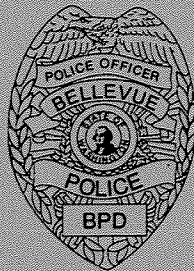


Patrol Section 1997 Annual Report



James Montgomery
Chief of Police

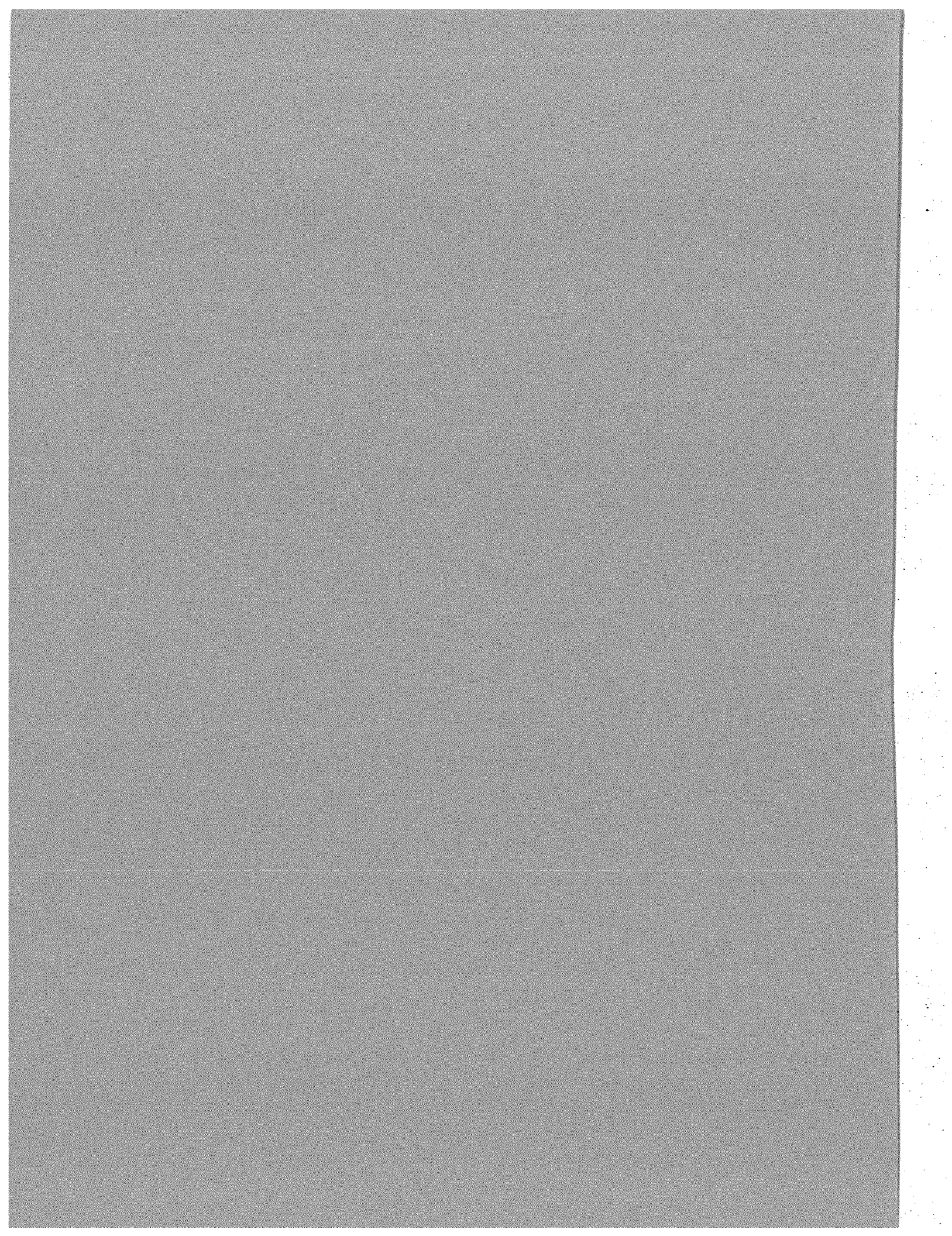


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INTRODUCTION

This report is intended to provide the reader with a comprehensive review of the Patrol Section for the year 1997. The report is presented in the following sections:

- **Patrol Operations**
- **Special Patrol Functions**
- **Community Services Unit**
- **Customer Survey Responses**

Patrol officers are frequently the first to respond to calls for service throughout the city. They are the most visible police presence in our community and it is their job to provide primary law enforcement services to the public 24 hours each and every day of the year. Patrol officers are trained to quickly respond, assess, and manage all manner of police-related incidents. Whether it's a simple assist of a stranded motorist or a response to a major crime, our officers provide the key element in public safety and preservation of community peace.

The Patrol Section is the largest Section within the Bellevue Police Department. The 111 commissioned officers assigned to Patrol represent 67% of the Department's total commissioned strength (166). The Patrol Section also accounted for one third, (\$7.2 million) of the department's \$22.2 million budget in 1997.

To keep skills sharp and to enhance each officer's working knowledge, comprehensive training is provided on a regular basis. The success of our Community-Oriented Policing program rests with the effectiveness of the line patrol officer and their knowledge of the community in which they work. To help insure that success, officers are assigned to a patrol district for a minimum of one year to familiarize themselves with the people, places, and criminal activity there.

There are three components to the Patrol Section:

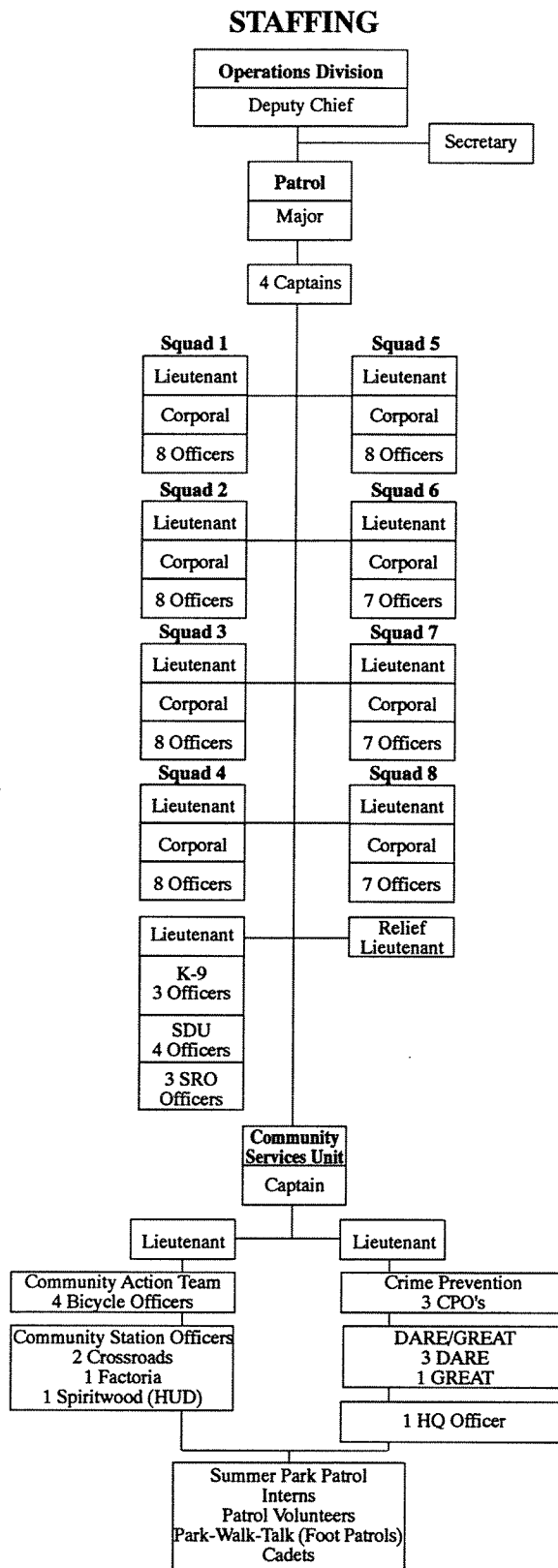
Patrol Operations: Officers assigned throughout the city in marked police vehicles. These officers are responsible for the around-the-clock police presence in the city and are charged with effective response to calls for services.

Specialized Functions: Officers assigned to provide direct support to the patrol officers through such units as the Special Details Unit, The K-9 Unit, Tactical Arms Group, Hostage Negotiators, Field Training Officers, Police Evidence Technicians, and School Resource Officers.

Community Services: This component supports the primary patrol function through its Community Station Officers (Crossroads and Factoria Stations), City Hall Headquarters Officer, Bicycle Officers, Crime Prevention Officers, and the DARE/GREAT Officers.

Patrol is a section of the Police Department's Operations Division

Patrol Organizational Chart



PATROL OPERATIONS

Structure

Utilizing a squad concept, Patrol Operations consists of eight teams, each with a lieutenant, a corporal and seven or eight officers. Each squad is assigned to work a ten-hour shift, four days per week, for six months, changing days off at three-month intervals. Squads meet at the beginning of their shift each day for a briefing on criminal activity that occurred within the city since their last shift.

Four captains are assigned as Watch Commanders to manage the Patrol squads and oversee daily field operations. The captains work rotating shifts providing 17.5 hours of coverage each day of the week. Each captain is assigned supervisory responsibility for individual squad Lieutenants. A police major supervises the captains and commands the Patrol Section.

The city is divided into seven patrol "districts" consisting of individual neighborhoods located throughout the city. Officers are assigned to each of these districts for a minimum of one year. Each officer provides basic police services for the district in which he or she works. This is "their" district. Officers respond to radio calls for service and are encouraged to gain an overall knowledge of trends and developments in each neighborhood in their district.

Using a problem-oriented approach to policing districts within the city, our objective is to identify the **cause** for criminal activity, then develop a **long-term solution** to resolve the problem. This effectively helps us attain our ultimate goal of reducing crime and the resultant fear of crime in neighborhoods and business areas.

COMMUNITY-ORIENTED POLICING

The philosophy and culture of community policing is the driving force behind patrol operations. Each member of the Patrol Section is responsible for providing quality community service, and for integrating community-policing strategies into daily activities involving enforcement, problem solving, and relationship building within the community.

Problem-oriented policing is different from the traditional "random patrol" method of policing. As the officer's time is focused on problem identification and resolution, we are able to reduce non-productive time. The problem-solving approach also calls upon a squad's ability to function cooperatively as a team. Problem Oriented Policing emphasizes that the police alone cannot resolve the many challenges to law enforcement within the community. It fosters a partnership with the community, organizations within the community, and with other City agencies.

During 1997, Patrol stressed the continuing development of community policing by every member of the Section. This will continue through 1998 and beyond with emphasis on three priorities:

- **Reduction of Crime and Fear of Crime**

Continue to identify, develop, and implement strategies that address crime and the fear of crime, with emphasis on violent crime and those crimes and conditions that directly impact the quality of life in the community.

- **Continued Improvement in Community Partnerships**

Build stronger community partnerships and improve customer relations. We must continue to encourage feedback from our community. By placing emphasis on strategies that promote involvement in problem solving and crime prevention, we will strengthen our relationships with other agencies, city departments, department sections, and organizations.

- **Continued Personnel Development**

Maintain high standards in recruitment, hiring, training, and promotional practices. If we encourage training and personnel development, we foster team environment, strengthen personal accountability, and identify opportunities to improve our efficiency. Taking advantage of available computer technology will play an ever more important role in this area in the future.

We will develop Patrol's yearly objectives and work plans, as well as long-term strategies, with emphasis toward fulfillment of these priorities.

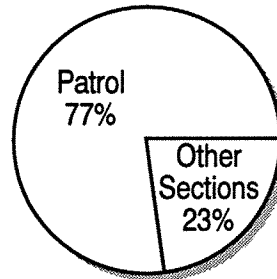
CALLS FOR SERVICE

There are three categories of calls for service:

- Priority 1 – code 3 calls that are life threatening;
- Priority 2 – code 2 calls, emergency, non life threatening; and
- Priority 3 – code 1 calls, non-emergency calls for service.

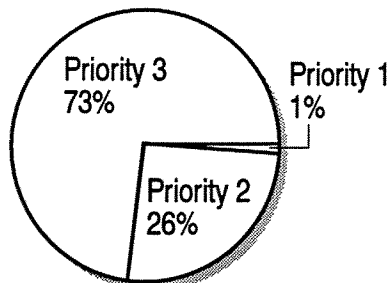
Patrol officers responded to 77% of the department's calls for services, compared to all other sections. Of the 78,434 calls handled by Patrol, Priority 1 calls accounted for 1% of the total (851); Priority 2 calls were 26% (20,339); and Priority 3 calls made up 73% (57,242). Patrol calls for service increased +2% in 1997 (1996=76,731). This information is depicted graphically in the following two charts.

***Calls for Service
Taken by Patrol vs. Taken by other Department Sections***



Labeling can be confusing. Priority 3 (non-emergency) calls are calls a dispatched as Code 1 calls by Radio; Priority 2 (non-life threatening) calls are dispatched as Code 2 calls; and Priority 1 (life threatening) calls are dispatched as Code 3 calls.

Priority 1, 2, & 3 Calls



PATROL ACTIVITY

The numbers below are totals for all Patrol Officers:

Total On-duty Time for 1997: 103,949.3 hours
Average squad hours worked: 12,993.66 hours.

There are eight categories of activities counted by patrol officers:

Patrol Time – the actual hours of uncommitted patrol time.

1997: 22,913.00
1996: 23,740.75
% Of Change: -3.49%

Self-initiated – the hours spent on self-generated activity such as arrests or field interviews (FIRS).

1997: 14,499.75
1996: 13,000.30
% Of Change: +11.53%

Assigned Time – the hours officers are assigned to a call or incident.

1997: 39,927.50
1996: 39,457.75
% Of Change: +1.19%

Follow-up – the hours officers follow up on a call and/or criminal investigation.

1997: 4,011.25
1996: 4,154.70
% Of Change: -3.45%

POP/COP – the hours devoted to Problem-Oriented Policing and/or Community-Oriented Policing activities.

1997: 4,387.00
1996: 4,694.75
% Of Change: -6.56%

Training – the hours of on-duty training activities.

1997: 6,160.30
1996: 6,025.50
% Of Change: +2.24%

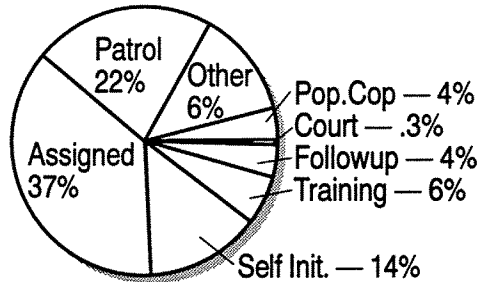
Court – the hours of on-duty time devoted to appearing in court.

1997: 339.00
1996: 470.50
% OF Change: -27.95%

Other Time – the committed patrol time not covered under the other categories, such as assisting a motorist and vehicle repairs.

1997: 13,604.50
 1996: 15,731.05
 % Of Change: -13.52%

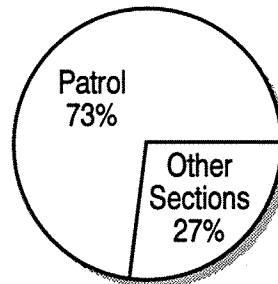
How Patrol Officers Spend Their Time



Case Reports

Total number of case reports taken in 1997: 16,822
 Total number of case reports taken in 1996: 16,994
 % Of Change: -1%
 Total reports taken by Patrol in 1997: 12,278 (73% of all CRs taken in 1997).
 Total reports taken by Patrol in 1996: 12,111 (71% of all CRs taken in 1996).
 % Of Change in total reports taken by Patrol: +1.38%

1997 Case Reports Taken



PATROL ARRESTS

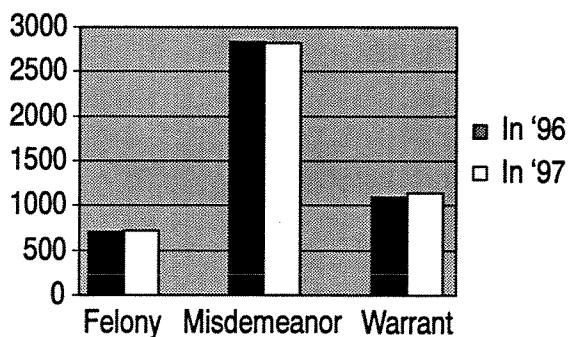
Patrol officers made 4,674 arrests in 1997. This represents a +0.7% increase over 1996 (4,641). Refer to the table and chart below.

	In '97	In '96	% of Total	+/- % 96/97
Felony	718	710	15.36	+1.13
Misdemeanor	2,818	2,831	60.29	-0.46
Warrant	1,138	1,100	24.35	+3.46
Total	4,674	4,641		+0.71

In addition, Patrol officers completed 4,178 Field Interview Reports (-10.63%). Patrol officers stopped 23,485 vehicles (+13%) and made 213 DUI (Driving Under the Influence) arrests (-5.75%), and issued 5,144 traffic citations/NOIs (+9.26%).

Attachments A1 and A2 provide a comprehensive review of patrol activity by shift and 1996/1997 comparisons.

NOTE: Patrol officer activities are calculated from the activity sheets prepared by each Patrol officer. All figures are approximations. Total number of case reports as reported by Staff Support Section. Total number of calls obtained from the Communications Section.



1997 PATROL ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

January

On the morning of January 5, the strangled and battered body of 20-year-old Kimberly Wilson was found in the Water Tower Park in Woodridge. Subsequent investigation led us to the nearby Wilson family home where the bodies of William and Rose Wilson, and Kimberly's younger sister were found. The Wilson family homicide was the worst homicide in Bellevue history. Two suspects, Alex Baranyi and David Anderson are currently in custody and awaiting trial. Motive for the murders—"for the thrill of it."

February

After an extensive search for a new Chief of Police, King County Sheriff Jim Montgomery was selected to replace retiring Chief of Police, Joe Smith.

In the early morning hours of February 2, K-9 Officer Ethredge spotted a broken window at Casa D's, a restaurant in downtown Bellevue. Officer Ethredge had passed the restaurant earlier in the evening and noted the now broken window was intact. He heard noises from inside the business and summoned additional officers to the scene. Two 17-year-old male suspects ran from the business, both located and arrested nearby.

March

An early morning assault call on March 17 sent officers to a residence in the 700 block of 175 Pl. NE. A mental/emotional patient recently released from a Seattle hospital was staying with friends at this residence. He threatened to kill everyone in the house, stabbed one adult male multiple times, and stabbed a small child. The home owner shot and wounded the suspect, struck him with a hammer, then held him down until police arrived.

April

At approximately 0800 on April 13, a 16-year-old female was the victim of a domestic violence assault in a home in the 16600 block of SE 26. The suspect entered her home and confronted her in a hallway. She was stabbed with a sword-like weapon and struck in the head with a hammer, suffering a collapsed lung, slashes on her arms, and a ruptured or severed brachial artery, plus contusions and cuts on her head.. The suspect, a former boyfriend, fled prior to the arrival of officers. The suspect was arrested later that evening without incident.

On April 21, Michael Chumney, 24, of Redmond was killed when a woman accidentally shot him in the neck at Wade's Indoor Gun Range.

May

On May 1, the State Supreme Court upheld a Bellevue ordinance requiring strip-club dancers to stay at least four feet from customers.

Officers responded to a reported noise complaint, possible domestic violence incident, at the Belle Park East apartments around 0200 on May 10, making contact with an intoxicated male . The male threatened to kill officers if they tried to enter his apartment. He had a 2-year-old child in the apartment with him. The suspect was armed with a shotgun. The Tactical Arms Group was called to the scene. When the suspect stepped out into the hallway to negotiate with officers, he was struck with rubber bullets from the ARWIN three times. The suspect fled back into the apartment, grabbed his shotgun and fired several rounds at officers attempting to capture him. Later negotiations resulted in the arrest of this 29-year-old man. The 2-year-old child was not harmed.

