

# City of Edmonds Police Services Report 2014



Provided to the Residents by:

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# Police Service Highlights & Data Report 2014

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# Police Service Highlights & Data Report 2014

## Letter from Chief Al Compaan



### “Service Before Self”

That’s a pretty lofty statement. It’s actually the motto of your Edmonds Police Department, part of our Mission Statement: ***We place service before self, with an unwavering and unbiased commitment to public safety, improving the quality of life for our community***”. This Mission Statement, and our core values of ***Service, Integrity, Respect, and Stewardship***, truly represents who we are as an organization and who we are as the professional men and women on our team - serving the city of Edmonds and our 40,000+

residents.

We work each day to provide the best quality law enforcement service, at the same time working to maintain the public’s trust and confidence in us. These are keys to our success and cannot ever be taken for granted. We endeavor to earn this trust and confidence each day, with each contact we have, and by each action we take. One does not have to look far to see the difficult time some communities across our country have experienced when community-law enforcement relations are at odds.

Over the years, much of our work is accomplished without fanfare or media attention. In some ways, this leads to the perception that Edmonds is exempt from crime and many of the challenges facing other Puget Sound communities. There may be some truth to that, as Edmonds does maintain a lower crime rate than many other localities. Our residents care about our community. Our residents are good about getting to know their neighbors. And our residents are not bashful about phoning 911 if something appears out of place. These are all productive aspects of maintaining quality of life and utilizing the community-law enforcement partnership we enjoy here in Edmonds.

A look at the activity for 2014 will provide a reminder that we all must remain vigilant and that our partnership is essential. Last year, our officers responded to 22,758 dispatched calls for service, covering the gamut from barking dogs, shoplifts, and vandalism to burglaries, robberies, vehicle thefts, and violent assaults. We made 5,219 traffic stops, issued 3,611 citations, and arrested 81 persons for driving under the influence. We arrested 1,318 adults and 117 juveniles for various crimes, investigated 651 traffic collisions, and issued 1,064 parking infractions. We wrote 5,140 police reports, 1,003 field interview reports, plus we investigated 180 domestic violence related incidents.

There were 12 robberies reported to us, 279 residential and commercial burglaries, 179 assaults, 115 vehicle thefts, and 782 other thefts. Of those, we solved 17% of the robberies, 13% of the burglaries,

## Police Service Highlights & Data Report 2014

85% of the assaults, 23% of the vehicle thefts, and 36% of the other thefts.

This year, our Police Department budget is \$8,960,406. Looking at it another way, this is an investment of \$221 for each of our 40,490 residents. We provide 24/7 policing services from our team of 63 professional, highly qualified and dedicated employees – 53 police officers and 10 support staff – who work diligently to firmly and fairly enforce the law, who patrol our neighborhoods and conduct detailed follow-up investigations, and who provide the high level of customer service that our residents have come to expect.

For next year, one of our goals is to reinstitute our Street Crimes Unit, consisting of a sergeant and two police officers. This unit was cut several years ago in the midst of recession. Bringing it back on-line will enhance our ability as a law enforcement agency to be proactive with our enforcement initiatives, particularly with street level crime that quickly impacts quality of life and the community's feeling of safety and security – vehicle prowling, vandalism, organized shoplifting, prostitution, and street level drugs. It will also further enhance our ability to collaborate with other law enforcement agencies in surrounding communities to tie criminal activity in Edmonds with criminals who have no respect for jurisdictional lines, let alone respect for victims and their personal safety and property.

We know that in order for us to do an effective job, we must continually earn the community's trust and must actively engage our residents. Safety and security is everyone's responsibility – law enforcement and the community working together – staying watchful, being proactive with crime prevention by locking home and vehicle doors, keeping valuables out of sight, knowing one's neighbors, and not sharing personal or financial information with those you do not know. Most of all, do not hesitate to call 911. If something appears suspicious or out of place, it probably is. Please call 911 – that's why we're here for you.

A look at the activity for 2014 will provide a reminder that we all must remain vigilant and that our community partnership is essential to the success of our Mission. We welcome your comments and questions regarding any of our operations. Stay vigilant; stay safe; and enjoy the quality of life in this community of ours – Edmonds!!

Al Compaan  
Chief of Police  
July 2015

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## Edmonds Police Department



On the steps of the Edmonds Public Safety Complex  
November 2014

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## Executive Summary

### Mission

Our mission:

*We place service before self, with an unwavering and unbiased commitment to public safety, improving the quality of life for our community.*

### Core Values

We are committed to our core values:

- *Service*
- *Integrity*
- *Respect*
- *Stewardship*

### Vision

We Are:

- Committed to reducing crime and enhancing public safety and security.
- Dedicated to earning and maintaining the respect and confidence entrusted to us.

We Will:

- Treat all people with dignity and respect.
- Empower our employees to reach their maximum potential by providing them with knowledge, training, and mentorship opportunities.

We Strive:

- Through innovation, to adapt and evolve so that we may provide state of the art law enforcement services.
- To exercise our authority with unparalleled professionalism and humility.

### Trends

The "Modified Crime Index" in Edmonds saw an increase from 26.6 in 2013, to 30.9 in 2014. Burglary and motor vehicle theft continue to be issues and of concern, not only in Edmonds but also regionally, with reported burglaries increasing from 230 in 2013, to 283 in 2014. During that same time period, Edmonds saw an increase in the number of reported motor vehicle thefts (55 to 115) and larcenies (706 to 782); there were also slight increases in the number of arsons (3 to 4). However, a decrease was observed in the number of thefts from vehicles/vehicle prowls (196 to 172), aggravated assaults (42 to 34) and robberies (18 to 12). Edmonds experienced one murder during 2014, up from zero in 2013.

Traffic collisions were down slightly in 2014 (717 to 651), but traffic related fatalities increased (1 to 3). Traffic citations/infractions issued were down (5472 to 3542), and DUI arrests were down in 2014 (81) from 2013 (132).

The following report contains information on the service efforts and accomplishments of the Edmonds Police Department to support its mission, core values and vision, as well as data on the above referenced trends.

## Employee Recognition

Each year, the Edmonds Police Department recognizes the outstanding accomplishments of our employees as well as outstanding contributions of citizens and community members. This event takes place in May of the following year during National Police Week.

Below is a list of awards bestowed at the 2014 ceremony for accomplishments in 2013:

### **Citizen Service Citation**

Samuel Gagner  
Barry Hutton  
Diana Fuentes  
Dewight Hall  
Teresa Vatter  
George Stathoulis  
Amanuel Debesay

### **Letter of Commendation**

Officer Nicholas Bickar  
Officer Davidson Lim  
Animal Control Officer Tabatha Shoemake  
Corporal Aaron Greenmun  
Officer Jason Robinson

### **Meritorious Service Citation**

Sergeant David Machado  
Sergeant Scott Burkett (Mountlake Terrace)  
Officer Matthew Porter (Mountlake Terrace)  
Sergeant Joshua McClure

### **Medal of Valor**

Corporal Aaron Greenmun  
Officer Earl Yamane  
Corporal Ken Crystal

### **Non-Commissioned Employee of the Year**

Caroline Thompson

### **Chief David N. Stern Memorial Officer of the Year Award**

Assistant Chief Jim Lawless

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## Non-Commissioned Employee of the Year

Caroline Thompson



# Police Service Highlights & Data Report 2014

## Chief David N. Stern Memorial Officer of the Year Award

Assistant Chief James Lawless



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## Reduction of Crime and Fear

The goal to reduce crime and the fear of crime is a standard goal of law enforcement agencies worldwide. Efforts to support this goal vary due to differences in laws, limitations and liabilities of law enforcement agencies, community preferences, socio-economic factors, and available resources.

In support of this goal, the Edmonds Police Department strives to consistently:

- Use information for crime analysis
- Apprehend offenders
- Prevent crime
- Improve residents' feeling of security

The measures on the following pages report the efforts and accomplishments of the Edmonds Police Department as reflected in the amount of crime:

- Crime rates and statistics
- Crime incident case clearance rates
- Adult and juvenile arrest and charge statistics
- Workload of crime prevention efforts
- Public communications activities



Officers participating in the 2014 Law Enforcement Special Olympics Torch Run

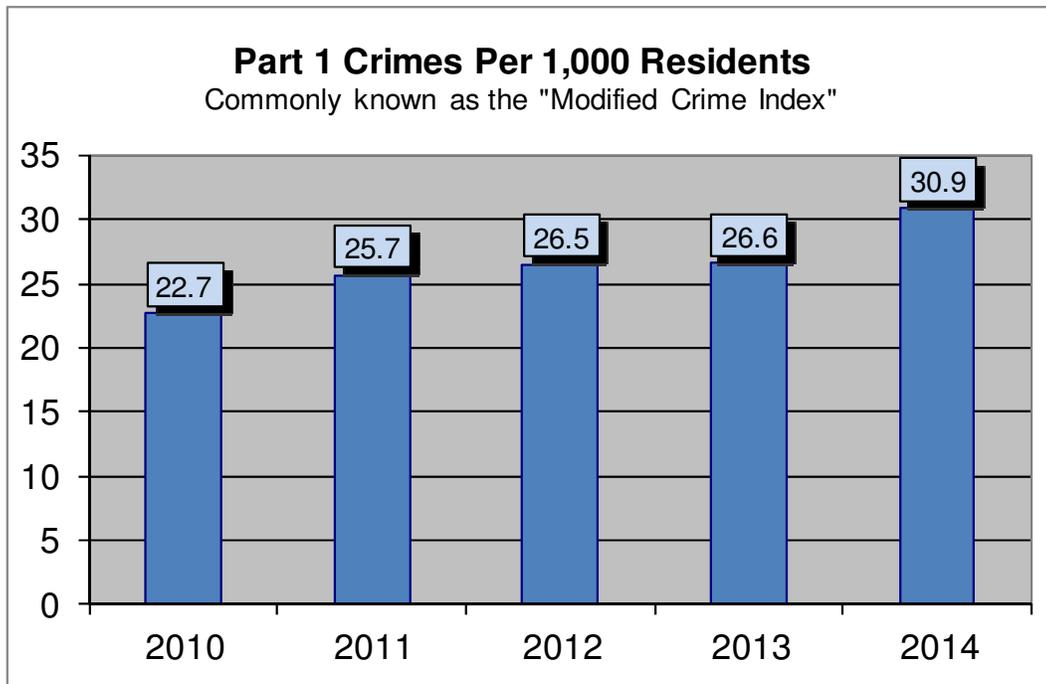
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## Use of Information for Crime Analysis

### The “Crime Rate”

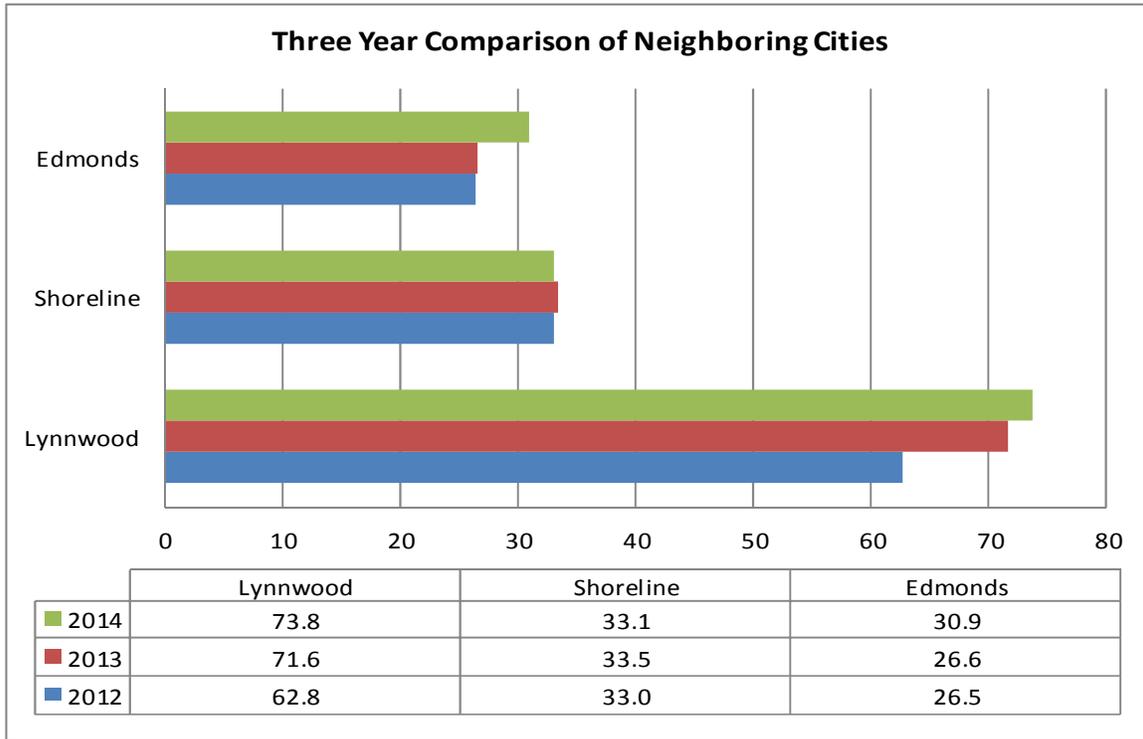
#### Total Part 1 Crimes

“Part I Crimes” is a category of crimes established by the U. S. Department of Justice Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) that consists of murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson. Part I Crimes compared to the population are known as the “Crime Index” or “Crime Rate.” (The Crime Rate is known as the Modified Crime Index when arson data is included.) Part I crimes are, by definition, felony crimes.



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Below is a three year comparison of the “Modified Crime Index” for neighboring cities that are contiguous with the City of Edmonds.



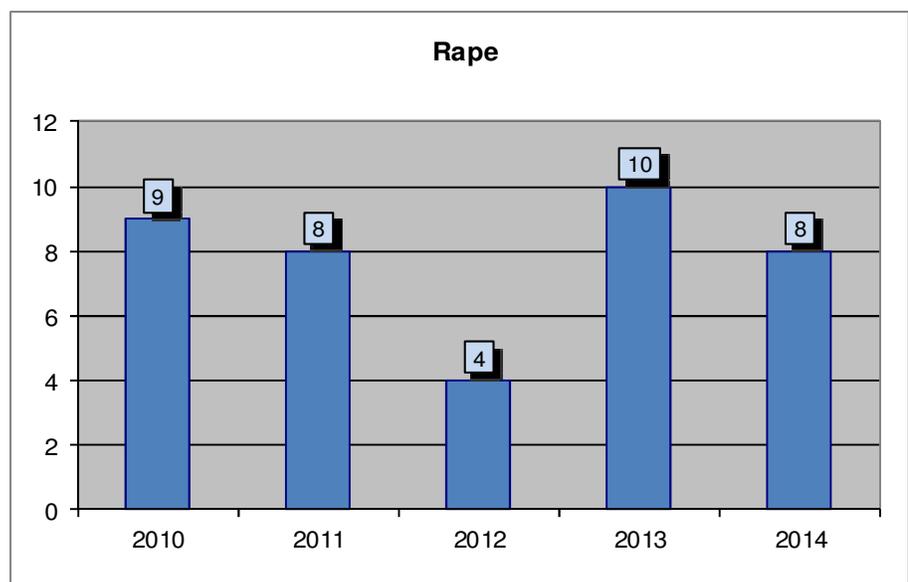
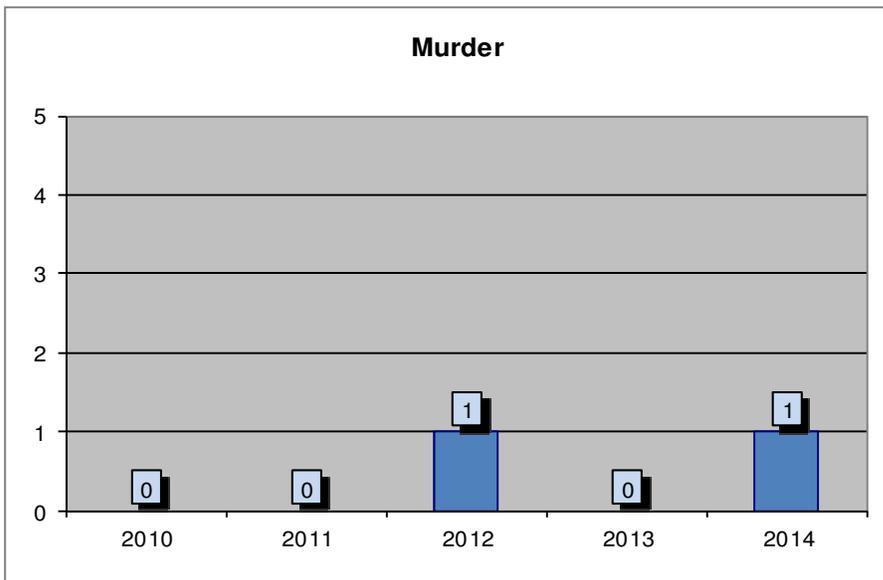
“Part II Crimes” consist of all other crimes not included in the Part I Crimes category. Part II Crimes vary in definition due to differences in local laws. Some examples locally include simple assault, malicious mischief, vehicle prowl, fraud, forgery, narcotics violation and sex offenses (excluding forcible rape).

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## Crimes Against Persons

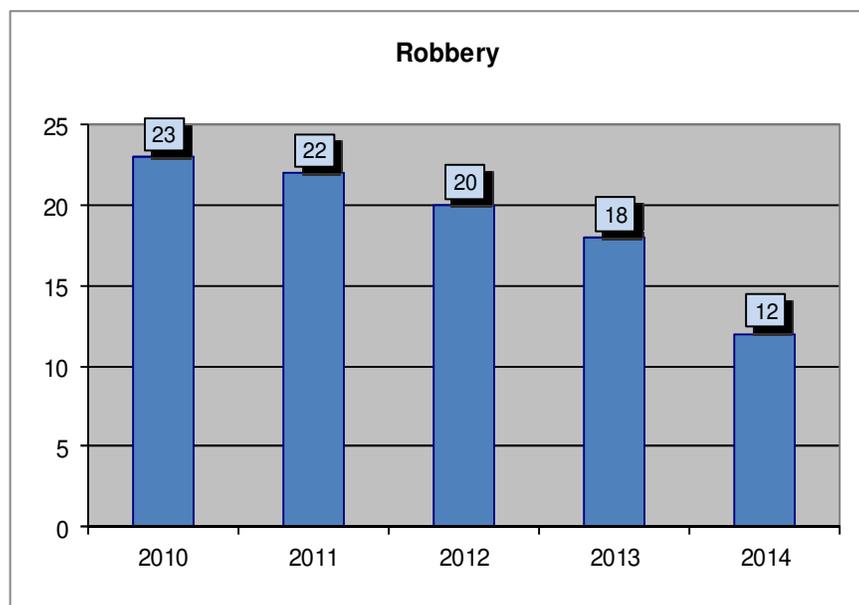
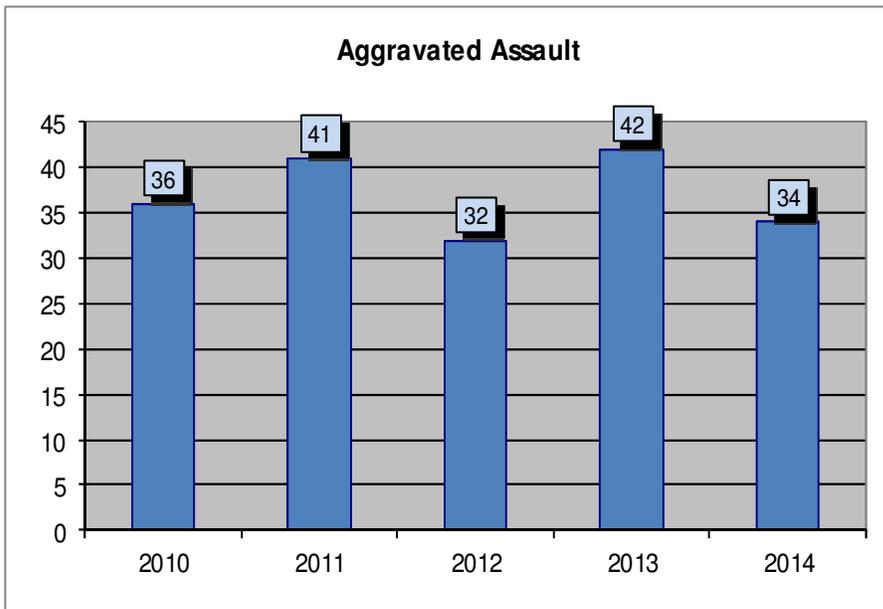
### Part I Crimes Against Persons

Part I Crimes include crimes categorized as “violent crimes” or “crimes against persons.” The following are Edmonds’ Part I Crimes against persons for the last five years.



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## Crimes Against Persons

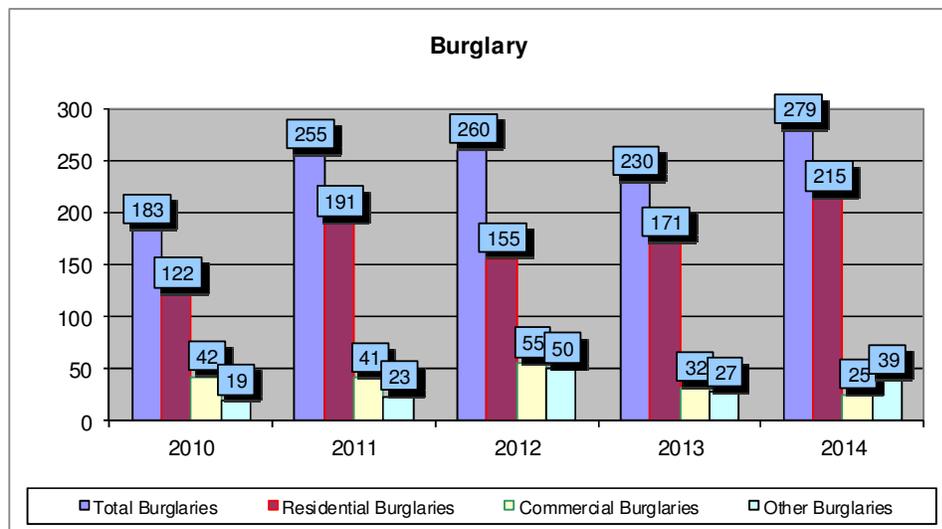
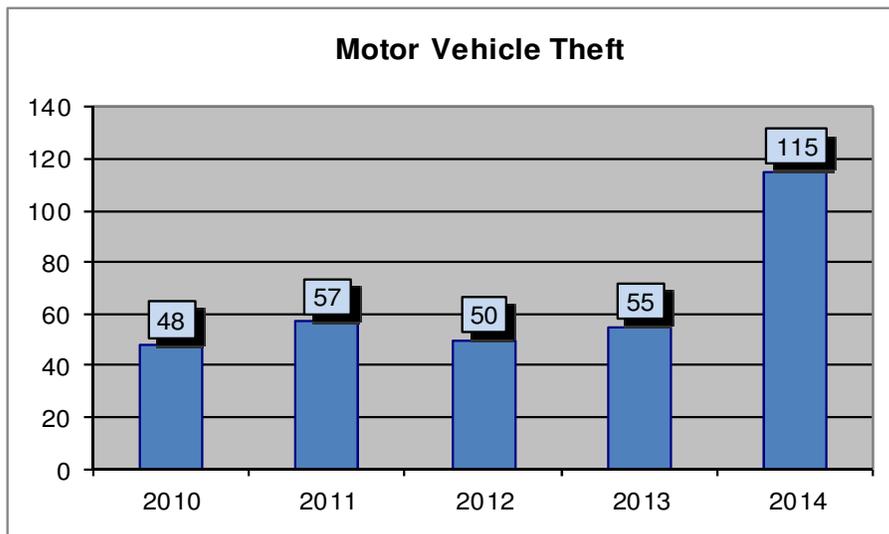


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## Crimes Against Property

### Part I Crimes Against Property

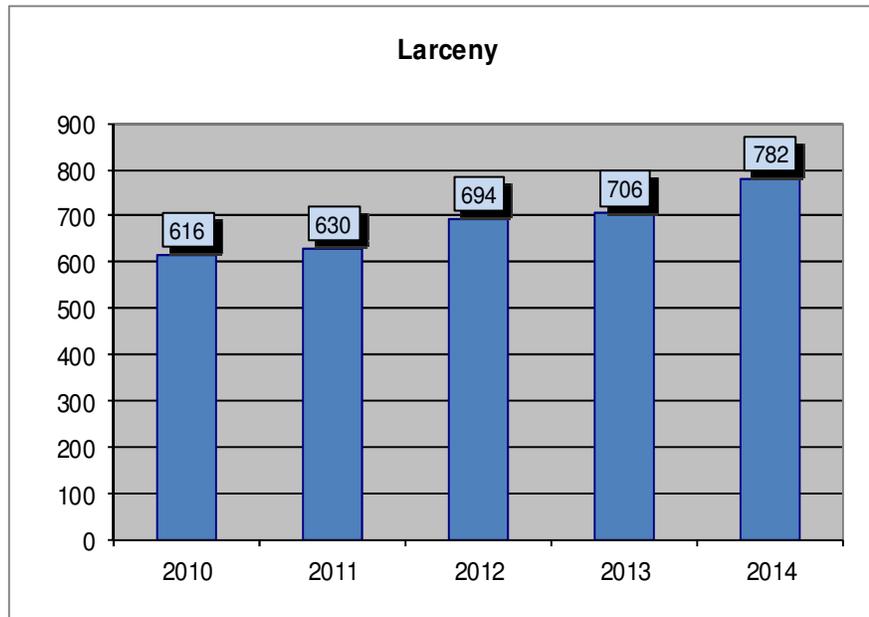
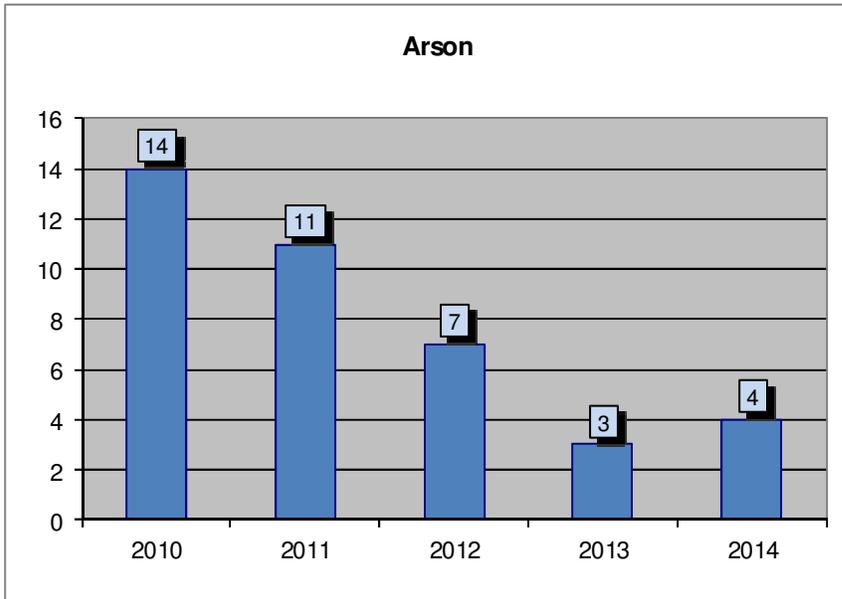
The second group of crimes that make up the Part I Crimes are known as “non-violent crimes”, “crimes against property”, or “property crimes.” The following are Edmonds’ Part I Crimes against property for the last five years.



NOTE: “Other” includes boats, RV’s, sheds, etc.

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## Crimes Against Property

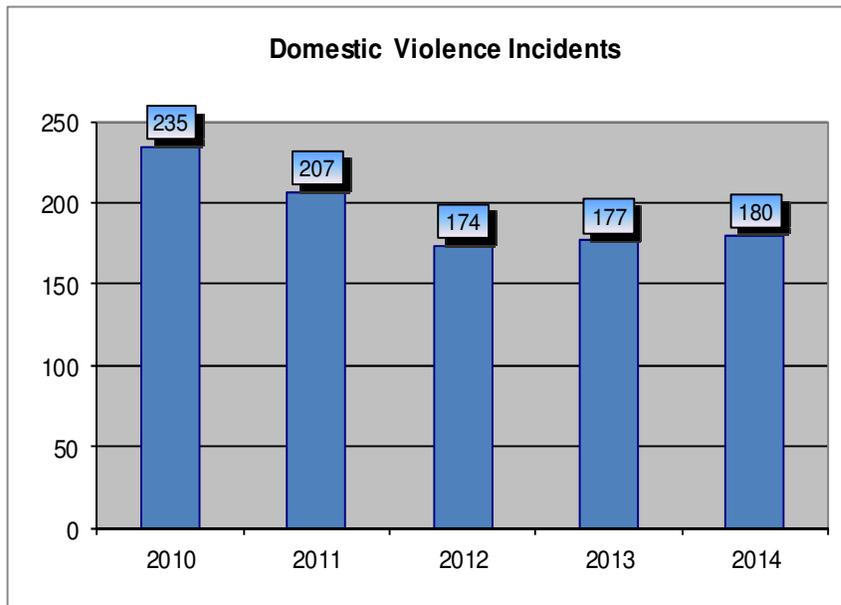


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## Domestic Violence Crimes

In Washington State, "domestic violence crime" refers to any crime that is committed by a spouse, former spouse, person related by blood or marriage, persons who have a child in common, former/current roommates, persons who have or had a dating relationship, and/or persons related to the suspect by the parent-child (biological or legal) relationship. In some cases, the age of the victim or suspect may determine whether or not the legal definition above is met.

"Domestic violence incidents" include all documented police activity related to domestic violence incidents. This includes all case reports and citations, as well as possibly containing other related activity such as field interview reports and assistance to other agencies.



The most frequently occurring types of domestic violence crimes in Edmonds in 2014 were:

<u>Crime</u>	<u>Reported Incident</u>
Assault, fourth degree	113
Violation of court orders	47
All other	2
Assault, ODW	5
Assault, with hands	11
Residential Burglary, forced entry	1

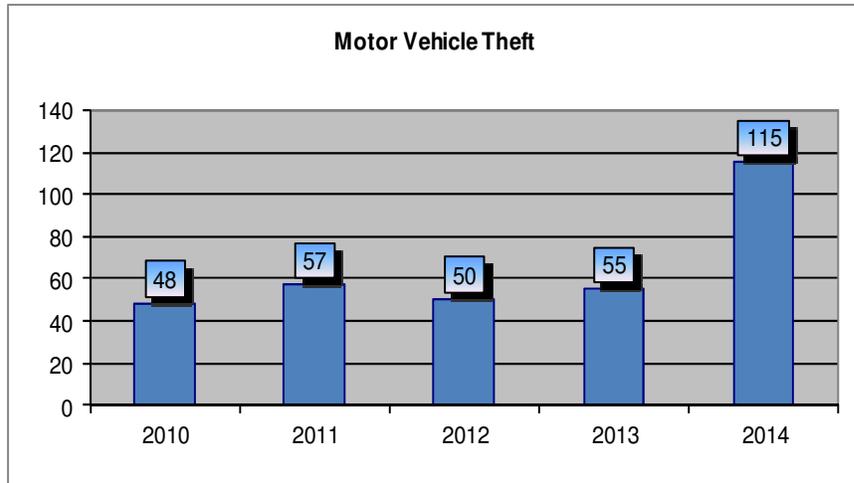
**Note:** There were 0 domestic violence related homicides. In some cases, a single reported incident may be categorized under more than one crime classification.

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## Automobile/Vehicle Related Crimes

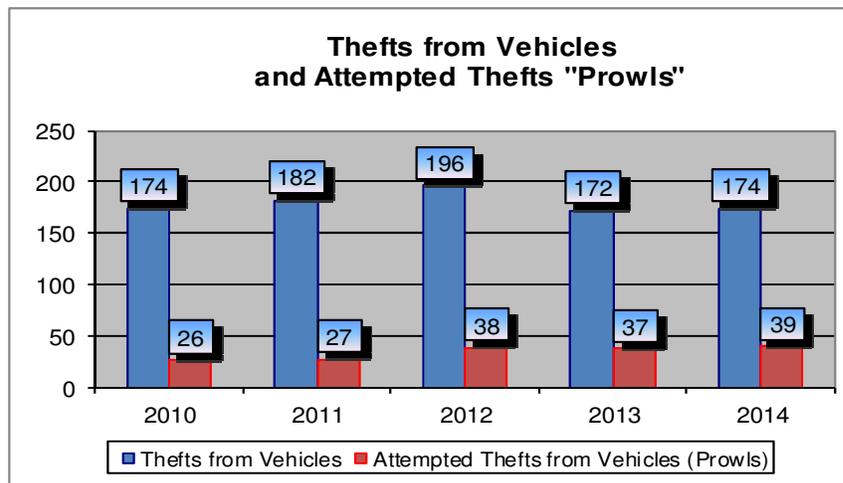
### Vehicle Thefts

Vehicle thefts include thefts of all vehicles including trucks, buses, boats, recreational vehicles and other non-licensed off-road vehicles.



### Thefts from Vehicles and Attempted Thefts

This category includes thefts of property *from* a vehicle. This includes any part of accessory item attached to the vehicle (gasoline, tires, stereo, etc.) and personal property left in a vehicle (purse, gifts, tools, etc.). This category also includes vehicle prowls where no property is successfully taken, but the vehicle was entered by the suspect(s).

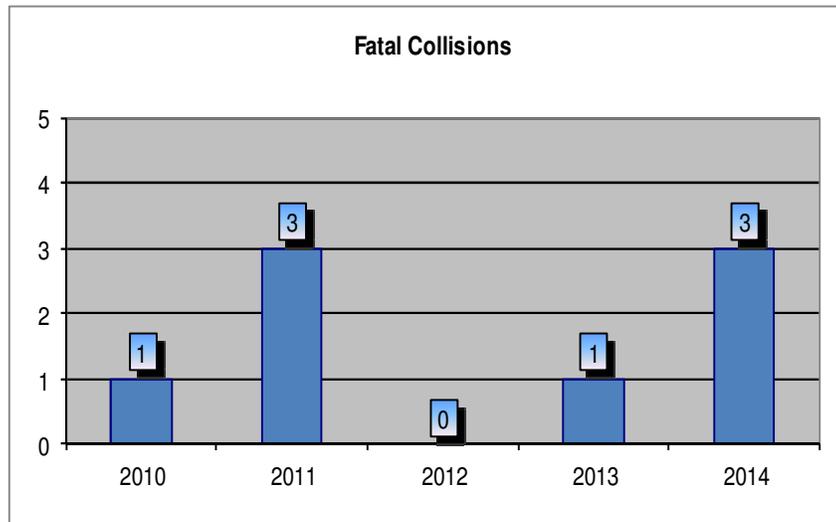
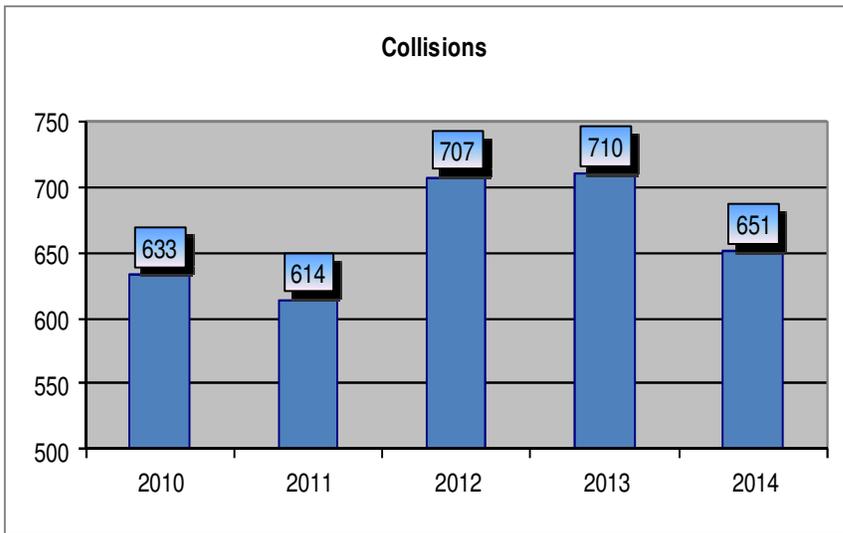


# Police Service Highlights & Data Report 2014

## Traffic Incident Information

### Collision Data

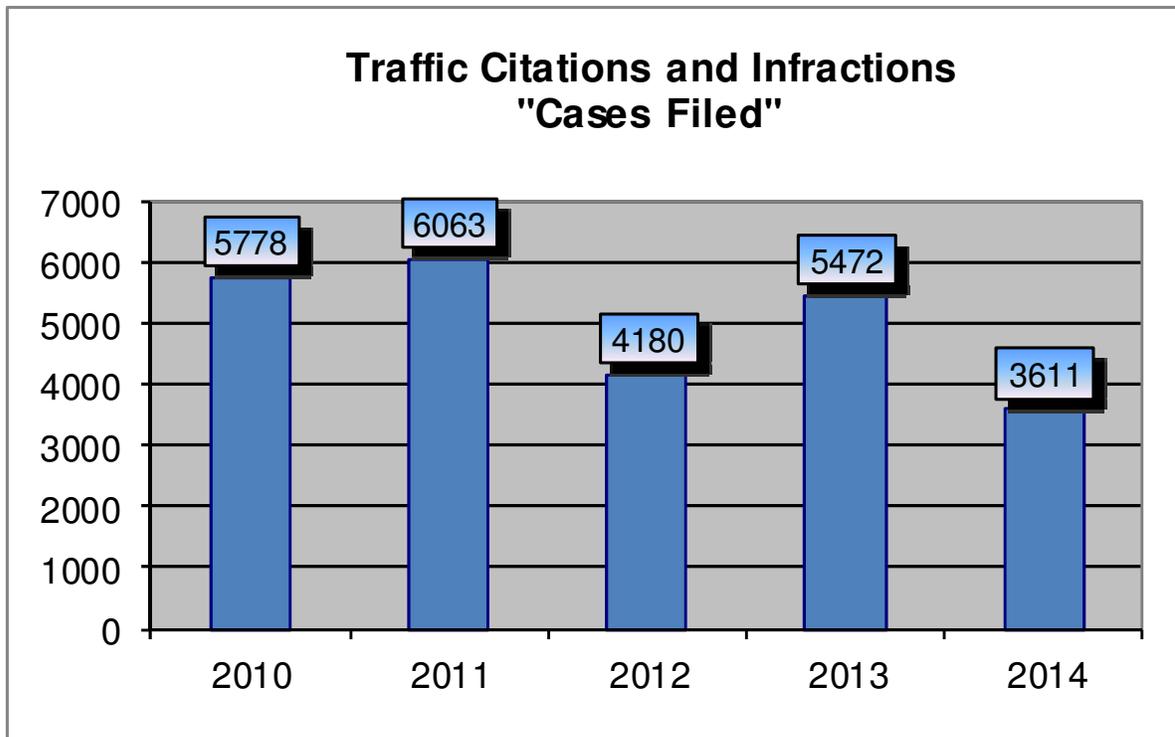
Collision information includes reports for injury, non-injury and fatality vehicle collisions in the City of Edmonds. Fatal collision data is included in the overall collision data.



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## Citation Data

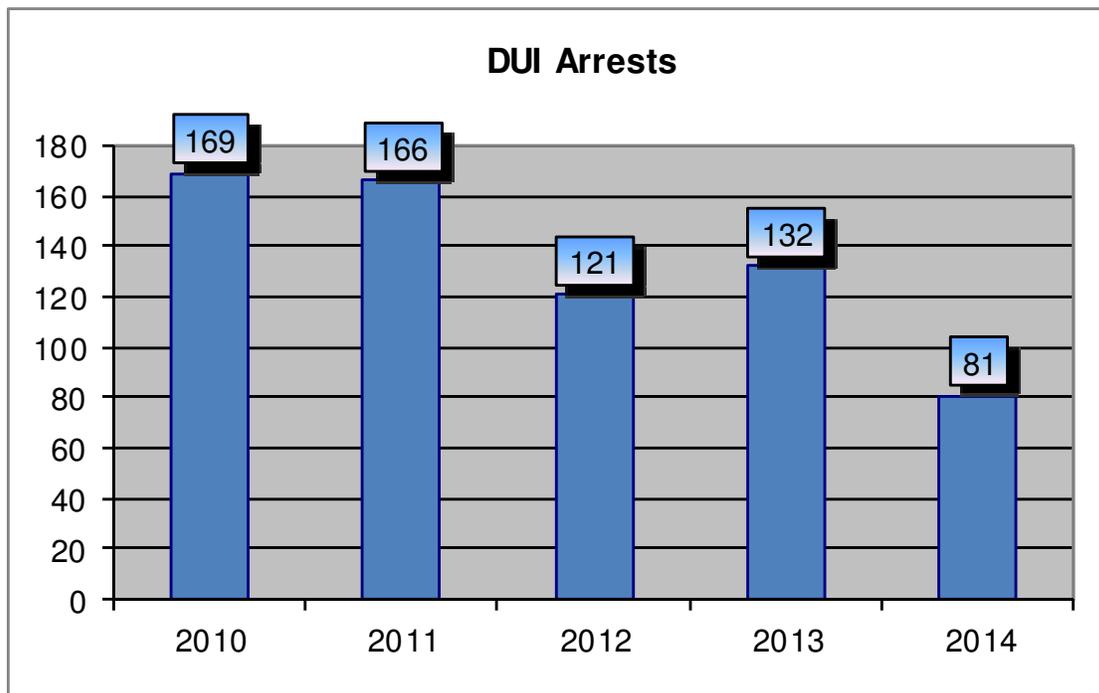
Traffic citations include reports of all moving/hazardous violations (such as all collisions, speeding, and reckless driving), and non-moving compliance violations (such as defective equipment and seatbelt/mobile phone violations).



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## DUI Enforcement

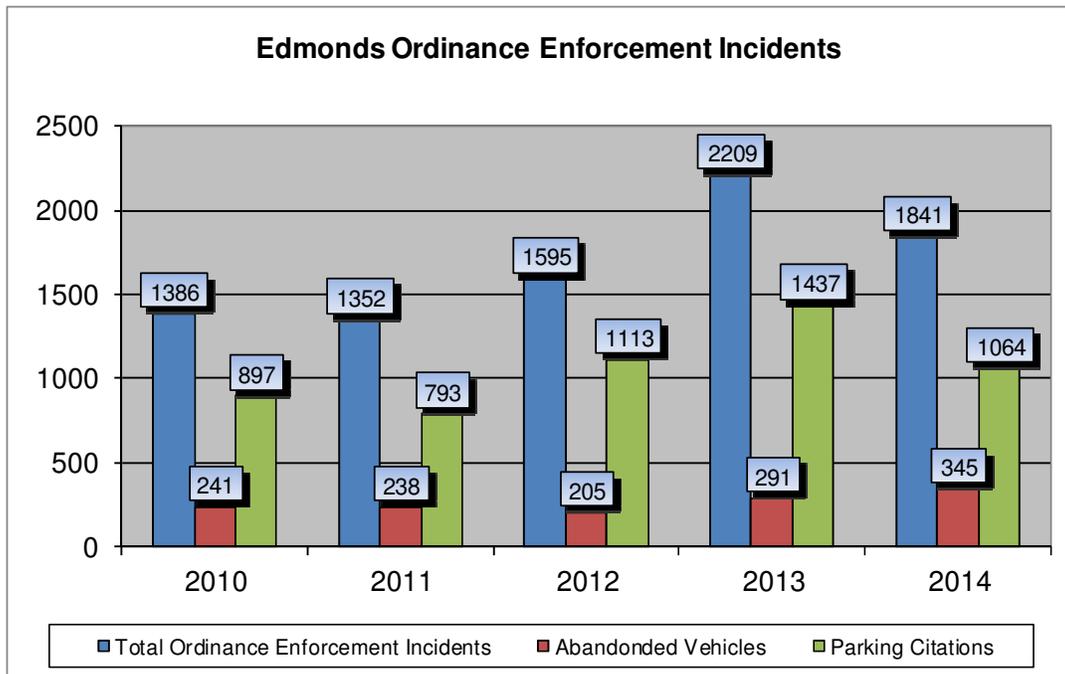
Individuals operating motor vehicles while under the influence of alcohol and/or narcotics are a problem that the Edmonds Police Department takes very seriously. Apprehending these individuals is a high priority for the Traffic Unit and the Department as a whole. The Edmonds Police Department has two officers assigned as nighttime traffic units whose primary mission is the apprehension of DUI offenders.



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## Animal Control/Ordinance Enforcement

Animal Control/Ordinance Enforcement is responsible for the capture and impounding of sick, injured, deceased and stray domestic and non-domestic animals, the issuance of animal licenses and the taking of whatever subsequent enforcement action as needed. In addition, Animal Control/Ordinance Enforcement is responsible for the enforcement of ordinances relating to parking, abandoned vehicles and illegal dumping.

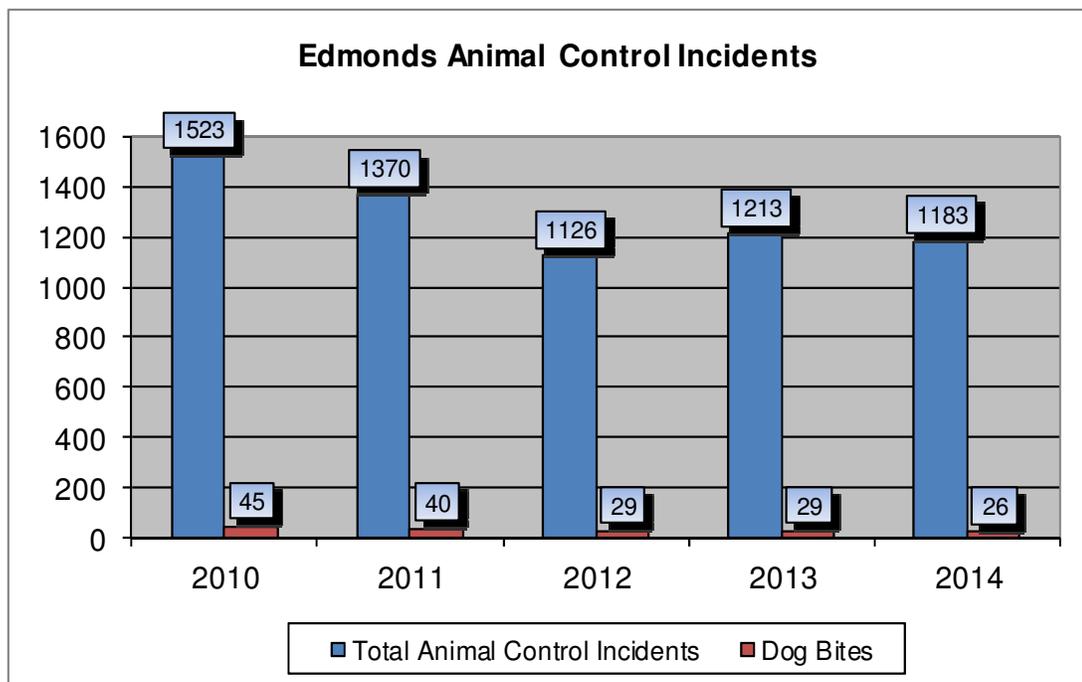


**Note: Total incidents include those relating to parking, abandoned vehicles and illegal dumping.**

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Senior Animal Control/Ordinance Enforcement Officer Debbie Dawson and Animal Control/Ordinance Enforcement Officer Tabatha Shoemake

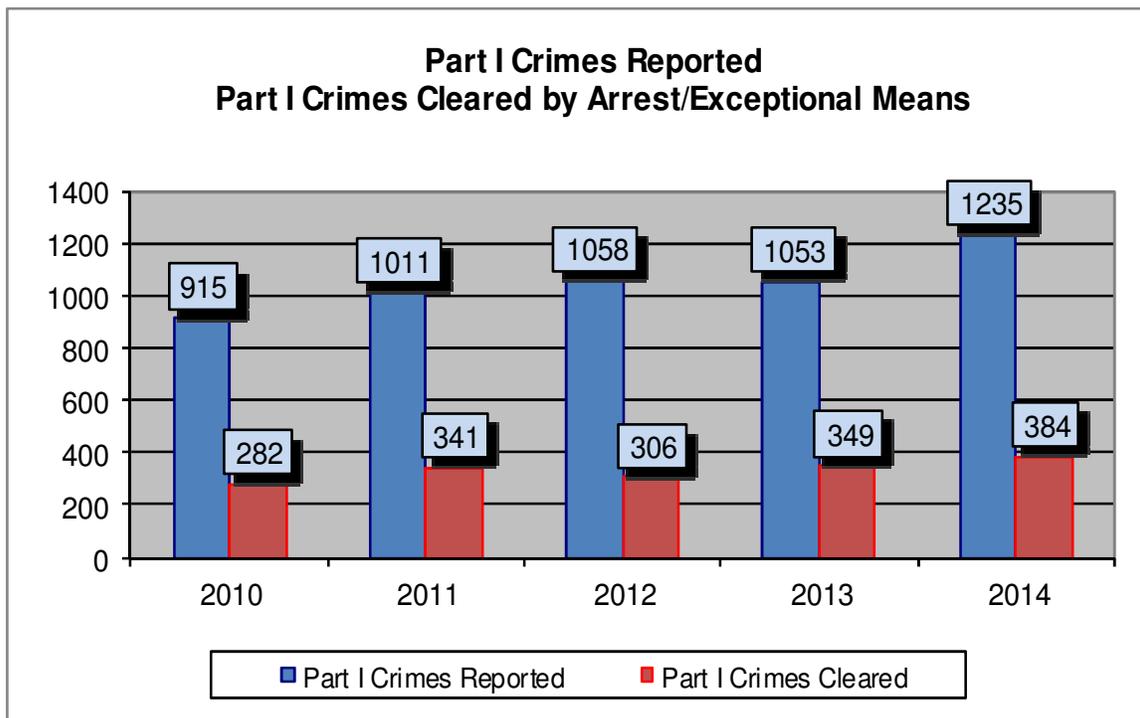


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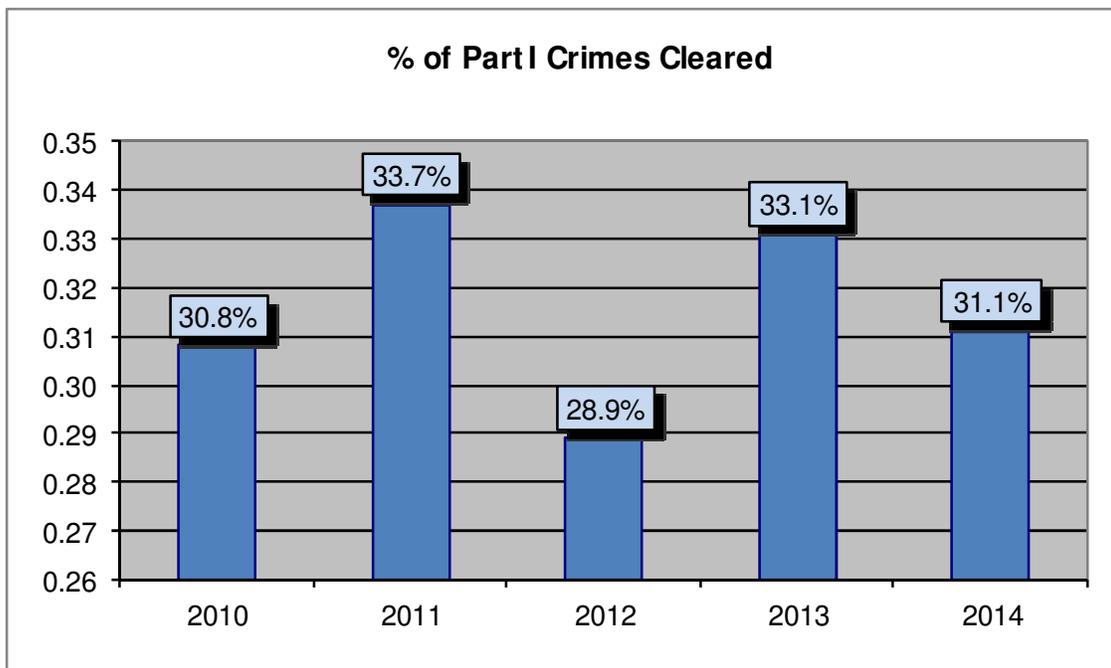
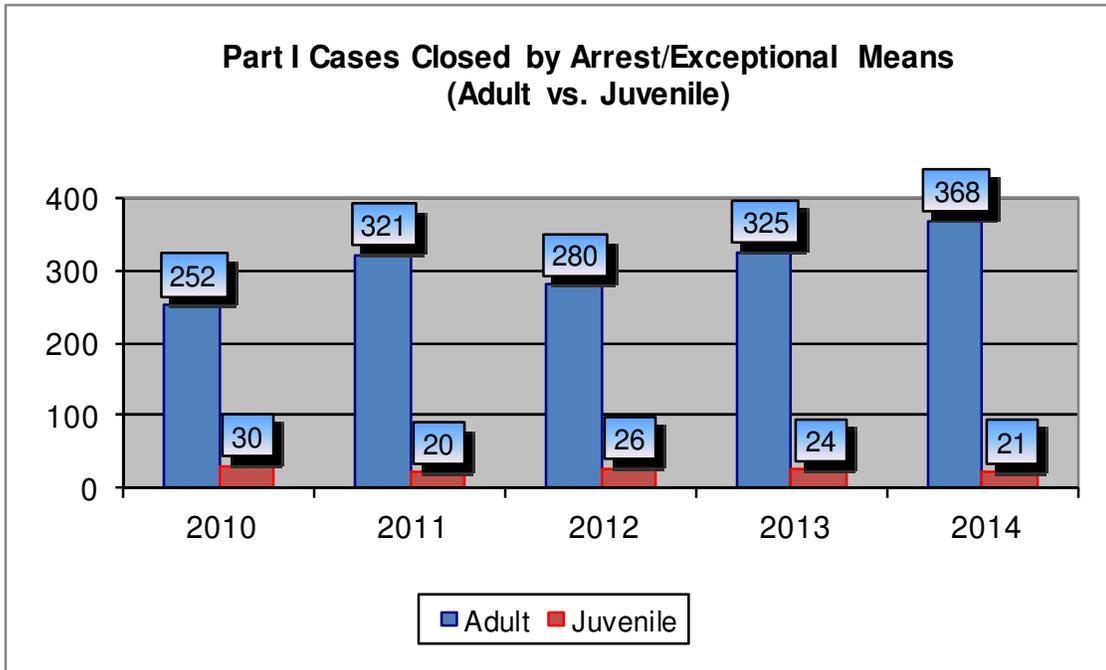
## Apprehension of Offenders

### Part I Cases Closed “Cleared by Arrest or Exceptional Means”

The tracking of Part I Crimes is very important to law enforcement due to the severity and violence associated with these crimes. Part I Crimes can be cleared as a result of the filing of criminal charges (arrest) or by exceptional means. To clear a case as exceptional, the following criteria have to be met: 1) the offender’s identity has been established, 2) there is enough information to support an arrest, charge, and the turning over of the case to the court for prosecution, 3) the exact location of the suspect is known so that the individual may be taken into custody and 4) there is some reason outside of law enforcement control that precludes arresting, charging and prosecuting the offender. Examples include, but are not limited to, the offender being deceased, the offender being prosecuted by an outside jurisdiction for the same offense, extradition being denied, or the victim refusing to cooperate in prosecution.



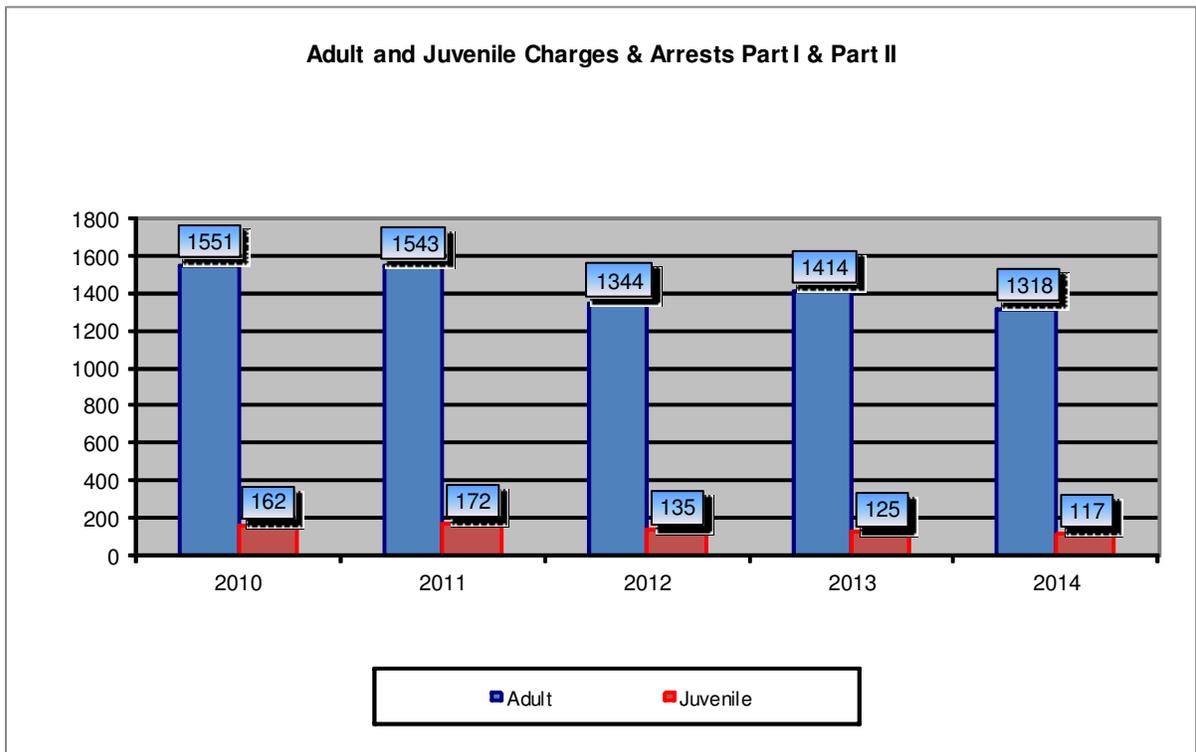
# Police Service Highlights & Data Report 2014



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## Charges and Arrests

The closed cases (Part I & Part II) below are cases known as “cleared by arrest.” Although not in every case is a suspect “arrested”, each suspect in these cases has been recommended for criminal charges that may eventually result in an arrest or another form of punitive action (such as a citation). Cases “cleared by arrest” are sent to either the Snohomish County Prosecutor’s Office or to the Edmonds City Prosecutor’s Office with the officer’s or detective’s recommendation to file criminal charges. A prosecuting attorney is solely responsible for the decision to formally file charges and prosecute defendants. One or more charges can result from a single arrest. The following are the total number of charges and arrests by adult and juvenile status.



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2013



1948

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## The Edmonds Police Foundation

### **Citizen Involvement is the Key to Community Safety**

The Edmonds Police Foundation was created in 1996 as a community-based organization to assist the Edmonds Police Department through education, fund raising, and citizen involvement. Their goal is to make Edmonds a better and safer place to live through programs designed to enhance public safety using community partnerships and citizen outreach.

### **Public Safety**

Modern public safety demands require that police departments be better trained, better equipped, and more in touch with the specific needs of their communities than ever before. While these requirements have increased with concerns such as terrorism and school violence, tax dollars only provide the basic necessities. The Foundation is dedicated to providing our police force with the most modern equipment, technology and training.

### **Citizen Outreach**

The Foundation seeks to create a culture of opportunities for community members to enhance their awareness of public safety and crime prevention issues. This is done with outreach programs, public events and community partnerships.

A major component of this outreach effort is the annual Edmonds Night Out. This free community event is organized by the foundation and combines family fun with public safety awareness and is made possible by the generous help of local businesses and numerous volunteers. For more on Edmonds Night Out, including photographs, please visit:

<http://edmondspolicefoundation.org/EdmondsNightOut.html>

For more information about the Edmonds Police Foundation, please visit their website at:

<http://www.edmondspolicefoundation.org/>

*The Edmonds Police Foundation is a corporation organized and operated exclusively for charitable and educational purposes within the meaning of section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.*

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## Departmental Responses to Service Requests and Accountability

The goal "to provide high-quality, cost-effective, and accountable services" is a goal any service industry might strive to reach. It reflects a concern for the appropriate and effective use of community resources. Efforts to support this goal are made in partnership with elected officials and police administrators, taking into consideration problem areas, community concerns for quality of life and available resources.

In support of this goal, the Edmonds Police Department strives to consistently:

- Provide responsive services to citizens, and
- Provide cost-effective services to citizens.

The measures on the following pages report the efforts and accomplishments of the Edmonds Police Department using traditional responsiveness measures such as:

- Response times,
- Complaints, and
- Cost comparisons, shown in ratios of costs by the population, available revenue, staffing, and volume of work.



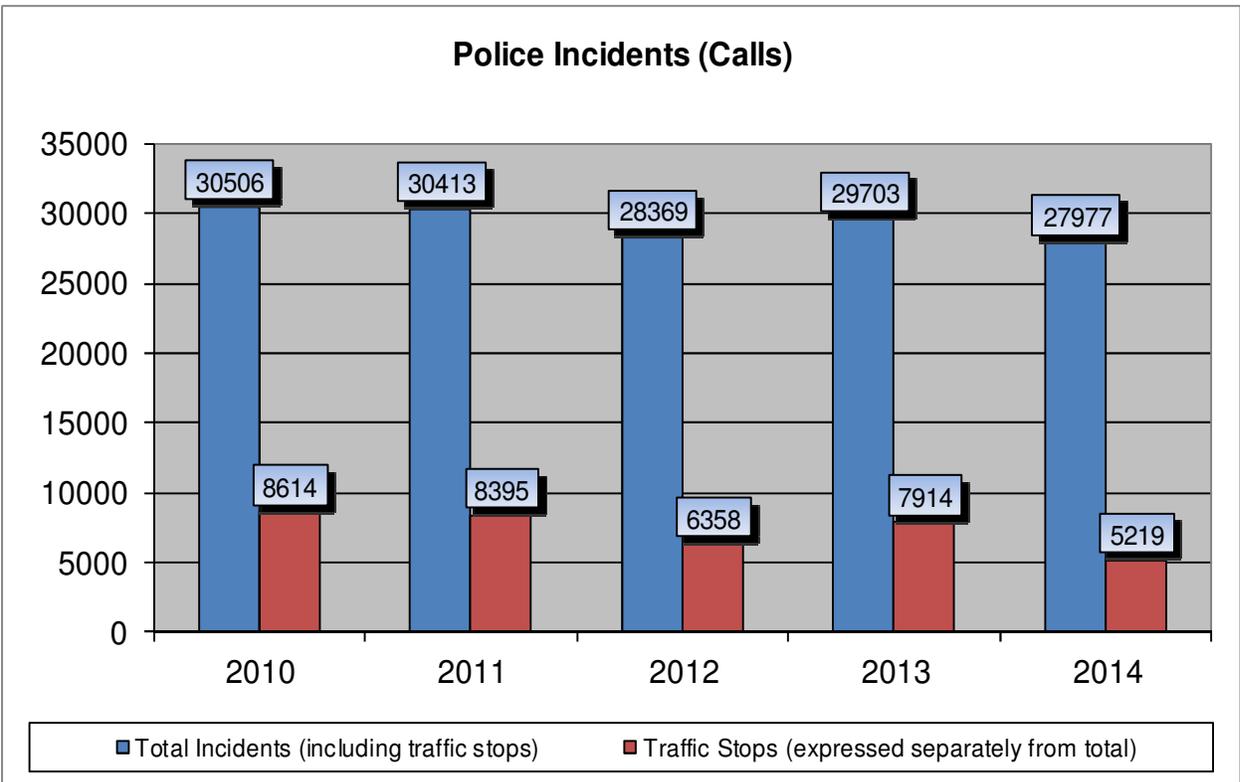
Badge Mural on the lower floor south wall

# Police Service Highlights & Data Report 2014

## Response to Calls

### Total Agency Incidents and Traffic Stops

Police engage in a variety of activities in a workday. Primarily, police activity is captured in the number of “incidents” responded to during a day. An incident may be called in by a citizen to the 9-1-1 center (SnoCom) or may be “self initiated” by the officer responding to a crime they’ve witnessed, by initiating a traffic stop or by addressing chronic problems in a neighborhood or specific location.



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## Response Times to High Priority Calls

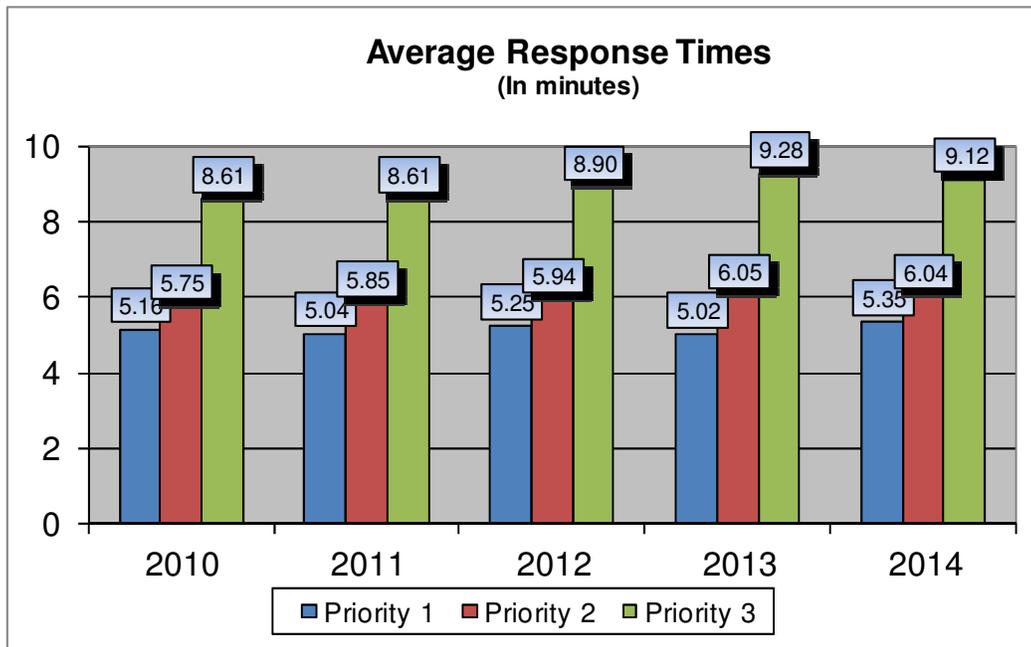
### Call Priorities and Response Times

When calls for police assistance are received by SnoCom, they are entered into the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system and given a “priority” based on the criteria described below. If the call receiver is in doubt as to the appropriate priority, the call is assigned the higher of the two priority designators in question.

“**Priority 1**” designates critical, in progress dispatches. These are incidents that pose an obvious danger to the life of an officer or citizen. It is used for felony crimes in-progress where the possibility of confrontation between a victim and suspect exists. Examples include injury traffic accidents, fights, prowlers, shootings, stabbings, robberies or burglaries.

“**Priority 2**” designates immediate dispatches. These calls include “Priority 1” calls that are not actually in progress (just occurred) but still requiring an accelerated police response. Examples include silent alarms, non-injury traffic accidents, harassment, verbal disputes, suspicious persons/vehicles, trespassing or crimes so recent that the suspect may still be in the immediate area.

“**Priority 3**” designates all calls or requests for service not indicated as “Priority 1” or “Priority 2”, unless individual circumstances dictate a stronger priority. Examples include barking dogs, parking complaints, lost/found property and public assists.



\* The times reflected are from the time the call is dispatched by SnoCom until the time the officer arrives

# Police Service Highlights & Data Report 2014

## Departmental Accountability

### Complaints Against Officers

Complaints against police officers can originate from the public or be initiated internally by police department personnel. When a complaint is made, the respective Assistant Chief of Police, who reports directly to the Chief, will review the complaint and determine the level of complaint investigation called for depending upon the allegation and the extent of the information available. Upon completion of the review of the charges in a complaint, utilizing the preponderance of the evidence standard, the matter shall be classified by the Chief of Police or designee, as follows:

Exonerated – defined as; the conduct or action occurred but it was lawful, within policy, and proper.

Unfounded – defined as; the alleged conduct did not occur.

Not Sustained – defined as; insufficient evidence to sustain the complaint.

Closed/Incomplete – defined as; the investigation could not be completed due to lack of cooperation of complainant.

Sustained – defined as; the allegation was supported by proper and sufficient evidence and constituted a violation of policy and/or law.

Note: Complaint reviews may also be withdrawn or suspended due to a withdrawal of the complaint by the complainant or by the resignation of the officer prior to the complaint review being completed.

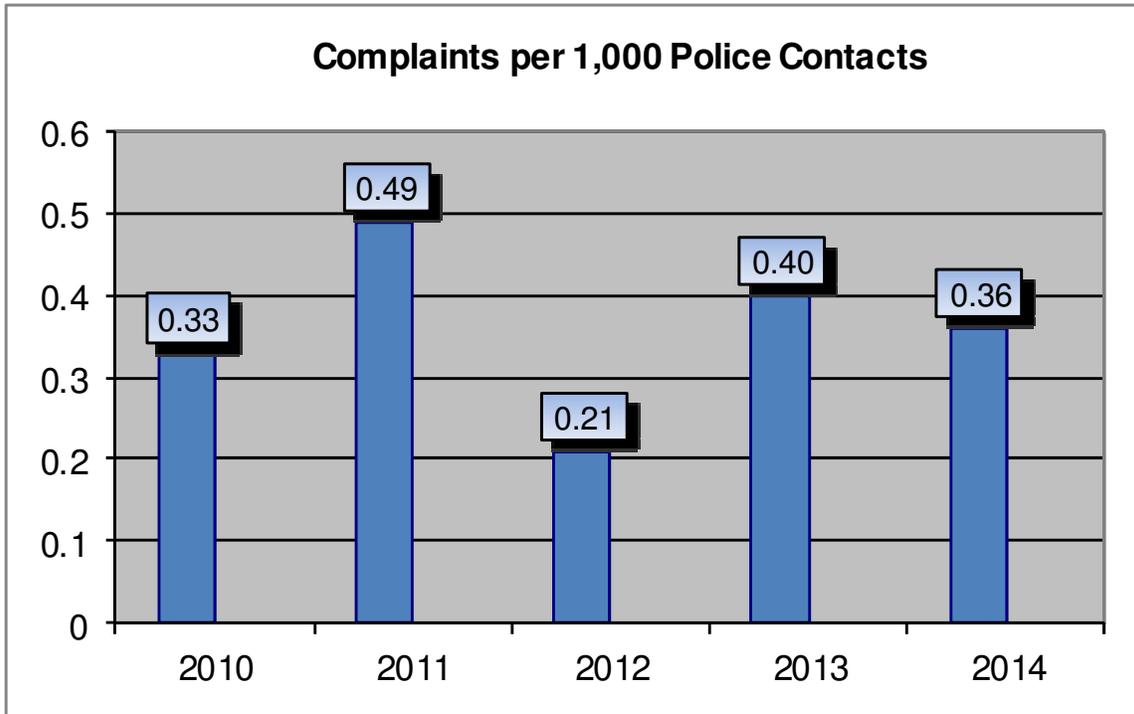
The following are the total numbers of internal and external complaints that were formally investigated by the department involving conduct of Edmonds police officers and their dispositions:

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of Complaints	10	21	6	16	10
Exonerated	4	11	2	3	4
Unfounded	1	4	2	3	0
Not Sustained	3	8	0	4	0
Closed/Incomplete	0	0	0	0	0
Sustained	4	9	3	5	4
Suspended/Withdrawn	0	0	0	2	2
Number of Police Contacts	30,506	30,413	28,369	29,703	27,977

\*\*\*NOTE – The total number of complaints may not equal the sum of dispositions as one complaint may result in more than one department member being investigated and/or more than one policy violation finding.

Of the four complaints resulting in a finding of “sustained” in 2014, all four resulted in disciplinary action being taken. The discipline ranged from a verbal reprimand to suspension with loss of pay. Also of note is that of the ten total complaints, seven were generated internally by our own employees as part of the department’s efforts to ensure a high level of professionalism and accountability; the remaining three were the result of citizen complaints.

## Police Service Highlights & Data Report 2014

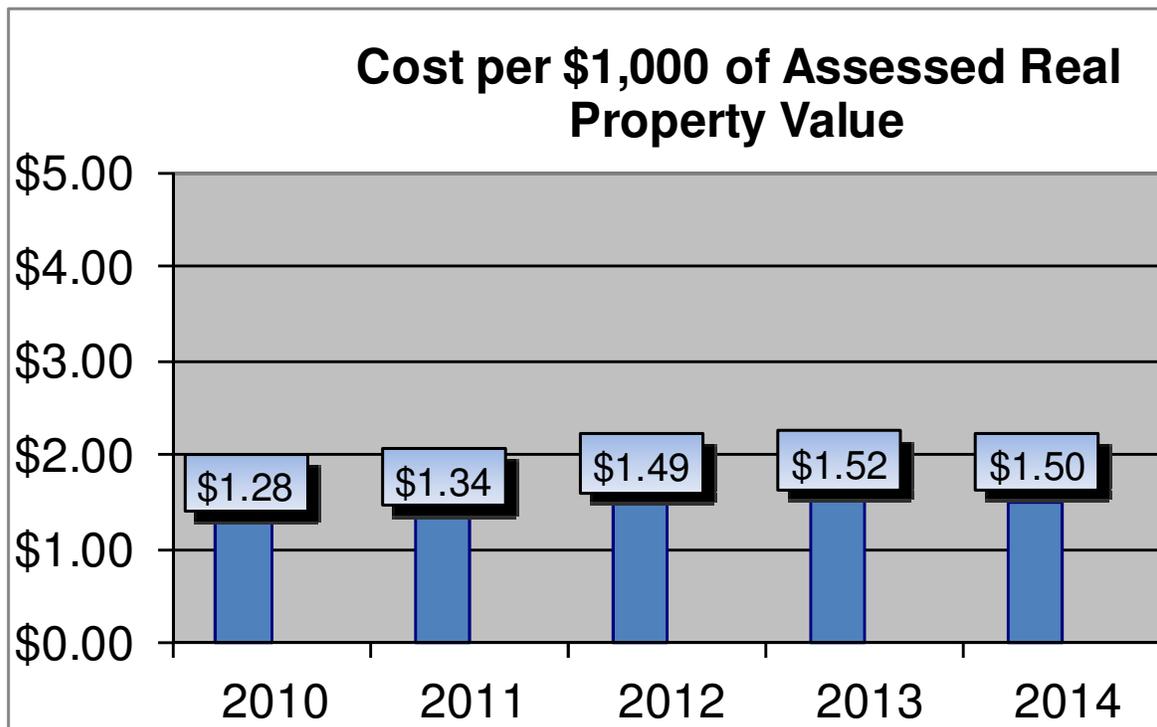


This table represents each year's total number of investigated citizen complaints per 1000 police contacts under the heading of "Response to Calls" on page 32.

# Police Service Highlights & Data Report 2014

## Cost per \$1,000 of Assessed Real Property Value

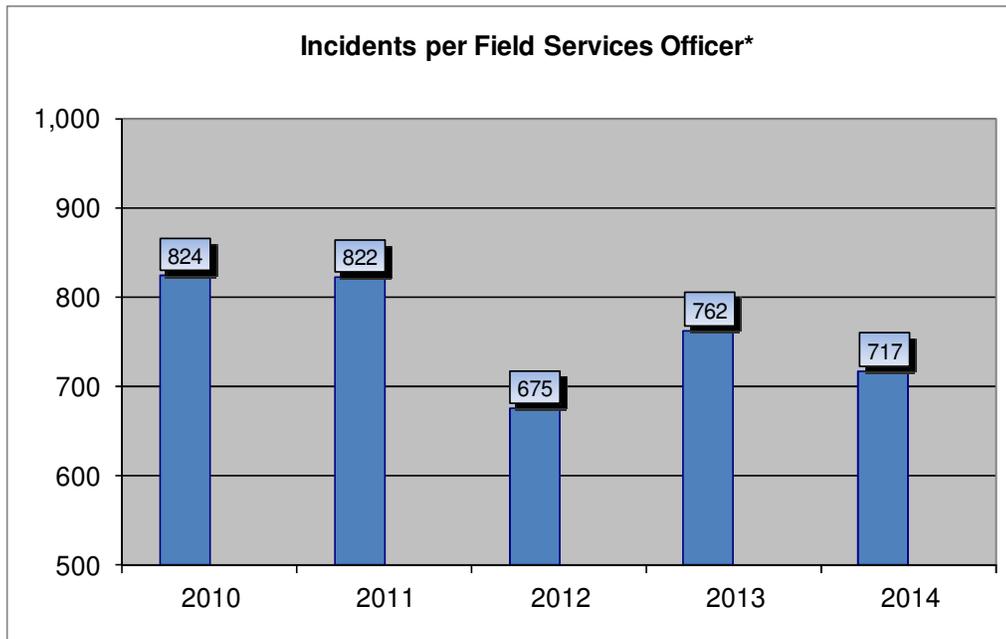
Cost per \$1,000 of assessed real property value reflects the Edmonds Police Department's annual budget in relationship to the assessed real property values of Edmonds.



# Police Service Highlights & Data Report 2014

## Calls for Service (Police Incidents) per Field Services Officer

Calls for service per patrol officer gives a picture of the average number of incidents one patrol officer responds to within a year. The numbers below are for Field Services which include patrol, traffic, animal control/parking enforcement, patrol corporals and patrol sergeants. Support Services, which includes non-patrol commissioned officers (such as special duty officers/detectives and administrators), are not included in the equation.

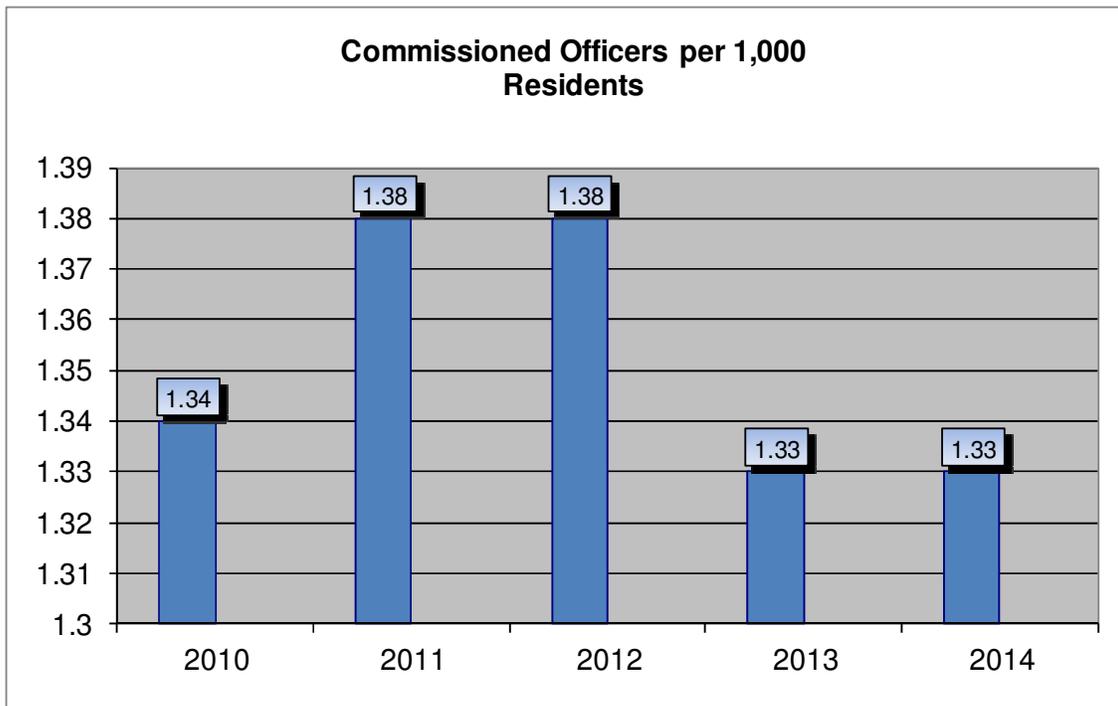


\*Budgeted positions, throughout 2014 there were at times three to six vacant positions for various reasons.

# Police Service Highlights & Data Report 2014

## Commissioned Officers per 1,000 Residents

“Commissioned officers per 1,000 residents” shows how many commissioned police officers are employed by Edmonds for every 1,000 residents. This number represents *budgeted* commissioned officers, including those who work in command, supervisory or other non-patrol related positions, but does not include professional (i.e. non-sworn) support staff. As a cost saving measure due to City wide budgetary issues, two positions were left unfilled for the majority of 2011. In 2012, several positions were either left unfilled or defunded and the number of authorized officers was ultimately reduced to 53 (from 56) total in 2013. It remained at 53 for 2014.

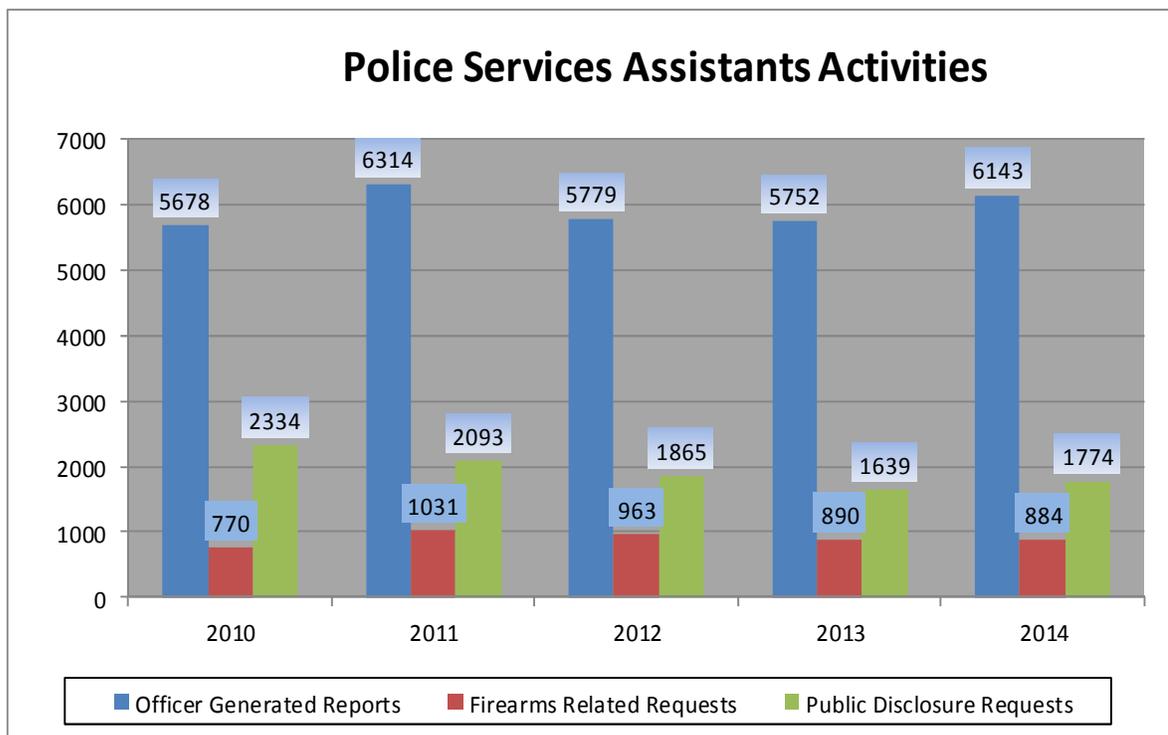


# Police Service Highlights & Data Report 2014

## Police Services Assistants

The Edmonds Police Services Assistants are an integral part of the daily operations for the police department. The Police Services Assistants are non-sworn personnel whose responsibilities include, but are not limited to, the logging and tracking of all officer generated reports, the issuance of concealed firearms permits, processing of gun transfers, the issuance of dog/cat licenses, initial front office contacts with the public, the routing of report requests from outside agencies, phone responses to citizen inquiries, public fingerprinting requests and responding to public disclosure requests.

In recent years, one of the most time consuming impacts on the Police Services Assistants has been the marked increase in the number of public disclosure requests. Between 2004 and 2009, the number of public disclosure requests made of the Edmonds Police Department doubled. While the number of requests has been on a downward turn, the complexity of the public disclosure laws and requests has increased. The volume of requests, coupled with the requisite time commitment to respond to each one, has required the full-time dedication of one of the department's five Police Services Assistants to the official public disclosure function. Likewise, the number of firearms related requests (concealed firearms permits, gun transfers) nearly tripled between 2004 and 2011.



# Police Service Highlights & Data Report 2014

## Glossary

Cleared by Arrest: Although not in every case is a suspect “arrested,” each suspect in a cleared case has been recommended for criminal charges that may eventually result in an arrest or another form of punitive action (such as a citation). Cases “cleared by arrest” are sent to either the Snohomish County Prosecutor’s Office or to the Edmonds City Prosecutor’s Office with the officer’s or detective’s recommendation to file criminal charges. A prosecuting attorney is solely responsible for the decision to formally file charges and prosecute defendants.

Citation: Often called a “ticket,” a citation is a written document issued to a citizen who commits a crime or violates a law. The citation describes the crime and/or the law that has been violated and identifies the punishment that has been standardized by the court system (i.e., the standardized monetary amounts payable for traffic violations). While citations proscribe a penalty for a crime, they may be challenged through the court system. They usually include instructions for the cited citizen to appeal the citation.

Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD): A computerized communication system used by emergency response agencies for dispatching and tracking calls for emergency assistance.

Domestic Violence: Domestic violence is a subcategory of other crimes. Virtually any crime can be sub-classified as domestic violence. In the State of Washington, domestic violence is defined as a crime of violence against the person or property of a spouse, former spouse, persons related by blood or marriage, persons who have a child in common, former/current roommates, persons who have or had a dating relationship, and persons related to the suspect by the parent-child (biological or legal) relationship. In some cases, the age of the victim or suspect may determine whether or not the legal definition is met.

Felony: Felony crimes are more serious in terms of either harm or loss to persons or property than misdemeanors, and usually are punished by more restrictive methods (i.e. greater fines and/or incarceration) than citations. Felonies have subclasses (A, B and C) that are based on the extent of harm to a person or the dollar value of loss or damage to property.

Call Priorities and Response Times: When calls for police assistance are received by SnoCom, they are entered into the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system and given a “priority” based on the criteria described below. If the call receiver is in doubt as to the appropriate priority, the call is assigned the higher of the two priority designators in question.

“Priority 1” designates critical, in progress dispatches. These are incidents that pose an obvious danger to the life of an officer or citizen. It is used for felony crimes in-progress where the possibility of confrontation between a victim and suspect exists. Examples include injury traffic accidents, fights, prowlers, shootings, stabbings, robberies or burglaries.

“Priority 2” designates immediate dispatches. These calls include “Priority 1” calls that are not actually in-progress (just occurred) but still requiring an accelerated police response. Examples include silent alarms, non-injury traffic accidents, harassment, verbal disputes, suspicious persons/vehicles, trespassing or crimes so recent that the suspect may still be in the immediate area.

“Priority 3” designates all calls or requests for service not indicated as “Priority 1” or “Priority 2”, unless individual circumstances dictate a stronger priority. Examples include barking dogs, parking complaints, lost/found property and public assists.

Misdemeanor: Crimes that inflict harm or loss but to a lesser extent than a felony (e.g., assault fourth degree or simple assault). Misdemeanors usually are punished through monetary payment via a citation and/or other restrictions (such as restraining orders or no trespass orders), although the court may impose jail time.

# Police Service Highlights & Data Report 2014

**Part I Crimes:** This is a category of crimes established by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It includes criminal homicide (which includes murder and non-negligent manslaughter; but excludes deaths by negligence, attempts to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, justifiable homicide, and traffic fatalities), forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

**Part I Crimes Against Persons:** These crimes are also referred to as "violent crimes." They consist of criminal homicide (as defined above), forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

**Murder** - The willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another.

**Rape** - The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will

**Robbery** - The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

**Aggravated Assault** - An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

**Part I Crimes Against Property:** These are burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

**Burglary** - The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.

**Larceny-theft** - The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

**Motor vehicle theft** - The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on land surface and not on rails. Motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment are specifically excluded from this category.

**Arson** - Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

**Part II Crimes:** This is a category of crimes consisting of all other crimes not included in the Part I Crimes category. Part II crimes vary due to differences in local laws, but typically include one or more of the following crimes: all other assaults (simple), forgery and counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property (buying, receiving and/or possessing), vandalism, weapons (carrying, possessing, etc.), prostitution and commercialized vice, sex offenses (including statutory rape, indecent exposure, etc. but excluding forcible rape, prostitution and commercialized vice), drug violations, gambling, offenses against families and children, driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, liquor violations, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and others.

# Police Service Highlights & Data Report 2014

## Data Sources

The data compiled in this report was collected from the following sources and, as such, is subject to the data standards and limitations of the source agency:

- City of Edmonds Police contributed information regarding crime prevention activities, problem solving projects, public communication and education efforts.
- Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC) (annual state crime statistical data)
- Washington State Office of Financial Management (demographic information)
- Edmonds Police Department contributed the following:
  - Annual Statistical Report: counts for crimes against persons and property, domestic violence incidents, collisions, adult and juvenile charges and arrests, average response time.
  - Records Management System (RMS) system reports: total police contacts, DUI's, traffic collisions, thefts and attempted thefts from vehicles.
  - Professional Standards Unit: regarding complaints investigated against officers or other police department employees.
- Snohomish County Tax Assessor's Office (real property values)
- Southwest Snohomish County Communications Agency (SnoCom) yearly dispatch statistics
- Edmonds Police Foundation web site
- FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook