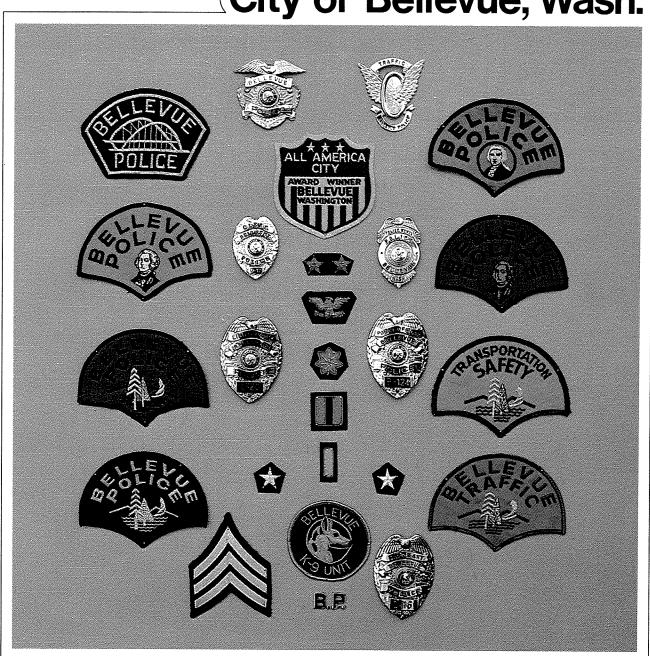
POLICE DEPARTMENT ANNUAL REPORT

City of Bellevue, Wash.



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Chief of Police

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Front Cover

The front cover of this year's annual report is, in itself, a history of the police department since its organization April 1, 1953. The badges and rank insignia shown on the cover have all been used, or are now being used, through the past 24 years. The patches used read from left to right down the page to those currently in use, the blue patch for team policing personnel and the brown patch for the traffic division.



Chief's Message

Mr. L. Joe Miller, City Manager City of Bellevue, Washington

Dear Mr. Miller:

The 1976 Annual Report of the Bellevue Police Department is submitted herewith and I wish to begin by acknowledging the support of the City Administration in our efforts to deliver quality police services to the City of Bellevue.

I am pleased to report to you and the community that for the first time in 5 years, we managed to achieve a slight overall reduction in serious crimes! Significant decreases were recorded for rape, assault, and residential burglary but larcenies increased slightly and robbery nearly doubled. Most of the favorable experience can be attributed to a reorganization of our resources into neighborhood/team policing coordinated with a proactive crime prevention program, in which those crimes that were targeted for priority attention were accordingly reduced. That concept, which has proven successful in the residential neighborhoods, will next be expanded into the business community as well and I expect to achieve a similar impact there.

During 1977, we will endeavor to improve upon the experience of the past year and to accomplish two important in-house programs as well. The first of these is to design and occupy an adequate facility in the expanded City Hall which will better enable us to perform our duties. This is well underway already and will finally place the police department in a modern headquarters that is task-oriented. The second project is to construct a career development program for our officers that will provide for their individual growth as professionals and continue to motivate each of them to give the best possible service to the community. This is the next logical step to follow the now successful educational incentive program introduced in 1967, which has resulted in a college achievement level for all personnel of 43% associate degrees, 42% bachelor degrees, and 8% masters degrees.

As I have in the past, I must again call attention to the fact that we are still at the lowest number of police per population and at the lowest per capita cost for police services of any city in the metropolitan area. The men and women of the Bellevue Police Department will continue to do the best that they can within the constraint of our limited resources, however, we could do better if those resources were appropriately increased.

Respectfully submitted,

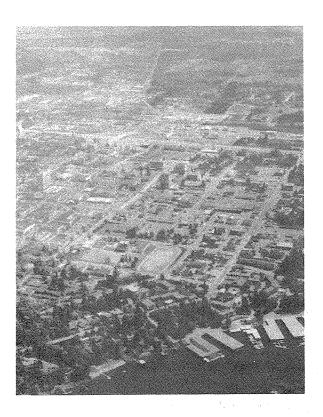
Chief of Police

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Introduction

In 1940 Bellevue was a small village of just one thousand inhabitants. Over the intervening 36 years, the City of Bellevue grew up to become one of the leading communities in the Pacific Northwest.

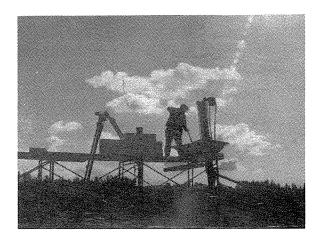


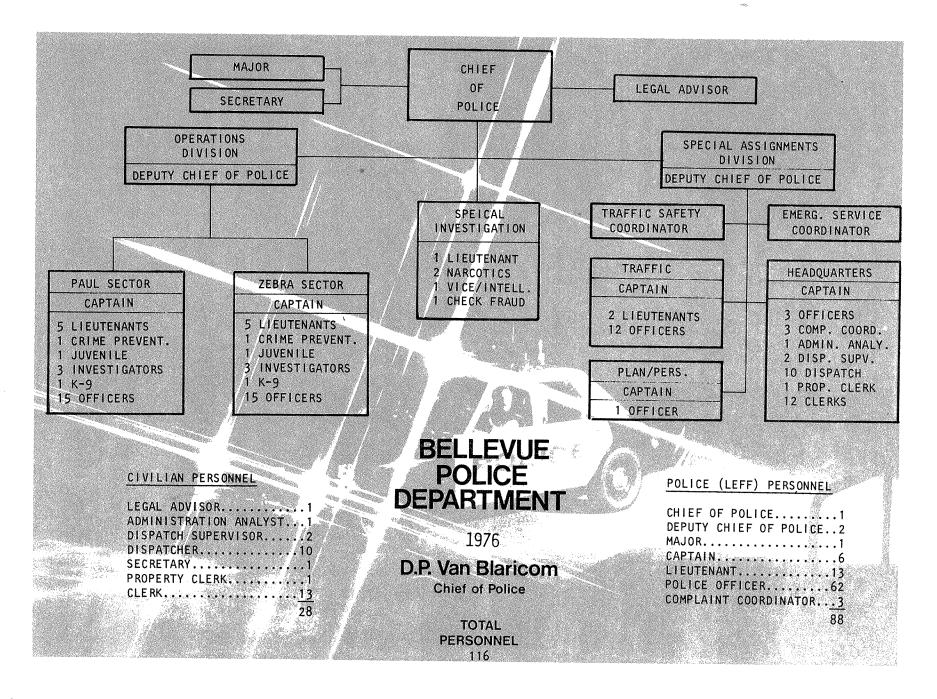
The Bellevue Police Department has changed almost yearly since its inception to provide more and better service to the citizens of this community. This progressive attitude is reflected by the team policing program that is in effect today and has provided many needed programs to the citizens of this community. It is with this in mind that you will find this annual report most informative on the accomplishments by the Police Department in 1976.

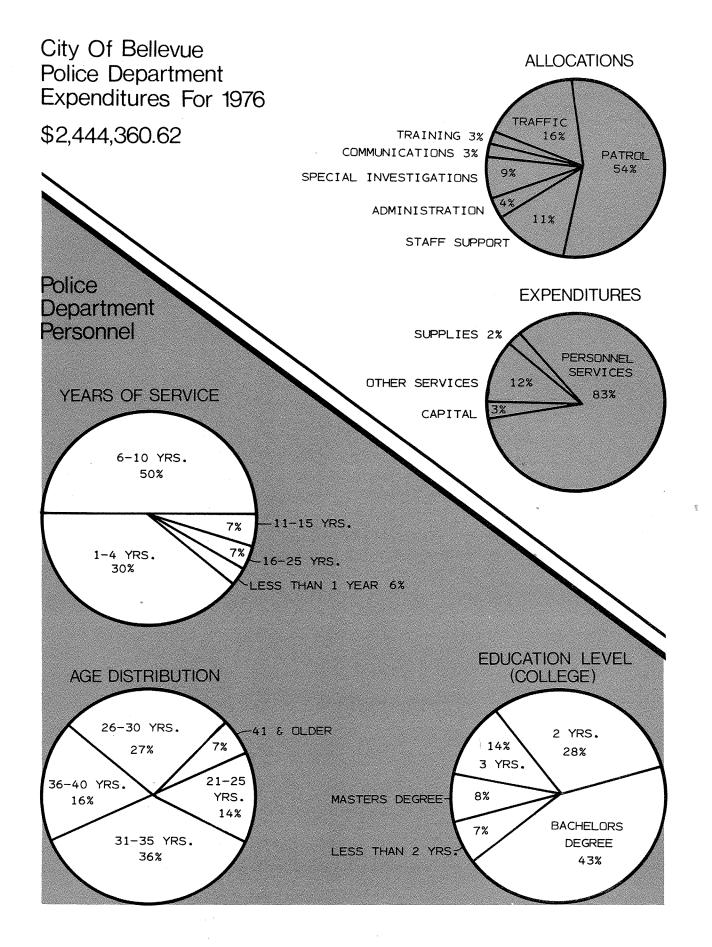


March 31, 1953 was the beginning. The City was incorporated with a population of 5,000, 5 square miles of area and 75 miles of streets. During that first year the Police Department was organized with one officer, the Chief of Police.

From that modest beginning, the City has grown to become the fourth largest city in the state with a population of 68,000, in an area of 26.4 square miles and 223 miles of public streets. The Police Department has also grown to become the sixth largest municipal department in the state with 88 commissioned officers. The citizens of Bellevue also pay the lowest per capita police cost in the Puget Sound area.

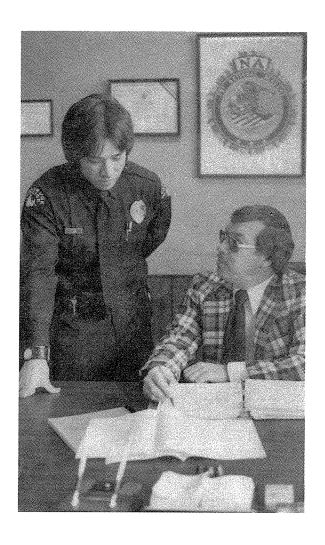


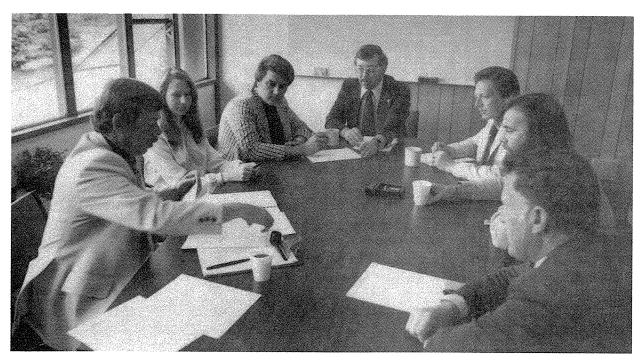


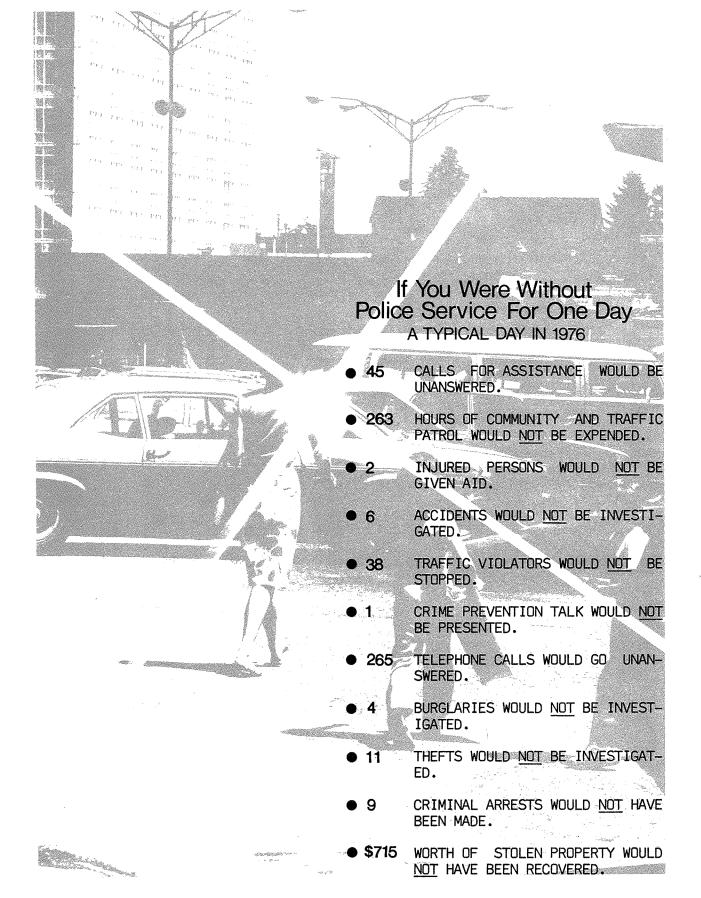


A Day With The Chief

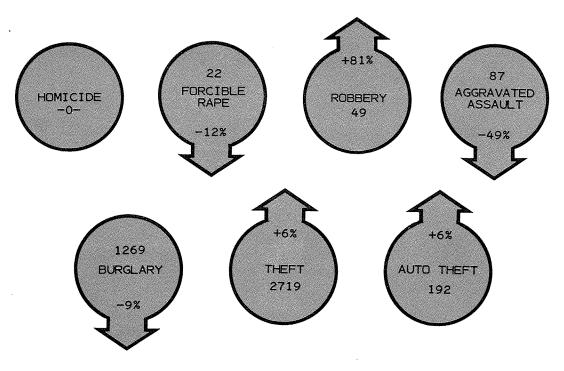
1976 marked a new era in communications between the Chief of Police and the street officer. The Chief instituted a program by which eventually each officer on the Department would spend a day in the Chief's office to observe the Administrative function first hand. The program has been well accepted with this open ended approach, which has proved most informative not only to the street officer, but to the Chief as well.

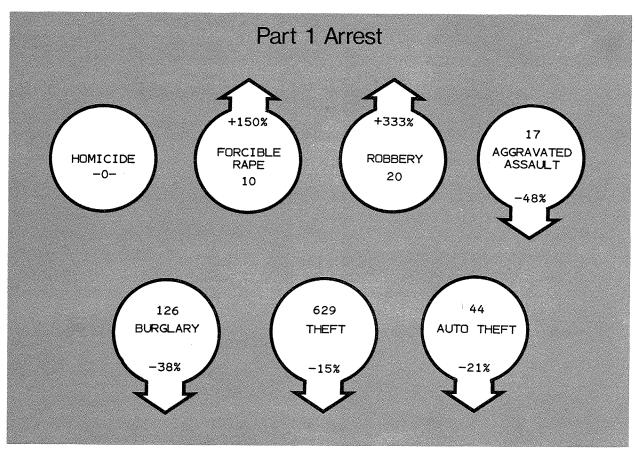




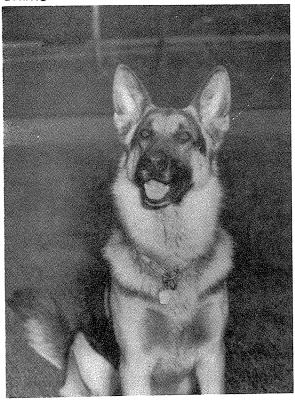


Part 1 Crimes AS REPORTED TO THE FBI

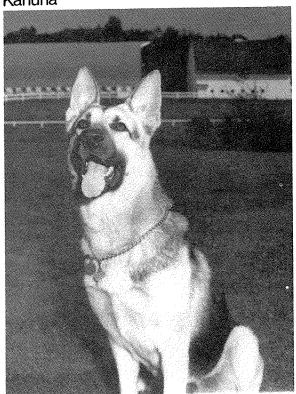




Chimo



Kahuna

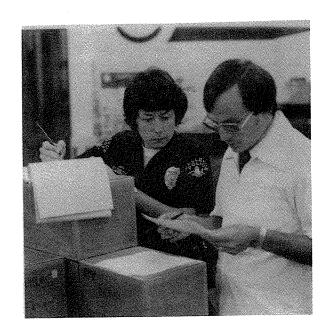


K-9 Unit

In March 1976, Bellevue's first K-9 Unit became operational. A second K-9 Unit was placed into service in December, 1976 to increase coverage on a 24 hour basis. Both dogs have been well accepted within the community. Demonstrations of the animals' abilities have been given to schools, colleges and service organizations, and to date have reached over 500 people.

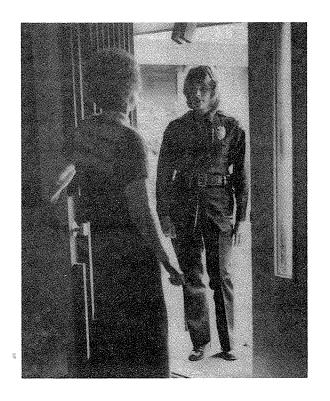
Investigations

Each year, it seems there is a particular case that receives widespread notoriety and publicity due to the type of crime involved and the community's concern - 1976 was no exception! Labeled as the "Bellevue Rapist" by the news media, this individual was responsible for numerous attacks on women in Bellevue. Assigned as first priority by the Chief of Police, the person responsible was arrested and convicted, cluminating an intensive 18 month investigation.

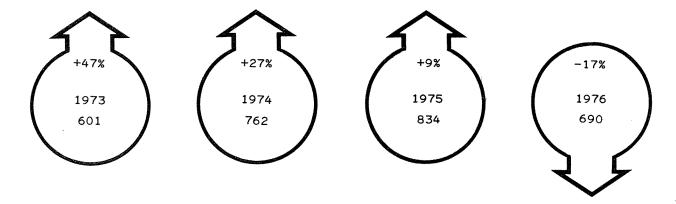


Crime Prevention

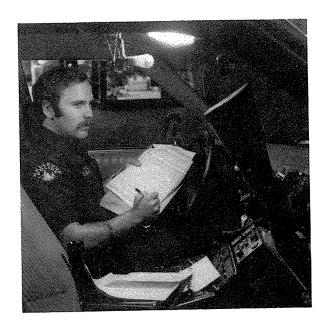
In June of 1975, a Burglary Prevention Program was initiated in conjunction with our current team policing program to reduce residential burglaries. Not only have residential burglaries been decreased, but a similar program is now being planned to decrease commercial burglaries.







Residential Burglaries



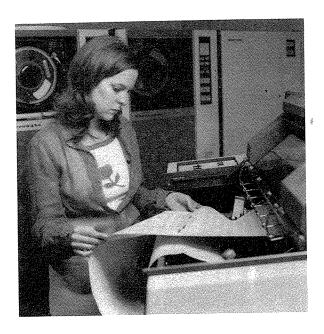
Case Reports

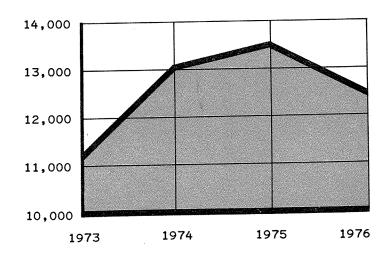
Early in 1976 the Police Department went to an automated crime analysis system.

The Crime Analysis System is a method of collecting and storing large quantities of data on criminal activity; analyzing the data and disseminating the results in the form of summaries, maps, lists, etc. and retrieving records whose data matches specified parameters. It is meant to be a tool for administration, investigation, crime prevention, and community relations.

Crime Analysis

Most TV programs picture the police officer as a man of action who just has enough time to finish one exciting episode before he starts another. Unfortunately, quite the opposite is true. For every hour spent on a call in the field an officer will usually spend 2-3 hours or more writing and preparing the case report.



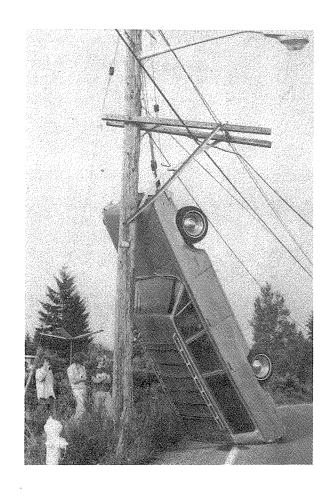


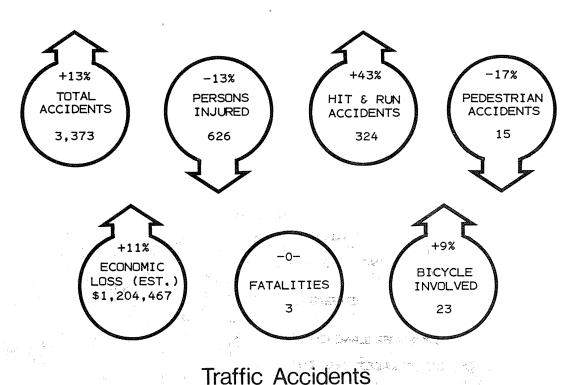
Case Reports Taken 1973-1976

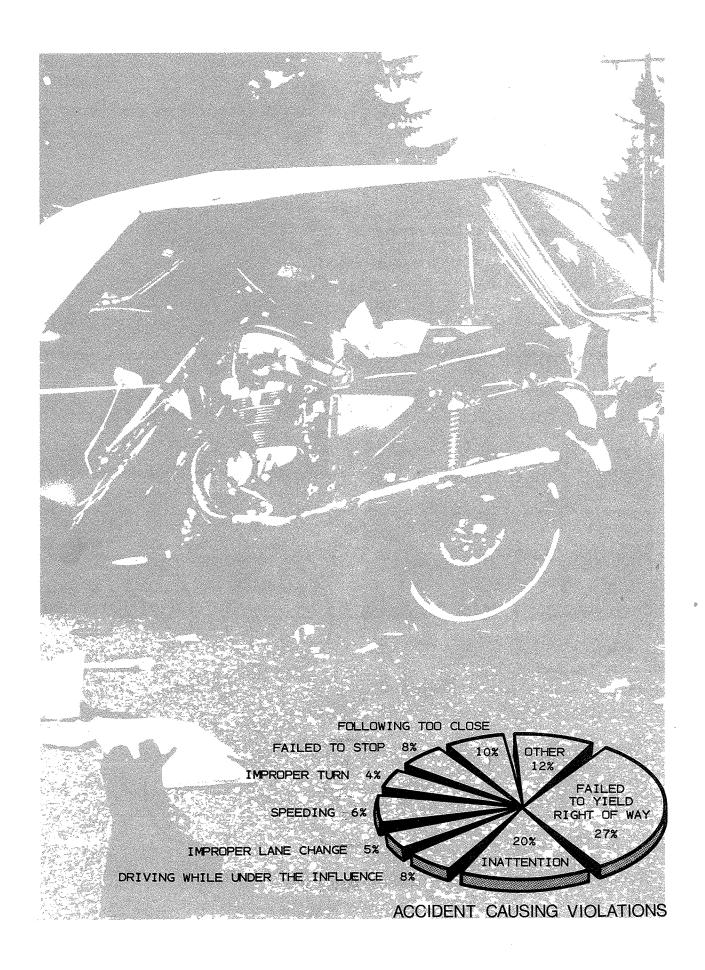
Traffic

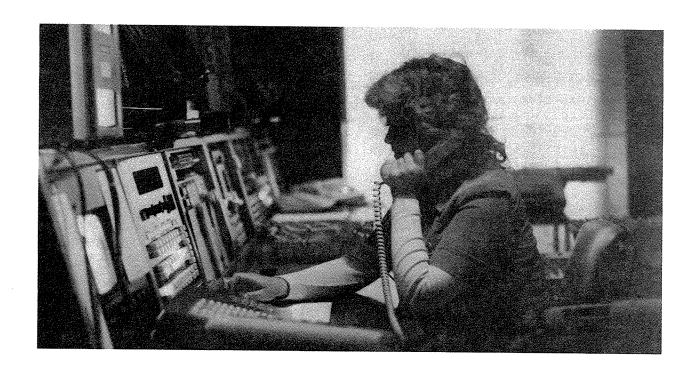
The goal of traffic enforcement is the reduction of vehicle accidents and the resultant deaths, injuries and monetary losses. In 1976, a computerized traffic records system was initiated which pinpoints accident-causing violations and their location within the city. This program assists in more efficient personnel allocation and selective enforcement, to decrease violations thereby reducing the accident potential.

The Traffic Section includes in its responsibilities the department's Tactical Arms Group (TAG). This unit is utilized primarily under circumstances where hostages have been abducted during the perpetration of a crime. Specialized police expertise is necessitated to negotiate safe release of the victims being held and apprehension of those involved in the crime.









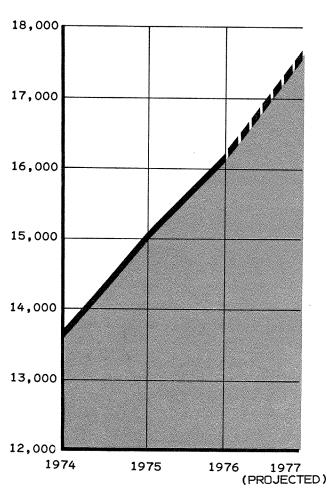
Communications

In February, 1976 a computerized phone for aiding the deaf and hard of hearing was added to the communications center. The unit was purchased to allow those with hearing deficiencies to communicate with police and fire departments for emergency services. Currently approximately 30 residents have like systems and access to the communications center.

In June, Fire District 36 in Woodinville joined the Eastside Regional Communications Center in Bellevue, bringing the total population served to 278,000 people in 137 square miles.

In December, a standard emergency phone number was initiated for residents served by the Eastside Regional Communications Center. Thus, a citizen served by the center is now able to call one number throughout the district for fire and emergency medical aid. In addition, four cities also used the standard phone number for police services.

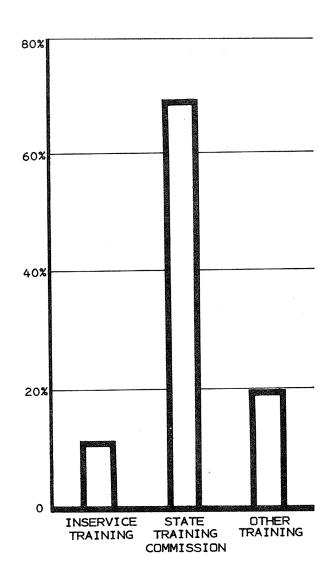
CALLS DISPATCHED

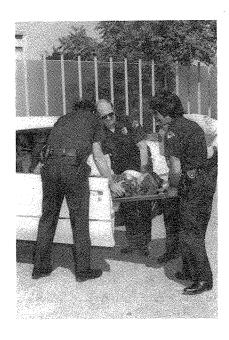


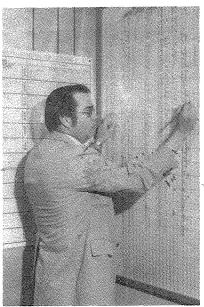
Training

The training for the Bellevue Police Department is classified into three general areas; inservice training, the State by training provided and other Training Commission, training received in and outside the State of Washington. The type of training received by the officers ranges from the Basic Academy to advanced schools such as the F.B.I's National Academy and Northwestern University's nine month course in police traffic administration. Each officer, on the average, received 105 hours of training in the last year.

The Training Division also provides training for other city employees on First Aid and Defensive Driving.

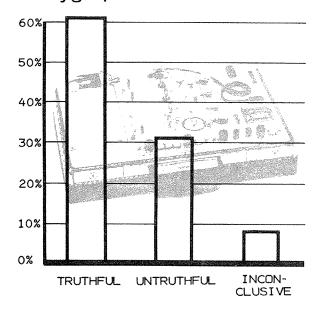








Polygraph Interviews 1976



Polygraph

The polygraph instrument is a highly technical device which monitors and records physiological responses to determine whether or not an individual truly believes what he is saying is true. Not everyone who submits to polygraph examination is found to be deceptive. Many persons have volunteered to take the polygraph in order to establish their innocence in a criminal investigation. The polygraphist is a highly qualified examiner as well as an experienced investigator.

