

SPOKANE POLICE DEPARTMENT 1979 ANNUAL REPORT



IRA MARTIN
CHIEF 1933-1944

ENFORCEMENT



WAYNE A. HENDREN
APPOINTED CHIEF 1970

PROGRESSIVE
LAW

65970

This year, 1979, marks the 100th Anniversary of Law Enforcement in Spokane. A Marshall was hired, by the city, in 1879 - his duty - the same as every Police Officers is today - protect the citizens of Spokane. Spokane Falls had a population of 75 in 1879; today it is well over 175,000 and Law Enforcement has grown along with it.

The two men pictured on the cover represent a combined total of 58 years of service with the Spokane Police Department. Both have outstanding records of creating new and helpful programs for the department which benefit, not only the members of the department, but the citizens of Spokane as well.

Police Chief Ira Martin served in that position for eleven years, longer than any other Spokane Police Chief to-date. In his twenty-eight years of service, starting in 1917, Chief Martin saw the department grow from 90 members to 157.

While Chief, Martin adopted Photography as a police tool. He fought hard for radios in police units and in January 1934, KGHS, the police department's call letters, went over the air-waves for the first time. It wasn't until 1937 that the department had two-way radios in all the cars, but in the interim motorcycles were also outfitted with radios. The red lights, since replaced by blue, were another of his innovations for the S.P.D.

It was during Chief Martin's service, the first man from the S.P.D. went to the F.B.I. school in 1937. In 1938 the first in-service training went into effect for the department. In 1941 there was talk of a Police Academy, but Chief Martin could not get it in effect before he retired.

Though he thought of retiring, World War II came along and Chief Martin remained in his position, "due to the manpower shortage." Auxillary Police Officers helped fill the gap during the war years; hundreds applied for the positions. Chief Martin retired from the Spokane Police Department in October, 1944.

Police Chief Wayne Hendren joined the department thirty years ago and was appointed to his present position in 1970. His department of 246 sworn personnel has seen many prominent changes, under his leadership. Among them are the Crime Specifics Program and the fact the department re-evaluates its own functions.

During his years as Chief, Hendren had Expo '74 to contend with. He saw his department grow to 321 personnel during the year; however when Expo ended it was cut back to 259 people. Improvements continued and we now have Video-Education Programs, Hazardous Devices Technicians (otherwise known as Bomb Squad), a Bunco Squad, the W.S.P. Crime Lab, Criminal Investigation through Hypnosis and the Crime Prevention Bureau.

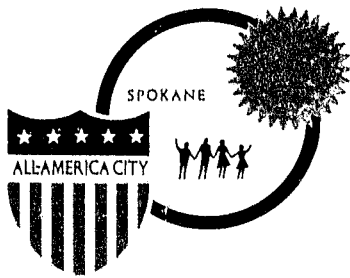
Chief Hendren was very instrumental in obtaining openings, in training, for a great many men at the F.B.I. Academy. Two women from the department have now taken the training also. One of them was more or less a pioneer in that she was one of the first women to go through the Academy.

In 1975 the Spokane Police Academy took on a new name, the State Regional Training Academy. This was largely in part of the proficiency of training and the end results. Due to the hard work of Chief Hendren, the Academy, in the near future, will be in a new home. Ground-breaking is to start the latter part of 1979 with the completion slated for April, 1980.

Law Enforcement, with the type of leadership displayed by these two men, cannot do anything but advance the welfare of the citizens of Spokane. It cannot do more than promote the safety and protection of the people of our city, but then what more can be asked of it? Better than one-half the time Law Enforcement has been in our city, it has been worked by these two men. Both have won the respect and admiration of those who worked for and with them. May the next 100 years see advancement such as promoted by Chiefs Ira Martin and Wayne Hendren.

J. R. Albright
Police Historian

CITY OF SPOKANE, WASHINGTON



HUB OF THE INLAND EMPIRE



POLICE DIVISION
WAYNE A. HENDREN
CHIEF OF POLICE

February 1980

The Honorable Ron Bair
Mayor, City of Spokane
Spokane, Washington

Dear Mayor Bair:

The facts and figures for 1979 reflect that calls for service were down 12% from 1978; however, the City of Spokane had a 25% increase in reported incidents of major crime in 1979 to a total of 15,685, which is the highest in the history of Spokane. We are now in the process of bringing the number of police officers back to previous levels, which will be instrumental in handling police activities in 1980.

Both the officers and civilians of our department are to be highly praised for their efforts on behalf of the community in 1979. I also feel the concerned citizens of Spokane should be commended for their continued support of our local law enforcement efforts. It should be noted that in 1979 three citizens received awards for their valorous actions in possible life threatening situations. In addition, 50 citizens were sent letters of appreciation for their exemplary assistance and acts on our behalf. These are but a few of the many citizens who have demonstrated their willingness to involve themselves as individuals for the good of the community as a whole.

Our plans for the coming decade are to continue to strive toward a high level of efficiency in all areas of crime prevention and investigation. We want to assure that the people of our city can enjoy life in Spokane in the traditions established in the past, with bright expectations of a full and satisfying future. The Spokane Police Department will do its utmost to utilize its personnel and improve law enforcement techniques and draw upon all resources available to bring to full realization an extraordinarily high quality of life in the 1980's.

Yours very truly,

Wayne A. Hendren
WAYNE A. HENDREN
Chief of Police

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IN MEMORIAM

NAME	RANK	RETIRED	DECEASED
George A. Pymm	Sergeant	1-1-54	1-5-79
Ira A. Martin	Chief	10-2-44	9-12-79
Robert B. Piper	Inspector	5-1-67	10-27-79
Roy Kelley	Police Officer	4-19-66	11-16-79
Edward G. Kukst	Lieutenant	6-9-70	12-19-79

1979

RETIREMENTS

NAME	RANK	APPOINTED	RETIRED	YRS. OF SERVICE
Arthur R. Leath	Sergeant	9-1-53	2-11-79	26
James F. Haynes	Deputy Chief	5-27-46	2-11-79	33
Frederick B. Campbell	Detective	10-6-47	3-13-79	32
Charles V. Dotson	Detective	12-18-53	3-31-79	26
Leroy G. Cumming, Jr.	Lieutenant	1-1-51	6-11-79	28
Charles E. Shepherd	Sergeant	6-11-56	6-16-79	23
Floyd M. Jones	Police Officer F.C.	7-1-47	10-13-79	32

"THE FRIENDLY CITY"

Square Miles - - - - - 52.42 Miles

Population - - - - - 179,200

Form of Government - - - - - Mayor-Council-Manager

Number of Parks - - - - - 63 With a Total of 3,200 Acres

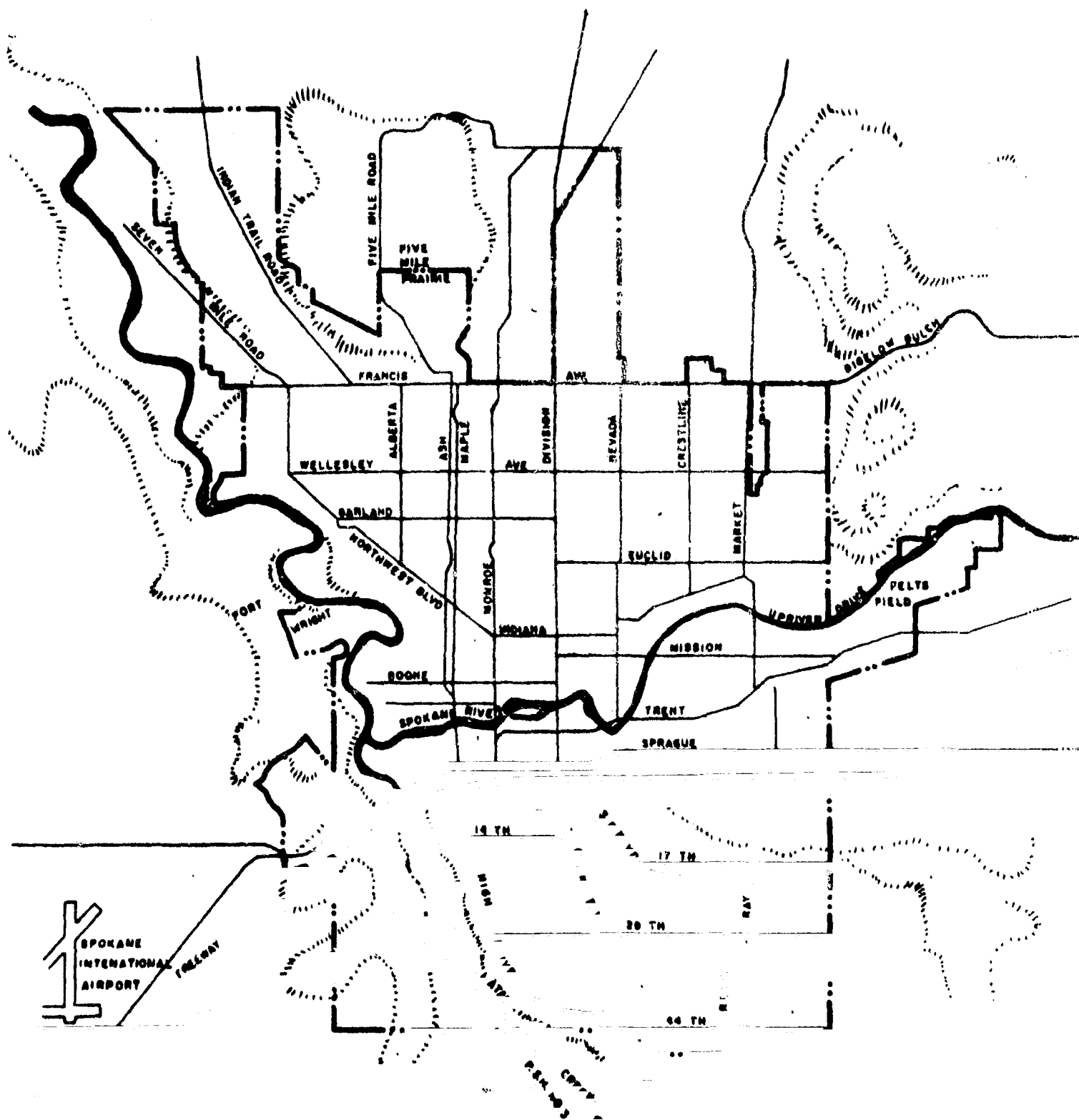
Miles of Roads - - - - - 873 Miles

Number of Residences: Single Family - - - - - 52,545
Two Family - - - - - 3,774 Units
Multi Family - - - - - 18,407 Units

Mean Annual Temperature - - - - - 46.9 Degrees

Altitude - - - - - 2,356 Feet

Average Rainfall - - - - - 17.42 Inches



COMMISSIONED PERSONNEL

1979

NUMBER AUTHORIZED	POSITION	OFFICE OF CHIEF	PLANNING/RESEARCH	CRIME PREVENTION	COMMUNITY RELATIONS	TRAINING	INTELLIGENCE/VICE/NARCOTICS	RECORDS	IDENTIFICATION	PROPERTY	DETECTIVES	YOUNG PEOPLES BUREAU	SAFETY EDUCATION	TRAFFIC	PATROL	RADIO
1	Chief	1														
1	Assistant Chief	1														
2	Deputy Chief	2														
3	Captain							1			1				1	
14	Lieutenant	1	1		1	1	1				2	1		2	4	
21	Sergeant			1		1	1			1	4	1		3	9	
1	Rangemaster					1										
47	Detective						9				28	9		1		
20	Specialist			1				2	1				1	3	11	1
66	Patrolman 1st Class			1	1	2								29	33	
70	Police Officer			2			1								67	
1	Police Woman											1				
247	TOTAL	5	1	5	2	5	12	3	1	1	35	12	1	38	125	1

- * 1 Litter Control Grant
 1 Crime Liason Grant
 1 Family Assault Grant

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

1979

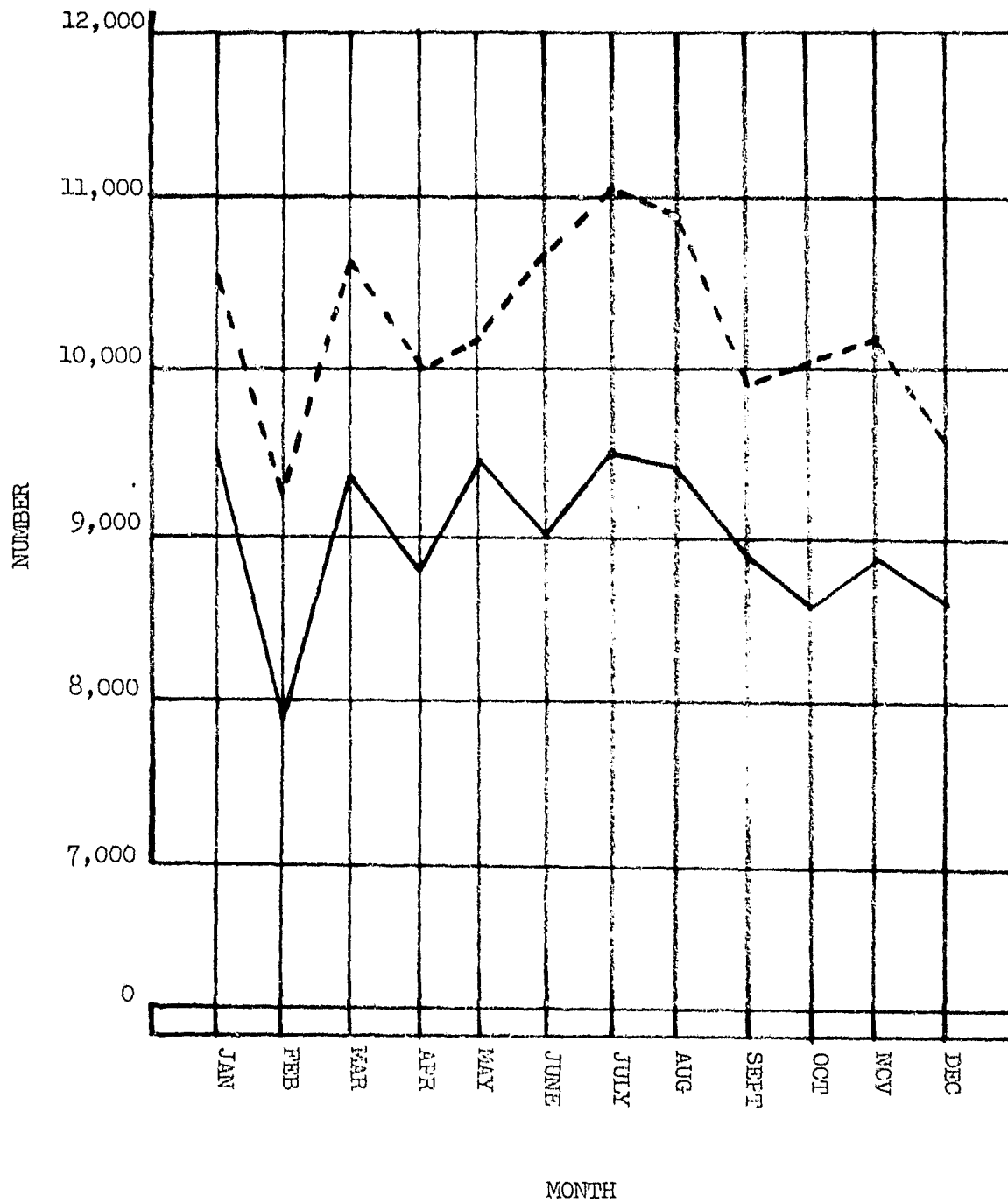
NUMBER AUTHORIZED	POSITION	OFFICE OF CHIEF	CRIME PREVENTION	DETECTIVES	YOUNG PEOPLES BUREAU	RECORDS	RADIO	TRAFFIC	PROPERTY ROOM	PATROL
1	Administrative Secretary	1								
1	Accounting Clerk	1								
5	Police Stenographer			4	1					
1	Statistician					1				
7	EDP Terminal Operator					7				
2	Clerk III					1			1	
3	Clerk-Typist II	1				2				
1	Clerk II					1				
5	Clerk-Typist I		1			4				
5	Meter Patroller							5		
12	Radio Operator II						12			
1	Duplicate Machine Operator					1				
1	Radio Operator I						1			
3	Crime Check Recorder									3
48	TOTAL	3	1	4	1	17	13	5	1	3

45 General Fund
3 CETA

RADIO CALLS BY THE MONTH

1 9 7 9

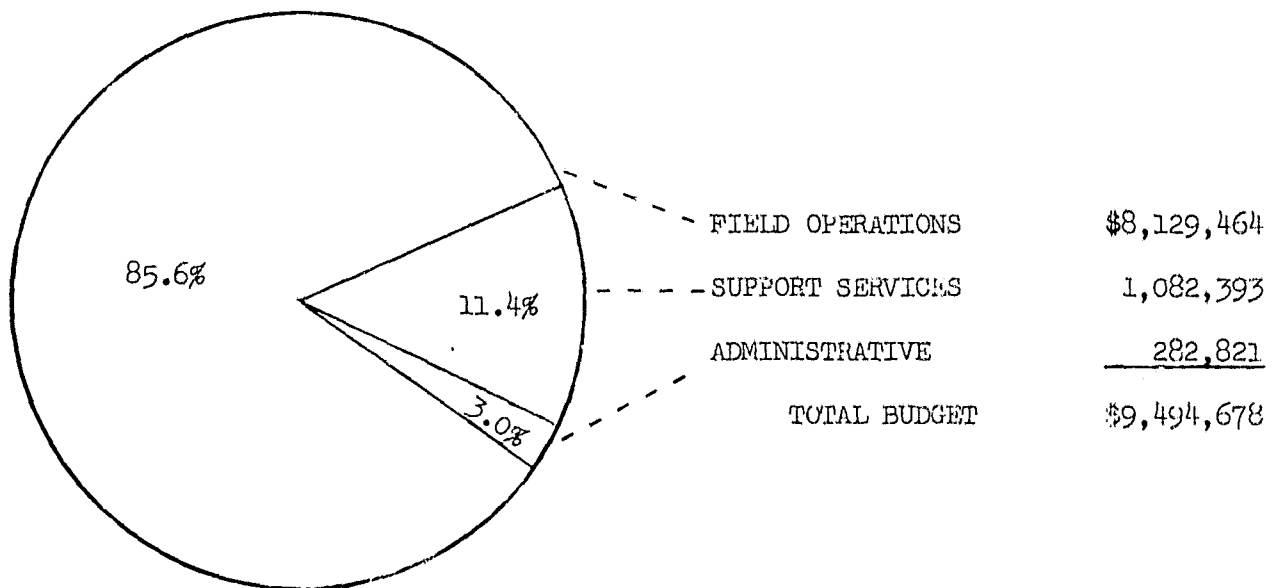
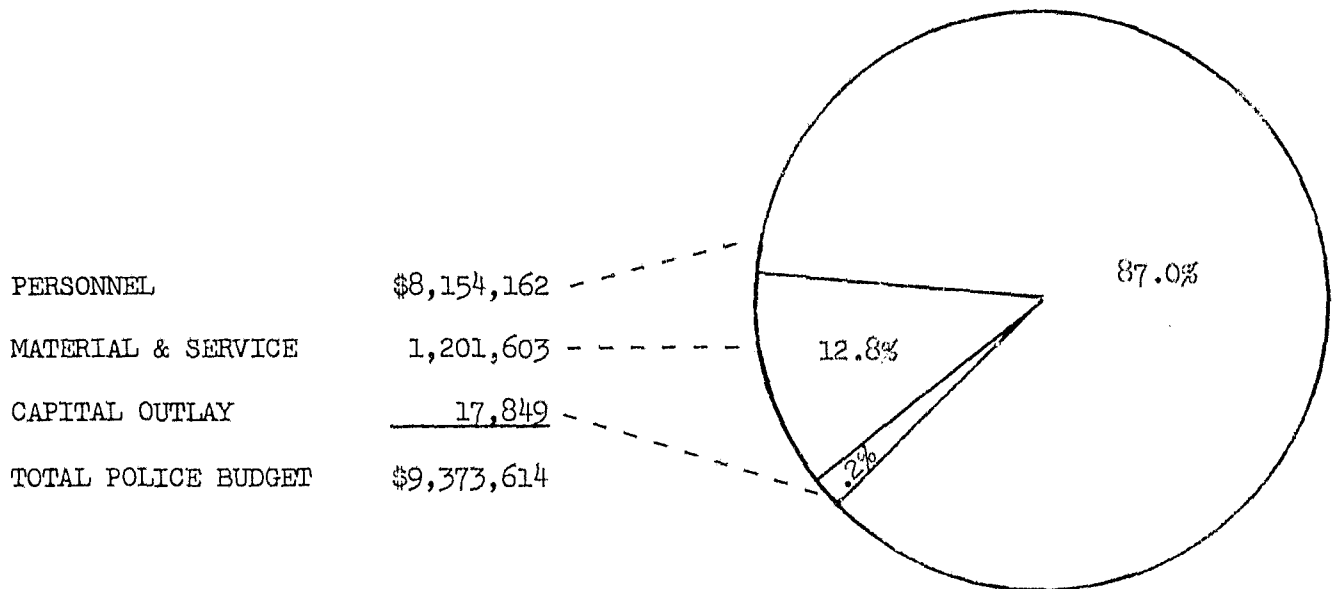
—— 1979
----- 1978



SPOKANE POLICE BUDGET

1979

POLICE BUDGET	\$9,373,614
STATE AND FEDERAL GRANTS	<u>121,064</u>
TOTAL BUDGET	\$9,494,678



POLICE DIVISIONS



SPOKANE POLICE DEPARTMENT
SPOKANE, WASHINGTON



UNIFORM DIVISION

CAPTAIN C. H. CRABTREE, DIVISION COMMANDER

FIRST SHIFT PATROL

Lt. G. D. McGougan, Shift Commander

The following is the annual report on activities of the first shift of the uniform patrol division for 1979. The first shift patrol is that section that provides uniformed first-line services to the community during the graveyard hours (10:45 P.M. to 6:45 A.M.).

The first shift operates somewhat differently than the other two shifts of the day. First, normal routine patrol support services (such as traffic, identification, and investigative units) are suspended during the hours of first shift operation. That shut down of support services results in the officers attached to first shift gaining much more experience in all around police activities.

Secondly, as a result of the police department operating on a seniority basis, generally speaking, the officers attached to the first shift comprise the newest of the officers; and also, the newest of the supervisors.

The remainder of this report deals with the statistical aspects and operations.

CALLS FOR SERVICE: 35,253 This figure represents call cards sent to radio which covers activities by inside personnel (front desk and telephone operators) and radio dispatched events to the field units.

TIEPIN CHECKS: 14,448 The majority of events are reflective of self initiated activities of the officers.

ARRESTS: 3001 (Felonies, 571; misdemeanors, 1371; warrants, 1059)

TRAFFIC CITATIONS: 4025 The number reflects all citations (first shift leads the other two patrol shifts in this category).

REPORTS TAKEN: 4071 (Accidents investigated 945)

EDUCATION: First shift personnel spent several hours in training throughout the year. Some of the schools attended were breathalyzer training and updating, SWAT training, shooting and physical training at the police academy, hostage negotiation and advance hostage negotiation, supervisory school, motorcycle gang school, polygraph seminars, roll call training, and in-service training consisting of lectures and training films.

SWAT TEAM: The first shift had six men attached to the SWAT team. The team engaged in physical training, weapons training, simulated problems covering the types of situations likely to be encountered by the group. The group was lead by Officer Andrew (Skip) Pavlishak, who prepared problems for the group as well as administrated and coordinated the unit.

RADIO ROOM: A permanent supervisor was appointed by the shift commander. He is Specialist Mike Schmidt. Under his oversight, the four civilian operators gave outstanding performances in dispatching, coordinating units, and making arrangements for all other activities in relation to the 35,253 calls-for-service. In addition to directing the above activities, a shift manual covering all aspects of the radio operation and that information routinely required by the officers in the field was compiled.

CRIME SPECIFIC OPERATION: In mid-year the department, under the direction of Chief Hendren, went into a new operational phase titled, "Crime Specific" (CS). In examining the police operations by the administration, it was determined that the former traditional methods of operation were not keeping abreast of the increasing rate of crime. The new program appeared to be the better alternative, and it was put into action. In view of calls-for-service (CFS) being beyond the capacity of the department to handle, a priority system was inaugurated, and some low priority CFS were eliminated (such as non-injury accidents). A new unit, crime analysis, was phased in with the direction that it was to advise patrol commanders of the types of crime that were taking place in such a fashion that a pattern could be determined. That information was to be given to the Commanders, and they were given the latitude to put into effect any manner of crime prevention and detection possible.

Two factors prevented a full application of the CS program on first shift. First, even with a reduction of CFS events, the CFS were still of such magnitude that a complete freeing of officers to staff an on-going CS program could not be accomplished. Secondly, to the good fortune of the community, no specific crime wave that could be patterned under the guidelines of CS occurred. Several times the burglary rate in the commercial area began to form a pattern, but the actions of patrol division and the burglary unit put out the fire before a CS action could be taken. Other traditional crimes were occurring, however, without any pattern that could be determined.

In one area, CS actions were taken. That was the combined effort between the third shift patrol and traffic and first shift to attack the problem traditionally found in the downtown area during the summer months. The actions of the unit under the direction of Lt. Carl Sweatt, were successful. The curtailment of the problems reflected in first shift activities.

MAJOR EVENTS: Some of the major events handled by the first shift occurring in 1979 were: the fire in school district 81's administration building, the collapse of the Monroe Street Bridge and the evacuation that took place thereafter, the train engine/tanker truck collision and fire, and several murders (amongst them the 7/11 store clerk and the passport attendant). There were numerous auto accidents requiring extrications, some situations that were handled without incident involving barricaded suspects, a situation where the Public Safety building was threatened with a bombing that required the tightening up of security, numerous police vehicle chases also occurred. In addition to the major events, there were many incidents of routine police activities occurring that kept the first shift very busy throughout the year. The activity level of the first shift in the past year compared to the writer's past experience many years ago on first shift is probably three to four times as active. It was a real eye-opener to be reassigned to the first shift, and provided far more challenging opportunities than was realized at the outset of the assignment.

SECOND SHIFT PATROL

Lt. L. E. Elliott, Shift Commander

The Day (second) Shift Patrol is a section of the operational bureau of the Uniform Division of the Spokane Police Department. Primary objectives of the bureau are to: obtain information from and respond to emergency and routine calls for service by the citizens of Spokane, the prevention of crime, protection of life and property, arrest and detention of criminals, and enforcement of federal, state and city laws and ordinances.

The Second Shift personnel consists of one lieutenant, three sergeants, four specialists, 27 police officers, one litter patrol officer, two civilian Crime Check clerks

and five civilian radio operators. Due to the cutback in personnel and reorganizing of the police department, the second shift has one less police officer and one more Crime Check clerk than it had at the beginning of the year.

The litter control program is now in its fifth year. The funding of this program by grants from the State of Washington, Department of Ecology, ran out July 1, 1979. It was decided because of the success of this program that the city would provide the funding of the program for the duration of the year. Emphasis is still being put on not only enforcement but also education of the public of problems concerning litter. The litter car was again entered in the Lilac Parade. It was accompanied by a youth team distributing litter bags to the crowd to help minimize the litter problem in the downtown area the day of the parade.

Second Shift officers again participated in a Crime Check, Inc. project. An individual officer was invited to attend a monthly meeting of the Crime Check board. After the meeting, the guest officer would accompany a board member to a downtown service club luncheon. The purpose of this project was to allow the central business community to express their appreciation to local law enforcement as represented by the individual officer.

Spokane transit buses were equipped this year with two-way radios. The Second Shift Radio Specialist conducted training for the transit drivers. As a result of this training, their drivers and dispatchers are now reporting matters to us that should come to police attention.

The Second Shift SWAT Team has been keeping in shape with regular team training which includes two, 8-hour sessions per month. Each individual assigned to the team is also allowed two, 1-hour periods during each week to maintain physical fitness.

Five Second Shift officers volunteered to spend a day at Reverend Hamp's Youth Camp at Newman Lake, Washington with underprivileged children. One of the officers, who is a member of the mounted patrol, brought his horse. A good time was reported by all who attended.

Second Shift officers again were assigned numerous times to be guest speakers at schools and for various organizations in the Spokane area. Requests for officers in this capacity are usually assigned to second shift because of the availability of the officer working day shift.

All officers on the Second Shift attended an eight-hour in-service training school conducted by the Spokane Police Academy. The subject matter covered in this training was New Procedures in Juvenile Law, Officer-Citizen Contact, Gambling Laws, and P.E./Self Defense.

Three department shoots with physical training were provided for the Spokane Police Department during the year. The physical training is new this year and consisted of running the Spokane Police obstacle course which is approximately 444 yards long. All officers were required to qualify with their service revolvers.

All Second Shift Specialists received training in taking fingerprints. This training was conducted by our own identification officers.

One Second Shift officer attended a two-day training course in Stress Recognition. This course was conducted by the Washington State Training Commission.

One Second Shift officer attended a two-day seminar entitled, "Public Sector Labor Law". This seminar was sponsored by the Gonzaga University Law Student Bar Association.

A number of officers attended a breathalyzer retraining course. This is required for members of the department due for their re-certification.

The Second Shift sergeants attended a class in the use of Radiation Detection equipment. Radiation detectors were then assigned to the sergeants cars.

One Second Shift sergeant attended a one-day seminar on Motorcycle Gang Operation. This seminar was conducted by the Washington State Training Commission.

One Second Shift officer attended a 40-hour school on Crime Prevention in Olympia. This school was conducted by the Washington State Training Commission.

One Second Shift officer attended a 40-hour Breathalyzer Instructor school in Shelton. He also attended a one-day seminar for Breathalyzer instructors in Moses Lake. This training was conducted by the Washington State Patrol.

All Second Shift sergeants were assigned to the Crime Prevention Unit for one day of training. This was to familiarize them with what the Crime Prevention Unit is doing, and how the patrol division can help the Crime Prevention Unit accomplish their goals.

Two new radar units have been assigned to patrol division, giving the division a total of four. All Second Shift sergeants attended a one-day radar school conducted by Kustom Radar. The sergeants then instructed each man in their platoon in the use of the radar.

THIRD SHIFT PATROL

Lt. R. L. Walker, Shift Commander

In 1978 third shift patrol had 43 officers below the rank of sergeant, two crime clerks and one Community Services Officer (a civilian).

In January 1979 we lost our shift captain, our Community Services Officer (who filled in regularly as a crime clerk), one police officer, and a civilian radio operator resigned. A new radio operator was hired after the normal delay in processing, but her lack of experience forced us to take an officer from the field to work radio. Our total, below sergeant, was 42 officers; however, we were short three officers in the field. In July 1979 we lost one of our crime clerks (for the rest of the year, it turned out). Our "new" radio operator left the shift and had to be replaced with a "newer" one and our ranks had been further reduced to 39 officers. By September we had lost another officer; our ranks now numbering 38 officers. In December 1979 two new officers were hired and assigned to the third shift. Our total now stood at 40 officers (below sergeant). For most of the year we were five to six men short in the field.

In August a rash of burglaries in two areas on the north side made it necessary to take two officers out of district, have them dress in street clothes and work these areas on foot. At precisely this same time the W. 400 block of Main was inundated with prostitutes, most of which were from out-of-town (Seattle, San Francisco, Las Vegas, etc.). Swing shift had two beat men walking that area for about a month. On two consecutive Saturdays during this period, third shift had only 13 men to place in prowl cars to cover the city. No accurate count was kept of the number of back-logged calls the radio operator held at any given time but the record was over 17. It was the daily routine to be behind anywhere from five (5) to 10 calls at any given hour.

Twenty-six people from the following organizations rode as observers in the district prowl cars: Block Watch, City Council (2), Rape Crisis, Out-of-town police officers, WSU Criminal Justice Program, Explorer Scouts, Gonzaga Law Students, Washington State Parole and Probation, Youth Alternatives, Battered Wives, and Tacoma Women's Shelter.

Seven tours of the Public Safety Building were conducted, including one for three police officers from Adelaide, South Australia.

All police officers on the shift attended an 8-hour in-service training class on Juveniles, Public Relations, and Washington State gambling laws. All three sergeants attended a 40-hour school on homicide investigation and also an 8-hour class on use of the radar unit. Eight officers attended an 8-hour refresher course on the breathalyzer. Seven officers attended a two-day Drug Training seminar. The shift's four specialists received training in fingerprinting. One officer was sent to a 40-hour course on Crime Prevention conducted by the State Attorney General's Office, at St. Thomas Seminary in Seattle. This same officer attended a three-day course on Advanced Hostage Negotiations at Ft. Lewis.

Four volunteers from this shift spent a day with the young people at Reverend Hamp's Youth Camp.

One officer was required to guard the election tally at the court house.

Following are the shift statistics for 1979:

Miles driven	286,265	
Arrests:		
Felony	269	(Arrested on Warrant - 852)
Misdemeanor	1507	
Traffic	2270	
Traffic Accidents	735	
Parking	572	
Reports taken	6263	
Accidents Investigated	1173	
Radio Calls:		
Primary Unit	25,788	
Back-up	4,168	
Self-initiated Events:		
Primary Unit	12,711	
Back-up	1,348	
Out-of-district Calls	8926	
Radio Transmissions	39,448	
TIEPIN Checks	19,489	
Court Time	1035 Hours Paid	

DAY TRAFFIC

Lt. I. R. Gimlen, Shift Commander

The objectives of the Second Shift Traffic Division are to provide the citizens of Spokane with routine and emergency police and traffic services, traffic safety, safe movement of vehicle traffic and pedestrians, and the safety of all citizens. The Traffic Bureau protects the public by uniform patrol and the prevention of crime, investigation of traffic accidents and enforcement of laws, coordinating our efforts with all other agencies for traffic safety and prevention of traffic accidents.

Personnel assigned to Second Shift Traffic are: one lieutenant, two sergeants, 12 police officers first class (solo motorcycles), four police officers first class (marker motorcycles), one specialist and one detective in hit and run traffic accident investigation, and five meter patrollers. One additional specialist will be added to hit and run investigation in 1980.

Equipment utilized includes: 12 Harley-Davidson solo motorcycles, four Harley-Davidson three-wheel marker motorcycles, five Cushman scooters, two traffic accident investigation cars, seven traffic cars and one sergeant's car. Solo motorcycles are used only in good weather, usually between the months of April and October. The marker motors are used on day shift only and are very effective in the downtown area. The meter patrol personnel use the Cushman scooters on their traffic beats.

Radar units are used by patrol and traffic officers: six TR-6 Custom units, eight K 55 units, and three K 15 hand held units. The Washington State Traffic Safety Commission has appropriated \$7,505.00 to purchase five HR 8 Custom hand held units; the department should receive these in January 1980. The hand held units are used on solo motorcycles and patrol cars and the TR-6 Custom and K 55 units are used in police patrol cars.

Parades and other community activity for which this bureau provided traffic control:

1 31 79	New Buses Spokane Transit System - Parade
3 17 79	St. Patrick's Day Parade
4 5 79	Diamond Spur Rodeo - Parade
4 7 79	YMCA Spring Run
4 20 79	Spokane Indians Motorcade
4 21 79	March of Dimes Superwalk
4 28 79	Lutheran Bike-a-Thon
4 29 79	Diabetes Bike-a-Thon
5 6 79	Bloomsday Run - 12,000 runners
5 19 79	Bike-a-Thon
6 2 79	Shrine Parade
6 9 79	American Cancer Jog-a-Thon
6 16 79	Spokane Club Fun Run
6 22 79	VFW Parade, Hillyard
6 30 79	Muscular Dystrophy Bed Race
7 14 79	Pepsi 10,000 meter Run
7 20 79	American Legion Parade
8 4 79	Jim Hill Parade
8 16 79	World Finals Drag Race Parade
8 25 79	Burlington Northern Open House
8 26 79	Elks Lodge Run
8 26 79	Bike Hike M.S. Society
9 7 79	W.S.U. Football Pep Parade
9 8 79	American Heart 26 mile Run

9 23 79 Washington Wheel Chair Association Run
 9 29 79 East Central Neighborhood Parade
 10 12 79 Kiwanis Apple Sale
 10 13 79 Easter Seal Hike-a-Thon
 10 13 79 Spokane Community College Road Race
 10 20 79 Shrine Food Caravan
 11 10 79 Veterans Council Parade - Shadle Center
 11 17 79 Shriner's Parade
 CROP - March for Food
 Mrs. Carter's visit to Spokane

Second Shift Traffic personnel participated in the following training activities:

- SWAT Team: 1. Physical training each week
 2. One day training every other week

Officer Gillespie	8 Hours Breathalyzer training	1 5 79
Officer Kathman	2 Weeks training Detectives Division	2 12 79
Officer Hawks	" " " "	2 26 79
Officer Graves	" " " "	3 12 79
Officer Hubert	" " " "	3 26 79
Officer Griffiths	" " " "	4 9 79
Officer Latta	" " " "	5 4 79

In-service school all personnel 2 6 79 to 3 9 79
 new procedures in Juvenile Law
 officer's citizen contact
 gambling & P.E. Self Defense

Sgt. LaLiberte	16 Hours Stress Recognition	6 13-14 79
Sgt. Moore	" " "	6 13-14 79
Sgt. LaLiberte	8 Hours Crime Prevention	5 17 79

Department Shoot and physical training all personnel
 #1 May 1-18
 #2 July 10-27
 #3 Sept. 5-26
 Make-up Oct. 15

Sgt. Moore DWI Instructor Washington State Patrol Academy 8 21 79 & 8 23 79

Officer Freyer	" "	
Lt. Gimlen	3 Hours Custom Radar Utilization	8 23 79
Sgt. LaLiberte	" "	
Sgt. Moore	" "	

Breathalyzer Training Department	9 27 79
C.P.R. Pocket Mask	10 12 79
Sgt. LaLiberte Breathalyzer Training	Nov. '79
Officer Jackson	" " "
Officer Edgar	" " "
Sgt. LaLiberte Motorcycle Gang	12 10 79

Instructing Academy:

Officers B. Walker & Jackson - Emergency Vehicle Operation	3 7-8 79
Officer B. Walker	" " " 4 30-5 3 79
Officers B. Walker & Jackson	" " " 5 23-24 79

Officer B. Walker Instructing Academy 8 9-10 79 & 8 19 79
 Officer Freyer 32 Hours Breathalyzer Instructor Nov. 79
 Officers B. Walker & Jackson Emergency Vehicle Operation 10 7-18 79
 Sgt. LaLiberte & Sgt. Moore Trained Patrol
 Sergeants in use of Radar
 Officer Hawks Breathalyzer Training 12 14 79

Other Special Activities:

Officer Williamson (1) Porno Book Investigation
 (2) Gambling Investigation 12 79

Sgt. Moore & Officer Freyer Breathalyzer Machine Inspection/Repairs
 Honor Guards/Funerals

Spokane Transit Bus Rodeo 16 Hours Officer Freyer 5 20 79
 Rev. Hamp Youth Camp 3 officers
 High Bridge Park Rock Concert 6 23 79
 " " 7 21 79
 " " 8 18 79
 High School All Stars Football Game 8 4 79
 Home Show 8 4 79
 Fabricator Movie Meeting 8 2 79

Sgt. LaLiberte Radar Use for Spokane High Education Regional Enrichment 9 27 79

Bike Rodeo Salvation Army 6-16 years old 9 15 79

Washington Utility Commission Safety Inspection 9 20 79

Governor Ray Riverfront Park 10 6 79

Crime Prevention Robbery Presentations Nov. 79

Special Burglary Squad Officer Caler 6 5 79

Pick up prisoners in State of Washington

Parking ban 3 PM - 7 PM Oct. 1 to March 1 for air quality plan

Crime Specific Program

Special Meeting:

Law Enforcement monthly meetings Lt. Gimlen

Quiet Communities: Sgt. LaLiberte technical advisory Committee. This a one-year program, possibly funded for one more year. Funded by Federal Government Noise Control Act of 1972. Committee is composed of government officials and various professionals from the community.

Special Parades, Runs, football games for planning the events.

Department and Division staff meetings.

Special Program: Washington State Traffic Safety Commission funded a special Selective Enforcement Program with Spokane Traffic Engineers; salary for two police officers. Police officers will work traffic enforcement in high accident areas.

SWING TRAFFIC

Lt. C. E. Sweatt, Shift Commander

Third shift traffic is comprised of one Lieutenant, one Sergeant, two Specialists, and 13 Police Officer First Class. The Lieutenant and Sergeant are responsible for the overall operation of the shift. The Specialists are primarily assigned to technical investigations of fatal and Hit & Run traffic accidents. The PFC's are assigned primarily to traffic enforcement and control.

During 1979 third shift traffic organized and effectively controlled the traffic for the Lilac Armed Forces Torchlight parade in May, using in excess of 100 officers from other divisions for a crowd in excess of 80,000. Two WSU football games were also held in Spokane this fall, where over 70 police officers were used to control the traffic and crowd. During these football games, one fixed wing aircraft was used by the shift commander for maximum control.

During the year our officers worked or attended many special events. Examples are listed below:

Detective Division training	2 weeks	2 officers
Burglary Special Squad	14 weeks	2 officers
First Lady Carter's visit	1 day	All officers
Academy Instructors	92 hours	3 officers
Stress Management class	2 days	Lt. & Sgt.
Mid-Management School	1 week	Sgt.
First Aid Training	1 day	14 men
Firearms & Obstacle course	9 hours	all officers
Juvenile Laws & Gambling Self Defense	8 hours	all officers
Breathalyzer refresher	8 hours	6 officers
Technical Accident Investigation	3 weeks	1 Specialist

During the months of July, August, September and October 1979, third shift Motorcycle Officers went to a 4-10 work week. There did not seem to be a fatigue factor during the busy months; however, this changed the last seven - eight weeks of the project. The officers found it too quiet after 11 PM to work traffic and the officers and supervisors were quite tired of it when the project ended. The supervisors also found it more difficult to coordinate our efforts, due to our schedule of only two days together each week. The 4-10 is a good tool for the traffic division, but should only be used during the busy summer months.

CRIME ANALYSIS

Police Officer R. E. Alderson

Crime Analysis was started in the department on May 22 of this year with a visit to the Portland Police Bureau for three days. During the visit, many helpful ideas were given to the new Crime Analyst and the Second Shift Patrol Commander. These ideas along with many volumes of written material on the subject were the basis for our new operational unit.

Actual operation of the unit began on July 15 and records have been maintained since the unit's conception. With the basic objective of supplying information and feedback to uniformed officers in the field, the following items were produced:

1. 2,139 reported incidents were analyzed for useful information.

2. 28 Crime Profiles were published.
3. 30 Suspect Bulletins were published.
4. Weekly and Monthly statistical reports were provided for management.
5. Several research documents were produced and given to management and Commissioned Officers to provide knowledge and understanding of the Crime Analysis Concept.

In addition to the above items, several useful systems were developed to aid the Crime Analyst in his operations. Field Contact Reports were instituted to record contacts with suspicious people and circumstances. A manual computer was developed so that quick recall could be achieved in tying suspects to their vehicle's and Modus Operandi's. A tracking system was designed to keep a constant record of movements of suspected and known offenders, as well as their associates, alias's, etc. Geographical tracking was developed with the use of a spot map, designed to quickly identify concentrations or patterns of offenses. A known offender file was initiated so that names and faces could be matched, providing a quick reference for the Uniformed Officers as well as the Crime Analyst. Burglary Suspect Books were also developed for the same purpose.

At the close of the year, a questionnaire was developed and given to the Uniform Division. The survey has been returned but the results are still being compiled. It requested feedback about the operation of the Crime/Specific Program and its bearing on the street officers.

Crime Analysis in the department is in its infancy. Open and improved communication between the office and the working patrolmen has been one of its strong points. Numerous new ideas are presently being considered to further develop the concept, with increased apprehensions and reduction of specific crimes its ultimate goal. As the system develops and gels, we expect greater efficiency and effectiveness for this coming year.

INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Capt. R. J. Allen - Shift Commander, Detective Bureau
Lt. F. W. Fait - Shift Commander, Detective Bureau
Lt. L. G. Howerton - Shift Commander, Young People's Bureau

The Investigative Division of the Spokane Police Department is comprised of:

- 1 - Captain (Division Commander)
- 3 - Lieutenants (Shift Commanders)
- 5 - Sergeants (Supervisors)
- 38 - Detectives (Field Investigators)
- 1 - Policewoman (Field Investigator)
- 1 - Safety Education Officer
- 5 - Stenographers

The Investigative Division started 1979 with two less detectives, as the result of the layoff of police officers for budgetary reasons.

The Crime Index Comparative for 1979 reflects a 25% increase, or 3,103 more cases of Class I Crimes reported for the year. Class I crimes are Murder, Rape, Robbery, Assault, Burglary, Larceny and Motor Vehicle Theft. This follows on the heels of an eight per cent or 969 cases increase for 1978. One encouraging note is that the department was able to maintain a 19% settle rate, despite the loss of police personnel and the marked increase in reported crimes.

Recent court decisions regarding an incarcerated defendant's right to be brought to trial on charges pending by another agency, has resulted in an increase in time spent by investigators transporting prisoners from other cities and states to this jurisdiction to stand trial; and, then return the prisoner to the place of original jurisdiction after the trial is completed.

Two First Degree Murder cases and a First Degree Assault case dating back to 1959 and 1960 were finally resolved, when the defendant, who had been in prison in another state since 1960, voluntarily returned to Spokane and plead guilty to the charges. He was placed on life probation and returned to the prison where he is currently serving a life sentence for murder.

Four persons retired from the division in 1979. Their combined service amounted to just over 100 years of work for the City of Spokane.

DETECTIVE BUREAU

General Detective Bureau

- 2 - Sergeants
- 16 - Detectives
- 1 - Polygraph Operator
- 1 - Stenographer

The General Detective Detail investigates cases involving robbery, homicide, assaults, thefts, arson and all other types of cases not handled by special details. There were 2,919 cases assigned for investigation and follow up work. Of these, 1,041 were felony cases and 1,878 were misdemeanor cases. The average case load increased from 175 cases per investigator in 1978 to 194 per investigator in 1979.

Polygraph

There were 268 examinations conducted by the polygraph examiner. This figure includes both examinations in criminal cases and pre-employment examinations.

Burglary Detail

- 1 - Sergeant
- 6 - Detectives
- 1 - Stenographer

The Burglary Detail is responsible for the investigation of commercial and residential burglaries, and is the busiest detail in the investigative division. All cases handled by this detail are felonies.

The burglary detail was hardest hit by the increase in crime in 1979. Burglaries were up 32% (970 cases) over 1978. An intelligence unit was added to the burglary unit late in the fall on an experimental basis to gather information on persons fencing stolen property and persons committing burglaries.

Check Detail and Auto Theft Detail

- 1 - Sergeant
- 6 - Detectives
- 2 - Stenographers

These two details are supervised by one sergeant. Each detail has three detectives and a stenographer assigned to it.

Check Detail

This detail handles all bad check cases, credit card thefts, and forgeries. One detective specializes in bunco and fraud investigation and another in handwriting analysis. There were 216 warrants and summons obtained by this office in 1979. Of the 512 cases assigned for investigation, 35 were fraud cases.

Auto Theft Detail

The auto theft detectives handle all auto theft cases and also investigate cases involving theft of component parts of vehicles. In addition, they inspect wrecking yards, tow trucks, hulk haulers, and issue hulk hauling permits.

Motor vehicle thefts in 1979 increased by 22% over 1978. There were 196 juveniles and 115 adults arrested for motor vehicle thefts. This detail also issued 571 hulk slips authorizing disposal of vehicles. Two inspections for each motor vehicle wrecker, scrap processor, hulk hauler and abandoned disposers (tow truck operators) in the city limits were conducted during the year. Also 31 cases related to Washington State Department of Licensing violations in regard to the aforementioned businesses were handled by this office.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BUREAU

The Young People's Bureau handles cases involving persons under the age of 18 years, both victims of crimes and perpetrators of criminal activity; therefore, a large number of adults are handled by this office as suspects as well as juveniles.

The Bureau's office hours are 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Monday through Friday, and from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Saturday. The Bureau is staffed with the following personnel:

- 1 - Lieutenant
- 1 - Sergeant
- 8 - Detectives
- 1 - Policewoman
- 1 - Police Specialist (Safety Education Officer)
- 1 - Stenographer

A reduction in forces affecting the entire Police Department resulted in the loss of a detective position in the Young People's Bureau. This occurred in January 1979. In August 1979, one of the policewomen was promoted to the rank of Detective, but her old position was not filled resulting in the net loss of one Young People's Bureau position for the year.

Lieutenant Leroy Cumming, a long-time Young People's Bureau Commander, retired in June 1979 after 28 years of police service.

The Young People's Bureau has worked closely with the Juvenile Court Services, Child Protective Services, Youth Alternatives, Rape Crisis, and numerous other social service agencies. The Bureau supplied support services and education for these agencies. Youth Alternatives, an agency established to intervene in child and family in conflict situations, went out of business on a planned phase out of services in December 1979. A new agency is in the process of creation to perform the services offered by Youth Alternatives.

Senate Bill 2768 passed by the State Legislature in 1979 created a Crisis Residential Center (CRC) to deal with runaways and families in conflict. Their goal is to reunite the family. An officer may take a child to this semi-secure facility if the child will not go home - or the child is in circumstances that are a serious danger to his person. The Young People's Bureau maintains liaison with the CRC.

The same Senate Bill also gave police the authority to photograph and fingerprint juveniles arrested for felonies. This enabled the use of an important investigative tool.

Daily contact is maintained with the School District 81 Security Officers. Criminal activity in or around the schools are coordinated with them, and often detective assistance is required.

The Young People's Bureau investigated 1969 cases in 1979. This is 135 more cases than in 1978 - a six % increase. This includes 368 felony and 1601 misdemeanor cases. Most of the felony cases were sex crimes: Rape - 71 cases, Indecent Liberties - 76 cases, and Public Indecency - 61 cases. Child Abuse cases numbered 44.

There were 1165 reported cases of Runaway children reported to the police and processed by the Young People's Bureau. Child Protective Services referred 683 cases which required investigation or some police action on the part of the Young People's Bureau.

The average caseload for the field investigators of the Young People's Bureau for 1979 was 246 cases per investigator.

The Safety Education Office is staffed by one police officer with the rank of Specialist. During the month of December, the office was supplemented by an additional officer from the Patrol Bureau. The object of this office is to assist

public and private schools with the education of students in traffic safety, to minimize hazards, and to establish a favorable relationship and understanding between students and police officers.

There are 50 public and private elementary schools within the City of Spokane. Currently, 38 of the schools have student school patrols or adult crossing guards. There are over 1600 students who are actively involved as patrol members during the school year, and they patrol at 119 crosswalks to assist fellow students in crossing streets safely. This office assists the schools with the patrols in the following areas:

- Evaluations for approval of proposed school patrol locations
- School Patrol Meetings
- School Patrol Checks and Evaluations
- Installation Assemblies
- Award Assemblies
- Providing necessary supplies
- Follow-up investigation on school patrol related traffic violations
- Coordination of special events for attendance by patrol members

Special events that are held for school patrol members during 1979 were:

- February 11 - Spokane Flyers Hockey Club "School Patrol Appreciation Night"
- March 17 - El Katiff Shrine Circus.
- May 10 - "School Patrol Member of the Year Luncheon" at the Moose Lodge.
(One student patrol member is eligible from each school).
- May 11 - Spokane Indians Baseball Club "School Patrol Appreciation Night".
At this event the Hillyard V.F.W. donated a 10-speed bicycle, and the International Footprinters Association, Local Chapter #34, donated gift certificates which were given as prizes for patrol members.
- July 13 - Spokane Police Guild Circus.

This office received 416 school patrol or school bus related traffic violations for follow-up investigation. In cooperation with School District #81 and K.S.P.S. television, locally produced "Public Service Announcements" were made available to the commercial TV stations for broadcasting; this was an endeavor to make the general motoring public more conscious of school patrol locations and legal obligations upon approaching a school bus which is in the process of admitting or discharging students. A video tape was also made for School Patrol Training purposes which will be used on K.S.P.S. TV.

In cooperation with School District #81, Bike Safety Week commenced April 16, 1979, wherein assistance was rendered to the schools with Bike Safety Programs, Skills Courses (Rodeos), Inspections, and Registrations. Locally prepared Spokane Police Department bicycle safety materials were distributed throughout city schools; Independent Insurance Agents and Brokers, Inc. of Spokane, provided funding for the materials and also donated a new bicycle safety film to the department for use in city schools.

Other safety programs included the following:

- Pedestrian Safety Programs

Social Studies Programs (depicting the police officers involvement in the community as a community helper)

Safety Santa Program

The Safety Santa Program took place in December at which time additional manpower was supplemented by the Patrol Bureau and School District #81 with special funding by Independent Insurance Agents and Brokers, Inc. of Spokane. The Safety Santa Program reaches all children in the city in grades Kindergarten through Second; they received timely and much needed safety reminders, a Christmas card with safety messages, and a candy bar from Santa.

Spokane area Lions Clubs donated vests, staffs, and flags. Inland Automobile Association donated badges and printed materials for distribution to school patrols.

ADVINT UNIT

Lt. J. N. McGougan, Commander

The following is a brief synopsis of activities of the Administrative Vice/Intelligence/Narcotics Unit of the Spokane Police Department during the year of 1979.

Vice - 2 Detectives assigned - 1 Detective assigned to Gambling

Although the vice detail is working two men shy of the 1978 level, (minus one detective and Sgt.) they continue to produce exceptional results. The two men assigned to vice managed to put quite a dent in the pimp ranks arresting and convicting seven. Of these, four received penitentiary terms. One not only was arrested for promoting prostitution, but the vice detectives also tied him to two armed robberies and three burglaries.

The detective assigned to enforce both legalized aspects of gambling and the illegal violations of the gambling code has kept busy. Along with his regulatory duties pertaining to licensing, etc., he did arrest two people on professional gambling charges. He also confiscated several slot machines at a local private club.

<u>Vice Arrests</u>		<u>Non-Vice Arrests</u>		<u>Total Arrests by Vice Unit</u>
Females	152	Felonies	68	
Males	36	Misd's	78	
Total	188	Total	146	334

Intelligence - 1 Detective

The intelligence detective continues to play an important role in gathering, analyzing, and dissemination of data to and from all personnel both inter-and intra-department. This year, he has worked closely with the newly formed Crime Analysis Unit. He also fills in for the day shift narcotics detective during vacation, days off, and when he was assigned to the Special Burglary detail.

Narcotics - 1 Sergeant, 4 Detectives, 1 Patrolman

In January of 1979, a new direction was taken by the drug unit in that a major emphasis was placed on targeting the importer/wholesale as opposed to street dealers. It has paid dividends. In March, the drug unit culminated an eight-month investigation with the arrest of thirteen people responsible for the import and delivery of one million methamphetamine tablets every fourteen days. These people were charged federally as their conspiracy law has more teeth in it than the state law. This method of targeting also resulted in the arrest of four people which included a local "fence" and two out of town cocaine suppliers; these four people were accountable for a large amount of cocaine brought into the northwest and Spokane.

The metropolitan area is relatively free of heroin and clandestine made "speed". We feel that this due to the fine cooperation between the DEA, Sheriff's Drug Abuse Unit and our people.

The office detective handled 73 patrol felony arrests, 126 patrol misdemeanor arrests, and did follow-up on 16 School District 81 cases. He made arrests of 22 people involved in prescription fraud and also did the case work for them.

Approximately \$400,000 worth of street drugs and pharmaceuticals were seized and destroyed by the unit. The most noticeable increase in usage and seized drug is cocaine which has more or less replaced marijuana as the "in" drug but due to it's cost, seems to find it's way into the middle and upper middle class social strata.

The drug unit also was able to infiltrate and arrest with the purchase of \$10,000 worth of morphine, a minister from the west coast who was one of the major distributors of hard narcotics in the greater northwest including Portland, Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane.

Delivery cases initiated	44
Delivery cases concluded	24
Delivery cases pending	17
Wanted for Delivery	3

Total Felony arrests - Patrol/Drug Unit	139
Total Misdemeanor arrests " " "	<u>126</u>
Total	265

Of the total there were 8 Juvenile Felony arrests

SPOKANE POLICE ACADEMY

Lt. D. N. Anderson, Commander

This report is prepared in seven (7) parts: part one (1) is a breakdown of the academic training, part two (2) is the range activities, part three (3) is the repairs and improvements to the Academy, part four (4) is a breakdown of academic changes, part five (5) is income generated, part six (6) is training, and part seven (7) is a breakdown of training activities.

I. The following is a list of academic training classes originated or coordinated by the Academy during 1979.

1. Basic Law Enforcement Training: The 187th session of the Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission Academy was held from January 8 through March 27, 1979. Training commenced with 25 students including two from the Spokane County Sheriff's Office. The remaining students were from agencies within Eastern Washington. Three officers failed to complete their assignments for the following reasons: one suspension due to injury after 35 days; one suspension because of illness, 37 days completed; one self termination after ten days.

Graduation was held in the Washington Water Power Auditorium.

2. Basic Law Enforcement Training: The 191st session of the Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission Academy was held from April 2 through June 15, 1979. Training started with 25 students. However, after 15 days, two students were terminated due to their failure to pass examinations. Seven students from the Spokane County Sheriff's Office attended along with 18 officers from Eastern Washington.

Graduation was held in the Washington Water Power Auditorium.

3. Basic Law Enforcement Training: The 198th session of the Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission and the 63rd session of the Spokane Police Academy was held from September 10 through November 28, 1979. Classes commenced with 25 students: two from the Spokane Police Department; three from the Spokane County Sheriff's Office; and the remaining officers from Eastern Washington. One student left after 36 days due to his failing an examination.

Graduation was held at the Ridpath Motor Inn.

4. Local Breathalyzer Retraining: During the past year, seven, 8-hour refresher classes were held for officers of the Spokane Police Department. Two officers attended a 16-hour class while 75 attended the refresher. Classes were taught by Sgt. Moore, PFC's Ostendorf and Freyer.
5. Regional Breathalyzer Training: During the 198th session of the Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission Academy, a 12-hour basic class was given to seven students during the evening hours. These hours plus the 4 hours of DWI instruction in the Academy are the required 16 hours for the Basic Breathalyzer Certification.
6. Adult Probation and Parole: Two, one-day schools were held for the Washington State Division of Adult Probation and Parole. Approximately 18 officers attended each session making a total of 36 officers trained. These sessions were held on June 26 and 28, 1979. Subject matter included Safety Handling

Suspects and Persons; Techniques of Searching, Frisking and Handcuffing; Removing Subjects from Automobiles and Controlling Unruly Persons. This training was conducted by PFC's Braun and Meenach.

7. In-Service School: Nine, one-day schools were held for members of the Spokane Police Department. Approximately 25 officers attended each session for a total of 230 officers trained. Classes were held in February. Subject matter included: Juvenile Law, Community Relations, Gambling and P. E. and Self Defense Tactics. Instructors were Sgt. Moss, PFC's Mielke, Braun, Meenach and Mr. Cliff Barclay from the State Gambling Commission.

II. Range Activities: The following is a list of firearms training and other related range activities conducted by the firearms training section of the Academy.

1. Basic Firearms Instruction: This was conducted for the 187th session of Basic Law Enforcement Training. Forty hours of instruction were given.
2. Basic Firearms Instruction: This was conducted for the 191th session of Basic Law Enforcement Training. Forty hours of instruction were given.
3. Basic Firearms Instruction: This was conducted for the 198th session of Basic Law Enforcement Training. Forty hours of instruction were given.
4. Basic Firearms: Conducted for Spokane Community College students, 11 students attended spring quarter and 16 students attended fall quarter. One hundred hours of instruction were given and approximately 26,850 bullets were loaded and used.
5. In-Service Firearms Training: This training was conducted for regular members of the Department and the Police Reserves on three occasions during 1979, April - May, June - July and August - September. Training consisted of the regular course of fire, the national police course, the close combat course and shotgun training. Qualifications were conducted during a three-week period for each session. Each session was on the following schedule: 1st Shift - 0530 Wednesday and Friday; 2nd - 0900 Wednesday, Thursday and Friday; 3rd - 1630 on Wednesday and Friday.

Note: An approximate total of 670,000 bullets were loaded and used for the firearms training listed above.

6. Northwest Regional Pistol Match: A Northwest Regional Pistol Match was held during August 11 and 12 at the Academy Range facilities. Approximately 120 shooters attended from throughout the United States.
7. Spokane Police Pistol Club: The Spokane Pistol Club held four local matches at the Range. Each match averaged 40 shooters.

BREAKDOWN OF AGENCIES USING FIRING RANGE

<u>AGENCY NAME</u>	<u>NUMBER OF SESSIONS</u>	<u>HOURS USED</u>
Airport Police	7	7
Army Guard	1	4
Burlington Northern Police	2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cheney Police Department	5	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Drug Enforcement Agency	1	1
Eastern Washington Police	2	8
Fairchild Air Force Base	5	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
F. B. I.	1	2
Gambling Commission	1	4
Inland Empire Police Office Association	2	16
Internal Revenue Service	1	1
Liquor Board	1	3
Probation & Parole	2	16
Secret Service	4	12
Spokane Community College	92	127
Spokane County Sheriff's Office	29	86
Spokane Police Combat Pistol Club	23	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
Spokane Police Department	63	144 $\frac{1}{2}$
Spokane Police Department Reserves	2	7
U. S. Marshal	1	4
Washington Air National Guard	3	17
Washington State Patrol	10	22
Washington State University Police	<u>11</u>	<u>60$\frac{1}{2}$</u>
TOTAL AGENCIES - 23	269	664

III. Repairs and Improvements to Academy and Grounds: The following list details these improvements and/or repairs.

1. The main classroom building, the lounge and the residence were all painted this past summer. These buildings were also sanded and scraped prior to the painting.
2. The range building was resided with masonite siding and then painted.
3. Insulation was blown into the attic of the range building.
4. An electrical service switch was added to the range control box for ease of controlling lights needed for night shooting.
5. Two trees were removed from the grounds due to their deteriorated condition and location near telephone and electrical wires.
6. The bullet impact area of the range was mined and minor repairs made.
7. Academy grounds were fertilized.
8. Sod was laid in an area adjacent to the 25-yard line on the range. This was necessary due to asphalt being removed and replaced by cement.
9. A ransom rest was installed at the 50-yard line.
10. A shotgun range was built and installed on the grounds.

11. The 25- & 50-yard line barricades were painted (work donated by the Spokane Police Pistol Club).
 12. Safety Barricade was repaired: Due to the ever increasing use of the range, it became necessary to replace portions of the wooden barrier that protects the target frames and turning apparatus (2 X 10's were used).
 13. Flowers were donated and planted by Spokane Garden Club.
- IV. Academic Changes: The following are the changes which were made in the Basic Academy 11-week schedule.
1. The 22-hour First Aid program was reduced to 16 hours and thus a basic first aid card will be issued to Academy students.
 2. Patrol Procedures were reduced from 82 to 76 hours with the reduction in First Aid.
 3. The Two-hour mid-term exam was deleted from the Academy.
 4. One hour of Ethics was added.
 5. One additional hour of instruction was given to Criminal Investigation.
- V. Income Generated by the Academy: During the past year the Academy performed training by contract with two separate agencies, the Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission and the Spokane Community College.

In the following chart the amounts will be portrayed, showing the agency, training conducted, and the amount of income generated. The income generated was directed to the General Fund of the City of Spokane to be used at the direction of the City Government.

INCOME GENERATED BY THE ACADEMY

<u>AGENCY CONTRACTED WITH</u>	<u>TRAINING CONDUCTED</u>	<u>AMOUNT RECEIVED</u>
Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission	Three Sessions of Basic Law Enforcement	\$55,276.97
Spokane Community College	Basic Firearms and other training	<u>4,000.00</u>
TOTAL RECEIVED		<u>\$59,276.97</u>

- VI. Training: During the past year, 1979, there were twenty-six training memorandums published by the Police Academy for discussion at roll call by shift commanders. The following personnel attended local or state schools: Sgt. Freeman attended an 8-hour Time Management School in February as well as a Crime Prevention class of 8 hours in May 1979, both in Spokane. In August 1979, PFC Braun attended an 8-hour seminar in Seattle on Injuries to Students attending basic academies; Officer Toombs attended an 80-hour Advanced Crime Scene school in Seattle during June 1979. A new training program was developed to be used after a new officer graduates from the Academy. Training will run for eight weeks and should enable the training officer to better guide the training the new officer will receive.

After several years of planning, a new Academy building was approved by the City Council. The new building will contain a gym, shower and locker rooms, lunch room, two class rooms, and offices. The cost of the building was \$364,000. The new building will enable us to hold more schools than we have in the past. Ground was broken on December 27, 1979, with the end of April of 1980 as a tentative completion date.

BREAKDOWN OF TRAINING ACTIVITIES IN 1979

<u>SCHOOL</u>	<u>STUDENTS</u>	<u>SPD</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>STUDENT HOURS</u>	<u>INSTRUCTOR HOURS</u>
187 Basic Law Enforcement	25 ¹	0	25	10,908	466
191 Basic Law Enforcement	25 ²	0	25	10,958	466
198 Basic Law Enforcement	25 ³	2	23	11,472	466
Local Breathalyzer Retraining	77	77	0	616	8
Regional Breathalyzer Training	7	--	7	84	12
Adult Probation and Parole	36	--	36	288	16 ⁴
In-service School	230	230	--	1,840	8 ⁵
In-service Firearms (3 sessions) 1.5 hours	<u>270</u>	<u>269</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1,215</u>	<u>175</u>
TOTALS	<u>695</u>	<u>578</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>37,381</u>	<u>1,617</u>

¹Started with 25, however, only 22 qualified

²Started with 25, two failed due to testing procedures

³Started with 25, after 36 days one student left

PLANNING AND RESEARCH

Lt. Bill G. Ferguson, Commander

The planning and research office was involved in many and varied activities during the year 1979.

The former director of the planning and research office, Lt. Jorgenson, was promoted in May to Deputy Chief; and Lt. Ferguson replaced Jorgenson as director.

The Crime Check program continued to remain active during the year and 50 citizens received letters of commendation from the Chief of Police, three citizens were given the prestigious Concerned Citizen award. All of these awards and letters were based upon recommendations from field officers. A new program was started up in conjunction with the crime check and was called the "Bus Watch". The drivers of STS buses would call their dispatcher and report anything that it was felt the police department should know about. The STS dispatcher coordinated this activity with the police communications officer, a log was kept at STS and a variety of calls were recorded during the first months of operation. This seems to be a worthwhile endeavor and it is expected to continue in 1980.

The crime check board is also working on the possibility of some type of reward program for information concerning criminal activity.

The crime check board is made up of citizens from the community (business leaders, government and private industry); these people are very interested in law enforcement and concerned with promoting more effective law enforcement in our community.

The following grants were administered: Robbery Reduction and Crime Liaison Officer (these are described in the Crime Prevention report). Litter Control - this grant program was administered by one officer assigned to the problem of litter, the officer worked in conjunction with the Department of Ecology.

A new grant for the project Family Assistance Team was prepared and the program went into effect January 1, 1979, (a special report by the FAT team will describe it in more detail.

The Family Assistance Team and Crime Liaison Officer will be the only continuing grants.

The director of Planning and Research worked with United Way of Spokane from September to November. The director was a loan executive for United Way and called on 33 accounts in an attempt to raise money for the campaign.

Other activities in the office included working on policy and procedure changes, drafting training memorandums and exchanging ideas with other police departments throughout the United States via written communication.

The crime prevention office continued to be under the supervision of planning and research.

The director attended various seminars and meetings during the year and much new information was obtained by these contacts.

FAMILY ASSISTANCE TEAM PROJECT

In 1978 the Spokane Police Department applied for a federal grant to provide a unique approach to the problem of domestic violence - the family fight. The

funding was approved and in late 1978 the department appointed Lt. Richard Jorgenson as project director to oversee the program.

The program was designed to provide one team, consisting of a civilian counselor and a commissioned police officer, to intervene during an active family fight and provide alternative avenues to the parties involved, as opposed to the traditional methods used by the police. One of the goals of the project is to reduce the repeat rate of calls to the same address, as well as reduce the overall number of calls.

A memo was sent to all members of the department requesting volunteers. The officer selected, Roger L. Gehrig, had been assigned to day shift traffic and had been on the department since May 1970. Gehrig had a Master's Degree in a related field and had been admitted to a doctorate program in counseling psychology program at W.S.U.

In January 1979, the search for the counselor got underway. The person selected, Jean Gompf, was extremely well qualified. Prior to being laid off from the City due to budget cuts, Jean spent five years at the Eastside Youth Centers as a guidance counselor. Jean has a Master's degree in counseling and is currently in her last year at Gonzaga Law School.

After a short orientation period, the team was ready to begin. Since the concept of a male-female, police officer-counselor crisis intervention team had not been tried anywhere, many procedures and policies were based on trial and error. After a time, it was decided the team would work primarily the "swing shift" hours, roughly 4 P.M. to Midnight. The team would respond as a back-up unit to uniformed officers assigned by the radio dispatcher to intervene in the family fight (Signal 51). If the parties involved in the fight wanted help with their problems, "Team 51" would be called in to spend whatever time was necessary to either resolve the conflict problems then and there or refer to other community resources for long-term assistance.

In September 1979, a new legislative act mandated more extensive reporting of domestic violence by police officers and others in the criminal justice field. As a result of this legislation, all law enforcement agencies in the state began to receive numerous reports. Since Spokane had a unit already dealing with domestic violence, the team "inherited" the job of following up on the calls. The follow-up was planned to be similar to the on-scene interventions in that referrals would be made if the parties making the report were agreeable to talking, although follow-ups would be made primarily over the telephone. If any of the parties to the family fight wished criminal prosecution, the team would instruct the person in how to make a complaint through the detectives' and prosecutor's offices.

During the last third of the year, a questionnaire was sent to the previous clients of the team asking for an evaluation of the team. Responses were anonymous. Of the responses received, 89% rated the team as very helpful and 11% as moderately helpful (no responses in any other category). A similar questionnaire was given to members of the third shift patrol and traffic shifts. Ninety per cent (90%) felt the team had reduced the time the officers had to spend on a Signal 51 call, 70% classified the team as very effective, and 65% stated they contacted the team regarding available community resources.

The Family Assistance Team is funded for a 40-hour work week, with no pay for holidays or overtime. Statistics used by LEAA for evaluation show, for September and October 1979, the team handled 27.8% of all family fight calls occurring on all shifts, 7 days a week, and 72% of all adjusted calls during their working hours.

During the year, the team had contact on 250 different occasions with persons in which over 30 minutes were spent with these people. Fifty-two per cent (52%) of

these contacts were on-scene crisis interventions and the rest were phone contacts within a day or two of the crisis. Of the total number of persons the team contacted, only 11% called back with a family fight. The team referred 87% of its contacts to community resources. Of those, 60% did make contact with the resource suggested. The team is aware of no repeat 51 calls from any of the 60%. Thirteen per cent (13%) of all the team's interventions were with racial minorities.

During the year the team made 16 speeches or other type instructional contacts. These groups were as varied as the recruit classes at the academy, a televised presentation for Cox Cable TV, the South Hill Ministerial Association, the NAACP, the Battered Women's Program and advocate training, and a workshop at a regional conference with delegates from as far away as Wisconsin.

The team has been refunded for 1980 and recommended for 1981 funding. In the few short months the team has been in existence, we feel it has done an outstanding job for itself, the citizens of Spokane, and the Spokane Police Department.

CRIME PREVENTION OFFICE

Lt. B. G. Ferguson, Commander

The Crime Prevention unit is supervised by a sergeant under the direct supervision of the lieutenant in the Planning and Research office. The staff fluctuated during 1979 between four officers and three.

The main objective of the office is the reduction of crime using pro-active methods through public education. The unit employs varied methods to accomplish this goal. Some of these include general public education through media outlets in radio, television and billboards. We also make personal contacts on a one-to-one basis through booths set up at community events such as the Spokane Interstate Fair and the home and garden shows. The staff also participates in speaking engagements to various service organizations and clubs. Security surveys are offered to commercial businesses and to home owners. These surveys are used to advise the businessman or home owner of cost efficient methods to improve the security of the business or house.

In 1979 two projects were funded with federal funds. It was the third and final year for the police robbery reduction project, which involved the installation of alarms and cameras in high risk robbery locations. During 1979 these devices resulted in the identification of eight armed robbery suspects and aided in the investigation of two burglaries and one assault. Future plans for the devices include splitting the system - using the alarms for burglary reduction and the cameras for armed robbery suspect identification.

The second federally funded project included the crime liaison officer, who was involved with the Block Watch Program housed in the YMCA building. This officer works closely with the Block Watch staff and furnishes several services. He gives training for the staff in crime prevention techniques and familiarizes them with police procedures and operations. He also furnishes crime statistics and trends. He has been an advisory member of the downtown community development safety committee. He instructed at the police academy and the Washington Crime Watch school for volunteers. His other activities consisted of 30 security surveys, 18 speaking engagements and 32 block meetings.

In the area of general crime prevention, the officers participated in approximately 100 speaking engagements. Public education booths at various community events were staffed. These included the Interstate Fair (nine days), the Ernst-Pay'n Save Show Me How Fair (three days), the Home and Garden Show (three days). Security surveys were made at 100 businesses and homes. One officer instructed at the Pacific Northwest crime prevention school in Seattle and also at the regional academy in Spokane. He also assisted at the Washington Crime Watch volunteer training school involving seniors.

The officers arranged for the production of approximately ten public service announcements for the media through the cooperation of Cox Cable TV Service. They also appeared on several thirty-minutes locally produced community TV programs during the year.

A program was initiated and aimed at the young people in Spokane. This was the trading card program involving football trading cards portraying the Seattle Seahawks professional football team members. The idea behind the cards is for all police officers to have the cards, and the youngsters of the community having the opportunity to obtain them through one-on-one contact with an officer, thus developing better rapport between the juvenile population and the police.

With a national trend toward a significant increase in bank robberies, it was felt a need existed for education of bank employees in robbery procedures. A program evolved in which a crime prevention officer has staged numerous scheduled mock holdups. The program has been enormously successful and will carry well into 1980.

Crime Prevention officers are also working with the city planning and zoning people regarding the incorporation of a minimum security ordinance into the building code. Also, plans submitted to the Crime Prevention office by the city engineering office are evaluated for crime risk factors to eliminate as many as possible in a development or building. This advisory capacity project is crime prevention through environmental design.

The office continues to work closely with the Spokane Sheriff's Office Crime Prevention unit and other law enforcement agencies throughout the Inland Empire.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS OFFICE

Lt. J. E. Oien, Commander
Police Officer 1st Class, F. R. Mielke

The purposes of Police/Community Relations are to foster and improve communication and mutual understanding between the police and the total community; to enhance cooperation among the police, prosecution, the courts and corrections; to assist police and other community leaders to achieve an understanding of the nature and causes of complex problems in people to people relations, and especially to improve police-minority group relations; and to strengthen implementation of equal protection under the law for all persons.

In 1979, the Community Relations Office was staffed by one Lieutenant and one Police Officer First Class. On August 6, Lieutenant Lynn Howerton was transferred from the Community Relations Office to take command of the Young People's Bureau. Lieutenant Jerold Oien assumed the duties of director of Police/Community Relations.

Our outreach policy continued through 1979 of going into the community to work with various individuals and groups. We have retained contact with neighborhood centers, youth centers, ethnic groups, and a number of community service organizations dealing with drug and alcohol rehabilitation, health and welfare, etc. Officers of the Community Relations unit logged 583 contacts with individuals, groups and organizations. The officers are active members of advisory boards and committees dealing with drug rehabilitation, volunteer parole and probation, 4-H, Community Schools, etc., and as such, attended 132 meetings throughout the year.

In September, the Spokane Education Association (Spokane's 1400 teachers) voted to strike and set up pickets at all school buildings and facilities. The strike lasted longer than many people had expected it to. Breakdown in negotiations, followed by legal maneuvering, added to the frustrations and mounting tensions. There were threats of violence, claims of vandalism, etc. The Community Relations Office, working closely with Captain Crabtree and the Uniform Division, began making contact with the striking teachers, their leaders, and with representatives of the school district. We were able to establish an excellent rapport with the members of both factions. We set up daily meetings where representatives from both sides met with the Chief of Police, representatives of the Sheriff's Office, the Prosecutor's Office, City Manager's Office, and City Legal. These meetings gave Chief Hendren the opportunity to advise both sides what their legal limits were, and at the same time allowed both factions to air what problems had arisen from day to day. The strike ended without arrests or serious incident. Our involvement went a long way in easing the tensions that had developed, and added to the settlement without a major incident.

The Police Chaplain program continued through 1979. Progress was made by the Chaplain's advisory board in providing the services of a full time, paid Chaplain. Several applicants were screened for the position, and the advisory board selected Reverend Larry Faught. He is to start full time on February 1, 1980. At this time the board has the funds to pay Reverend Faught's salary for the months of February and March. The board is confident that additional funding, through cooperation with local service organizations and fellowships, will guarantee the program to continue. Father Pat O'Donnell and Reverend James Tapley will remain active in the program on a voluntary basis.

In the area of education for the year, the Community Relations Office provided a total of 82 hours of instruction at the Police Academy. Twenty-two hours of Community Relations were divided among the three basic Law Enforcement Schools, and 12, one-hour segments in Community Relations were part of an in-service school

provided for all officers of the department. Officer Mielke serves as a driving instructor, and participated in 48 hours training of recruits on the Emergency Vehicle Operations Course. In addition to providing instruction, the officers of this unit also received the benefits of training. Lt. Howerton and Officer Mielke attended an 8-hour seminar on Confronting Conflict and the Survivor Personality. Lt. Oien and Officer Mielke attended an 8-hour class on prejudice, discrimination and alcohol and drug problems, and a 4-hour class on human relations.

Miscellaneous activities the unit participated in include coordinating the Police department's involvement in Reverend Hamp's annual youth camp on June 22, a tour of Washington State Reformatory at Shelton, and Purdy Woman's prison on June 14 and 15, a tour of McNeil Island Federal Prison on November 1 and 2, and a tour of the Good Shepherd Home on December 10.

The Community Relations unit continues in trying to establish better communications, attempting to deal with people problems among neighbors, family members, with the police and/or the "system".

SERVICES DIVISION

CAPTAIN JOHN D. CARTER, DIVISION COMMANDER

RECORDS

Specialist R. T. Colella, Officer Manager

The tremendous investment in dollars, time and effort, represented in record keeping within the department constitutes a most valuable asset; thus, information is a resource that needs to be managed like personnel and capital to result in significant benefits to the department and those who utilize our services.

The range of record keeping and information handling applications within the area of law enforcement is quite broad. Electronic data processing and computer communications is an essential part of the modern system. Records management requires an understanding of systems and their functions as we employ many techniques and tools, word processing, source document and computer output microfilm, micrographics, facsimile, computer assisted storage and retrieval systems as well as the traditional manual systems. A basic knowledge of the function and the limitation of each is essential to increased efficiency and productivity.

Planning skill is required for the development of new information programs, revising existing programs, and for evaluation and activity analysis. The proper organization and control of documentation requires an understanding of the needs of the department, the needs of the people who must create and work with the documents, and of public law which regulates it.

Few legislative acts have exerted greater pressure on the management of law enforcement information than the Security and Privacy Act which became effective during 1978 and which we have now had a year's experience in administering. Designed to protect the individual, the public, and the department, it requires a degree of control over the conventional and the electronic files that has never been in effect before.

Under the privacy protection statute, it is necessary to provide information to individuals having a need for, or right to, the criminal history files. The accuracy of the file is demanded of the organization and any incomplete or pending information held must be checked to see if it is currently under prosecution before the record can be released. This also requires protection against unauthorized access to the records and a safeguard to the source documents must be maintained against privacy invasion and thus insuring complete security and confidentiality. Controls have been instituted in the Records Division before information is released upon any of the records, electronic or hard copy, so that we can be relatively sure the person receiving the information is entitled to it. To accomplish this a reorganization of the Records Division and its procedures was necessary. The processing of reports and criminal history information is always in a varying state of completion. Those which are complete are in file and others with uncompleted tasks must be always immediately available. To accomplish this the original never leaves the Records Division. The system is monitored at all times and so clerical efficiency and accuracy has improved to the point that misfiles and misplaced reports have been virtually eliminated.

The combined Police-Sheriff Records section employs seventeen civilians and two commissioned officers. Eight clerks work the second shift. A Statistician and a Duplicating Machine Operator are included in this number. Seven terminal operators work covering the 24 hours and seven days of the week for all on-line input into the computer.

In 1979 there were 71,450 reports processed through the records section. This represented an increase of 3.9% on the year. In addition, to the arrest reports and other related information from arrests by the Washington State Patrol, documents submitted by other law enforcement agencies of this area, all tickets and related paper work submitted by the Sheriff and Police Departments, copy work is done for the Courts and outside agencies dealing with persons in the law enforcement system. Volume of the handle was up 5.2% on the year to 568,000.

To service the needs for copying, indexing, and criminal history reports the records counter handled nearly 600,000 copies during 1979. This is in addition to the approximately 225,000 original documents that were submitted to the section by the arresting or investigating officers of the Sheriff and Police Departments. With the microfilming for the jail included our total paper handling was nearly one million reports.

No new equipment was added to the section during the year, however, the entire program was analyzed and evaluated to determine the manner in which the space and personnel could be utilized to the greatest efficiency. Security has been increased during the year and an even closer control over the criminal history records has been a part of this year's effort.

Approximately 568,000 document copies were made in the Records section in 1979. Some restraints have been placed upon the utilization of the copy machines and as a result a reduction of 60,000 copies was achieved or about 10.5%. This represents a dollar amount in excess of \$3,100. Copies that have been furnished to the public, lawyers, insurance companies, totaled for the combined city-county operation to \$23,845.

The city adopted its new licensing code in 1979 and made some significant changes in the way in which licenses are issued. In the past many licenses were issued by the Police Department, which in effect, were only business licenses. With the new code only those licenses which require fingerprinting or a check of the background of the applicant are handled by the police. This resulted in a decrease of the number of different licenses that are issued but not a reduction in the volume of persons that are served. By making the licensing a clerical duty, a Police Specialist was made available for other duty within the department. License Enforcement is now done through the Detectives Division and Advin. The issuing of Washington State permits to carry a concealed weapon is still high on the list of all licenses that are issued by the department. Four thousand and sixty-six gun permits were issued by the department, in 1979, generating a total of \$17,052 in revenue. This is distributed to the City, County and the State in about equal proportions. Other licenses generated \$13,537 in revenue for the year.

WARRANT SYSTEM

The Warrant System, as it exists at present, has been operational for approximately three years. The utilization of one person to index, enter into TIEPIN, enter to WACIC, and to settle and remove the want status from the system has proven to be of great value to the Police and Sheriff's Departments. A complete audit of the system has been completed during the year and this has produced a system with a minimum of problems. We hold 13,177 warrants on the TIEPIN files of which 610 are felony warrants. The greater number of warrants processed are traffic warrants. The TIEPIN warrant system interfaces to the Washington State and the National Crime Information systems.

"TIEPIN"

The changes and additions in 1978 to the program called "TIEPIN" (THE INLAND EMPIRE POLICE INFORMATION NETWORK) were many and varied. The interface with the Washington Crime Information Center (WACIC) and the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation still exists. Wanted persons, stolen vehicles, stolen articles, and other information is placed into these systems on an on-line basis. Inquiry to these systems from all of the law enforcement terminals, which are located in the Prosecuting Attorney's Office, Detective Offices of the Police and Sheriff, Radio room, Records and the Courts, make nationwide information immediately available to the officers of the department whether in the field or in the Public Safety Building.

The Records Division cooperated with the Federal Government "WIN" Program, "TYE" and the "C.E.T.A." Programs. All of these presented training situations to persons who have not had or who are returning to the job market. Many persons made use of the programs during the year and have learned office skills or have improved upon already learned skills during their period of training. Several have applied to the City of Spokane and to Spokane County for positions and in this manner we have gained from the training which we provided.

PROPERTY SECTION

Sgt. R. S. Goodson
Deputy D. K. Anderson

The Property Section handled 7,883 property entries in 1979. The auto book has been moved to the Front Desk for 24-hour coverage. The procedure for abandonment still remains a Property Room function.

We have instituted a system of photographing and releasing of the property to owners. This system was developed through the Property Room, Department administrators, and prosecuting attorneys. The system has worked very well, with no difficulty with the courts. The owners are very pleased. This has cut down by 30% the amount of floor space needed to hold property. Without this plan we would have had to add 25-30% more warehouse space in 1979.

In 1979 we added a security wall across the back of the bike warehouse. This gives us an additional 1800 square feet of security storage. We have shelving ordered for this area, but carpenters have not completed this project as of this date.

Bike registrations number 80,000 plus; up from 73,000 in January 1979.

In 1979 we held eight auctions (general) that grossed \$14,185.35. Gun sales grossed \$1,984.00.

Auctions Held:	Gross dollars - general sales	\$14,185.35
	Gross dollars - gun sales SO	\$ 1,084.00
	" " PD	900.00
		<hr/> \$ 1,984.00

SPOKANE POLICE RESERVE

Lt. D. C. Peffer, Commander

The Spokane Police Reserve, established by City Ordinance C22304 in 1974, functions as an auxiliary assistance unit to the Spokane Police Department - to aid and supplement the department at the direction of the Chief of Police. The Reserve Unit is comprised of volunteer civilian members of the community who have successfully completed a stringent selection, screening and training process and, once sworn, are required to serve a minimum of two, eight-hour shifts each month with the department.

The Reserve Unit is commanded by a Lieutenant of Police, designated Police Reserve Coordinator. The Coordinator is assisted by a Reserve staff of three advisors (Operations, Training and Legistics) and four Reserve platoon leaders.

In January 1979, the Spokane Police Reserve consisted of 47 Reserve Officers commanded by Lt. J. E. Oien, Reserve Coordinator. Due to departmental layoffs and cutbacks occurring in January 1979, coupled with protracted Spokane Police Guild bargaining disputes and contract negotiations, the Spokane Police Reserve Unit voted unanimously to place itself on leave of absence status for 60 days pending resolution of the contract difficulties. Following the leave of absence period, the Reserve unit fulfilled its statutory monthly obligation through various in-service training programs in lieu of field service to the department.

During March and April 1979, the Reserve officers also worked special assignments for the ADVIN unit and provided Reserve officers for special civic and sporting events. The Reserve unit returned to patrol duties in May 1979, and continued routine field patrol service throughout the remainder of the year. The following is a brekdown of Spokane Police Reserve activities for 1979:

	<u>HOURS</u>
Administrative Duties (Advisors)	533
Training (Class Room)	1304
Patrol	3266
ADVIN	2278
Firearms Training	216
Football Games Traffic Control	48
Bloomsday Traffic Control	72
Jerry Lewis Telethon	48
Lilac Parade	55
Muscular Dystrophy Program-Canada Island	<u>40</u>
TOTAL	7860

In August 1979, Lt. Oien was reassigned from the Reserve Unit to Community Relations and Lt. D. C. Peffer was assigned to the position of Police Reserve Coordinator. Also, during this period of time, the Reserve office was relocated from its location at S. 111 Howard to its present location in the Spokane County Emergency Services Building, W. 1205 College.

The Police Reserve Unit received training on a continuous basis throughout the year in areas of Criminal Law, Crisis Intervention, Conflict Management, Hostage Negotiations, Recognizing and Handling the Retarded Offender, Patrol Procedures, Defense Techniques, Stress Management, and firearms training and qualification. The Reserve officers also received monthly updates in departmental Policy and Procedures, Rules and Regulations, Training Memorandums, and periodic training on relevant Supreme Court decisions affecting law enforcement.

<u>CITY</u>	<u>SO</u>
\$ 1,100.76	\$ 300.00
1,429.00	505.00
1,266.70	460.75
1,795.00	692.00
1,128.18	517.00
1,254.50	279.00
949.00	476.00
<u>1,260.61</u>	<u>771.85</u>
\$10,183.75	\$4,001.60

PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTION

Specialist J. E. Manson

The Identification Section is a combined City-County operation. Within this is the photographic laboratory to which is assigned a Police Specialist. The officer working this assignment must be able to perform all of the functions of the Identification officers and in addition perform his specialty, photography.

During the year 1979, the photographic section processed 36,989 black and white prints and made an additional 5,144 enlargements. There were 217 rolls of color film processed and 1,078 prints and enlargements made from them. Officers of this section were called out a total of 139 times; in addition, they responded to and provided a film record of 30 post mortems in black and white or color. There were 149 opportunities to provide service to other law enforcement agencies during 1979. There were 8,551 new mugshots taken and processed during the year 1979.

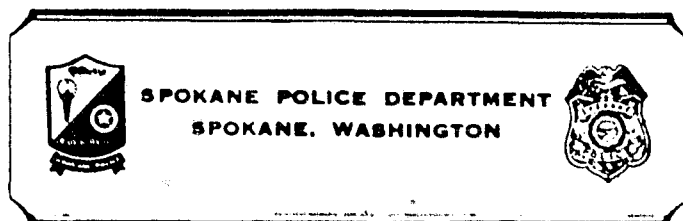
The photographic section officers respond to all calls for Identification, evidence gathering, fingerprint dusting, photographic evidence recording, all other Identification duties at crime scenes, other situations, and public relations photos in the City of Spokane and Spokane County, as requested. In addition to the duties for the City-County, they also respond to calls from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, other state law enforcement agencies, and calls from nearby cities and townships for evidence and Identification duties.

The Spokane Police Reserve, by the end of December 1979, numbered 33 officers - a loss of 14 members during the year. To replace the 14 members lost through normal attrition throughout the year, a recruiting drive was scheduled for January 1980 at which time it is anticipated that the unit will be restored to its ideal strength of 50 trained Reserve officers.

OFFENSES & ARRESTS

ADULT

COST OF CRIME



CRIME INDEX COMPARATIVE

1 9 7 9

	INCIDENTS REPORTED		% INCREASE OR DECREASE	
	1979	1978	REPORTS	SETTLES
MURDER & NON-NEGLIGENT HOMICIDE	9	11	- 18%	
CASES Settled	6	10		- 40%
% Cases Settled	67%	91%		
RAPE (FORCIBLE)	69	49	+ 41%	
CASES Settled	10	22		- 55%
% Cases Settled	14%	45%		
ROBBERY	349	288	+ 21%	
CASES Settled	91	86		+ 6%
% Cases Settled	26%	30%		
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	602	503	+ 20%	
CASES Settled	235	194		+ 21%
% Cases Settled	39%	39%		
BURGLARY	3985	3015	+ 32%	
CASES Settled	395	314		+ 26%
% Cases Settled	10%	10%		
LARCENY	9598	7833	+ 23%	
CASES Settled	2016	1764		+ 14%
% Cases Settled	21%	23%		
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	1073	883	+ 22%	
CASES Settled	156	132		+ 18%
% Cases Settled	15%	15%		
T O T A L S	15685	12582	+ 25%	
CASES Settled	2909	2522		+ 15%
% Cases Settled	19%	20%		

C O S T O F C R I M E

1 9 7 9

TYPE OF PROPERTY	STOLEN	RECOVERED	PERCENT RECOVERED
Currency	\$ 309,127	\$ 13,400	4.3
Jewelry	362,284	21,238	5.9
Clothing	131,525	31,706	24.1
Motor Vehicles	2,025,175	1,718,550	84.9
Office Equipment	38,225	1,375	3.6
Tv's, Cameras, etc.	980,873	44,609	4.5
Firearms	100,457	12,621	12.6
Household Goods	224,279	9,191	4.1
Consumable Goods	59,228	6,548	11.1
Livestock			
Miscellaneous	1,132,854	52,848	4.7
T O T A L S	\$5,364,027	\$1,912,086	35.6

CRIME CLASSIFICATION	STOLEN		AVERAGE VALUE
	NO.	AMOUNT	
Murder	9	\$ 9,134	1,015
Forcible Rape	69	228	3
Robberies	349	106,909	306
Burglaries	3,985	1,971,703	495
* Motor Vehicles	1,073	1,696,955	1,582
Other Larcenies	9,598	1,579,098	165
T O T A L S	15,083	\$5,364,027	356

* Excludes Motor Vehicles stolen in Burglaries and Robberies

C O S T O F C R I M E

1 9 7 9

ROBBERIES	NO.	% OF CHANGE	VALUE	AVERAGE VALUE
Highway (Streets, Alleys, etc.)	168	+ 41.2	\$ 31,148	\$ 185
Commercial House	64	+ 10.3	17,280	270
Gas or Service Station	12	- 57.1	2,974	248
Convenience Store	41	- 4.7	14,586	356
Residence	46	+ 76.9	18,102	394
Bank	4	+ 33.3	21,307	5,327
Miscellaneous	14	+ 27.3	1,512	108
T O T A L S	349	+ 21.2	\$ 106,909	\$ 306

BURGLARIES	NO.	% OF CHANGE	VALUE	AVERAGE VALUE
<u>Residence</u> <u>Day</u>	819	+ 57.2	\$ 396,751	\$ 484
<u>Night</u>	759	+ 27.8	245,656	324
<u>Unknown</u>	1,312	+ 29.0	729,630	556
<u>Business</u> <u>Day</u>	44	+ 12.8	134,647	3,060
<u>Night</u>	450	+ 22.0	39,442	88
<u>Unknown</u>	601	+ 26.5	425,577	708
T O T A L S	3,985	+ 32.2	\$1,971,703	\$ 495

LARCENIES	NO.	% OF CHANGE	VALUE	AVERAGE VALUE
Pickpocket	24	+166.7	\$ 4,411	\$ 184
Purse Snatching	42	+ 40.0	2,638	63
Shoplifting	1,697	+ 7.0	45,221	27
Theft from Motor Vehicles	2,115	+ 13.5	568,227	269
Motor Vehicle Accessories	2,162	+ 63.3	292,144	135
Bicycles	1,633	+ 41.6	191,703	117
Theft from Buildings	1,013	- 9.0	270,311	267
Theft from Coin Operated Machines	182	+ 22.1	6,599	36
All Other	730	+ 20.7	197,844	271
T O T A L S	9,598	+ 22.5	\$1,579,098	\$ 165

Classification of Offenses	Sex	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34
Murder	Male			1		1		1		
	Female									
Negligent Homicide	Male			1						
	Female					1				
Forcible Rape	Male			1		1	1		1	4
	Female									
Robbery	Male	14	7	7	5	6	5	4	8	2
	Female	1	1	3	1	1	3		2	2
Aggravated Assault	Male	5	7	15	11	6	10	2	23	16
	Female	1	2	3		3	1		1	
Burglary	Male	40	31	23	15	16	14	12	44	13
	Female	3	4	1		2				
Larceny - Theft (Except Motor Vehicle)	Male	111	74	52	54	30	30	32	104	58
	Female	55	46	27	34	21	21	22	63	49
Motor Vehicle Theft	Male	18	7	4	5	3	2	4	5	1
	Female				1					1
Other Assaults	Male	44	27	31	35	24	26	27	83	54
	Female	4	2	3	2	5	6		3	7
Arson	Male			2	1			1	3	4
	Female									
Forgery and Counterfeiting	Male	5	5	1	6	7	6	5	14	5
	Female	6	3	3	2	5		2	13	4
Fraud	Male	6	4	2	3	5	1	6	7	8
	Female	2				1		1	3	3

Classification of Offenses	Sex	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-Over	TOTAL
Murder	Male	1					1		5
	Female								
Negligent Homicide	Male		1						2
	Female								1
Forcible Rape	Male			1					9
	Female								
Robbery	Male	2	1	2	2				66
	Female								14
Aggravated Assault	Male	11	4	8	3	3	1	1	126
	Female			2					13
Burglary	Male	9	1	1		1	2		222
	Female								10
Larceny - Theft (Except Motor Vehicle)	Male	46	30	24	23	25	7	20	720
	Female	41	30	29	15	19	25	15	512
Motor Vehicle Theft	Male	4		3					56
	Female						1		3
Other Assaults	Male	36	15	11	6	9	5	2	435
	Female	3	4	2					41
Arson	Male								11
	Female								
Forgery and Counterfeiting	Male	17	5	5	1	3			85
	Female	2		1		1		1	43
Fraud	Male	8	7	2	3	8	3	1	74
	Female	2						2	14

Classification of Offenses	Sex	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34
Embezzlement	Male									
	Female									
Stolen Property	Male	12	10	12	5	7	2	3	5	6
	Female	1	1	1	2	2	3		3	1
Vandalism	Male	10	15	26	16	12	10	7	34	19
	Female	4	2		1	1	2		1	1
Carry Concealed Weapons	Male	6	1	1	11	4	4	1	11	2
	Female	2								
Prostitution	Male		4	1	3				1	4
	Female	12	6	6	18	18	9	3	14	7
Sex Offenses (Except Rape)	Male	2	1	4	4	2	3		14	13
	Female									
Drug Abuse Violations GRAND TOTAL	Male	30	19	13	17	10	11	6	30	9
	Female	4	3		1	2	1		7	
Sale/Manufacturing SUBTOTAL	Male	1	1	1				5	2	
	Female	1	1							
Opium or Cocaine and their derivatives	Male							4	2	
	Female									
Marijuana	Male		1	1						
	Female	1	1							
Synthetic Narcotics	Male									
	Female									
Other Dangerous Non- Narcotic Drugs	Male	1						1		
	Female									

Classification of Offenses	Sex	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-Over	TOTAL
Embezzlement	Male								
	Female								
Stolen Property	Male	3	2	1		2	1		71
	Female								14
Vandalism	Male	11	4	3	1	2	1		171
	Female	2							14
Carry Concealed Weapons	Male	5	2	3	2	1		2	56
	Female	1	1						4
Prostitution	Male	1	1	2	1	2			20
	Female	1							99
Sex Offenses (Except Rape)	Male	3	10	3	1	5		1	66
	Female								
Drug Abuse Violations	Male	6		1	1				153
GRAND TOTAL	Female	2							20
Sale/Manufacturing	Male				1				11
SUBTOTAL	Female								2
Opium or Cocaine and their derivatives	Male								6
	Female								
Marijuana	Male								2
	Female								2
Synthetic Narcotics	Male								
	Female								
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	Male				1				3
	Female								

Classification of Offenses	Sex	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34
Possession SUBTOTAL	Male	29	18	12	17	10	11	1	28	9
	Female	3	2		1	2	1		7	
Opium and Cocaine and their derivatives	Male	1	1			1			1	
	Female									
Marijuana	Male	22	11	7	14	7	10		19	7
	Female	3	2		1	1	1		3	
Synthetic Narcotics	Male						1			
	Female									
Other Dangerous Non- Narcotic Drugs	Male	6	6	5	3	2		1	8	2
	Female					1			4	
Gambling TOTAL	Male								1	
	Female									
Bookmaking	Male									
	Female									
Numbers & Lottery	Male									
	Female									
All Other Gambling	Male								1	
	Female									
Offenses against Family & Children	Male									
	Female								1	1
Driving Under the Influence	Male	8	9	17	13	12	4	4	49	21
	Female	2	1	2	1	3		3	10	4
Liquor Laws	Male	131	108	60	13	9	8	6	20	5
	Female	20	9	5	3					2

Classification of Offenses	Sex	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-Over	TOTAL
Possession SUBTOTAL	Male	6		1					142
	Female	2							18
Opium or Cocaine and their derivatives	Male								4
	Female								
Marijuana	Male	5		1					103
	Female	1							12
Synthetic Narcotics	Male								1
	Female								
Other Dangerous Non- Narcotic Drugs	Male	1							34
	Female	1							6
Gambling TOTAL	Male	1							2
	Female								
Bookmaking	Male								
	Female								
Numbers & Lottery	Male								
	Female								
All Other Gambling	Male	1							2
	Female								
Offenses against Family & Children	Male		1						1
	Female								2
Driving Under the Influence	Male	22	17	15	13	18	9	7	238
	Female	4	5	5	3	2	2		47
Liquor Laws	Male	2							362
	Female		1						40

Classification of Offenses	Sex	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34
Drunkenness	Male									
	Female									
Disorderly Conduct	Male	12	12	10	21	14	19	8	46	35
	Female	2	1		2	1			7	7
Vagrancy	Male		3	2	3		1	3	7	8
	Female	2	2		1	2		1		1
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	Male	60	40	36	41	28	19	14	53	44
	Female	2	1	3	1	3	2	2	11	7
Suspicion	Male									
	Female									
T O T A L S		637	468	379	352	268	224	185	702	429

Classification of Offenses	Sex	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-Over	TOTAL
Drunkenness	Male								
	Female								
Disorderly Conduct	Male	23	14	11	2	3	4	1	235
	Female	3	2	1	1		1		28
Vagrancy	Male	2	1	1	3	1	1		36
	Female								9
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	Male	16	9	11	6	3	6	34	420
	Female	2	3	2		2			41
Suspicion	Male								
	Female								
TOTALS		292	171	150	87	110	70	87	4611

RACE OF ADULTS ARRESTED - 18 & Over

1979

Classification of Offenses	White	Black	Indian	Oriental	Other
Murder	5				
Negligent Homicide	2		1		
Forcible Rape	6	2	1		
Robbery	58	16	5		1
Aggravated Assault	100	20	18		1
Burglary	202	20	7	1	2
Larceny-Theft (Except Motor Vehicle)	1084	75	56	1	16
Motor Vehicle Theft	52	2	4		1
Other Assaults	390	37	48		1
Arson	10	1			
Forgery & Counterfeiting	117	7	3		1
Fraud	74	6	8		
Embezzlement					
Stolen Property	62	8	15		
Vandalism	157	7	20		1
Carry Concealed Weapons	44	7	9		
Prostitution	71	44	4		
Sex Offenses (Except Rape & Prost.)	58	8			
Drug Abuse Violations	152	14	7		
Gambling	2				
Offenses Against Family & Children		1	2		
Driving Under the Influence	249	15	21		
Liquor Laws	367	13	22		
Drunkenness					
Disorderly Conduct	214	17	32		
Vagrancy	36	8	1		
All Other (Except Traffic)	380	43	37	1	
TOTALS	3892	371	321	3	24

ARRESTS AND DISPOSITIONS

1979

Offenses - Part 1 Classes	PERSONS CHARGED BY POLICE			DISPOSITIONS*				
	Arrested Booked in Jail	Cited or Juv.	Total Persons Charged	Adults of Offense Charged	Guilty of Lesser Offense	Acquitted Otherwise Dismissed	Referred to Juvenile Court	Other
Murder	6		6	5	4			
Negligent Homicide	5		5	4			2	
Forcible Rape	11		11	2	9	3	1	
Robbery	109	9	118	24	19	26	33	
Aggravated Assault	166	4	170	18	24	70	31	
Burglary	401	71	472	95	33	49	239	
Larceny (Except Mtr Veh)	837	1,522	2,359	809	15	234	1,123	
Motor Vehicle Theft	178	34	212	30	8	21	152	
TOTAL, Part 1 Classes	1,713	1,640	3,353	987	112	403	1,581	

* Total Persons Charged will not agree with Total Dispositions because of pending cases.

ARRESTS AND DISPOSITIONS

1979

Offenses - Part 2 Classes	PERSONS CHARGED BY POLICE			DISPOSITIONS*				
	Arrested Booked in Jail	Cited or Juv.	Total Persons Charged	Adults of Offense Charged	Guilty of Lesser Offense	Acquitted Otherwise Dismissed	Referred to Juvenile Court	Other
Other Assaults	487	131	618	274	1	230	141	
Arson	16	14	30	4	1	3	19	
Forgery & Counterfeiting	148	7	155	108	11	25	27	
Fraud	78	23	101	47	1	27	13	
Embezzlement								
Stolen Property	126	44	170	35	20	30	85	
Vandalism	199	257	456	108	12	79	274	
Carry Concealed Weapons	59	23	82	36		24	22	
Prostitution	113	20	133	51	1	33	14	
Sex Offenses (Except Rape & Prostitution)	67	13	80	28	11	11	14	
Drug Abuse Violations	189	62	251	83	2	55	78	
Gambling	2		2	2		2		
Offenses against Family & Children		3	3			1		
Driving Under the Influence	211	80	291	222	38	46	6	
Liquor Laws	269	395	664	288		145	262	
Drunkenness								
Disorderly Conduct	260	66	326	192		81	62	
Vagrancy	32	17	49	34		15	4	
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	440	261	702	227	3	135	241	
TOTAL, Part 2 Classes	2,696	1,416	4,113	1,739	101	942	1,262	
GRAND TOTAL	4,409	3,056	7,466	2,726	213	1,345	2,843	

* Total Persons Charged will not agree with Total Dispositions because of pending cases.

OFFENSES & ARRESTS

JUVENILE



SPOKANE POLICE DEPARTMENT
SPOKANE, WASHINGTON



Classification of Offenses	Sex	10 & Under	11-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL Under 18
Murder	Male					1		1
	Female							
Negligent Homicide	Male			1	1			2
	Female							
Forcible Rape	Male						2	2
	Female							
Robbery	Male	1	1	1	4	5	12	24
	Female		2	4	1	3	4	14
Aggravated Assault	Male		2	3	7	7	7	26
	Female			1		4		5
Burglary	Male	10	13	66	39	54	52	234
	Female	4	2		2			8
Larceny - Theft (Except Motor Vehicle)	Male	61	67	204	128	131	139	730
	Female	14	47	160	129	111	80	541
Motor Vehicle Theft	Male		2	40	27	40	26	135
	Female		2	5	11	3	3	24
Other Assaults	Male	5	9	20	14	22	35	105
	Female			8	18	6	5	37
Arson	Male	6	6	7				19
	Female							
Forgery and Counterfeiting	Male			4	2	3	6	15
	Female				1	7	4	12
Embezzlement and Fraud	Male			1	1	2	1	5
	Female			1	2	3	2	8

Classification of Offenses	Sex	10 & Under	11-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL Under 18
Stolen Property	Male	1	4	21	14	14	23	77
	Female			1	2	3	2	8
Vandalism	Male	25	42	32	29	66	54	248
	Female	4	4	6	5	2	2	23
Carry Concealed Weapons	Male			8	5	9	2	24
	Female					1		1
Prostitution	Male							
	Female			1	2	5	6	14
Sex Offenses (Except Rape & Prostitution)	Male	2	1	3	5		3	14
	Female							
Drug Abuse Violations GRAND TOTAL	Male		1	14	10	25	21	71
	Female		1	2	2	1	1	7
Sale/Manufacturing SUBTOTAL	Male			4			2	6
	Female							
Opium or Cocaine and their derivatives	Male							
	Female							
Marijuana	Male			4			2	6
	Female							
Synthetic Narcotics	Male							
	Female							
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	Male							
	Female							
Possession SUBTOTAL	Male		1	10	10	25	19	65
	Female		1	2	2	1	1	7

Classification of Offenses	Sex	10 & Under	11-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL Under 18
Opium or Cocaine and their derivatives	Male							
	Female							
Marijuana	Male		1	10	9	23	17	60
	Female		1	2	2	1	1	7
Synthetic Narcotics	Male							
	Female							
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	Male				1	2	2	5
	Female							
Gambling	Male							
	Female							
Bookmaking	Male							
	Female							
Numbers & Lottery	Male							
	Female							
All Other Gambling	Male							
	Female							
Offenses against Family & Children	Male							
	Female							
Driving Under the Influence	Male						4	4
	Female						2	2
Liquor Laws	Male		2	13	27	60	94	196
	Female			14	16	22	14	66
Drunkenness	Male							
	Female							

Classification of Offenses	Sex	10 & Under	11-12	13-14	15	16	17	Under 18
Disorderly Conduct	Male	1	1	12	9	12	19	54
	Female			2	1	3	3	9
Vagrancy	Male			1	2		1	4
	Female							
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	Male	4	11	18	27	29	54	143
	Female		1	10	17	6	5	39
Suspicion	Male				1		1	2
	Female							
Curfew & Loitering Law Violations	Male		1	10	10	9	20	50
	Female		1	3		1	2	7
Runaways	Male	1	4	23	15	7	6	56
	Female		6	43	29	16	10	104
T O T A L S		139	233	763	615	693	727	3170

Classification of Offenses	White	Black	Indian	Oriental	All Other
Murder	1				
Negligent Homicide	2				
Forcible Rape			2		
Robbery	37	1			
Aggravated Assault	27		4		
Burglary	221	4	15	1	1
Larceny - Theft (Except Motor Vehicle)	1151	59	49	7	5
Motor Vehicle Theft	148	4	7		
Other Assaults	121	5	16		
Arson	18		1		
Forgery & Counterfeiting	27				
Imbezzlement & Fraud	12		1		
Stolen Property	77	6	1	1	
Vandalism	249	9	13		
Weapons (Carry, Possess, etc.)	20		5		
Prostitution	10	4			
Sex Offenses (Except Rape & Prost.)	11		3		
Drug Abuse Violations	74	2	1		1
Gambling					
Offenses against Family & Children					
Driving Under the Influence	5		1		
Liquor Laws & Drunkenness	231	6	25		
Disorderly Conduct	56	2	5		
Vagrancy	4				
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	163	4	13	1	1
Suspicion	2				
Curfew & Loitering Law Violations	64		3		
Runaways	150	3	7		
T O T A L S	2871	109	172	10	8

ACCIDENTS & ENFORCEMENT

TRAFFIC



SPOKANE POLICE DEPARTMENT
SPOKANE, WASHINGTON



ACCIDENT AND ENFORCEMENT COMPARATIVE

1 9 7 9

	1 9 7 9	1 9 7 8	% Increase or Decrease
TOTAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED	7648	8883	N/A
FATAL ACCIDENTS	20	19	
INJURY ACCIDENTS	1533	1644	- 6.6%
INVESTIGATED ACCIDENTS	5096	7394	N/A
NON-INVESTIGATED ACCIDENTS	2552	1489	N/A
HIT AND RUN ACCIDENTS	2004	2155	- 7.0%
H & R ACC. CLEARED - NO ARREST	455	406	
H & R ACC. CLEARED - ARREST	401	386	
PARKING TICKETS WRITTEN	138950	134490	+ 3.3%
MOVING TICKETS WRITTEN	38465	43126	- 10.8%

COMPARISON OF TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT

1 9 7 9

TYPE OF VIOLATION	1 9 7 9	1 9 7 8
Negligent Homicide	3	8
D.A.U.I.L.	291	662
Reckless Driving	169	214
Speeding	14769	12892
F.Y.R.O.W. - Pedestrian	65	55
Other	1012	1754
Follow Too Closely	33	56
Improper Lane, Pass, Signal, Turn	2228	2815
Red Light	2165	2550
Arterial	668	808
Negligent Driving - Other	1788	2930
Drinking	232	524
Pedestrian Violations	463	722
Other Moving Violations	1094	1073
TOTAL HAZARDOUS VIOLATIONS	24980	27063
F.L.I.N.F.O. - Occupied	155	133
Unoccupied	157	166
Operator's License	6014	6660
Vehicle License	4005	4936
Vehicle Registration	877	1243
Defective Equipment	1611	2144
Driving While License Suspended	659	777
Other Non-Moving Violations	7	4
TOTAL NON-HAZARDOUS VIOLATIONS	13485	16063
TOTAL ALL VIOLATIONS	38465	43126

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND TRAFFIC INJURIES

1979

TRAFFIC DEATH COMPARATIVE

1979	23 killed
1978	19 killed
1977	18 killed
1976	11 killed
1975	21 killed
1974	19 killed

TRAFFIC ACCIDENT COMPARATIVE

YEAR	ALL ACCIDENTS	INJURY ACCIDENTS	FATAL ACCIDENTS	PERSONS INJURED	PERSONS KILLED
1979	7648	1533	20	2010	23
1978	8883	1644	19	2356	19
1977	8524	1521	17	2189	18
1976	8565	1480	9	2121	11
1975	8410	1428	18	2097	21
1974	8532	1445	18	2046	19
Five Year Av.	8582.8	1503.6	16.2	2161.8	17.6

YEAR	PEDESTRIANS ACCIDENTS	PEDESTRIANS INJURED	PEDESTRIANS KILLED	BICYCLISTS ACCIDENTS	BICYCLISTS INJURED	BICYCLISTS KILLED
1979	144	141	8	60	55	
1978	158	150	7	71	64	2
1977	132	130	6	85	77	
1976	144	144	6	87	70	
1975	118	118	4	66	58	1
1974	131	132	6	71	72	
Five Yr Av	136.6	134.8	5.8	76.0	68.2	.6

END