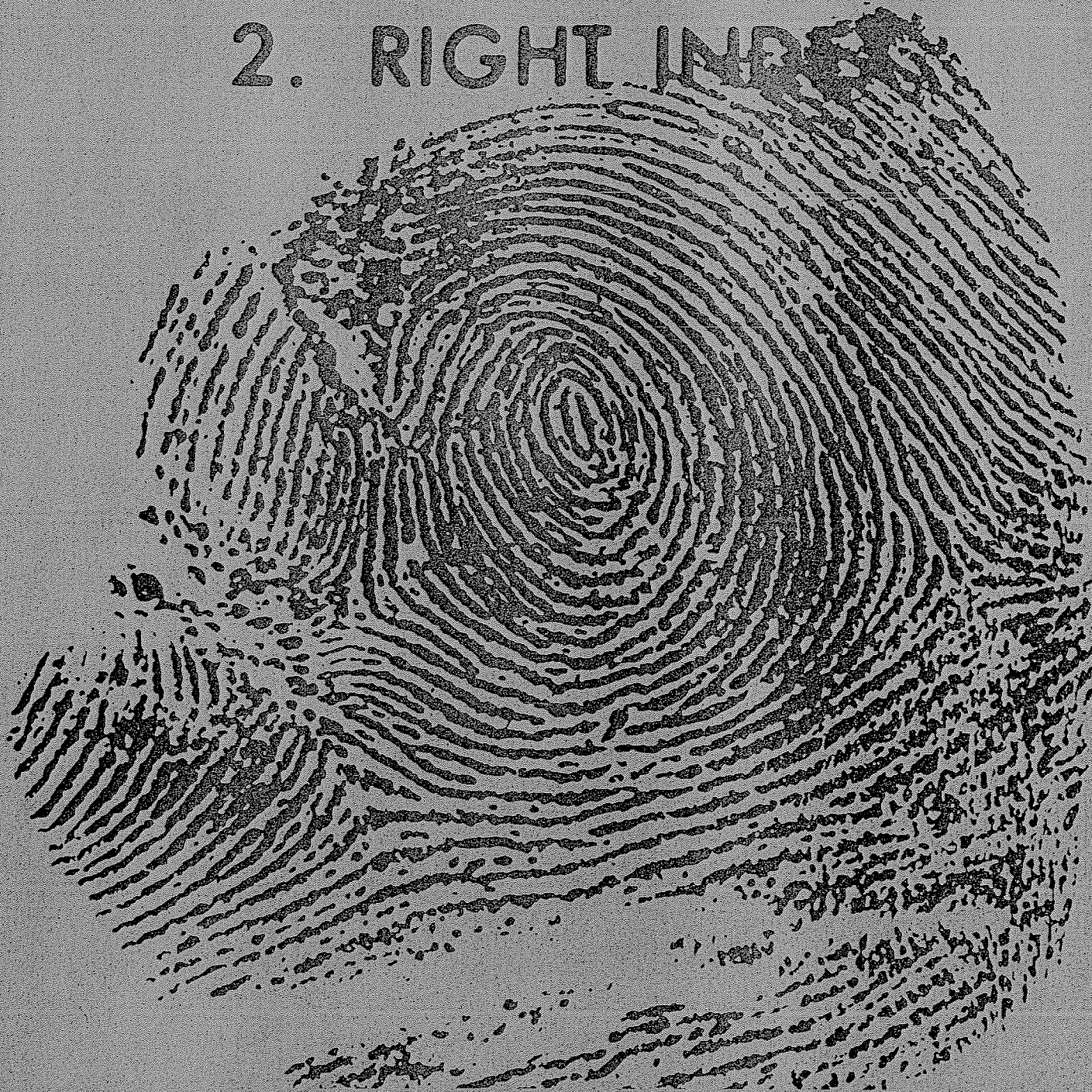


2. RIGHT INDEX



**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:

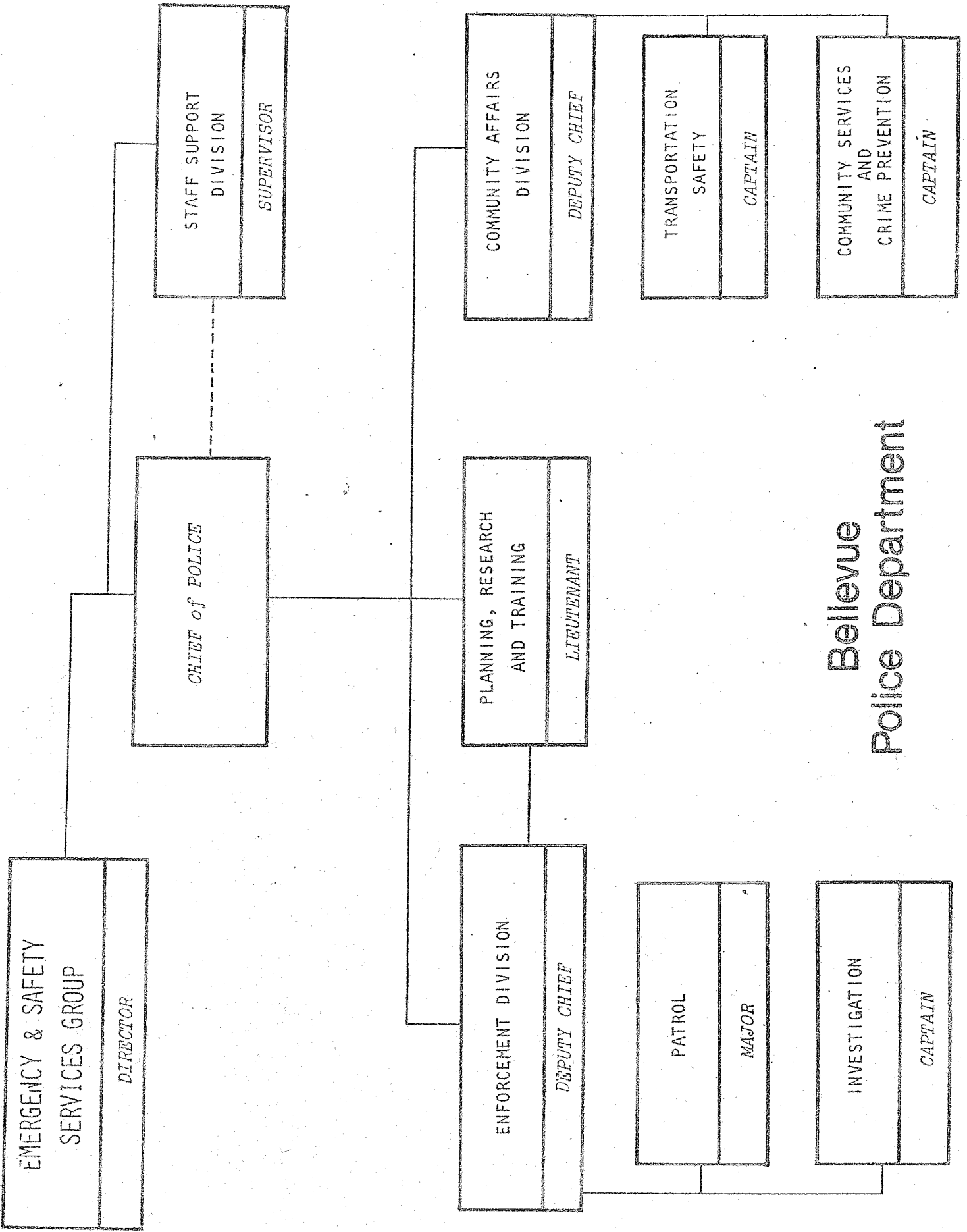
1. Some college, but less than 2 years	16
2. 2 year degree	46
3. 4 year degree	15
4. Some post-graduate work	6
5. Masters degree	2

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.



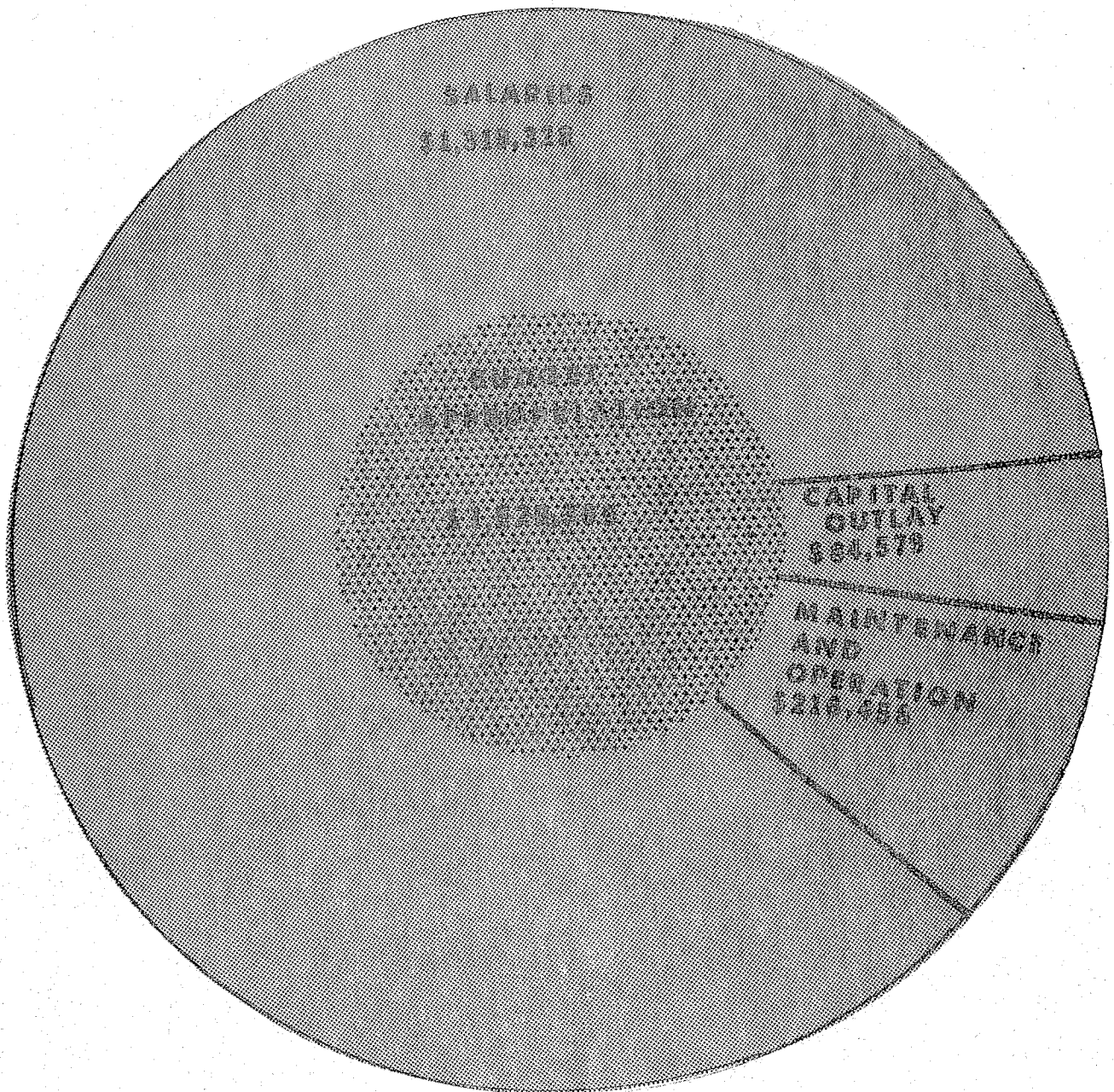
Bellevue Police Department

BELLEVUE POLICE DEPARTMENT

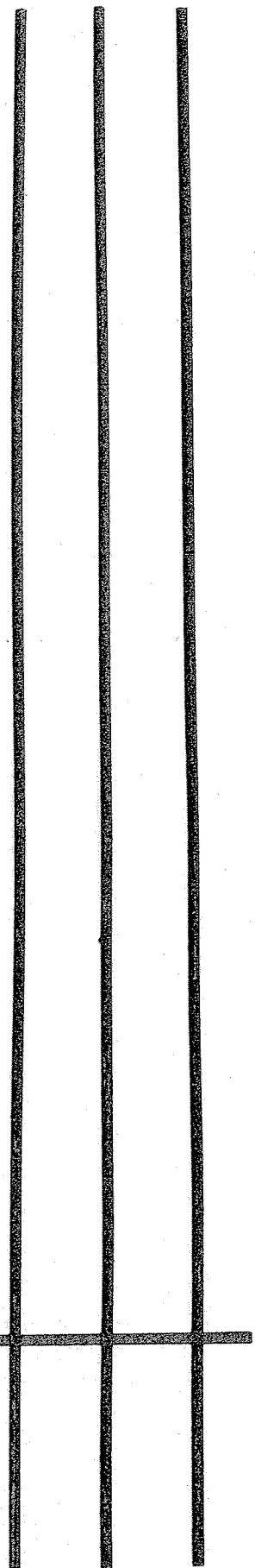
BUDGET APPROPRIATION

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

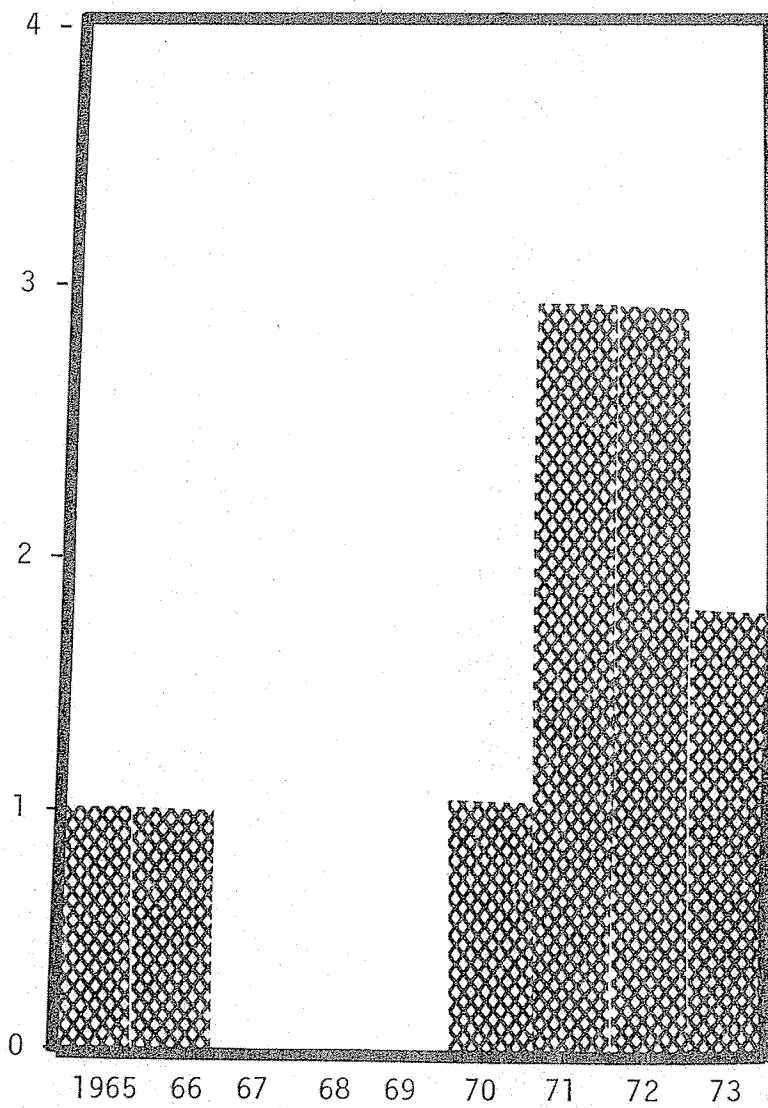
This offense includes all willful killings without due process and is scored on the basis of police investigation as opposed to any decision of a court, coroner, jury, or other judicial body.

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

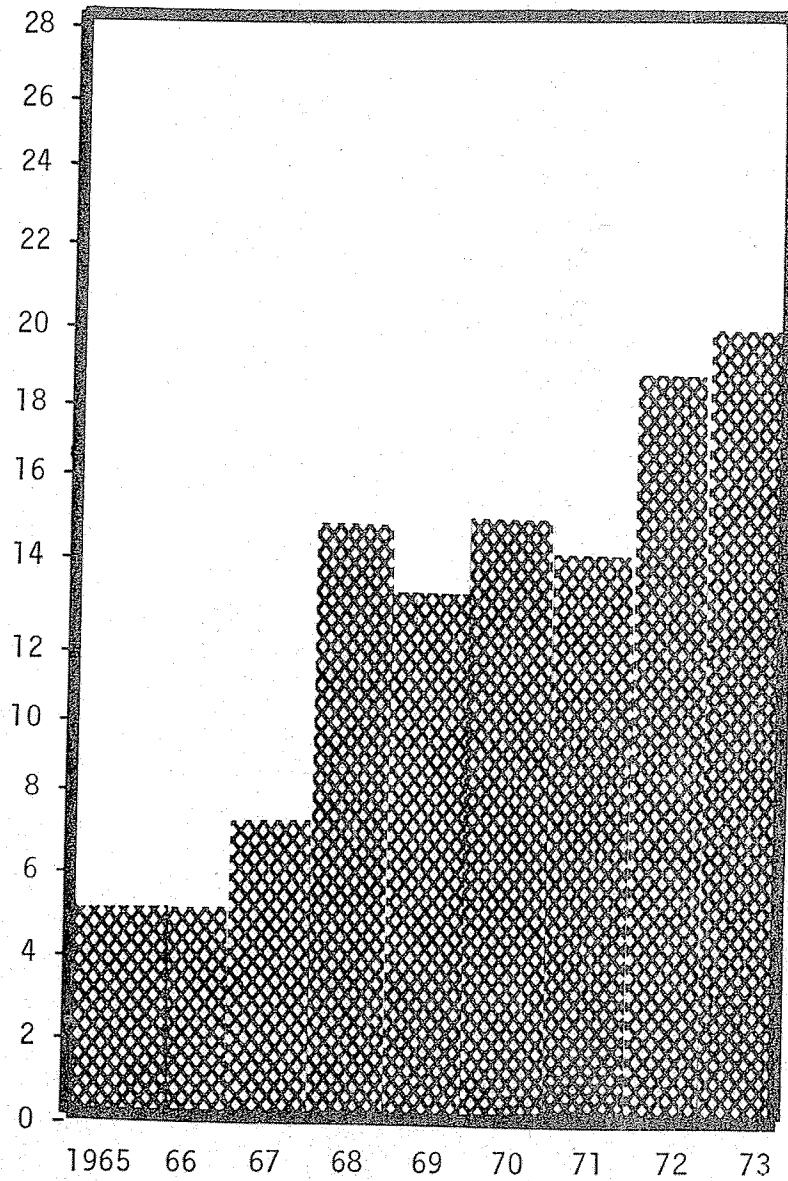
ROBBERY

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.

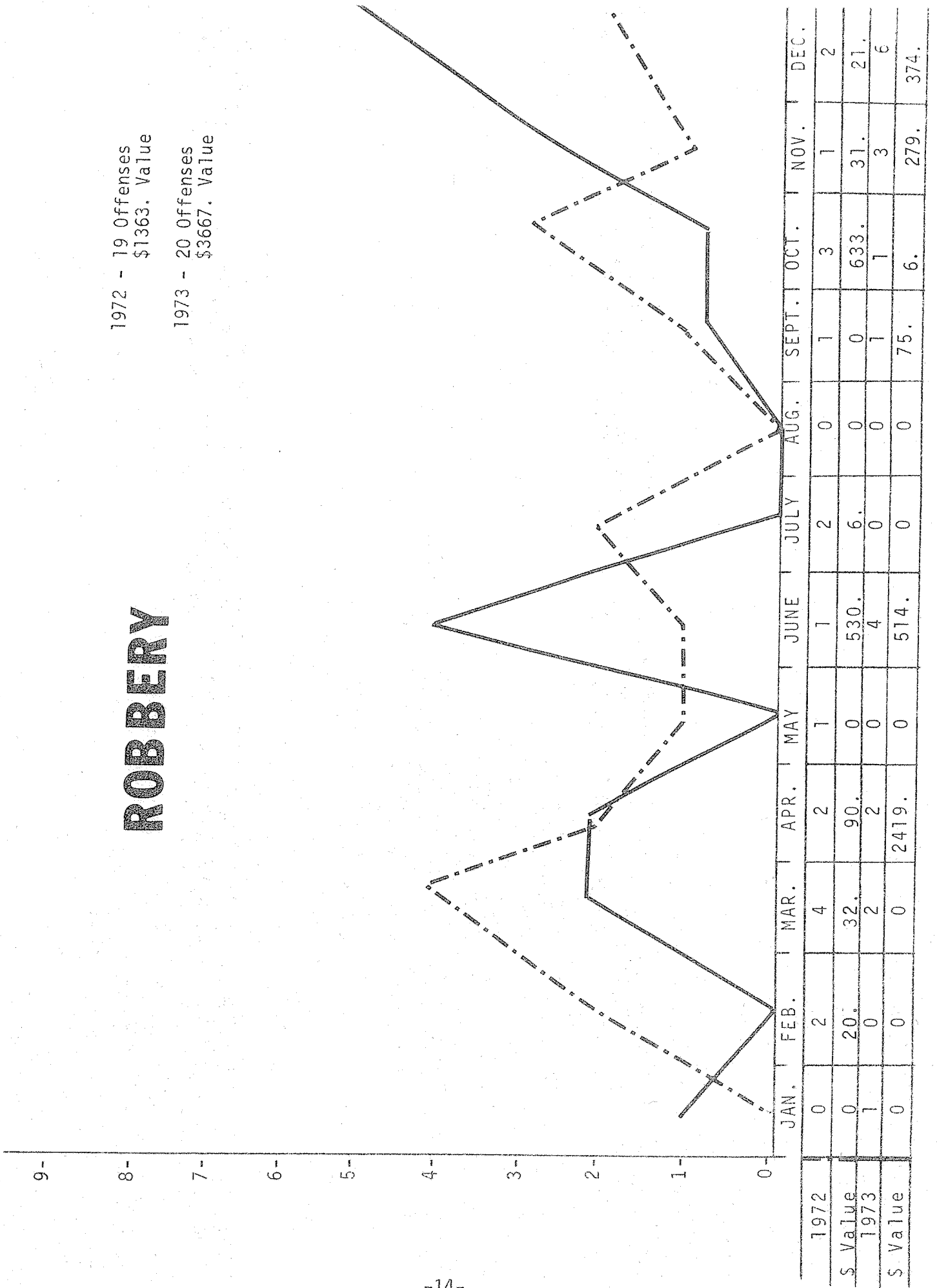


ROBBERY
1965 - 1973

ROBBERY

1972 - 19 Offenses
\$1363. Value

1973 - 20 Offenses
\$3667. Value



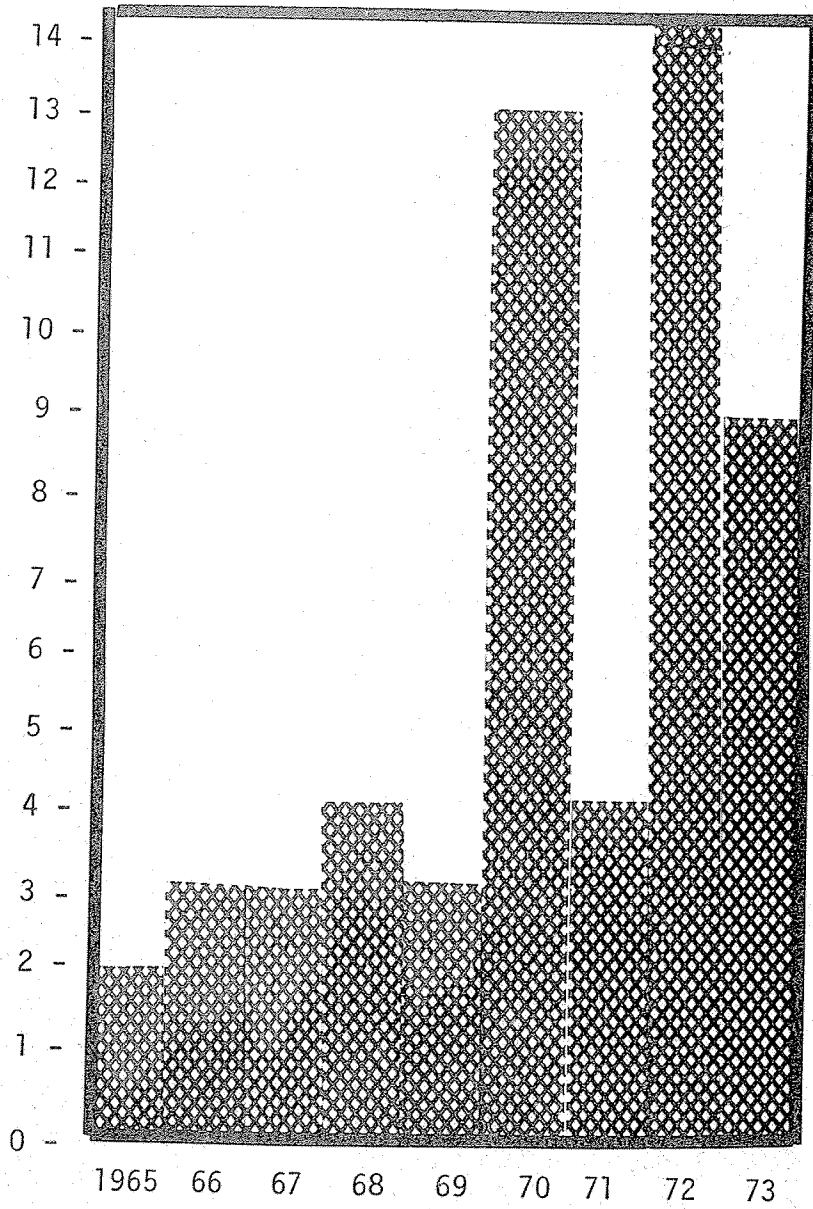
ROBBERY ANALYSIS REPORT

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.

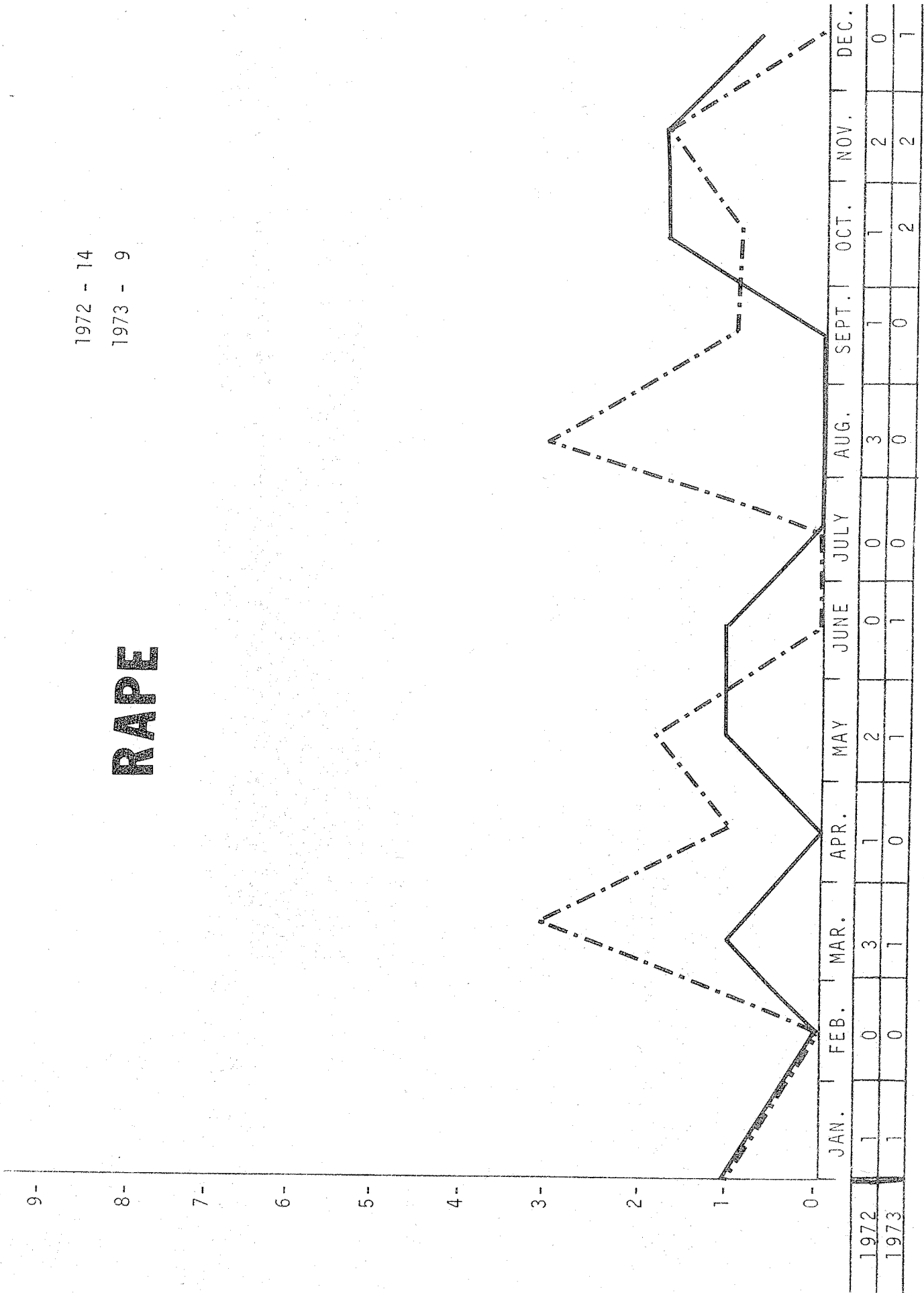


RAPE
1965 - 1973

1972 - 14

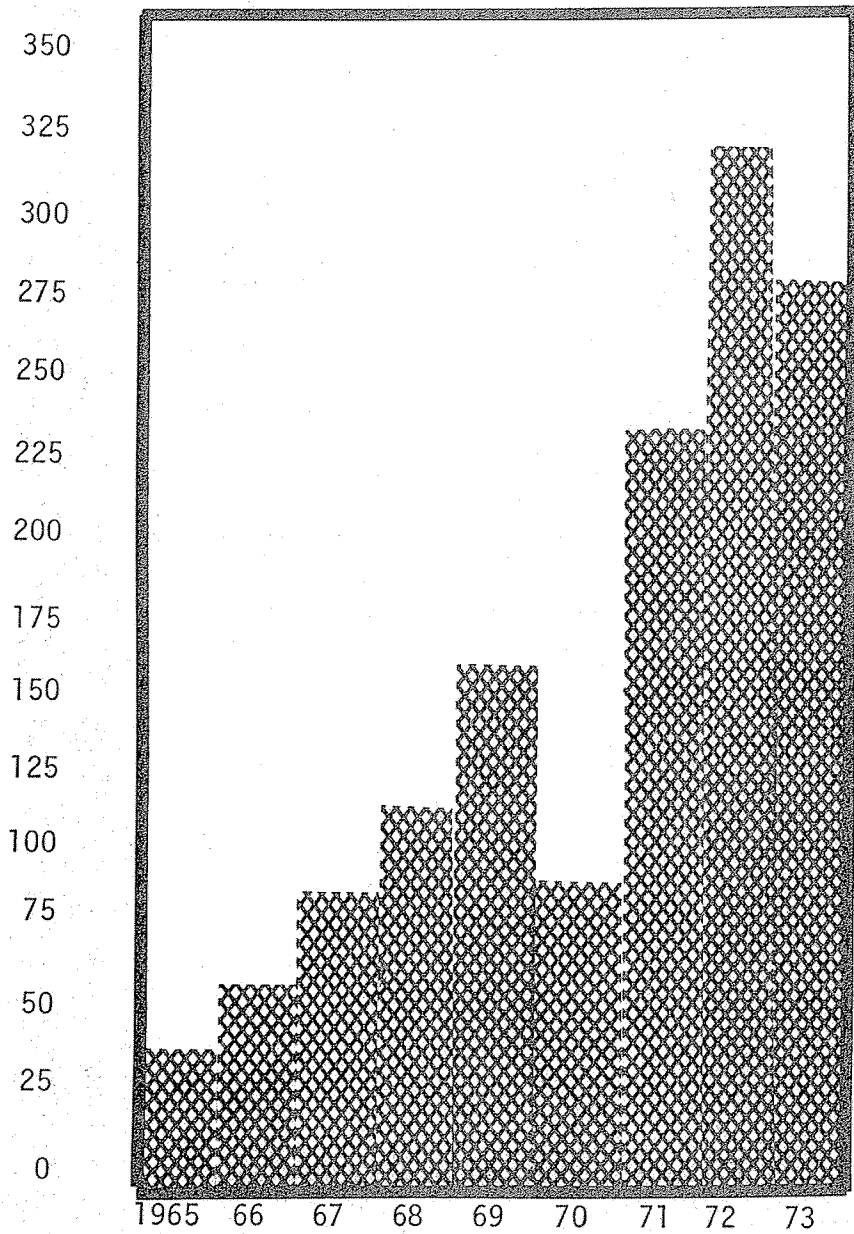
1973 - 9

RAPE



ASSAULT

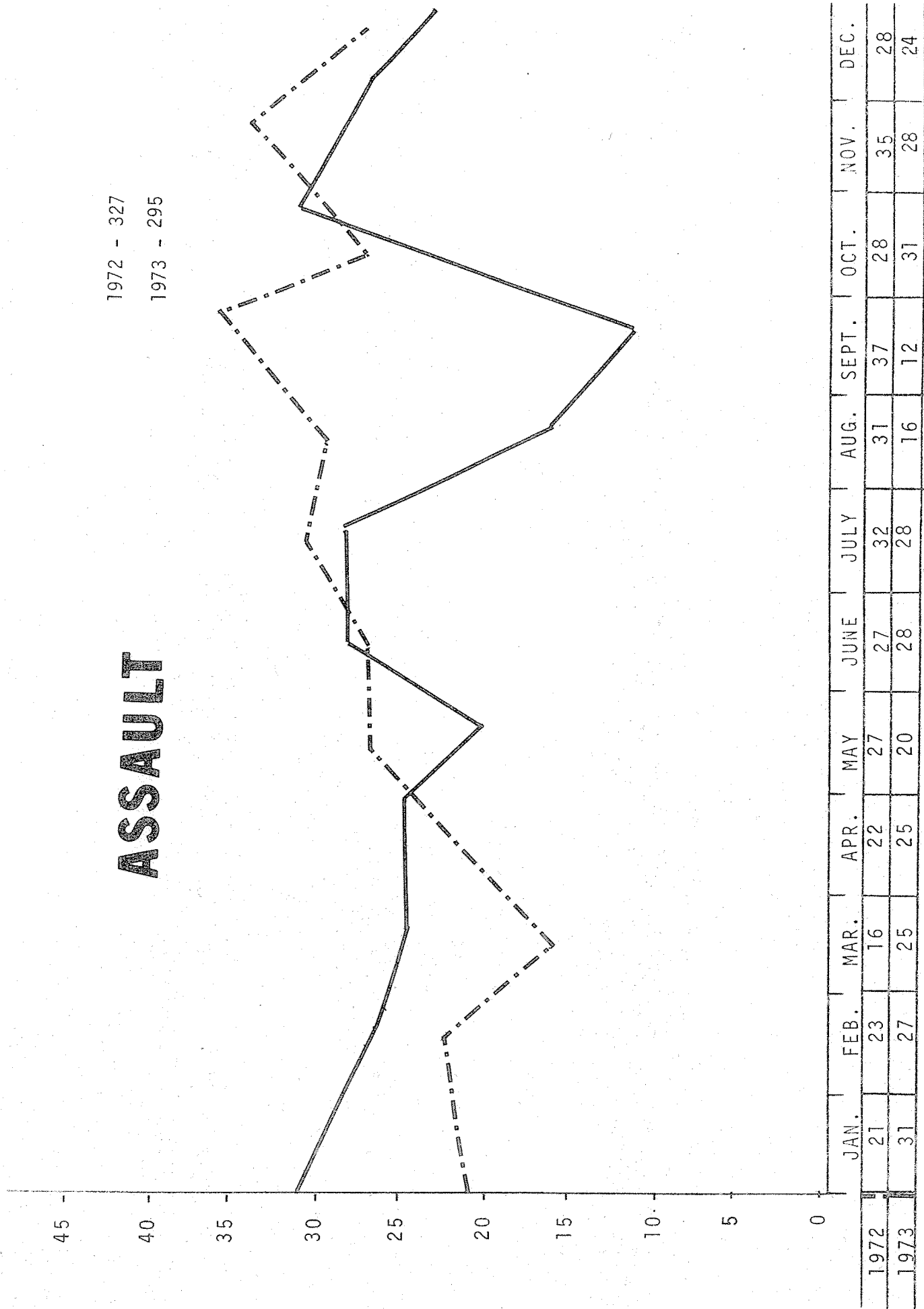
Assault is defined as an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury, usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or other means likely to produce death or serious bodily harm. Attempts are included, since it is not necessary that an injury result when 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

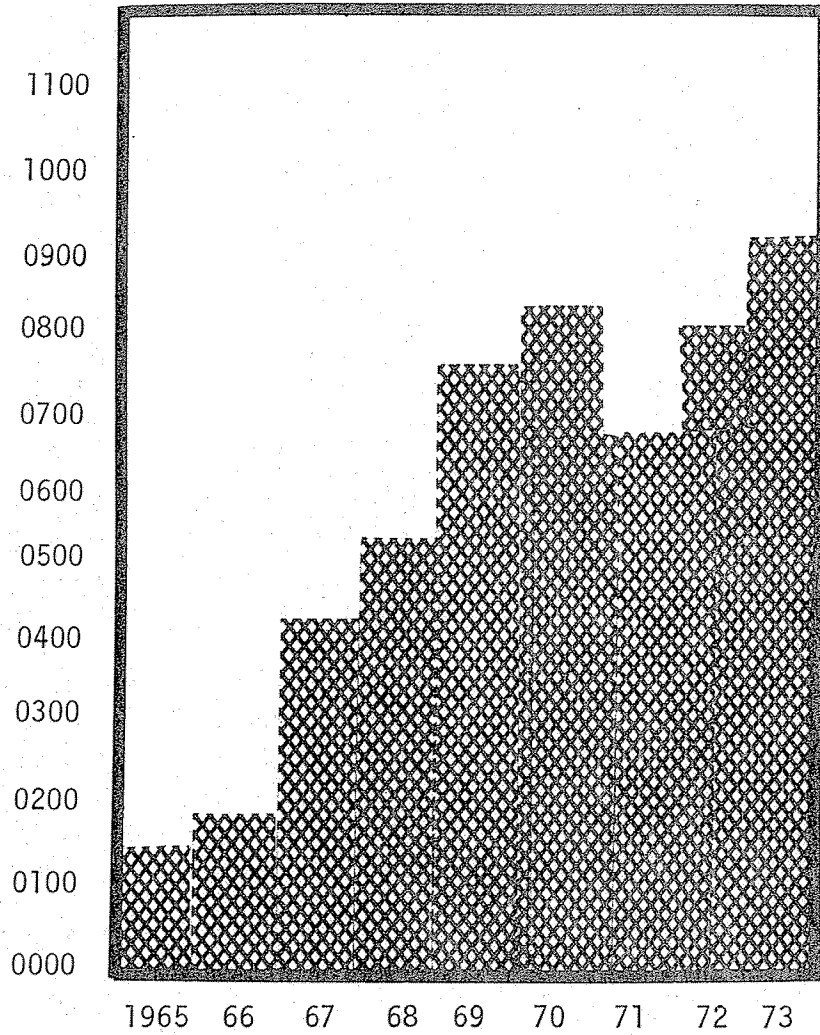


BURGLARY

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



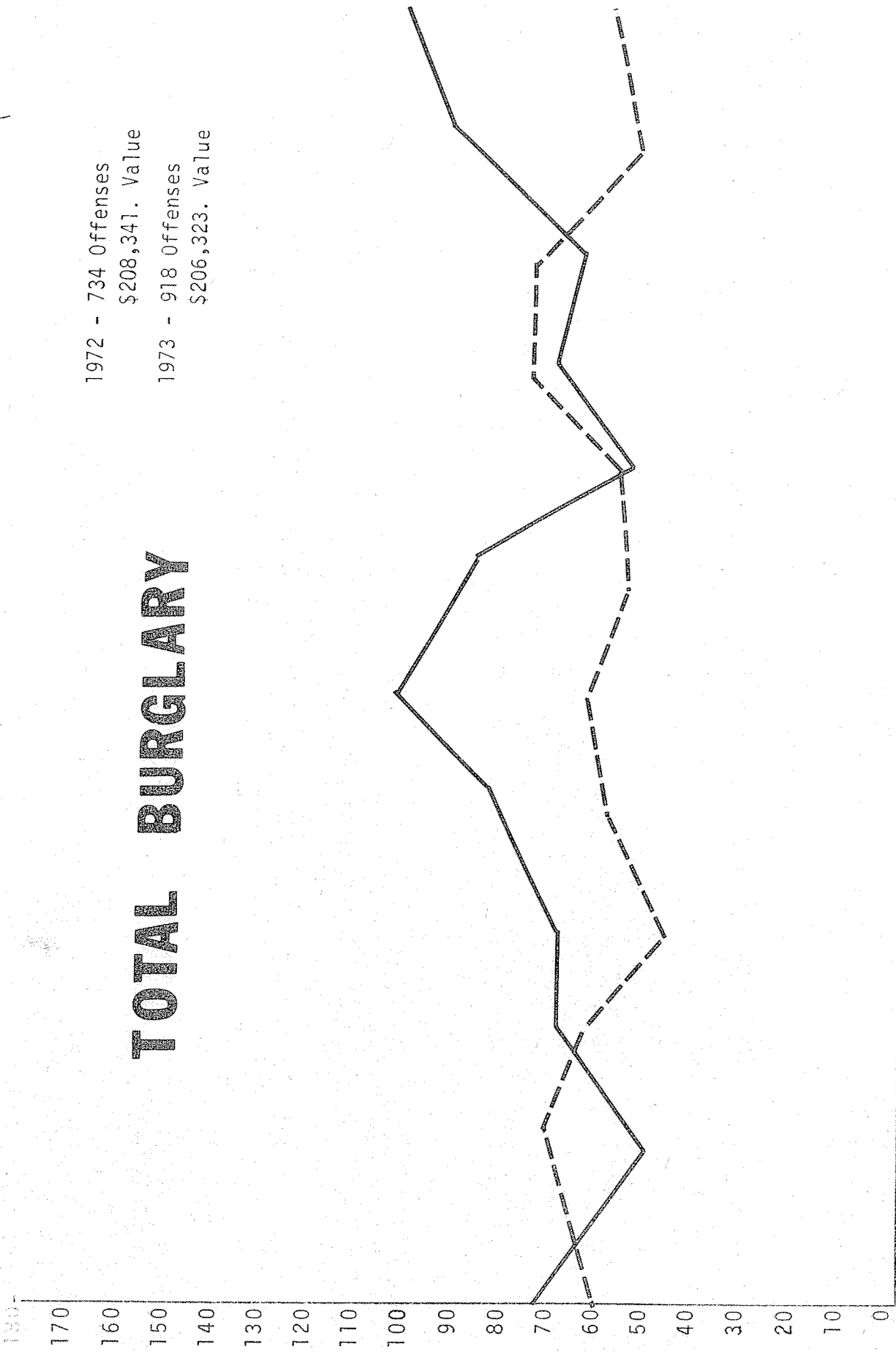
BURGLARY

1965 - 1973

TOTAL BURGLARY

1972 - 734 Offenses
 \$208,341. Value

1973 - 918 Offenses
 \$206,323. Value



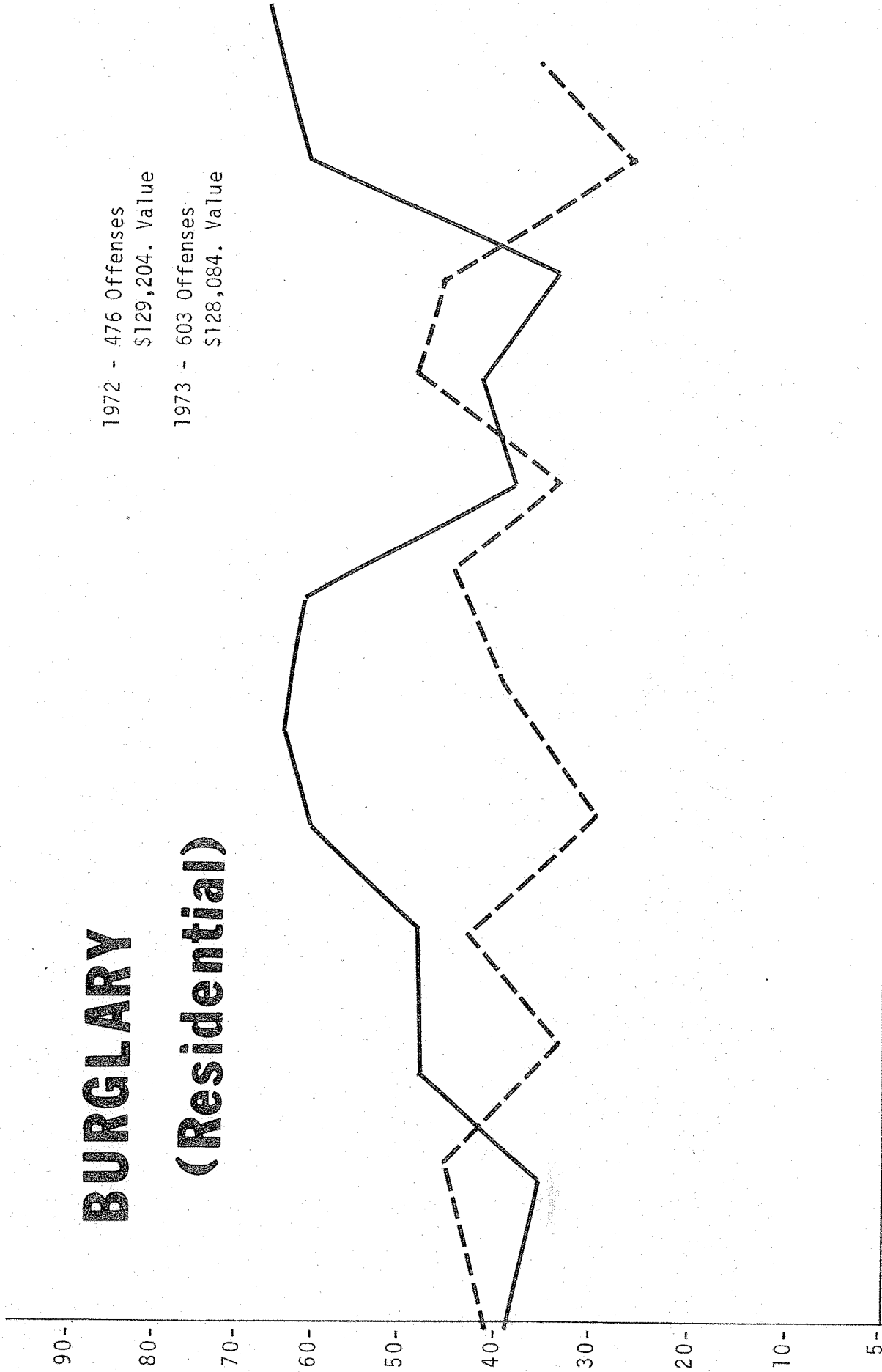
	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1972	60	70	62	60	49	58	57	58	75	75	51	60
S Value	9,161.	41,108.	14,740.	15,142.	10,837	32,539.	12,423.	15,304	18,953.	19,967.	5,271.	12,896.
1973	72	50	68	68	82	104	88	56	70	62	94	104
S Value	19,159.	6,512.	16,966.	22,606.	17,906	14,747.	16,906.	10,527.	13,057.	24,207.	16,141.	27,589.

BURGLARY

(Residential)

1972 - 476 Offenses
\$129,204. Value

1973 - 603 Offenses
\$128,084. Value

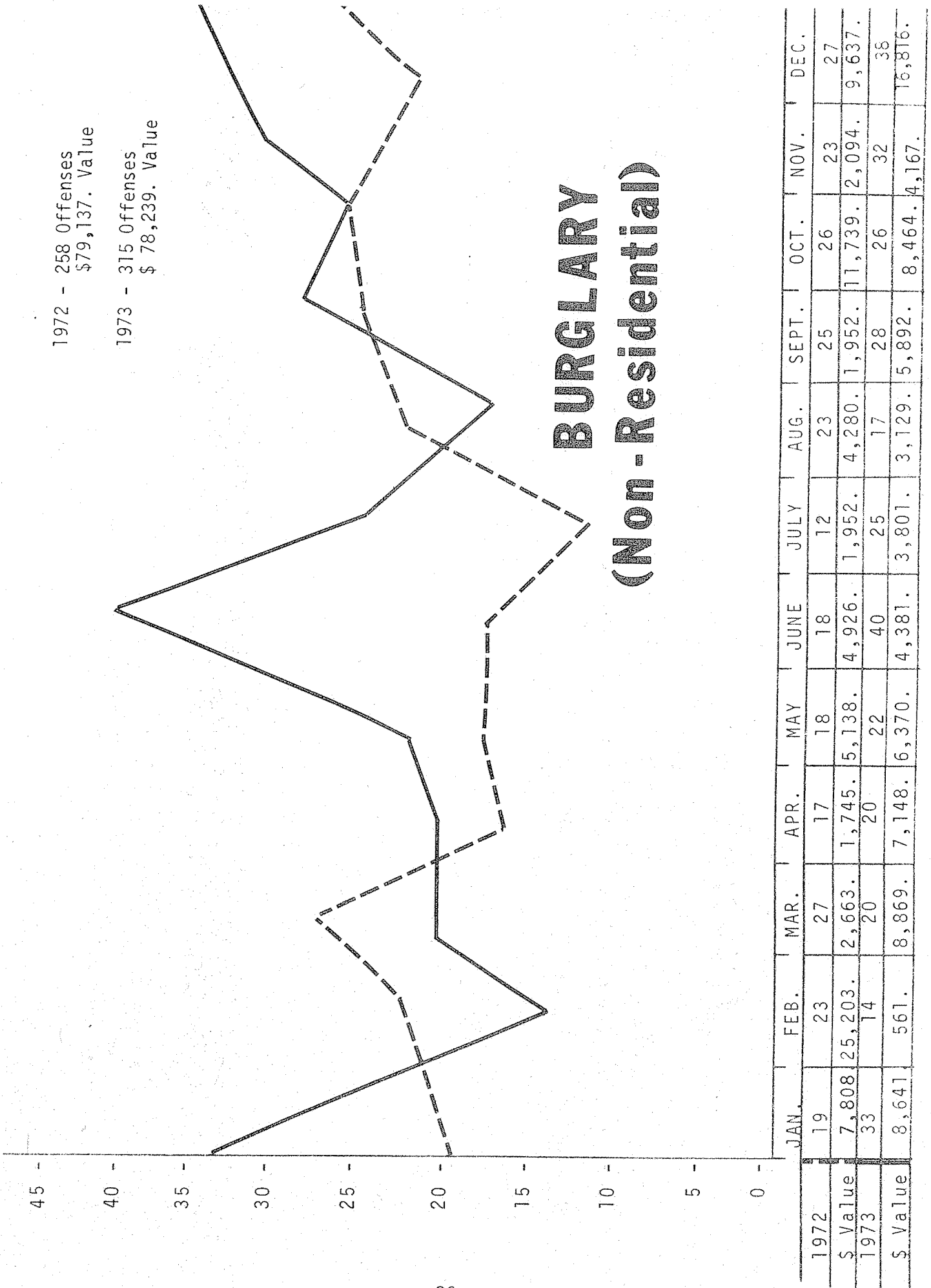


	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1972	41	47	35	43	30	40	45	35	50	49	28	33
\$ Value	1353.	15905.	12077.	13397.	5699.	27613.	10471.	11024.	17001.	8228.	3177.	3259.
1973	39	36	48	48	60	64	63	39	42	36	62	66
\$ Value	10518.	5951.	8097.	15458.	11536.	10366.	13105.	7398.	7165.	15,743.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

1972 - 258 Offenses
\$79,137. Value

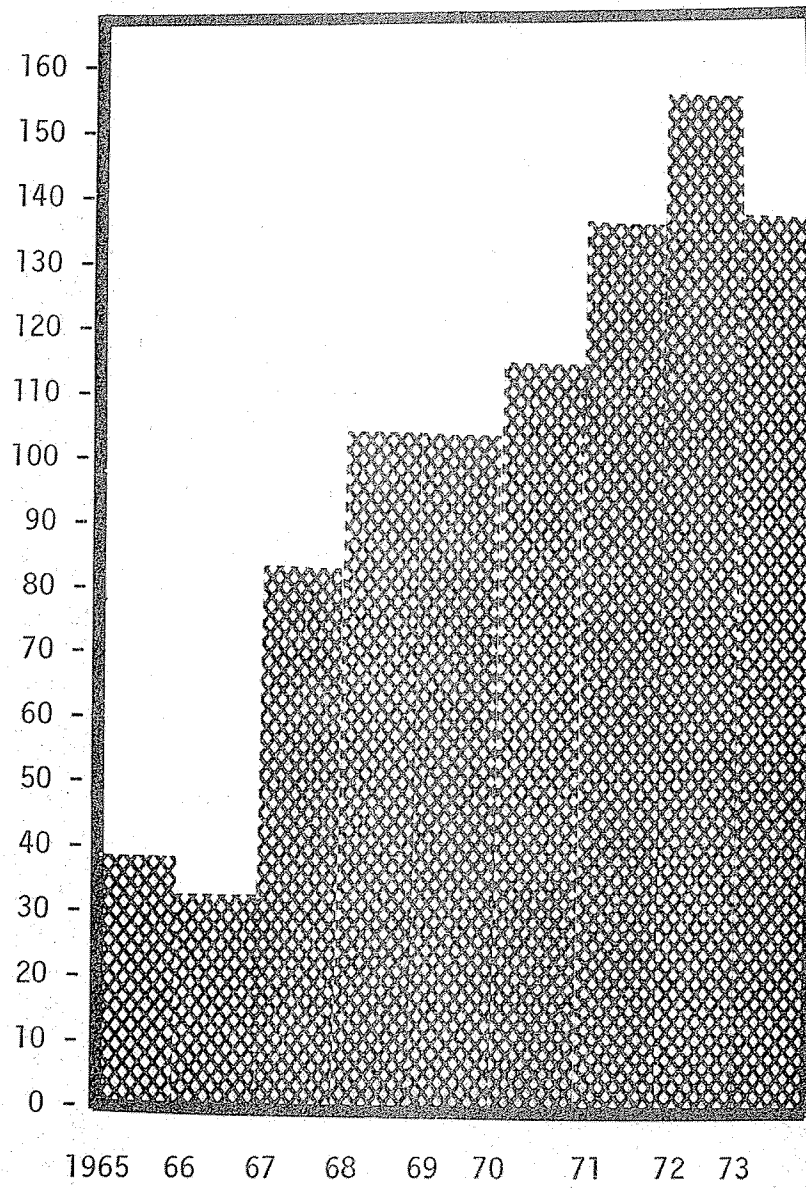
1973 - 315 Offenses
\$ 78,239. Value

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.



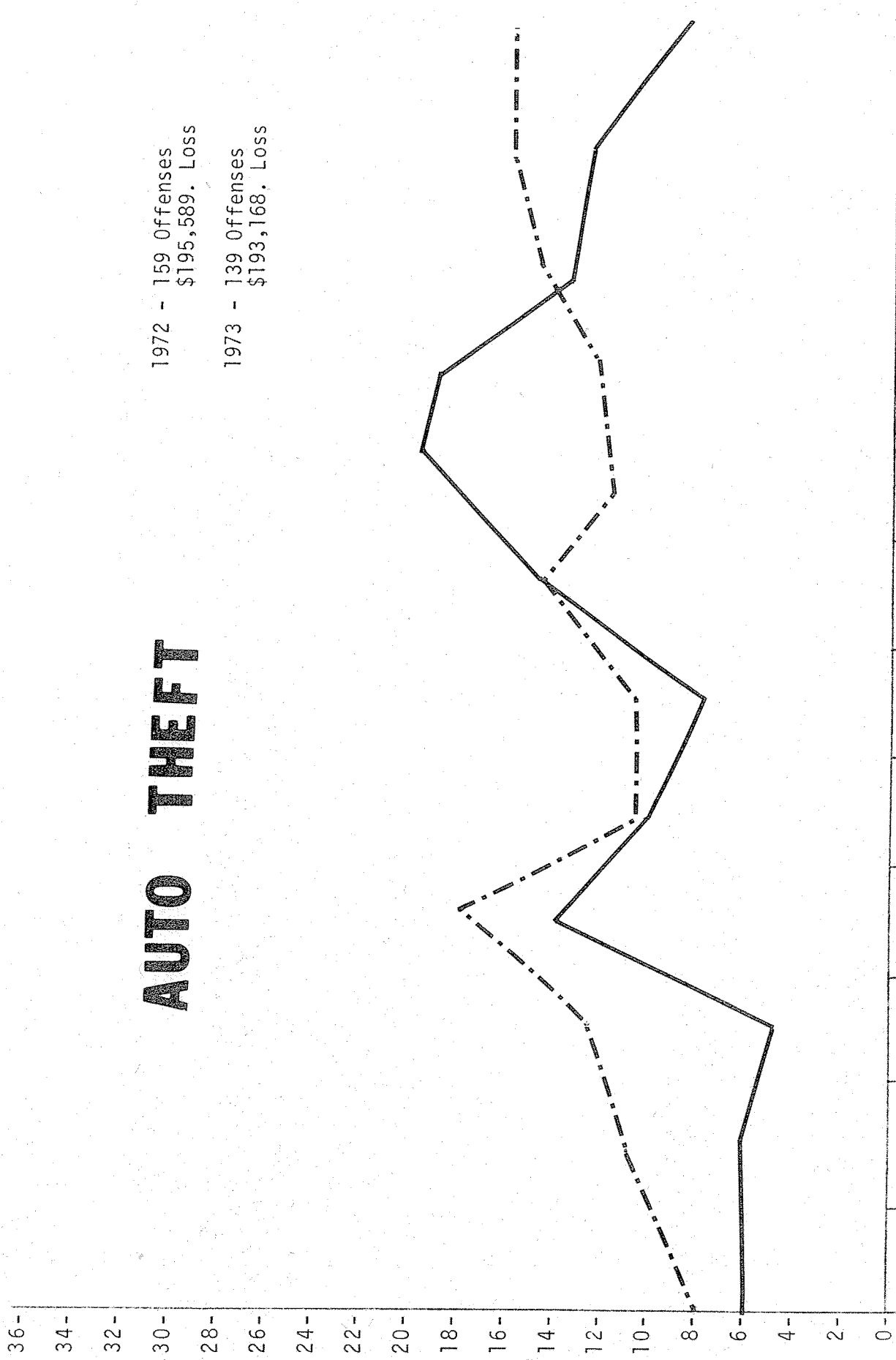
AUTO THEFT

1965 - 1973

AUTO THEFT

1972 - 159 Offenses
 \$195,589. Loss

1973 - 139 Offenses
 \$193,168. Loss

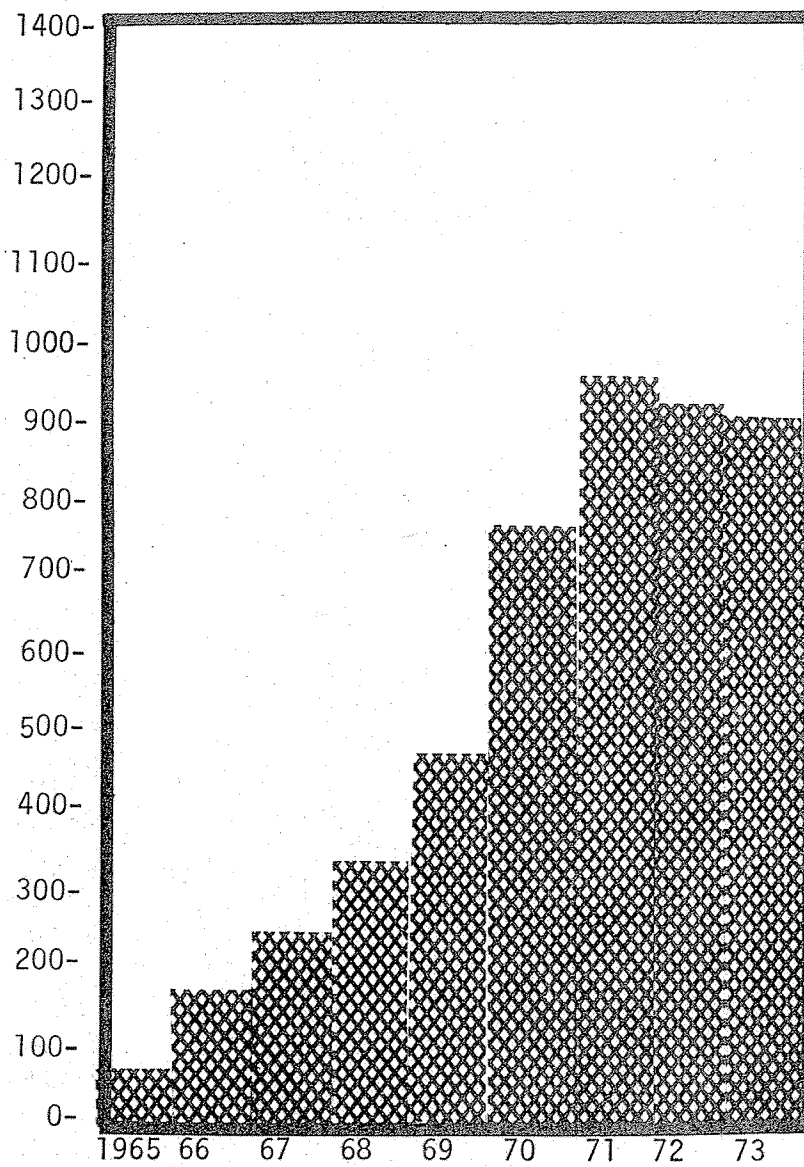


	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1972	8	11	13	18	11	11	15	12	13	15	16	16
\$ Value	11,824	8,775	15,450	17,850	11,350	14,092	22,275	15,070	17,813	15,702	17,050	28,338
1973	6	6	5	14	10	8	15	20	19	14	13	9
\$ Value	4,625	6,000	10,575	28,350	11,065	20,778	22,700	25,157	19,600	11,665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

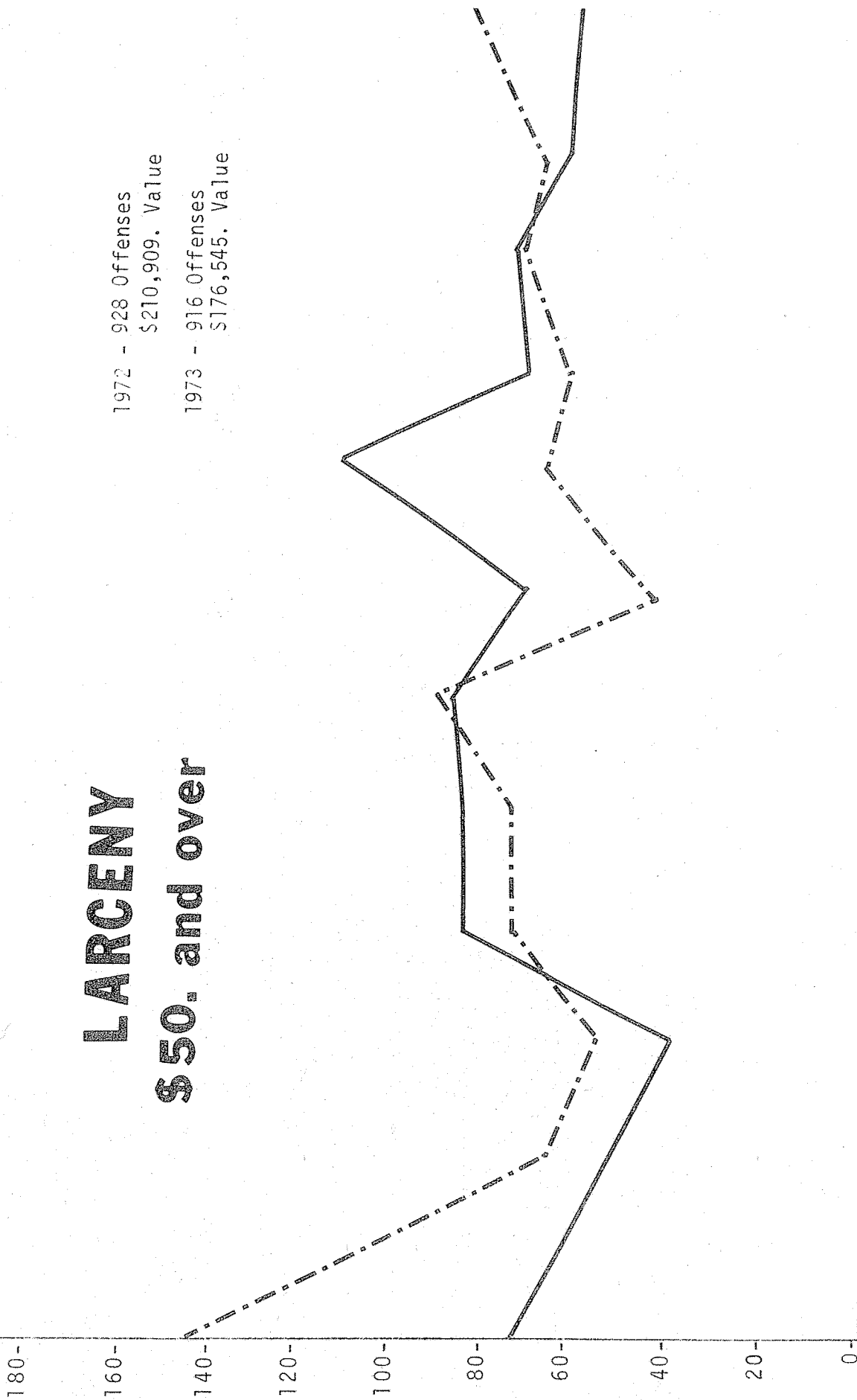
1965 - 1973

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.

