

SEATTLE
POLICE
DEPARTMENT
ANNUAL REPORT 2003



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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SEATTLE POLICE DEPARTMENT

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The Seattle Police Department is an accredited law enforcement agency and meets the high standards of the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies.

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CHIEF KERLIKOWSKIE

I want to introduce you to the Seattle Police Department's 2003 Annual Report. Mayor Greg Nickels and I are extremely proud of the accomplishments of the members of the department and the outstanding partnerships and successes that occurred. The department has continued to build on the changes we enacted in 2002, putting more focus and effort into our neighborhood-based policing. This has improved our ability to listen and respond to the needs of the people we serve.

The City of Seattle was the lead local government for the largest anti-terrorist exercise ever held in the United States, TOPOFF 2. Over 150 national and international reporters watched how we responded to a five day, real life scenario of a "dirty bomb" explosion. I am proud to tell you that the emergency providers in Seattle, King County, the State of Washington, and the regional offices of the Federal government not only showed that we are well-prepared, but also gained valuable insight into how we can improve our knowledge, training, and procedures. We made considerable progress towards Mayor Nickels' goal of making Seattle "the best prepared city in the nation."

Also in 2003, the Seattle Police Department became one of only four big-city police departments to become nationally accredited. We also celebrated the second full year of our Seattle Police Foundation. This group of dedicated

citizens helps improve our outreach to the community, our technology and our training. The Foundation also sponsors our Annual Awards Banquet where dozens of Seattle Police employees are recognized for heroism and courage, outstanding performance, and service to community.

"We have a lot of reasons to be proud in 2003."

-Chief R. Gil Kerlikowske

With city and community support, in 2003 we also saw the opening of a new Southwest Precinct police facility. The precinct allows us to strengthen our commitment to neighborhood-based policing in this vital area of the city, and the precinct has already benefited greatly from the involvement of Southwest Seattle community leaders and residents.

Finally, I want to close by mentioning the truly impressive work of the Cold Case Team. Working in collaboration with the King County Prosecutor and the Washington State Patrol Crime Lab, they have solved fifteen cold cases. Although nothing can restore the loss of a loved one killed in a violent crime, the solving of these cases has led to justice being served and some closure to families and friends of the victims.

I could not be more proud of the men and women of the Seattle Police Department. Our 2003 Annual Report clearly depicts a department that is among the best in the nation.



R. Gil Kerlikowske, Chief of Police

COMMAND STAFF

PATROL OPERATIONS 1 BUREAU

Utilizing the law enforcement initiatives in the new Alcohol Impact Area, the West Precinct was able to reduce public inebriation in Pioneer Square. The K-9 Unit received two new dogs, one purchased jointly by Albertson's and Milkbone, and the other donated by the Seattle Police Foundation. The Foundation also donated money toward the purchase of new horses for Mounted Patrol.

PATROL OPERATIONS 2 BUREAU

The Bureau gained an entirely new precinct in 2003. The new Southwest Precinct was dedicated in March and also became a federal Weed & Seed site. The Motorcycle Unit of the Traffic Section transitioned to new Harley-Davidson motorcycles, resulting in a significant cost savings for the Department.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS BUREAU

The Major Crimes Task Force was created to address auto thefts, and the Cold Case Team received national recognition for their successes in clearing unsolved cases. The Department also worked with U.S. Senator Maria Cantwell (Washington) to draft a federal law on Identity Theft.

COMMUNITY SERVICES & SUPPORT BUREAU

The Bureau launched an automated employee evaluation system and provided comprehensive training to all Department supervisors to implement the new system. To provide an organized system of police response when an officer is brought into the ER, the bureau sparked the creation of a Hospital Response Team.

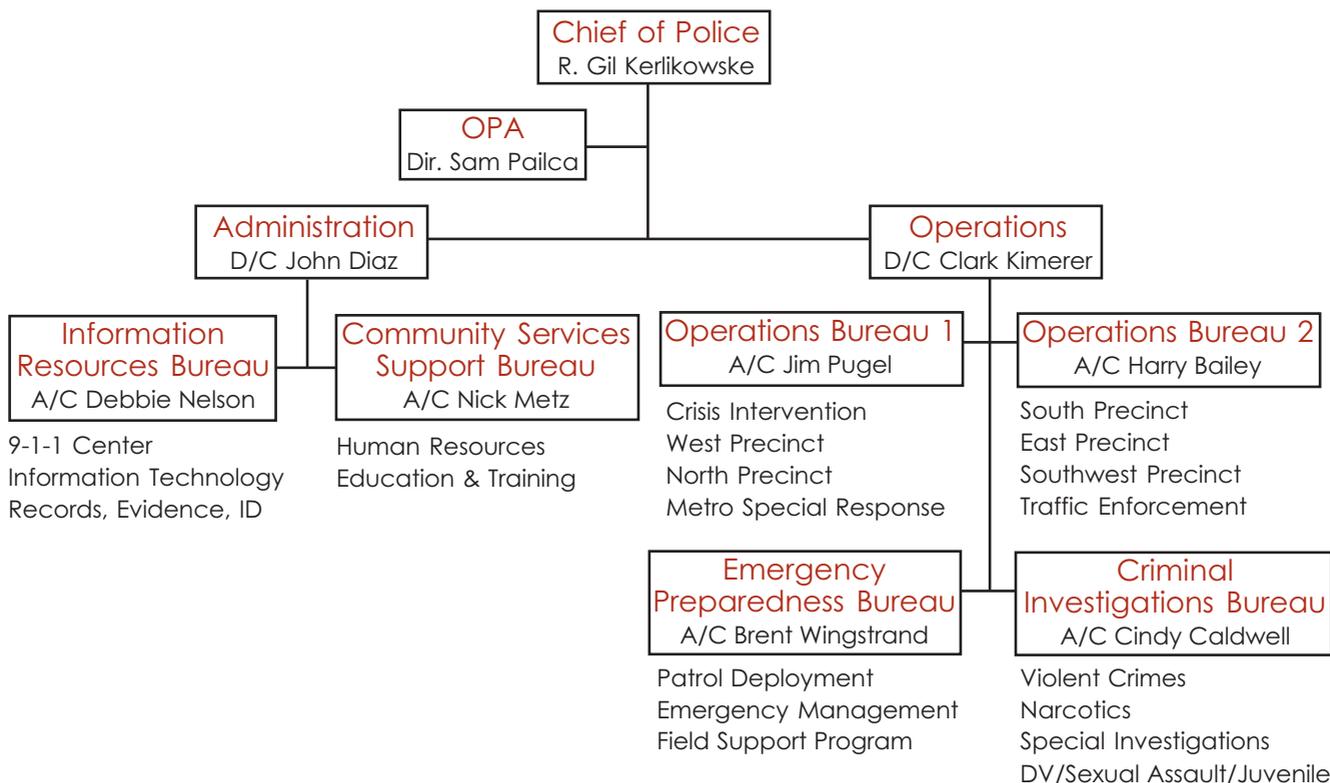
INFORMATION RESOURCES BUREAU

For the last three years, the SPD Information Technology and Records Sections have been working to transition the Department to a new records management system that eliminates duplicative data entry and provides extensive query capabilities.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS BUREAU

In addition to coordinating the large anti-terrorism TOPOFF2 exercise (see page 8), the Bureau also launched the Business Emergency Network (BEN) to provide two-way communication with the business community during a disaster. The Bureau also trained Harbor divers in disabling underwater explosives, revised the City's disaster preparedness plan to reflect homeland security issues, and acquired an FBI trained bomb-sniffing dog.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



Commanders(L-R, T-B): Deputy Chief Clark Kimerer, OPA Director Sam Pailca, Deputy Chief John Diaz, Assistant Chief Jim Pugel, Assistant Chief Harry Bailey, Assistant Chief Cindy Caldwell, Assistant Chief Nick Metz, Assistant Chief Debbie Nelson, and Assistant Chief Brent Wingstrand





POLICE FOUNDATION

Like many major city police departments, the Seattle Police Department faces a major challenge in affording many specialized tools and technologies that aid the work of police officers. With more than 85 percent of the Department's annual budget going to cover personnel costs, little funding remains for areas beyond the most basic police services.

Enter the business, academic, community and civic leaders of Seattle. After the tragic events of September 11, 2001, the SPD was overwhelmed with community members who wanted to show

their support for their local police. In January 2002, founding vice-chairs former Seattle mayor Wes Uhlman and Seafair President Beth Wojick worked closely with Chief Kerlikowske to establish the Seattle Police Foundation. Privately registered as a non profit organization, the Foundation provides funding for enhanced police services that fall outside the City's funding of basic police services. Projects and events are funded like grants and need the approval of the Foundation Board members. Projects must fall under one of three areas: community partnerships, employee development, or police service enhancements. Any SPD employee can submit an idea for a project. Some ideas, such as the Employee Recognition Ceremony, have come directly from the Chief, but the majority of the projects reach the Board from the bottom up.

"Anything I can do to support the men and women who serve in the Seattle Police Department is an honor."

-Founding Co-Chair Beth Wojick

The concept of a Police Foundation is not new; many other law enforcement agencies around the country have similar organizations. What is remarkable about the Seattle Police Foundation, however, is how quickly it has been able to provide meaningful support to the Department. In its first year alone, the Foundation was able to raise over \$150,000, funding more than

20 projects. The results of these projects have already been felt throughout the Department. Some notable projects are in such areas community safety, internet safety for children, and specialized equipment for the Harbor Dive Team, SWAT, K-9, and Mounted Patrol. The Foundation has also made a commitment to visible recognition of the achievements and sacrifices of police officers, helping to fund a special symposium on the history of women in the SPD and a memorial wall for fallen officers.

The Foundation has quickly become well established in the community, attracting Board members from many prominent and diverse civic organizations. The Seattle Police Department is indebted to the members of the Foundation who give so generously of their time and energy.

In 2003, the Seattle Police Foundation purchased specialized equipment for the Harbor Dive Team, including full-face dive masks with surface and underwater voice communications capabilities.



TOPOFF2

In May 2003, the City of Seattle and surrounding jurisdictions and the City of Chicago and surrounding counties participated in TOPOFF2, the second of five congressionally mandated anti-terrorism exercises. Seattle simulated an emergency response to a "Dirty Bomb" situation and Chicago responded to the simulated release of a biological agent. Canada also participated in tabletop exercises corresponding to the simulated US incidents.

The full-scale exercise in Seattle lasted for 36 hours, with an additional 2 days of tabletop exercises and 1 day of critique. Preceding the full-scale exercise, the State, County and City officials engaged in a cyber exercise that tested how our government networks would respond should they be attacked.

TOPOFF2 was the largest anti-terrorism exercise ever conducted in the US, and was designed to be as realistic as possible. In Seattle, the scenario was played out at the Sound Transit Maintenance Facility Construction Site in the SODO Industrial area, which was transformed into the chaotic epicenter of a bomb explosion. To heighten the realism, debris was scattered, concrete rubble was used to create a collapsed structure, and overturned buses and cars were placed in the area. Make-up artists transformed numerous volunteers into realistic injured victims in need of rescue and treatment.

"This comprehensive exercise will help Seattle become the most prepared city in America."

-Mayor Greg Nickels

Over 3,700 people participated in the Seattle exercise, including representatives from local, state, and federal emergency response agencies, volunteers, controllers and data collectors. At the site, responders provided containment, force protection, and bomb disposal; measured radiation; rescued, triaged, decontaminated and treated victims; and investigated the crime scene. As the exercise grew, nearly all City

Departments and many State and Federal Agencies had response roles. The exercise extended to other areas of the city as well, as simulated evacuation, transportation rerouting, containment, and environmental monitoring affected some areas surrounding downtown.

Due to the realistic nature of this exercise, public information and education was paramount. Press releases and coverage on local television and newspapers months before the exercises helped prepare Seattle for the events of TOPOFF2 by telling people what to expect and how they might be affected. Citizens were assured that the exercise would not reduce personnel available to provide vital city services.

After a year of planning, TOPOFF2 proved to be a successful exercise that provided many "lessons learned," and was a large step toward attaining Mayor Nickels' commitment to make Seattle the "most prepared city in the nation."

An SPD officer leads a volunteer playing a victim, complete with fake injuries, to safety during the TOPOFF2 anti-terrorism exercise. Meant to simulate a "Dirty Bomb" situation in the Seattle Area, TOPOFF2 purposely looked as realistic as possible to give local and regional authorities the chance to truly test their capabilities in responding to such an event.



HARLEY-DAVIDSON
POLICE

THE YEAR 2003

CALEA ACCREDITATION

When the Seattle Police Department was awarded accreditation by The Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) in November of 2003, it became one of only four departments among the twenty-five largest cities in the nation to achieve this status. CALEA is an independent authority that establishes professional standards that cover a wide-range of law enforcement topics. It then conducts assessments of law enforcement agencies based on their adherence to these best standards and practices. The accreditation process is voluntary and involves self assessment and peer evaluation relative to implement over 400 CALEA standard before accreditation is awarded. This process took SPD two years.

COMMUNITY and CHARITY PARTICIPATION

In May of 2003, almost 300 people participated in the Rainier Valley Runaround. The event was the first of its kind in the Rainier Valley area, and was created to bring the community together and introduce non-residents to the vibrant Southeast Seattle area. While participating in the respected Leadership Tomorrow program, Lt. John Hayes developed the "Runaround" concept with his classmates as part of a group project, and their work made it a reality. Exceptional employees like Lt. Hayes, are also not unusual in the SPD. While the

Department does sponsor many events as an organization, many SPD employees take it upon themselves to organize charitable giving opportunities. Another example is Kim Vradenburg, who single-handedly organizes an annual toy drive for foster children. After acquiring the names of needy children from the Department of Social and Health Services, she makes special efforts to ensure that

"Our goal in creating the Cyber Safe City program is to recognize the great work and commitment to online safety made by Seattle."

-MSN Director Lisa Gurry

the gifts received are brand new, fill specific wishes, and are distributed equally to young children as well as older children, who are often overlooked. In 2003, SPD employees purchased over 300 gifts for these children.

CYBER SAFE CITY AWARD

Also in May, the internet safety work done by the Seattle Police Department won the Cyber Safe City Award for the City of Seattle. Presented by MSN and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, the award honors two Department programs. The first is the **Internet Crimes Against Children** unit, a taskforce that targets those engaged in child pornography and child luring. In 2003, the taskforce spearheaded a surge of child pornography arrests throughout Western Washington. The second honored program is the **Internet and Your Child**, a program which trains parents skills to keep their children safe online. Created in 1997, this program has trained over 20,000 individuals and is a model for similar programs in 17 states.

In 2003, the Seattle Police Department transitioned from the Kawasaki KZ-1000 motorcycle to the Harley-Davidson FLHPI Road King Police Motorcycle. The new cycles were evaluated on the basis of safety, cost effectiveness, and reliability.



C O L D C A S E T E A M

Retired homicide detectives carry a unique burden; haunted by the cases they couldn't solve. These cases still remain fresh in their minds and they question themselves about what they could have done differently. Often the first thing they ask when contacted by current Cold Case Team Detectives Gregg Mixsell and Richard Gagnon is, "What did I do wrong?"

"I tell them they did everything they could at the time, with the technology they had available," says Det. Gagnon.

Up until a few years ago, many so-called "cold cases" now resulting in convictions, would have remained unsolved. Instead, advances in DNA technology have allowed for many of the breakthroughs. One such advance, a new technique called Short Tandem Repeats (STR), allows evidence to be extracted from samples that were too small, too degraded, or too old to be tested before.

Detectives Mixsell and Gagnon both had years of experience as homicide detectives when they began working together as the Cold Case Team in 2001. Their personalities were so different—Gagnon is demonstrative, Mixsell is more reserved—that outside observers were not sure how they were going to work together. It turned out that their differences complemented each other very well. In addition, they shared a deep

dedication to revisiting old cases and making use of the new technologies that are now available. The toughest question was where to start.

Facing a backlog of over 300 cold cases that needed about a week each to be thoroughly reviewed, the Detectives realized they needed to prioritize. They

decided to begin looking at cases thirty years back, because there was a good chance that witnesses and suspects were still alive. Then they started with the female victims because there were better odds

that DNA from the suspect had been left on the body. They handpicked 42 cases that would have the best chance of getting a DNA profile, and sent their evidence samples to the Washington State Patrol Crime Lab, who returned results in 34 cases. The detectives were expecting to get usable DNA results from about 30 percent of the cases, and would have been ecstatic to get hits in 50 percent of the cases. Of the 34 returned cases, however, they got 25 DNA profiles back, a return of 72 percent. This was an astounding match rate, testifying not only to the skills of the Crime Lab and the original evidence gathering in these cases, but also to the abilities of the detectives to zero in on promising cases.

It takes more than DNA results, however, to build a case against a suspect. To make

"There are no 'disposable victims.' I don't care if you are a prostitute or the president of a bank, you don't deserve to get murdered."

-Det. Richard Gagnon

Cold Case Team Detectives Richard Gagnon and Gregg Mixsell.

C O L D C A S E T E A M

up for the disadvantage of not having seen the original crime scene, both detectives feel it imperative to be present when the suspect is arrested. This allows them to “read” suspects and their current circumstances first hand. It also takes the suspect by surprise before they have time to develop their “stories”. Because so many of these suspects now live out of state, however, this means a lot of travel. The detectives have flown to New Mexico, New Jersey, Florida, Nevada, California and even Quebec, to make their arrests. Often during these trips, they are joined by King County Deputy Prosecutors Tim Bradshaw and Steve Fogg, who have many years of experience trying cold cases, and have built a very good working partnership with the SPD Cold Case detectives. Both detectives feel that Bradshaw and Fogg are two of the best attorneys available, and are thankful for the legal advice they consistently offer to make sure that the arrests and case investigations will stand up to tough legal scrutiny.

Building a solid case is a very detailed process, and the detectives try not to overlook anything. First they interview the original detectives on the case. Very often they find that these detectives had a “gut instinct” about who committed the murders but didn’t have enough evidence to support it at the time. Usually the DNA results prove they were correct. The detectives also interview original witnesses. Often time has changed their circumstances or allegiances so that those who had been reluctant before are now more willing to talk. They usually wait until they are sure they have a viable case

before they contact the family of the victim because they don’t want to create false hope. Once a family is contacted, however, the Cold Case team is ready to offer far more than hope. They are usually prepared to convict an offender and give the families, at last, some closure.

The rate for clearing Cold Cases was about one or two a year before Detective Mixsell and Gagnon began working together in 2001. Since then, fifteen cases have been cleared, and all have received convictions. In 2003, some of the most notorious cases were solved and received national attention. One is the case of thirteen-year old Kristin Sumstead. In 1982 her body was found behind a television store in Magnolia. At the time there was suspicion that the killer might have been her fourteen-year old neighbor, John Athan, who had been witnessed near the scene of the crime. When the detectives reviewed the case, they knew they had to get a DNA sample from Athan, who now lived in New Jersey. A colleague, Detective Linda Diaz, suggested they send Athan a ruse letter requesting his response. Athan’s DNA was successfully recovered from his saliva on the envelope, and it matched DNA gathered at the original crime scene. Athan was subsequently arrested and convicted in early 2004.

Another case that made national news was the arrest of Jesus Mezquia in Florida, for the 1993 Seattle murder of Mia Zapata. Twenty-seven year old Zapata was the up and coming lead singer for a local band called “The Gits.” Beloved by her friends, family, and fans, she was universally

believed to have been just on the brink of stardom when she was found assaulted and strangled on Capitol Hill. There were no leads about Zapata's killer until 2002, when Mezquia was convicted of possessing burglary tools and required to submit a DNA sample. This sample was found to match the saliva sample found on Zapata's body. Mezquia was also arrested and convicted in 2004.

“Until the jury comes back, we can still be working on these cases.”

-Det. Gregg Mixsell

Because Mezquia was a stranger to Zapata, this DNA match was a particularly lucky break. Most homicides are committed by someone known to the victim, but half of the solved SPD cold case homicides were found to have been committed by strangers. This is undoubtedly why so many of the cases remained unsolved for so long.

The sheer volume of cases that the Cold Case Team have closed in the last few years, as well as the high-profile nature of some of them, have garnered a lot of media attention. The detectives have been interviewed by CBS's "48 Hours Investigates", Discovery Network's "Cold Case Files", Court TV's "I Detective", and USA Today did an in-depth profile on the team. They have also done interviews locally for Northwest Afternoon, Seattle Magazine, and both daily newspapers. Dets. Mixsell and Gagnon realize that cold cases and DNA science are a popular entertainment subjects these days, and while they agree that many shows are far from reality, they recognize that, overall, the public attention is a good thing. DNA

is an expensive, complex science, so this general knowledge and understanding helps when evidence is presented to juries, and it may fuel public demand to prioritize national funding for law enforcement and crime lab resources.

While the Cold Case team is proud of their achievements, they are quick to mention that their success is a direct result of the professionalism and talent they have

found when working with the Washington State Crime Lab, and the Deputy Prosecutors. But Lynn McIntyre of the Washington State Patrol Crime Lab, credits the SPD Cold Case team for playing a big role in everyone's success, "A lot of our successes statewide can be attributed to this team, because they were really the first agency to use our lab for cold cases. They did such a good job of evaluating evidence before they sent it to us, we just kept getting hit after hit. This raised morale in the Crime Lab, and got other state law enforcement agencies to start reviewing their cold cases."

On this last point, both detectives are passionate. They feel that any law enforcement agency that has unsolved homicides needs to dedicate some time and resources to reviewing them, and go through the process of prioritizing the best evidence to get tested at the crime lab. "Time is your enemy here," explains Detective Gagnon, "There is a reason murder is the only crime without a statute of limitations."



SOUTHWEST PRECINCT

On March 24, 2003 the Southwest Precinct was officially opened in the Delridge neighborhood. The new building was impressive; built to remain operational during a major disaster, and designed as an ecologically sustainable “green” building. But the dedication ceremony represented more than the opening of a new facility, it also marked a change in the way police services are delivered in Southwest Seattle.

Until 2003, the South Precinct, located at S. Myrtle, patrolled both Southeast and Southwest Seattle. Built in the early 1980's, the South Precinct building had become increasingly crowded. Complicating the work of the precinct was the fact that the Duwamish River physically separated two of the four sectors it covered, and its population was predicted to grow 48 percent over the next 30 years. Dividing the four sectors into two precincts with two sectors each, and placing a new police facility in Southwest Seattle seemed the best solution.

Captain Jim Pryor, picked to command the new precinct, is a perfect fit for the community. He grew up in the area, and his prior assignment as the Captain of the Narcotics Section allowed him to quickly tackle one of the large issues of community concern: drugs. The street level drug dealing in the Roxbury/White Center area had always been a notoriously hard problem to combat, as it occurred right at the city limits.

Capt. Pryor has found that partnerships are the key to getting significant results quickly. By inviting King County Sheriff's Deputies to work with Southwest Precinct officers and SPD Narcotics detectives, over 47 arrests were made as a result of joint “buy bust” operations in the Roxbury/White Center area. Another partnering effort between City licensing, the Fire Department, the Department of Construction and Land Use and the Law Department led to the closure of an illegal nightclub that was a chronic problem for the South Park community.

“Accountability and safety are proving to be a good combination for the Southwest Precinct.”

-Captain Jim Pryor

Efforts have also been made to integrate the precinct into the community. Reasoning that one of the best ways to reach the community was through the local paper, Capt. Pryor reached out to the West Seattle Herald and offered them the opportunity to accompany the police during the raid of a marijuana grow operation. This led to what is now a very good working relationship.

While many of the challenges facing Southwest Seattle have not changed since Capt. Pryor grew up there, he is also listening to the new problems residents now face, “This community is much more diverse now, and there are many active community groups. They are highly motivated people and it makes my job much easier.”

Captain Pryor stands in front of the Southwest Precinct, located at 2300 SW Webster Street.

THIS PHOTO NOT PERMITTED FOR WEB PUBLICATION

CRIME TRENDS

Violent crime rates continued downward in 2003, decreasing a combined 4 percent overall, but Seattle's property crime rates increased in 2003, rising by a combined 9 percent. The rise in property crimes was most dramatically seen during the first six months of 2003, when auto thefts increased by 36 percent.

These early numbers concerned Chief Kerlikowske, who asked Assistant Chief

Cindy Caldwell, Commander of the Investigations Bureau, to address the problem. She decided to develop a proactive auto theft task force, and selected Sgt. Gary Nelson to head it up.

Auto Thefts are a notoriously frustrating crime to solve. The rise and fall of auto thefts often do not correlate with overall crime patterns so it is hard to decipher when a trend will appear and what caused it. In addition, sentencing standards for car thefts are generally low, so an offender would often have to be convicted of seven or more car thefts before they receive substantial sentences.

Rather than using traditional techniques such as bait cars, or tracking individual car thefts, Sgt. Nelson decided that it made more sense to focus on the people most actively involved in stealing cars. Doing research to define a "Top Ten" list of the most notorious auto theft offenders, the taskforce discovered that these offenders

are often involved in a number of other types of crime. It became clear that this was about more than auto thefts, so the taskforce was renamed the "Major Crimes Task Force." Instead of arresting offenders

"The tremendous success of the Major Crimes Taskforce was due to the innovation and commitment of the team members."

-Asst. Chief Cindy Caldwell

for individual crimes, the taskforce interviewed then "investigated and released" suspects until Detectives could build a strong case that would lead to substantial jail time.

These investigative interviews were conducted in casual settings, which made suspects surprisingly willing to brag about their exploits and name their accomplices. One pair of suspects on the top ten list informed detectives that in one 10-hour period, they had stolen one car, committed 21 car prowls, and committed one residential burglary.

In the first month of operation, the taskforce arrested five of its ten most wanted, arrested 10 other suspects for a variety of crimes, and recovered 25 stolen vehicles. Repeat offenders responsible for a majority of car thefts were being sent to jail, and word was getting out among thieves that Seattle was no longer a good place to steal cars.

By the end of the year, when the last six months of 2003 were measured against the same months in 2002, auto thefts had declined by a total of 531 thefts, or 11 percent. 

Interstate-5 snarls with traffic, caused by the high speed chase of an armed carjacker that was successfully stopped by SPD without injury to anyone. Because of the dangers, in August of 2003, the SPD pursuit policy was changed to limit most high speed chases.

CRIME TRENDS

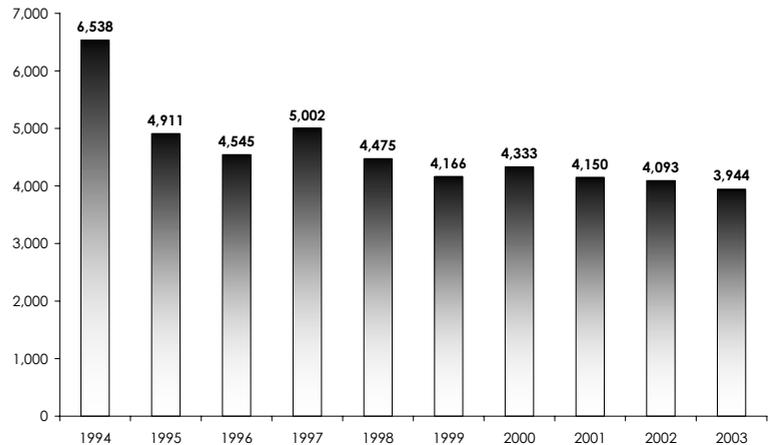
Part I Index Crimes

Part I Offenses	2002	2003	% of Change	Property Stolen	Property Recovered	# of Cases Cleared	% of Cases Cleared
Murder	27	32	18.5%	\$0	\$0	25	78.1%
Rape	152	174	14.4%	\$520	\$0	63	36.2%
Robbery - Total	1,576	1,509	-4.2%	\$793,713	\$316,521	406	26.9%
Armed	594	603	1.5%	\$428,307	\$159,289	160	26.5%
Strong-Arm	982	906	-7.7%	\$365,406	\$157,232	246	27.1%
Aggravated Assaults	2,338	2,229	-4.6%	\$0	\$0	1,231	55.2%
Burglary - Total	7,290	8,536	17.0%	\$12,594,556	\$541,968	502	5.8%
Residential	5,017	6,176	23.1%	\$9,288,721	\$457,102	367	5.9%
Non-Residential	2,273	2,360	3.8%	\$3,305,835	\$185,668	129	5.7%
Theft-Total	26,742	28,718	7.3%	\$12,818,097	\$566,570	3,664	12.7%
\$200 and Over	10,689	11,112	3.9%	\$12,114,984	\$392,592	585	5.2%
Under \$200	16,053	17,606	9.6%	\$703,113	\$173,978	3,079	17.4%
Auto Theft	8,308	9,052	8.9%	\$40,471,272	\$39,261,017	741	8.1%
Crime Index	46,433	50,250	8.2%	\$66,678,158	\$40,686,076	6,632	13.2%

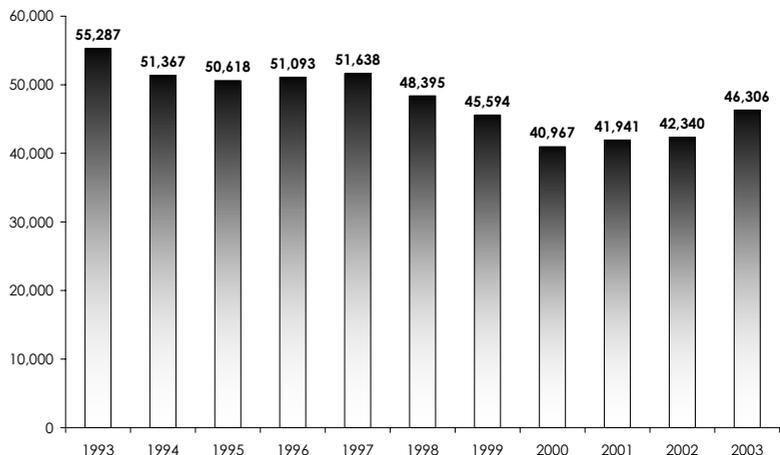
Traffic Fatalities 2003

Month	Total	Pedestrians
January	2	1
February	2	1
March	0	0
April	3	1
May	1	1
June	5	2
July	5	2
August	0	0
September	3	0
October	1	1
November	7	1
December	3	0
YTD Total	32	10

Violent Crimes: 10 Years

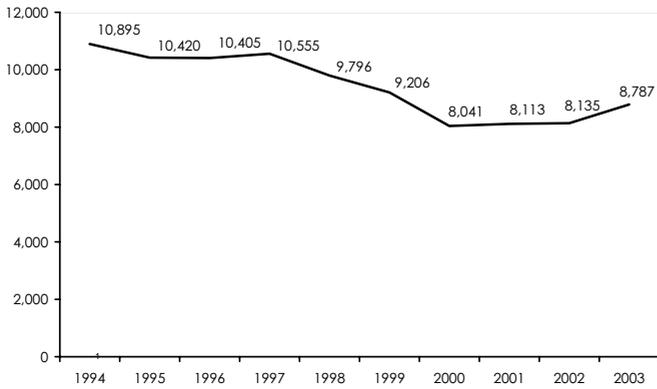


Property Crimes: 10 Years

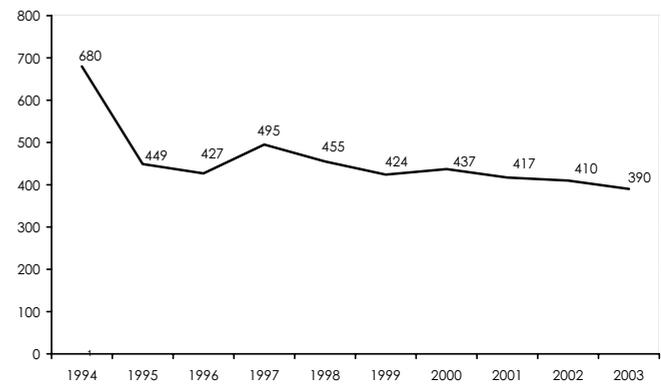


2003 Part I Index Crime Trends

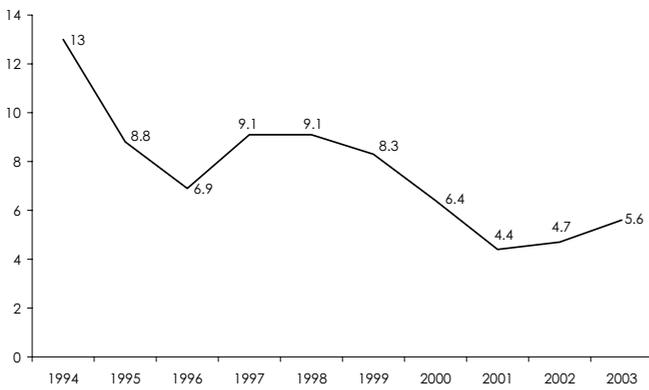
Part I Index Crimes per 100,000 Persons



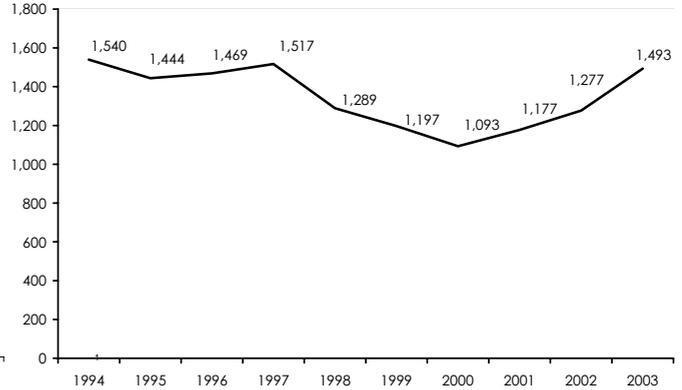
Aggravated Assaults per 100,000 Persons



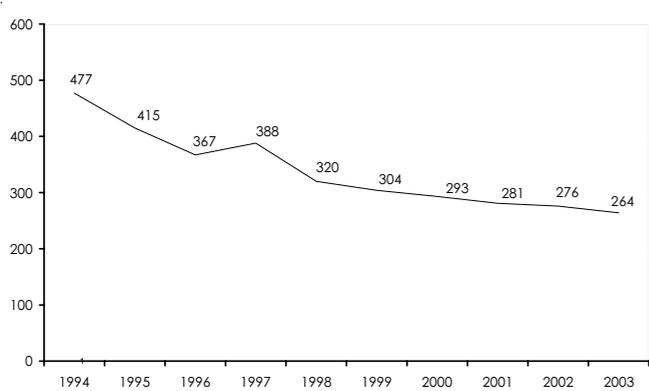
Murders per 100,000 Persons



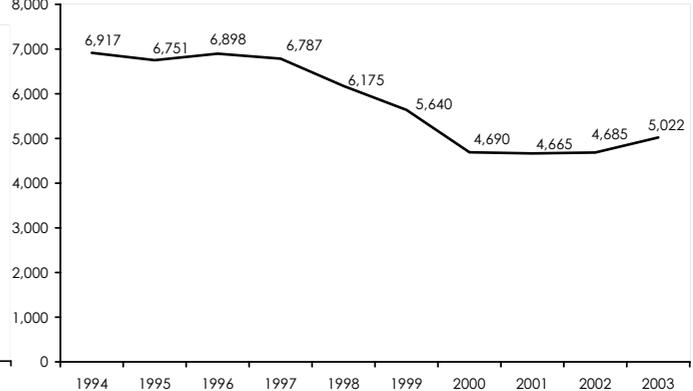
Burglaries per 100,000 Persons



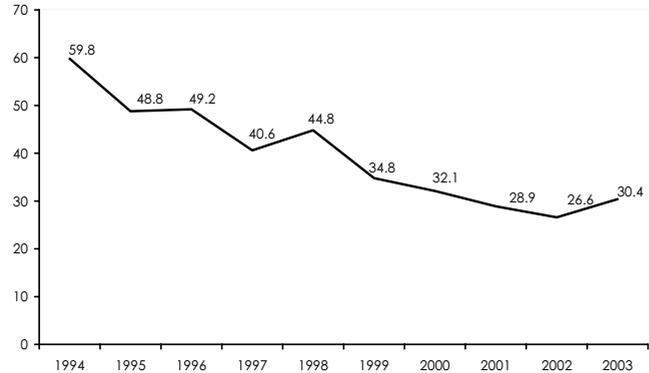
Robberies per 100,000 Persons



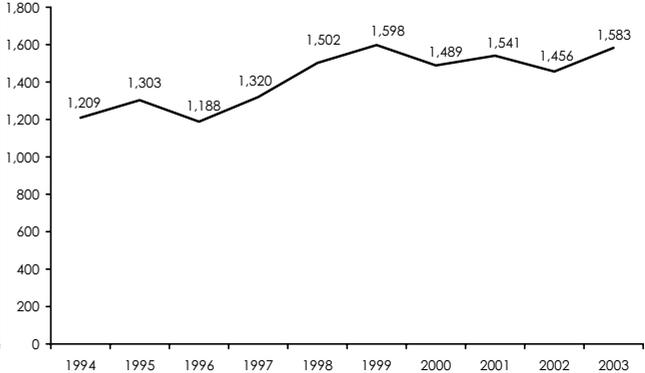
Thefts per 100,000 Persons



Rapes per 100,000 Persons



Auto Thefts per 100,000 Persons



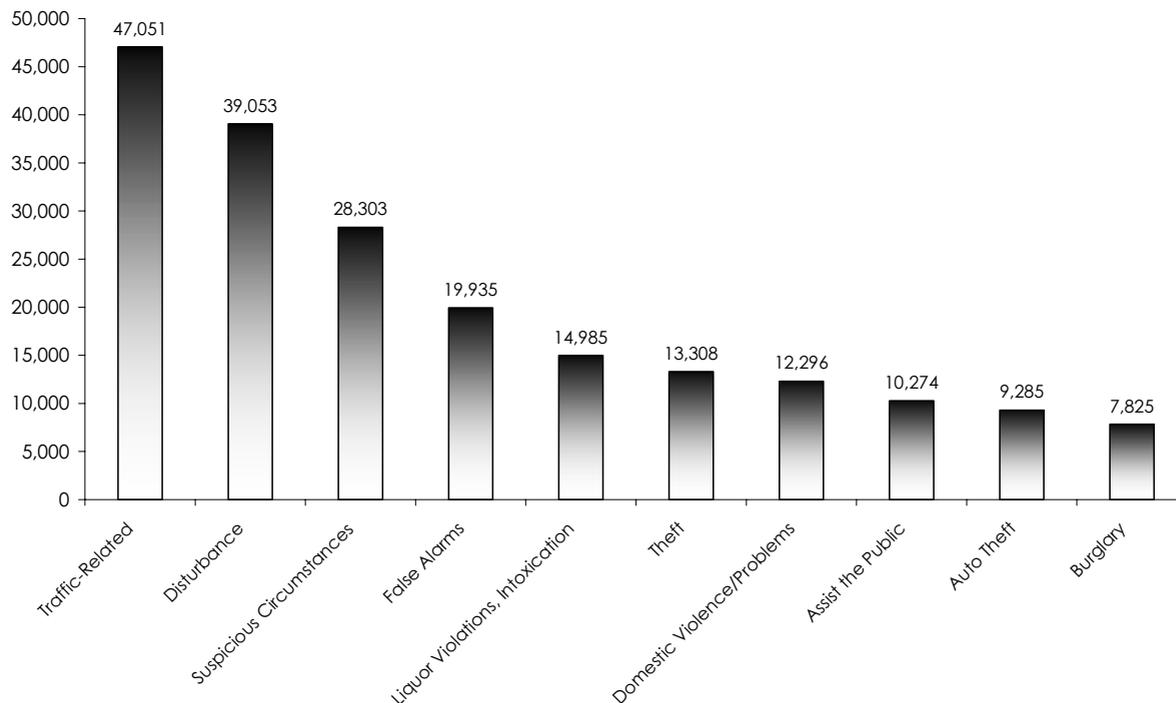
911 COMMUNICATIONS

911 Center Operations

	Incoming Calls	Avg. Speed of Answer	Comm. Sect. Actions	TRU Unit Actions	Calls Dispatched	Traffic Stops	On-View Incidents	Other	Total Events
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
JAN	66,712	3.35	6,404	1,156	21,414	6,274	14,236	210	49,679
FEB	59,802	2.79	5,627	917	19,039	5,669	13,012	163	44,417
MAR	67,921	3.00	6,372	962	21,044	5,544	13,626	164	47,685
APR	65,840	3.07	6,350	928	20,919	5,773	14,757	203	48,907
MAY	73,178	3.29	7,090	1,085	23,417	5,841	15,817	192	53,422
JUN	76,710	3.60	7,203	1,220	24,403	5,587	15,016	210	53,613
JUL	82,417	4.13	8,260	1,063	25,797	5,446	15,576	244	56,391
AUG	78,535	4.61	7,446	1,013	24,666	4,092	13,903	227	51,335
SEP	71,705	4.07	7,057	970	22,683	3,452	13,673	190	48,003
OCT	72,755	3.10	7,288	1,030	22,357	3,686	14,170	483	48,994
NOV	62,913	2.30	6,379	815	19,794	3,844	13,274	207	44,295
DEC	69,498	1.97	6,012	934	19,583	3,382	12,053	198	42,144
TOTALS	847,986	3.27	81,488	12,093	265,115	58,590	169,113	2,691	588,884

1. Total incoming calls for service.
2. Average time, in seconds, the average call waited to be answered.
3. Reports written by 911 Center personnel, including Request to Watch and Abandoned Vehicles.
4. All activity generated by the Telephone Reporting Unit.
5. Total calls radio dispatched to SPD field units.
6. Traffic stops logged by radio and field units from their MDCs.
7. On-view incidents logged by radio and field units from their MDCs.
8. Other actions logged by terminals outside of the Communications Center, including actions processed by Precinct Clerks.
9. Total events processed by CAD dispatch system, including canceled and duplicate actions.

Top 10 Types of 911 Calls Dispatched



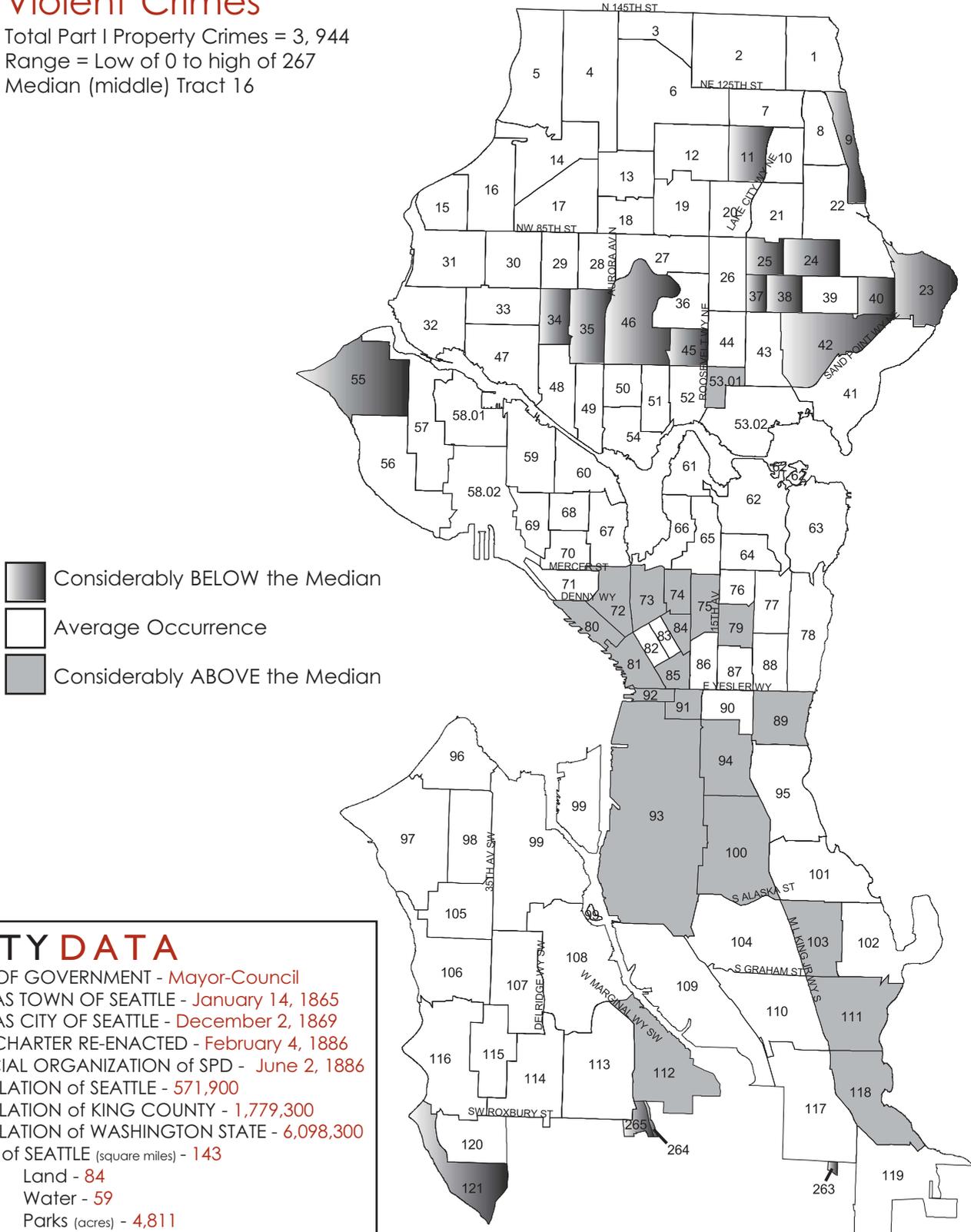
Total Part I Offenses by Census Tract of Occurrence

Federal Census Tract	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Residential Burglary	Non-Residential Burglary	Theft	Auto Theft	Arson	Total Part I	Federal Census Tract	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Residential Burglary	Non-Residential Burglary	Theft	Auto Theft	Arson	Total Part I
1	2	6	16	15	53	18	300	114	2	526	65	0	0	4	2	47	6	163	82	0	304
2	0	0	0	6	50	9	218	94	2	379	66	0	2	7	14	77	17	267	121	0	505
3	0	1	1	6	17	2	73	19	0	119	67	0	1	5	16	78	36	351	127	1	615
4	0	3	13	20	99	10	325	108	1	579	68	0	1	5	6	31	9	86	44	2	184
5	1	2	0	2	14	0	43	12	0	74	69	0	2	1	6	25	4	116	47	0	201
6	0	1	18	24	60	24	309	113	3	552	70	1	1	8	15	61	15	330	92	0	523
7	0	1	6	9	34	13	129	68	2	262	71	0	3	18	26	37	42	675	107	2	910
8	0	1	1	2	23	2	71	13	1	114	72	0	5	47	41	59	63	852	131	3	1,201
9	0	0	0	0	9	1	29	17	0	56	73	0	1	26	50	31	59	551	126	0	844
10	0	0	3	7	9	12	74	13	2	120	74	0	3	34	37	180	25	546	191	1	1,017
11	0	0	1	0	22	4	54	22	0	103	75	0	4	35	42	90	51	568	150	5	945
12	0	5	32	22	43	19	665	203	2	991	76	0	1	11	12	44	14	191	56	2	331
13	0	2	8	25	40	10	238	57	0	380	77	0	2	8	15	54	10	103	42	0	234
14	0	2	2	16	42	5	132	27	1	227	78	0	1	4	2	65	5	181	42	2	302
15	0	0	1	3	17	1	50	8	1	81	79	2	3	30	29	54	19	233	82	3	455
16	0	0	9	8	15	4	147	27	0	210	80	0	6	44	87	120	83	845	164	0	1,349
17	0	1	22	32	86	17	337	107	3	605	81	3	3	130	129	32	172	2,073	169	3	2,714
18	1	3	14	22	35	7	111	62	3	258	82	1	3	23	35	33	48	831	63	0	1,037
19	1	0	6	9	24	7	121	93	0	261	83	0	0	10	13	56	30	233	49	0	391
20	0	1	1	2	35	3	108	39	0	189	84	0	1	41	41	73	31	513	107	3	810
21	0	0	1	3	27	3	54	24	1	113	85	1	10	19	51	27	18	321	81	5	533
22	0	0	3	3	19	6	64	29	0	124	86	0	5	17	32	47	39	257	88	1	486
23	0	1	0	2	4	20	36	5	1	69	87	2	5	26	30	61	12	197	90	4	427
24	0	0	2	0	15	3	76	32	0	128	88	2	1	17	25	49	24	247	44	6	415
25	0	1	0	0	16	5	48	16	0	86	89	0	0	26	40	141	23	490	70	7	797
26	0	1	7	5	70	12	198	75	0	368	90	0	1	19	18	21	32	217	44	1	353
27	0	0	2	9	74	7	169	79	1	341	91	0	1	41	31	13	31	403	64	1	585
28	0	2	2	10	53	16	128	75	1	287	92	0	0	48	93	18	24	310	60	0	553
29	0	0	4	4	40	16	101	40	0	205	93	0	0	24	54	26	104	1,083	284	5	1,580
30	0	0	4	4	58	8	184	58	1	317	94	1	3	27	33	70	22	246	118	4	524
31	0	0	2	6	30	3	123	29	1	194	95	0	1	25	31	72	19	232	109	3	492
32	0	0	4	8	52	12	195	50	1	322	96	0	0	3	14	57	9	148	72	1	304
33	0	0	6	12	37	11	137	48	1	252	97	0	0	1	11	70	15	205	111	1	414
34	0	0	0	2	18	6	80	27	1	134	98	0	0	7	11	60	34	184	109	1	406
35	0	0	0	1	45	11	105	56	0	218	99	0	0	7	23	57	18	203	115	3	426
36	1	3	3	9	85	20	305	192	1	619	100	1	2	35	26	61	28	332	121	4	610
37	0	0	0	0	11	10	37	20	0	78	101	1	2	27	30	64	21	238	84	3	470
38	0	0	1	0	8	4	43	22	2	80	102	0	1	5	4	82	14	134	44	0	284
39	0	0	1	4	16	5	57	23	0	106	103	4	2	34	63	63	40	204	107	3	520
40	0	0	0	0	13	0	42	15	0	70	104	0	3	16	25	102	18	158	114	3	439
41	0	0	5	5	44	8	142	39	1	244	105	0	1	21	10	62	30	234	98	0	456
42	0	0	0	2	50	12	166	44	0	274	106	0	1	8	13	81	22	197	69	0	391
43	0	0	3	14	59	13	287	86	3	465	107	1	1	13	40	46	11	157	68	3	340
44	1	2	12	11	69	12	309	151	5	572	108	0	0	7	21	62	4	137	76	4	311
45	0	0	1	1	16	6	98	41	0	163	109	0	1	23	31	32	66	233	89	5	480
46	0	0	1	2	35	9	173	77	0	297	110	1	0	22	33	78	38	134	124	13	443
47	0	0	26	31	27	52	417	101	2	656	111	1	4	44	49	136	38	195	120	3	590
48	0	0	1	4	44	20	148	62	0	279	112	0	3	19	51	44	29	150	70	4	370
49	0	2	2	7	77	31	262	107	1	489	113	1	1	8	27	89	21	165	89	2	403
50	0	1	6	1	33	20	127	62	0	250	114	0	3	24	33	119	27	360	142	0	708
51	0	1	7	3	42	12	124	67	1	257	115	1	0	3	11	69	3	105	34	0	226
52	0	1	7	17	102	11	246	119	4	507	116	0	0	1	3	67	2	115	44	1	233
53 01	0	3	36	37	95	47	453	131	2	804	117	0	0	7	17	62	20	55	34	3	198
53 02	0	2	0	7	0	7	16	9	0	41	118	0	3	41	73	87	19	224	98	11	556
54	0	0	2	12	67	21	207	79	0	388	119	1	2	7	14	84	3	134	61	4	310
55	0	0	0	1	1	1	34	1	0	38	120	0	0	1	7	18	2	40	18	0	86
56	0	0	3	1	34	3	101	25	2	169	121	0	0	1	2	25	1	54	14	0	97
57	0	0	2	2	34	9	131	25	1	204	1263	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	5
58 01	0	1	6	7	31	17	136	49	1	248	264	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
58 02	0	0	2	8	49	13	170	55	3	300	265	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
59	0	1	0	4	53	12	142	66	1	279	***	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
60	0	1	2	3	54	19	150	83	2	314		0	22	9	21	7	1	121	13	2	196
61	0	0	5	6	78	16	257	128	0	490											
62	0	0	4	5	38	5	186	47	1	286											
63	0	0	2	4	24	12	106	38	0	186											
64	0	0	1	3	26	4	85	46	2	167											
												32	174	1,509	2,229	6,176	2,360	28,718	9,052	205	50,455

MAPS OF CRIMES

Violent Crimes

Total Part I Property Crimes = 3,944
 Range = Low of 0 to high of 267
 Median (middle) Tract 16



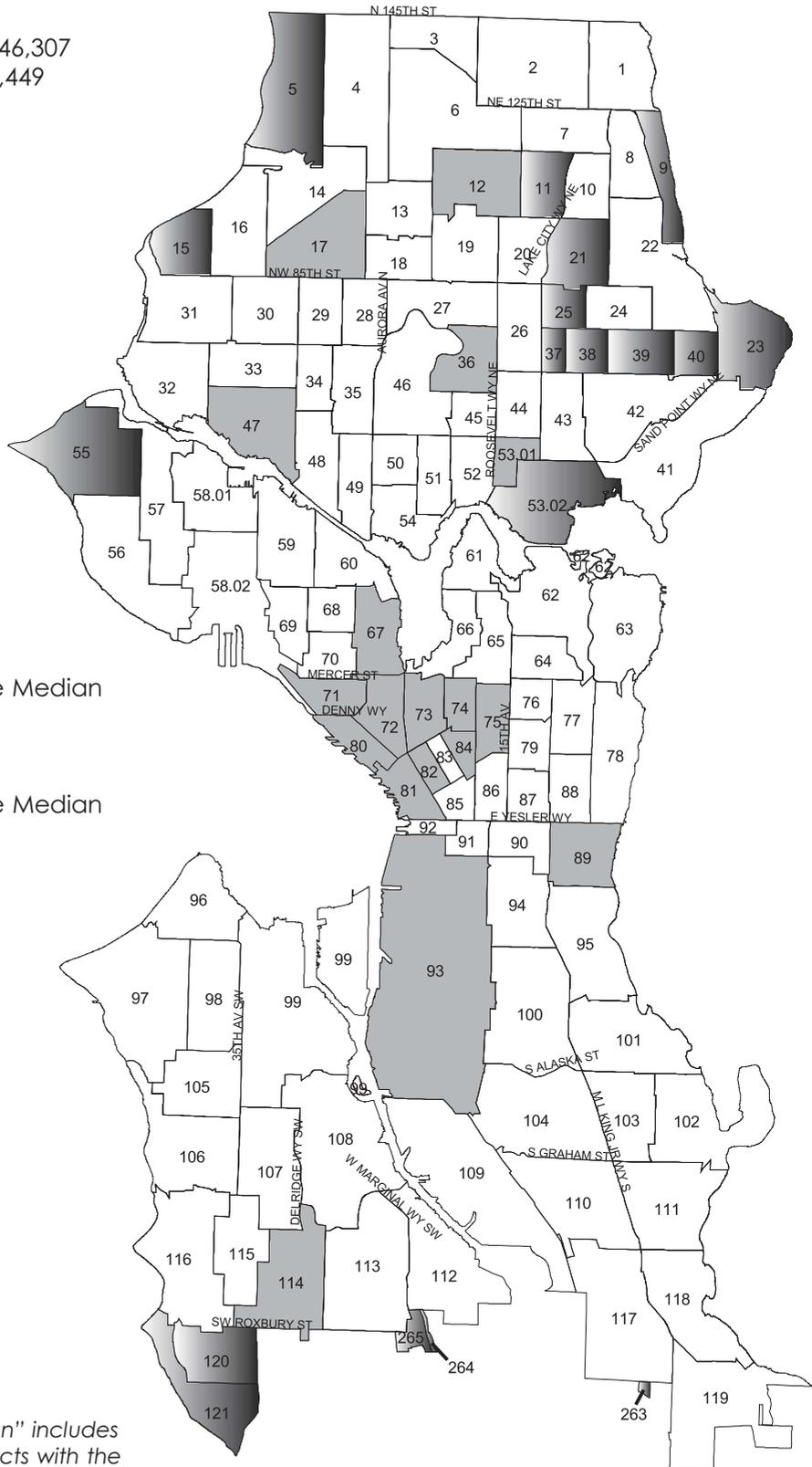
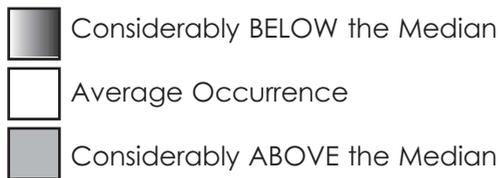
Note: Does not include 52 crimes lacking a census tract identifier.

CITY DATA

TYPE OF GOVERNMENT - Mayor-Council
 INC. AS TOWN OF SEATTLE - January 14, 1865
 INC. AS CITY OF SEATTLE - December 2, 1869
 CITY CHARTER RE-ENACTED - February 4, 1886
 OFFICIAL ORGANIZATION of SPD - June 2, 1886
 POPULATION of SEATTLE - 571,900
 POPULATION of KING COUNTY - 1,779,300
 POPULATION of WASHINGTON STATE - 6,098,300
 AREA of SEATTLE (square miles) - 143
 Land - 84
 Water - 59
 Parks (acres) - 4,811
 AREA of KING COUNTY (square miles) - 2,131
 AREA of WASHINGTON STATE (square miles) - 68,192
 TOTAL STREET SYSTEM in SEATTLE (miles) - 1,654
 LOCATION of SEATTLE - 47°39'N, 122°17'W
 ELEVATION of SEATTLE - 0 to 500 feet

Property Crimes

Total Part I Property Crimes = 46,307
 Range = Low of 0 to high of 2,449
 Median (middle) Tract 297



DEFINITIONS:

"Considerably Above the Median" includes approximately 15% of census tracts with the most offenses.

"Considerably Below the Median" includes approximately 15% of census tracts with the fewest offenses.

Note: Does not include 144 crimes lacking a census tract identifier.

BEATS / SECTORS

Total Part I Offenses by Precinct & Patrol Sector

Seattle is divided into five precincts. Each precinct is divided into sectors, which in turn are divided into beats to be assigned to patrol officers. Sectors are designated:

N - Nora E - Edward K - King W - William
 L - Lincoln C - Charlie Q - Queen F - Frank
 B - Boy H - Henry D - David R - Robert
 U - Union G - George M - Mary S - Sam

EASTPRECINCT

	Violent Total	Property Total	Total Part I Offenses	911 Calls Dispatched	On-View Events
C1	25	784	809	2,916	3,862
C2	9	452	461	2,637	2,387
C3	20	430	450	2,688	3,006
C4	67	580	647	3,802	2,167
SECTOR TOT.	121	2,246	2,367	12,043	11,422
E1	70	638	708	5,028	3,481
E2	74	855	929	5,955	2,700
E3	63	800	863	5,544	2,035
SECTOR TOT.	207	2,293	2,500	16,527	8,216
G1	115	1,277	1,392	7,469	2,766
G2	129	746	875	5,516	2,372
G3	76	693	769	4,183	1,236
G4	27	298	325	1,885	1,323
SECTOR TOT.	347	3,014	3,361	19,053	7,697
H1	40	360	400	3,012	3,031
H2	86	677	763	4,934	3,167
H3	33	362	395	2,487	948
SECTOR TOT.	159	1,399	1,558	10,433	7,146
PRECINCT TOT.	834	8,952	9,786	58,056	34,481

NORTHPRECINCT

	Violent Total	Property Total	Total Part I Offenses	911 Calls Dispatched	On-View Events
B1	21	485	506	3,019	1,825
B2	24	590	614	3,305	1,649
B3	48	642	690	5,027	1,316
B4	30	469	499	3,043	1,210
B5	15	839	854	4,462	1,045
SECTOR TOT.	138	3,025	3,163	18,856	7,045
L1	46	955	1,001	5,070	1,379
L2	63	915	978	5,970	1,533
L3	46	1,176	1,222	4,670	1,616
L4	35	1,200	1,235	5,895	973
SECTOR TOT.	190	4,246	4,436	21,605	5,501
N1	64	791	855	4,605	2,509
N2	51	557	608	4,023	2,322
N3	38	563	601	3,556	1,154
N4	121	1,093	1,214	8,166	3,097
SECTOR TOT.	274	3,004	3,278	20,350	9,082
U1	28	1,050	1,078	4,609	1,930
U2	31	727	758	4,304	1,115
U3	19	675	694	4,014	911
U4	41	1,039	1,080	5,594	1,204
U5	108	1,297	1,405	8,192	5,752
SECTOR TOT.	227	4,788	5,015	26,713	10,912
PRECINCT TOT.	829	15,063	15,892	87,524	32,540

WESTPRECINCT

	Violent Total	Property Total	Total Part I Offenses	911 Calls Dispatched	On-View Events
D1	78	1,295	1,373	5,905	4,625
D2	57	930	987	5,005	2,248
D3	75	879	954	5,208	2,619
SECTOR TOT.	210	3,104	3,314	16,118	9,492
K1	130	881	1,011	6,345	8,554
K2	134	996	1,130	4,992	3,614
K3	123	995	1,118	5,630	4,833
SECTOR TOT.	387	2,872	3,259	16,967	17,001
M1	115	914	1,029	5,085	3,898
M2	81	1,047	1,128	5,496	2,683
M3	109	1,126	1,235	6,486	6,462
M4	47	720	767	2,973	1,415
SECTOR TOT.	352	3,807	4,159	20,040	14,458
Q1	19	423	442	2,535	2,557
Q2	8	329	337	2,163	1,005
Q3	11	552	563	3,030	2,816
Q4	56	1,186	1,242	6,078	1,121
SECTOR TOT.	94	2,490	2,584	13,806	7,499
PRECINCT TOT.	1,043	12,273	13,316	66,931	48,450

SOUTHPRECINCT

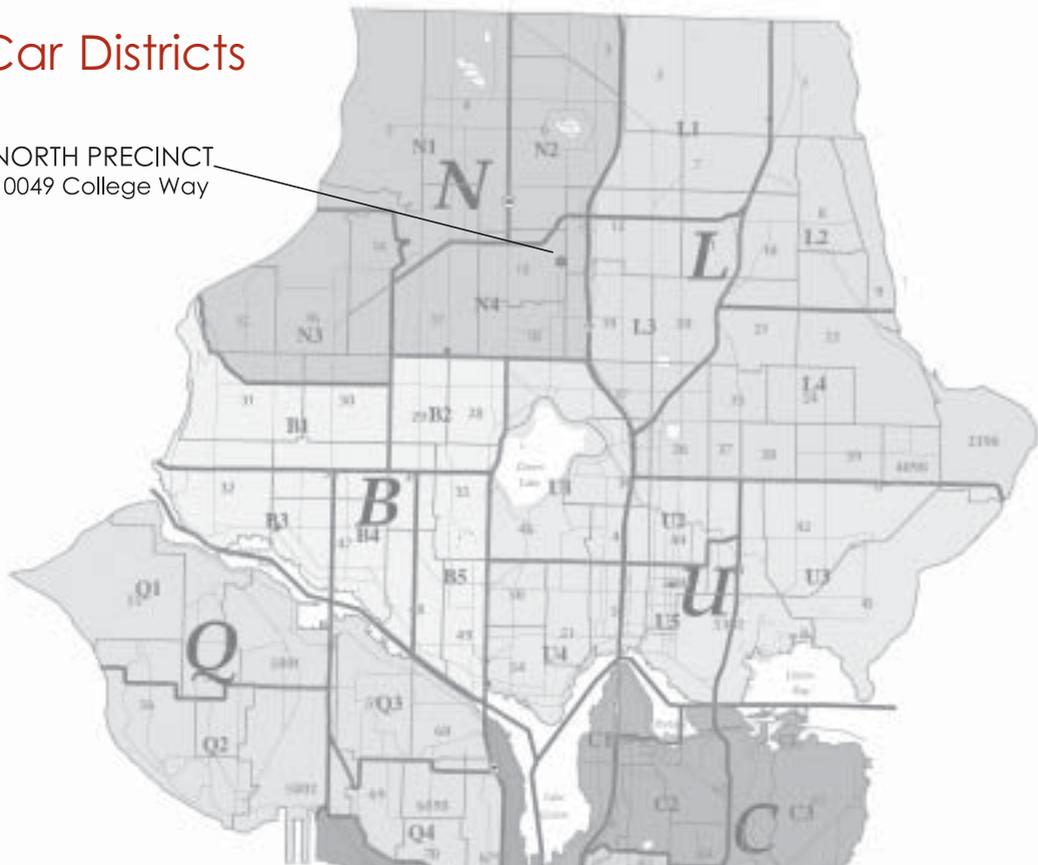
	Violent Total	Property Total	Total Part I Offenses	911 Calls Dispatched	On-View Events
R1	87	827	914	4,404	4,251
R2	49	382	431	2,635	2,408
R3	68	527	595	3,686	2,039
R4	61	399	460	2,986	2,298
R5	84	574	658	4,381	1,967
SECTOR TOT.	349	2,709	3,058	18,092	12,963
S1	49	361	410	2,657	3,076
S2	94	554	648	4,333	2,638
S3	26	170	196	1,861	1,896
S4	156	568	724	5,062	3,621
S5	40	379	419	3,240	2,698
SECTOR TOT.	365	2,032	2,397	17,153	13,929
PRECINCT TOT.	714	4,741	5,455	35,245	26,892

SOUTHWESTPRECINCT

	Violent Total	Property Total	Total Part I Offenses	911 Calls Dispatched	On-View Events
F1	55	614	669	4,233	2,110
F2	28	446	474	3,571	2,512
F3	99	1,067	1,166	7,508	2,304
F4	109	457	566	4,528	2,003
SECTOR TOT.	291	2,584	2,875	19,840	8,929
W1	56	1,009	1,065	6,160	3,184
W2	25	565	590	2,826	1,521
W3	89	825	914	6,165	1,735
W4	16	378	394	2,376	769
SECTOR TOT.	186	2,777	2,963	17,527	7,209
PRECINCT TOT.	477	5,361	5,838	37,367	16,138

Patrol Car Districts

NORTH PRECINCT
10049 College Way



WEST PRECINCT
810 Virginia Street.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS
610 5th Ave.

EAST PRECINCT
1519 12th Ave.



SOUTHWEST PRECINCT
2300 SW Webster

SOUTH PRECINCT
3001 S. Myrtle

ARRESTS & ASSAULTS

Arrests & Juvenile Referrals

	ADULTS				JUVENILES Referrals
	Bookings	Citations	Summons	Other	
PART I CRIMES					
Murder	5				
Negligent Manslaughter	1				
Rape	30				16
Robbery	212				64
Aggravated Assault	266		1	1	19
Burglary	214				90
Theft	1,477	1	1,493	2	578
Auto Theft	144			1	176
Arson	3				2
Part I Subtotal	2,352	1	1,494	4	945
PART II CRIMES					
Non-Aggravated Assault	2,114		377	3	412
Forgery	150				3
Fraud	22		1		1
Stolen Property	112		16		21
Vandalism	264		108		27
Weapons Violations	231		56		46
Prostitution	326	1	288	2	11
Sex Offenses	112		11		19
Narcotics Violations	2,483		44	2	160
Gambling Offenses			1		
Traffic	617	2,494	260	1	
Driving Under the Influence	328	977	136		3
Liquor Offenses	132	1	22	1	58
Disorderly Conduct	70	2	9		3
Failure to Appear/Obey Court	4,007	3	2	5	
Investigative Holds	2,837		2	2	58
All Other Offenses	2,666	4	359	1	242
Part II Subtotal	16,471	3,482	1,692	17	1,064
Grand Total	18,823	3,483	3,186	21	2,009

Assaults Made on Officers

	Total by Weapon	Firearm	Knife/Cutting Instrument	Other Dang. Weapon	Hands, Fists, Feet	2 Officer Vehicle	1 Officer Vehicle Alone	2 Officer Vehicle Assist	Spec. Assign. Alone	Spec. Assign. Assist	Officer Alone	Officer Assist.	Assaults Cleared
Disturbance Calls	107	0	1	0	106	43	17	36	0	2	6	3	87
Burglaries	8	0	0	0	8	2	1	5	0	0	0	0	8
Robberies	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Att. Other Arrest	75	2	0	1	72	19	13	19	0	7	6	11	68
Civil Disorder	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Handling Prisoners	20	0	0	0	20	8	3	8	0	0	0	1	17
Susp. Persons/Circ.	59	0	0	0	59	22	5	26	0	0	2	4	50
Ambush-No Warning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mentally Deranged	32	0	0	0	32	7	7	18	0	0	0	0	16
Traffic Pursuits	19	0	0	0	19	9	0	8	0	0	0	2	15
All Other	26	1	1	0	24	7	6	5	0	0	1	7	19
TOTAL	349	3	2	2	342	117	54	125	0	10	15	28	283
# With Injury	91	0	0	1	90	29	14	29	0	3	5	11	
# Without Injury	258	3	2	1	252	88	40	96	0	7	10	17	

OFFICE OF PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY

A fundamental responsibility of the Office of Professional Accountability (OPA) is to actively communicate both externally and internally. Open and transparent communication is vital to maintaining public trust and building credibility within the organization. The OPA has successfully conducted a number of external outreach programs, including public forums throughout the City, enhanced web-based communication and brochure distribution, and the production of simple, directional leaflets in English, Spanish, Arabic, Korean, Vietnamese, and four East African languages: Tigrigna, Oromo, Somalian, and Amharic.

In 2003 the OPA produced both a comprehensive annual report and a June 2003 Report on *Seattle's Response to Concerns about Racially Biased Policing*. The latter report presented information collected during 2001 and 2002 about allegations of biased policing. It discussed the challenges presented by these complaints, the OPA response to the problem, the perception of biased policing, and changes to OPA tracking, investigation, and reporting policies. In addition, the report gave an updated status on the Department's initiatives to address biased policing, including the current policy, data collection, community outreach, and training components. This OPA Report has been cited as a "best practice"

in the field at a national conference on police accountability.

The OPA also publishes reports each month on commendations received by officers as well as summaries of closed investigations. These reports appear on the City's website.

In addition to its ongoing public outreach efforts, the OPA launched an aggressive campaign in 2003 to improve internal communication. OPA conducted 42 special presentations to all patrol roll calls and specialty units to share information about OPA processes and outcomes with employees. The presentations reached 409 sworn police officers on their own "turf," with their peers present. The OPA believes enhanced internal communication will improve understanding, reduce citizen complaints, eliminate false information, identify and reduce systemic problems, and foster a better relationship between the OPA and the men and women of the Seattle Police Department.

The OPA annual and monthly reports, the racial bias report, and a report on the internal outreach program in 2003 can be viewed at: www.seattle.gov/police/opa

Employees Disciplined

TERMINATION	4
DEMOTION	0
SUSPENSION	2
WRITTEN REPRIMAND	13
ORAL REPRIMAND	3
OTHER	1
TOTAL	23

Complaints by Classification: 5 Year Review

Complaint Classification	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
IIS Investigations	145	183	191	158	149
Line Investigations	41	32	36	38	36
Supervisory Referrals	26	22	33	97	79
Total Complaints	212	237	260	293	264

BUDGET EXPENDITURES

	Personnel Services	Other Charges	Capital Outlay/Op Transfer Out	Total	% of Dept.
ADMINISTRATION					
Chief of Police	\$ 706,459	\$ 85,400		\$ 791,859	0.47%
Office of the Chief - Grants	1,242,973	1,128,406	35,187	2,406,566	1.43%
Professional Responsibility	1,254,627	31,962		1,286,589	0.76%
Deputy Chief of Admin	3,972,767	10,688,807	172,084	14,833,658	8.80%
Deputy Chief of Operations	1,987,722	330,698	200,000	2,518,420	1.49%
Subtotal	\$ 9,164,549	\$ 12,265,274	\$ 407,270	\$ 21,837,093	12.96%
COMMUNITY SERVICES & SUPPORT					
Community Svcs & Support Admin	\$ 260,406	\$ 91,993		\$ 352,399	0.21%
Human Resource Management	2,448,139	158,049		2,606,188	1.55%
Education & Training	2,347,641	389,950	158,670	2,896,261	1.72%
Subtotal	\$ 5,056,186	\$ 639,991	\$ 158,670	\$ 5,854,847	3.48%
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS					
Emergency Preparedness Admin	\$ 210,909	\$ 29,018		\$ 239,926	0.14%
Emergency Operations	723,244	319,897		1,043,141	0.62%
Field Support	2,826,728	102,056		2,928,784	1.74%
Subtotal	\$ 3,760,881	\$ 450,971	-	\$ 4,211,852	2.50%
PATROL OPERATIONS					
Administration	\$ 532,736	\$ 58,353		\$ 591,089	0.35%
SHA Grant	403,126	112		403,238	0.24%
Weed & Seed Grant	146,208	21,056		167,264	0.10%
West Precinct	18,597,893	1,115,646		19,713,539	11.70%
North Precinct	17,988,508	1,210,222	5,036	19,203,766	11.40%
Metro Special Response	7,182,681	899,027	20,409	8,102,117	4.81%
South Precinct	9,890,505	990,569	9,192	10,890,266	6.46%
East Precinct	13,388,781	1,094,774		14,483,555	8.60%
Southwest Precinct	7,962,404	525,826		8,488,230	5.04%
Traffic & Parking Enforcement	10,084,177	1,384,793	3,831	11,472,801	6.81%
Subtotal	\$ 86,177,019	\$ 7,300,378	\$ 38,469	\$ 93,515,866	55.50%
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS					
Administration	\$ 208,236	\$ 30,487		\$ 238,723	0.14%
Violent Crimes Invest.	7,031,915	206,211		7,238,127	4.30%
Narcotics Invest.	2,925,143	246,475		3,171,618	1.88%
Drug Forfeiture Fund	275,296	176,454		451,749	0.27%
Special Invest.	2,968,649	249,829		3,218,479	1.91%
Vice Forfeiture Fund	-	10,033		10,033	0.01%
DV, SA & Juvenile Invest.	5,444,250	165,333		5,609,582	3.33%
Investigations - Grants	137,775	100,046		237,821	0.14%
Subtotal	\$ 18,991,264	\$ 1,184,867	-	\$ 20,176,132	11.98%
INFORMATION RESOURCES					
Administration	\$ 288,667	\$ 51,904		\$ 340,571	0.20%
Communications	7,382,488	1,864,348		9,246,835	5.49%
Information Technology	2,123,696	2,136,079	279,181	4,538,956	2.69%
Records, Evidence, & ID	7,893,543	632,059	234,305	8,759,906	5.20%
Subtotal	\$ 17,688,393	\$ 4,684,389	\$ 513,485	\$ 22,886,267	13.58%
TOTAL	\$ 140,838,291	\$ 26,525,871	\$ 1,117,895	\$ 168,482,057	100%
% Total	83.59%	15.74%	0.66%	100%	

Budget Footnotes 2003 Grant Funding

1. All data per City Budget & Expenditure Report dated April 10, 2004

2. Additional appropriations in 2003

Appropriations from 2002 Balances	\$ 499,920
COPS Technology Video Project Grant	745,125
Grant to Encourage Arrest Policies	127,856
Internet Crime Against Children Grant	450,000
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant	186,974
L & S Report Services Agreement	20,000
LLEBG Yr 6 Interest Earnings	37,000
LLEBG Yr 8	252,614
Refugee Womens Funding Alliance Video Proj	20,000
Seattle Neighborhood Group Video Project	4,000
SHA Grant - North, East and Southwest Sites	241,968
SHA Grant - South and East Sites	157,622
Sound Transit Contract	80,142
SR 519 Construction Contract	432,000
State Drug Forfeiture Fund Appropriation 2003	548,433
Todd Shipyard Contract	236,200
Topoff Exercise Grant	1,537,000
University District Parking Enforcement Agreement	40,600
University District Service Fund Agreement	251,000
Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) I	521,000
Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) II	150,000
Vice Forfeiture Fund Appropriation 2003	25,800
Victims of Human Trafficking	7,310
Violence Against Women Alliance Video Proj	7,000
Washington Traffic Safety Comm - Video Proj	12,000
Weed & Seed Central	112,500
Weed & Seed Southeast Seattle	87,500
Weed & Seed Southwest Seattle	87,500
Total	\$ 6,879,044

3. Encumbrance carried over from 2002 \$ 500,649

4. Grants, Capital, and Interfund Carryovers from 2002 \$ 2,529,720

Grand Total \$ 9,909,433

PERSONNEL DATA

2003 Retirements

Dyment, James P.	Police Officer	1/14/2003
Harper, Dale E.	Police Officer	1/28/2003
Bryant, William D.	Asst. Police Chief	3/27/2003
Brown, Duane H.	Police Officer	3/30/2003
Straight, Darilyn K.	PEO Supervisor	6/3/2003
Burke, Michael	Police Officer	6/11/2003
Werner, Julius L.	Sergeant	6/15/2003
Nilsen, Ralph E.	Sergeant	6/17/2003
Marcus, Edwin L.	Lieutenant	6/29/2003
Wellner, Vera	Admin. Staff Assistant	7/4/2003
Lorance, Judith	Dispatcher III	8/4/2003
Davis, Phillip M.	Police Officer	8/19/2003
O'Hare, Margaret	Police Officer	9/1/2003
Williams, Rosa	School Crossing Guard	9/16/2003
Morrison, Patricia	Admin. Spec. I	9/23/2003
Bolstad, Douglas	Police Officer	10/1/2003
Trocha, Michael J.	Community Service Officer	10/3/2003
Williams, Phillip L.	Police Officer	10/08/03
Holm, Ramon A.	Police Officer	11/4/2003
Maloney-Bourret, Sheila	Admin. Spec II	11/18/2003
Petras, Michael R.	Dispatcher I	12/16/2003
Seth, Nils R.	Police Officer	12/21/2003
Frazier, Jeanette	Community Service Officer	12/31/2003
Hardison, Joyce A.	Community Service Officer	12/31/2003

Personnel Strength

Chief of Police	1
Deputy Chief	2
Assistant Chief	6
Captain	15
Lieutenant	41
Sergeant	147
Detective	182
Officer	847

Sworn Total 1,241

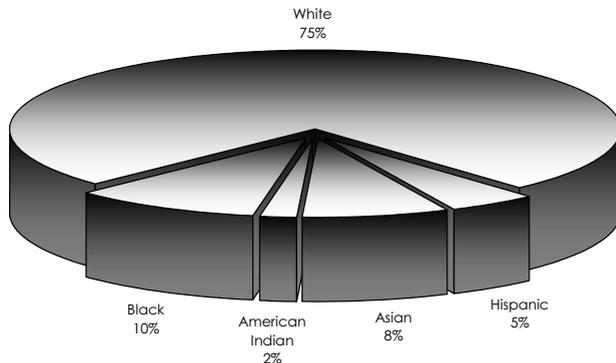
Civilians 531.25

Department Total 1,772.25

Student Officers 44

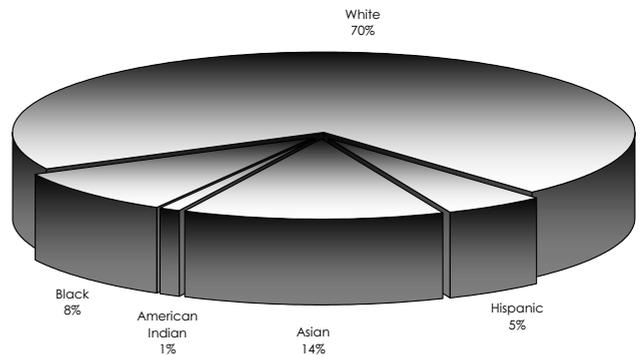
Racial/Ethnic Composition of SPD Sworn Personnel

based on 2003 Department Data



Racial/Ethnic Composition of City Population

based on Seattle 2000 Census Data



2003 AWARDS

Officer of the Year:

Patrick Chang

Civilian of the Year:

Amy Pich

Detectives of the Year:

Richard Gagnon
Gregg Mixsell

Medal of Valor:

Ofc. William Collins
Ofc. Mike Jennings
Ofc. Tim McGrath

Precinct Officers of the Year

Ofc. Willie Askew (Southwest)
Ofc. Matt Hyra (East)
Ofc. Sjon Stevens (North)
Ofc. Bob Williams (South)
Ofc. Tad Willoughby (West)

Inspirational Award:

Ofc. Dave DeBusk
Ofc. Greg McFadden
Karim Miller
Sgt. Deborah Nicholson
Ofc. James Vandebogart
Kim Vradenburg

The Range Staff:

Ofc. Daniel Bresnahan
Ofc. Michael Ferry
Ofc. Richard Hinz
Ofc. Tami McClincy
Ofc. A.C. Torrescano
Ofc. John Shweiger
Ofc. Viliami Veetutu
Sgt. Pete Verhaar
Ofc. Pat Wallace
Ofc. Curt Wilson

Innovation Award:

Det. Linda Diaz

Hospital Response Team:

Ofc. John Abraham
Det. Christie-Lynne Bonner
Ofc. Brenda Burrows
Det. Elizabeth Ellis
Sgt. Cindy Granard
Lt. James Koutsky

Subpeona Process Work Group:

Tricia Ellermeier
Ofc. Steve Hirjak
Ofc. Gerald Holley
Molly Newcomb
Ofc. Bruce Wind

Excellence Award:

Ofc. Kim Bogucki
Ofc. Bryan Clenna
Ofc. Shandy Cobane
Renee Cunningham
Ofc. Jason Diamond
Ofc. Matt Hendry
Sylvia Kessler
Kathy Kolarsick
Danette Neuhausen
Ofc. Tony Porter
Ofc. Michael Solan
Leslie Thornburg
Carrie Tittle
Det. Gregory Suggestt
Det. Malinda Wilson

Accreditation Team:

Sgt. Scott Bachler
Ofc. Michelle Calley-Valor
Ofc. Donna Lopez

Outstanding Public Service:

Ofc. Jill Bassett
Stephanie Coleman
Det. Tina Drain
Ofc. Dorie Scott
Det. Leanne Shirey
Ofc. Juan Tovar
Det. Diane Wherley

TOPOFF2 Team:

Ofc. Mary Brick
Steve Brown
Lt. Steve Brown
Det. Joe Fewel
Sgt. Norman Gow
SFD Battalion Chief Randy Hanson
Mark Howard
Sgt. Deb Jelcick
Ofc. Christie Kerns
Ofc. Irene Lau
Rick Lindsay
Lt. Paul McDonagh
Ofc. Dallas Murry
Sgt. Gary Nelson
Ofc. Jess Pitts
Lt. Dick Reed
Ofc. Greg Sackman
Sgt. Grant Tietje
Lt. Andy Tooke
Terry Wittman

Community Ambassador:

Ofc. Clem Benton
Ofc. Tim Greely
Sgt. John Hayes
Ofc. James Jackson
Cathy Wenderoth

Chief's Awards:

Det. Trent Bergmann
Det. Dana Duffy
Shanna Christie
Lt. Paul McDonagh
Det. Jeff Mudd
Ofc. Matt Ness
Sgt. Roger Rusness
Det. Mike Santiago
Det. Robert Sevaetasi
Det. Greg Tomlinson
Sgt. Doug Vandergiesen
Det. Don Waters

SPOG Awards:

Ofc. Simon Edison -JAN
Ofc. Jason Diamond -JAN
Ofc. Ben Hughey -JAN
Ofc. Matt Hendry -APRIL
Det. Brad Craig -MAY
Ofc. Mike Settle -MAY
Ofc. Shandy Cobane -JUNE
Ofc. Mark Wong -JULY
Sgt. Teresa Duffy -JULY
Ofc. Raleigh Evans -SEPT
Sgt. Steve White -SEPT
Ofc. Alex Jenkins -OCT
Ofc. Paul Holland -OCT
Ofc. John Davidge -NOV
Ofc. Darryl D'Ambrosio -NOV
Ofc. Alex Chapackdee -NOV
Ofc. Juan Ornelas -NOV
Ofc. Aaron Johnson -NOV
Det. Don Henderson -NOV
Det. Randy Woolery -DEC

Red Cross Heroes Award:

Sgt. Roger Dixon
Recognized as part of an interagency team to ensure that Honor Guardsmen are trained to properly honor officers who have made the ultimate sacrifice.

Good Housekeeping Award for Women in Government:

Sgt. Liz Eddy
Recognized nationally by Good Housekeeping Magazine for her work creating a Crisis Intervention Team.

(L-R, T-B) Medal of Valor Winner Ofc. McGrath, the Grand Ballroom at the Westin Hotel, Medal of Valor Winner Ofc. Jennings, Award winners Ofc. Bassett, Scott and Det. Drain, Medal of Valor Winner Ofc. Collins, M.C. Pat Cashman, Civilian of the Year Amy Pich, Award winner Cathy Wenderoth with two Honor Guard members, Officer of the Year Patrick Chang. Detectives of the year pictured page 12.



MILITARY DEPLOYMENT

Mark Solomon works as a Crime Prevention Coordinator for the Department's South Precinct. Working with community groups to address prevention techniques, crime patterns and concerns specific to South Seattle keeps him very busy. But Solomon also has another job, as an Active Reservist in the US Air Force. Following the events of September 11, 2001 and the subsequent U.S. Military action in Afghanistan and Iraq, he was deployed for almost a year.

Solomon is in good company. Since 2001 the Seattle Police Department has had over 40 reservists called up for active duty. Many public safety agencies nationwide are now going through similar situations of temporarily losing employees at the same time they are asked to take on new enforcement responsibilities. Since 2001, the SPD has created an Emergency Preparedness Bureau to address homeland security concerns, hosted Topoff2, one the largest anti-terrorism exercise ever conducted, provided crowd control and security at a number of local anti-war protests, and made efforts to respond immediately to bias crimes committed against local Arab and Muslim communities.

The sense that the SPD is an extended family has only been strengthened by the dual purposes of employees working at home to keep Seattle safe while following the heroic actions of co-workers abroad. Almost immediately after the first active reservist was deployed, SPD employees at home came up with a number of ways to support them.

One method of direct support was through **Operation Care Package**. Det. Leanne Shirey, with the support of the SPD motorcycle drill team, raised money to provide deployed employees with items they could not obtain at their oversea locations, such as telephone calling cards, shaving cream and other personal items. Karim Miller of the SPD Video Unit, taped messages from SPD employees which were included in each care package. The team also put together a list of addresses and emails of the reservists so that SPD employees could contact them. Over \$2,000 was raised by SPD employees to send nearly 80 packages.

Another effort started by the Seattle Police Officers Guild was a **Krispy Kreme Donut Fundraiser**, which was held in April of 2003 and raised over \$10,000 to support the families of law enforcement employees who had been deployed. Military salaries are generally lower than regular SPD salaries, so the money was used to purchase gift certificates at military commissaries and given to the families most affected by salary changes.

These efforts went a long way to serve as a good morale booster to employees who are overseas. When Solomon at last returned home, he verified this first hand, "Having contact from folks back home kept me going. Especially in the environment I was in, it was hot, dusty and dangerous. Knowing that people were thinking of me and sending me care packages made all the difference."

(L-R, T-B) Dets. John Crumb and Bob Seavy selling Krispy Kreme Donuts as a fund-raiser for SPD troops, Ofcs. Jim Shearer, Steve Strand, Tim Owens and Guy Barattieri in Kuwait, Mark Solomon in Kandahar, Afghanistan, the Seattle Police Operations Center (SPOC) a few days after the start of the war in Iraq, boxes wait to be filled to be sent to deployed officers as part of Operation Care Package, Ofc. Steve Strand in Iraq.





IN MEMORIAM

*Dedicated to the memory of Seattle Police Officers
who have given their lives in the performance of duty:*

DAVID SIRES	October 16, 1881
JAMES WELLS	November 28, 1897
THOMAS ROBERTS	April 12, 1898
WILLIAM L. MEREDITH	June 25, 1901
E. E. BREECE	July 3, 1902
A. C. SHANNENMAN	September 4, 1903
MATHIAS RUDE	September 24, 1910
J. P. DAVIS	February 23, 1911
W. H. CUNLIFFE	June 17, 1911
H. L. HARRIS	July 4, 1911
A. K. RUCKART	December 27, 1914
L. E. KOST	December 12, 1915
J. F. WEEDIN	July 24, 1916
R. R. WILEY	July 24, 1916
EDWIN WILSON	September 24, 1919
V. L. STEVENS	January 14, 1921
NEIL McMILLAN	January 21, 1921
JAMES O'BRIEN	January 21, 1921
W. T. ANGLE	January 21, 1921
C. O. LEGATE	March 17, 1922
A. B. LUNTSFORD	January 15, 1923
A. J. COMER	July 4, 1924
R. L. LITSEY	September 25, 1924
FRED IVEY	May 10, 1928
L. F. TRACY	September 7, 1928
E. R. SHERARD	September 15, 1928
G. W. PERRY	September 21, 1930
G. W. COTTLE	September 29, 1930
H. E. WILLIAMS	August 2, 1931
R. H. AHNER	September 13, 1932
R. W. CORDES	December 31, 1932
J. S. DONLAN	May 20, 1934
O. F. WILSON	March 31, 1935
T. A. SICKLES	November 26, 1935
T. E. STEVENS	November 27, 1935
C. B. ANDERSON	September 27, 1936
FRED H. HULL	November 15, 1945
W. T. RUMBEL	October 29, 1947
H. W. VOSPER	July 20, 1949
J. T. CLANCY	December 28, 1949
F. W. HARDY	March 12, 1954
J. C. BRIZENDINE	July 21, 1955
DAVID P. RICHARDS	September 1, 1967
JOHN E. BARTLETT	March 9, 1968
ROBERT R. ALLSHAW	November 11, 1968
ROBERT D. WARD	May 15, 1969
FRED D. CARR	February 25, 1973
JAMES M. FORBES	June 21, 1974
JAMES H. ST. DeLORE	June 21, 1974
DORIAN L. HALVORSON	September 24, 1976
JERRY L. WYANT	October 25, 1976
NICHOLAS N. DAVIS	December 18, 1984
DALE E. EGGERS	April 23, 1985
ANTONIO M. TERRY	June 4, 1994
KENNETH L. DAVIS	May 11, 1995
GARY LINDELL	March 13, 2002



City of Seattle

SEATTLE POLICE DEPARTMENT

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