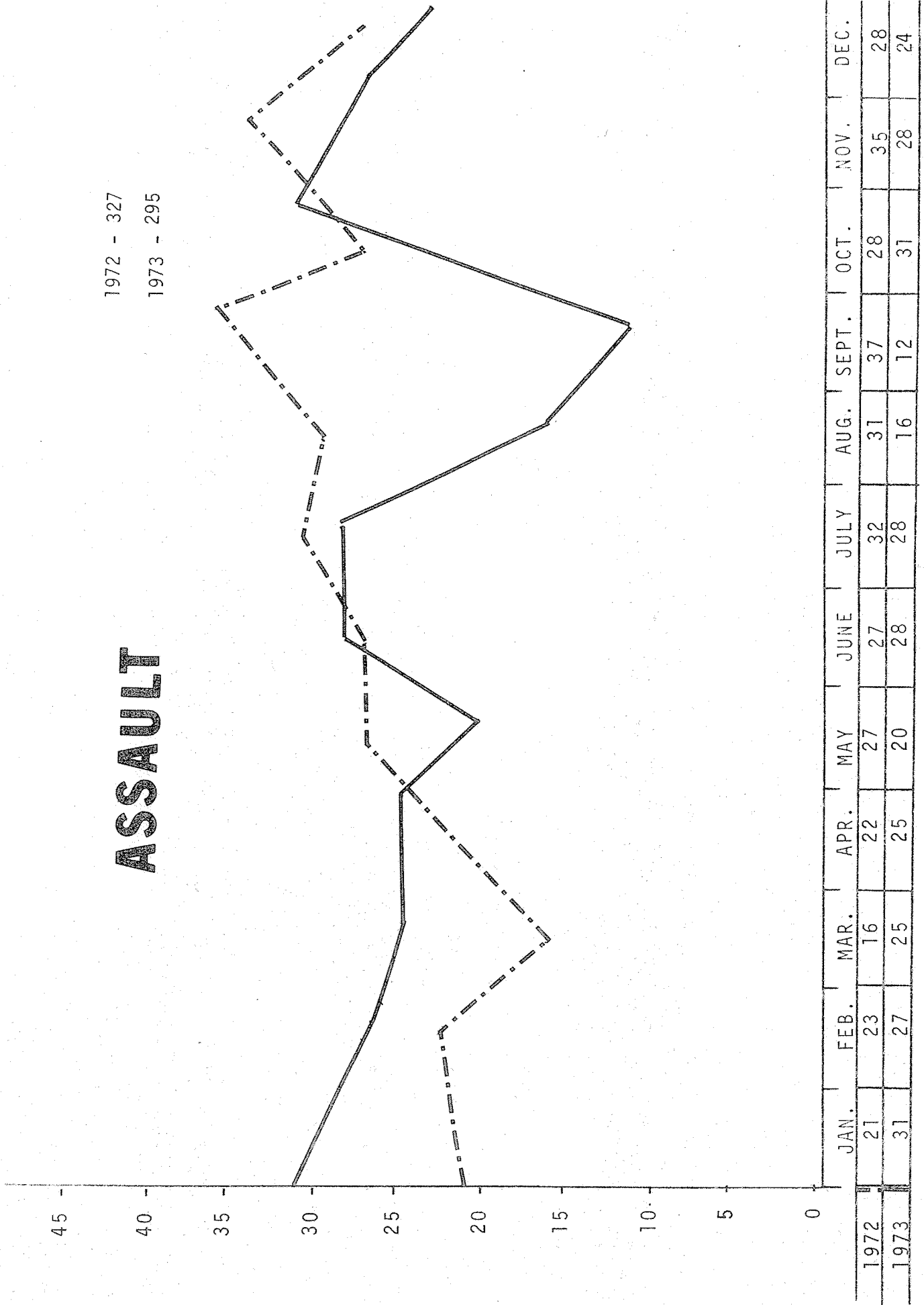
Assault is defined as an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury, usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or other means likely to produce death or serious bodily harm. Attempts are included, since it is not necessary that an injury result when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime was successfully completed.



ASSAULT
1965 - 1973

1972 - 327
 1973 - 295

ASSAULT

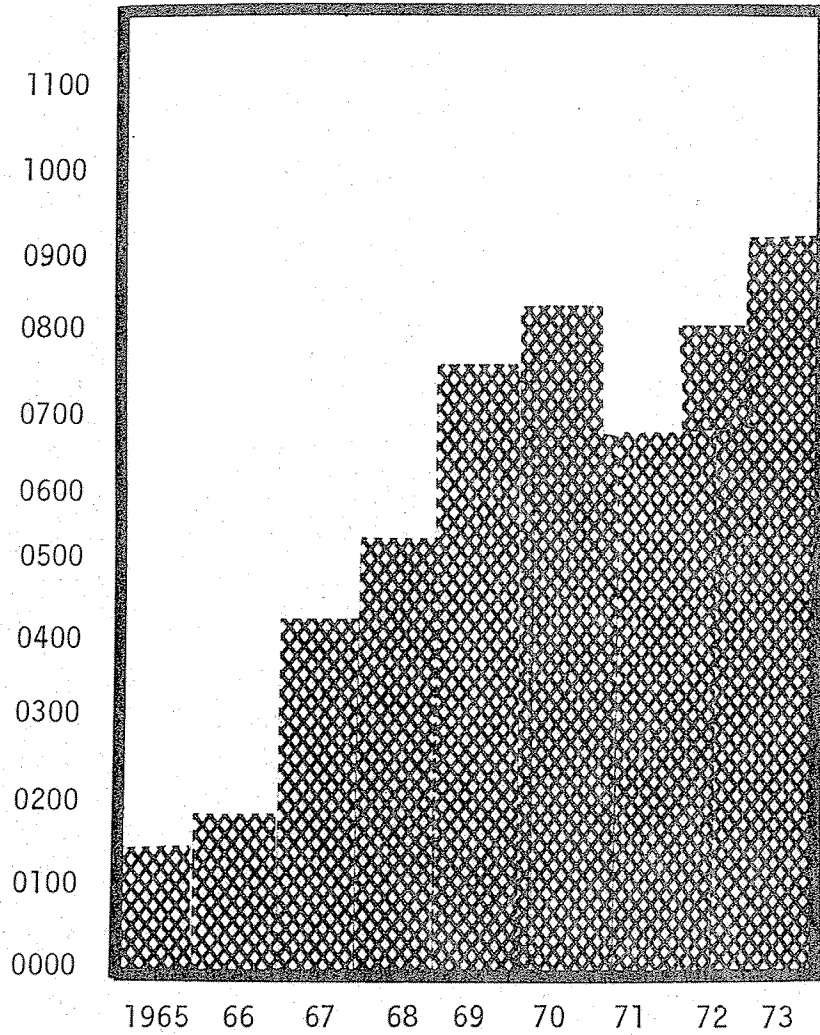


BURGLARY

Burglary is defined as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft, even though no force was used to gain entrance. Collection of crime counts in this category is broken down into three subclassifications: Forcible entry, Unlawful entry where no force was used, and attempted forcible entry. In 1973, there were 395 reported forcible entry burglaries, 360 reported unlawful entry burglaries, and 163 attempted burglaries. Residential burglaries showed a total of 603 with a dollar loss of \$128,084., where commercial burglaries were 315 with a dollar loss of \$78,239.

Below is a breakdown of total burglaries for day, night, and unknown time:

RESIDENCE: (Dwelling)	
Night	194
Day	226
Unknown	183
NON-RESIDENCE:	
Night	148
Day	35
Unknown	109



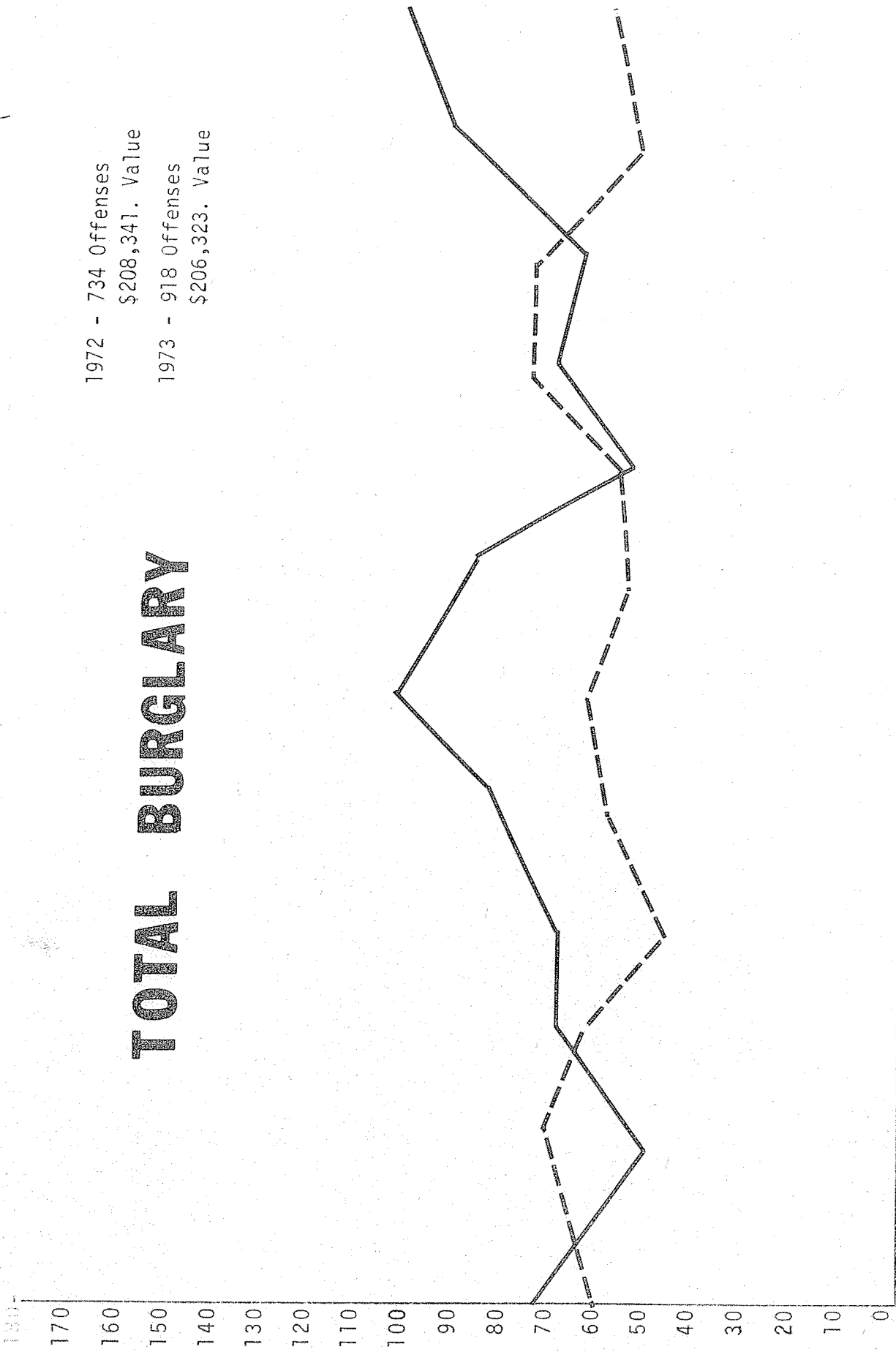
BURGLARY

1965 - 1973

TOTAL BURGLARY

1972 - 734 Offenses
 \$208,341. Value

1973 - 918 Offenses
 \$206,323. Value



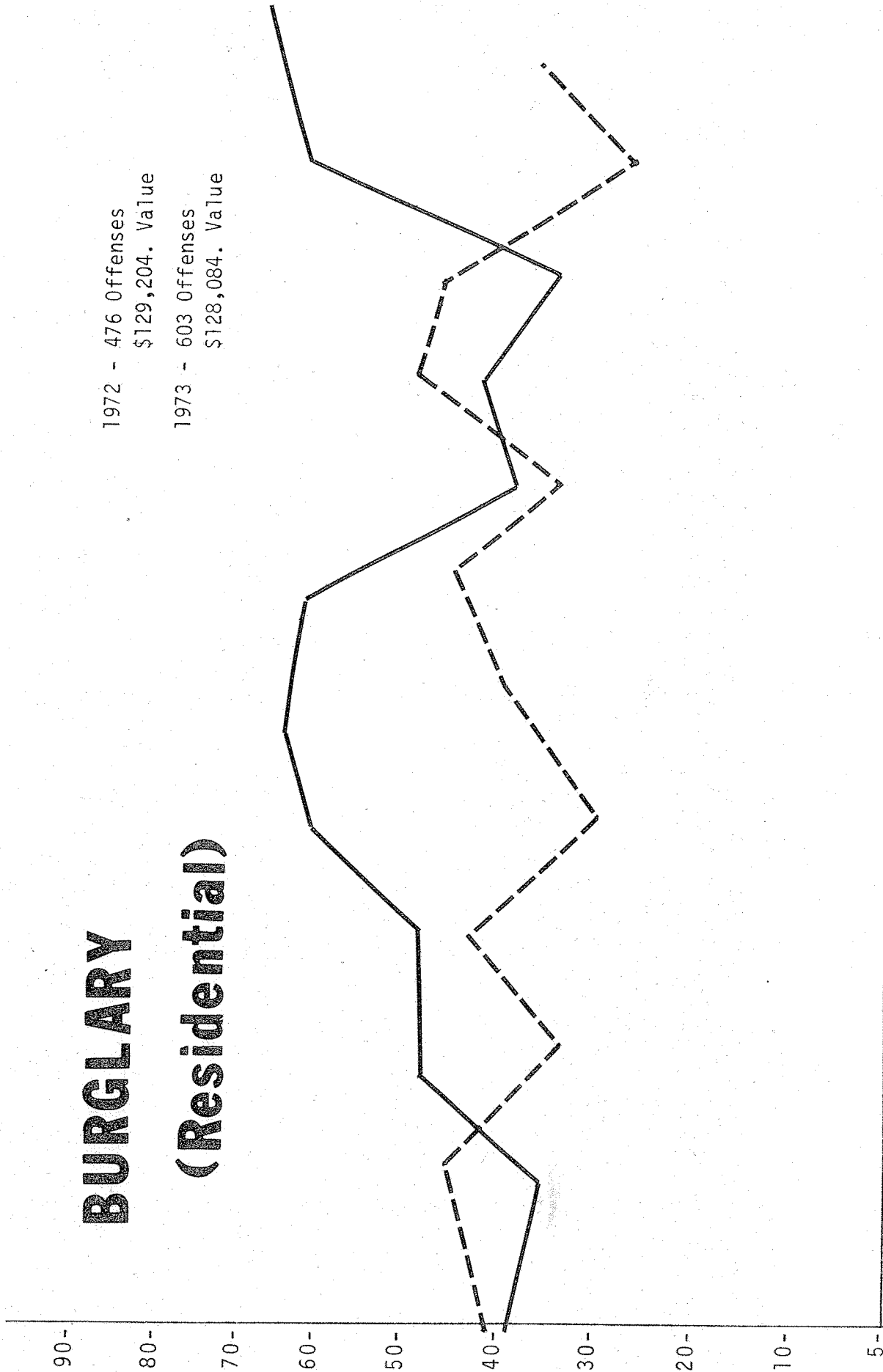
	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1972	60	70	62	60	40	58	57	58	75	75	51	60
S Value	9,161.	41,108.	14,740.	15,142.	10,837	32,539.	12,423.	15,304	18,953.	19,967.	5,271.	12,896.
1973	72	50	68	68	82	104	88	56	70	62	94	104
S Value	19,159.	6,512.	16,966.	22,606.	17,906	14,747.	16,906.	10,527.	13,057.	24,207.	16,141.	27,589.

BURGLARY

(Residential)

1972 - 476 Offenses
\$129,204. Value

1973 - 603 Offenses
\$128,084. Value

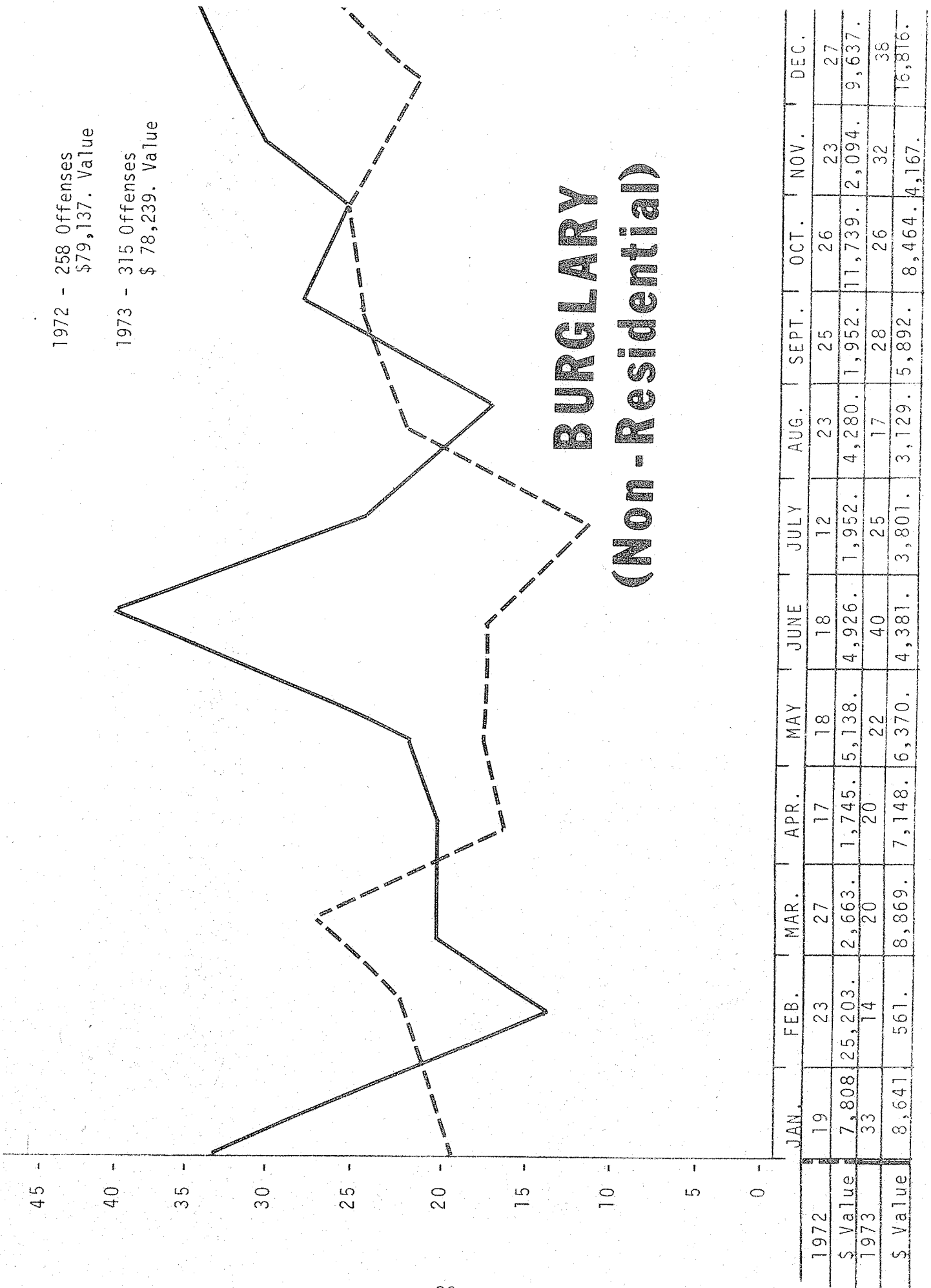


	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1972	41	47	35	43	30	40	45	35	50	49	28	33
\$ Value	1353.	15905.	12077.	13397.	5699.	27613.	10471.	11024.	17001.	8228.	3177.	3259.
1973	39	36	48	48	60	64	63	39	42	36	62	66
\$ Value	10518.	5951.	8097.	15458.	11536.	10366.	13105.	7398.	7165.	15,743.	11,974.	10,773.

1972 - 258 Offenses
\$79,137. Value

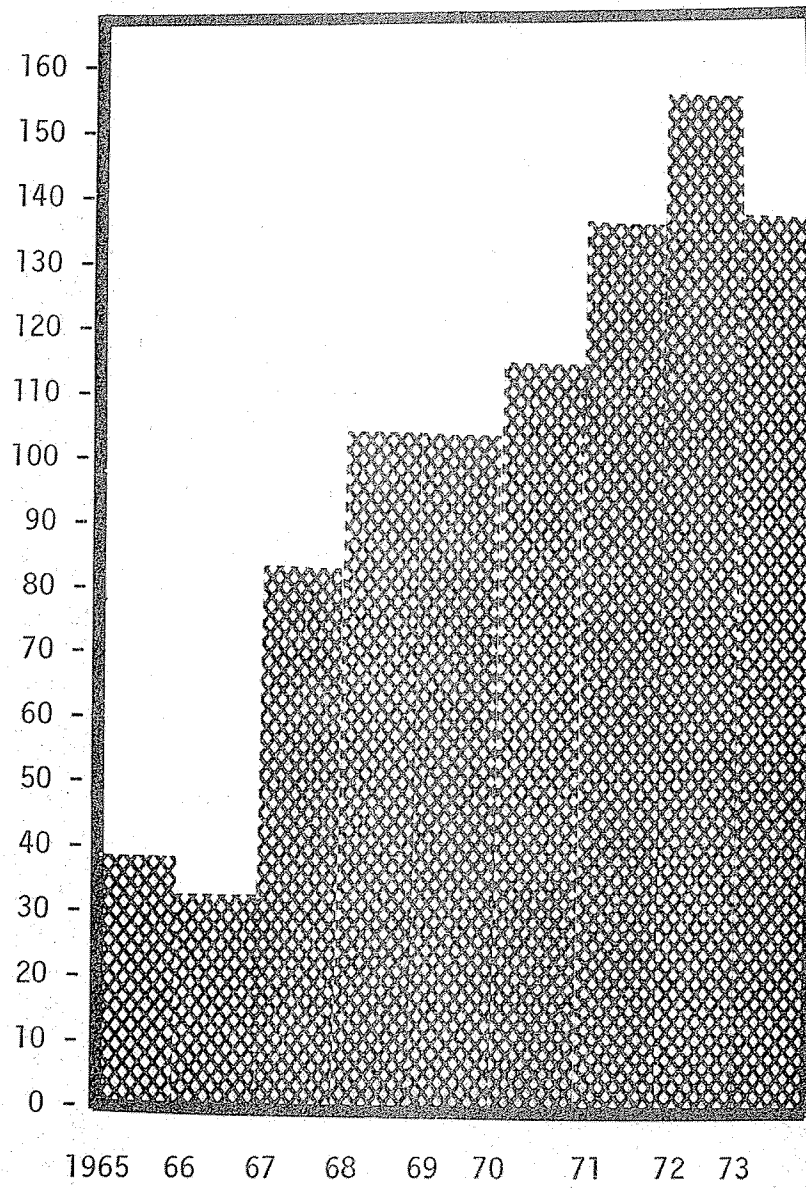
1973 - 315 Offenses
\$ 78,239. Value

BURGLARY (Non-Residential)



AUTO THEFT

Auto theft is defined as the unlawful stealing or driving away of a motor vehicle, including attempts. This definition excludes taking for temporary use by those persons having lawful access to the vehicle.



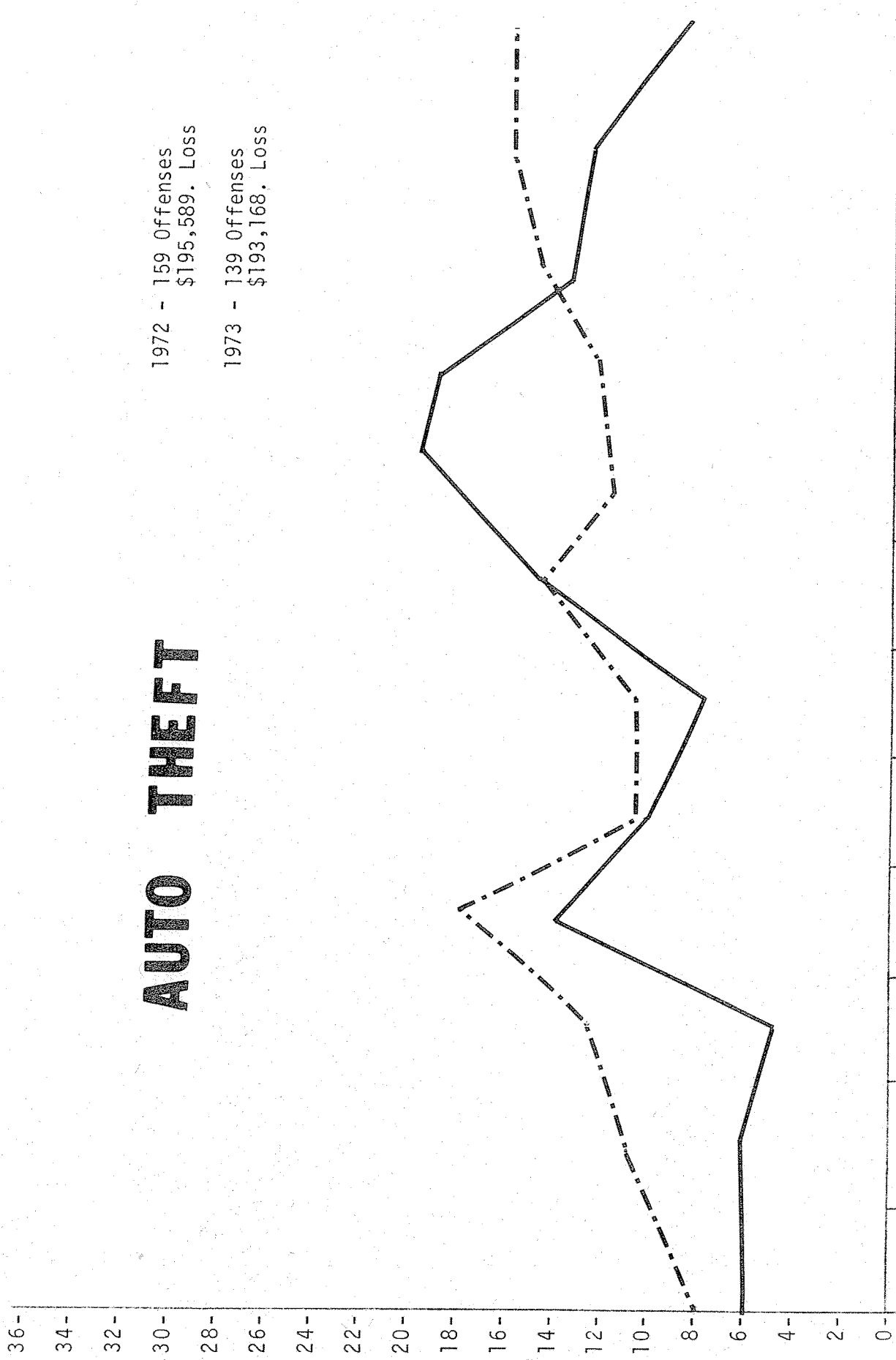
AUTO THEFT

1965 - 1973

AUTO THEFT

1972 - 159 Offenses
 \$195,589. Loss

1973 - 139 Offenses
 \$193,168. Loss

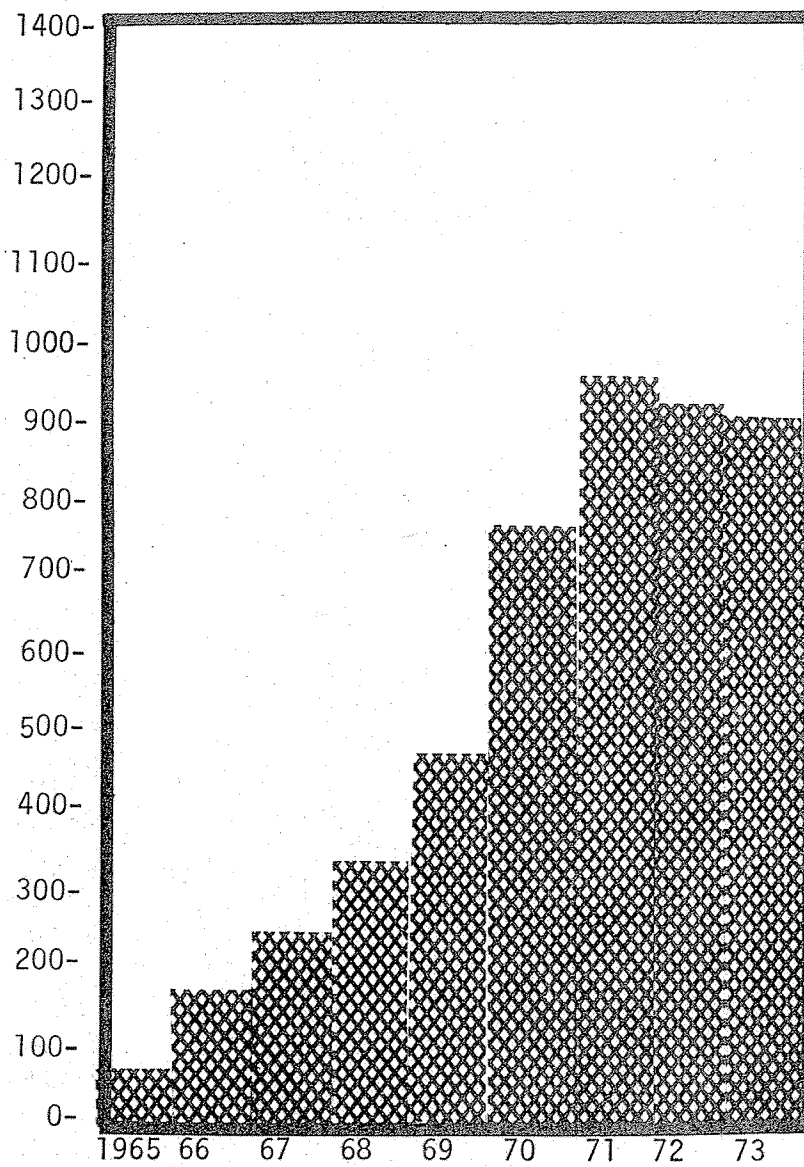


	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1972	8	11	13	18	11	11	15	12	13	15	16	16
\$ Value	11,824	8,775	15,450	17,850	11,350	14,092	22,275	15,070	17,813	15,702	17,050	28,338
1973	6	6	5	14	10	8	15	20	19	14	13	9
\$ Value	4,625	6,000	10,575	28,350	11,065	20,778	22,700	25,157	19,600	11,665	16,753	15,900

LARCENY

Larceny is the unlawful taking or stealing of property or articles of value without the use of force, violence, or fraud. It includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse snatching, thefts from autos, thefts of auto parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, etc. This does not include embezzlement, forgery, and worthless checks. Auto theft, of course, is excluded from the category since it is a separate offense.

The nature of larceny, a crime of opportunity, sneak thievery, and petty unobserved thefts, makes it an extremely difficult one for law enforcement officers to solve. A lack of witnesses and the tremendous volume of these crimes work in the offender's favor.



LARCENY - \$50. and Over

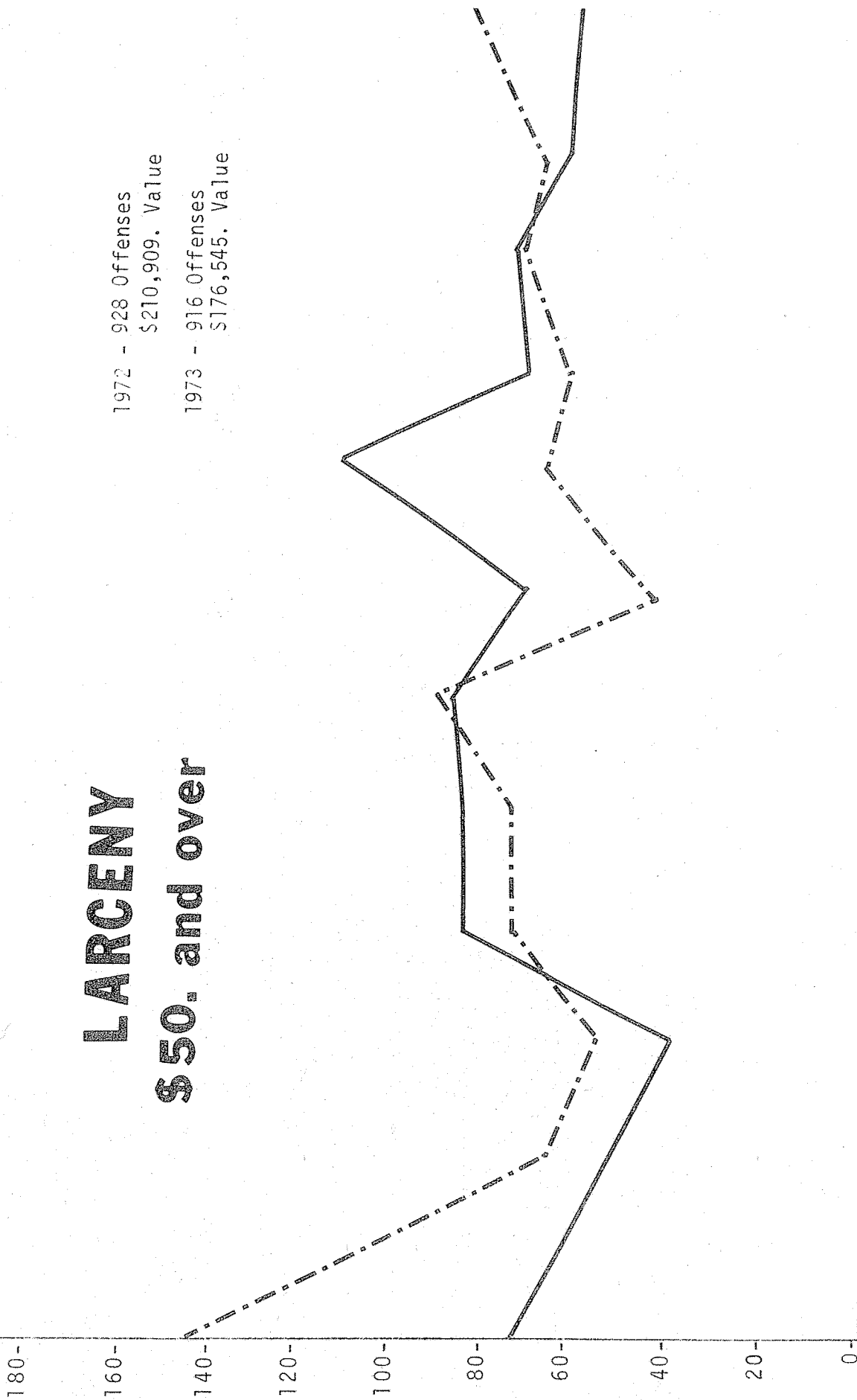
1965 - 1973

LARCENY

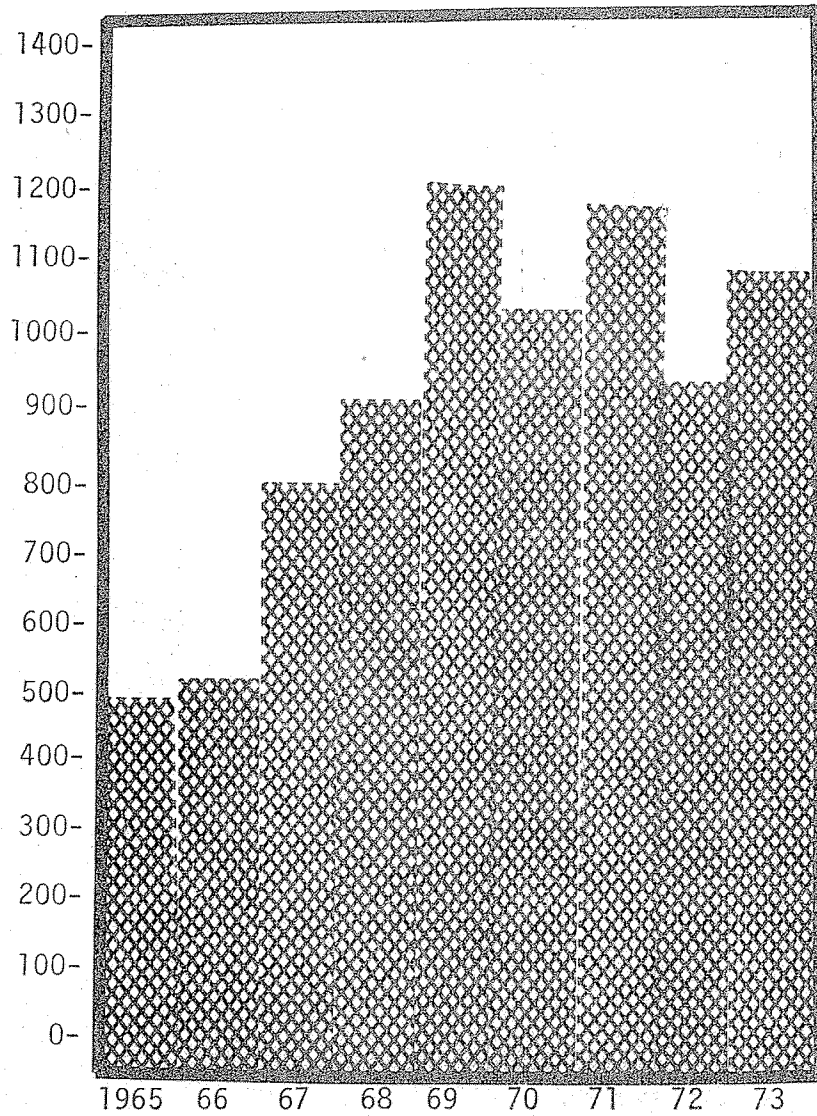
\$50. and over

1972 - 928 Offenses
 \$210,909. Value

1973 - 916 Offenses
 \$176,545. Value



	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1972	145	65	58	75	78	96	41	68	64	76	73	89
S Value	17,255.	22,641.	21,746.	28,616.	11,196.	12,800.	8,195.	20,365.	19,326.	12,853.	12,598.	18,722.
1973	75	55	40	87	87	91	77	118	75	77	68	66
S Value	17,629.	13,857.	13,507.	17,401.	13,990.	11,917.	11,838.	18,401.	11,223.	11,640.	13,992.	21,150.



LARCENY - UNDER \$50.

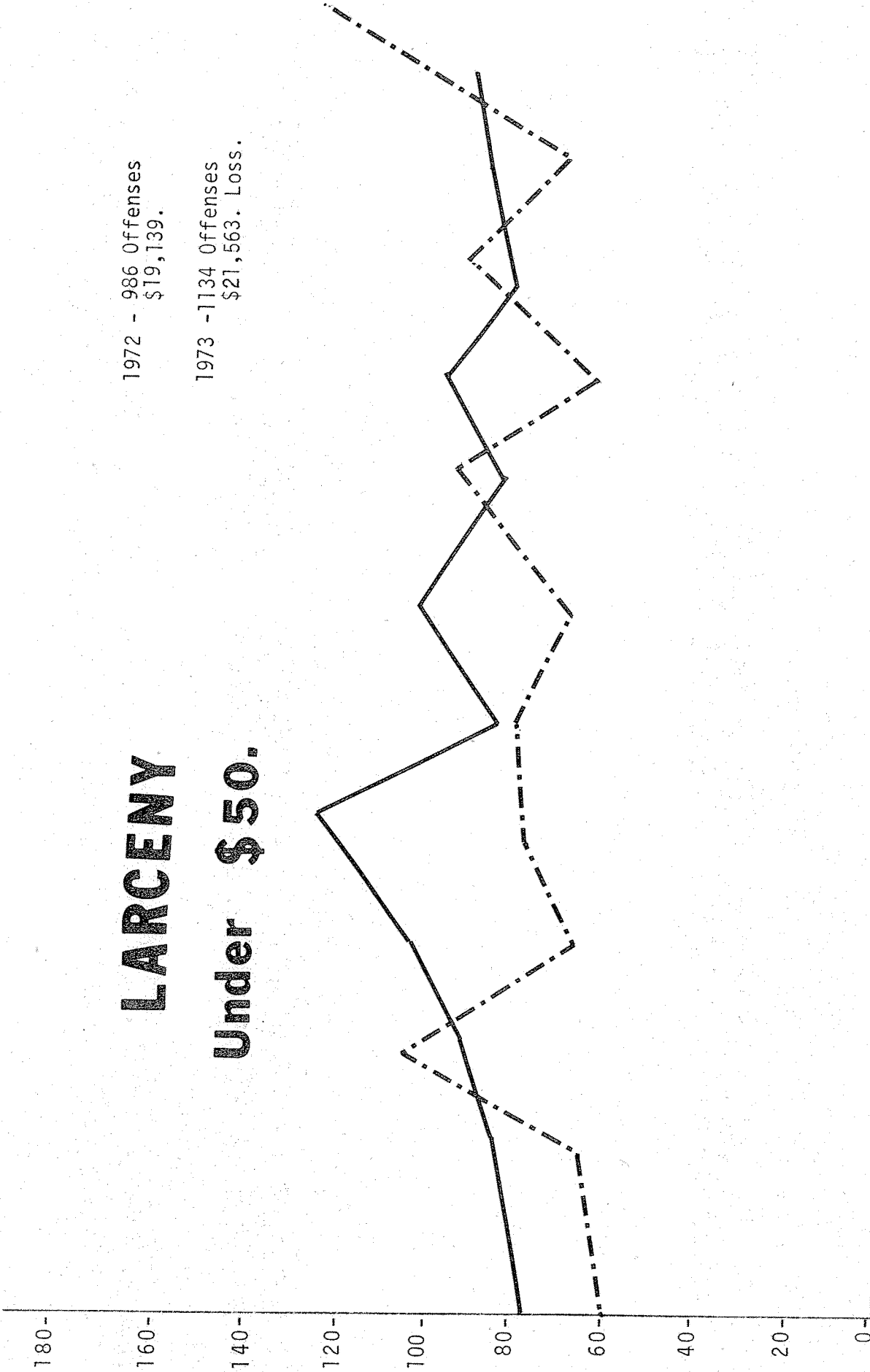
1965 - 1973

LARCENY

Under \$50.

1972 - 986 Offenses
\$19,139.

1973 - 1134 Offenses
\$21,563. Loss.

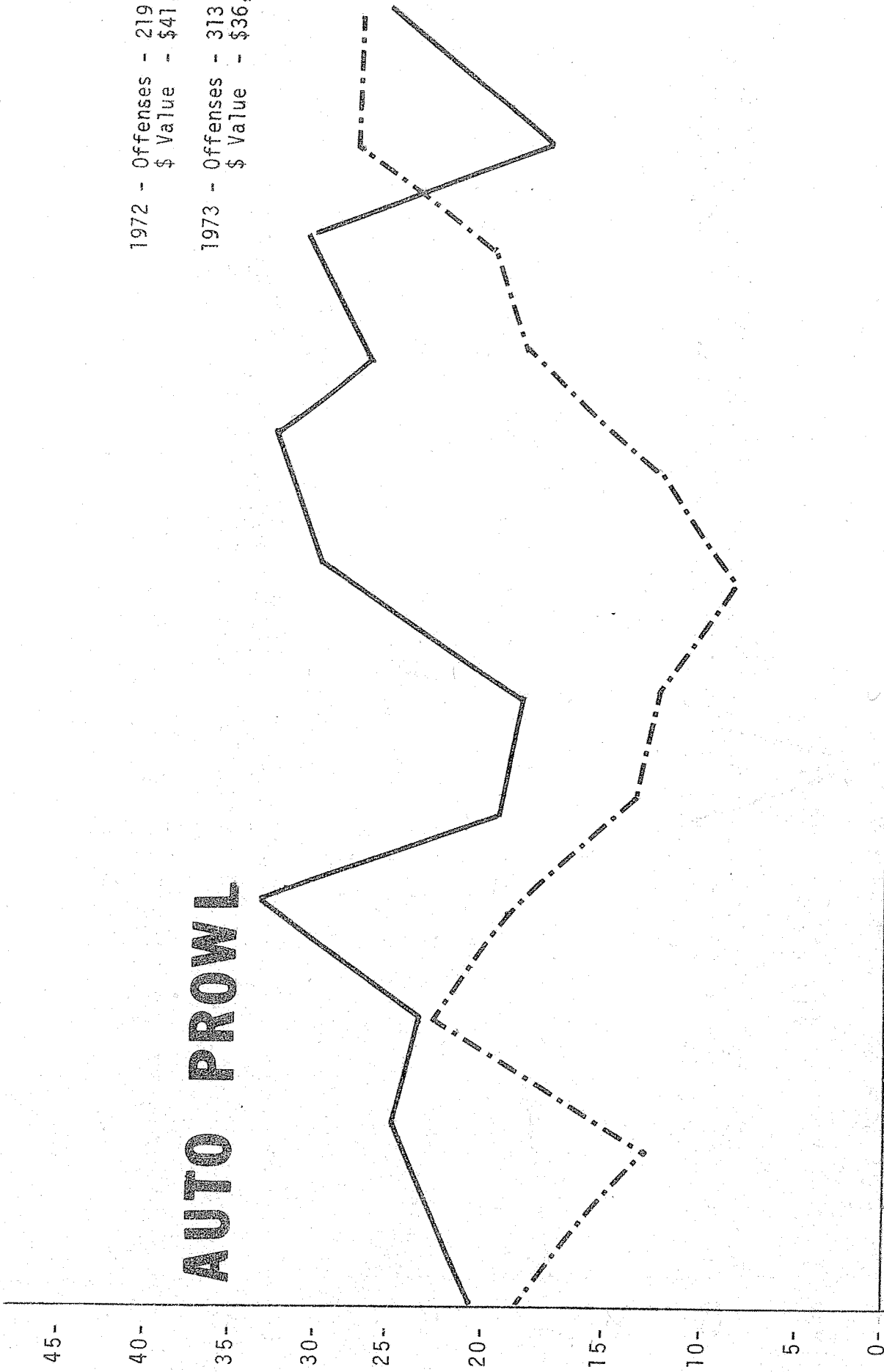


	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1972	60	63	113	69	79	80	68	98	64	94	75	123
S Value	1,380.	1,917.	1,676.	1,237.	1,445.	1,576.	1,343.	2,229.	1,301.	1,518.	1,352.	2,165.
1973	78	83	92	106	125	84	103	82	99	82	89	111
S Value	1,205.	1,707.	1,345.	1,898.	2,493.	1,291.	1,972.	1,756.	2,458.	1,494.	2,097.	1,847.

AUTO PROWL

1972 - Offenses - 219
 \$ Value - \$41,817

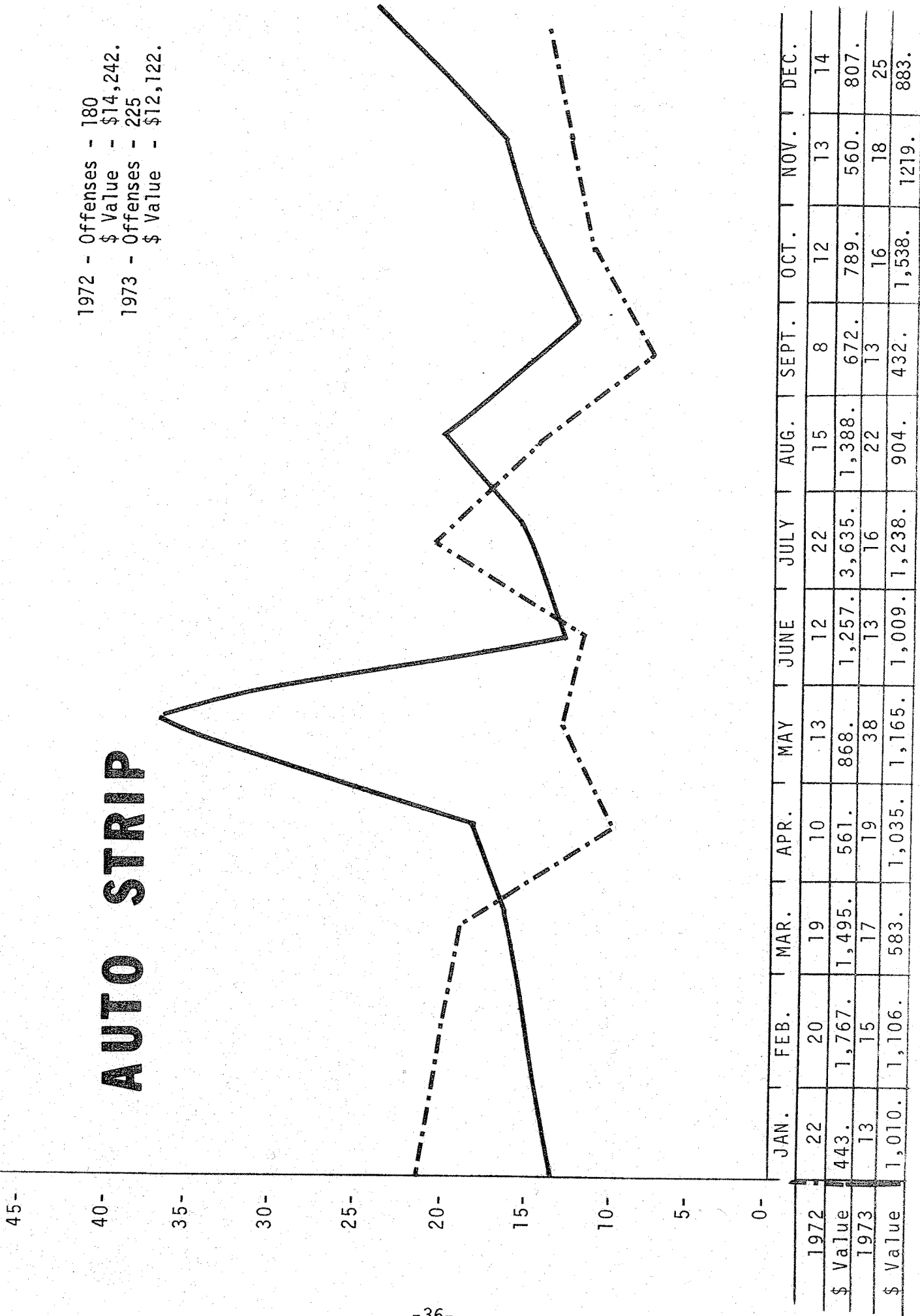
1973 - Offenses - 313
 \$ Value - \$36,214



	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1972	18	13	23	19	14	13	9	13	19	20	29	29
\$ Value	4,582.	6,370.	2,859.	3,310.	964.	1,765.	1,886.	1,765.	7,893.	3,452.	3,714.	3,257.
1973	21	25	24	34	20	19	31	33	28	32	18	28
\$ Value	2,269.	3,100.	4,432.	3,287.	2,924.	2,133.	1,934.	3,276.	3,183.	3,257.	1,654.	4,765.

AUTO STRIP

1972 - Offenses - 180
 \$ Value - \$14,242.
 1973 - Offenses - 225
 \$ Value - \$12,122.



FROM COIN OPERATED MACHINES

1972 - Offenses - 19
 \$ Value - \$786.
 1973 - Offenses - 21
 \$ Value - \$1,327.

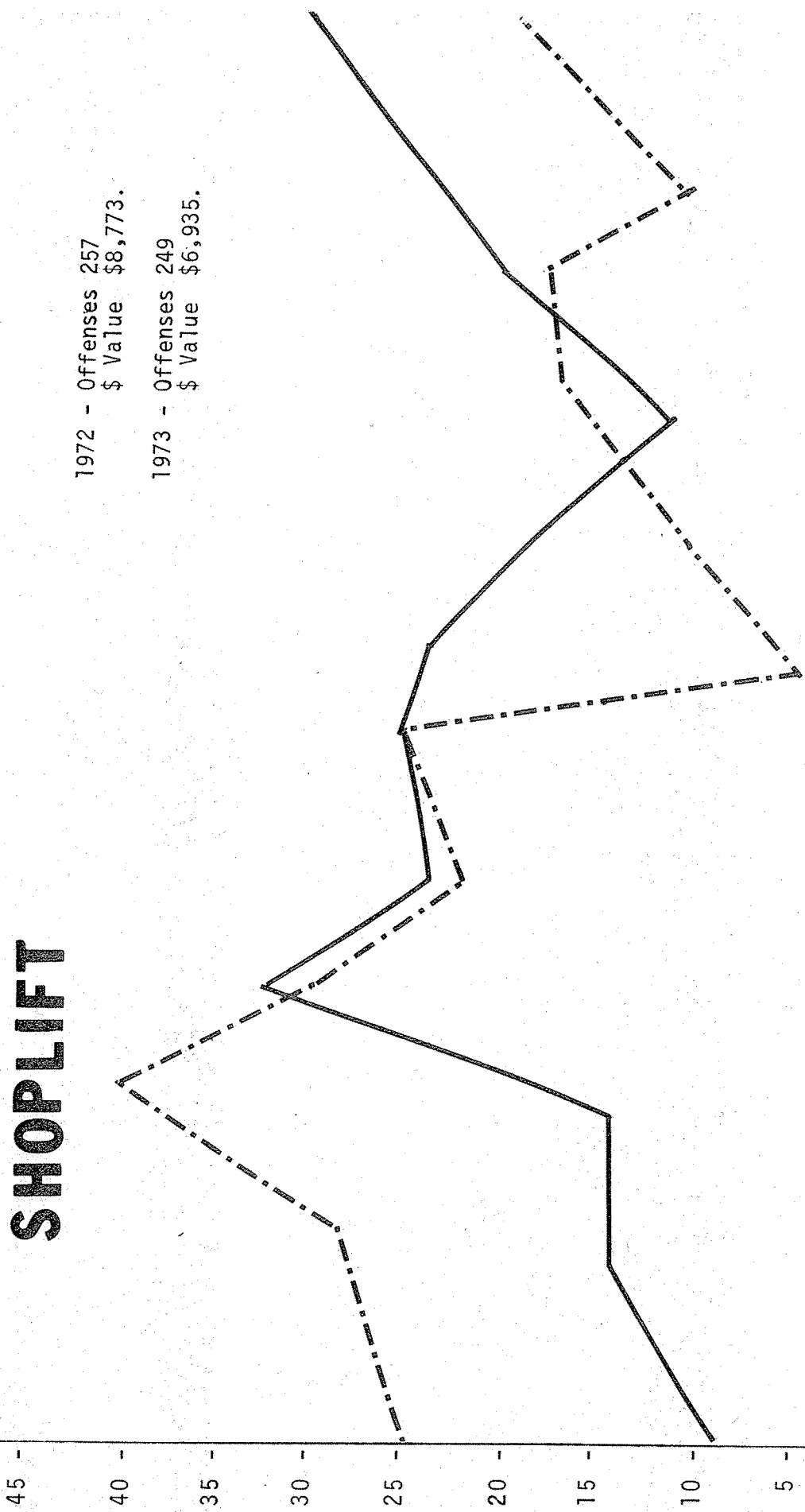
9-
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5-
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	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1972	2	3	1	0	1	4	1	1	1	3	2	0
\$ Value	152.	210.	5.	0	45.	199.	50.	10.	46.	55.	14.	0
1973	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	8	2	5
\$ Value	0	0	0	79.	99.	0	0	0	134.	847.	84.	84.

SHOPLIFT

1972 - Offenses 257
 \$ Value \$8,773.

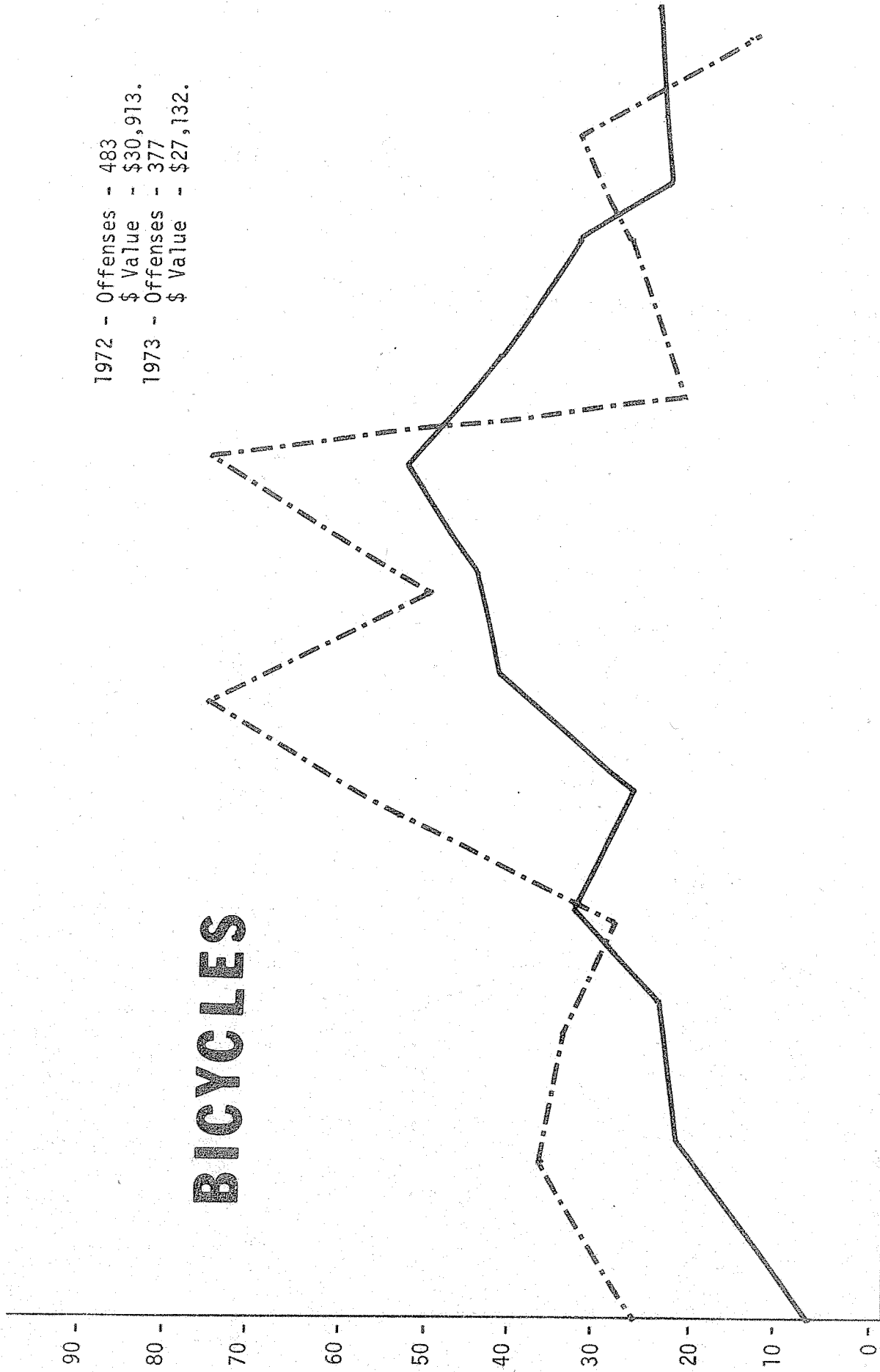
1973 - Offenses 249
 \$ Value \$6,935.



	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1972	24	28	42	30	23	25	5	12	17	18	12	21
\$ Value	1,263.	1,166.	1,514.	352	667.	275.	746.	195.	1,298.	174.	544.	579.
1973	9	14	14	33	24	25	24	18	12	21	25	30
\$ Value	943.	331.	241.	1,582.	561.	430.	286.	509.	529.	403.	427.	693.

BICYCLES

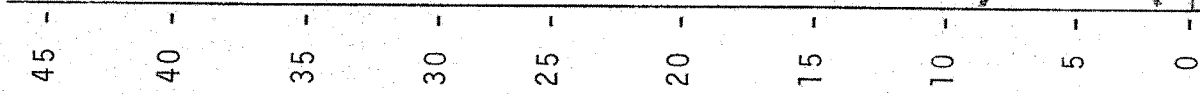
1972 - Offenses - 483
 \$ Value - \$30,913.
 1973 - Offenses - 377
 \$ Value - \$27,132.



1972 - Offenses - 84
 \$ Value - \$22,787.

1973 - Offenses - 146
 \$ Value - \$16,275.

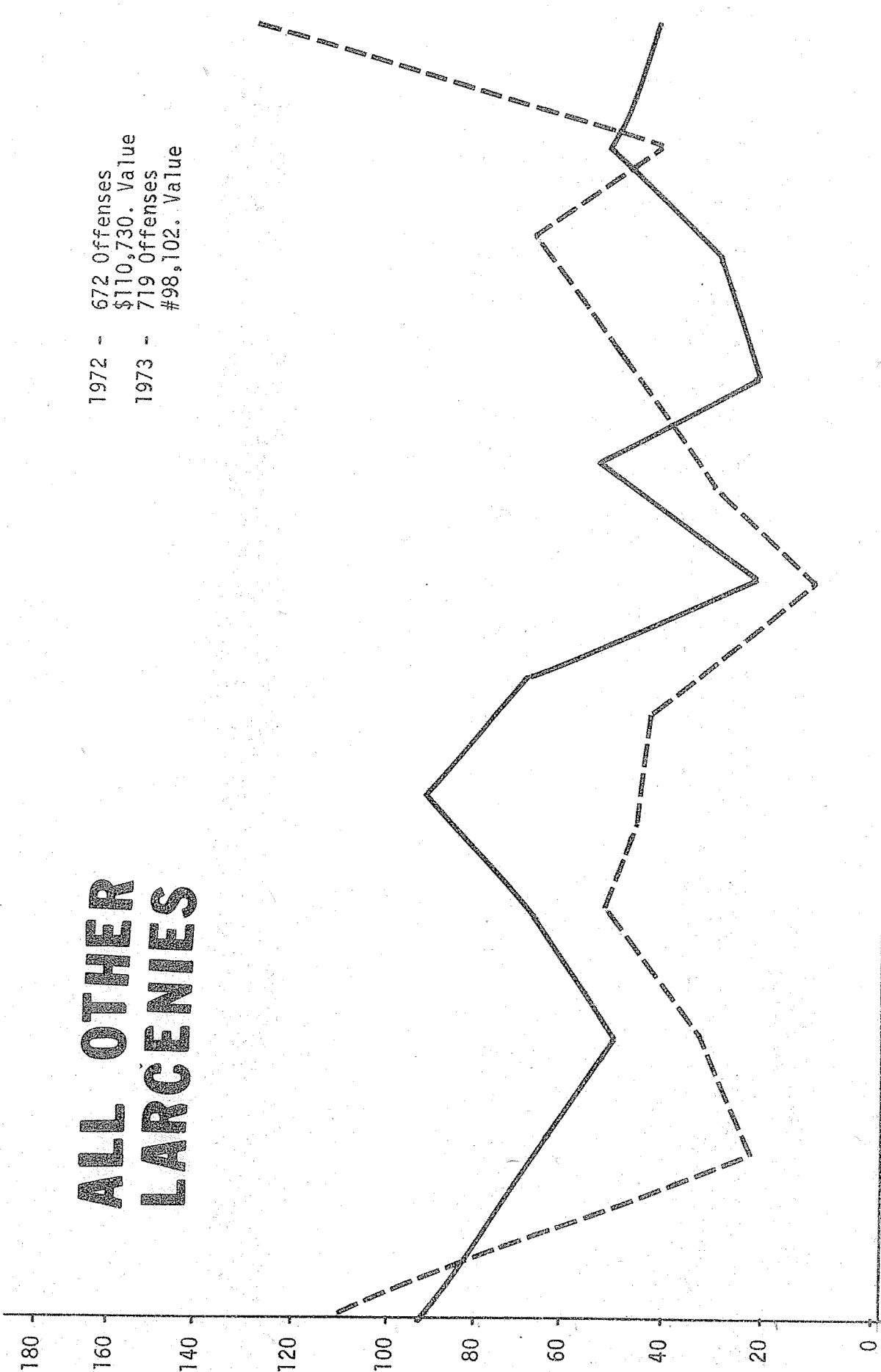
FROM BUILDINGS



	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1972	1	6	12	1	5	0	6	13	8	13	14	5
\$ Value	100.	3,829.	3,665.	26.	147.	0	1,927.	3,625.	2,183.	1,637.	4,664.	984.
1973	8	1	0	5	5	3	37	14	42	6	12	13
\$ Value	1,641.	96.	0	181.	759.	115.	3,957.	2,019.	3,535.	785.	1,584.	1,603.

ALL OTHER LARCENIES

1972 - 672 Offenses
 \$110,730. Value
 1973 - 719 Offenses
 #98,102. Value



	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1972	112	21	38	55	49	46	16	36	51	76	46	126
\$ Value	10,600.	9,016.	11,237.	24,085.	6,962.	5,683.	2,293.	10,284.	7,229.	6,544.	2,647.	14,150.
1973	95	62	55	70	97	74	28	59	30	39	59	51
\$ Value	12,012.	9,986.	8,222.	10,704.	8,767.	7,045.	3,012.	9,545.	2,670.	3,659.	9,558.	12,956.

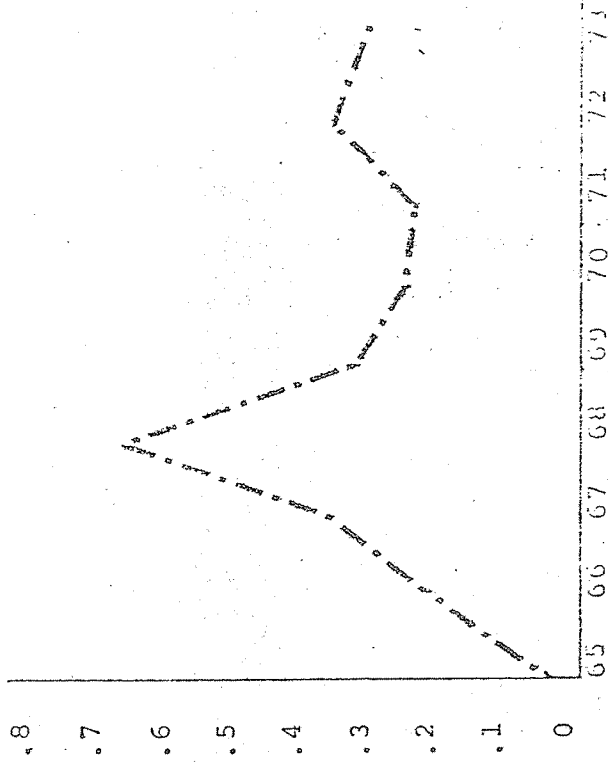
PER CAPITA CRIME REPORT

Since crime totals generally increase with increased population, it is difficult to directly assess any rise in the actual rate of crime. This is especially true in Bellevue since the City has increased in population from 14,350 in 1965 to 63,000 in 1973. The following summary depicts crimes per thousand population within Bellevue and is an indicator of trends in the rate of crime and accidents.

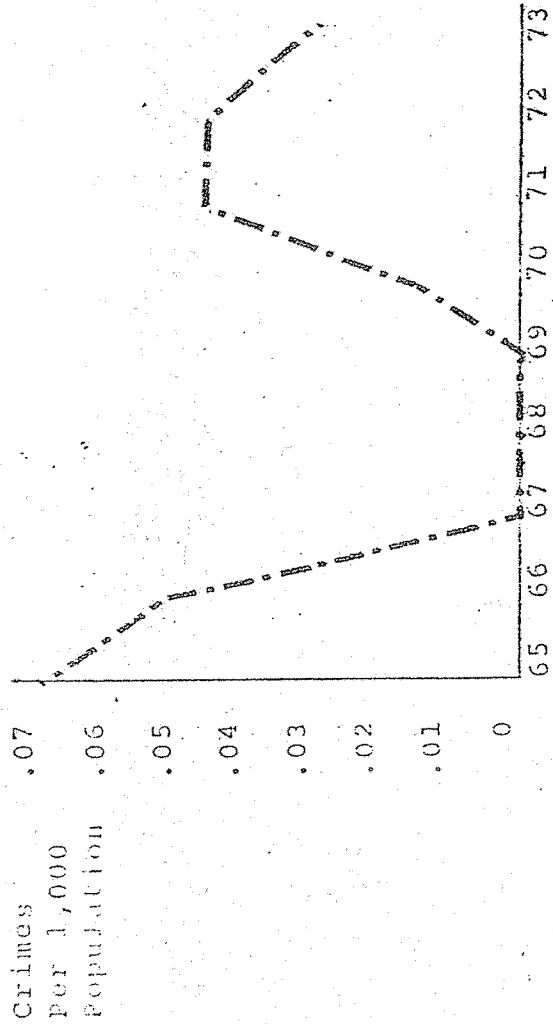
	<u>1973</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>
HOMICIDE	.031	.048	.048	.016	.000	.000	.000	.053	.070
ROBBERY	.313	.305	.223	.245	.302	.682	.350	.211	.035
RAPE	.143	.225	.064	.212	.070	.182	.150	.159	.139
ASSAULT	4.36	5.13	3.58	1.22	3.48	5.23	3.75	2.65	2.09
BURGLARY	14.57	11.77	11.11	13.56	17.44	22.73	20.0	9.52	9.06
AUTO THEFT	2.22	2.49	2.21	1.88	2.44	4.77	4.2	1.80	2.72
LARCENY	14.53	14.88	15.90	13.07	11.16	15.91	12.50	9.52	5.57
TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS	38.27	29.13	22.27	20.79	-	-	-	-	-

	<u>1973</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>
COMMISSIONED PERSONNEL PER 1,000 POPULATION	1.35	1.37	1.36	1.35	1.44	2.18	2.20	1.69	1.88

Robbery

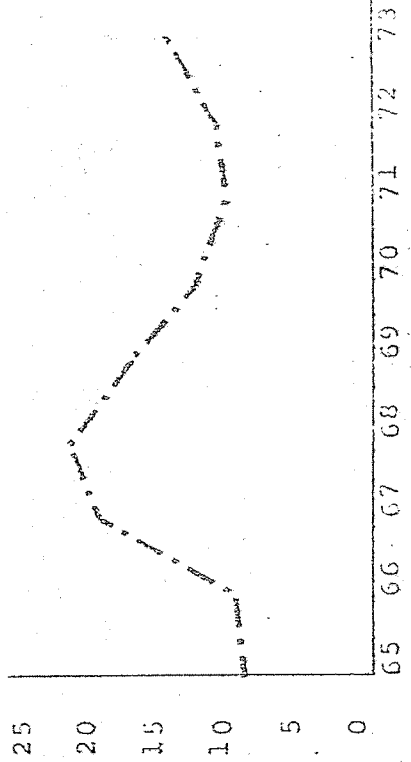


Homicide

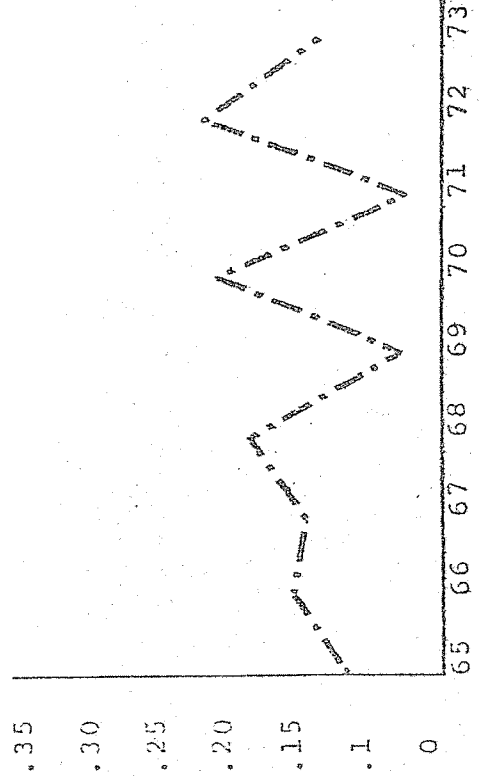


Crimes
Per 1,000
Population

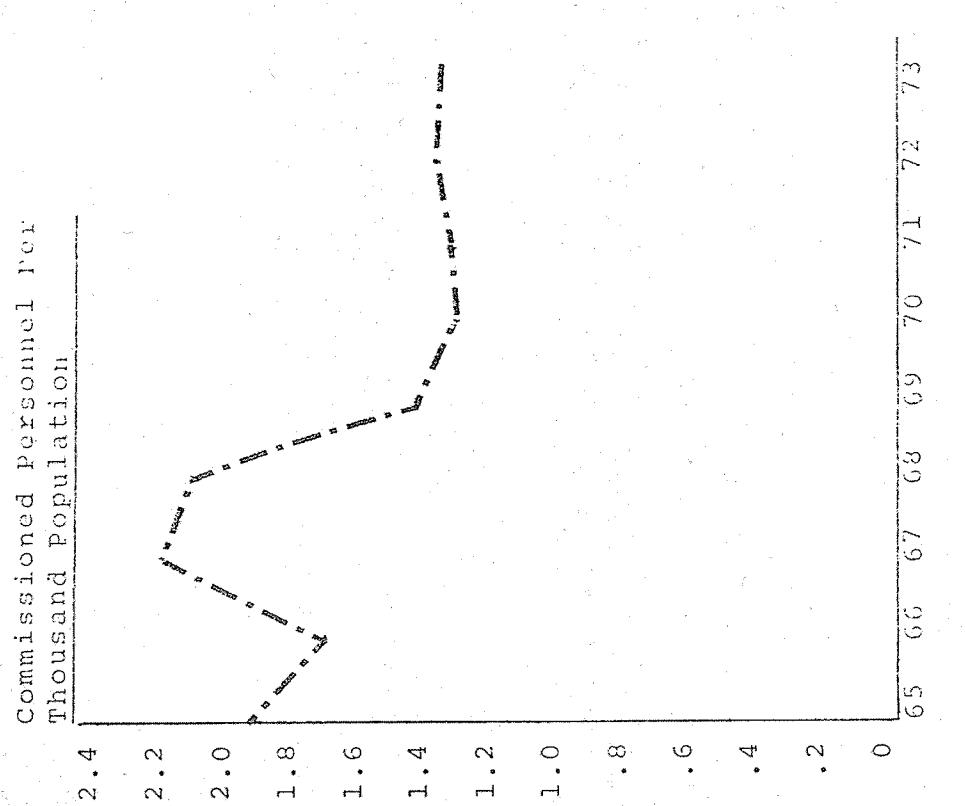
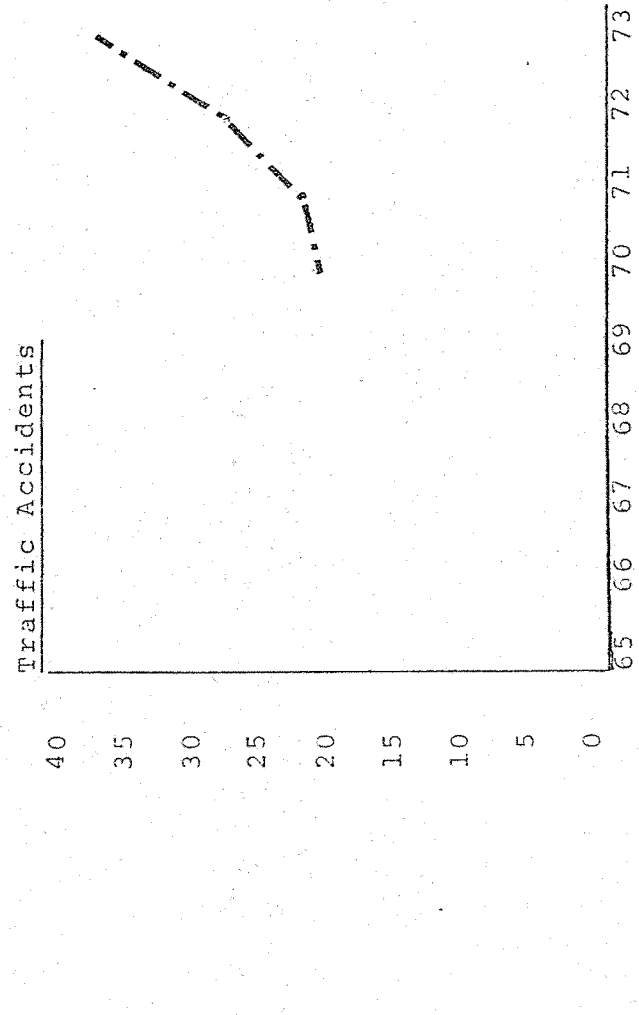
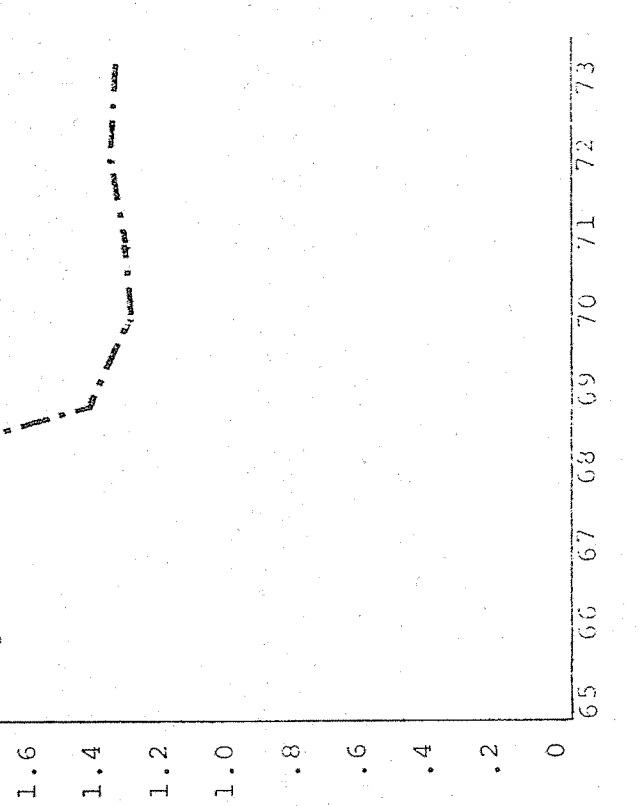
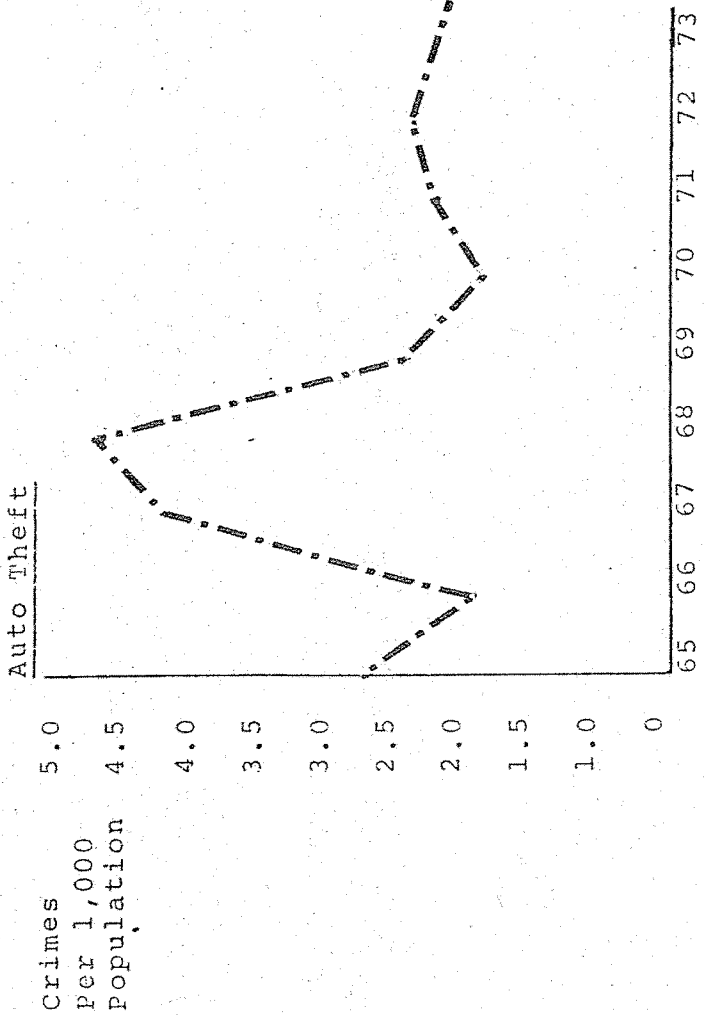
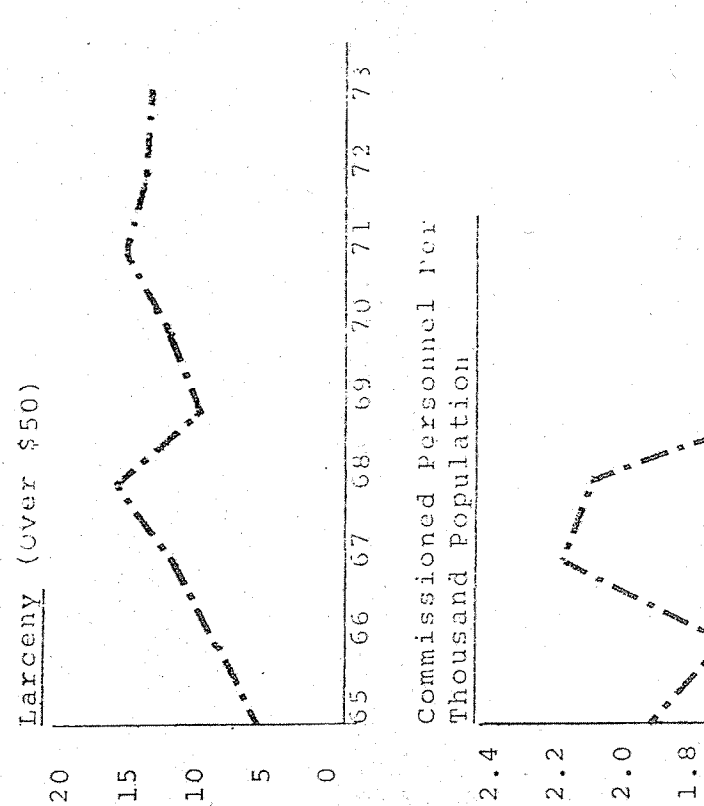
Burglary



Rape



CRIME TRENDS
RATES PER THOUSAND POPULATION



CRIME TRENDS
RATES PER THOUSAND POPULATION

PLANNING AND RESEARCH

SECTION

Tomorrow's needs must be prepared for today if we are to give an intelligent response to its challenging demands. In the Department, to a great degree, these responsibilities are met by the Planning and Research Section.

Planning is a must and the problems confronting a police administrator in an increasingly complicated society are complex indeed. To further this planning requires endless research and a determination of alternatives prior to undertaking particular actions. In the Bellevue Police Department, the Planning and Research Section analyzes and evaluates systems, policies and procedures before presenting any proposals for changes.

In order to maintain the Department's standards of competence, professionalism, efficiency and response to the public need, constant evaluation is required. This is done by this section in accordance with directives set down by administrative policies. The evaluation process addresses areas of seemingly efficient operations and where necessary, recommendations for change are made.

Included within the Planning and Research Section is the unit where emphasis is placed on training of the in-service police officer in new methods and procedures, instruction in the use of new equipment, and other duties as may be directed by the Chief of Police.

This unit conducts advanced training of personnel and coordinates all conferences and seminars of the department, except as otherwise directed by the Chief of Police.

The critical functions of this unit is designed to initiate and maintain the maximum degree of superior training for our officers throughout their careers. It is axiomatic that without excellent training we could not develop the professionalism demanded in today's police.

Police training is a field of vast responsibility demanding constant evaluation according to need.

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED SUMMARY

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1973

A total of 131 local, county, and state law enforcement officers were feloniously killed in the United States and Puerto Rico in calendar year 1973. In comparison, 114 local, county, and state law enforcement officers were killed in 1972. Three Federal law enforcement officers also were killed in 1973.

* * * * *

One hundred twenty-four of the police killings were perpetrated through use of firearms. Ninety were committed by handguns, 21 with rifles, and 13 by shotguns. Twentyone or 16 percent of the officers were slain with their own firearms.

* * * * *

Fifty of the victim officers utilized their service firearms while in contact with their assailants, and 36 of these officers discharged their firearms. In 25 incidents the victim officer's service firearm was stolen by the offenders.

* * * * *

Twenty eight offenders in police killings were justifiably killed; six of these offenders were killed by victim officers. Sixteen offenders were wounded by victim officers. Three offenders committed suicide.

ARREST DATA

THE FOLLOWING SECTION PROVIDES CERTAIN PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED FOR ALL CRIMINAL ACTS. TABULATIONS ARE PUBLISHED CONTAINING CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS ARRESTED BY JUVENILE AND ADULT.

ARREST STATISTICS ARE COLLECTED MONTHLY AND THE FIGURES WERE USED IN THE TABLES THIS YEAR. IN USING THESE ARREST FIGURES IT IS IMPORTANT TO REMEMBER THAT THE SAME PERSON MAY BE ARRESTED SEVERAL TIMES DURING ONE YEAR FOR THE SAME TYPE OF OFFENSE, OR FOR DIFFERENT TYPES OF OFFENSES. EACH ARREST IS COUNTED. FURTHER, THE ARREST OF ONE PERSON MAY SOLVE SEVERAL CRIMES, AND IN OTHER INSTANCES, TWO OR MORE PERSONS MAY BE ARRESTED DURING THE SOLUTION OF ONE CRIME.

ARRESTS ARE PRIMARILY A MEASURE OF POLICE ACTIVITY, AS IT RELATES TO CRIME. A JUVENILE IS COUNTED AS A PERSON ARRESTED WHEN HE COMMITS AN OFFENSE AND THE CIRCUMSTANCES ARE SUCH THAT IF THE OFFENDER WERE AN ADULT, AN ARREST WOULD BE MADE.

ARREST DATA, WHILE PRIMARILY A MEASURE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY IS ALSO A GAUGE OF CRIMINALITY WHEN USED WITHIN ITS LIMITATIONS, AS MUST BE DONE WITH ALL FORMS OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS, INCLUDING COURT AND PENAL.

ARRESTS

<u>TYPES OF OFFENSES</u>	<u>TOTAL ARRESTED</u>	
	<u>Juveniles</u>	<u>Adults</u>
MURDER	0	2
RAPE	0	1
ROBBERY	0	2
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	1	10
BURGLARY	48	107
LARCENY-THEFT (Except Auto)	212	219
AUTO THEFT	70	55
ASSAULTS (Not Aggravated)	15	37
ARSON	1	0
FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING	0	3
FRAUD	4	42
STOLEN PROPERTY: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	1	5
VANDALISM	12	3
WEAPONS: Carrying, Possessing	6	11
PROSTITUTION	0	2
SEX OFFENSES (Except Forcible Rape, and Prostitution)	0	9
NARCOTIC DRUG LAWS	184	179
GAMBLING	0	1
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY AND CHILDREN	11	0
DRIVING WHILE UNDER INFLUENCE	5	208
LIQUOR LAWS	295	378
DRUNKENNESS	39	169

(Continued on next page)

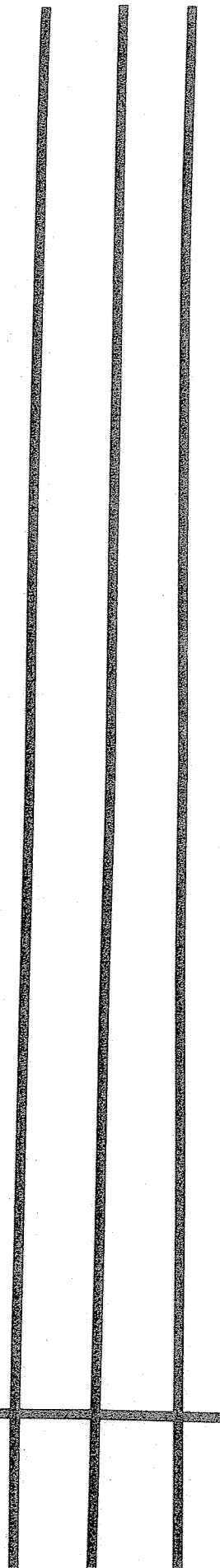
TYPE OF OFFENSES

TOTAL ARRESTED

	Juvenile	Adult
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	0	10
VAGRANCY	17	21
ALL OTHER OFFENSES (Except Traffic)	72	1257
SUSPICION	156	167
CURFEW AND LOITERING LAW VIOLATIONS	176	0
RUNAWAYS	47	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL:	1375 1372	3550 2898

DETECTIVE

DIVISION



DETECTIVE DIVISION

Following is a list of the cases assigned to the Detective Division for follow-up work, the total hours spent, and total cleared or inactivated.

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>HOURS SPENT</u>	<u>TOTAL CASES</u>	<u>TOTAL CLEARED</u>	<u>TOTAL INACTIVE</u>
Arson	201	42	18	24
Assault 1st.	175	2	2	-
Assault 2nd.	159½	38	31	7
Assault 3rd.	221½	116	98	18
Assault Threat	68	55	43	12
Assist Official Agency	12½	32	32	-
Bomb Threat	39½	24	7	17
Burglary				
Commercial	586½	169	38	131
Residence	1701	454	173	287
Other	116½	34	13	21
Civil Disturbance	18	24	24	-
Disorderly Conduct	7½	11	11	-
Disturbance/Other	10½	21	21	-
Domestic Disturbance	24½	58	58	-
Extortion	29½	3	3	-
Found Property	10½	7	5	2
Forgery	51	21	15	6
Homicide-Murder	290	2	2	-

Detectives (Continued)

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>HOURS SPENT</u>	<u>TOTAL CASES</u>	<u>TOTAL CLEARED</u>	<u>TOTAL INACTIVE</u>
Homicide-Other	32	1	1	-
Injury to Property	196	82	47	35
Kidnapping	25	4	3	1
Larceny (Petit)				
Auto Prowl	36½	15	4	11
Auto Strip	29	16	10	6
Bank Check	248	198	176	22
Fraud	58	61	47	14
Shoplift	44	20	13	7
All Others	160	113	53	60
Larceny (Grand)				
Auto Prowl	95	18	6	12
Auto Strip	96	17	3	14
Bank Check	150½	123	109	14
Boat	2	1	-	1
Fraud	65½	18	12	6
Vehicle	344½	158	63	95
Shoplift	101	28	18	10
All Others	397	97	44	53
Missing Person	15½	18	18	-
Non-Criminal Death	19½	17	17	-
Nuisance Phone Call	120	95	57	38
Prowler	30	64	8	56
Quest. Actions	136½	83	65	18

Detectives (Continued)

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>HOURS SPENT</u>	<u>TOTAL CASES</u>	<u>TOTAL CLEARED</u>	<u>TOTAL INACTIVE</u>
Robbery				
Armed	72	8	2	6
Other	36	8	6	2
Sex-Exposure	76	30 ⁶	21	9
Molesting	94	17	10	7
Rape & Att. Rape	61	11	7	4
Sodomy	12	2	2	-
Obscenity/ Phone	64	75	31	44
Other	21	10	9	1
Stolen Property	42½	11	10	1
Suicide	3	1	1	-
Suicide Attempt	31	24	4	24
Trespass	7	8	4	4
Vagrancy	45½	5	5	-
Weapons	35½	20	16	4
TOTAL:	7,723½	2590	1,516	1,074

Following is a list of the cases brought to the attention of the Detective Division, and cleared or inactivated before being assigned to a specific detective.

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>TOTAL CASES</u>	<u>CLOSED</u>	<u>INACTIVATED</u>
Arson	6	-	6
Assault 3rd.	12	12	-
Assault Threatened	8	5	3
Assist Off. Agency	18	18	-
Bomb Threat	3	-	3
Burglary			
Commercial	42	-	42
Residential	94	92	2
Other	14	-	14
Disturbance/Other	4	4	-
Domestic Dispute	6	6	-
Found Property	3	-	3
Injury to Property	42	6	36
Auto Prowl	34	-	34
Auto Strip	12	-	12
Vehicle	3	2	1
Shoplift	21	20	1
All Others	65	6	59
Missing Person	2	2	-
Non-Criminal Death	3	3	-
Nuisance/Phone Call	5	2	3
Prowler	6	1	5
Questionable Actions	26	12	14
Sex	9	2	7

Detectives (Continued)

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>TOTAL CASES</u>	<u>CLOSED</u>	<u>INACTIVATED</u>
Stolen Property	1	-	1
Suicide	1	1	-
Suicide Attempt	5	5	-
Trespass	1	1	-
Vagrancy	2	2	-
Weapons	5	2	3
TOTAL:	<u>453</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>339</u>

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUG

STATISTICS

Total Cases Complained		361
Narcotic Drug Cases		29
1. Opiates	16	
2. Cocaine	13	
Drugs and/or Dangerous Drugs		127
1. Amphetamine	44	
2. Barbiturate	53	
3. Hallucinogens, LSD, etc.	30	
Marijuana Cases		247
Glue and/or Delerium		0
Total Persons Involved in/or Investigated for Sales, Possession, Use, Association or Knowledge		731
Bellevue Area		585
Adults	298	
Juveniles - 15 to 17 yrs	245	
Juveniles - 12 to 14 yrs	39	
Juveniles - 8 to 11 yrs	3	
Other Areas		146
Adults	121	
Juveniles - 15 to 17 yrs	24	
Juveniles - 12 to 14 yrs	0	
Juveniles - 8 to 11 yrs	1	
Total Arrests of Persons Involved in Drug and/or Narcotic Sales		418
Drug and/or Narcotic Sales		34
Adults	27	
Juveniles	7	
Drug and/or Narcotic Possession and/or Use		384
Adults	179	
Juveniles	205	

**OPERATIONS
DIVISION**

PATROL DIVISION

The patrol Division is sometimes referred to as the "backbone" of the Police Department. With this division lies the basic responsibility for protection of life and property of the citizens of this City, the prevention of crime, the arrest and detection of criminals, and the enforcement of laws and ordinances. Patrol personnel are required to perform all types of police service on a 24-hour day, seven days a week operation. The services rendered range from attempting to locate a lost child to engaging in gun battle with desperate criminals and from reporting unauthorized construction to interrogating felony investigations. All phases of the complaint procedure, from receipt of the original telephone call to the recording of the action taken, also fall within the jurisdiction of this division.

COMPLAINTS

Requests for police assistance run the gamut of human experience. They range from stranded cats and boys playing ball in the street to reported crimes of robbery and murder. Probably the majority of complaints could be characterized as comparatively minor in nature; yet regardless of the gravity or seemingly trivial nature of a particular complaint, we may rest assured that each one is of personal concern to the complainant and thus should be a matter of importance to the police department.

The term "Complaint" as used in this department, should not be confused with a formal complaint or affidavit which may be the basis for the issuance of a warrant of arrest. We are interested here in any informal complaint or report received by a law-enforcement agency from a private citizen or other source that a certain condition exists, requiring police action. A simple illustration of a complaint would be a telephone call informing our department of a disturbance.

Police work is important public business and as such should be represented by adequate records of complaints received and the action taken by the police. Police units must be held accountable for the action taken or the investigation conducted on each crime referred to them.

A permanent written record is made of each complaint and this record is initiated at the time the complaint is received. In 1973 our department had a total of 11,307 written complaints.

MISCELLANEOUS
DEPARTMENT ACTIVITY

BANK CHECKS	2,998*
(The Physical Check of the Interior of the Premises)	
HOUSE CHECKS	18,671
(A Walk-Around Check During Daylight Hours, and a Visual Check During Hours of Darkness)	
PARK CHECKS	13,519
(The Physical Check of Any Designated Park Within the City Limits)	
TAVERN CHECKS	5,367
(The Physical Check of Any Establishment Where Alcoholic Beverages Are Served)	
OPEN BUILDINGS	2,760
(Any Unsecured Door or Window Which Would Reasonably Pose A Security Risk)	
FIR'S	3,359
(Field Interrogation Report Filled Out By the Officer On Subjects Contacted During Routine Patrol)	
CALLS	16,449
COMPLAINTS	6,455

* Between January and October, Bank Checks Were Not Tabulated

TRANSPORTATION SAFETY

DIVISION

The purpose of the Transportation Safety Division is to maintain the safe and efficient flow of traffic within the City limits of Bellevue. Its primary functions include: Traffic Accident investigation and review to determine responsibility and necessary enforcement action as well as to propose engineering changes; to ensure efficient and immediate care of sick and injured persons as a result of both motor vehicle accidents and accidents involving other mechanisms, as well as to ensure efficient and immediate care of those injured in other mishaps which police are often called upon to give emergency medical treatment such as fires, boating and swimming accidents, explosions, firearms accidents, poisoning, electric shock, machinery accidents, etc; to enforce city and state traffic laws and regulations through routine patrol of city streets and selective enforcement of high incident areas; and to identify and resolve traffic problems through the use of officers observations, accident and citation records and community input.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

	<u>1973</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>
TOTAL REPORTED	2411	1816	1401	1272	1164	971	864
INVESTIGATED	1154	1243	1054	1004	1022	743	615
CITIZEN REPORTS	542	573	347	268	142	228	249
NON-REPORTABLE	601	599	408	*			
FATALITIES	1	0	2	2	0	3	0
PERSONS INJURED	576	561	551	482	525	397	435
PEDESTRIAN	19	19	19	20	22	18	11
BICYCLE INVOLVED	26	28	22	19	22	7	10
HIT AND RUN	166	48	49	60	34	23	19

* Non-Reportable Accidents are not available prior to 1971

ESTIMATED ACCIDENT LOSSES

<u>1973</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>
\$ 966,680.	\$1,005,609.	\$889,204.	\$732,686.	\$691,617.	\$592,925.	\$428,341.

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
TOTAL ACCIDENTS-----	1,816	2,411
TOTAL CITATIONS-----	8,761	10,435

JUVENILE CITATIONS

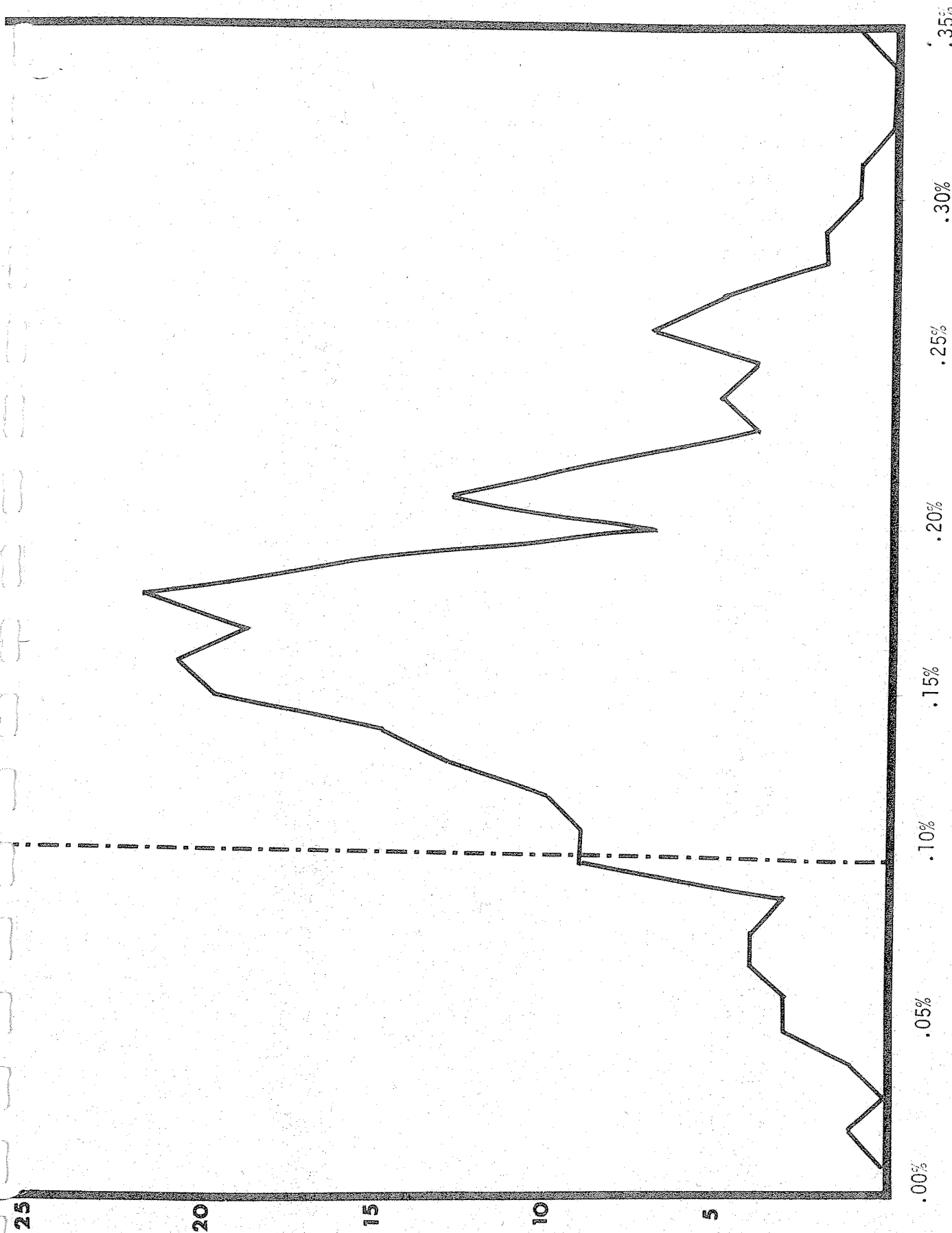
MALE-----	697	775
FEMALE-----	168	173

ADULT CITATIONS

MALE-----	5,224	6,159
FEMALE-----	2,672	3,383

ENFORCEMENT ACTION WAS TAKEN ON 860 OF 1,243 ACCIDENTS WHICH WERE INVESTIGATED IN 1972 AND 806 OF 1154 ACCIDENTS INVESTIGATED IN 1973.

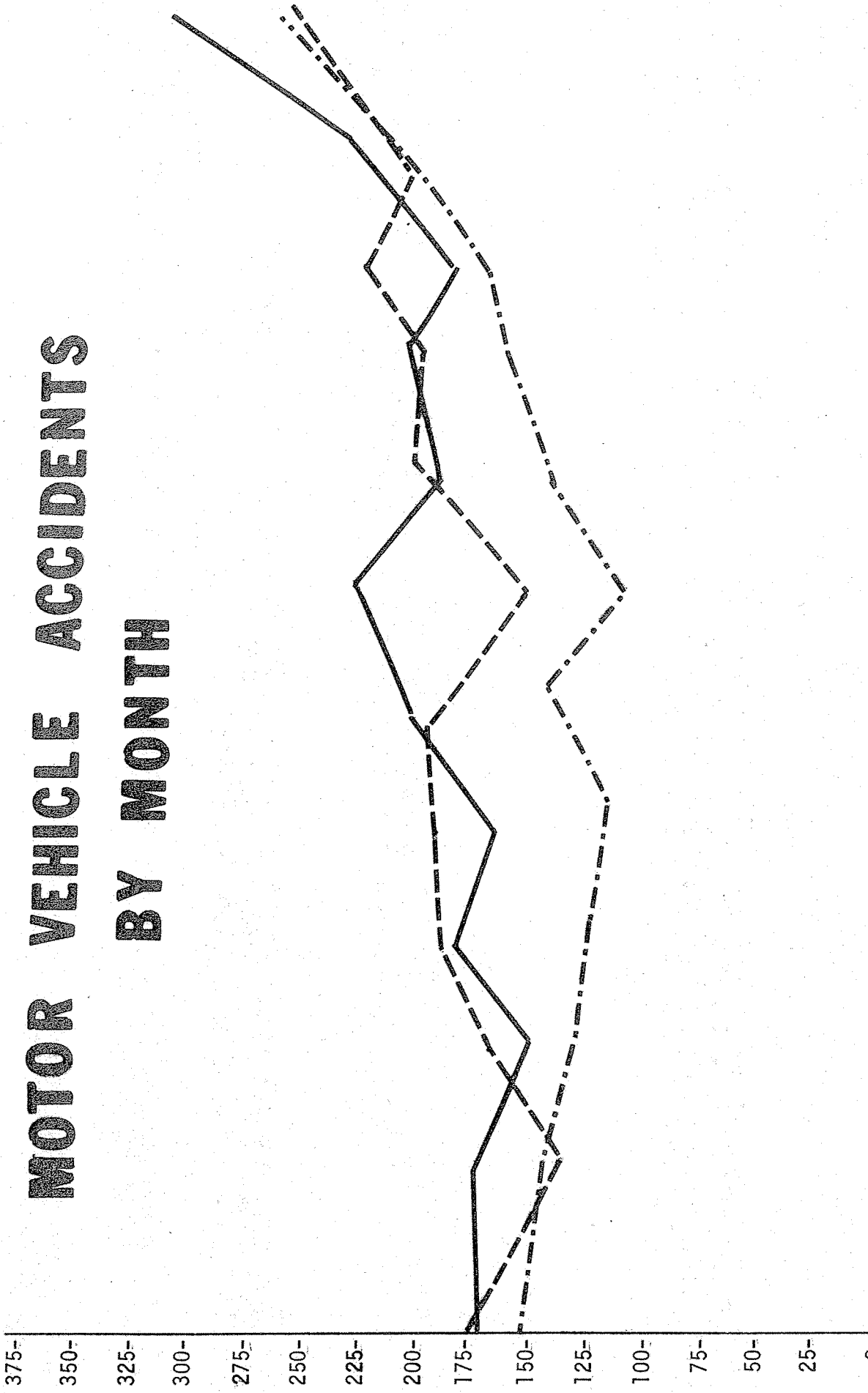
	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
TOTAL MONETARY LOSS-----	\$1,005,609.	\$966,680.
VEHICLE DAMAGE -----	989,515.	923,718.
OTHER PROPERTY DAMAGE-----	16,094.	42,962.



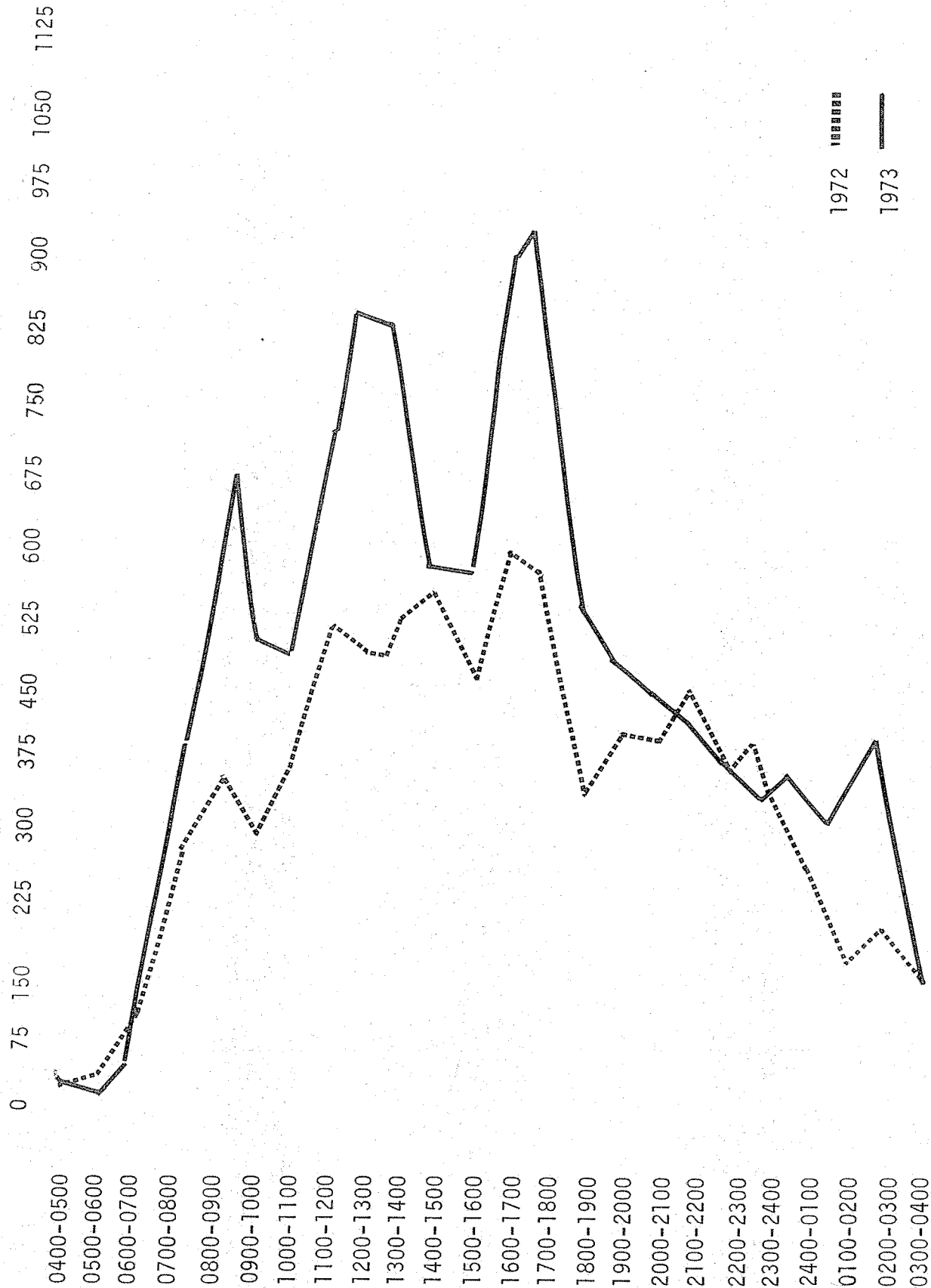
% BLOOD ALCOHOL READINGS

THE BELLEVUE POLICE DEPARTMENT GAVE A TOTAL OF 234 BREATHALYZER TESTS IN 1973. THE AVERAGE RESULT WAS .17% THERE WERE 21 REFUSALS. A PERSON WITH A BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVEL ABOVE .10% IS LEGALLY INTOXICATED.

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS BY MONTH

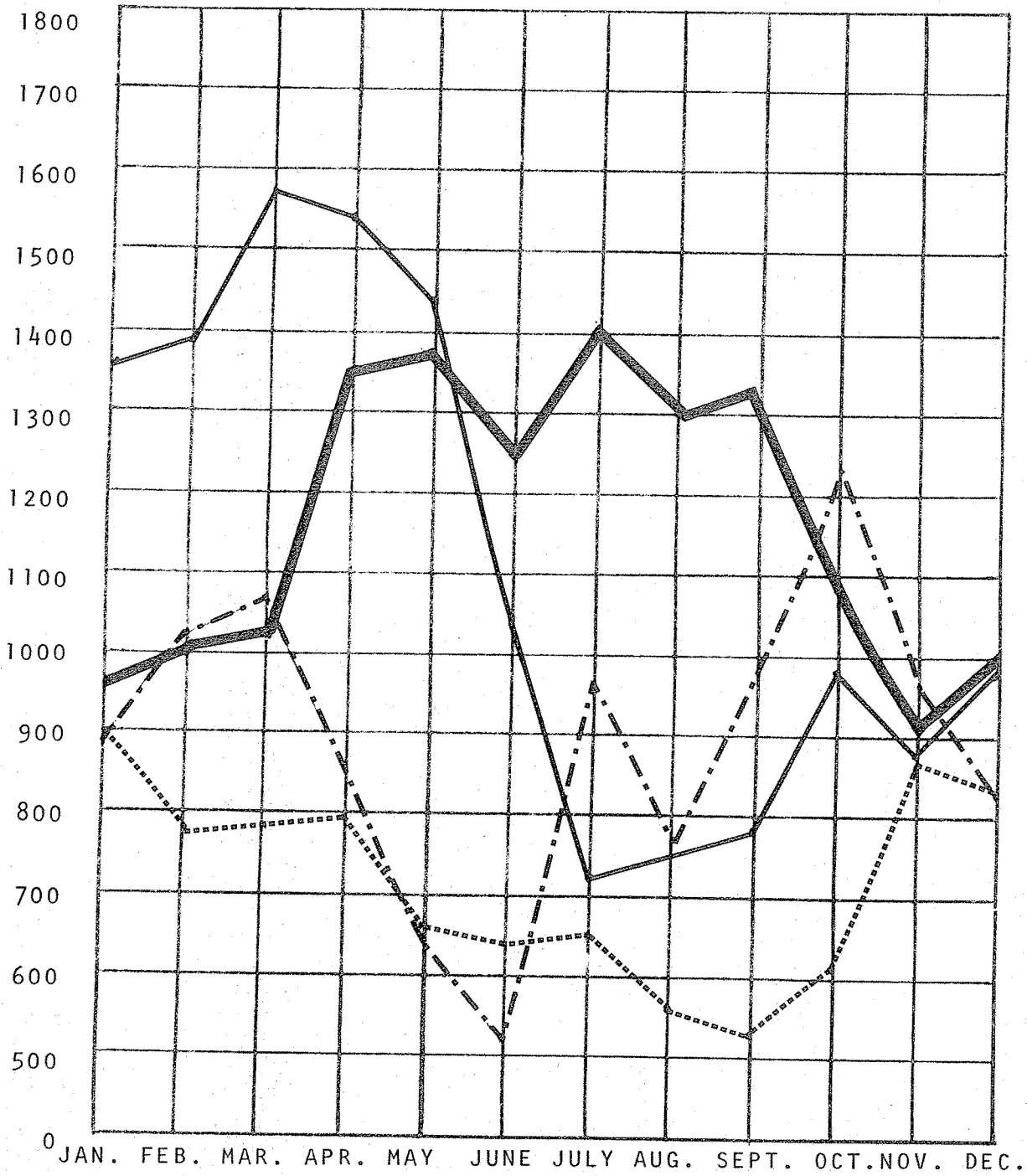


	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1971	146	135	132	126	123	134	113	137	153	166	180	264
1972	172	174	149	177	170	209	229	192	210	183	231	319
1973	174	130	171	180	182	186	156	190	187	226	210	263



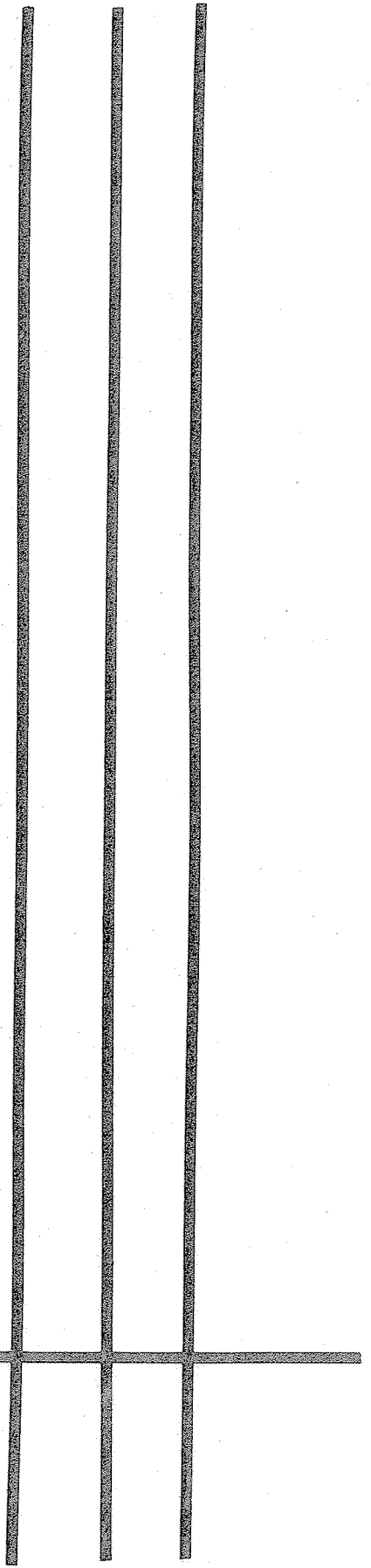
TRAFFIC CITATIONS BY THE HOUR OF THE DAY

CITATIONS BY MONTH
 (traffic)
 1971 - 1973



1970 - 14,037
 1971 - 13,341
 1972 - 7,839
 1973 - 10,608

**COMMUNITY
AFFAIRS
DIVISION**



COMMUNITY AFFAIRS DIVISION

The Community Affairs Division is grouped two non-police and one police function under one department head. Capt. Jack Kellum is in charge of the division which consists of probation, youth guidance, and police department public relations (titled crime prevention).

The staff of the Community Affairs Division consists of the Captain, two full time probation officers with several part time volunteers, two police officers (crime prevention), and a secretary.

The probation officers deal with people who have been placed on probation by the courts after being convicted of a misdemeanor offense. The probation officers then counsel these people and introduce them to various community facilities which may help insure that the offense will not be committed again.

The Youth Guidance Counselor has a similar task, only it is involved with juveniles. The main difference is her job and that of the probation officer is that she gets first offense juveniles before they have been referred to court and either counsels them or refers them to juvenile court in Seattle.

The Crime Prevention Officer deals with most public information matters which have to do with the Police Department. He conducts tours of the Police facilities for various service organizations such as the cub

Community Affairs Division (Continued)

scouts or campfire girls, which gives these people insight into the Police Departments' role in the community. He is in charge of the school safety patrol training in the city and conducts classes in the schools regarding everything from bicycle and pedestrian safety in the elementary schools, to classes dealing with the police career, arrest search and seizure, etc. in the senior high schools. He also is available for counseling of students on all levels who are writing papers dealing with the police department. Counseling merchants as to crime prevention techniques is another of his functions. Also, he works with various community groups and public agencies in developing projects dealing with crime prevention in the city.

JUVENILES ARRESTED

Of all juveniles arrested, 305 had been drinking.

71 were under the influence of controlled substance

223 had previous police records

Arrest breakdown for days of week:

Monday-----	13.1%
Tuesday-----	9.5%
Wednesday-----	10.2%
Thursday-----	9.8%
Friday-----	16.6%
Saturday-----	21.3%
Sunday-----	19.5%

The majority of arrests took place at 9 P.M. and the least at 6 A.M.

Ages 16 and 17 showed the highest number of arrests (64%)

COMMUNITY SERVICES

CRIME PREVENTION OFFICER

The year 1973 was a year of new programs and new twists for old ones. Again, most of the time spent emphasized school programs, however, there was a new thrust into prevention of residential burglaries. This was a cooperative effort of the Detective, Patrol and Community Services Sections.

The Crime Prevention Officer spent many hours in classes designed to give a better means of disseminating information to the public. Also, there has been an increased contact with other officers from other agencies, both in and out of the immediate area in an effort to feel out ideas for better programs in the crime prevention and safety education areas.

Following is data on time involved, number of presentations, and number of persons in attendance

MONTH	NUMBER OF PRESENTATIONS	NUMBER OF HOURS SPENT	NUMBER OF PEOPLE
January	65	174 3/4	1,484
February	18	166 1/2	589
March	20	166	752
April	32	173	1,270
May	35	141	2,047
June	12	160	1,164
July	4	176	40
August	27	200 1/4	1,755
September	77	185	3,510
October	7	166	585
November	12	183	672
December	3	174	202
TOTALS:	312	2065 1/2	14,070

PRESENTATIONS

Preschools

Elementary Schools

Safety
Bike Rodeos
Kindergarten
Drugs
Misc.

Junior - Senior High

Police Career
Sex Crimes
Rape
Prostitution
Runaway
Video Tape
Scout Project
Special Programs
Visitation

Bellevue Community College

Police Tours

Adult Programs

Nordstrom S.L.
Belle Square Assn.
Kiwanis Tour
Echo Glenn
2nd. Mile Tour
Misc.

Public Service and Club Programs

Soroptimist Club
Rotary Club
Phantom Lake PTA
Hillaire PTA
Boy Scouts

Special Projects

Crime Prevention
Burglary Prevention
Safety Patrol
Patrol Pictures
Bike Rodeo Pamphlet
Woodridge Survey
Youth Laws Project
S.L. Brochure
Letters to Teachers
Drug Molds
Explorer Post
Misc. Projects

Miscellaneous

Arrest and Search
Range
Providence Heights
Accident Report Presentation
Sidewalk Survey
Video Project
Information - Student Papers

Meetings

School safety Officer
Office Meeting
Grant Meeting
Safety Committee Meeting
State Patrol Meeting
Burglary Prevention Meetings
Centrex meeting
S.E.O.
Explorer Advisor Meeting
Explorer Meeting
Y.E.S.
YES Consolidation committee
Kiwanis
meeting on film-making
Villa La Paz Community
Misc.

Conferences

- With BSA Officers
- With WSP
- With Redmond Police
- With Kent Police
- With Renton Police
- With Supervisors
- With Juvenile Officers
- Misc.

Interviews

- Office
- Consulting telephones
- Exploring
- Civil Air Patrol
- Misc.

Police Calls and Assistance

Correspondance

Telephone

Films

- Preview
- Ordering
- Information and pick up

Print Shop

Crisis Intervention Training

Reports (Monthly and Yearly)

Statistics

Preparation (Burglary prevention,
drugs, police, safety & Coordinating)

Transportation

Travel

