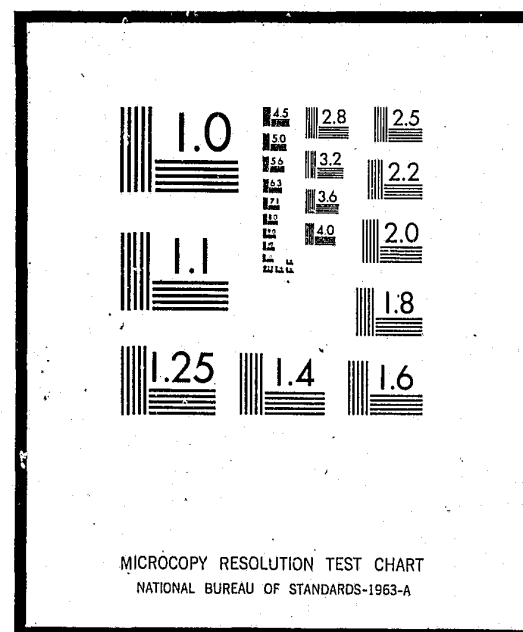


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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

Date filmed

8/27/75

ANNUAL REPORT

1973

POLICE DIVISION



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

CITY OF OMAHA (NEBRASKA)

ALFRED P. PATTAVINA, JR.
PUBLIC SAFETY DIRECTOR

EDWARD ZORINSKY
MAYOR

RICHARD R. ANDERSEN
CHIEF OF POLICE

15850

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO
RICHARD R. ANDERSEN
CHIEF OF POLICE

City of Omaha

POLICE DIVISION

505 SO. 15TH ST.
OMAHA, NEBRASKA 68102

EDWARD ZORINSKY
MAYOR

ALFRED P. PATTAVINA, JR.
DIRECTOR

1 January 1974

Mr. A. P. Pattavina, Jr.
Director, Public Safety Department
City of Omaha
Omaha, Nebraska

Dear Mr. Pattavina:

I have the honor to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Omaha Police Division, Department of Public Safety for the year 1973. This report is designed to provide the statistical summary of the activities of the Police Division and it also serves as a basis for comparison of police performance through prior years. It is offered in the hope that it will serve you in promoting the general welfare of the City of Omaha and the welfare and safety of its citizens.

The jurisdictional limits of the City of Omaha and the population increased steadily through the year 1973, based on natural growth of the area, plus annexation actions which were taken by the City Council during 1973. These have created greater demands for police service, and the Police Division has continued to meet these increasing challenges by increasing the manpower at a steady rate and by a general increase in police type equipment.

In the general demand for police services, the number of police cars assigned to citizen request for police service increased approximately 3.7% for the year 1973 over the year 1972 to a total of 209,260 dispatches of called for police service for the year.

I am sorry that I have to report that our major crime as reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the year 1973 increased 20% over the year 1972. This is in comparison to an increase of 16% of reported crime for the prior year.

The year 1973 was the third full year of service for the new police facility at 505 South 15th Street. The facility has been found to be totally satisfactory for police usage.

Mr. A. P. Pattavina, Jr.
Page 2

1 January 1974

The new Manpower Allocation study begun in 1972, was completed and a new patrol distribution patrol car plan was initiated during 1973 and has been very successful.

I would like to take this opportunity to convey my sincere appreciation to you, to the Honorable Mayor of the City of Omaha Edward Zorinsky, to the members of the City Council and to the citizens of Omaha for the cooperation that has made it possible for us to provide what we consider the best possible police service for the City of Omaha.

Very truly yours,



Richard R. Andersen
Chief of Police

/lh



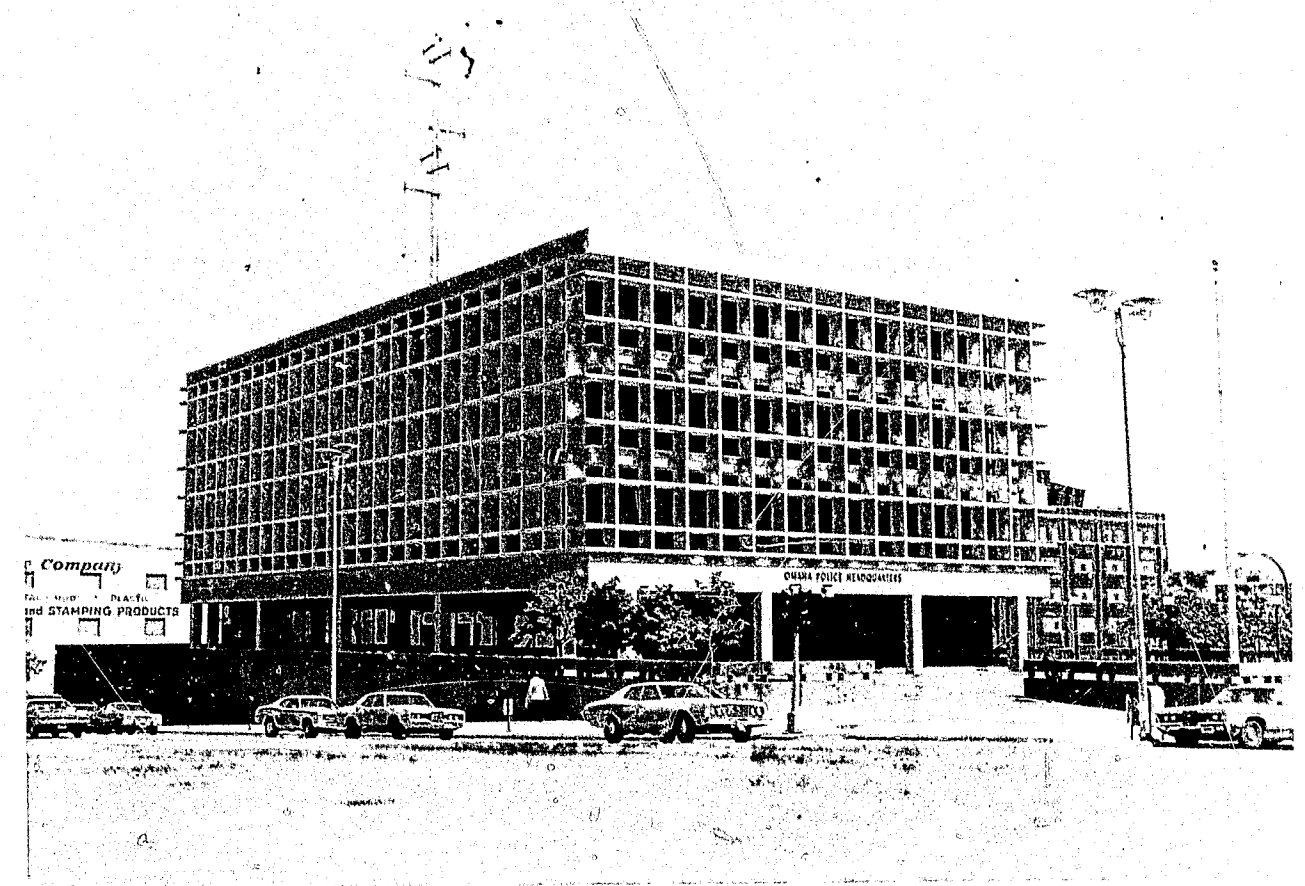
Law Enforcement Code of Ethics

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.



OMAHA POLICE HEADQUARTERS

Omaha, Nebraska - 1973

POPULATION
370,500

MOTOR VEHICLES
REGISTERED
DOUGLAS COUNTY
251,139

SQUARE MILES
82.7

MILES OF STREETS
1,263.51

POLICE OFFICERS
569 (actual)
588 (authorized)

POLICE OFFICERS
PER 1,000 POPULATION
1.54 (actual)
1.59 (authorized)



MAYOR EDWARD ZORINSKY

Mayor Edward Zorinsky, an Omaha native, was born November 11, 1928. He is a graduate of Central High School and, after attending the University of Minnesota and Creighton University, graduated from the University of Nebraska with a Bachelor's Degree in Chemistry and Zoology. His post-graduate studies included courses in business at Harvard University and Notre Dame University.

Mr. Zorinsky was Vice President of H. Z. Vending and Sales Company, a firm founded by his father nearly forty years ago. He was with the firm 23 years.

After serving fourteen years in the Military Police Corps Reserve, Mr. Zorinsky was honorably discharged as a Captain in 1962. He also has served as a Juvenile Probation Officer.

Republican Governor Norbert Tiemann appointed Mr. Zorinsky to the Nebraska Judicial Qualifications Commission in 1968, and he was re-appointed by Democratic Governor J. James Exon in 1971. Elected to a six-year term on the Omaha Public Power District Board of Directors in 1968, he resigned in 1973 upon being elected Mayor.

Mr. Zorinsky has been active in civic affairs, serving as membership chairman (1971) for the Downtown Optimists and for the South District Boy Scouts of America. He has coached and organized Little League Baseball teams and was co-chairman of the 1969 NAIA Collegiate Wrestling Championships.

He is past President of the Nebraska Association of Tobacco Distributors and was named the outstanding business executive in the wholesale tobacco industry in 1966.

Mr. Edward Zorinsky was elected Mayor of the City of Omaha on May 15, 1973 for a four-year term.



PUBLIC SAFETY DIRECTOR ALFRED PATTAVINA

Alfred Pattavina was born May 31, 1924. He graduated from Omaha Central High School in June, 1942 and attended Creighton University from September, 1942 to March, 1943 and again in 1946. He received a Bachelor of General Education Degree in June, 1959 at the University of Nebraska at Omaha and a Bachelor of Science Degree in Law Enforcement in January, 1965.

Mr. Pattavina was appointed to the Omaha Police Division on May 16, 1947 and served as a patrolman in the Patrol Section, Accident Investigation and Youth Bureau. He was promoted to Sergeant in 1954, Lieutenant in 1960, Captain in 1962 and Inspector in 1964. In 1967 he was promoted to Coordinator of Police-Community Relations and on September 1, 1969 he was appointed Public Safety Director in charge of Police, Fire, Civil Defense and Permits and Inspections Divisions.

In addition to these duties, Mr. Pattavina has taught courses in Law Enforcement at the University of Nebraska at Omaha and the University of Nebraska at Lincoln, including courses in Criminal Investigation and Police Community Relations.

Among the special courses and conferences Mr. Pattavina has been involved in are the following: Psychology of Criminal Interrogation and Scientific Criminal Investigation, University of Vienna, Austria in September, 1953 and the International Association of Chiefs of Police Conference for the Prevention and Control of Civil Disorders in March, 1968.



CHIEF OF POLICE RICHARD R. ANDERSEN

Richard R. Andersen was born in Omaha, Nebraska on January 17, 1924. He attended Henry W. Yates Grade School and graduated from Central High School in Omaha, Nebraska in 1941. He is a graduate of the University of Omaha with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Law Enforcement and Security. He has done graduate work at the University of Nebraska at Omaha as a candidate for a Master's Degree in Public Administration which he expects to complete in 1974.

Since joining the Omaha Police Division on June 25, 1951, he has progressed steadily through the ranks and was appointed provisional Chief of Police on August 5, 1967, probationary Chief of Police on November 1, 1967 and was confirmed under Civil Service as Chief of Police on May 1, 1968.

Besides the formal education background, he has attended numerous law enforcement seminars and training schools in the field of law enforcement. He is a 1959 graduate of the Keeler Polygraph School,

Chicago, Illinois, and a graduate of the first police management course held at the School of Business Administration, Harvard University in 1966.

Chief Andersen has been a part-time faculty member of the University of Nebraska at Omaha for the last seven years lecturing on various subjects in the criminal justice system.

Among the positions of appointment that Chief Andersen has held are Vice-Chairman of the Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Chairman of the Police Committee of the Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and member of the Legislative Committee of the Police Officers' Association of Nebraska. He was appointed by L.E.A.A. as a member from 1971 to 1973 of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. He is also an appointed member of the Advisory Committee of the National Clearing House for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture regarding guidelines for the planning and design of police programs and facilities.

Chief Andersen comes from a police family. His father, A. C. Andersen, was appointed to the Omaha Police Division on October 26, 1908 and retired November 6, 1939. His grandfather was one of the original members of the Identification Section of the Omaha Police Division.



DEPUTY CHIEF WALTER J. DEVERE

Deputy Chief Walter J. Devere was born December 19, 1910. He was a member of the Omaha Police Division for 38 years. Starting as a Beat Patrolman in 1935, he later served as a Cruiser Officer, Uniform Sergeant, Detective Sergeant, Uniform Field Lieutenant, Lieutenant in charge of the Burglary Unit and Captain of Detectives. He was promoted to the rank of Deputy Chief October 16, 1963.

During World War II he served three years as a Flight Instructor in the United States Air Corps.

As supervisor of the Technical Services Bureau, Deputy Chief Devere was responsible for the Record and Identification Section, Detention, Garage, Building Maintenance, Property and Supply. He also assisted the Chief in planning and budgetary matters.

Deputy Chief Devere retired from the Omaha Police Division on December 19, 1973.



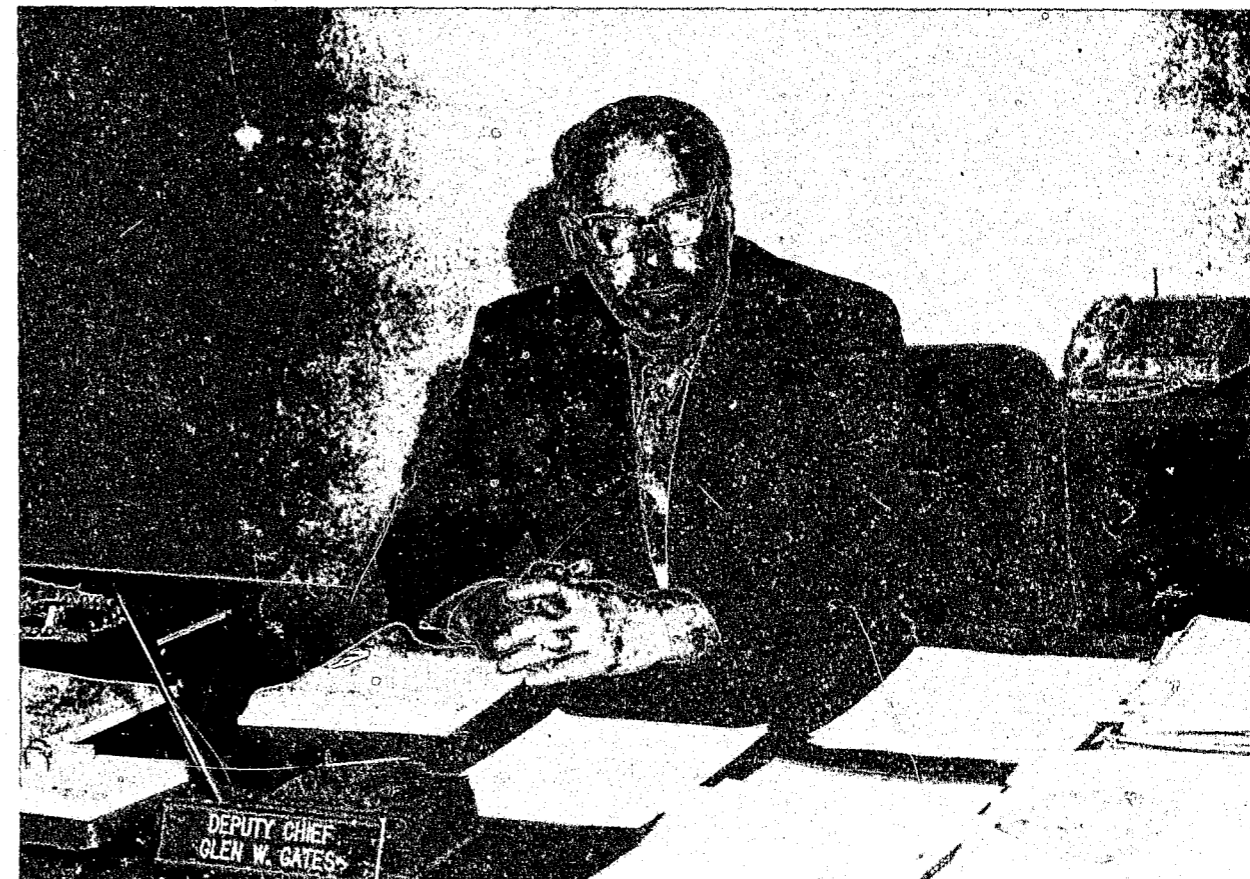
DEPUTY CHIEF MONROE COLEMAN

Deputy Chief Monroe Coleman has been a member of the Omaha Police Division since September 16, 1947, presently commanding the Uniform Division, and has commanded the Administrative Services Bureau which incorporates the Training and Personnel Section and Community Services Section.

Deputy Chief Coleman served in World War II as a commissioned officer with duty in the Asiatic-Pacific Theater. He was recalled to military duty in 1951 and served in Europe until 1954. He is still an active member of the United States Army Reserve with the rank of Colonel.

The Deputy Chief is a graduate of South High School and attended the University of Omaha. He has completed the Military Police Career Officer's Course at Fort Gordon, Georgia, United States Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas and attended special courses of instruction at Michigan State University.

Deputy Chief Coleman has served as a Beat Patrolman, Detective Sergeant, Lieutenant of Police and Captain of Police.



DEPUTY CHIEF GLEN W. GATES

Glen W. Gates was born in Omaha on August 16, 1916, attended North High School and joined the Omaha Police Division December 16, 1942.

He held a wide variety of jobs as a patrolman, excluding the years 1944 and 1945 when he was in the United States Army. He was promoted to the rank of Sergeant January 16, 1951. For the first nine months of 1951 he was serving in the Army. Upon his return he was assigned to the Detective Bureau. On September 20, 1961 he was promoted to Lieutenant and worked in both the Uniform Field Bureau and the Criminal Investigation Bureau.

On July 16, 1966 he was promoted to Captain and on November 16, 1967 he was promoted to Deputy Chief.

Deputy Chief Gates has attended many seminars and conferences dealing with such subjects as Human Relations, Detoxification, Felony Investigations of Organized Crime, the Nucleus of Bomb Investigation and Handling and the Traffic Seminar presented by Northwestern University.



DEPUTY CHIEF EUGENE STARK

Eugene Stark was born April 16, 1926 in Omaha, Nebraska, attended North High School and graduated in 1943.

Deputy Chief Stark served in the United States Navy from February, 1944 to April, 1947 aboard an aircraft carrier in the Pacific. In addition, he was a first Lieutenant in the United States Army Reserve Military Police Corps from 1952 to 1954.

He joined the Omaha Police Division in 1949 as a patrolman and served in this capacity in the Patrol Section, Accident Investigation, Vice Squad and the Youth Bureau.

He was promoted to the rank of Sergeant January 1, 1957 and to the rank of Lieutenant September 1, 1960, serving both assignments in the Criminal Investigation Bureau.

On October 16, 1963 he was promoted to the rank of Captain and was assigned to the Criminal Investigation Bureau and the Patrol Section. On April 1, 1970 he was promoted to the rank of Deputy Chief and presently commands the Administrative Services Bureau.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

POLICE DIVISION

EXPENDITURES ----- 1973

DIVISION PAYROLL	\$8,440,630.26
Force	\$6,709,373.06
Civilian	913,845.09
Pension	817,412.11
1973 UNIFORM ALLOWANCE	\$ 69,320.29
NON-PERSONAL	1,178,330.18
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS	NONE
 TOTAL POLICE DIVISION COSTS	 \$9,688,280.73

NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF PERSONNEL

TOTAL MEMBERS OF POLICE DIVISION AT CLOSE OF YEAR --- FORCE	569
TOTAL MEMBERS OF POLICE DIVISION AT CLOSE OF YEAR --- CIVILIAN	<u>100</u>
TOTAL PERSONNEL	669

* * * * *

COMPARISON OF RANK AND FILE WITH FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS

RANK	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
CHIEF	1	1	1	1	1
PCR COORDINATOR	0	0	0	0	0
DEPUTY CHIEF	3	4	4	4	4
CAPTAIN	9	10	10	12	12
LIEUTENANT	19	28	28	28	28
SERGEANT	109	109	112	108	112
PATROLMAN	375	387	389	398	404
POLICEWOMAN	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>
FORCE TOTALS	519	541	549	556	569
CIVILIAN PERSONNEL	92	121	121	125	100
FORCE & CIVILIAN TOTALS	611	662	670	681	669

* * * * *

AUTHORIZED COMPLEMENT FOR 1973

FORCE	588
CIVILIAN	124
TOTAL	712

1973

ASSIGNMENT OF PERSONNEL

Chief's Administrative and Inspectional Support

Sworn	10
Civilian	13

Uniform Field Bureau

Sworn	328
Civilian	13

Criminal Investigation Bureau

Sworn	131
Civilian	20

Technical Services Bureau

Sworn	76
Civilian	60

Administrative Services Bureau

Sworn	24
Civilian	4

TOTAL PERSONNEL

Sworn	569
Civilian	100
	669

OMAHA POLICE OFFICERS ASSAULTED - 1973

Circumstances	TYPE OF WEAPON				Total Assaults
	Firearm	Knife/Cutting	Other Weapon	Hands Fists	
Disturbance Calls	0	0	0	6	6
Burglaries in Progress	0	0	0	0	0
Robberies in Progress	2	0	0	0	2
Attempting Other Arrests	0	3	3	6	12
Civil Disorder	0	0	0	0	0
Prisoners in Custody	0	0	0	6	6
Susp. Persons/Circum	1	0	0	1	2
Ambush	0	0	0	0	0
Mentally Deranged	0	0	3	5	8
Traffic Stops	0	0	0	0	0
All Other	1	0	0	0	1
TOTALS	4	3	6	24	37

Circumstances	TYPE OF ASSIGNMENT							Police
	Two-Man	One-Man Car		Detective/Spec		OTHER		Assaults
	Car	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Cleared
Disturbance Calls	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	6
Burglary in Progress	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery in Progress	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Att. Other Arrests	2	3	5	0	2	0	0	12
Civil Disorder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prisoners in Custody	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	6
Susp. Persons/ Circum. 1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Ambush	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mentally Deranged	2	1	4	0	0	0	1	8
Traffic Stops	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Other	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
TOTALS	6	4	15	2	4	0	6	37

Man Hours Lost: 641

Times of Assaults:

12:01 A.M.	-3	2:00 A.M.	-7	4:00 A.M.	-0	6:00 A.M.	-0	8:00 A.M.	-2	10:00 A.M.	-0
12:01 P.M.	-5	2:00 P.M.	-4	4:00 P.M.	-5	6:00 P.M.	-1	8:00 P.M.	-5	10:00 P.M.	-5

Officers Killed by Felonious Act: 0

Officers Killed by Accident or Negligence: 0

Total Police Officers Killed in United States in 1973: 131

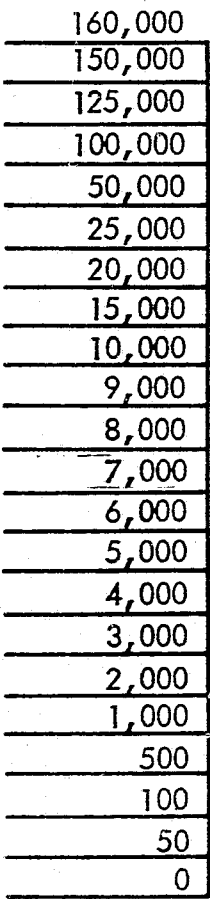
**POLICE GARAGE REPORT
SUMMARY OF MOTORIZED EQUIPMENT
1973**

<u>AUTOMOBILES</u>	<u>UNITS</u>	<u>MILES TRAVELED</u>
Chief's Office Bureau	4	42,900
Uniform Field Bureau	97	2,669,340
Criminal Investigation Bureau	48	801,263
Technical Services Bureau	13	140,496
Administrative Bureau	6	56,591
TOTAL	168	3,710,590

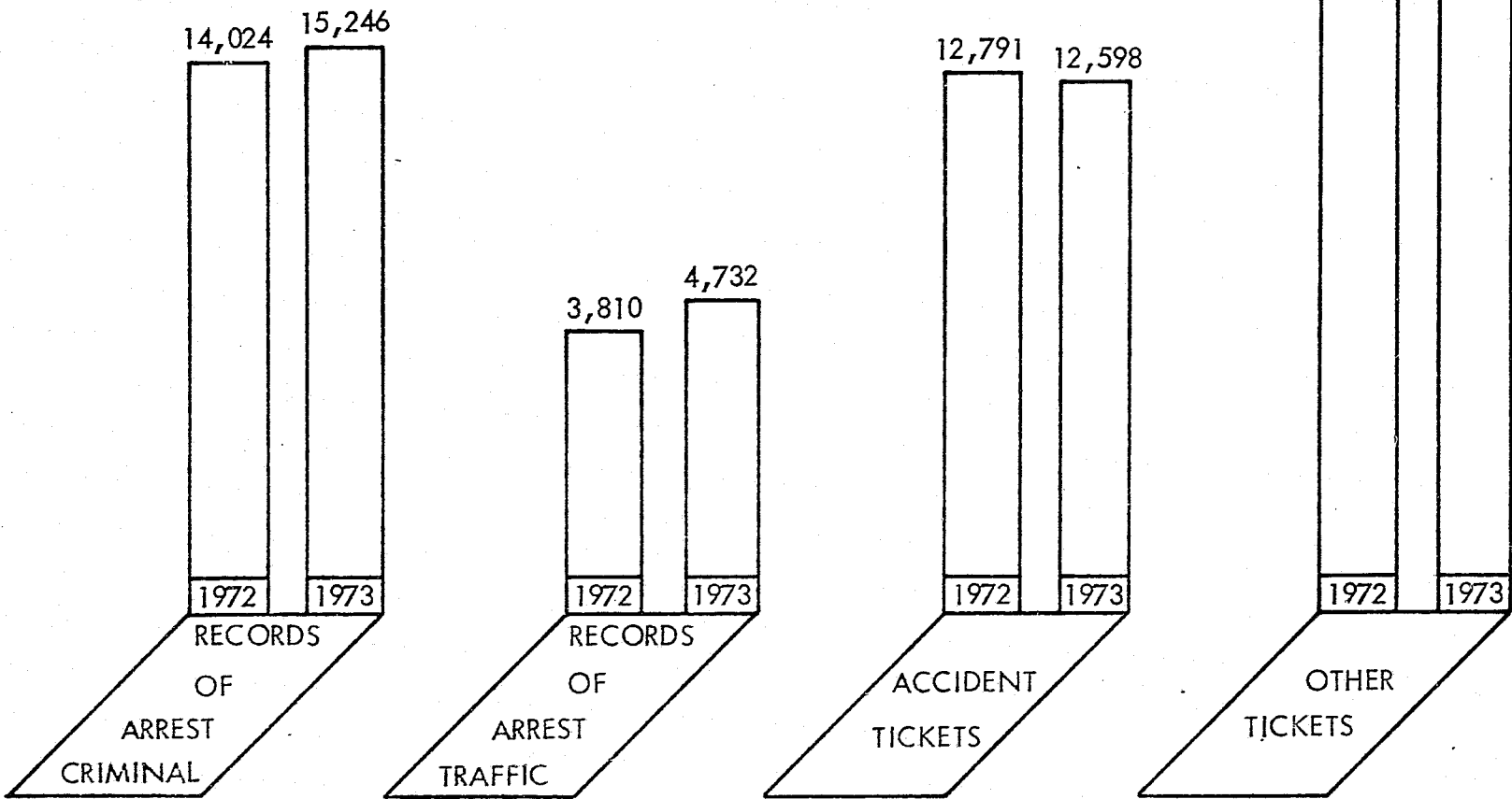
Motorcycles, Solo	6	53,872
Motorcycles, 3-Wheel Servi-Car	6	25,810
Cushman Scooters	9	28,025
TOTAL	21	107,707

<u>MILEAGE</u>	
Automobiles	3,710,590
Motorcycles	107,707
Cars Totalled Out, Sold, Traded-In During 1973	901,267
	4,719,564

OMAHA POLICE DIVISION
STATISTICS





TOTALS	1972	1973
Records of Arrest	17,854	19,978
Accident Tickets	12,791	12,598
Other Tickets	138,889	149,117
Total	169,514	181,693



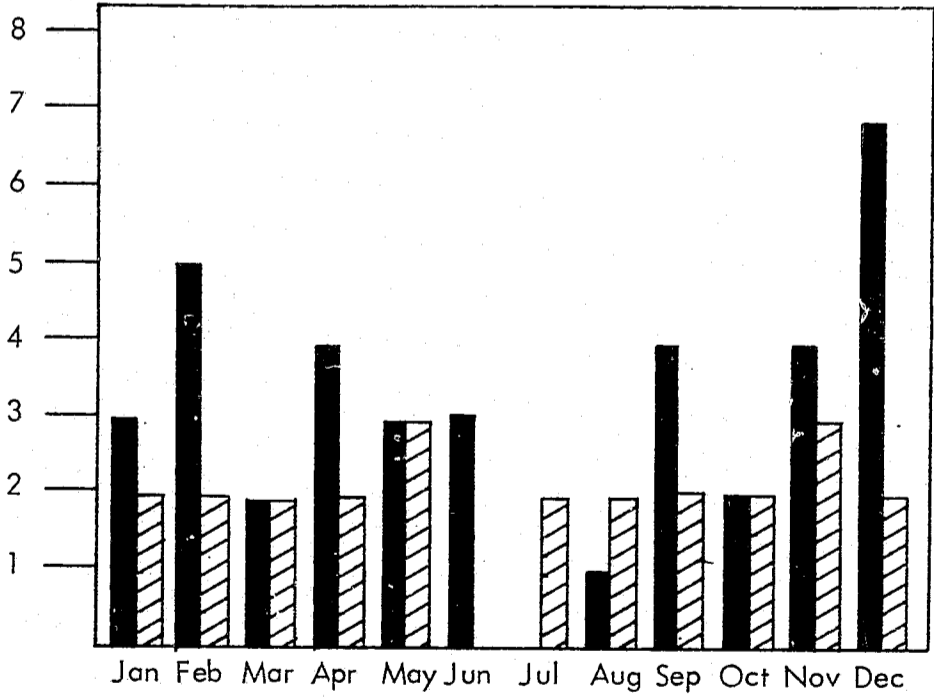
PART I CRIMES

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	REPORTED TOTALS	
	1972	1973
1. Criminal Homicide		
A. Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	24	37
B. Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0
2. Forcible Rape		
A. Rape by Force	115	135
B. Assault to Rape - Attempts	10	19
3. Robbery		
A. Armed Robbery - Any Weapon	451	544
B. Strong Arm - No Weapon	241	273
4. Assault		
A. Gun	343	355
B. Knife or Cutting Instrument	290	274
C. Other Dangerous Weapon	306	277
D. Other Aggravated	153	140
E. Other Non-Aggravated	1,695	1,924
5. Burglary		
A. Forcible Entry	2,955	3,867
B. Unlawful Entry - No Force	1,109	1,133
C. Attempted Forcible Entry	0	0
6. Larceny - Theft		
A. \$100 and over in value	2,650	3,496
B. Under \$100 in value	7,676	7,231
7. Auto Theft	3,000	3,481
TOTAL OFFENSES	21,018	23,186

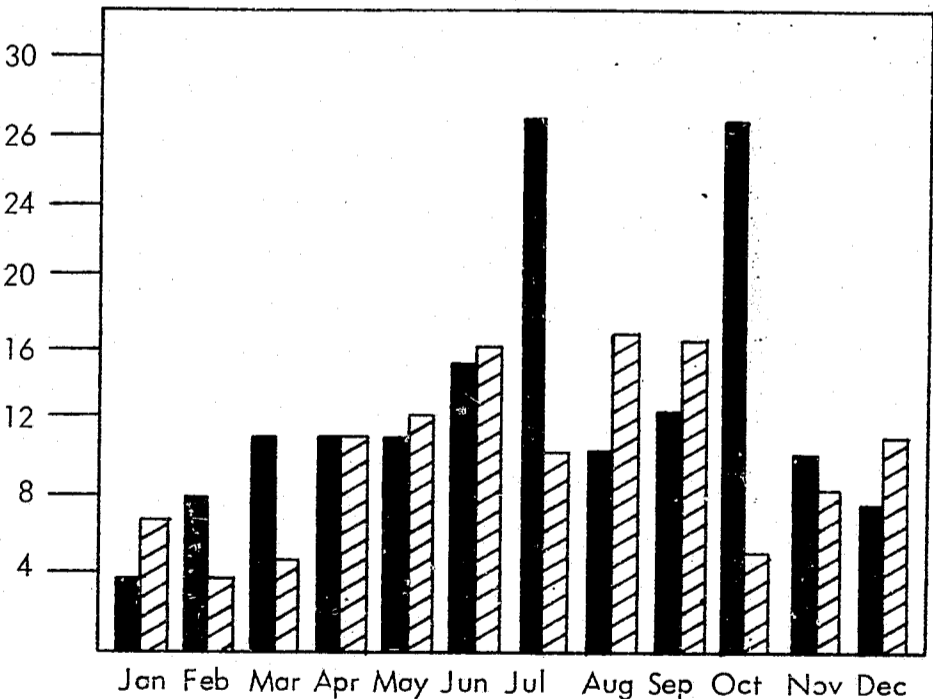
MONTHLY COMPARISON-PART ONE OFFENSES

1973 
1972 

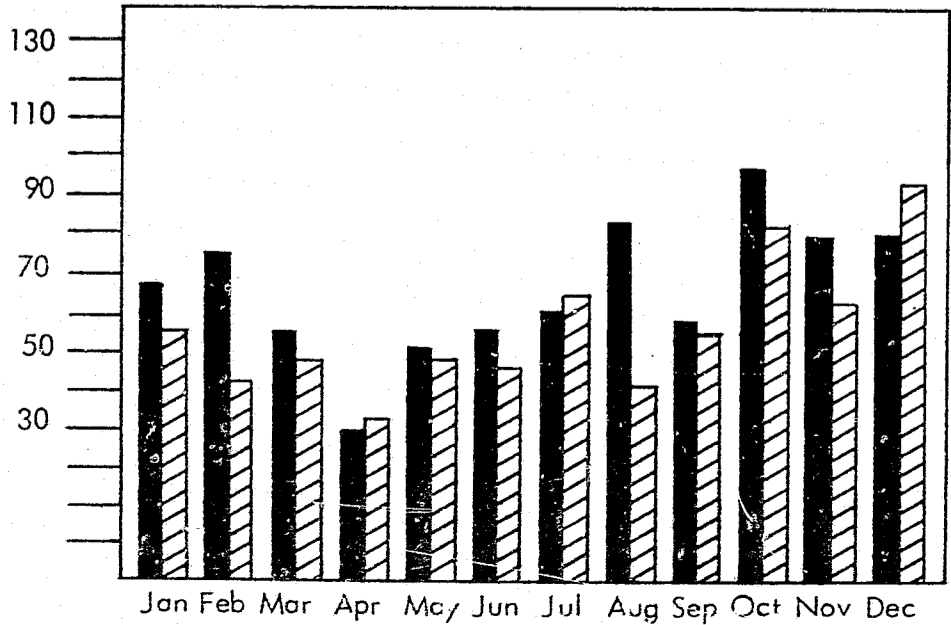
MURDER



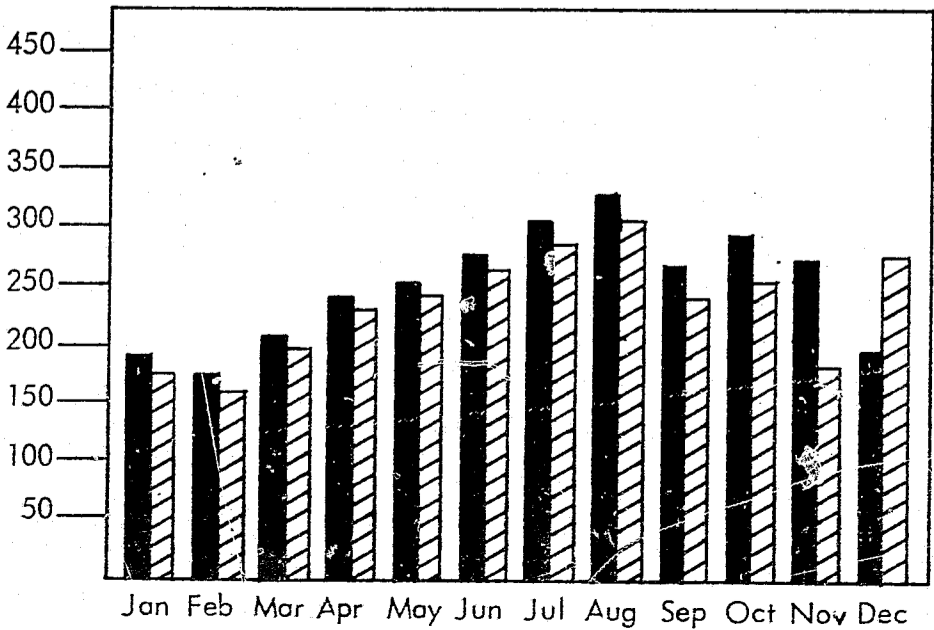
RAPE



ROBBERY

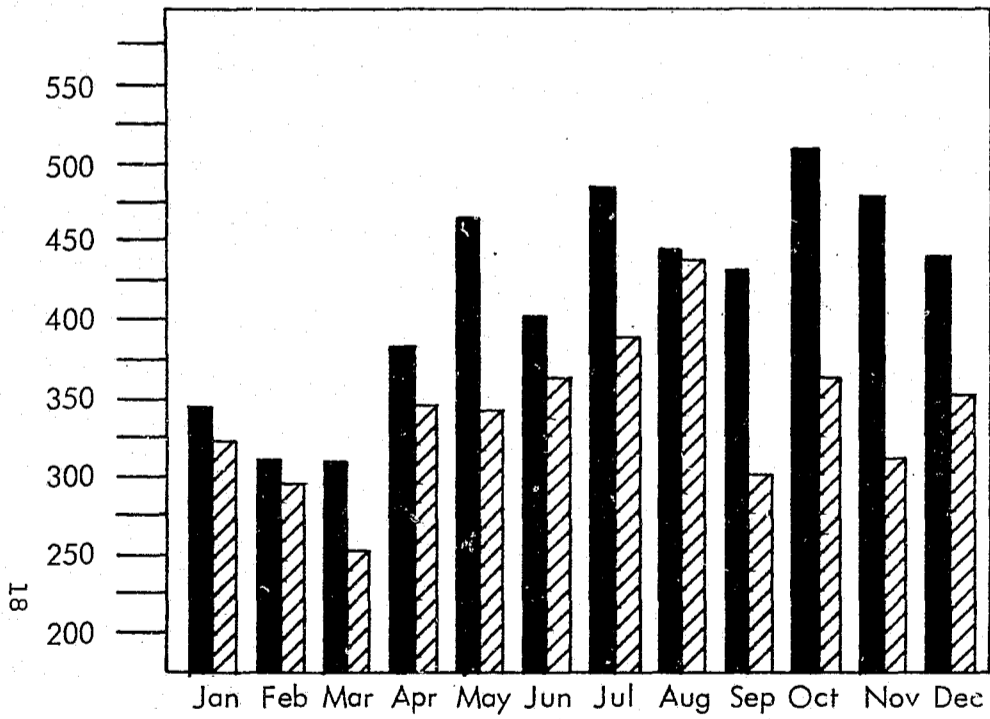


ASSAULT

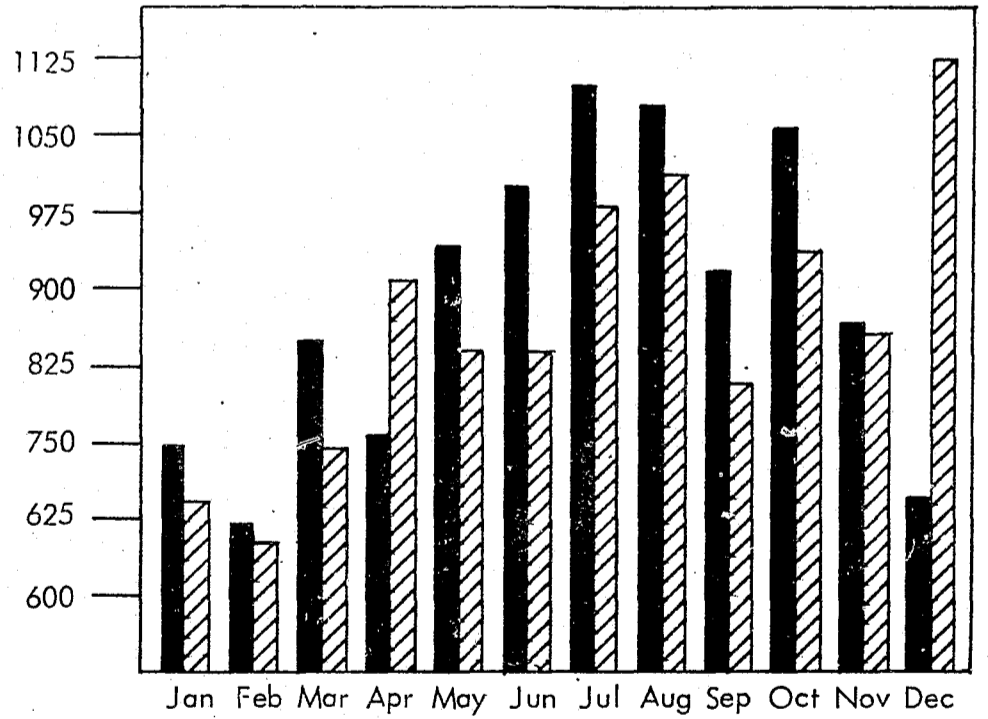


MONTHLY COMPARISON-PART ONE OFFENSES

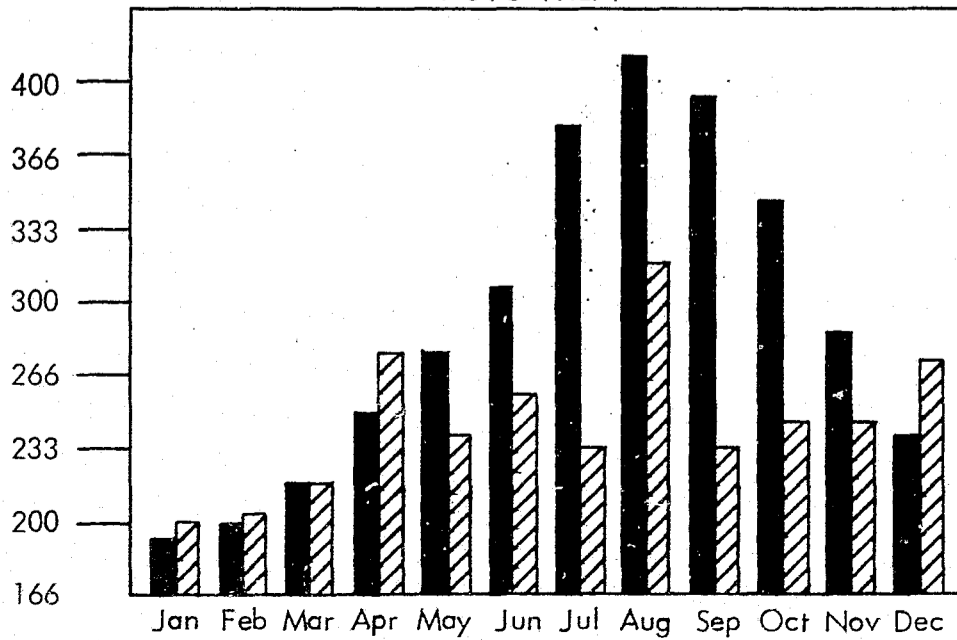
BURGLARY



LARCENY OVER \$100.00



AUTO THEFT

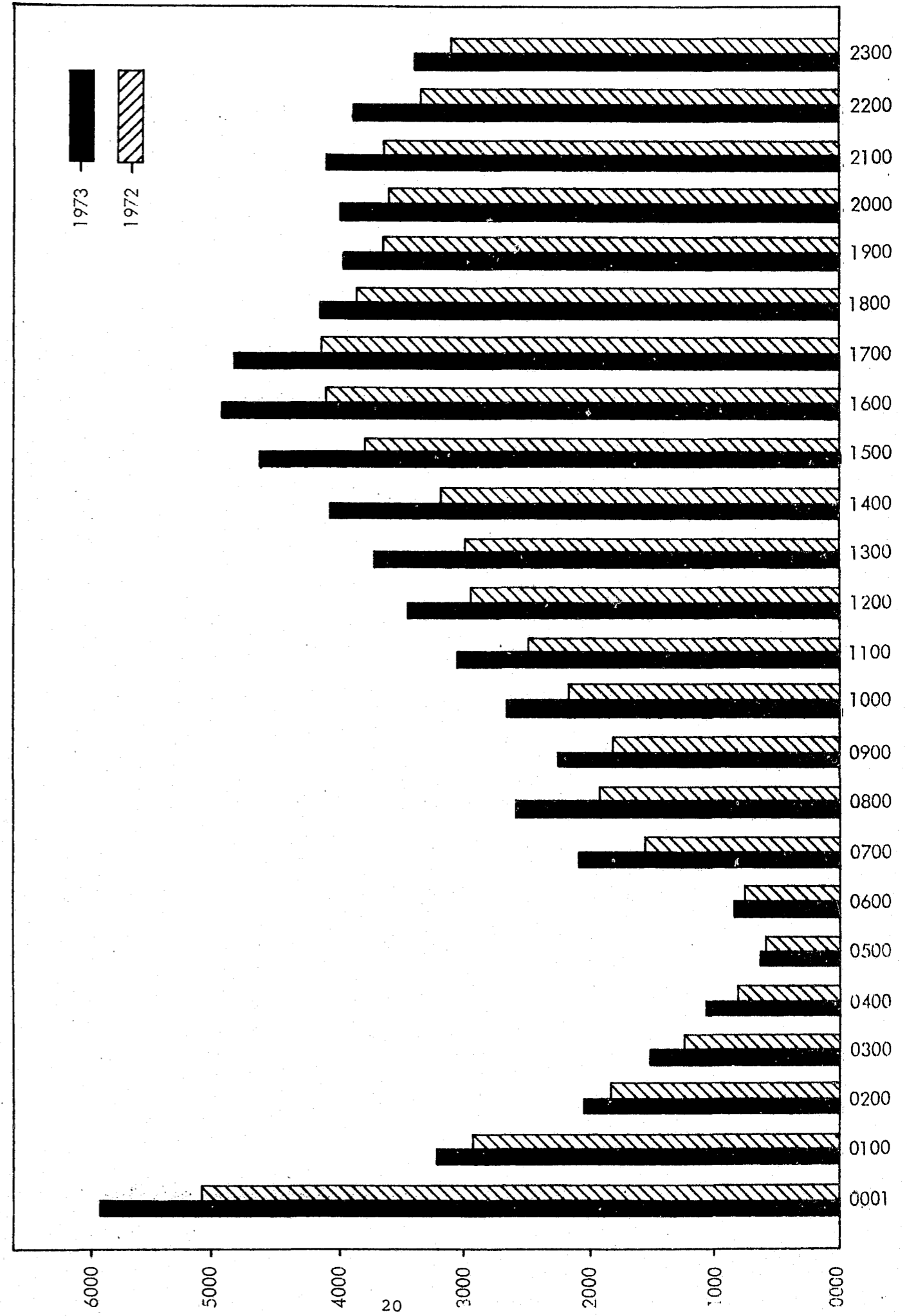


1973 — [Solid Black Bar]
 1972 — [Hatched Bar]

FIVE YEAR COMPARISON OF
MAJOR CRIMES
IN OMAHA

OFFENSES	1969		1970		1971		1972		1973	
	Actual Offenses	Cleared By Arrest	Actual Offenses	Cleared By Arrest	Actual Offenses	Cleared By Arrest	Actual Offenses	Cleared By Arrest	Actual Offenses	Cleared By Arrest
Murder	28	28	33	31	24	23	24	21	37	32
Rape	51	35	71	55	122	90	125	131	154	103
Robbery	648	161	753	177	482	172	692	269	817	251
Aggravated Assault	983	712	1137	807	1085	612	1092	657	1046	726
Burglary	3398	482	3739	709	3706	668	4064	556	5000	815
Larceny-Theft (except autos)	9273	1819	9266	2339	8911	2120	10326	1870	10727	2504
Auto Theft	3138	328	3340	313	2892	251	3000	272	3481	178
TOTAL	17519	3565	18339	4431	17222	3936	19323	3776	21262	4609

TOTAL OF ALL CRIMES, INCIDENTS, ARRESTS AND ACCIDENTS AS THEY OCCUR IN RELATION TO TIME OF DAY.



1973 ADULT ARRESTS BY RACE

Offense	White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Other	Total
Murder & Manslaughter	7	19	0	0	0	0	26
Death by Negligence	7	1	1	0	0	0	9
Forcible Rape	24	32	1	0	0	0	57
Robbery	46	95	16	0	0	0	157
Felony Assault	130	138	12	0	0	0	280
Burglary	117	105	8	0	0	0	230
Larceny	618	357	24	0	0	2	1,001
Auto Theft	59	18	10	0	0	0	87
Misdemeanor Assaults	366	161	40	2	0	0	569
Arson	6	2	2	0	0	0	10
Forgery & Counterfeiting	15	38	0	0	0	0	53
Fraud	88	74	7	0	0	0	169
Embezzlement	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
Stolen Property	45	89	4	0	0	0	138
Vandalism (D.O.P.)	148	43	14	0	0	0	205
Weapons (Carrying, Possessing)	107	169	6	1	0	0	283
Prostitution & Vice	39	57	1	0	0	0	97
Other Sex Offenses	70	13	4	0	0	0	87
Narcotic Drug Laws:							
Opium, Cocaine, Codeine,							
Morphine, Heroin	10	25	0	0	0	0	35
Marijuana	375	143	2	0	0	2	522
Syn/Mfg Narcotics	140	103	2	0	0	1	246
Other Dang. Non-Narcotics	3	2	2	0	0	0	7
Gambling:							
Bookmaking	36	105	0	0	0	0	141
Numbers & Lottery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Gambling	2	14	0	0	0	0	16
Offenses Against Family	21	10	2	0	0	1	34
Driving Under Influence	729	186	29	1	0	2	947
Liquor Laws	155	101	28	1	0	0	185
Drunkenness	3,313	613	1,102	9	0	0	5,037
Disorderly Conduct	531	198	100	0	0	0	829
Vagrancy	227	115	62	0	0	1	405
All Other Offenses							
(Except Traffic)	375	232	11	2	0	0	620
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traffic (Exc. DWI & Parking)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	7,815	3,258	1,490	16	0	9	12,588

1973 Adult Arrests by Age and Sex

Offense															25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	Over			Grand Total									
	18		19		20		21		22		23		24		29	34	39	44	49	54	59	64	65	Total											
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F								
Murder & Manslaughter	0	0	2	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	4	2	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	18	8	26
Death by Negligence	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	9	
Forcible Rape	6	0	1	0	12	0	3	0	3	0	6	0	6	0	14	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	0	57	
Robbery	15	6	9	1	23	0	19	2	11	1	5	1	7	0	17	3	8	3	12	2	3	2	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	134	23	157	
Felony Assault	20	2	12	2	19	0	19	3	9	2	9	1	19	2	41	13	17	8	17	9	15	4	14	1	8	2	0	1	4	1	6	0	229	51	280
Burglary	44	2	28	1	23	2	16	0	20	2	9	2	12	1	23	1	18	2	8	0	7	0	5	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	217	13	230
Larceny	65	49	43	31	43	33	26	25	32	26	31	15	23	21	72	59	38	67	28	34	35	17	29	24	29	14	16	13	19	11	26	7	555	446	1001
Auto Theft	29	1	16	0	9	0	4	0	3	0	1	1	5	0	11	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	2	87	
Misd. Assaults	24	6	25	6	24	1	27	4	31	6	33	3	24	5	79	12	67	6	50	9	34	8	34	4	22	1	8	1	5	0	9	1	496	73	569
Arson	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	3	10	
Forgery & Counterfeiting	1	1	0	1	5	2	4	3	3	3	2	3	1	1	10	4	2	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	21	53
Fraud	6	6	5	6	5	3	6	2	11	6	8	5	5	4	20	15	13	5	10	4	5	6	6	3	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	104	65	169
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	6	
Stolen Property	8	3	13	0	10	2	9	1	4	1	10	2	8	1	26	6	6	2	11	2	4	0	3	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	117	21	138
Vandalism	21	1	15	0	19	2	18	1	16	4	9	3	13	1	27	5	13	0	8	2	8	0	6	2	4	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	184	21	205
Weapons, Carrying Possessing	8	3	15	0	17	1	19	7	2	2	5	2	16	0	39	8	38	7	17	5	26	6	19	1	4	1	5	0	4	2	3	1	237	46	283
Prostitution & Vice	0	6	0	14	0	11	1	5	1	11	3	5	2	6	4	11	2	7	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	20	77	97
Sex Offenses (other)	3	0	8	0	6	1	3	2	1	1	0	1	3	1	13	1	19	2	5	0	5	0	2	0	6	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	78	9	87
Narcotic Drugs	74	14	94	11	88	24	77	13	60	12	68	14	42	13	106	22	29	8	14	3	12	2	5	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	673	137	810
Gambling	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	2	0	18	2	20	0	24	2	20	1	12	2	13	1	4	0	11	0	13	0	149	8	157
Offenses Against Family	0	1	2	1	1	4	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	4	0	2	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	27	34
Driving Under Influence	12	0	20	1	25	1	25	2	27	2	23	2	30	1	100	9	122	13	102	20	103	12	79	15	65	10	51	6	46	1	20	2	850	97	947
Liquor Laws	46	5	18	2	6	0	8	1	7	0	6	1	4	3	25	2	17	2	21	5	35	5	25	1	13	2	16	0	7	0	2	0	256	29	285
Drunkenness	25	3	32	4	49	3	58	6	52	15	60	5	70	2	336	52	398	35	497	58	615	48	811	77	704	45	443	26	252	15	237	4	4639	398	5037
Disorderly Conduct	38	2	45	10	40	3	32	2	39	1	28	5	36	1	103	19	85	18	64	13	68	14	71	8	38	7	21	2	11	1	3	1	722	107	829
Vagrancy	26	7	21	20	9	11	11	5	8	5	12	3	5	7	24	9	15	5	26	0	41	2	53	3	35	0	16	0	17	2	7	0	326	79	405
Offenses Other Than Traffic	46	3	40	3	46	6	36	5	46	12	35	2	34	2	116	22	51	9	29	4	19	3	21	0	13	2	3	1	3	0	6	2	544	76	620
	640		583		593		512		506		448		441		1515		1191		1127		1208		1348		1052		648		419		357		10748	1840	12588

1973 JUVENILE ARRESTS BY RACE

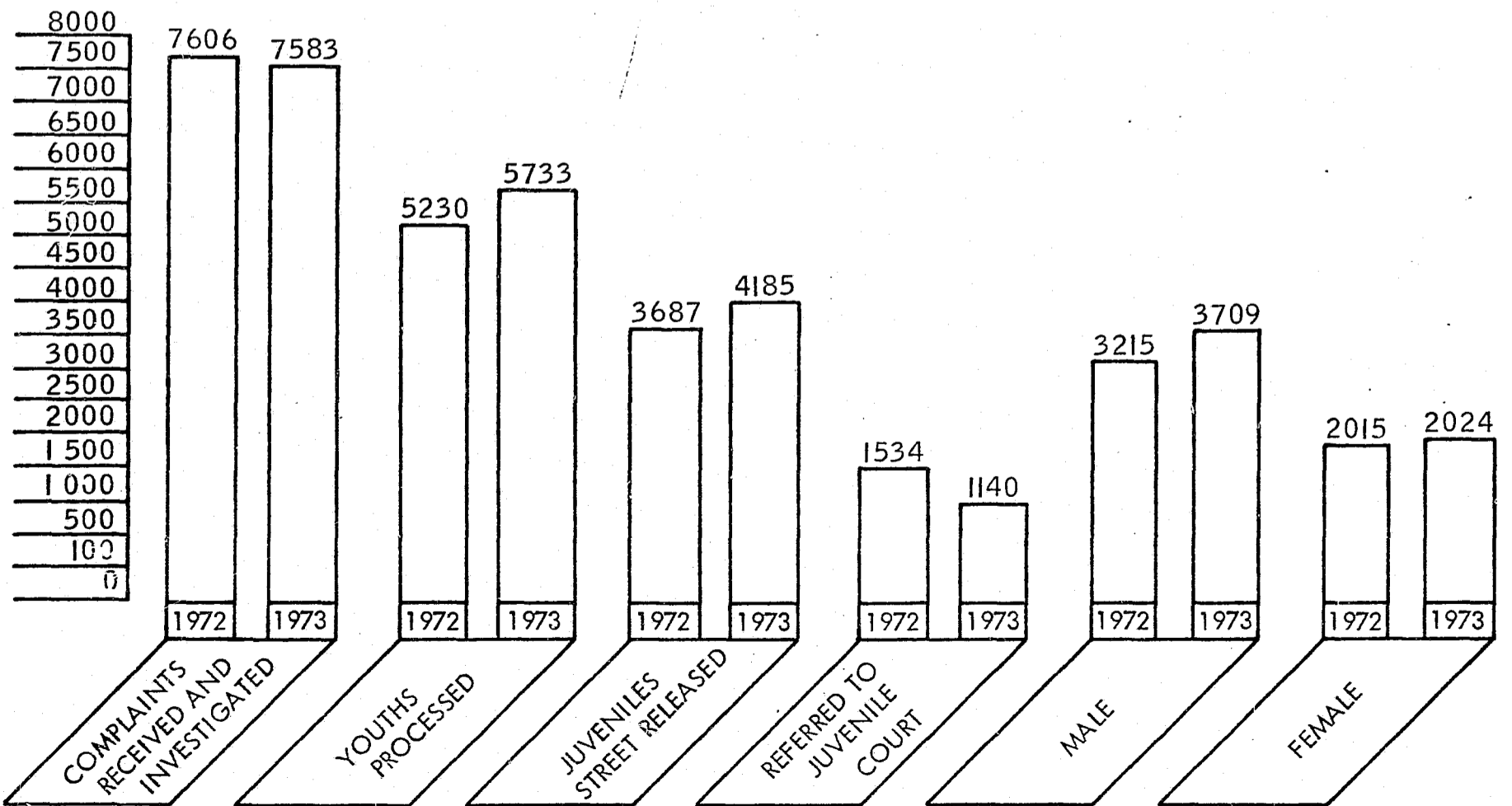
Offense	White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Other	Total
Murder & Manslaughter	2	5	0	0	0	0	7
Death By Negligence	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Forcible Rape	5	6	0	0	0	0	11
Robbery	27	64	5	0	0	1	97
Felony Assault	29	36	1	0	0	0	66
Burglary	193	178	4	1	0	0	376
Larceny	677	400	16	2	0	0	1095
Auto Theft	240	113	2	0	0	0	355
Misdemeanor Assaults	133	114	7	0	0	0	254
Arson	8	0	0	0	0	0	8
Forgery & Counterfeiting	4	5	0	0	0	0	9
Fraud	29	9	0	0	0	0	38
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	42	45	2	0	0	0	89
Vandalism (D.O.P.)	181	90	9	0	0	0	280
Weapons (Carrying, Possessing)	14	6	1	0	0	0	21
Prostitution	5	3	0	0	0	0	8
Other Sex Offenses	25	13	0	0	0	1	39
Narcotic Drug Laws:							
Opium, Cocaine, Codeine,							
Morphine, Heroin	0	4	2	0	0	0	6
Marijuana	120	38	0	0	0	0	158
Syn/Mfg Narcotics	9	7	0	1	0	0	17
Other Dang. Non-Narcotics	2	0	1	0	0	0	3
Gambling:							
Bookmaking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Numbers & Lottery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against Family	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
Driving Under Influence	16	1	0	0	0	0	17
Liquor Laws	137	10	2	0	0	0	149
Drunkenness	24	15	31	0	0	0	70
Disorderly Conduct	57	21	2	0	0	0	80
Vagrancy	64	55	2	0	0	0	121
All Other Offenses							
(Except Traffic)	137	62	7	0	0	0	206
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew and Loitering	1	1	4	0	0	0	6
Runaways	13	1	1	0	0	0	15
Traffic (Exc. DWI & Parking)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2,196	1,304	99	4	0	2	3,605

JUVENILE ARRESTS 1973

by Age and Sex

Offense	0-10		11-12		13-14		15		16		17		Total		Grand Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Murder and Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	0	7	0	7
Death by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Forcible Rape	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	7	0	11	0	11
Robbery	0	0	7	0	14	4	25	2	22	3	20	0	88	9	97
Felony Assault	2	0	9	1	9	4	12	2	14	1	12	0	58	8	66
Burglary	11	1	31	1	128	4	66	2	70	3	57	2	363	13	376
Larceny-Theft	70	22	117	59	212	117	115	77	119	62	73	52	706	389	1095
Auto Theft	3	0	8	0	101	5	91	2	89	3	51	2	343	12	355
Misdemeanor Assaults	33	6	31	7	43	5	40	9	38	3	36	3	221	33	254
Arson	4	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	8
Forgery, Counterfeiting	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	1	0	3	5	4	9
Fraud	1	0	0	0	6	1	8	2	9	2	5	4	29	9	38
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	3	0	10	0	17	1	14	1	22	3	17	1	83	6	89
Vandalism (D.O.P.)	38	4	57	3	78	5	41	1	27	0	21	5	262	18	280
Weapons, Carrying, Possessing	2	0	0	0	6	0	2	0	5	0	6	0	21	0	21
Prostitution & Vice	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	1	2	1	7	8
Other Sex Offenses	3	1	7	0	9	1	6	2	5	3	2	0	32	7	39
Narcotic Drug Laws	0	0	3	0	18	5	21	5	39	11	63	19	144	40	184
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Ag. Family	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	3
Driving Under Influence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	12	0	16	1	17
Liquor Laws	0	0	1	1	9	1	11	4	38	2	75	7	134	15	149
Drunkenness	0	0	4	2	18	2	12	1	18	0	13	0	65	5	70
Disorderly Conduct	0	1	3	0	13	2	14	2	17	1	19	8	66	14	80
Vagrancy	1	0	9	2	36	1	23	1	17	1	25	5	111	10	121
All Other Offenses (Exc. Traffic)	12	0	26	3	59	13	22	8	25	4	31	3	175	31	206
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew & Loitering	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	1	6
Runaways	3	0	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	0	11	4	15
Traffic (Exc. DWI & Parking)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	223		405		959		651		698		669		2968	637	3605

OMAHA POLICE DIVISION
JUVENILE UNIT
ACTIVITIES
1973



TRAFFIC SECTION STATISTICS — 1973

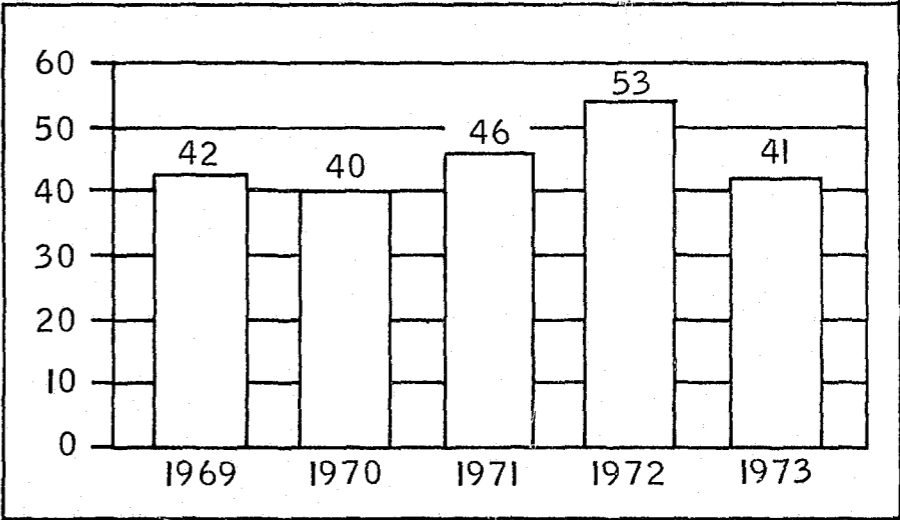
TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

1972 - 1973

	1972	1973	Numerical Change	Percentage Change
Fatalities	53	41	-12	-22.6
Injuries	7,565	7,282	-283	-3.7
Total Accidents	16,068	14,874	-1,194	-7.4

TRAFFIC FATALITIES

FIVE YEAR PERIOD



STANDARD SUMMARY OF NEBRASKA MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

FOR JANUARY - DECEMBER 1973
(MONTH OR OTHER PERIOD)

SUMMARY OF OMAHA ACCIDENTS

1. TYPE OF ACCIDENT	Number of Accidents					Number of Persons				
	Total	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Property Damage	Total Killed	Total	Injured	a	b	c
1. Run off road	165	1	77	87	1	99	42	31	26	
2. Overturned on road	64	1	43	20	1	21	21	22	8	
3. Pedestrian	353	11	342		12	365	118	135	112	
4. Motor Vehicle in traffic	10960	12	3791	7197	13	5627	989	1488	3150	
5. Parked Motor Vehicle	1665	1	206	1458	1	250	93	75	82	
6. Railroad Train	25	1	6	18	1	8	4	2	2	
7. Bicyclist	131		129	2		133	35	71	27	
8. Animal	7		2	5		3				
9. Fixed Object	1373	11	514	848	12	665	323	198	144	
10. Other Object	15		7	8		8	4	2	2	
11. Other Non-Collision	116		59	57		73	34	24	15	
12.										
Totals	14874	38	5136	9700	41	7282	1663	2051	3568	

Note: The three categories of injuries follow the Manual of Uniform Definitions of Motor Vehicle Accidents.

a. Bleeding wound, distorted member, or any condition that required victim be carried from scene.

b. Other visible injuries such as bruises, abrasions, swelling, limping, or other painful movement.

c. Complaint of pain, without visible signs of injury or momentary unconsciousness.

Legally reportable accidents are those involving death, bodily injury or property damage in excess of \$100.00 Prior to Sept. 2, 1973. Excess of \$250.00 After Sept. 2, 1973.

☐ In the accident

☒ To the property of one person

This summary includes reports and information available on

FEBRUARY 1, 1974

REPORT PREPARED BY
ACCIDENT RECORD BUREAU
DEPARTMENT OF ROADS
THOMAS P. RYAN, Manager

2. COMPARATIVE TOTALS	Same Month Last Year					This Period					Same Period Last Year					Change in Death Rate
	All Accidents	Persons Killed	Persons Injured	All Accidents	Persons Killed	Persons Injured	All Accidents	Persons Killed	Persons Injured	All Accidents	Persons Killed	Persons Injured	All Accidents	Persons Killed	Persons Injured	
1. Run off road				165	1	99	158	2	74	-50.0%						
2. Overturned on road				64	1	51	79		73							
3. Pedestrian				353	12	365	436	13	445	-7.7%						
4. Motor Vehicle in traffic				10960	13	5627	11900	22	5819	-40.9%						
5. Parked Motor Vehicle				1665	1	250	1825		250							
6. Railroad Train				25	1	8	22		9							
7. Bicyclist				131		133	122	2	128	-100%						
8. Animal				7		3	7		2							
9. Fixed Object				1373	12	665	1446	13	718	-7.7%						
10. Other Object				15		8	7		4							
11. Other Non-Collision				116		73	76		53							
12.																
Totals				14874	41	7282	16068	53	7565	-22.6%						

3. MILEAGE RATES	This Year To Date	Last Year Same Period	Percent Change
1. Motor vehicle traffic deaths			%
2. Estimated motor vehicle mileage traveled (millions)			%
3. Death rate per 100,000,000 vehicle-miles			%
4. Fatal accident rate per 100,000,000 vehicle-miles			%
5. Total Accidents			%
6.			%

4. LOCATION	A. Trafficways Administered by Governmental Agencies: State Highway Dept., counties, cities, towns, villages, etc.					B. Trafficways Administered by Independent Agencies: Turnpike, parkway, military, freeway authorities and commissions.				
	Number of Accidents					Number of Persons				
	Total	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Property Damage	Total Killed	Total	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Property Damage	Total Killed
1. Below 1,000										
2. 1,000 to 2,500										
3. 2,500 to 5,000										
4. 5,000 to 10,000										
5. 10,000 to 30,000										
6. 100,000 and over	14107	33	4848	9226	36	6898				
7. INTERSTATE	767	5	288	474	5	384				
8.										
Total Urban	14874	38	5136	9700	41	7282				
1. Controlled access highway										
2. State routes										
3. County routes										
4. Other										
5. Not stated										
Total Rural										
Total Urban and Rural										

5. TIME Hour beginning	Total		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday		Sunday		Not Stated	
	All	Fatal	All	Fatal	All	Fatal	All	Fatal	All	Fatal	All	Fatal	All	Fatal	All	Fatal	All	Fatal
0. Midnight	549	3	55		37		56		65	1	65		127		144	2		
1. 1:00	556	2	50		45		58		45		53		158	1	147	1		
2. 2:00	255	3	19	1	27		23		21		31	1	66		68	1		
3. 3:00	122		4		13		10		15		16		29		39			
4. 4:00	72	1	7		10		9		8		5		17	1	16			
5. 5:00	68	1	16	1	8		4		8		5		11		16			
6. 6:00	187		45		37		34		24		29		13		5			
7. 7:00	803	2	157		141		144	1	173		134	1	33		21			
8. 8:00	689		132		112		129		124		113		64		14			
9. 9:00	478	2	60		70		86	1	79	1	47		72		44			
10. 10:00	506		72		68		56		88		82		102		38			
11. 11:00	602	2	77		75		86	1	93		105	1	108		59			
12. Noon	772	3	106		113		93		112		128	1	134	1	86	1		
13. 1:00	794	2	101		119	1	106		103		131	1	156		78			
14. 2:00	898	2	111		142		117	1	134	1	138		157		99			
15. 3:00	1201	2	189		174		202		160		194		179		103			
16. 4:00	1369	2	219	1	212	1	215		200		238		187		98			
17. 5:00	1264	1	207		163		192		192		266		144	1	100			
18. 6:00	752	2	88	1	102		103		102		144		142	1	71			
19. 7:00	717	2	90		89		101		97	1	138		127		75	1		
20. 8:00	561	1	67		70		72	1	72		120		109		55			
21. 9:00	510	3	64		66		61		75		119		66		59	3		
22. 10:00	531	1	53		57		66		65		132	1	105		53			
23. 11:00	563	3	53		54		68	1	56		138	1	135		59	1		
24. Not Stated	54		4		8		3		12		14		9		4			
Totals	14874	38	2046	4	2012	2	2094	6	2123	4	2606	7	2446	5	1547	10		

ARB-31/M-6-65

6. AGE OF CASUALTY	Number of Persons Killed						Number of Persons Injured					
	Total Killed			Pedestrians			Total Injured			Pedestrians		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1. 0 to 4 years	2	1	1	2	1	1	223	106	117	36	19	17
2. 5 to 9	3	1	2	3	1	2	312	179	133	111	76	35
3. 10 to 14	1		1	1		1	293	164	129	44	27	17
4. 15 to 19	4	4					1406	779	627	44	27	17
5. 20 to 24	7	7					1423	725	698	21	15	6
6. 25 to 34	6	6					1369	731	638	23	13	10
7. 35 to 44	5	3	2	2	1	1	752	394	358	12	9	3
8. 45 to 54	5	5		3	3		652	320	332	21	13	8
9. 55 to 64	4	2	2	1		1	435	212	223	21	13	8
10. 65 to 74	1	1		1			205	90	115	15	7	8
11. 75 and older	3	1	2	3	1	2	80	33	47	14	5	9
12. Not stated							132	64	68	18	12	6
Totals	41	30	11	15	7	8	7282	3799	3483	380	236	144

7. DIRECTIONAL ANALYSIS—An accident consisting of a series of collisions, overturning, etc., is classified according to the first event on the road.

A. TWO MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT	Total	Fatal Accidents	Injury Accidents	Property Damage Acc.
1. Entering at angle	3392	4	1245	2123
2a. From same direction—both going straight	326		87	239
b. Same—one turn, one straight	472		111	361
c. Same—one stopped	1820	2	742	1078
d. Same—all others	144		27	117
3a. From opposite direction—both going straight	85		26	59
b. Same—one left turn, one straight	783	1	315	467
c. Same—all others	48		10	38
4. Not stated	2			2
Totals	7082	7	2583	4492

B. TWO MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT	Total	Fatal Accidents	Injury Accidents	Property Damage Acc.
1. Going opposite direction—both moving	444	1	146	297
2. Going same direction—both moving	906	3	250	653
3a. One car parked	1665	1	206	1458
b. One car stopped in traffic	1278		497	781
4a. One car entering parked position	13		1	12
b. One car leaving parked position	161		16	145
5a. One car entering alley or driveway	376		113	263
b. One car leaving alley or driveway	625	1	131	493
6. All others	71		13	58
7. Not stated	4		1	3
Totals	5543	6	1374	4163

C. PEDESTRIAN ACCIDENTS	All Pedestrian Accidents	Total	Intersection	Non-Intersection	Total	Intersection	Non-Intersection
1. Car going straight	259	8	3	5	261	81	180
2. Car turning right	23				23	20	3
3. Car turning left	44	2	2		42	36	6
4. Car backing	10	1		1	9		9
5. All others	5				5		5
6. Not stated	2				2		2
Totals	353	11	5	6	352	137	215

D. ALL OTHER ACCIDENTS	Total	Fatal Accidents	Injury Accidents	Property Damage Acc.
1. Collision with 1. Non-motor vehicle: train, bicycle, etc.	130		97	33
2. Fixed object in road	314	5	103	206
3. Overturned in road	19		15	4
4. Left road	22		9	13
5. Collision with 5. Non-motor vehicle: train, bicycle, etc.	87	1	62	24
6. Fixed object in road	1059	6	411	642
7. Overturned in road	45	1	28	16
8. At curve	51	1	20	24
9. Straight road	90		40	50
10. Fall from moving vehicle	21		21	
11. All others	15		17	20
12. Not stated	19		6	13
Totals	1894	14	837	1045

B. PEDESTRIAN ACTIONS BY AGE	Pedestrians Killed	Total	0 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 & older	Not stated
1a. Crossing or entering roadway—at intersection	7	142	4	30	13	13	9	13	25	24		11
b. Same—not at intersection	2	132	22	56	15	10	4	9	8	4		4
2a. Walking in roadway—with traffic	1	13		3	2	3	2	1	3			
b. Same—against traffic	1	9		3	2	2		1				1
3. Standing in roadway	1	10						3	3			
4. Getting on or off other vehicle		9	1				1	3		1	1	
5. Pushing or working on vehicle in roadway		5					1	1	2			1
6. Other working in roadway		1						1				
7. Playing in roadway	2	42	10	20	9	3						
8. Other in roadway		7		1	1	2	1	1	1			
9. Not in roadway	2	22	1	2	3	3	3	4	3	3		
10. Not stated		3										
Totals	15	395	38	114	45	44	21	37	46	32	18	

Drivers of vehicles in proper parking locations are excluded.

9. AGE OF DRIVER	All Accidents	Fatal Accidents	Injury Accidents
1. 16 and younger	93		37
2. 16	855		308
3. 17	1143	1	411
4. 18 to 19	2557	6	904
5. 20 to 24	5284	13	1965
6. 25 to 34	5867	10	2204
7. 35 to 44	3844	6	1266
8. 45 to 54	2250	8	1083
9. 55 to 64	1862	7	649
10. 65 to 74	856	1	288
11. 75 and older	296		96
12. Not stated	1445	1	239
Totals	26752	53	9430

10. SEX OF DRIVER	All Accidents	Fatal Accidents	Injury Accidents
1. Male	18123	47	6321
2. Female	7598	5	2953
3. Not stated	1031	1	156
Totals	26752	53	9430

11. RESIDENCE OF DRIVER	All Accidents	Fatal Accidents	Injury Accidents
1. Local resident	22867	45	8282
2. Residing elsewhere in state	644	2	281
3. Non-resident of state	1955	5	679
4. Not stated	1086	1	188
Totals	26752	53	9430

12. COMPLETED DRIVERS EDUCATION COURSE	All Accidents	Fatal Accidents	Injury Accidents
1. Yes	10848	10	3865
2. No	12632	19	4658
3. Partial	504	1	171
4. Not stated	2768	23	736
Totals	26752	53	9430

13. DRIVER'S APPARENT CONDITION	All Accidents	Fatal Accidents	Injury Accidents
1. Drinking	1343	16	669
2. Fatigue	68		34
3. Sick	41		22
4. Asleep	54		24
5. Normal	23148	28	8255
6. Other	45		17
7. Not stated	2053	9	409
Totals	26752	53	9430

Vehicles in proper parking locations are included.

14. TYPE OF VEHICLE	All Accidents	Fatal Accidents	Injury Accidents
1. Passenger car	25303	39	8449
2. Passenger car and trailer	15		5
3. Truck or truck tractor	2642	8	789
4. Truck tractor and semi-trailer	385	1	119
5. Other truck combination	14		2
6. Farm tractor and/or farm equip.	3		1
7. Trolley	124	1	48
8. Bus	106	1	27
9. School bus	17		14
10. Motorcycle	374	5	325
11. Motor scooter or motor bicycle	15		14
12. Others and not stated	26	1	7
Totals	29024	57	9792

15. ROAD SURFACE CONDITION	All Accidents	Fatal Accidents	Injury Accidents
1. Dry	8541	33	3153
2. Wet	5535	2	1270
3. Snowy or icy	2602	3	675
4. Other	2		
5. Not stated	194		38
Totals	14874	38	5136

16. DRIVER'S OCCUPATION	All Accidents	Fatal Accidents	Injury Accidents
1. Business owner or clerk	1645	2	581
2. Farmer or farm laborer	163	1	47
3. Professional person	2227	2	740
4. Office worker	2567	3	977
5. Travelling salesman	739	3	251
6. Commercial driver	1712	6	500
7. Other laborer	8991	20	3391
8. Housewife	2092	3	826
9. Student	3274	1	1134
10. Not stated	2342	12	923
Totals	26752	53	9430

17. PEDESTRIAN'S APPARENT CONDITION	All Pedestrian Accidents	Fatal Pedestrian Accidents
1. Drunk	27	4
2. Other	2	
3. Normal	323	10
4. Not stated	33	1
Totals	395	15

18. KIND OF LOCATION	All Accidents	Fatal Accidents	Injury Accidents
1. Built-up	14874	38	5136
2. Not built-up			
3. Not stated			
Totals	14874	38	5136

19. LIGHT CONDITION	All Accidents	Fatal Accidents	Injury Accidents
1. Daylight	9743	18	3346
2. Dawn or dusk	711	1	253
3. Darkness	4198	19	1500
4. Not stated	1600		37
Totals	14874	38	5136

20. CONTRIBUTING CIRCUMSTANCES INDICATED	All Accidents	Fatal Accidents	Injury Accidents
1. Speed too fast	547	6	183
2. Failed to yield right of way	3725	7	1220
3. Drove left of center	532		141
4. Improper overtaking	268		47
5. Paced stop sign	285		118
6. Disregarded traffic signal	984	1	490
7. Followed too closely	3773	2	1476
8. Made improper turn	542		95
9. Other improper driving	2782	3	662
10. Inadequate lights	153		59
11. Improper lights	10		5
12. Had been drinking	711	11	180
Totals	14332	30	4850

21. SEAT BELTS	All Accidents	Fatal Accidents	Injury Accidents
1. Installed, not in use	12976	31	4881
2. Installed, in use	8002	4	2571
3. Not installed	3433	14	1451
4. Not stated	2321		527
Totals	26752	53	9430

22. POSITION OF OCCUPANTS**	Unoccupied	Not Injured	Injured	Killed
1. Driver	25	5438	3854	18
2. Front Center	8224	418	222	1
3. Front Right	5436	1958	1449	5
4. Rear Left	7427	533	221	
5. Rear Center	7692	316	89	
6. Rear Right	7223	635	228	1
7. Not Stated	N.A.	N.A.	706	
Totals	N.A.	N.A.	6767	24

**PEDESTRIANS AND BICYCLISTS ARE EXCLUDED



UNIFORM POLICE CRUISER

The Uniform Field Bureau constitutes about 54% of the personnel of the Police Division. The tasks performed by this Bureau are diversified, and it directs its efforts to the prevention of crime, apprehension of criminals and protection of all citizens in the community. It also enforces traffic and investigates auto accidents. The normal uniform patrol operations are conducted in conspicuously marked vehicles, utilizing both the one and two-man car plans. The efficiency of the foot patrol operation has been increased by the use of the "Handie-Talkie" two-way 4-channel radio. Uniform Sergeants carry portable radios at all times.

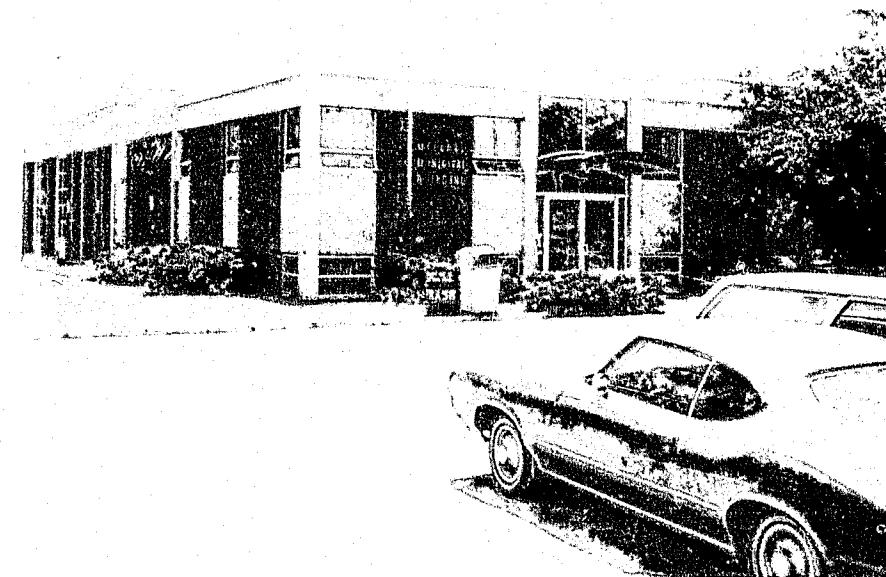
In February, 1973 uniform patrol districts were increased with the addition of five patrol areas containing twenty-five patrol districts. The Uniform Field Bureau patrol section now consists of ten patrol areas which contain a total of fifty patrol districts and provide normal patrol service seven days a week on a 24-hour basis.

ASSEMBLY AREAS



Early in the 1960's it became apparent that with the increase of men and equipment that a central assembly area was no longer feasible. So, in 1964, the south district cars began to assemble at South Side Station at 24th & "O" Streets, and this became known as the South Assembly.

Southside Assembly Desk



Also in 1964 an assembly building was furnished at 80th & Farnam Streets and the west district cars were assigned to this location for assembly.

In 1972, with the annexation of Millard, the West Assembly area was moved from 80th & Farnam to a better location with better quarters at the Millard City Hall Building.

West Assembly

ASSEMBLY AREAS



In March of 1966 a building vacated by the Fire Division at 48th & Ames became the North Assembly and north district cars were assigned to this area for assembly.

North Assembly



With the addition of a vacated Fire Division building at 40th & Nicholas on the 13th of January, 1972, all cruiser assembly was accomplished away from Central Station.

East Assembly

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU

JUVENILE UNIT:

The Juvenile Unit is under the command of the Criminal Investigation Bureau. The duties of this Unit's officers are many and varied. They include processing juveniles that are involved in misdemeanors as well as felonies, missing persons (both juveniles and adults), runaways (local and transients), ungovernables, child abuse and neglect cases, stolen and recovered bicycles, as well as conducting individual investigations and assisting other C.I.B. units in the apprehending and processing of juvenile offenders.

Fifteen officers, two of whom are policewomen, and one civilian secretary make up the Juvenile Unit. Over the past year more than five thousand young people under the age of eighteen years were processed. Included in this figure were 1,493 runaways.

In order to handle this large number of juveniles a system called Street Release is used. A juvenile picked up for a misdemeanor can be taken home and released to his parents instead of being taken to Central Police Headquarters. The officer fills out a Street Release form which the parent or other adult guardian signs. Of the 5700 juveniles processed, more than 4000 were street released to their parents, thus eliminating the necessity of bringing the youths to the police station.

BOMB DISPOSAL UNIT:

In 1970 Officer Larry Minard was killed when he handled a suitcase containing a booby-trap explosive device. This incident, along with prior bombing incidents within our city and the prospect of future bombings and threats of bombs, pointed out the need for a bomb disposal capability within the Omaha Police Division.

Deputy Chief Glen Gates was charged with the responsibility of providing our Division with this capability. In order to accomplish this he went to Dade County, Florida in the fall of 1970 where he received information and training from Thomas Brodie, one of the nation's foremost bomb disposal experts.

Upon Deputy Chief Gates' return, he made arrangements for Lt. James Perry of the Homicide Unit to attend a special school to acquire the technical ability to safely handle explosive and incendiary devices. This school had been established by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and the U.S. Army Missile and Munitions Center and School, Redstone Arsenal at Huntsville, Alabama.

In March, 1971 plans were begun for the development of the Bomb Disposal Unit. Expert advice was given by the newly formed National Bomb Data Center. Written procedures were outlined for officers in the handling of bomb incidents and are now standard operating procedures within the Division. In addition, a booklet entitled "Bombing and the Threat of Bombing" was published and distributed to the public by mail and through a series of talks. This booklet and the lecture sessions were designed to make the members of our community aware of the dangerous potential of explosive devices and also how to react to such incidents.

The men chosen from the Division to be members of the Bomb Disposal Unit were selected very carefully. Officers volunteered for this duty and criteria for their selection consisted of men who possessed above average stability and who would be able to function as team members with the sober realization that their lives were entrusted to one another.

On July 28, 1971, six men were assigned to the Bomb Disposal Unit to receive special training in bomb disposal work. A two-day intensive training session was conducted in which they received instructions concerning the devices they might encounter and how they should render safe these or similar devices. They were also familiarized with the use of explosives.

Toward the end of 1971, the Unit began to acquire the equipment necessary to safely handle explosives and incendiary devices. Today they are equipped to handle almost any known bomb device with reasonable safety to the bomb disposal men and the community.

Since the Bomb Disposal Unit was formed, the men have encountered many actual and suspected devices. They average about five incidents a month and have handled everything from old ammunition to highly toxic and explosive chemicals.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS UNIT

RIDE-ALONG PROGRAM

The Ride-along Program, sponsored by the Community Relations Unit, was started in October, 1971. Its purpose is to develop rapport between police and the community by allowing citizens to accompany an officer on patrol in a Community Relations car and to observe the actions of the Uniform Field Officers.

The Community Relations Unit maintains two vehicles for the Ride-Along. Three citizens and one officer are assigned to each car, enabling six people to take the tour each night. The Ride-Along is offered every Thursday, Friday and Saturday night which means that a maximum of eighteen people can participate in one week. In 1973, 220 Ride-Along tours were given and a total of 1600 people have participated in the program since October, 1971.

In order to participate, a person must be at least 19 years of age. There is a waiting list and the public is encouraged to call several weeks in advance of the date they wish to attend. In this way they can be assured of reserving the particular night they want. About a week before they are to attend, they are notified by a member of the Community Relations Unit and told the date and time to report.

The guests are asked to report to Central Police Headquarters at 7 p.m. on the appointed date, at which time the Ride-Along personnel explain the procedure, ask the participants to sign a waiver of responsibility, and show them the facilities and the 911 Communications System. They are then taken to the garage for the Ride-Along, which lasts approximately two hours. The time is evenly divided in the North and South areas of the City; one Ride-Along car patrolling the North section while the other patrols the South Omaha area. Midway through the evening the cars switch areas so that the observers can view the whole City. The Ride-Along officer is guided by normal police radio communications in determining the itinerary of each trip. He explains all activities being observed and answers questions asked by the Ride-Along participants.

When their tour of the City is completed, the guests are given a stamped envelope addressed to the Omaha Police Division. The envelope contains a sheet of paper requesting their comments, criticisms and suggestions concerning their Ride-Along adventure. According to the Ride-Along personnel, most comments are favorable with the exception of a few who felt that the night had not been as exciting as they had anticipated.

SAFETY EDUCATION SQUAD

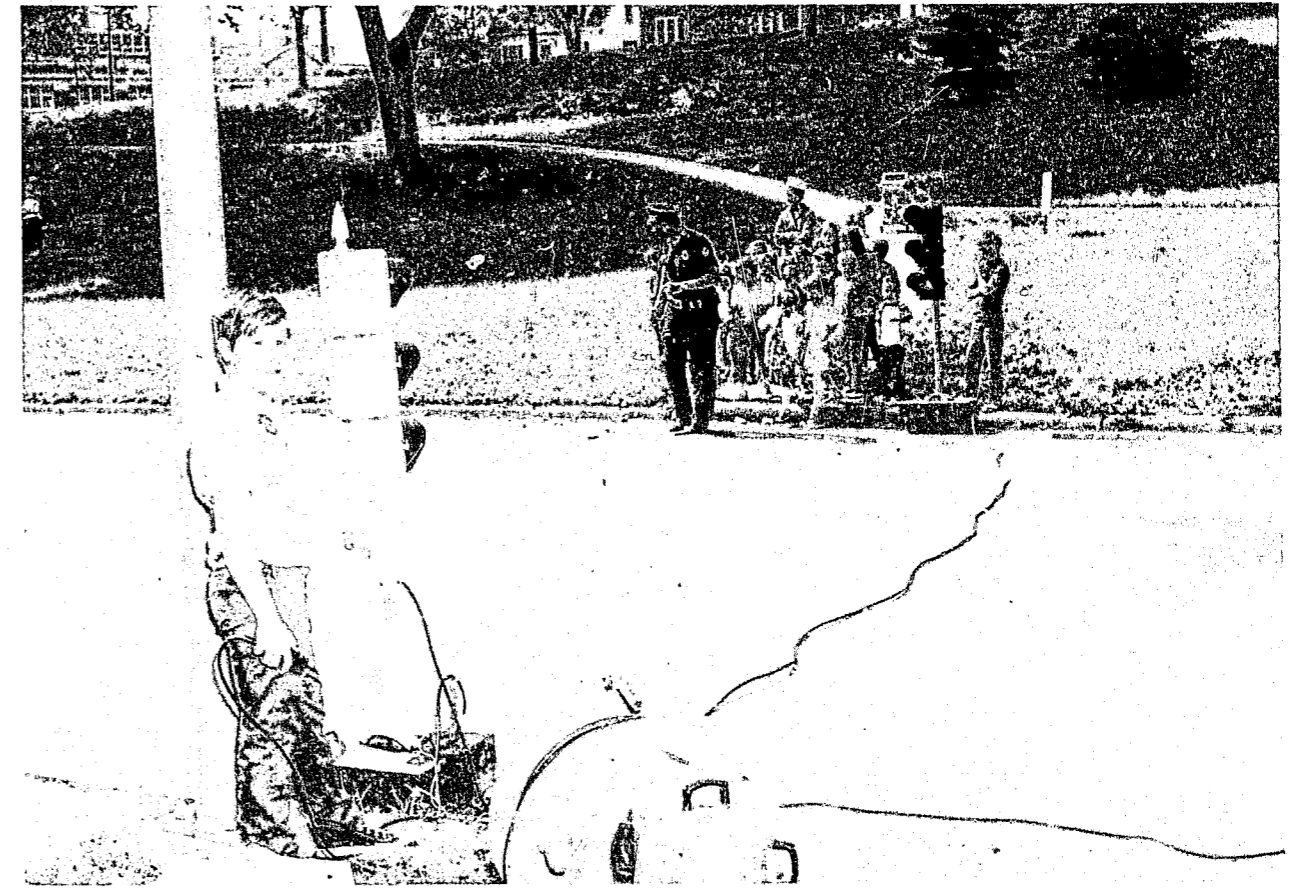
The Safety Education Squad consists of a sergeant and three patrolmen whose duties include instructing and checking the operation of the Omaha area School Safety Patrols, and promoting, through personal contact, good traffic safety habits for children and adults.

The four officers are responsible for the organization, training and directing of some 5,500 school safety patrol officers in 145 elementary schools. They observe and correct the patrols on duty at approximately 978 elementary school crossings in the City. The Safety Education Squad can be proud of the fact that in the fifty-one years they have performed this function, there have been no fatalities at any school crossing.

The Squad also participates in the Green Pennant Safety Program with the cooperation of the General Motors Corporation. This is a National Safety Program which makes awards to elementary schools that receive a perfect traffic safety record during the school year.

Officers working in the Safety Education Squad make television and radio appearances, appear before civic groups, Parent-Teacher Association and school assemblies to give lectures on safety of any kind.

The Safety Education office issues bicycle registrations and licenses and conducts tours of the Central Police Headquarters to explain the operation to the public.



Safety Education Officer instructing preschoolers on crossing the street with the aid of the "talking traffic light"

One of the most popular programs being offered by the Squad is the "Preschool Traffic Training Program" which is in its 22nd year of operation. The program runs for two weeks, just after school is dismissed for summer recess, and is conducted in various locations throughout the City to accommodate as many preschoolers as possible to enable them to acquire traffic knowledge and confidence. The preschoolers are instructed with the aid of a "Talking Traffic Light", a device created by the Omaha Police Division and copied nationally. In the past twenty-one years approximately 75,000 children and 30,000 adults were involved in this training program.

A follow-up program called the "Safe Walk to School Night" is usually held the first Thursday before school opens in the fall. This is designed to show the kindergartener his or her safest and shortest route to school. Both programs are presented by the cooperative efforts of the Omaha Safety Council, Parent-Teacher Association, Home and School Association and the Metropolitan Area Transit Company.

Finally, the Safety Education Squad coordinates many programs of a special nature to reward the safety patrol members for their efforts throughout the school year. At the end of each school year awards of merit are presented to the members of the Safety Patrol.



PTA members register kindergartners for the "safe walk to school night" program

TOURS, LECTURES, RIDE-ALONGS CONDUCTED BY OMAHA POLICE DIVISION DURING 1973

<u>1973</u>	<u>Lectures</u>	<u>Tours</u>	<u>Ride-Alongs</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Attendance</u>
January	29	17	11	57	1,404
February	58	29	24	111	3,369
March	64	35	20	119	36,376
April	73	30	15	118	19,703
May	116	23	11	150	31,540
June	63	11	23	97	8,998
July	32	12	18	62	1,703
August	14	16	26	56	4,623
September	56	9	24	89	6,238
October	67	23	18	108	6,415
November	65	26	20	111	5,686
December	<u>23</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>2,038</u>
	660	244	220	1,124	128,093

<u>TOURS:</u>	1971	333	<u>LECTURES:</u>	1971	535	<u>RIDE-ALONGS:</u>	1971	62
	1972	266		1972	612		1972	272
	1973	244		1973	660		1973	220

TOTAL TOURS, LECTURES, RIDE-ALONGS:

1971	930
1972	1150
1973	1124

ATTENDANCE TOTALS:

1971	51,584
1972	122,964
1973	128,093

TRAINING UNIT

The main responsibility of the Training Unit is to provide an intensive training program for new recruits. The recruits receive instruction covering every aspect of law enforcement. Their courses cover the criminal justice system, basic law, police procedures, traffic control, juvenile procedures, criminal investigation and community relations. They also concentrate on various areas of proficiency such as complete firearms training, first aid, defensive driving and traffic direction.

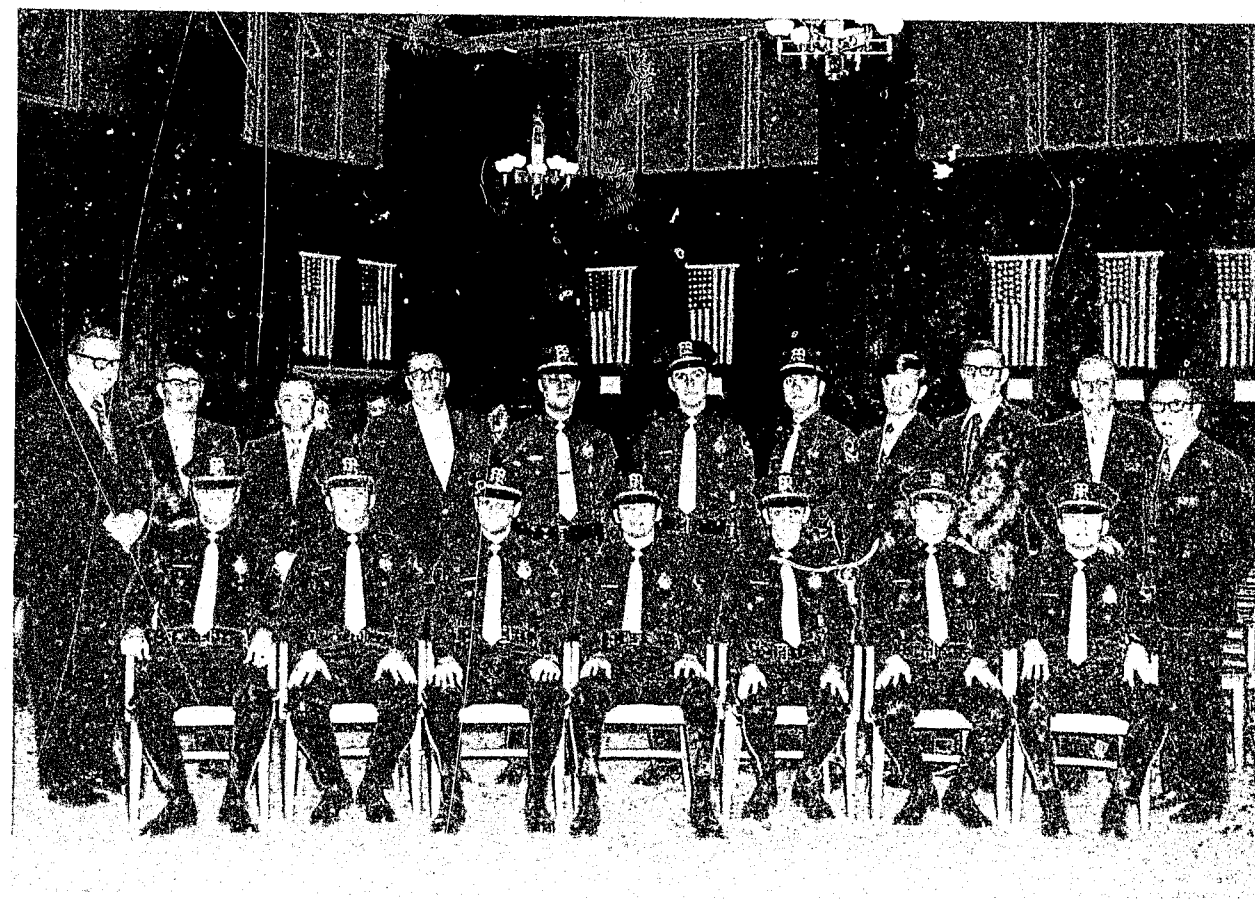
There were a total of thirty-two (32) officers trained in 1973 during two recruit classes. Each class received twenty-two (22) weeks of training.

In addition to their duties in the area of recruit training, the Training Unit conducts monthly qualification shoots during which each police officer on the force is required to shoot a minimum score of seventy (70) with a regulation hand gun (.38 caliber revolver).

The Training Unit provides in-service training for every member of the Omaha Police Division during the year. One day is spent at Ashland, Nebraska and the men practice handling shot guns and hand guns. Other in-service classes are held to clarify recent court decisions and to update procedures that have been revised within the Division.

Notable among the features of the training facilities are two fully equipped classrooms and a large multi-purpose auditorium which may be converted into two additional classrooms. Also included are a new library, offices for the training staff and a modern indoor pistol range. The range is completely automatic, controlled by a training officer at a console. In addition, the range is capable of being operated manually by the officer who is shooting. The range consists of eight stalls and the targets can be set at six different distances. The targets can also be set to turn at various time intervals ranging from three seconds to five minutes.

The officers in the Training Unit consist of one captain, one lieutenant, two sergeants and three patrolmen. The instructors received their training from Central Missouri State University at Warrensburg, Missouri and are certified instructors by the State of Nebraska.

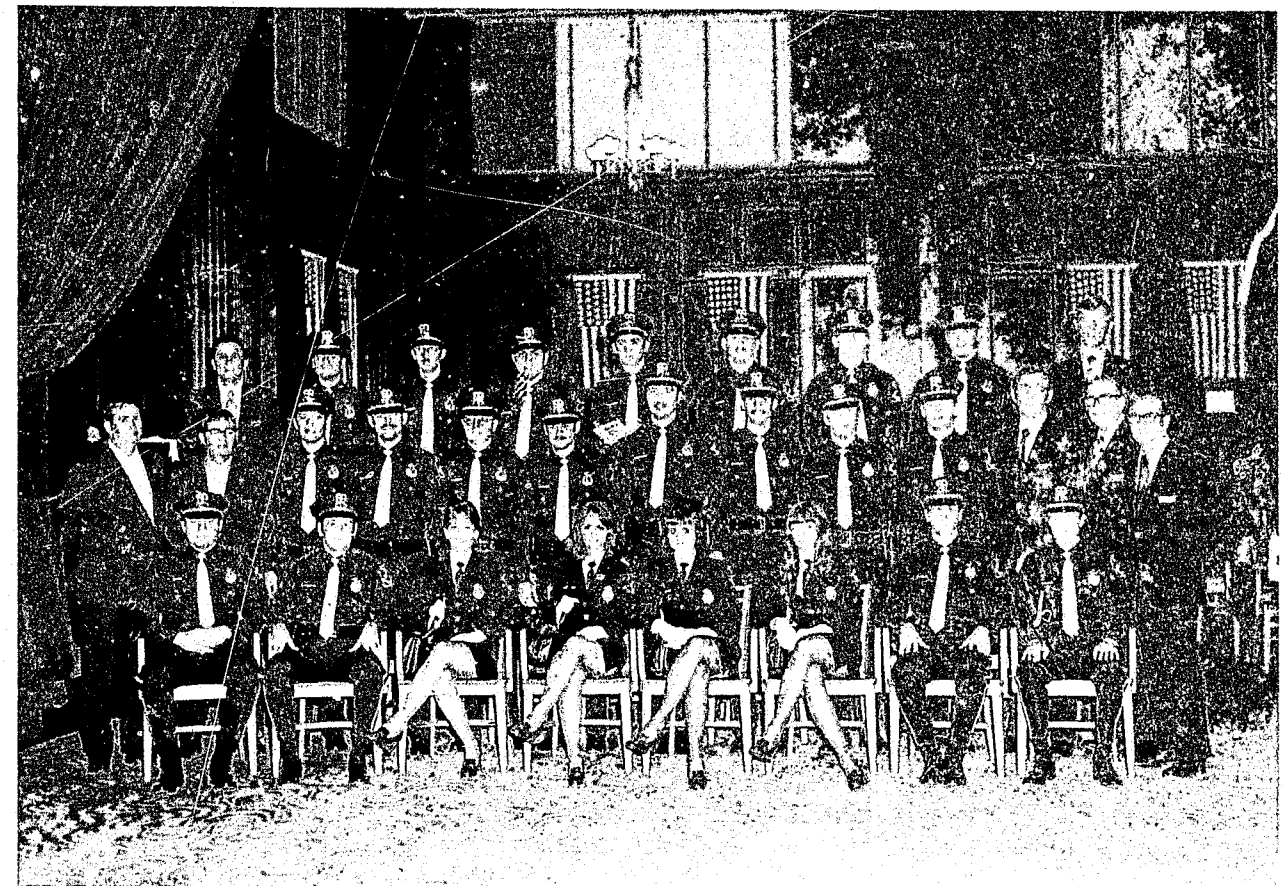


RECRUIT CLASS NO. 1

February 16, 1973

Seated L-R: Barackman, David W.; Lappe, Robert E.; Johnson, Loren H.; Costello, Terrence M.; Kaluza, John J.; Weekly, John W. Jr.; Galetti, Steven W.

Standing L-R: Bovasso, Kenneth L.; Werner, Stevie R.; Swircinski, Richard



RECRUIT CLASS NO. 2

June 30, 1973

Front Row Seated L-R: Fox, Robert A.; Forehead, Stephen P.; Byrne, Barbara L.; Schindler, Mary E.; Bruner, Mary K.; Novotny, Kathleen; Doane, Royce J.; Casey, Donald W.

Middle Row L-R: Elder, James A.; Brock, Michael D.; Roberts, Larry L.; Dunning, Timothy F.; Setterlund, Virgil W.; Paulson, Jeffrey L.; Heidelberg, Daniel; Costello, David J.

Back Row L-R: Maille, Thomas H. Jr.; Petersen, Richard L.; Briganti, Louis C.; Sklenar, Robert L.; Iselin, Terry A.; Ginter, Robert G.; Hoffman, Gregory J.

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA AT OMAHA

Although only a high school degree or its equivalent (GED) is required to become a police officer, all members of the Omaha Police Division are encouraged to further their education by attending classes at the University of Nebraska at Omaha.

The University presently offers a program whereby a police officer can receive his Bachelor of Science degree in Criminal Justice. In addition, plans are now being formulated for a Master's degree program which hopefully will be ready for the September, 1974 fall semester.

Mr. Gaylon Kuchel, the current head of the Criminal Justice Department, is also the originator of the program. The first courses in criminal justice were offered at U.N.O. in 1962. Day and evening classes in Introduction to Law Enforcement were offered the first semester and Criminal Investigation was added to the schedule during the second semester.

Because of the interest in these classes shown by students, many of whom were police officers, the University, under the direction of Mr. Kuchel, approved the formation of the Criminal Justice Department and the Bachelor of Science degree program. The program was officially started in 1963 and in 1965 the University had its first graduate, Mr. Al Pattavina, currently the Public Safety Director for the City of Omaha.

In 1969 the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, under the direction of the Department of Justice, awarded the Criminal Justice Department its first federal grant. The funds were limited in the beginning - only \$6,700 in 1969 - and were used only for in-service grants. Only persons such as police officers working full-time for a law enforcement agency could avail themselves of these funds. Today L.E.A.A. is firmly established as a source of funds for college students attempting to further their careers. In 1973 the Criminal Justice Department was given \$260,000 in federal funds by L.E.A.A. These funds are still used for in-service grants for police officers. In addition, students not currently working in the law enforcement field can apply for funds on a loan basis so that they too can work toward a career in law enforcement.

In 1966 a federally-funded program was designed so that college students could work part-time at the Omaha Police Division while attending U.N.O. The students are called cadets and perform clerical duties while working in the various units. The program was designed to give these students an opportunity to work in their chosen field while still attending college and before deciding upon a particular aspect of law enforcement. In addition to gaining experience in police work, the students earn one college credit each semester. The cadet program is currently being sponsored by the Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

The Criminal Justice Department at the University of Nebraska at Omaha has grown considerably since its beginning in 1963. The first students were graduated in 1965 with a total of six graduates represented at the three ceremonies held in January, June and August. In comparison, the three graduation ceremonies held in 1973 produced a total of 213 graduates.

Omaha police officers have availed themselves of this educational opportunity since the degree program began in 1963. They have consistently represented the Omaha Police Division on the school rolls. With the inception of a point system for promotions based on the number of credits earned in college, the officers are finding it increasingly important to further their education. The Criminal Justice Department at U.N.O. and the funds made available by L.E.A.A. have facilitated the continuing education of our police officers. In addition, both day and evening classes are available for all courses which allows officers working the various shifts to take advantage of this program.

Sgt. Robert Jones of the Juvenile Unit is one example of a police officer who has taken advantage of U.N.O.'s degree program. Bob joined the Omaha Police Division February 1, 1965 and in 1969 he began his career as a student. He earned his Bachelor of Science degree in Criminal Justice in May, 1973 and is currently working on his Master's degree in Guidance and Counseling. He hopes to complete this phase of his education in December, 1974.

In addition to his studies, Bob also accepted a part-time position with the U.N.O. Goodrich scholarship program. He is charged with the responsibility of developing communication skills among those students that are assigned to him, so that they may better communicate with their instructors and fellow students.

If Bob's plans for his future proceed as he has them planned, he will take an educational leave of absence to pursue a Doctorate of Criminology degree.

With the Bachelor of Science degree program firmly established at U.N.O., the University has begun to outline a Master's degree program. L.E.A.A. awarded the Criminal Justice Department \$628,000 to implement the Master's program over a three-year period and to aid the Department in research projects. The Master's program has been written and is in the final approving stages. Hopefully it will be started for the September, 1974 class semester.

OMAHA POLICE OFFICERS IN ATTENDANCE AT THE
UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA AT OMAHA DURING 1973

ANDERSEN, RICHARD R.
ARIZA, ALEX
BAKER, JAMES
BARNEY, STEPHEN
BERRY, BLAINE
BOVASSO, KENNETH
BRADSHAW, REGINALD
BRIESE, PAUL
CAMPBELL, TERRY
CANIGLIA, JACK
CAPPELLANO, LOUIS
CAPPS, GERALD
CARDENAS, GEORGE
CICIULLA, CARL
CIRCO, CHARLES
CIRCO, RICHARD
COFFELT, THOMAS
COUSIN, ANDERSON
CRINKLAW, DONALD
DEMEULMEESTER, JAMES
DICKEY, GERALD
DUGAN, GEORGE
ELKINS, GORDON
FICKEL, ROBERT
FISICARO, CHARLES
FLEHARTY, MICHAEL
FOWLER, GARY
FOXALL, PITMON
GERNANDT, GARRY
GLASSON, FREDERICK
GOODRICH, RONALD
GUILFOYLE, MICHAEL
GUTCHEWSKY, THOMAS

HADLEY, ANTHONY
HALEY, EDWARD
HANZEK, JOHN
HILL, JOHN
HIYKEL, EMIL
HOGYA, LAWRENCE
HOLLINGSHEAD, DARRELL
HORNE, EDWARD
HOWARD, DENNIS
HRBEK, ROBERT
HUNT, RAY
HYDOCK, DENNIS
JOHNSON, ARNOLD
JOHNSON, BRIAN
JOHNSON, CRAIG
JONES, ROBERT
KRAMER, WALTER
KREJCI, WILFRED
KRIST, ALVIN
LAPPE, ROBERT
LAUSTEN, CHARLES
LAWSON, MARILOU
LEE, THOMAS
LEWIS, CHARLES
LINDBLOM, RONALD
LONDON, MICHAEL
McMANIGAL, ROBERT
MAHONEY, RICHARD
MOATS, JOHN
MOHATT, EARL
MORAN, DENNIS
MORRISON, LOUIS
NOVOTNY, KATHLEEN

OLSON, ROBERT
PARKER, ROBERT
PARMENTER, RALPH
PATTERSON, JAMES
PATRYLAK, JOSEPH
PECHA, MICHAEL
PERRY, JAMES
PFEFFER, JOHN
PFEFFER, ROBERT
PIERNICKY, MICHAEL
REEDY, JAMES
ROBERTS, JON
ROCKWELL, ROBERT
RUST, PAUL
SAUNDERS, WAYNE
SAUNDERS, F. RICHARD
SCHLOTMAN, DAVID
SCHMADERER, RICHARD
SKINNER, JAMES
SORYS, RAYMOND
STARK, EUGENE
STEIMER, GLENN
STOKES, ELWIN
STONE, EARL
SWANSON, WARREN
TOSTENSON, DENNIS
VACEK, RICHARD
VAUGHN, HAROLD
VOLCEK, JERALD
VRBANAC, RONALD
WADE, PAUL
WARD, DONALD
WILSON, ROBERT
WOLF, ROBERT

EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT
OF
THE OMAHA POLICE DIVISION

<u>RANK</u>	<u>MD</u>	<u>CD</u>	<u>AD</u>	<u>C4</u>	<u>C3</u>	<u>C2</u>	<u>C1</u>	<u>HS</u>	<u>GED</u>
Chief of Police		1							
Deputy Chief of Police		1		1				1	
Police Captain		2	1			1	3	4	1
Police Lieutenant		2	3		4	3	3	9	3
Police Sergeant		9	6		7	16	20	44	5
Police Patrolman		10	4		23	30	77	203	43
Police Women			1		1	1	3	6	

MD Masters Degree
CD College Degree
AD Associate Degree
C4 Four Year College
C3 Three Year College
C2 Two Year College
C1 One Year College
HS High School
GED General Education

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

RECORD SECTION

The Record Section is a 24-hour, seven day week operation with records and services available to the public around the clock.

This section performs various tasks in maintenance of the records. They make record checks for law enforcement officers and agencies, private industry and insurance companies. They prepare various statistical reports, and all paperwork for the courts. This section is presently working a dual control system, which is computerized and manual.

The "Desk" operation is under the direction of a police sergeant, who is responsible for bonding out prisoners, gun registrations, cab applications, walk-in reports and general information to the public.

This Unit also contains the Centrex operator. The Centrex is a modern telephone switchboard that receives incoming calls from the public other than 911.

The Data Review Unit is composed of police officers who control investigation follow-up and all police reports that are received. The Unit reviews crime classifications, converts all reports to the data system and assigns document control numbers to all documents.

The Warrant Unit served 23,776 warrants and capias during 1973. The main function of the Warrant Unit is to assist the courts by serving warrants and capias. This is performed by a field and telephone system.

The Data Processing Unit's function is to input all source documents into the Douglas County Computer via computer terminal. Terminals now being used are the Ultronic Videomaster 7700 and the Novar 5-50 total teleprocessing terminal. The Data Processing Unit has constructed a computerized criminal history file, index and statistical data bank.

Stolen vehicle information has become available upon terminal inquiry and a stolen auto "hot sheet" is printed and distributed throughout the Police Division three times a day.

The National Crime Information Center (N.C.I.C.) is a computerized crime index located in Washington, D.C., set up and controlled by the F.B.I. This index was actually built by police activities throughout the nation by inputting source material using standardized data processing procedures.

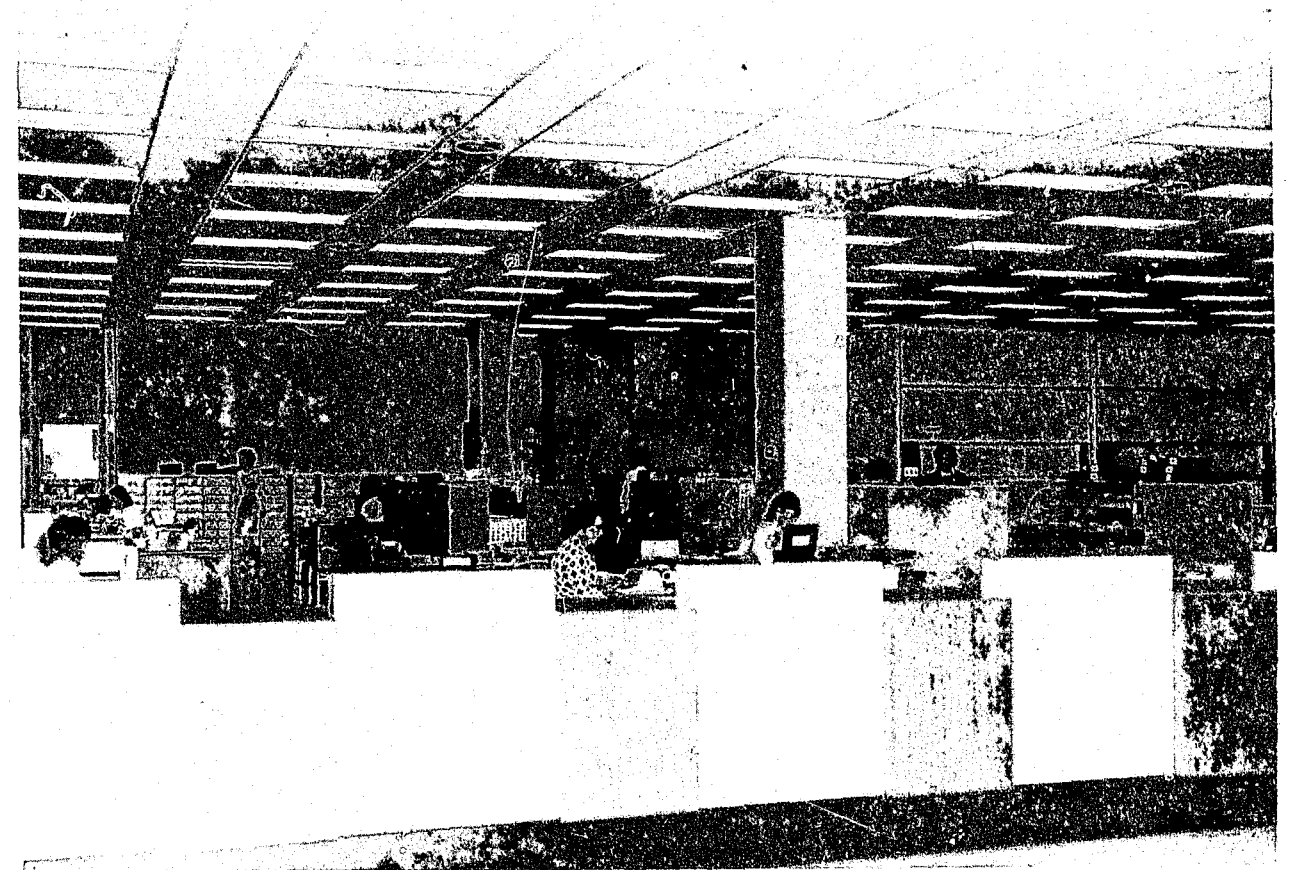
The Nebraska Communication Information System (N.C.I.S.) is controlled by the Nebraska State Patrol and this communication system has combined our local computer, N.C.I.C., L.E.T.S. and the Nebraska Motor Vehicle Department.

By the use of a Cathode Ray Tube (C.R.T.) Terminal, with proper data processing codes, we have the capability of inquiring into all systems with a single entry. All information entered into the system is controlled by a single data number.

The Vehicle Impound Unit was created in October 1973. The purpose of this new unit is to provide a more accurate method of maintaining records on all vehicles towed by the Omaha Police Division.

In the beginning, this new unit was assigned the responsibility of implementing the abandon vehicle program that was transferred to the Police Division from the City Services Division. At the same time the Vehicle Impound Unit became responsible for record keeping and towing of all dead storage vehicles in the City.

In the near future the records for all towing by the Police Division will be transferred to the Vehicle Impound Unit and, at that time, any citizen calling about a vehicle that was towed by the police for any reason will contact the Vehicle Impound Unit for information about his auto or for the release of the auto. This, of course, means a much better and faster service for the public.



RECORD SECTION

COMPUTER STATISTICS

AVERAGE TERMINAL USEAGE FOR 1973

<u>INQUIRY</u>	<u>INPUT</u>
3.5 per minute	
5,040 a day	1,332 a day
35,280 a week	9,324 a week
152,880 a month	40,404 a month
1,834,560 a year	484,848 a year

PERCENTAGE OF TERMINAL USEAGE

BY OMAHA POLICE DIVISION - 1973

Communications	4%
Criminal Investigation Bureau	9%
Information	17%
Record Section	25%
Data Review	14%
Data Entry	21%
Detention	<u>10%</u>
	100%

I.B.M. & CRIMINAL WARRANTS

CAPIAS' & MITTIMUS

1973

	<u>I.B.M. WARRANTS SERVED</u>	<u>CAPIAS' & CRIM WARR RECEIVED</u>	<u>CAPIAS' & CRIM WARR SERVED</u>	<u>TOTAL SERVED FOR MONTH</u>
January	1,863	191	128	1,991
February	1,922	191	122	2,044
March	2,306	316	165	2,471
April	2,011	293	172	2,183
May	1,948	245	168	2,116
June	1,630	268	178	1,808
July	1,663	276	162	1,825
August	1,666	216	114	1,780
September	1,700	256	143	1,843
October	1,969	298	127	2,096
November	1,453	189	55	1,508
December	<u>2,032</u>	<u>230</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>2,111</u>
1973 Totals	22,163	2,969	1,613	23,776

CRIMINALISTICS SECTION

New equipment has been installed in the Criminalistics Section --- an MP 3 Camera. It is a versatile camera used mainly for copy work. It is adaptable to various film sizes such as 35mm, 4 x 5 and polaroid.

Another advancement in the area of fingerprinting is the use of a new chemical called Ninhydrin. Its main use is the producing of prints from paper, primarily from forged or stolen checks.

The new six inch magnifier has been used extensively, especially in the Battley system of classification of single prints. During the past year this system has cleared hundreds of burglary cases, as well as robbery and rape.

Another piece of equipment that has been in use for the past year is our new magnet used with a chemical to restore obliterated numbers from guns.

Other new equipment added is the new field kits used by the officers and identification technicians, as well as new cameras.

POLICE PHOTO LAB:

1973 was a year for big changes in the photo lab of the Criminalistics Section. In April the format was changed from black and white to full color and a Pakapro 60 Model Print Processor/Dryer was installed.

The use of color was initiated for the purpose of more detailed likeness in police photos. All traffic and criminal scenes, and all mug photos are now taken in color. The detail of the color of the eyes, hair, complexion, etc. of suspects on the mug photo gives the investigator a more precise picture.

The clarity and the details of the color photo makes for better prosecution in court presentation where the officer is able to honestly say the photo accurately represents the scene he first saw and witnesses are able to confirm this to a jury.

The volume of photos is increasing daily because of the numerous uses of photos. Among the other agencies relying partially on our photo lab for photographs are the Fire Division, Arson Squad, the F.B.I., U.S. Secret Service, Postal Inspectors and Military Services Criminal Investigators.

CRIMINALISTICS SECTION

1973

	1971	1972	1973
Subjects fingerprinted, photographed and assigned Bureau of Identification numbers	3,327	3,565	3,231
Juveniles fingerprinted, photographed and assigned Bureau of Identification numbers	44	335	348
Repeat felons, fingerprinted & photographed	2,471	3,116	3,532
Assignments, crime scene search, photographs, evidence	6,076	7,852	9,161
Street assignments	3,646	4,183	4,510
Breath tests taken	393	438	489
Fingerprint charts for court	8	24	70
Diagrams for court	48	47	70
Latent fingerprints identified battley	68	63	114
Fingerprints identified	152	163	138
Fingerprint comparison requests	346	260	96
Trace metal detection tests	8	48	30
Dead persons fingerprinted and identified	74	58	76
Persons fingerprinted for the battley file	750	601	704
Persons fingerprinted for five finger file	751	627	241
Subjects fingerprinted for misdemeanors (one card)	614	228	204
Total number of fingerprint cards taken	17,962	17,785	18,222
Fire and Police applicants		115	427

THE RESEARCH AND PLANNING UNIT

The Research and Planning Unit of the Omaha Police Division was initiated in 1968 as a result of Chief Richard Andersen's continuing effort to build an efficient, modern and progressive police agency that would be responsive to the needs of the community.

The mission of the Research Unit is to keep the Chief Executive informed of problems that exist in the Division, and through research, to offer any and all options that are open to him in their solution.

For example, when it became apparent that the distribution of manpower was inadequate to the needs of the Omaha Police Division, Chief Andersen appointed a committee to study this problem and to re-district the available manpower based on computerized data of crime location and rates, density of population and topographical peculiarities. Instrumental in developing this new system of allocation was the Research and Planning Unit. They provided the Chief with research on the subject of patrol distribution and outlined all options for its development and initiation.

In addition to providing innovative material to the Chief, the Research Unit also writes and produces the Standard Operating Procedure manual, or, as it is known in many agencies, the "policy manual." Additional material for this manual is compiled by the Unit and mailed monthly to the home of each sworn officer in the Division.

The Chief of Police maintains communications with other police agencies in the area of improved methods and/or procedures and resources. The Research Unit is instrumental in this exchange.

The Research and Planning Unit is also responsible for the writing and monitoring of all "grants in aid" in which the Omaha Police Division participates. Officer Jack Vaccaro, who writes the grants, has also assisted other City agencies in the writing of their grants.

Another function of the Research Unit is the design and implementation of all report forms used by the Omaha Police Division. After a form is designed, it must be approved by a Report Review Committee. Once this is accomplished, the Research Unit must then write instructions for completing the form, forward it to the Chief of Police for approval and finally put the prepared form into the Standard Operating Procedure manual.

The Chief of Police must keep abreast of all new laws created by the Legislature that would affect the operations of the Division. He may also be called upon to appear at committee hearings of the law makers to lend his knowledge in the area of law enforcement. In order for the Chief to remain aware of new laws and proposed laws, the Research and Planning Unit was assigned the responsibility of following the course taken by each legislative bill so that they can report all legal changes to the Chief as they occur.

Once a bill has been passed and a new law is in effect, the Chief and/or the Research Unit develop the method or procedure necessary to comply with the law. During 1973 a new Uniform Traffic Code of Rules of the Road was adopted. The Research and Planning Unit developed the procedures that the Omaha Police Division implemented to use this new Code.

The Research and Planning Unit consists of one lieutenant, one sergeant, two patrolmen, a secretary and two cadets.

HISTORY OF THE OMAHA POLICE DIVISION

Omaha, a city of 370,500 population, is located on the west bank of the Missouri River which forms the eastern boundary of the State of Nebraska.

Historically known as the "Crossroads of the Nation" due to its location near the geographical center of the United States, the natural flow of north-south and east-west traffic crossed here and necessarily influenced the development of the Western states.

Here in 1804 Lewis and Clark met with the Omaha Indians and a trading post was established in 1805. The first white settlement was a temporary stop-over by the Mormons in 1846-47. The townsite of Omaha was set up in 1854 and served as the capitol of the Territory of Nebraska established the same year.

The Omaha Police Department was organized in 1857. J.A. Miller was appointed City Marshal and since the town was so small he continued working in his business and made arrests when he was called on to do so, which was seldom.

In March, 1866 the City Council increased the size of the force to four men.

In March, 1868 the police began wearing uniforms. Dark blue single-breasted coats trimmed with dark buttons, pants of the same material and caps with brass plates in the front marked City Police.

The City Council increased the force to include a captain, a lieutenant and 18 patrolmen in 1869. Salaries for captain and lieutenant were \$90 a month. Patrolmen received \$70 a month.

In 1871 on the recommendation of the marshal the force was reduced to 12 men and the office of lieutenant was abolished.

The office of captain was abolished in 1874 and the patrolmen were put under the control of the City Marshal.

The first Police Department was situated in the basement of the old County Court House City Hall Building at 1518 Farnam. This was in the year 1877 and the building was torn down and replaced with the Paxton Block.

In 1885 the Police Station was moved into the basement of the old Redick Opera House, which was on the west side of 16th Street, a few doors north of Farnam. In March they moved again, this time to the Exposition Building on the southwest corner of 14th and Davenport.

Also in 1887 the State passed legislation providing for a Police Board for the City. This Board promptly requested the resignation of the entire force and then rehired those they wished to retain. In addition, the Board changed the title of Marshal to Chief of Police.

In 1892 the office of Chief of Detectives was created and the practice of photographing suspects was instituted.

There were 115 men on the force by 1894. This figure remained the same for many years.

In 1895 the Supreme Court removed the Police Board.

The station was moved again in 1896, from the Exposition Building to the basement of the Jackson Street Hotel at 15th & Jackson Streets.

Another move took place in 1897 when the Station moved to the old school building at 11th & Dodge. For the next 72 years, three different buildings, each remodeled and rebuilt several times, were to serve as Police Headquarters at this site.

The Department purchased its first wagon in 1885. This was used to pick up prisoners arrested by officers throughout the City. In order to get the wagon the officer sometimes had to drag his prisoner a mile or so to the nearest telephone and there wait for the wagon.

To improve this situation the Gamewell System was developed whereby the officer merely pulled a lever in a box and waited for the wagon to respond. This system later evolved into the "telephone in the box" allowing the officer to converse.

At the turn of the century the officers used many ways to get to calls --- horseback, horse and buggy, bicycles, or street car.

The first Police Matron was hired in 1907.

In 1908 the modern era began with the purchase of a big, white "Steamer Auto Patrol Wagon". A year later horse propulsion was completely discontinued and replaced by one light touring car, two big patrol autos and two single-cylinder motorcycles.

In 1923 the "Pill Box" System was developed, which consisted of a box large enough for a motorcycle with sidecar, restroom, a desk and two men. A telephone line linked the Pill Box to Headquarters.

At the same time the Department also began the Motor Patrol which placed two officers in Ford autos. These vehicles, equipped with modern weapons, nightly drove hundreds of miles over the Omaha city streets. The Motor Patrol wore special uniforms and expanded to a force of fifty-three policemen, one-fifth of the total force at that time.

Also in 1923 the first police school was started to instruct newly appointed officers in the rudiments of their work. This was also the year the concept of the school safety patrol was originated.

By June 1, 1926 the Department had grown to 271 members. Department equipment included three automobile patrol wagons, two Cadillac touring cars, one Buick touring car, four Ford roadsters and 25 motorcycles. All equipment was maintained by police officers who worked as mechanics.

In 1931 the Department put into operation the low frequency broadcasting station, K.G.P.I. The station had three radio operators who transmitted calls to 30 police cruisers on a 24-hour basis. The cruiser car contained only a receiver and there was an overlapping with surrounding stations that caused much clutter on the receiver.

Between 1936 and 1941 police communications progressed from one-way radio cars to two-way radio cars.

The Polygraph (lie detector) had its first use in 1948.

The Youth Bureau was formed in 1951. It is today called the Juvenile Unit.

The City of Omaha has had several forms of government throughout its history, starting with a City Marshall in 1857, then a Police Board in 1887 which disbanded in 1895 and reformed in 1897, Police Commissioners in 1912 until 1957 when a strong mayor plan of the city government was adopted. This plan was incorporated into a new "Home Rule" Charter and changed the Police Commissioner concept to that of a Director of the Department of Public Safety.

Today the Department of Public Safety consists of the Fire Division, Police Division, Permits and Inspection and Civil Defense. The current Director of the Department of Public Safety is Alfred Pattavina.

In 1962 the Police Division initiated a campaign to make the public aware of the inadequacies and obsolescence of the Police Headquarters building located at 11th & Dodge Streets. It was not until December, 1967 that the people of Omaha voted a bond issue for the funding of the new three and one-half million dollar Police Headquarters building, our current facility. Construction of the building was started in December, 1968 and dedication of the long awaited, six floor Police Headquarters building took place on June 6, 1970.

The Police Cadet program was started in 1965 in cooperation with the Law Enforcement Department at the University of Nebraska at Omaha. The program was designed to encourage college students to seek careers in law enforcement.

In 1966 the Nebraska Supreme Court ordered that Captain C. Harold Ostler be reinstated to the rank of Chief of Police, a position from which he had been demoted in 1964. L.K. Smith, who had been appointed Chief upon Ostler's demotion, was then appointed to a new rank, "Coordinator of Police-Community Relations." The records show that Ostler was reinstated to the rank of Chief but there was never any official demotion of Chief L.K. Smith. Both men received the pay of a Chief of Police until L.K. Smith took leave of absence from the Department in the spring of 1967 to become Director of Public Safety. Chief Smith formally retired on December 10, 1968. So from April 6, 1966 until the spring of 1967 the Omaha Police Division technically had two Chiefs of Police.

In 1968 the Omaha Police Division received approval for a direct computer line connection between the Omaha Police Headquarters and the National Crime Information Center (N.C.I.C.) in Washington, D.C. Transition of the Police Division records to a full electronic data processing system was hastened. When completed it was to result in a total computerized information system for the Police Division.

Since moving into the new Police Headquarters in 1970 many improvements have been implemented. Some changes are listed below:

1. Installation of a multi-channel (eight channel) three-way radio system in the ultra high frequency range.
2. Installation of multi-channel cruiser car radios in all police vehicles.
3. Installation of a three-digit dialing emergency telephone number system using "911".
4. Installation of dual flashing lights and new sirens on the police Uniform Bureau cruisers.
5. Creation of a "police strike force" designed to give concentrated coverage to high crime incident areas. This concept has evolved into our present "Special Events Unit."

6. Creation of the Data Review Unit which classifies all reports which come into the Records Section, converts the reports to the data system and controls "follow-ups" until cases are cleared.
7. Cruiser districts, because of the rising incidence of crime, were realigned and increased from forty-one to fifty.
8. A Vehicle Impound Unit was established to maintain records and supervise procedure on all vehicles impounded by the Omaha Police Division.
9. The Crime Analysis Unit was created for the purpose of examining, evaluating and analyzing crime information in order to identify potential dangerous crime areas in the City of Omaha.

The Omaha Police Division has a proud history, beginning in 1857 with one City Marshal. Today the Division has a complement of 588 men and women and is housed in a modern, efficient building.

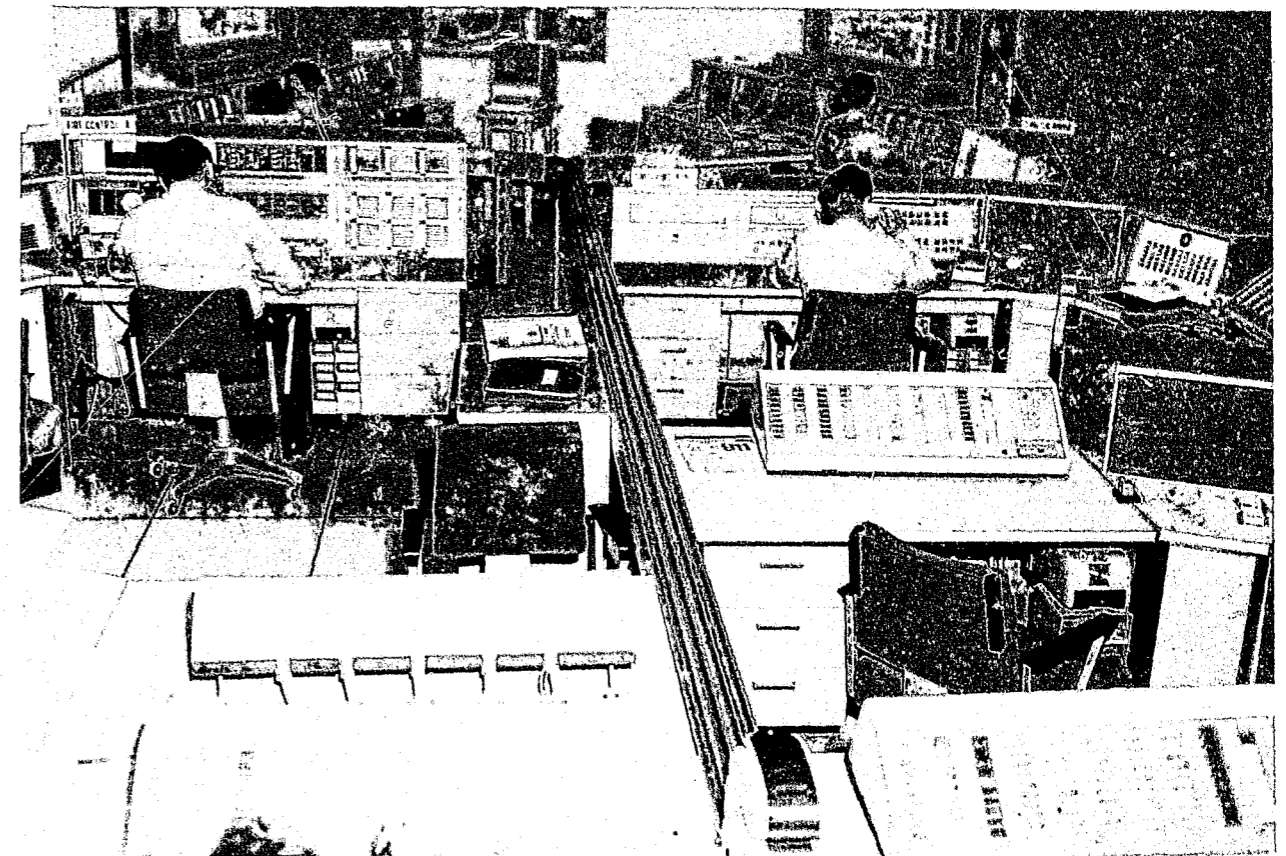
COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

The Communications Division is manned by 28 communications operators, eight senior operators and one Chief of Communications, whose duties are divided into two types of operations: receiving emergency calls over the 911 System for police, fire and rescue squad and radio dispatching to police and fire equipment. Radio operators dispatched officers to an excess of 209,000 addresses during 1973; switchboard operators answered over 248,000 calls requesting police, fire and rescue squad service. An average of 45 calls per hour serve a population of over 400,000. This was an increase of 2.6% for 911 calls over 1972.

The Communications Division operates seven UHF police frequencies, three fire frequencies and one rescue squad frequency.

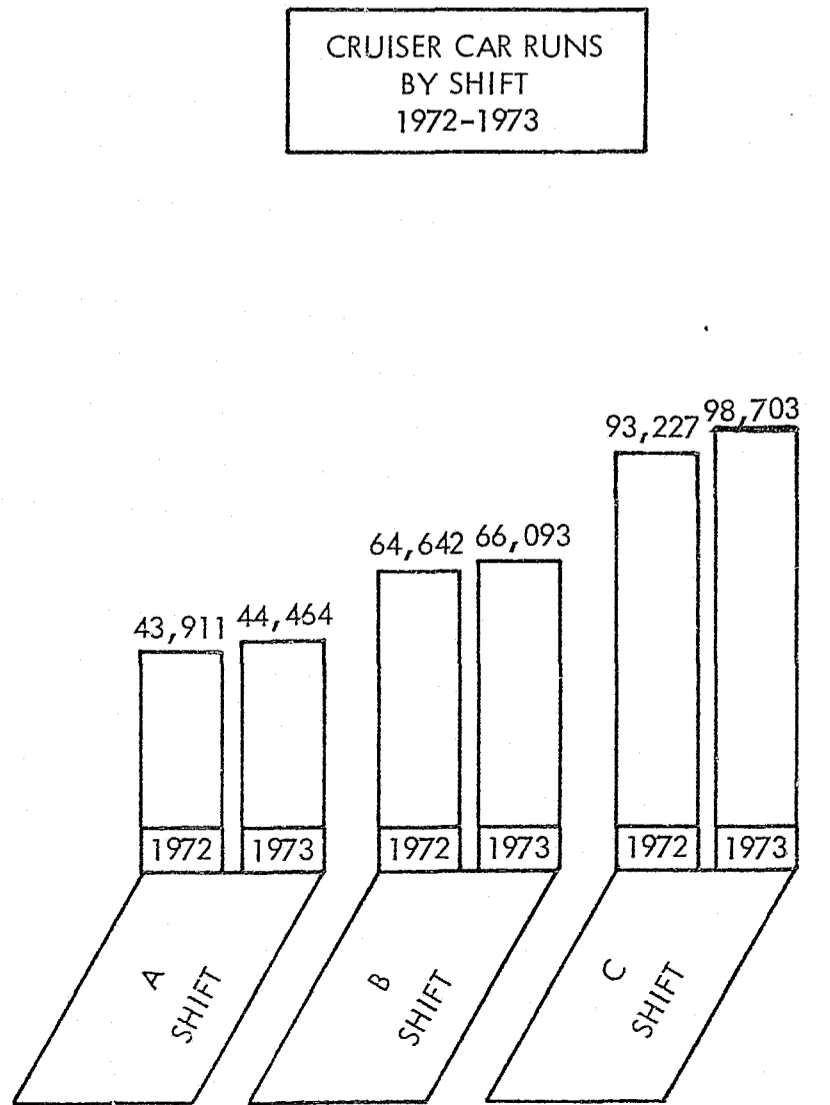
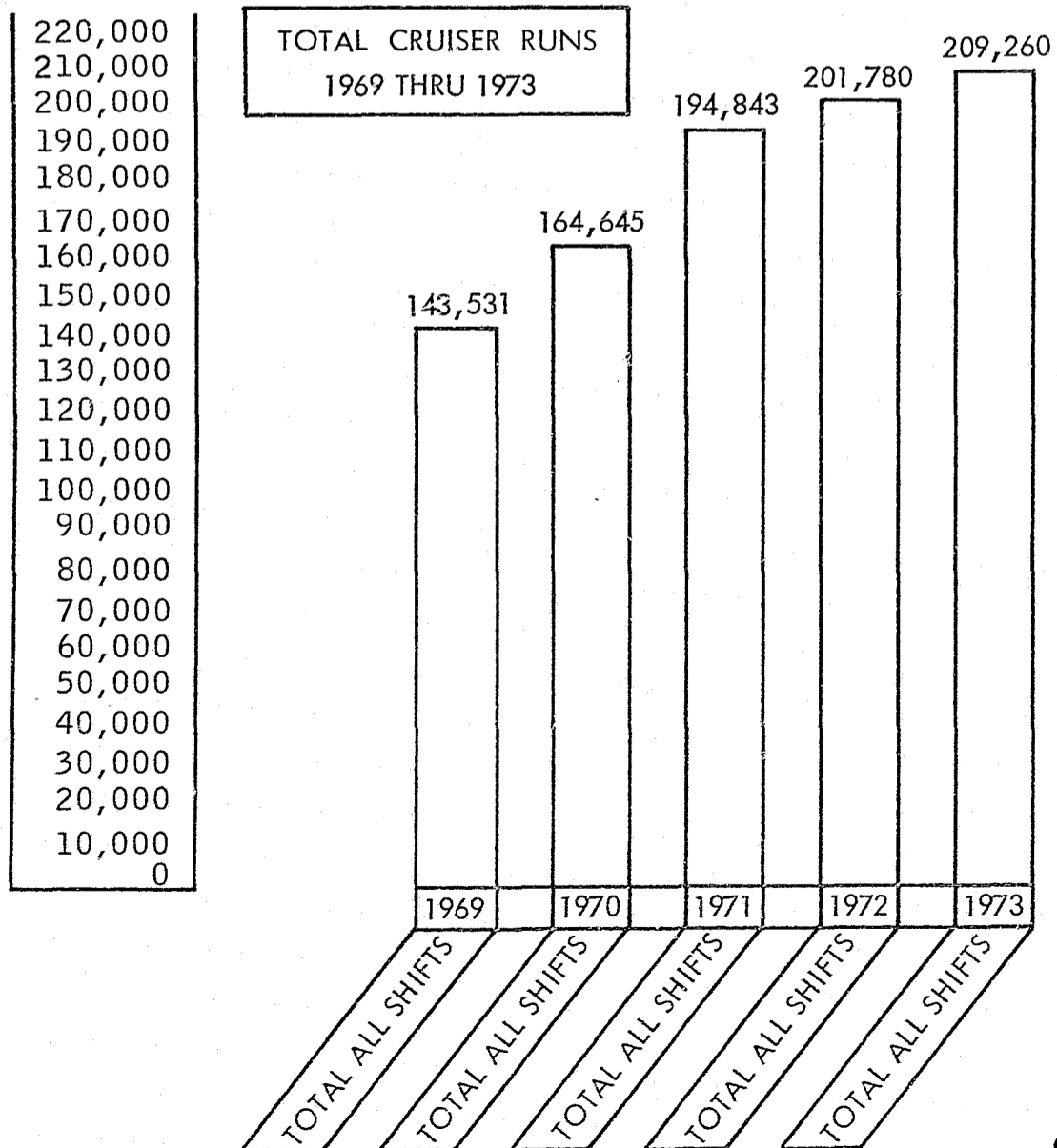
The major improvement was realized with the new 911 telephone system, allowing three digit dialing for all police, fire and rescue calls in Omaha, as well as cities in Douglas and Sarpy Counties. These technical facilities enabled the Division to expand to allow the installation of modern, scientific instrumentation and methods to better serve our citizens and our police and firemen, thereby contributing a greater effort toward the suppression of crime and responding to fire and rescue calls in the interest of public safety.

The Division's greatest technological advancement was accomplished by the installation of Northwestern Bell's 310 Electronic Switchboards. Special Teletype Units are connected to the National Crime Information Center's computer in Washington, D.C., and to the Douglas County Data Processing Center and the Nebraska State Patrol.



COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

OMAHA POLICE DIVISION
COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION ACTIVITIES



COMMUNICATIONS, ALARMS AND 911 DIVISION

ANNUAL REPORT 1973

	FIRE	RESCUE	POLICE	TOTAL
Bennington	4	2	0	6
Elkhorn	3	13	7	23
Irvington	22	44	0	66
Millard (Rural)	39	56	2	97
Ponca	9	0	0	9
Ralston	31	82	214	327
Valley	8	12	36	56
Waterloo	5	1	5	11
Douglas County Total	121	210	264	595
Bellevue	75	78	536	689
Gretna	7	7	11	25
La Vista	18	41	163	222
Papillion	30	61	66	157
Springfield	1	3	0	4
Sarpy Co. Total	131	190	776	1,097
Offutt	2	2	11	15
Carter Lake	10	9	47	66
Nebr. St. Patrol	0	0	267	267
Douglas County Sheriff	0	0	3,270	3,270
Sarpy Co. Sheriff	0	0	874	874
Omaha Rescue	0	10,643	0	10,643
Omaha Fire	3,546	0	0	3,546
GRAND TOTAL	3,810	11,054	5,509	20,373

REQUEST FOR SERVICES

"IN OMAHA"		"OUTSIDE JURISDICTION"	
FIRE	3,546	FIRE	264
RESCUE	10,643	RESCUE	411
POLICE	209,260	POLICE	5,509
TOTAL	223,449	TOTAL	6,184

911 INCOMING

	CENTREX	NWB '0'	911
A Shift	6,031	2,301	53,099
B Shift	13,547	1,932	72,277
C Shift	13,271	7,510	123,042
TOTAL	32,849	11,743	248,418

911 CALLS PER DAY: 680

911 CALLS PER HOUR: 28

POLICE CRUISER DISPATCHES:	A Shift	44,467
	B Shift	66,093
	C Shift	98,703
		<u>209,260</u>

POLICE TRANSMISSIONS:	A Shift	703,597
	B Shift	917,059
	C Shift	1,417,977
		<u>3,038,633</u>

REQUESTS FOR SERVICES/FIRE:	Fire Dispatches	4,151
	Rescue Squad Disp.	10,530
	Special Duties	346
		<u>15,027</u>

FIRE TRANSMISSIONS:	A Shift	59,351
	B Shift	128,404
	C Shift	85,559
		<u>273,314</u>

CRUISER DISPATCHES

1973 Calls	209,260
1972 Calls	<u>201,780</u>
	7,480 Increase in Calls

911 CALLS

1973 Calls	248,418
1972 Calls	<u>246,387</u>
	2,031 Increase in Calls

RADIO TRANSMISSIONS

1973	3,038,633
1972	<u>2,637,488</u>
	401,145 Increase

APPOINTMENTS

1973

FEBRUARY 16, 1973:

BARICKMAN, David
BOVASSO, Kenneth
COSTELLO, Terrence
GALETTI, Stephen
JOHNSON, Loren

KALUZA, John J. III
LAPPE, Robert
SWIRCINSKI, Richard
WEEKLY, John
WERNER, Stevie

JUNE 30, 1973:

BRIGANTI, Louis
BROCK, Michael
BRUNER, Mary
BYRNE, Barbara
CASEY, Donald
COSTELLO, David
DOANE, Royce
DUNNING, Timothy
ELDER, James
FOREHEAD, Stephen
FOX, Robert

GINTER, Robert
HEIDELBERG, Daniel
HOFFMAN, Gregory
ISELIN, Terry
MAILLE, Thomas
NOVOTNY, Kathleen
PAULSON, Jeffrey
PETERSEN, Richard
ROBERTS, Larry
SCHINDLER, Mary
SKLENAR, Robert

RE-INSTATEMENTS

BARONE, John	8-7
CARLEY, William	4-22

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THOMPSON, Michael	1-3
PLYMIRE, Richard	5-3
BARRETT, William	6-6
SMITH, John	7-9
HITTNER, David	7-13
ELSHEIMER, James	8-9
PARROTT, James	8-31
HELMS, Riley	9-27
SHISSLER, Max	11-20
ROLLINS, Norman	12-31

RETIREMENTS

SLAMA, Emil	1-1
FOXALL, Pitmon	1-5
JADLOWSKI, Joseph	3-7
TESS, John	5-17
PESEK, Joseph	7-16
SMITH, William F.	8-9
AKROMIS, Frank	12-11
DEVERE, Walter	12-19
KOTLARZ, William	12-29

IN
MEMORIAM
1973

Name	Rank	Age	Years Service	Division Status	Date Deceased
MELVIN FRIIS	PATROLMAN	30	5½	Active	01-20-73
RICHARD G. AYALA	PATROLMAN	44	15	Resigned	05-17-73
JOSEPH G. MARKESI	PATROLMAN	60	23½	Retired	08-06-73
JOSEPH A. JADLOWSKI	PATROLMAN	62	32	Retired	10-21-73
LOUIE A. DUNKAK	SERGEANT	66	28½	Retired	12-13-73

END