

**SALT LAKE CITY  
POLICE DEPARTMENT  
1990  
ANNUAL REPORT**



**SALT LAKE CITY PUBLIC SAFETY BUILDING**

4-9-92  
MFI

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Salt Lake City was established in 1847 by pioneers seeking new lands and freedom from persecution. Since that time, it has grown into a regional center and core city for a metropolitan area that now ranks in the top 40 in population in the United States. The Salt Lake City Police Department provides law enforcement and public safety services to a resident population of nearly 160,000 and a daytime population that can exceed 300,000 persons. During 1990, we handled 134,722 calls for police service, including 20,115 Part One Index Crimes and 54,410 Part Two category crimes. This activity was spread out over an area of 100.7 square miles.

This report summarizes the organization, operations and accomplishments of the Salt Lake City Police Department for the year 1990. Please read on and meet some of the people involved in this operation, and learn a little about the functions and tactics being used to enhance the performance of our mission to this community.

133489

U.S. Department of Justice  
National Institute of Justice

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**SALT LAKE CITY**  
**POLICE DEPARTMENT**  
**1990**  
**ANNUAL REPORT**

*Michael P. Chabries*  
*Chief of Police*

**NCJRS**  
**DEC 12 1991**  
**ACQUISITIONS**

Prepared through the cooperative efforts of the staff of the Salt Lake City Police Department



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**POLICE DEPARTMENT**

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MIKE CHABRIES  
CHIEF OF POLICE

April 1991

The Honorable Mayor Palmer DePaulis  
and the Salt Lake City Council:

Submitted herewith is the 1990 Annual Report of the  
Salt Lake City Police Department.

This report contains a summary of activities of the  
Police Department during the year of 1990. A statistical  
compilation of information has been included for administrative  
purposes, to submit to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for  
use as a reference by municipal, governmental, educational,  
social groups and other law enforcement agencies.

Respectfully,

MICHAEL P. CHABRIES,  
Chief of Police

MPC:ac

# CRIME PREVENTION SPECIALISTS AND MAP OF COUNCIL DISTRICTS

Crime prevention has been an integral part of the police function in Salt Lake City for many years. Three police officers and three nonsworn crime prevention specialists are our direct link to the community. These police employees are assigned

to provide victim assistance, to help in community organization and to coordinate anti-crime activities within specific communities. Council District boundaries define their geographic areas of responsibility and are listed here.

Contact your Community Crime Prevention Specialist when you have questions concerning law enforcement in your area. Call 799-3440 for crime prevention information. Call 799-3000 to report a crime.



*Linda Johnson, District #1*

*Alicia Primack, District #2*

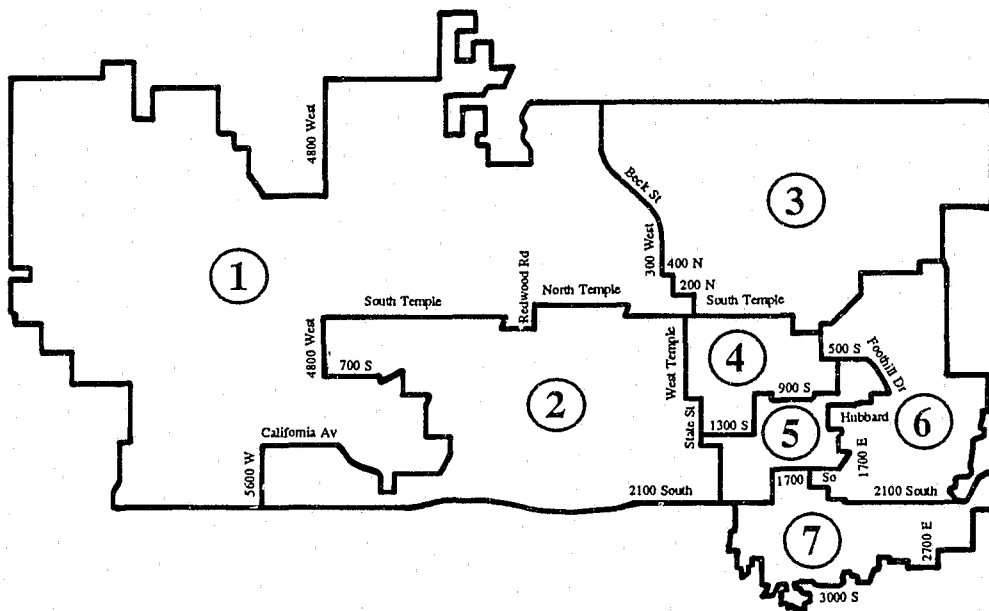
*Officer Dave Ward, District #3*



*Monica Reed, District #4*

*Officer John Dunn, Districts #5, #6*

*Officer Pam Grimes, District #7*



# **O**PEN LETTER FROM THE CHIEF OF POLICE

This year has been a very challenging, yet rewarding one. Trends of the past few years continued in 1990 with the Department experiencing an increase in calls for service. Additionally, violent crimes have continued to increase as exemplified with the record 25 homicides in the city.

Notwithstanding, the Department's men and women met these challenges despite fewer officers than 10 years ago. In an effort to meet public safety demands, the Mayor and the City Council approved a significant increase in staffing levels for the Department. As a result, 46 new officers were approved to be hired during the 1990/91 fiscal year. Due to extensive training requirements for each officer, it will be the early spring of 1992 before all 46 are trained and operational.

Most of the increased staff will be assigned to the Patrol Division to help with their tremendous workload. Hopefully, backlog and response time problems will diminish, and our officers will

have an opportunity to be more proactive in their efforts.

As a result of the additional officers, some very progressive programs will be implemented. For example, the Bicycle Patrol will be increased and expanded to patrol in some of the City's residential neighborhoods. This program has been successful in the downtown area, and great success is anticipated in the new areas. Plans also include reintroducing Foot Patrol to the downtown area during 1991. We are pleased with the accomplishments of the newly activated Police Service Dog Unit and look forward to continued productivity in the coming years.

The Police Department implemented the Salt Lake Area Gang Task Force on July 1, 1990. This program expands the Department's previous Gang Unit to now include a multi-jurisdictional effort involving both law enforcement and the local community. The focus of this federally funded community based program is diversion and suppression. I

anticipate excellent results from this program in the future.

Much of the year was spent preparing a Five-Year Strategic Plan. This plan includes a long-term strategy to implement the Community Oriented Policing (COP) Program. The focus of the COP effort is to develop partnerships in which the Department will work closely with local citizens and others to "solve" neighborhood and local crime problems. This concept represents a significant change in policing and has been implemented effectively in many cities in the United States. The COP program is scheduled to begin July 1, 1991.

I take this occasion to personally thank the men and women of this department for their dedication and service. They do their job professionally day in and day out with very little gratitude ever expressed to them. This community can be proud of each and every one of them. It is a true honor to serve them and this community as Chief of Police.

# OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE

— Chief Michael P. Chabries



The Chief of Police is appointed by the Mayor, subject to approval by the City Council. His primary task is to manage the operations of the Police Department. Among other duties, the Chief must oversee the long range planning, set the goals, establish budget priorities and represent the Police Department at the Mayor's cabinet. To do this effectively and efficiently, the responsibilities of daily operation are shared with two Lt. Colonels acting as Assistant Chiefs. Each of these officers is responsible for wide-ranging functional areas within the Department. The Chief also has direct control over a small staff, including Labor Relations and the Community Ombudsman.

## **COMMUNITY OMBUDSMAN**

The Police Department serves the citizens and visitors to Salt Lake City. Many of the concerns we address on a daily basis have a direct link to other segments of city government, or to one of many citizen based organizations. The Ombudsman serves the liaison role for the Police Department when conflicts between the role of the police and others arise, or when the need for a spokesperson for the police administration is needed.

## **LABOR RELATIONS**

The Labor Relations Officer, traditionally the president of the Police Union (Salt Lake Police

Association since 1984), is a full time liaison between labor and management within the Department. When requested, this office provides representation for officers involved in disciplinary proceedings and has input on policies that impact the officers' working conditions. *The Memorandum of Understanding* that details the wage and benefit package between the Mayor's Office and the officers is negotiated through this office. Most outside part-time security jobs staffed by officers are coordinated by Labor Relations. By serving as a representative for labor and reporting to the Chief, this position provides direct access for officers to the police administration.

## **HONORARY COLONELS**

The Police Department enjoys tremendous support and assistance from a group of private citizens in the Salt Lake community whom we have dubbed the "Honorary Colonels." This group provides a vehicle for the public to assist in our law enforcement efforts and to support Department activities that would not otherwise be feasible. The Colonels are a cosponsor of the annual Awards Luncheon, provided the resources necessary to expand the D.A.R.E. program into all 27 of Salt Lake City's elementary schools and made complimentary memberships to the YMCA available for all members of the Police Department. At their request, the Department protects the anonymity of these public spirited citizens. We thank them for their assistance.

## **POLICE MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION (PMAA)**

The PMAA was formed in 1911 by members of the Police Department who were interested in the affairs of the Department and particularly in the welfare of fellow employees and their families. The members of this volunteer organization visit,

comfort and render services to injured or ill members and their families. Assistance and advice is available in matters that relate to a member's ability to perform their duties at the highest level possible. Working to develop close associations between officers, their families and retired officers, the PMAA sponsors many activities throughout the year. Activities include a dinner for the "Old Timers", otherwise known as employees or retirees with 20 or more years of service. Other events sponsored by the PMAA for members are a summer picnic, children's Christmas party, golf tournaments, as well as a fall activity with games and prizes.

## **FISCAL UNIT**

Consisting of a manager and an accounting clerk, this unit provides information and assistance to the administration in an effort to better manage the resources of the Department. The information provided is ongoing in nature, but has an annual cycle in the budget process. This process is a cooperative effort, involving all levels of management, to effectively allocate the limited resources of the Department. The processing of requests for

goods and services, property control, auditing services, revenue, billing and collection, inventory and other ongoing activities are all coordinated through the Fiscal Unit office. Recently, Salt Lake City provided much needed additional resources in the form of a property tax increase earmarked for law enforcement. This will allow the Department to begin to come back to the standards of performance that it wants to provide.

## **PERSONNEL SERVICES UNIT**

The Personnel Services Unit was transferred to the Chief's jurisdiction at the end of 1990. It provides technical support to the police administration and staff of the Police Department in all personnel matters. Position classifications, recruiting, selection of entry-level employees, design and administration of the promotional processes, salary administration, payroll, negotiation and application of labor agreements are activities of this unit. The nonsworn members of this unit also maintain the Police Policy and Procedures Manual.



## INTERNAL AFFAIRS UNIT

*The primary function of the Internal Affairs Unit is to receive and investigate complaints against officers and nonsworn employees of the Police Department. An additional responsibility is that of staff inspections. Such inspections may involve an audit of a specific operation or a function of the Department. These inspections are at the direction of the Chief of Police for the purpose of increasing efficiency, changing procedure or to identify various procedures that are no longer necessary.*

*In 1990 a significant change was made in the procedures for the acceptance and processing of complaints by the Department. The new policy provides a new list of specific categories and a new complaint form developed for documenting Complaints Against Police Personnel (CAPP). The use of this new form has standardized the process of receiving a complaint, and the new policy requires the complaint to be received and directed to the appropriate unit or division for investigation.*

*Serious complaints, such as excessive force, abuse of authority and incidents involving drugs or alcohol are investigated by I.A. personnel and sent to the division commander of the involved employee for disposition. Less serious complaints, rudeness, profane language and the like, are sent to the division commander for both investigation and disposition.*

*The disposition and resultant discipline is the responsibility of the division commander with approval of the Chief of Police. Internal Affairs is the repository for such actions but has no input in the disciplinary process.*

*Internal Affairs received a total of 406 complaints in 1990. Formal investigations were performed on 86 cases. Another 179 were sent to a division commander for disposition. A total of 110 minor complaints were resolved, in most cases, by an explanation of policy or by providing assistance with some aspect of the case in which the complainant was involved. Seven complaints were unfounded after an initial investigation. Six were referred to another government agency. In nine cases the complainant refused to cooperate with the investigation. There were nine cases wherein the employee or vehicle involved could not be identified.*

*Internal Affairs also compiles and coordinates the records of accidents involving police vehicles, prepares information on pursuit cases for disposition, and provides assistance as necessary to the City Attorney. The personnel assigned to this unit strive to be fair and objective when investigating complaints, keeping in mind the concerns of the Department, the employee and the complainant involved. ☉*

# INVESTIGATIONS BUREAU

— Lt. Col. G. Ed Johnson



The Investigations Bureau is under the command of Lt. Col. G. Ed Johnson, who also serves as Assistant Chief of Police. This is the organizational home of the Department's plainclothes divisions; Detective, Youth and Special Investigations Divisions are the three components that make up this bureau.

Some of the Department's most challenging and rewarding programs are found within the Investigations Bureau. Drug abuse continues to be a major target. A wide variety of methods are being used to interrupt the flow

of drugs to the streets and decrease the long term demand for those drugs. A multi-jurisdictional task force is focused on the trafficking of drugs. Specially trained D.A.R.E. officers are teaching fifth and sixth grade school children that they can and they must refuse drugs a place in their lives. D.A.R.E. has expanded, and officers now teach in all 27

elementary schools in the Salt Lake City School District during the school year.

The Department has become the focus of an effort to identify, monitor and eventually hold gang members responsible for their activities. Gangs are a threat to many neighborhoods and have shown themselves to be conduits for drugs and purveyors of violence. These activities are not acceptable in our society, and the Salt Lake City Police Department is doing all it can to keep this problem from gaining a permanent foothold in

our area. We have been joined by several other agencies during the last year to expand this project.

Achieving these goals will require a concerted effort not only by the police, but on the part of the community, as well. Given this, Community Oriented Policing is an important tool to be used by the Investigations Bureau. The Gang Squad participates with concerned members of the community, as they attempt to reach a mutual understanding of a problem and how they can address it from the home, school and church.

Detectives rely on citizens to provide critical information that will enable them to solve their cases and place offenders in custody. D.A.R.E. calls on the children of the community to recognize the trouble that drugs bring into their lives. The program prepares them to help themselves and their friends "say no" to drugs. By establishing respect for themselves and their role in improving the community, they will be willing and able to participate more fully when they grow into the community leaders of the future.

# DETECTIVE DIVISION

- Captain J. K. Livsey



The Detective Division has the responsibility for resolution of the cases that are generally initiated by the Patrol Officer. Detectives pursue follow-up investigations to their end. That end is often a successful conclusion resulting in the arrest of

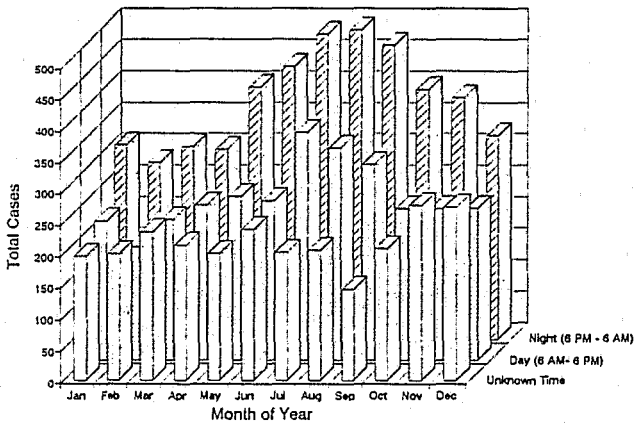
the offender, providing complete information to the prosecuting attorney and recovering any stolen property. Specific squads assigned to follow-up investigations are Burglary, Checks, Robbery and Homicide. Each of these squads deal with many other events, as well. Arson, fraud, white collar crime and bomb cases require the attention of specialists assigned to various squads within the division. Late in the year, a reorganization within the Department moved the Records function to the Detective Division. Daily management of the division is handled by Lt. James E. Bell in Detectives and Lt. Steve Diamond in Records. They also are responsible for and serve as the organizational coordinators

between the various squads in the division.

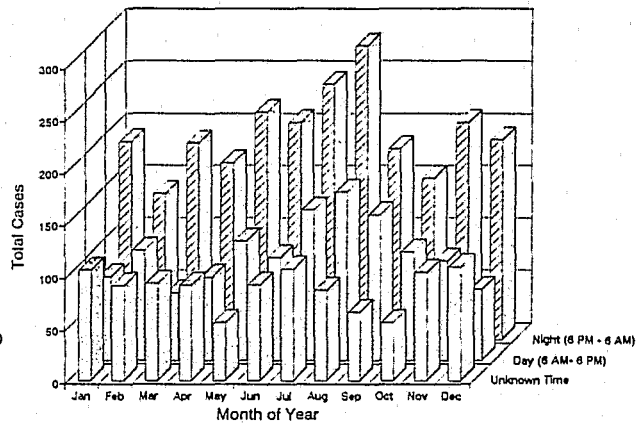
## BURGLARY SQUAD

Burglary is one of the most common crimes in the nation. Because there often are few clues left at the scene and few leads to follow, the investigation of this crime is difficult. The first concern for the investigator is the path of the stolen property. Sometimes the stolen property is "fenced" to another criminal or sold to a pawn shop. Often the proceeds of the crime are used to support drug addiction. A "burglar", who also is a drug user, may steal property many times the value of the drugs he requires, because the "market" devalues the property to as low as five to 10 percent of the retail

**RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY 1987 - 1990**  
Events for Time of Day by Month



**NON-RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY 1987 - 1990**  
Events for Time of Day by Month



## HOMICIDE SQUAD

***Violence has become an increasingly more common part of our society. We see it in movies, on television and more often in our neighborhoods. Simple assaults in 1990 are up 45% over Salt Lake City's average for the 1980's, and aggravated assaults are up 22.3% over the average for the 1980's. The 25 homicides recorded in 1990 are a record high number and represent a 77.3% increase over the 1980's average. When dealing with smaller totals, we are aware that the percentage change is exaggerated, but the trend is alarming, nevertheless. The Homicide Squad is called on to investigate spouse abuse, missing persons, kidnapping, product tampering, suspicious deaths, as well as homicides and all assaults. Homicide investigators are always on call and must perform their duties under the most stressful conditions. Often there are few witnesses, or those that could contribute are part of a subculture that is alienated from or hostile to the police. The growing number of transients in the area have become both victim of and offender to a large number of violent crimes. Their life-style makes it difficult to bring a case to successful conclusion. Each case is unique and must be handled with the utmost care. Unlike the burglar or car thief, most persons that commit murder only kill once. If something is not quite right with the investigation, the justice system may not have another opportunity to deal with the suspect.***

***Physical evidence is of primary importance in homicide investigations. An officer, specially trained as an evidence technician, is assigned to the squad to cover this aspect of the investigations. New technology, such as variable wavelength light sources, helps in finding evidence otherwise hidden from vision. DNA matching has become a tool that can be used to identify individuals much in the same way as fingerprints.***

***It is unfortunate that these officers, like so many others in law enforcement, can only respond to these crimes after the damage is done. The community must contribute to the effort by resisting the trend of accepting violence as a "normal" part of our society. Violence must be discouraged in favor of more peaceful means of resolving conflict in our lives. ☺***

value. Burglars may commit hundreds of such crimes before arrested and successfully prosecuted.

Because of the close association between the "burglar" or "thief" and the business of pawn shops, the Burglary Squad monitors and regulates the numerous pawn shops within the city. Activity directed toward this generally legitimate business has resulted in the revocation of few licensed pawn shops. Present criminal codes are difficult to apply to the business involved in the receipt of stolen property. In many cases the simple act of locking a door can prevent the criminal from having the opportunity to commit the crime of burglary.

## CHECK SQUAD

Misuse of checks and credit cards, frauds, embezzlement, confidence games and other white collar crimes are the responsibility of the Check Squad. The arrival of checks, credit cards and a multitude of electronic devices for the convenience of the consumer has created the need for new investigation skills. These investigations require coordination with and the cooperation of institutions that are often the victims of these crimes. Persons committing crimes of this nature appear to be more sophisticated each year. Thefts dealt with by the Check Squad are very complicated and may involve hundreds of thousands of dollars and numerous victims. Simple practices, such as keeping a Personal Identification Number (PIN) in a location well away from the credit card it authorizes could save consumers considerable losses.

## **ROBBERY SQUAD**

The Robbery Squad handles crimes where there has been a theft from a person or from the control of a person. Such crimes include strong arm robbery, aggravated robbery with some type of weapon, and felony thefts, such as pickpocket, purse snatches or till taps. An Arson Specialist and Bomb Technician also are assigned to the Robbery Squad and respond to calls for assistance throughout the County. This Squad also coordinates the processing and movement of fugitives located within the City and those fugitives arrested outside the City or the State that need to be extradited to Salt Lake City (returned to the proper jurisdiction) for trial or incarceration.

## **CRIME LABORATORY**

The need for specialized photography, fingerprint and handwriting comparison skills has been an important part of many criminal investigations. Crime Lab officers respond to the area of crime scene investigations on homicides and other serious crimes. Critical evidence is often uncovered only after the meticulous examination of the crime scene. Bringing the Crime Lab into the mainstream of investigations is effective and beneficial to the Department. Crime Lab officers operate a fully equipped color photo lab located in the Public Safety Building. They provide photographic services for the Police Department and many other city functions.

Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) has been available for the last year. This

system provides assistance in verifying the identity of individuals by drawing on a fingerprint database for the western United States. Suspects have been developed in several burglary cases where there were no leads to follow except the computer's capability of searching fingerprints that match those "latent" prints found at the crime scene.

## **RECORDS**

Records provides a wide range of technical and clerical support services to the Department. These services are available through the Records Unit, Machine Records Unit, Evidence Custodian, Fingerprints and Photo ID, Radio Repair, Expungement Technician, and Dispatch Liaison. These services assure that the Department is able to maintain necessary communication links and accurate, accessible records. It is vital that police case information is recorded and stored in a fashion that allows complete and timely retrieval. The Records Unit is responsible for information once it is submitted by the officer. In 1990, Records Unit staff processed 134,722 cases. Those cases were entered into manual files and our computer network for storage and automated distribution. The Records Unit is in the process of updating to a faster microcomputer, which will result in faster, more efficient processing of information. Warrants and criminal history information on persons arrested by Salt Lake City Police are stored and processed by this staff. After three years, paper copies of this information are microfilmed and stored for

future reference. Current microfilm on file contains records that are up to 90 years old.

## **EVIDENCE UNIT**

The Evidence Unit stores all evidence, found property, confiscated weapons and controlled substances taken into custody by the Police Department. It is critical that property be readily available for use in court or to be returned to the rightful owner, if they can be found. There are items in the evidence room that were gathered in unsolved homicide investigations dating back to the 1940's. In 1990 the evidence Sergeant and three technicians logged in approximately 11,750 cases and logged out 14,500 cases. They also conducted over 1,050 lost and found follow-up investigations and conducted two police auctions. One of the technicians assigned to evidence also is responsible for ordering and storing supplies for the Police Department. The Evidence Room is in the process of computerizing the entire operation and will have eventual access directly into court records. This will allow for better control over the movement of property in the limited storage area.

## **MACHINE RECORDS UNIT (MRU)**

This Unit is responsible for gathering and disseminating the FBI Uniform Crime Report, the Monthly Activity Statistical Report, and the National Safety Report on traffic accidents. This data also is used as the basis for analysis of police activities and

crime trends. This small staff entered 44,588 traffic tickets, 9,232 traffic accidents, 23,271 charges against adults arrested, and 5,264 charges against juveniles. Machine Records spends much of their time assuring the accuracy of information being entered into the main computer database.

### **PRINT SHOP**

The Print Shop is staffed by two technicians who operate offset presses, a high volume photocopier/sorter, a collator/stitcher, a hydraulic cutter, and punching, folding and binding machines. The shop serves seven city agencies, including Finance, Police, Fire, Animal Control, Human Resource Management and Fleet Management. The Print Shop prints training manuals, office reports, the Mayor's budget, voucher requests and numerous other reports and manuals. In 1990 the printers produced 2.87 million pages of material, over 4% more than in 1989. The Print Shop is only one of several areas in the Department where interns and volunteers gain job skills or awareness of the police operation while helping staff.

### **FINGERPRINT AND ID TECHNICIANS**

Two nonsworn staff operate the service desk in the lobby of the Public Safety Building. Among their responsibilities are fingerprinting, photographing, and issuing identification cards

for Federal Reserve Officers, SLC Corporation Special Officers, Airport Authority Special Officers, SLC Police Department, SLC Fire Department, Salt Lake City/County Health Department and Tooele County Sheriff. They also process booking sheets, enter fingerprints and photo information into the computer, process civil service applicants for the police and fire departments and handle some of the paperwork necessary for the release of impounded vehicles.

### **RADIO REPAIR**

This technician is responsible for the Department's radios and communication gear and inventory and records on the police fleet of vehicles. This includes the administration of contracts on radio and computer equipment, keeping track of police vehicles and handling complaints or problems with the telephone system. An additional responsibility includes the designation as System Liaison between the Police Department and SLC Data Processing for both the UNISYS mainframe and the many microcomputers being used in the Department.

### **EXPUNGEMENTS**

The technician assigned to this job is responsible for carrying out orders from the courts to expunge criminal records on adults and juveniles who have successfully petitioned the courts to have their criminal records expunged. Other duties include

processing all criminal history requests made from outside agencies, background checks for police and fire department job applicants, and when needed, assisting the radio repair technician and the fingerprint and ID technicians. During 1990 there were 263 criminal records expunged by order of the courts, an increase of 22.3% over 1989.

### **DISPATCH LIAISON**

In July of 1989, the Police Dispatch Office merged with the Fire Department Dispatch Office. The Fire Department took over management of this operation, which is now called the Salt Lake City Public Safety Dispatch Office. Lt. Steve Diamond, in addition to his management duties in the division, serves as a liaison between the Police Department and the Public Safety Dispatch Office.

### **VOLUNTEERS**

In the last year, the use of volunteers has increased to assist in the daily operation of the Police Department. Records entry and assistance in the print shop have been the most significant contributions of this program to the Police Department. It is notable that employees of this Division are volunteers, as well, providing their time to the Ronald McDonald House, Youth Village, the Detention Center, helping the homeless and at the YWCA, among others.

# SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION

— *Captain Brent Davis*



The Special Investigations Division is responsible for four categories of law enforcement. The first is Vice, including the enforcement of the laws relating to prostitution, pornography, alcoholic beverages and gambling. The second is the enforcement of laws relating to narcotics and illicit drugs. The third area of responsibility is the gathering of criminal intelligence information and dissemination of that information to authorized representatives of law enforcement. Gangs are the focus of the final area of responsibility. These activities often overlap and require the use of unconventional law enforcement techniques. It is from this Division that the "undercover" operations of the Police Department are coordinated. Officers regularly assume other roles for extended periods. In doing so, they place themselves in physical jeopardy to gain access to persons behind the manufacture

and distribution of drugs, the production and distribution of obscene materials or the trafficking of stolen property. While these are the "high profile" activities, there are many other activities that the Division performs under the direction of Captain Davis and Lt's Steve Chapman and Bill Shelton.

## **VICE UNIT**

Investigations of violations of liquor, gambling, pornography and commercial sex laws are handled by the Vice Unit. These officers also must perform background investigations and make recommendations to the city licensing authority for approval or denial of beer licenses, tavern dancers, escort businesses and employees, private investigators, taxi cab drivers and others as needed. It is probably the efforts of the Vice officers in commercial sex that are most commonly known. Prostitution is integrally involved in the illicit drug traffic, sexually transmitted diseases and both violent and property crimes. Both the prostitute and the "John" are actively targeted by undercover officers and special officer decoys who portray the prostitute or the potential customer. Close to 900 charges of commercial sex acts were made by Salt Lake City Vice Officers this last year. This is an increase of nearly 29% over 1989 and illustrates the commitment of the Department to solving

this particular problem in our community.

## **METROPOLITAN NARCOTICS STRIKE FORCE AND METROPOLITAN MAJOR FELONY STRIKE FORCE**

Through the end of 1990, Salt Lake City was the host agency for two multi-jurisdictional strike force operations. These programs utilize resources contributed by several agencies in an effort to deal with crimes affecting people throughout the area. Metro Narcotics identifies and arrests the manufacturers and distributors of illicit drugs, while Metro Felony works to interdict the flow of stolen property. Contributing to the success of the Metro function are Alta, ATF, Midvale, Murray, Park City, Sandy, South Salt Lake, Salt Lake City, Utah Division of Investigation, West Valley City and the University of Utah.

The teams' efforts have a continuing impact on the activities of persons engaged in the full range of these illegal activities. During the last year, the efforts of Metro Narcotics resulted in scores of arrests and the removal of over two million dollars, street value, of controlled substances from the flow to potential users. A total of 106 Search Warrants were served during the year, which resulted in seizures of money and other



## INTELLIGENCE UNIT

*It is the responsibility of officers in the Intelligence Unit to collect, evaluate, analyze and disseminate intelligence data regarding criminal activity in Salt Lake City. This process involves the timely collection of a broad range of criminal information from numerous sources and the speedy dissemination of that information to the parties that can benefit the most from having that data. Intelligence can include trends in crime, and officer safety information, as well as detailed information concerning the activities of specific high risk individuals or groups in the community. Recently, unit members assisted in a community survey attempting to determine the identity of a serial rapist.*

*The goal of these activities is to help identify, reduce, control and prevent criminal activity in Salt Lake City. Intelligence data and investigative assistance is provided to other units of the SLCPD and to other agencies when appropriate. Development of "strategic" intelligence is the primary goal of the Intelligence Unit. It is accomplished by providing descriptive analysis of criminal activity, determining identities and capabilities of organized crime systems. We then assess the efforts being used by the SLCPD to control these criminal activities.*

*The secondary goal of the Intelligence Unit is development of "tactical" intelligence data. This data is designed to provide the operational units of the Police Department with the information necessary for investigations of criminals and their activities. The Intelligence Unit provides liaison with all other intelligence networks across the nation through membership in L.E.I.U. (Law Enforcement Intelligence Units).*

*It is not uncommon to have Intelligence Officers provide security and protection for dignitaries that visit our city. The unit also is called on to provide special security at various civic, religious and private gatherings when it is required. ☺*

property used in the distribution process. This property, amounting to approximately \$350,000, included cars, houses and money, and became a law enforcement asset to be used in the ongoing "war on drugs". After several years of waiting, Salt Lake County will be joining the

Strike Force in 1991. Their added presence in this cooperative environment will be felt by the drug distribution networks.

Metro Felony Sting III ended a 23 month long undercover stolen property investigation in January of 1990. This operation

spent \$67,000 to purchase over \$1.3 million in stolen property. 107 of the 130 suspects were charged in the operation. Among the many highlights were the recovery of over 120 stolen vehicles, 95 weapons, including 11 sawed-off shotguns, an AK-47, a silencer and 2 Mac-11's, a



telephone tap detection device, a christmas tree and a human eyeball. The last item came from a medical center lab. The seven detectives, five of whom were undercover for the run of the project, also discovered and helped in the seizure of seven clandestine methamphetamine laboratories. Detectives kept track of suspects contacted and property they purchased on a personal computer maintained at the undercover location.

**GANG TASK FORCE**

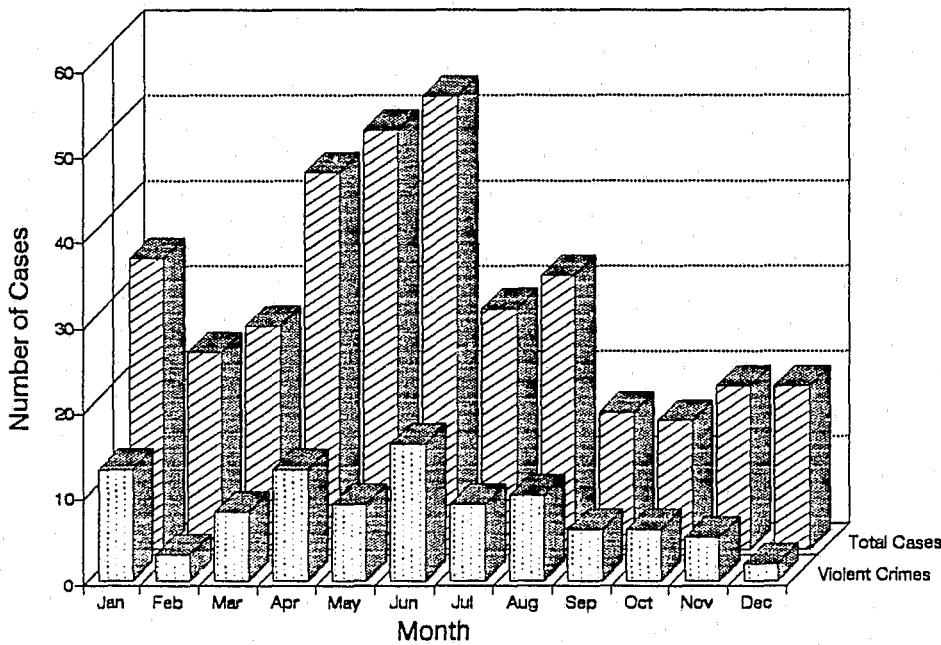
Gangs do not fit the stereotypes of the movies. Not all gang members are drug dealers and not all gangs are violent or mark their turf with spray painted graffiti. Unfortunately, gangs are involved in a wide variety of criminal activities and many ARE violent. The victims of these crimes are

only occasionally other gangs. Usually it is local businesses and members of the community that suffer when gangs become organized and active. Although the Police Department can have very little direct effect on the social and family conditions that allow gangs to form or be imported from other areas, it is the responsibility of law enforcement to hold them responsible for their criminal behavior in our community.

The Gang Task Force is a cooperative effort expanded in July of 1990 in response to our growing concern over gangs and gang related crimes. Officers on the task force represent Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Murray, Sandy, South Salt Lake, West Valley and the Utah Department of Investigations. The task force staff also includes an analyst

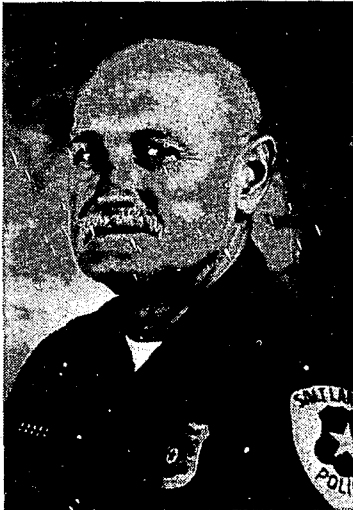
and an outreach worker. The task force identifies and contacts individuals and gathers information on the activities of gangs and known gang members. They target active individuals for arrest and prosecution, and they provide a strong foundation for community education concerning the gang issue. Members of the Gang Task Force have spoken with community associations, business organizations, school and church groups and individuals concerned with the problem. We hope that by working in concert with other law enforcement agencies, Youth Corrections, Youth Probation, schools, churches, community organizations, and gang members, we can keep the danger and adverse affects of gang problems to a minimum within our community.

**VERIFIED GANG RELATED CASES - 1990**  
*Totals and Number of Violent Crimes*



# YOUTH DIVISION

— Captain William Duncan



The resources of the Youth Division are focused on crimes that predominately involve juvenile offenders or victims. While this is the focus, it is not the full extent of Division activities. It is the important place children hold in the future of our community that warrants this concentration of efforts. Captain Duncan and Lt. Roger Kinnersley supervise officers and nonsworn staff that must deal with a wide range of investigations and community service activities.

Since it was established in 1989, considerable progress has been made in the development and expansion of the D.A.R.E. program. During the same period, significant increases in motor vehicle theft, aggravated sexual assaults, and child sexual assaults have been seen.

## **AUTO THEFT UNIT**

Our society is mobile, and most of us are dependent upon our automobiles to meet the demands of school, work and to get us to and from entertainment. When our transportation is lost, it is not just a loss of value in the vehicle that we suffer, but a loss of our ability to meet our obligations. The concept that there is no real harm done if a vehicle is recovered within a few hours after a teen joyride is a denial of these obligations. Changes in the locations of theft and recovery, types of vehicles taken and time patterns must be analyzed, while investigators review possible suspects as they attempt to solve each case. Although many vehicles are eventually recovered, the damage done to stolen cars and the theft of property attached to the cars result in a loss of more than two-thirds of the original value. The Auto Theft Unit works closely with other law enforcement agencies and the insurance industry to identify trends in the types of vehicles stolen and techniques being used by car thieves.

## **LARCENY UNIT**

Larceny is the most common Part One Crime. During 1990, the SLCPD handled over 13,000 larceny/theft cases. Shoplift and larcenies from vehicles, of vehicle parts, from the mail and out of yards are only some of the

variations of this crime. The average value of a larceny remains under \$10.00 in our city, and these cases often have little for the officer to investigate. The follow-up investigation of larceny cases and identification of suspects and offenders can be as successful as any other activity in police work. However, officers must rely on information the victim provides at the initial police contact, if there is to be a chance for success. In an effort to improve the quality of the case handled, a change in the reporting procedure for "Fail to Pay" gas thefts was instituted in September of 1989. The retailer must pursue the matter to first determine if the incident is a criminal matter rather than oversight before the case can be accepted.

## **YOUTH UNIT**

Crimes committed by youthful offenders or with a juvenile as the victim are the focus of the officers of this Unit. Four detectives handle all runaways, physical child abuse, custody disputes, kidnapping, assaults by juveniles, bicycle thefts and property vandalism cases. The potential impact on the family requires attention to detail and an awareness of acceptable alternative resolutions. One detective is assigned all crimes involving bicycles, i.e. thefts, lost, found, pawned, etc. Although this is a highly seasonal event, the assignment of a single officer to these cases

has permitted a much more thorough examination and successful completion of them, as well. A juvenile court worker is assigned to work part-time with the youth detectives and has proved to be a valuable asset. As a representative of the court, this worker reviews cases, recommends the appropriate court response and can order restitution, thus avoiding a delay in the time from the commission of the crime to the final punishment.

### **SCHOOL RESOURCE OFFICERS**

Plainclothes officers, assigned to the Youth Unit, are placed in all city high schools and two junior high schools to represent the Police Department at the school. These officers have gained the full support of the School District, which reimburses the Department one-third of the officer's pay and benefits. These officers provide more than just school security. They are counselors, teachers and consultants for students, parents, faculty, and administration. They also must investigate crimes that occur on the way to or from school and any crime committed on the school grounds.

### **D.A.R.E.**

It is common for children to have their first contact with illicit drugs in the fifth or sixth grade. If we intend to curtail drug use and thus limit the potential demand for drugs, we need to educate children BEFORE their first encounter. The Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) program has been

## **SEX CRIMES UNIT**

*Sex crimes investigations is among the most demanding in law enforcement. To meet these demands, four detectives, one sergeant and a child protective services worker from the Division of Family Services staff the Sex Crimes Unit. Adult sex crimes are very difficult due to the trauma inflicted on the victims and the dynamics of sexual assaults. Children (under age 18) that are victims, especially as a result of intrafamilial sexual conduct, are the most challenging investigations encountered. In court the children must be competent witnesses, yet the family dynamics in these cases often pressure them not to be a witness. These cases require experience, understanding, patience and a thorough investigation. Case law in the area of sexual abuse is rapidly changing because of Federal, District and State Court rulings on these cases in recent years. Detectives must not only carry an extremely heavy caseload, but also must look for new direction from court rulings, research and training. The number of sexual assaults reported was at an all time high in 1990, and from all indications this trend will continue. It is unknown whether this is the result of an actual increase in crime or represents an upward trend in reporting these crimes. While we hope that it is the latter, the abilities of the sex crimes detectives continue to be tested.*

*In an effort to improve the levels of cooperation between agencies, a model for a children's justice center has been developed. This concept places representatives of the Division of Family Services, the County Attorney and law enforcement in a single location. An interview setting is furnished to resemble a home, and interviews of the victim children are videotaped by a hidden camera. The intent is to create an environment that is as relaxed and non-threatening as possible to reduce the trauma for the victim. The State of Utah has adopted this plan and will be developing centers in Salt Lake, Weber and Utah counties in the coming year. ☉*

developed to do this. Four officers have been trained in D.A.R.E. techniques. These officers split their time between being D.A.R.E. teachers and Larceny Unit detectives. While wearing their D.A.R.E. hat, they are helping children develop

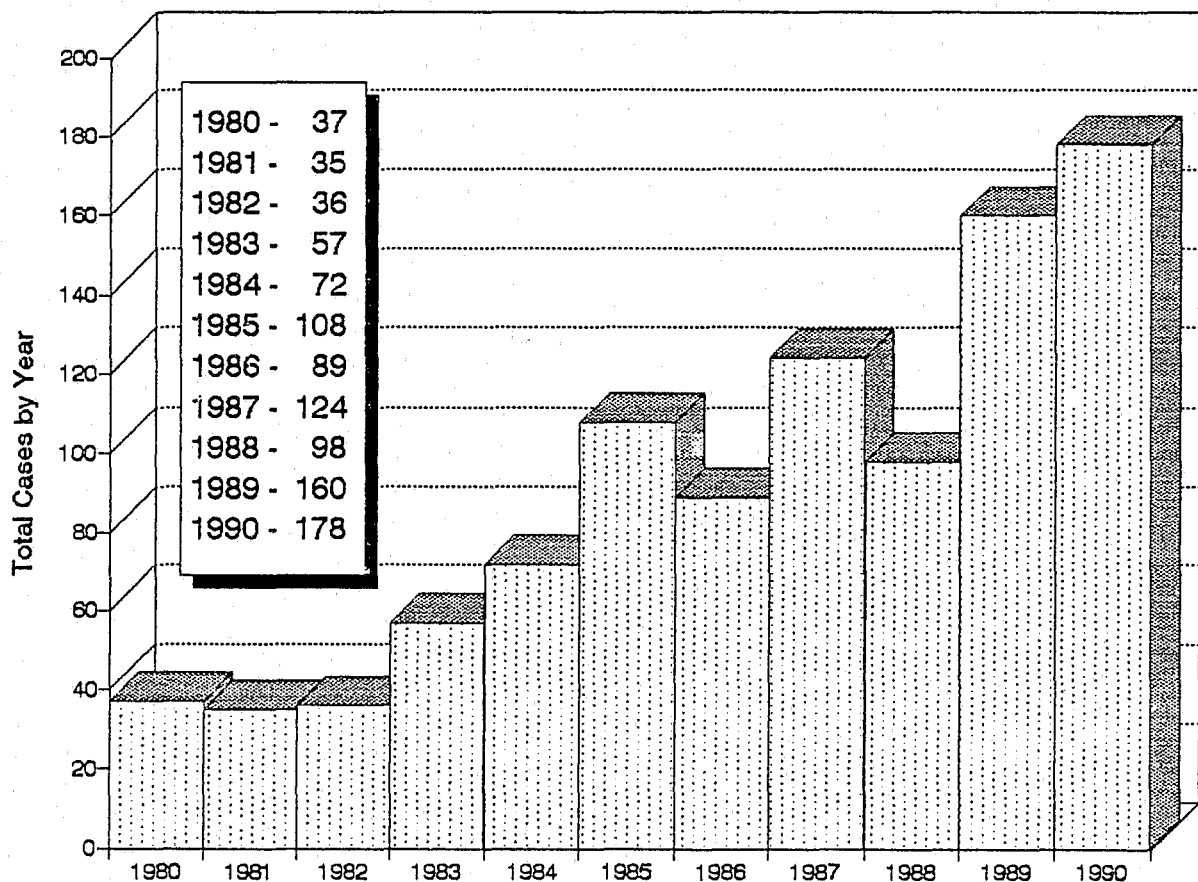
skills needed to resist the temptations and peer pressure that generally lead to the first use of drugs. In 1990, these officers were able to present introductory lessons to over 13,500 children in kindergarten through fifth grades. Additionally, full

D.A.R.E. programs resulted in approximately 2,500 fifth and sixth grade graduates in Salt Lake City schools. These sessions deliver the message that the war against drugs is being fought at all levels and with every weapon available.

*The dramatic upward trend in reported sex crimes is evidence of a growing awareness of the prevalence of those crimes. Rather than seeing this only as an increase in the total number of*

*crimes committed, it should be viewed as a community more concerned with the problem and a police department more able to deal with a continuing issue.*

### REPORTED CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULTS



# O PERATIONS BUREAU

- Lt. Col. Robert Nievaard



Assistant Chief, Lt. Col. Robert Nievaard commands the Patrol, Traffic/Training and Community Affairs Divisions. The majority of police department personnel are assigned to these functions, and most initial contacts by the citizenry are with someone in this bureau. Normally, after a telephone call requesting assistance is handled, an officer from either the Patrol or Traffic Division responds to the scene. Information gathered by that officer is the basis for future investigations and other contact. The follow-up contact within this bureau is by Crime Prevention Specialists. These specially trained officers and nonsworn employees offer information to the victims so they may reduce their risk to future crimes.

Assisting Major Nievaard in the daily monitoring of field operations are the five Lieutenants assigned to the Watch Command. Another significant function in the Operations Bureau is the special event petition approval process. Many of these events require considerable police resources, if they are to be successful. A process has been established

to allow the City some control over what could otherwise be a disruptive mix of incompatible activities.

## PETITION PROCESS / SPECIAL EVENTS

The special event petition process is administered in the Operations Bureau. It is the policy of Salt Lake City that a wide variety of special events be encouraged as an enhancement to the quality of life for the city's residents, workers and visitors. The Police Department endeavors to see that such events are conducted with a minimum of disturbance to normal activities in the affected neighborhood and to maintain a high degree of public safety.

Requests for foot races, bicycle races, pickets, parades, block parties, filming of movies and other events affecting the public

domain are considered petitions and are coordinated by the Police Department. Petitions must be submitted to the Police Department 30 days before any advertising for the event commences. After conferring with and receiving approval of other city agencies, the Department approves the petition. A total of 408 petitions were reviewed during 1990. Those approved met the following conditions and cost the city nearly \$90,000 for police coverage:

- The activity will not substantially interrupt the safe and orderly movement of normal pedestrian and vehicle traffic.
- The concentration of persons, animals and vehicles will not unduly interfere with public safety services to areas where the activity takes place.
- The activity is not likely to cause injury to persons or property.
- The activity will not be an unacceptable annoyance to citizens in the area.

## COMMUNITY POLICING IN THE OPERATIONS BUREAU

It is the patrol officer that is most often in contact with members of the community. Regardless of their part in society, housewife, merchant, student or transient, all citizens have equal

right to police services. Salt Lake City police officers are an integral part of the community they serve. They have the unique responsibility of keeping their fellow citizens as safe and secure as possible. A good working knowledge of the community and its people is as valuable to the beat officers as knowledge of the laws they enforce. Citizen awareness of police goals, limits and needs, and a willingness to cooperate with the officers broadens the ability of the Police Department to meet community

expectations. This spirit of cooperation is the basis for Community Oriented Policing. Each party draws on their own experience and resources and works to solve a problem that affects them both. It is at the most basic level when citizens confide in the patrol or traffic officer about crime or other problems in the neighborhood. Following that, officers are better able to complete their mission of deterring crime, apprehending criminals and enhancing the general public safety.

A significant effort went towards the development of a five-year strategic plan to implement Community Oriented Policing in the Salt Lake City Police Department. This plan outlines the steps that must be taken and resources that must be committed to efficiently train our officers to successfully meet the challenge of COP. This is a marked change in the philosophy of policing, but has been demonstrated in many other cities to be well worth the effort.

*Officers and police volunteers meet scouts and scout leaders at the 1990 Cub Power Day. D.A.R.E., Solo Motors, Mountain Bike Patrol, Service Dogs, Officer Friendly with T.C., and the Race Car team were all represented.*



# COMMUNITY AFFAIRS DIVISION

*- Captain John Bywater*



The Community Affairs Division combines similar support functions for both the Department and the community under one commander. The Public Information Officer, Crime Prevention, and the Chaplain Corps are one side of the division. Police Research and Planning and Operations Analysis form the other side. A major focus of the division is in coordinating our efforts toward making Community Policing a success in Salt Lake City. Lt. Marty Vuyk is Deputy Commander of the division and concentrates on the daily operations of the division. He also heads a team that will coordinate the implementation of the five-year C.O.P. strategic plan.

## **PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER**

This officer is responsible for making sure the press and electronic media have access to the

best possible information while protecting sensitive investigative information and the right to privacy of those involved in police cases. Most press releases are coordinated through this office, and a daily summary of significant cases is provided to the media for their use. A stronger cooperative working relationship has been established with the members of the area's news reporting organizations over the last year. Daily summaries of activity are provided reporters, articles have been written and published in law enforcement magazines and the work of keeping the police door open to the public has been diligently pursued.

## **RESEARCH AND PLANNING**

As laws and ordinances change, the activities of the officers must change as well. Those changes must be reflected in the policies and procedures that the Department maintains as its operational guidelines. Research and Planning investigates concepts that can be implemented to overcome problems and improve police response, effectiveness and accountability. During 1990, several important changes have been made in the Policy and Procedures manual, most notable have been Use of Force and Discipline. Possibly the most significant product of the Police Department in the last several years is the five-year strategic

plan for Community Oriented Policing. Research and Planning developed this document based on successful programs in other agencies. Although it is similar on the surface to programs attempted before, C.O.P. succeeds because of the commitment that is demanded of and made by all levels within the Police Department.

## **WHAT IS COMMUNITY POLICING?**

Community Policing is based on a philosophy which recognizes the interdependence and shared responsibility of the police and community in making Salt Lake City a safer, more liveable city. It is a method of policing which encourages a partnership that identifies community safety issues, determines resources, and applies innovative strategies designed to create and sustain healthy, vital neighborhoods. Community Policing will coordinate with efforts being made by private, nonprofit, and public agencies to bring a comprehensive approach to Salt Lake City's problems of crime and disorder. Community Policing reflects the values of: officer involvement in decision making, police accountability and deployment of police personnel at a level closer to the neighborhood.



## OFFICER FRIENDLY

***F***or the first time in several years we have the resources necessary to designate a full-time "Officer Friendly". The program is designed to provide children of all ages (two through 120) with a realistic understanding of police work and the services police perform in the community. Children in kindergarten through third grades are the primary focus for safety programs, instruction in crime prevention and the need to avoid criminal behavior. These programs have also been expanded for audiences from preschool through adults. Among the programs conducted by this officer are Halloween, pedestrian, playground, home and bike safety. With his help, children learn when and how to call 911, how to recognize and to be wary of drugs and many common dangerous items they may encounter on a daily basis. This officer conducts tours of the Public Safety Building and appears at numerous public functions. Recently he has taken part in Scout-O-Rama and Cub Power Day for the Boy Scouts and various school and parent fairs. He provides a police viewpoint on several committees, including the Mayor's Bicycle Advisory Committee and the Executive Board of the Salt Lake School District School Volunteers.

***This level of community involvement is not only to provide input on matters of police concern. Officer Friendly exists to foster a positive image in the minds of children regarding the police. This officer demonstrates that even though police carry guns, they are not a threat. Although the police have authority to limit others' activities, they can provide support and can care about individuals and their problems. Officer Friendly breaks down the stereotype of cops that is fostered by movies and television and shows a more human side of law enforcement. ☺***

## CRIME PREVENTION UNIT (CPU)

The CPU is housed in the Public Safety Building South Annex at 327 East 200 South. The unit is staffed by three sworn officers, three nonsworn crime prevention specialists, one police sergeant and a secretary. Areas of responsibility are set along City Council District boundaries with only a few exceptions. Among the functions supported by the Crime Prevention Unit are neighborhood surveys, Citizen Alert, National Night Out, Carrier Alert, convention displays and booths, senior citizen programs, City Council security, victim referral service, Summer School Program, Graffiti Busters, a periodic newsletter and others. A brief summary of the numbers of persons contacted by Crime Prevention Staff through the year indicates how important this function is to law enforcement.

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Persons Contacted</u>
Block Meetings	3,068
Area Meetings	8,043
Special Assignments	401
Burglaries	3,379
Security Checks	506
Officer Friendly	
School Programs	12,000 est.
Tours, etc.	6,500 est.

## CHAPLAIN CORPS

This group of clergy and approved lay ministers represents a cross section of the various religions in the community, at present seven denominations. Exemplifying volunteerism at its best, they donate 8,760 hours annually to the Department and



the community. They provide counselling and compassionate support to victims of crime, violence, and serious accidents. They act in an ecumenical way and have responded to more than 250 calls in the past year. This operation is coordinated on a part-time basis by a retired police officer holding ministerial credentials. He ministers to the police family, including active and retired officers, their families and widows.

### **OPERATIONS ANALYSIS**

Statistics, trends, program evaluation and design are all the realm of Operations Analysis. This non-sworn professional helps police and citizens to select and interpret only the data they need from that enormous amount of information regularly collected by the police system. More than half of the time is spent in maintain-

ing that data in a fashion which permits quick response to inquiries. The data can be used as small area problems are addressed in our efforts on Community Policing, or in the overall evaluation of Department functions. Editing and production of the Annual Report are responsibilities of this unit.

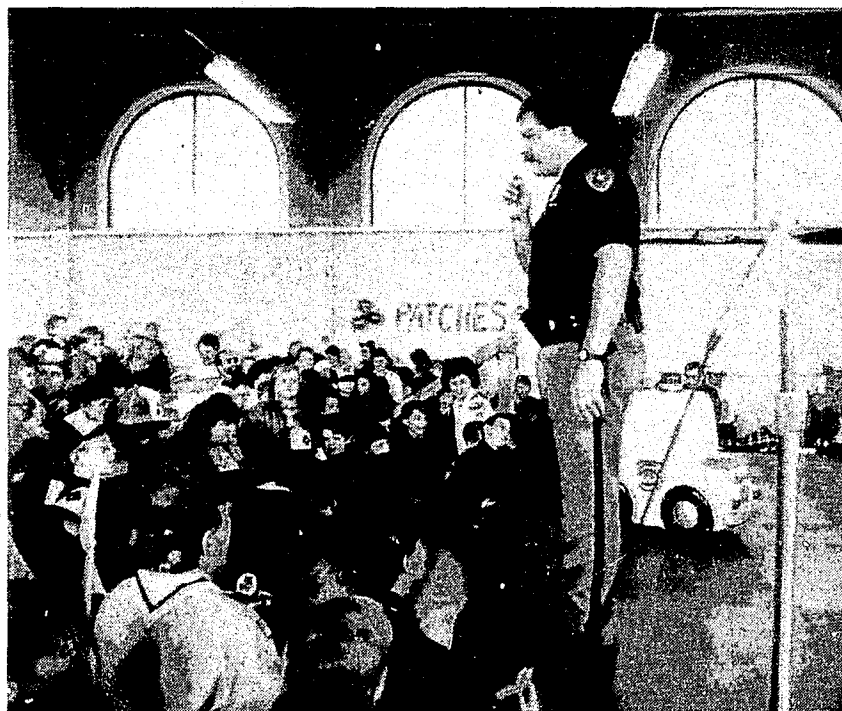
### **CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN (CPTED)**

Instead of responding to crime problems after they materialize, this concept integrates natural approaches to crime prevention into building design and neighborhood planning. The use of CPTED in the planning of community projects can lead to reductions in fear and the incidence of crime.

Studies show that many of the environmental factors that we take for granted have an influence on levels of crime. By using such information, we can seek to prevent certain crimes and fear of crime by altering selected features in the physical environment. The strategies that CPTED emphasizes are NATURAL ACCESS CONTROL, SURVEILLANCE and TERRITORIAL REINFORCEMENTS. The use of these concepts, as we plan and build, may allow the police to become more proactive and lessen the growing burden on limited resources.

Cities are discovering that it is less expensive to design crime prevention into a project, than it is to deal with crime problems after a poor design has actually been built.

*Officer Friendly and T.C. is one of the more popular attractions for children in Salt Lake City.*



# PATROL DIVISION

— Captain Shirley Whitworth



The Patrol Division is the "backbone" of the Police Department and, as such, has the largest allocation of personnel. To many people the patrol officer is the highly visible symbol of the entire criminal justice system, although he or she is just one small part. Patrol officers are respected and welcomed by most of the community. To some however, they are considered as a nuisance or even the enemy. The functions of the Patrol Division are numerous and varied. They include: the prevention of criminal and delinquent behavior, identification, apprehension and conviction of offenders, maintenance of the public peace, and provision of public service assistance in noncriminal matters.

Four lieutenants assist Captain Whitworth in directing the diverse patrol functions. The West and East Patrol Sectors are supervised by Lt.'s Richard

Johnson and Bill Gray. They are responsible for the proper deployment and training of patrol officers. Lt. Johnson directs the Downtown Patrol. Lt. Larry Stott serves as the Special Weapons And Tactics (SWAT) commander and police representative to the city-wide Emergency Response Team. Lt. David Harkness supervises liaison at the airport, coordinating efforts among the SLCPD, FAA, FBI and the airport/airline management teams. They are responsible for assisting airport management with training and quality control in all phases of law enforcement at the facility. The Patrol Division also coordinates the uniform volunteer program.

## SCENE OF CRIME OFFICERS

"SOCO" officers are responsible for collecting and preserving evidence and assisting the Crime Lab, as necessary, on major crime scenes. They must fulfill 40 hours of specialized training and also attend refresher training courses to maintain their special skills. Their primary function is to take crime scene photographs and to obtain latent fingerprints for use by follow-up detectives and subsequent court proceedings.

## DESK OFFICERS

The Patrol Division provides Telephonic/Desk Officers who deal with the walk-in traffic, handle cases over the telephone

and help maintain building security. They relieve field officers from responding to minor offenses and request-for-information calls, which do not require an officer at the scene. In 1990 these officers took over 11,000 reports and handled over 70,000 citizen contacts by phone and in person. This activity accounts for about 12% of all police activity and is an example of how the Department is finding new and efficient ways of providing police services in times of growing demand and limited resources.

## DOWNTOWN PATROL

The Downtown Patrol, established in 1985, was recently expanded to include foot patrol and bicycle patrol units. These officers take an aggressive approach to serving the business community, suppressing crime in the area and controlling downtown youth problems. Two sergeants and 11 officers operate out of a substation in Crossroads Mall.

The success of the bicycle program has been significant. Downtown parking terraces that had received two to three patrol checks a month now can average 1,200 checks each month. Officers on bikes move quickly and quietly enough that they have surprised many individuals in the commission of a crime. Support for the program has been uniform on the part of the downtown business community

and the officers involved. The program operates year around and has been recognized as exemplary by other law enforcement agencies across the nation.

### **SPECIAL WEAPONS AND TACTICS (SWAT)**

Patrol Division contains two SWAT teams. The members of these teams are used for hostage situations, barricaded suspects, snipers, VIP protection, crowd control, and hazardous warrant service. All team members are volunteers and must go through rigorous testing and a SWAT school before being considered for assignment as team members. Team members are highly motivated and must complete 20 hours of training each month to remain on the team. SWAT was called out 76 times in 1990, and guns were found in the possession of, or near suspects, in over 50% of the operations. They assisted several outside agencies in tactical operations. SWAT was called on 65 times specifically to aid the Metro Narcotics Strike Force in the service of hazardous warrants. We consider these teams to be among the finest in the Western United States.

### **POLICE VOLUNTEER PROGRAM**

In 1989, Chief Chabries authorized the formation of a civilian volunteer program to augment sworn personnel in primarily nonfield assignments. The volunteer program operates out of the Patrol Division, but volunteers

have worked throughout the Department. Prior to placement, volunteers complete an application, undergo a thorough background investigation, and attend orientation and training classes regarding the day to day operation of the Department.

### **WATCH COMMAND**

Law enforcement is a 24 hour a day, seven day a week operation. There must be continuity of command regardless of time, day, administrative commitments or demands on individuals outside the work place. Four lieutenants are assigned to Watch Command, and all other lieutenants fill in on a regular basis. They provide that intermediate level supervision over field operations. Ken Thirsk, Mark Zelig, Roy Wasden and Joel Campbell all serve as Watch Commander on rotating shifts. These officers are representatives of the Chief of Police, maintaining liaison between the Police Department, other criminal justice entities and the public. Watch Commanders coordinate activities at major crime scenes, call out additional resources as needed and monitor the level of service being provided. They also monitor the Dispatch office, paying special attention to critical calls and backlogging. Additionally, Watch Commanders are designated as primary contacts for the news media as news worthy occurrences develop in the field. This position calls for many hats to be worn on a daily basis and is a pivotal position in the structure of the organization.

### **POLICE SERVICE DOGS**

***F**or the first time in 12 years the Salt Lake City Police Department has a compliment of police dogs. The decision to reintroduce dogs to police work in Salt Lake City was made after it became evident that the idea of using dogs in police work had changed during that time. Police dogs in the last few years were not merely attack and crowd control trained. The four dogs, acquired from a German breeder, are trained to search for drugs and explosives. They assist officers in tracking lost children or searching for suspects hiding from the police. Officer-handlers work 10 hours that begin with two hours of training before moving out onto the streets for the rest of the shift. This constant training includes all facets of what is expected from the animals and keeps both them and their officer-handler aware of least force options. ☺*

# T RAFFIC/TRAINING DIVISION

— Captain Floyd Ledford



The Traffic Division, with Solo Motors, Accident Investigation and School Crossing Guard Units, has as its primary duty the enforcement of laws that promote safe and responsible driving within Salt Lake City. These officers are also called upon to provide backup on non-traffic cases and take general calls for service during busy periods with a backlog of calls. Many functions performed by Traffic Division officers require specialized training or equipment. The Traffic Division has promoted the development of expertise in accident investigation, traffic control and related fields. Lt. Judy Dencker assists in the administration of traffic operations within the division.

The Training Unit monitors, administers and provides all training within the Department. Under Lt. John Schroen, the unit assures that all officers receive the 40

hours of training necessary each year for maintaining their certification as peace officers in Utah. Additional training on firearms and defensive weapons use is mandated each year for all officers.

## ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION UNIT

Traffic accident investigation has developed into a sophisticated technical analysis of the events leading up to and resulting from accidents. Mathematical proofs and computer simulations are common tools used by the officers assigned to this function within the Traffic Safety

Division. Investigators receive specialized training in such fields as Applied Mathematics, Speed and Range Estimation, Technical Accident Investigation, Reconstructing Accident Scenes and the Dynamics of Vehicles.

This training enables the officer to make a much more detailed and analytical investigation of accident scenes than ever before. The result is a higher quality case in the event of prosecution, and a more detailed evaluation of factors contributing to the accidents for use in efforts to promote traffic safety.



## SOLO MOTORS SQUAD

*The SLCPD Solo Motor Squad, with 12 motor officers and two sergeants, is the largest unit of its kind in the state of Utah. The mobility of a motorcycle enables these officers to perform duties that otherwise could not be accomplished using other means of travel. Traffic enforcement is the primary mission with priority given to school zones and enforcement of specific problems in selected locations. Officers on solo motors also investigate accidents, direct traffic and assist with patrol calls on a regular basis.*

*During the summer months a concentrated effort is directed to the problem areas of State Street. This area of approximately 20 blocks in length has a history of high traffic volume associated with weekend teen and young adult cruising. The solo motors versatility is regularly tested by the heavy traffic congestion and crowds encountered. Besides the usual traffic violations, numerous alcohol, drug and assault arrests are made each weekend. With the cooperation of the business owners in the area, the solo motors have effectively reduced the problems this environment produces. By restricting parking on the street after 10:00 p.m., a new enforcement tool was available for the officers.*

*During 1990, the solo motors assisted in over 100 different special events, such as parades, running and bicycle races, demonstration marches and escorts. Despite the extreme changes in weather, Solo Motors operate year around, leaving motorcycles for automobiles only when conditions are hazardous. Members of the squad are selected to be the representatives for the Police Department in color guard and honor guard services.*

*To become a solo motor officer, an applicant must pass an intense course that tests them physically and mentally. Trained instructors from the squad provide motorcycle riding training to Salt Lake City Police Officers and other law enforcement agencies throughout the state. This training program has developed into one of the best police motorcycle courses in the western United States. ☉*

### MAJOR ACCIDENT TEAMS

Two teams, comprised of one Sergeant, one detective, one reconstructionist, and two investigators, are available to respond to all fatal and many serious injury accidents. The team will handle the accident in the same fashion as detectives deal with a major crime scene. The team approach permits each member to focus their special skills on a specific aspect of the accident.

This type of high intensity, exhaustive investigation yields a much higher quality case than a single person could produce.

### CROSSING GUARDS

Traffic Division coordinates and provides training for the Salt Lake City Crossing Guard Program. This group of 98 full-time guards are paid an hourly wage to make the trip to and from school safer for the children of Salt Lake City. Ten to 13 relief

guards fill in for the others, when needed, so that children crossing the streets near 27 public and three private schools are monitored before and after school for the entire school year, regardless of weather or circumstance.

### FATAL ACCIDENTS

In 1990 there were 14 fatal accidents resulting in 15 fatalities in Salt Lake City. Tests show that alcohol was a contributing factor in seven of these deaths. Three

of the victims were pedestrians and only one was a cyclist. Of the 11 persons killed in vehicles, none of them were wearing seatbelts. If a driver is stopped for a violation in Salt Lake City and is not wearing a seat belt, the officer will issue a citation for that, as well. Children under the age of five years must also be buckled up, and children two and under must be in an approved booster seat. There are low cost booster seat rentals available through various organizations throughout the metropolitan area.

### **TRAINING UNIT**

The Training Unit provides both in-service and recruit training. In-service training is designed to fulfill the state requirement at 40 hours of police related training for each sworn officer each year. Recruit training is made up of three stages. First a new hire is sent to the Utah State Police Academy (POST or Police Officer Standards and Training) for 11 weeks. From there they move on to the Salt Lake City Police Academy for five weeks of specialized training. The recruits are then assigned to the Field Training Officer (FTO) program for a minimum of 12 weeks. During this time the recruits are trained and evaluated by some of the best officers in the Department.

Upon successful completion of this field training segment, the recruits are ready to go out on their own. This year Training provided the 40 hours of training for about 300 in-service officers and guided an additional 40 recruits through the full program. An important part of the training process is the identification of individuals who want to be police officers, but do not have the skills or are otherwise unsuited for this demanding career. It is not unusual for ten percent of new recruits to leave the program prior to becoming officers.

Training for in-service officers covers all issues officers are faced with during their careers. Courses this last year included, but was not limited to, Legal Updates, Investigative Techniques, Evidence Handling Procedures, Patrol Tactics, Emergency Vehicle Operation, Report Writing, Baton Recertification and Firearms Qualification.

### **ARMORY**

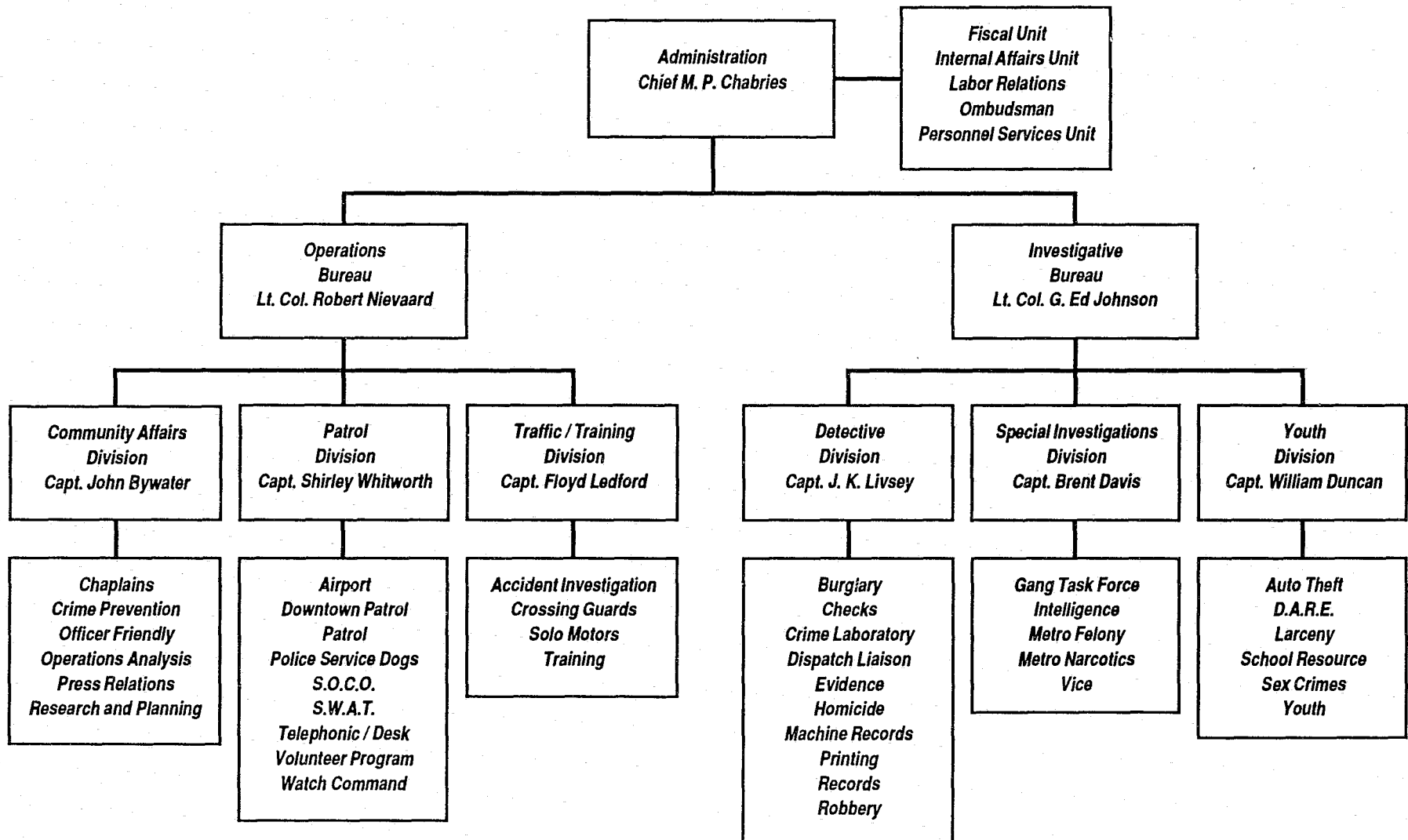
The Armory houses the firearms and ammunition used in connection with police work. Weapons that have been in evidence earmarked for destruction are turned over to the Armory, where they are either destroyed or sold at auction. The Armorer is also responsible for the care

and maintenance of all weapons used by officers. Many officers take advantage of a new policy that permits them to purchase and use any one of six weapons other than the standard issue. The Armorer must remain proficient in the repair of these weapons and has received considerable training through special schools offered by manufacturers.

### **GRAPHIC ARTIST**

The graphic artist provides both technical advice and skills in the preparation of graphic materials used by the Police Department. Charts and diagrams for use in court or in public meetings are prepared to assist in the explanation of difficult or complicated concepts or relationships. The Department calls on the artist to prepare certificates and other special documents for presentation at award ceremonies and academy graduation. The artist must also maintain the design for a large number of blank forms used by the Department. Since 1989, the artist has been able to use computer typesetting and layout software to deal with many of the projects that were formerly done with pen and ink. This Annual Report, as well as numerous reports, pamphlets, flyers and other documents pass through her hands each year.

# SALT LAKE CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT TABLE OF ORGANIZATION 12/31/90



# POLICE PERSONNEL SUMMARY

The Police Department has the largest staff within Salt Lake City Corporation and is constantly striving to recruit and hire qualified applicants for the vacancies that appear each year. Considerable attention and effort is focused on developing effective marketing strategies and refining the selection process. As a result, the Department is at-

tracting and hiring greater numbers of well educated, highly qualified men and women. The Department is especially proud of the significant number of minority candidates applying and being hired by the Department.

The process of becoming a police officer is a difficult and highly competitive one. The per-

sonal rewards are significant and the number of interested parties grows each year. In preparation for the last exam, over 1,800 job interest cards were mailed to people who had expressed an interest in working for our Department. Over 479 persons were tested and less than 60 have been hired. Salt Lake City is now recruiting and

## SALT LAKE CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT - STAFFING SUMMARY Status and Distribution as of December 31, 1990

Division	Chief or Lt. Col.	Capt.	Lt.	Sgt.	Police Officer	Non- Sworn	Other	Total Sworn	GRAND TOTAL
ADMINISTRATION	1			3	1	3		5	8
Fiscal Unit						2		0	2
Internal Affairs Unit			1	2		1		3	4
OPERATIONS BUREAU	1			1				2	2
COMMUNITY AFFAIRS DIVISION		1	1	1	2	1		5	6
Crime Prevention Unit				1	4	7		5	12
Personnel Services Unit						3		0	3
PATROL DIVISION		1	4	17	131	2		153	155
Watch Command			5					5	5
TRAFFIC/TRAINING DIVISION		1	1			1		2	3
Traffic				5	26	1		31	32
Training Unit			1	1	39	2		41	43
INVESTIGATIVE BUREAU	1							1	1
DETECTIVE DIVISION		1	1	4	19	2	1	25	28
Crime Lab Unit					2	2		2	4
Service and Evidence Unit				1		4		1	5
Machine Records Unit						6		0	6
Information Systems			1			33		1	34
YOUTH DIVISION		1	1	4	24	3		30	33
SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION		1	2	4	18	3	4	25	32
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>418</b>



testing annually to maintain an active list of interested applicants. Study materials are available to help candidates prepare for the written test. After administration of the written test a cut-off score is determined. Candidates who achieve a passing score and successfully complete the physical agility exam required by Police Officer Standards and Training are interviewed by a panel of experienced officers and screened through additional tests.

Candidates who complete the process are then ranked based on the results of their test scores and interview scores and placed on a Civil Service register. This is the register from which new officers will be hired and trained. Before any applicant is eligible for hire, he/she must successfully pass a detailed background, as well as other qualifying tests. When an applicant is hired, it is necessary to participate in a lengthy training process that prepares him/her for a career in law enforcement.

During an officer's career with the Department, he/she has the opportunity to achieve the rank of Sergeant, Lieutenant and/or Captain by participating in a competitive promotional process. The positions of Lieutenant Colonel and Major are appointed by the Chief of Police.

## **POLICE DEPARTMENT RANK DEFINITIONS**

**POLICE OFFICER** – A police officer is responsible to perform many different types of duties. These duties may include recovering stolen property, traffic and crowd control, gathering and recording information and evidence which may assist prosecution of criminal cases, testifying as a witness in court, investigating and determining causes of accidents, responding to robbery and burglary alarms, along with other misdemeanors and felonies while using initiative and common sense. They also provide services such as giving information, directions, advice, and general assistance to the public whenever necessary. Plainclothes and undercover detective assignments are made up of experienced officers who have gone through a competitive interview and selection process.

**SERGEANT** – A sergeant has first line supervisory responsibilities for assigned police officers. Duties include, but are not limited to, supervising personnel, evaluating performance of subordinates and providing ongoing training as necessary. Sergeants may assign caseloads, supervise special operations and actively participate in the ongoing workload of their area.

**LIEUTENANT** – A lieutenant is an assistant commander position under the direction of a Deputy Chief or Police Captain. Responsibilities may include working with the division commander in the assignment and supervision of sergeants, police officers, and other personnel, assisting the Special Investigations Division, providing information relative to police activities to the media and general public, and acting as the division commander in the captain's absence.

**CAPTAIN** – A captain is responsible for the administration, coordination and planning of activities associated with an assigned division of the Department. Duties may include, but are not limited to, coordinating various community relations projects, assisting in the development and administration of the department budget and managing criminal investigative functions of the Department.

**NONSWORN** – There are many nonsworn positions within the Police Department. These jobs include clerical and professional/technical functions in support of the overall law enforcement and service delivery functions of the Department.

# AWARDS AND PROMOTIONS

## **POLICE MEDAL AWARDS PROGRAM**

The following awards have been established as a part of the departmental recognition program.

**MEDAL OF VALOR** – Awarded to members who give their lives in the line of police duty, or distinguish themselves by performing courageous acts above and beyond the call of duty, and involving risk or imminent danger to their lives. Such acts must have been performed for the purpose of saving or protecting human life.

**POLICE MEDAL** – Awarded to members who, in the line of police duty, distinguish themselves by performing courageous acts involving risk or imminent serious personal injury for the purpose of saving or protecting human life; or, in the course of an extended investigation demanding continuous exposure to grave personal hazard, and willingly accept such risk in the service of the department; or, for extraordinarily credible and unusual police accomplishments.

**POLICE STAR** – Awarded for performing courageous acts involving personal hazard in protecting or saving human life, or similar acts necessary to effect an arrest or prevent escape of a person who committed an act which seriously exposed any person to death or serious physical injury. The Police Star may be awarded to members of the department for performing highly

creditable and unusual police accomplishments.

## **INDIVIDUAL SERVICE AWARDS**

– These are based on exceptional performance of duty, clearly above that normally expected, which has contributed materially to the success of a major project or field operation. These include the **Police Distinguished Service Medal** and the **Police Meritorious Service Medal**.

**UNIT CITATION** – A Unit Citation for outstanding performance may be conferred upon an organizational unit of the department for a commendatory accomplishment resulting from a combined effort by the members of the unit. These include the **Police Department Unit Citation** and the **Police Meritorious Unit Citation**.

## **CITIZEN SERVICE MEDAL**

– The Citizen Service Medal may be awarded to a member of the community who aided police department members or rendered meritorious service to the community law enforcement effort.

## **AWARDS GIVEN IN 1990**

### **POLICE STAR**

Officer David Askerlund  
Officer Shane Jones  
Officer Scott Gardiner

### **CITIZEN SERVICE MEDAL**

– Eight Citizen Service Medals were awarded to members of the community.

## **ADDITIONAL AWARDS**

– The Salt Lake City Police **Honorary Colonels Chief's Award** was given to Sergeant Dennis Tueller to recognize outstanding performance in developing firearms policy and providing firearms training. The **Chief's Appreciation Award** was presented to Assistant Chief Terry M. Keefe, West Valley City Police Department; Sergeant Charles Illsley, West Valley City Police Department; Agent Larry Meadows, ATF; Sergeant Carroll Mays, Salt Lake City Police Department; Detective Holly Wright, West Valley City Police Department; and Detective Jack Rickards, Salt Lake City Police Department; for setting up and executing **STING III**, one of the most successful law enforcement "fencing" operations in the history of the state.

## **PROMOTIONS**

Roy W. Wasden	Lieutenant
	12-15-90
Stanley D. Gibson	Sergeant
	1-15-90
Carroll A. Mays	Sergeant
	3-1-90
Sandra J. Urry	Sergeant
	3-1-90
John W. Kerens	Sergeant
	12-15-90
John W. Hodson	Sergeant
	12-15-90
Gary K. Layton	Sergeant
	12-15-90

# POLICE DEPARTMENT BUDGET SUMMARY

The Police Department is one of the largest agencies in Salt Lake City Government and operates with a correspondingly complex budget. The Police Department is primarily dependant upon the Salt Lake City General Fund, and thus must share with the rest of the city in changes in that fund. Despite the size of the budget, the funds must be allocated in an economically effective fashion that maintains public safety, yet does not expend public monies on nonproductive activities.

## POLICE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1990/91

Chart #1 below illustrates the allocation of resources by major category of expenditures for the current fiscal year. By and large the single most significant category is for personal services, which include employee salaries and benefits. Part-year funding for an additional 46 officers and seven support positions have increased the personal services budget. Additional one time increases have been included for fleet, radio and other costs needed in support of the increase in authorized positions.

## POLICE DEPARTMENT ALLOCATION BY DIVISION FOR FISCAL YEAR 1990/91

Chart #2 presents the allocation of funds by functional police division. The largest allocations are for the Patrol and Information Systems Divisions, primarily because of the large number of personnel assigned to those functions. The Information Systems allocation is increased by the operating costs of sophisticated communications and data processing systems. For the first time in several years the number of officers authorized has been increased resulting in a moderate increase in the budget allocation to the Police Department.

## SALT LAKE CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT FISCAL YEAR 1990/91

CHART #1

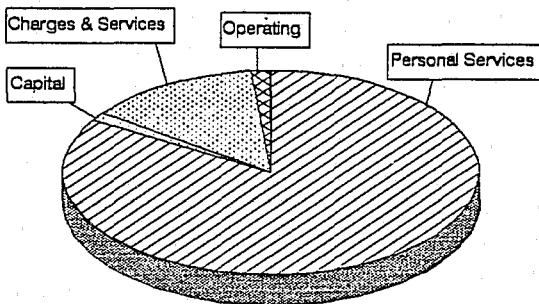


CHART #1

	<u>1989/90</u>	<u>1990/91</u>
Personal Services	\$16,014,172	\$17,511,239
Charges and Services	2,781,458	2,849,104
Operating	231,312	308,077
Capital	64,486	251,034
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$19,091,428</b>	<b>\$20,919,454</b>

CHART #2

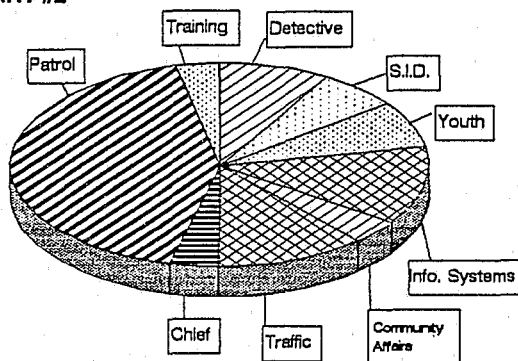


CHART #2

Patrol	\$7,692,377	\$8,938,603
Traffic	2,318,053	2,431,533
Information Systems	2,217,283	2,658,309
Detective	1,789,610	1,793,146
Youth	1,413,267	1,541,452
Special Investigations	1,237,379	1,292,596
Office of the Chief	993,584	780,728
Community Affairs	819,427	785,219
Training/Staff Inspections	574,448	698,138
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$19,091,428</b>	<b>\$20,919,454</b>

# VIOLENCE IN SALT LAKE CITY

American society has been accused of being a culture of violence. We have fought wars, allowed nearly universal ownership of weapons and strongly encouraged individuality. We are a nation founded on dreams of achievement, but some of our citizens are faced with limited opportunities. Disagreements between people are commonplace, most often resolved amicably, but occasionally result in building frustration. Frustration is often vented at the least appropriate moment and escalates to a physical confrontation. Some crimes require the threat of violence if they are to be successful.

Occasionally, the violent act committed is the end in itself. Regardless of the circumstance, violence is a disturbingly common aspect within our society.

When the contact between people has become violent, the police become involved. It is part of our mission to preserve life and promote public safety. The trend of violence in Salt Lake City is an upward one. Each year more assaults, robberies, rapes and homicides are reported to the police. The chart below shows the growth in these crimes compared to the change in population for

Salt Lake City and Salt Lake County.

The number of police officers does not reflect the increase in crime. However, the police generally only respond to crimes after they are committed. It becomes the responsibility of the community to take measures that reduce opportunities for violence in society. By becoming involved in the identification of the sources of violence, we can begin to reduce the number of these crimes perpetrated in our midst. We must resist the trend that accepts violence as a "normal" part of our society.

	1960	1970	1980	1990
Homicide	6	13	20	25
Rape	33	52	140	167
Robbery	108	358	580	539
Aggravated Assault	132	265	448	624
Simple Assault	1,084	1,322	1,934	5,540
Officers	259	243	361	337
SLC Population	189,454	175,885	163,034	159,936
SL County Population	383,035	458,607	619,066	725,956

*Burglary is, quite possibly, the most commonly-feared crime. There is a violation of our sense of security when our homes or businesses are entered by an unknown and unwanted person. The impact extends beyond the loss of property and the inconvenience we face, as we attempt to replace that property. Often the loss is one of items that hold memories, and those memories can not be replaced by a simple purchase. Overall, there was a \$3.2 million loss because of burglary during 1990 in Salt Lake City.*

*Most residential burglaries occur during the daytime, and business burglaries occur at night and on weekends. Burglars attempt to avoid being seen, and it is rare that they will enter an occupied home or business. Burglars prefer to get inside as quickly as possible. Anything that would attract attention to their acts or slow them down may be enough to discourage them or scare them away. Given what we know about this pattern of behavior, we can take steps to prevent burglaries.*

*Good locks on your doors and the willingness to use them can slow a*

*burglar and make the burglar move somewhere else. Landscaping that permits neighbors to see someone attempting entry to your home or business also discourages burglars. Adequate lighting eliminates the possibility of a burglar hiding in the shadows and makes your building more resistant to victimization. Communities that sponsor crime prevention activities in their neighborhoods can reduce crime, as well. The SLCPD Crime Prevention Unit can provide details on these and other techniques to help our community fight against this crime.*

# NEWS STORIES 1990

The Salt Lake City Police Department is the focus of many newsworthy stories each year. 1990 was no exception and many of the stories we see as being significant are summarized here. Rather than providing a diary of events, the stories are presented here in association with the major functional areas of the Department.

## **POLICE MANAGEMENT AND PERSONNEL**

Chief Chabries recommends SLC hire 65 additional officers to meet demands facing the Department. Surveys show city

residents support a tax hike if the money is needed to hire additional officers.

Mayor DePaulis announces a budget that allows Police to hire an additional 46 officers. This will require a \$2.1 million increase in total city property tax. The SLC Council approves that tax hike and increase in the number of officers for the first time in several years. The first 25 are in the FTO program at years end.

The SLCPD minority recruitment effort is highlighted in several stories in the local media. Ethnic minorities and women are recruited in an effort to ex-

pand the balance and representation of the police within the community. The recruitment team explains the depth of their effort to find and interest qualified applicants in joining the Department.

SLCPD begins research to address issues over the creation of a Reserve Police Officer program. The program is planned for Summer of 1991, if all the details can be worked out.

A specialist in law enforcement communication is hired to teach all police employees better methods of working with the public. His techniques enhance



*Police dogs are once again members of the Salt Lake City police team.*

officer safety, promote voluntary compliance on the part of the citizen and improve the relationship between the Police and the Community. There is a significant drop in the number of complaints against police officers following the program.

Four dogs and their officer handlers will be working in support of patrol, bomb and narcotics officers. This is the first time in 12 years that this function has been operated by the SLCPD. More information on this program can be found in the Patrol Division segment of this book.

Seven SLCPD officers are called up to participate in Operation Desert Shield - Desert Storm. John Lundgren, Joel Evans, John Lundgren, Joel Evans, Sterling Hamner, Jody Whitaker, George Scarlet, Troy Seibert and Mike Davis are called to fill their reserve obligations. While this leaves the Department short handed during their absence, our best wishes and hope for safe and speedy returns go with them.

## **POLICE AND COMMUNITY**

Chief Chabries is only one of several experts who tell parents of SLC children that to win the war on drug abuse they must become involved. The effort must be one of cooperation between parents, schools, churches and agencies.

Youth gangs are seen as being a problem throughout the valley. Education and public awareness are the keys to solving both the gang and drug problems. Mr. V.G. Guinses, a veteran of working on gang problems in southern California, tells Salt

Lakers that we still have a chance to solve our problem.

Salt Lake gay and lesbian representatives accuse the SLCPD of not investigating "hate crimes" of which sexual minorities are often the victims. Police research indicates that the crimes they refer to are never reported. An Anti-Violence project, begun in 1988, moves to increase public awareness about hate crimes. Project goals include teaching sexual minorities how to avoid situations that result in assaults.

An awards luncheon for officers and citizens that have gone beyond the call of duty is held. This luncheon is sponsored by the Honorary Colonels, the Kiwanis and Exchange Clubs of Salt Lake City. More information concerning these awards can be found in the summary of these presentations elsewhere in this report.

Homeless people are the victims of many violent attacks throughout the year. In the most serious events, one man is found shot to death on a train and another is stabbed to death in Pioneer Park. Efforts are taken by the Police Department to ease the situation, but the transient nature of the victims, perpetrators and the problem complicates the investigations.

Notices go up along the route of the Days of '47 Parade that Salt Lake City no longer allows camping on the street. This is done in an effort to reduce the number of conflicts that have been escalating in recent years prior to the parade. Despite this effort, the night before the parade is a difficult one for officers.

Community residents and owners of businesses affected by public prostitution rally against the lack of jail space for active hookers. The impact on that offense is immediate and noticeable. Rather than being cited at the jail and released, the ladies spend time incarcerated. When working, they are more dispersed and discrete in the neighborhoods they frequent.

Several taverns that were the scene of frequent violence and drug trafficking are targeted by the police department and the community in an effort to revoke their business licenses. The efforts are successful even when the business retains the privilege to operate. Owners expend considerable effort to cleanup their clientele and improve relationships with their neighbors.

One of the largest redevelopment projects in downtown Salt Lake City in the last several years takes advantage of police training in Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design. The Block 57 project is modified in several critical areas to reduce the opportunity for crime and increase the ability of the community to observe, report and thus reduce illegal activities.

A serial rapist is apprehended in the Avenues area of the city. This is accomplished after a Community Affairs survey focuses on the area and Police Service Dogs are on patrol. The suspect is discovered and chased down by the K-9s on the first night of the stake out.

National Night Out Against Crime is observed. This annual event promotes Neighborhood

Watch and enhanced lighting as effective tools in crime prevention. Residents are encouraged to keep their outside lights on all night and to participate in organized community functions.

## **POLICE OPERATIONS**

Police warn residents of a transient camp under the North Temple viaduct that the camp will be torn down and the area cleaned out. The camp is a health and safety hazard, and the residents are referred to the city shelter.

A forecast of more activity than the police department can effectively handle during peak summer times is met with a commitment of \$100,000 in overtime money. A review shows the judicious use of resources was successful in lowering some response times, the number of backlogged cases and officer stress.

A nationally viewed TV show, "Rescue 911", films a local story featuring SLC Public Safety Dispatcher Carol Prisbey. Dispatcher Prisbey managed to keep the suspect in an aggravated burglary on the telephone until officers could respond to the scene and prepare for his capture.

Administrators of the Third District Court prohibit uniform officers from taking their guns into the building. After some discussion it is decided that officers in uniform must have their weapons available at all times, and the order is rescinded.

Utah State's new Domestic Violence Act goes into effect,

but a question on the constitutionality of one section prevents the SLCPD from enforcing it. After a new procedural order is written and the Attorney General reviews it, the law is enforced.

An armed man is chased by officers through downtown after robbing a large department store. He is finally cornered in the lobby of an office building. After shooting at officers, he is wounded and taken into custody. No one else is injured.

A police lieutenant going off-shift notices a car with a license plate described as belonging to robbery suspects. The resulting arrest ends a string of 21 robberies in the area.

Violence becomes more common as a part of "Cruising" State Street. Assaults, drug and alcohol consumption, and speed contests are routine activities that officers must address on busy nights. A new ordinance prohibiting street parking after 10:00 p.m. helps keep traffic moving and activities dispersed.

1990 ends as the most violent year in Salt Lake City history. A record 25 homicides is compounded by 167 rapes, 539 robberies, 624 aggravated assaults and 5,540 simple assaults. This higher level of violence exceeds a slight increase in total activity. A year end total of 134,722 cases is also a record.

## **POLICE INVESTIGATIONS**

The public is reminded that gambling on the superbowl and other sporting events is illegal.

The public is informed that it is our responsibility to enforce that law. Vice officers actively pursue investigations of sports gambling.

Metro Major Felony Sting III closes a two-year long undercover operation. Officers from several agencies used less than \$70,000 to purchase over \$1.5 million in stolen property. Recovered were 120 cars, a boat, numerous firearms, clothing, electronic equipment and other items. An additional \$16,000 was spent on illegal drugs and netted six operating methamphetamine laboratories.

An L.D.S. church house is the victim of an extensive vandalism. Many of the painted slogans are satanic oriented. The perpetrator is identified and arrested within days.

A chemist is taken secretly into the storage area of a downtown building to set up a methamphetamine lab. When he has finished, he is informed that the entire process was filmed and the building is actually the headquarters for Metro Narcotics. This film is the first of its sort available in the United States.

Police express concern over crime and health problems associated with prostitutes. Several working prostitutes have been diagnosed with an active AIDS virus. The possibility of passing this on to customers is seen as being quite high. Prostitutes are also becoming both the victim and perpetrators of robberies and assaults, as they practice their profession.

# DEFINITIONS

## OFFENSE DEFINITIONS

The Part One Crime Index was established in the 1930's as an attempt to gather comparable data on crime nation wide. While many serious crimes are not included in this listing, the index has been used for over 50 years to provide a basis for analyzing the impact of crime on our society.

**HOMICIDE** – The willful, non-negligent killing of one person by another. Attempts are classified as aggravated assault. The killing of a felon by a police officer in the line of duty or by a citizen may be considered as justifiable and would not be considered here. Negligent manslaughter, other than in traffic accidents, is counted in this category as well.

## SALT LAKE CITY POLICE BEATS

Patrol officers are assigned areas of responsibility based on the demand for service. When the base information is collected, it is summarized into uniform size areas called grids. Data by grid is available back to 1976 and can be used in the analysis of trends. These grids are four downtown blocks on a side, containing 16 blocks all together. The grids are then subdivided or combined to build the beats, or areas of responsibility for patrol officers. The map on this page illustrates the current beat configuration.

**RAPE** – The carnal knowledge of a female through the use of force or the threat of force. Attempts to commit forcible rape are counted here, but statutory rape (without force) is not.

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

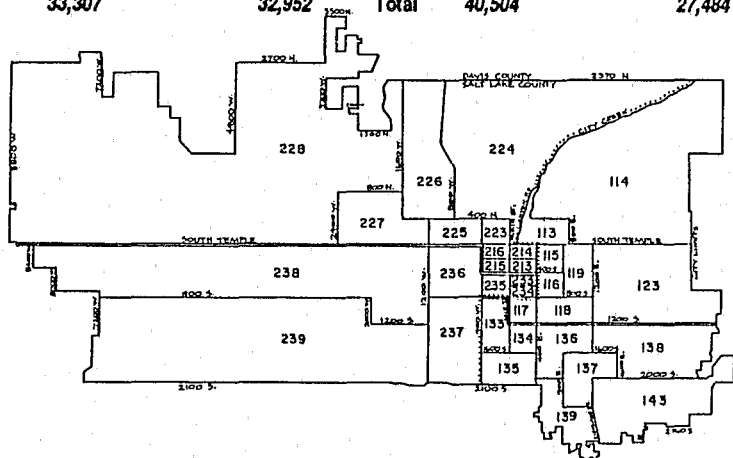
**AGGRAVATED ASSAULT** – The unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury. Usually it involves the use of a weapon or other means likely to produce death or serious bodily harm. Attempts are included, especially where a weapon is used or displayed.

**BURGLARY** – Unlawful entry of a "structure" to commit a felony or theft. Force is not necessary, and attempts to forcibly enter are counted. A "structure" is considered to include the following, but is not limited to: dwelling houses, apartments, outbuildings (garages), public buildings, offices, factories and temporary shelter. The structure does not have to be occupied.

**LARCENY** – The unlawful taking or stealing of property or articles without the use of force, violence or fraud. Shoplifting, purse snatching, pocket picking, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts or accessories, bicycle thefts, driving away without payment for fuel, etc. are included. Motor

### 1991 BEAT DATA

East Division				West Division			
North Sector		South Sector		North Sector		South Sector	
Beat	Cases	Beat	Cases	Beat	Cases	Beat	Cases
113	4,548	133	3,563	213	3,934	233	1,733
114	2,916	134	3,786	214	6,716	234	2,923
115	4,033	135	5,269	215	3,841	235	4,116
116	4,276	136	4,269	216	3,205	236	5,380
117	4,354	137	3,844	223	2,588	237	4,078
118	4,095	138	3,869	224	3,973	238	5,606
119	4,965	139	3,492	225	4,776	239	3,648
123	4,120	143	4,860	227	4,228		
				228	3,095		
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,307</b>		<b>32,952</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>40,504</b>		<b>27,484</b>





vehicle thefts are counted in a separate category. Fraud, embezzlement, forgery, and worthless checks are not included in this category.

#### **MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT –**

The unlawful taking or stealing of a motor vehicle, including attempts. This definition excludes taking for temporary use by persons having lawful access to the vehicle. Thefts of farm or construction equipment, boats and airplanes are counted as larcenies.

**ARSON –** The willful or malicious burning of property with or without the attempt to defraud. Includes attempts.

### **PART TWO CRIMES**

Events that are crimes, but are not included in the more prominent Part One Crime Index are counted here. The classification of a crime as a Part Two Crime does not mean that it is not serious, or will not receive our full attention, it just means that it is not a Part One Index Crime. Simple assaults, embezzlement, kidnapping, fraud, public intoxication, dangerous drug and alcohol violations and others are counted in this category.

**ACCIDENTS –** Motor vehicle accidents, whether or not there is damage or injury, are included in this group. The data is recorded in detail, and any accident with over \$400.00 total damage is reported to the State of Utah for inclusion in their system.

**TRAFFIC –** Any other case where traffic control is the primary result. These cases include equipment violations, nonmoving traffic

violations, blocking access to driveways, etc.

**NO-REPORT CASES –** A large number of cases are initiated by the Police Department that do not result in a full case investigation. False alarms, situations where no law has been broken or where a violation has occurred, but no one is available to provide the responding officer with additional information, are handled administratively through the dispatch office. This category comprises approximately 50% of all our activity, and despite the appearance of simplicity, some of the most demanding situations are within this grouping.

**SERVICE –** Police officers provide many simple services to the community that do not involve the enforcement of laws, protection of property or control of traffic. Messages delivered, checking on the welfare or status of a person or property and other activities that support the community are counted in this category.

### **CASE CLEARANCE**

While not all cases can be resolved favorably, they are eventually "closed" or made inactive pending additional information. Cases cleared or solved by the police are classified in three ways. They are:

**ARREST –** The case can be cleared by arrest where an individual is placed in custody or issued a citation for the violation.

**EXCEPTIONAL CLEARANCE –** A clearance where some factor is beyond police control (such

as the inability or refusal of the victim to cooperate), or where the person responsible for a crime is not charged, the event is classed as exceptional. It is not uncommon for a person arrested for a crime to have committed many others. That person is charged with the most serious crime, and the other cases are cleared so as not to bind up the courts with unnecessary paperwork.

**UNFOUNDED –** Many times a complaint to the police is unsubstantiated. After investigation it may be discovered that the property was misplaced rather than stolen, or the missing person was not actually gone.

### **OTHER DEFINITIONS**

**ADULT / JUVENILE / MINOR –** The law allows differential treatment of persons depending upon their age. A person is a Minor until the age of 21, but they are considered to be a Juvenile only until they reach the age of 18. From that time on they are no longer under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Justice System. Criminal records of juveniles are sealed unless ordered open by a judge.

**FELONY / MISDEMEANOR –** Felony and Misdemeanor are terms descriptive of the respective levels of punishment assigned to various violations of the law. Generally, felonies result in incarceration in a state prison, a large fine or a death sentence. Misdemeanors are limited to shorter stays in local jails, smaller fines or, in many cases, a citation.

# UNIFORM CRIME REPORT SUMMARY

## TOTAL CASES REPORTED

Cases Reported	1989 To 1990		Change in Totals	
	1989	1990	Number	Percent
<b>Part One Index Crimes</b>				
Homicide	18	25	7	38.9%
Rape	136	167	31	22.8%
Robbery	484	539	55	11.4%
Aggravated Assault	559	624	65	11.6%
Burglary	3,852	3,501	-351	-9.1%
Larceny	15,510	13,949	-1,561	-10.1%
Auto Theft	1,220	1,197	-23	-1.9%
Arson	108	1,13	5	4.6%
<b>Total Part One Crime</b>	<b>21,887</b>	<b>20,115</b>	<b>-1,772</b>	<b>-8.1%</b>
<b>Total Part Two Crime</b>	<b>55,644</b>	<b>54,410</b>	<b>-1,234</b>	<b>-2.2%</b>
<b>Total Calls for Service</b>	<b>133,965</b>	<b>134,722</b>	<b>2,82</b>	<b>0.2%</b>

## CASES CLEARED

Cases Cleared	Percent of all cases		Cleared	
	1989	1990	1989	1990
<b>Part One Index Crimes</b>				
Homicide	11	19	61.1%	76.0%
Rape	63	78	46.3%	46.7%
Robbery	154	204	31.8%	37.8%
Aggravated Assault	289	377	51.7%	60.4%
Burglary	558	609	14.5%	17.4%
Larceny	3,381	3,727	21.8%	26.7%
Auto Theft	289	336	23.7%	28.1%
Arson	25	17	23.1%	15.0%
<b>Total Part One Crime</b>	<b>4,770</b>	<b>5,367</b>	<b>21.8%</b>	<b>26.7%</b>
<b>Total Part Two Crime</b>	<b>20,371</b>	<b>20,421</b>	<b>36.6%</b>	<b>37.5%</b>

## ADULT ARRESTS \*

Total Arrests	1989 To 1990		Change in Totals	
	1989	1990	Number	Percent
<b>Part One Index Crimes</b>				
Homicide	13	25	12	92.3%
Rape	31	52	21	67.7%
Robbery	199	201	2	1.0%
Aggravated Assault	323	438	115	35.6%
Burglary	322	373	51	15.8%
Larceny	3,083	3,408	325	10.5%
Auto Theft	124	159	35	28.2%
Arson	22	21	-1	-4.5%
<b>Total Part One Crime</b>	<b>4,117</b>	<b>4,677</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>13.6%</b>
<b>Total Part Two Crime</b>	<b>18,754</b>	<b>18,594</b>	<b>-160</b>	<b>-0.9%</b>

## JUVENILE ARRESTS \*

Total Arrests	1989 To 1990		Change in Totals	
	1989	1990	Number	Percent
<b>Part One Index Crimes</b>				
Homicide	3	4	1	33.3%
Rape	1	8	7	700.0%
Robbery	28	30	2	7.1%
Aggravated Assault	56	58	2	3.6%
Burglary	257	263	6	2.3%
Larceny	1,600	1,739	139	8.7%
Auto Theft	236	176	-60	-25.4%
Arson	24	15	-9	-37.5%
<b>Total Part One Crime</b>	<b>2,205</b>	<b>2,293</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>4.0%</b>
<b>Total Part Two Crime</b>	<b>3,305</b>	<b>2,971</b>	<b>-334</b>	<b>-10.1%</b>

\* This data reports the total number of offenses charged and may reflect multiple charges against a single individual.

## PART TWO CRIME - ACTUALS

Offense	Verified Totals		Difference 89/90	
	1989	1990	Number	Percent
Kidnapping	40	35	-5	-12.5%
Assaults - Simple	4,671	5,540	869	18.6%
Abortion	0	0	0	0.0%
Extortion	21	30	9	42.9%
Forgery	712	486	-226	-31.7%
Fraudulent Activities	829	683	-146	-17.6%
Embezzlement	44	67	23	52.3%
Stolen Property	303	318	15	5.0%
Damaged Property	3,515	4,089	574	16.3%
Dangerous Drugs	824	781	-43	-5.2%
Sex Offenses	545	536	-9	-1.7%
Obscenity	53	79	26	49.1%
Family Offenses	574	653	79	13.8%
Gambling	1	13	12	0.0%
Commercialized Sex	575	852	277	48.2%
Liquor Law Violations	702	634	-68	-9.7%
Public Intoxication	2,946	3,349	403	13.7%
Obstructing Police	498	542	44	8.8%
Flight-Escape (Warrants)	1,803	1,818	15	0.8%
Bribery	0	0	0	0.0%
Weapons Offenses	323	392	69	21.4%
Public Peace (Total)	19,298	16,262	-3,036	-15.7%
a. Robbery Alarm	914	971	57	6.2%
b. Burglar Alarm	12,902	10,907	-1,995	-15.5%
c. Runaway	801	769	-32	-4.0%
d. Others	4,681	3,615	-1,066	-22.8%
Traffic (Total)	12,365	11,921	-444	-3.6%
a. DUI - Alcohol	849	790	-59	-6.9%
b. DUI - Drugs	6	2	-4	-66.7%
c. Others	11,510	11,129	-381	-3.3%
Health Safety	6	8	2	33.3%
Civil Rights	2	0	-2	0.0%
Trespass (Invade Privacy)	867	1,282	415	47.9%
Animal Cruelty	39	30	-9	-23.1%
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0.0%
Public Safety (Total)	4,088	4,010	-78	-1.9%
a. Found Property	1,164	1,084	-80	-6.9%
b. Lost Property	540	621	81	15.0%
c. Missing Person	316	259	-57	-18.0%
d. Suicide-Attempt	311	358	47	15.1%
e. Suicide-Fatal	31	38	7	22.6%
f. Unattended Death	219	209	-10	-4.6%
g. Others	1,507	1,441	-66	-4.4%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>55,644</b>	<b>54,410</b>	<b>-1,234</b>	<b>-2.2%</b>

## PART TWO CRIME -- CASE CLEARANCES

Offense	Clearances		Difference 89/90	
	1989	1990	Number	Percent
Kidnapping	15	9	-6	-40.0%
Assaults - Simple	2,026	1,994	-32	-1.6%
Abortion	0	0	0	0.0%
Extortion	10	9	-1	-10.0%
Forgery	341	272	-69	-20.2%
Fraudulent Activities	325	269	-56	-17.2%
Embezzlement	29	36	7	24.1%
Stolen Property	192	259	67	34.9%
Damaged Property	493	526	33	6.7%
Dangerous Drugs	619	610	-9	-1.5%
Sex Offenses	258	265	7	2.7%
Obscenity	4	18	14	350.0%
Family Offenses	169	113	-56	-33.1%
Gambling	0	11	11	0.0%
Commercialized Sex	559	789	230	41.1%
Liquor Law Violations	648	594	-54	-8.3%
Public Intoxication	2,800	3,091	291	10.4%
Obstructing Police	441	475	34	7.7%
Flight-Escape (Warrants)	1,575	1,584	9	0.6%
Bribery	0	0	0	0.0%
Weapons Offenses	159	201	42	26.4%
Public Peace (Total)	2,657	1,777	-880	-33.1%
a. Robbery Alarm	0	0	0	0.0%
b. Burglar Alarm	3	2	-1	-33.3%
c. Runaway	516	448	-68	-13.2%
d. Others	2,138	1,327	-811	-37.9%
Traffic (Total)	6,560	6,648	88	1.3%
a. DUI - Alcohol	753	764	11	1.5%
b. DUI - Drugs	78	2	-76	-97.4%
c. Others	5,729	5,882	153	2.7%
Health Safety	5	4	-1	-20.0%
Civil Rights	0	0	0	0.0%
Trespass (Invade Privacy)	480	863	383	79.8%
Animal Cruelty	6	4	-2	-33.3%
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0.0%
Public Safety (Total)				
a. Found Property				
b. Lost Property				
c. Missing Person				
d. Suicide-Attempt				
e. Suicide-Fatal				
f. Unattended Death				
g. Others				
Grand Total	20,371	20,421	50	0.2%

Clearance data is not collected  
for Public Safety Cases

## PART TWO CRIME -- ADULT ARREST SUMMARY

Charge	Total Number of Arrests			
	Most Serious Charge		All Charges	
	1989	1990	1989	1990
Kidnapping	15	11	17	12
Assaults -- Simple	577	790	744	962
Abortion	0	0	0	0
Extortion	4	0	7	1
Forgery	130	117	223	214
Fraudulent Activity	234	171	351	247
Embezzlement	22	24	31	37
Stolen Property	108	86	222	173
Damaged Property	214	242	337	354
Dangerous Drugs	602	542	1,099	935
Sex Offenses	115	138	140	177
Obscenity	2	7	3	10
Gambling	4	20	12	22
Commercialized Sex	651	887	716	998
Liquor Law Violations	971	906	1,160	1,025
Public Intoxication	1,853	1,858	2,547	2,566
Obstructing Police	296	365	859	946
Flight-Escape (Warrants)	1,266	987	2,913	2,354
Bribery	1	0	10	1
Weapons Offenses	111	123	217	242
Public Peace (Total)	993	807	1,526	1,476
a. Curfew	220	70	267	100
b. Ungovernable	0	0	0	0
c. Runaway	0	0	0	0
d. Tobacco	110	27	135	33
e. Other	663	710	1,124	1,343
Traffic (Total)	2,887	2,219	4,979	4,668
a. DUI	1,171	854	1,387	1,043
b. Other	1,716	1,365	3,592	3,625
Health Safety	1	0	1	0
Civil Rights	0	0	0	0
Invasion of Privacy	328	794	565	1,106
Animal Cruelty	4	2	8	7
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0
Public Safety	0	0	0	0
Family Offenses	49	39	67	61
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>11,438</b>	<b>11,135</b>	<b>18,754</b>	<b>18,594</b>

## PART TWO CRIME - JUVENILE ARREST SUMMARY

Charge	Total Number of Juvenile Arrests			
	Most Serious Charge		All Charges	
	1989	1990	1989	1990
Kidnapping	2	2	2	2
Assaults - Simple	238	305	270	327
Abortion	0	0	0	0
Extortion	2	1	2	1
Forgery	11	24	13	64
Fraudulent Activity	16	22	28	58
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	53	44	113	90
Damaged Property	167	196	286	277
Dangerous Drugs	85	71	129	96
Sex Offenses	35	40	45	50
Obscenity	0	0	0	0
Gambling	0	0	0	1
Commercialized Sex	7	13	7	14
Liquor Law Violations	141	108	171	131
Public Intoxication	45	39	69	69
Obstructing Police	95	81	286	189
Flight-Escape (Warrants)	247	188	341	269
Bribery	0	1	0	1
Weapons Offenses	42	43	84	70
Public Peace (Total)	606	567	1,010	823
a. Curfew	97	49	291	127
b. Ungovernable	37	32	49	46
c. Runaway	134	74	159	102
d. Tobacco	81	40	167	92
e. Other	257	372	344	456
Traffic (Total)	128	112	237	238
a. DUI	0	12	17	12
b. Other	128	100	220	226
Health Safety	0	0	0	0
Civil Rights	0	0	0	0
Invasion of Privacy	120	119	209	198
Animal Cruelty	0	0	1	2
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0
Public Safety	0	0	0	0
Family Offenses	1	1	2	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,041</b>	<b>1,977</b>	<b>3,305</b>	<b>29,71</b>

# T RAFFIC ENFORCEMENT - 1990 SUMMARY

## MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT TRENDS

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Total Accidents Reported	10,449	9,935	9,089	8,890	9,360	9,232
Investigated Accidents, i.e., State Report Filed	6,772	6,764	6,237	5,956	6,345	6,484
Fatalities	15	24	21	15	21	14
Injury Accidents	2,595	2,383	2,246	2,130	2,164	2,179
No Injury Property Damage	4,162	4,357	3,970	3,811	4,160	4,291
Pedestrian Involved	190	198	185	160	142	181
Cited Accidents	5,183	5,086	4,786	4,367	4,553	4,755

## SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTING CIRCUMSTANCES

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Speed Too Fast	419	383	318	400	451	331
Failed To Yield Right of Way	1,056	1,128	1,026	966	942	1,047
Drove To The Left Of Center	110	79	73	58	60	70
Improper Overtaking	131	106	76	84	75	81
Passed Stop Sign	137	147	131	122	110	142
Disregarded Traffic Signal	457	483	475	476	457	472
Following Too Close	426	560	488	435	550	647
Made Improper Turn	753	640	527	517	532	558
Had Been Drinking	246	278	278	241	250	510
Hit And Run	626	677	679	668	721	260
Other Improper Driving	991	672	464	432	609	779

*Totals from these tables are not equal because some cases are counted more than once.*



## VALUE OF PROPERTY DAMAGED IN AUTO ACCIDENTS

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1984	\$11,883,347
1985	\$12,593,763
1986	\$13,588,586
1987	\$13,372,279
1988	\$13,480,801
1989	\$15,798,474
1990	\$17,013,532

## TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT

Types of Citations Issued	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Hazardous	40,371	35,919	40,436	29,370	24,672	24,792
Non-hazardous	32,680	29,260	33,854	23,783	20,966	15,729
Parking	10,274	7,521	8,682	5,668	8,088	3,805
Meter *	117	72	42	35	79	262
<b>Total</b>	<b>83,442</b>	<b>72,772</b>	<b>83,014</b>	<b>58,856</b>	<b>53,805</b>	<b>44,588</b>

*\*D.O.T. Meter Enforcement tickets are not included with Police totals.*

# NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

## TOTAL CASES BY YEAR

1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
901	1,137	1,064	1,098	815	824	781

## CASE SUMMARY

Case type	Possession	Sales
Opium or Cocaine and their Derivatives (Morphine, Heroin, Codeine)	130	27
Marijuana	271	18
Synthetic and/or Manufactured Narcotics which can cause true drug addiction (Demerol, Methadone)	5	1
Other Dangerous Non-narcotic Drugs (Barbiturates, Amphetamines)	31	4
Narcotic Equipment - Possession	169	
Forged or Altered Prescriptions	50	
Dangerous Drugs - Found or Surrendered	75	

## ARREST SUMMARY

### 1989 Juvenile Arrests

	Sex	10&Under	11-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total
Opium or Cocaine and Derivatives	M	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
	F	0	0	0	2	0	3	5
Marijuana	M	0	3	8	8	14	10	43
	F	0	0	4	1	1	0	6
Synthetic Narcotics/ Manufactured Narcotics	M	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	F	0	1	0	1	1	0	3
Other Dangerous Non-narcotic Drugs	M	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	F	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Narcotic Equipment	M	0	1	0	4	11	12	28
	F	0	0	0	3	0	1	4
Forged or Altered Prescription	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dangerous Drugs, Found or Surrendered	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	Male	0	4	8	13	26	26	77
	Female	0	1	4	8	2	4	19

# 1989 ADULT ARREST SUMMARY

Case Type	Sex	Age											Total
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45+	
Opium or Cocaine & Derivatives	M	3	4	1	8	5	7	8	43	39	62	13	193
	F	0	3	1	2	1	2	0	16	6	12	1	44
Marijuana	M	19	25	23	19	20	17	7	63	51	52	12	308
	F	2	1	1	4	2	0	0	13	11	6	0	40
Synthetic Narcotics/ Manufactured Narc.	M	4	1	2	1	1	2	1	4	1	4	0	21
	F	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	1	1	0	7
Other Dangerous Non-narcotic Drugs	M	0	2	0	0	0	3	4	3	7	13	4	36
	F	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	3	0	11
Narcotic Equipment Possession	M	16	12	8	8	7	9	6	43	38	38	1	186
	F	1	2	4	0	2	0	2	17	16	12	0	56
Forged/Altered Prescription	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	5	5	1	14
	F	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	5	9	0	18
Dangerous Drugs Found/Surrendered	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>759</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>176</b>

# P PROPERTY SUMMARY

## STOLEN AND RECOVERED

Type of Offense	Stolen		Recovered	
	1989	1990	1989	1990
Auto Theft	\$ 3,220,358	\$ 3,600,649	\$ 998,670	\$1,263,812
Bicycle	233,587	247,968	25,667	26,403
Burglary	3,358,763	3,322,467	134,052	92,093
From Vending Machine	4,286	6,332	238	119
Miscellaneous Larceny	2,082,773	2,709,648	114,447	112,257
Pickpocket	8,267	19,996	477	288
Purse Snatch	9,502	1,075	461	20
Robbery	82,764	86,561	3,703	3,692
Shoplifting	166,905	188,162	73,179	105,439
Theft From Motor Vehicle	1,622,927	1,972,103	36,506	22,972
Theft of Vehicle Parts	493,308	548,632	5,390	9,517
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$11,283,440</b>	<b>\$12,703,593</b>	<b>\$1,392,790</b>	<b>\$1,636,612</b>

## PROPERTY TYPE SUMMARY

Property Type	Stolen		Recovered	
	1989	1990	1989	1990
Currency	\$ 523,300	\$ 534,791	\$ 9,263	\$ 15,228
Clothing	505,175	479,196	39,874	74,411
Furs	5,800	0	0	0
Jewelry	1,004,330	1,150,140	35,048	46,962
Motor Vehicles	2,988,422	3,465,633	948,571	1,261,389
Firearms	91,191	70,175	3,979	3,610
All Other	6,165,222	7,003,658	320,055	235,012
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$11,283,440</b>	<b>\$12,703,593</b>	<b>\$1,356,790</b>	<b>\$1,636,612</b>

## LOST AND FOUND

	1989	1990
Lost Property	\$226,721	\$305,055
Found Property	111,695	40,545

## CHECKS

Crime Type	Stolen		Recovered	
	1989	1990	1989	1990
Forgery	\$ 10,272	\$ 1,459	\$ 9,728	\$ 5,449
Fraud/Miscellaneous	82,878	176,415	3,032	14,815
Insufficient Funds	23,546	23,937	350	5,679
Embezzlement	274,029	106,966	3,935	34
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$390,725</b>	<b>\$338,777</b>	<b>\$ 17,045</b>	<b>\$25,977</b>

## DAMAGED PROPERTY

Crime Type	1989	1990
Aggravated Assault	\$ 21,954	\$ 8,679
Arson	216,763	131,894
Auto Theft	21,153	16,593
BB-Gun Vandalism	11,276	39,373
Burglary, Non-residential	126,633	161,026
Burglary, Residential	61,294	80,208
Disorderly Conduct	805	665
Family Fight	12,072	6,752
Firecrackers	20	0
Miscellaneous Theft	108,202	6,941
Traffic Accidents	15,798,472	17,013,532
Robbery	422	1,510
Simple Assault	29,120	21,422
Theft from Building	23,831	19,828
Theft from Motor Vehicle	245,027	205,996
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts	120,785	120,991
Theft from Vending Machine	2,842	1,090
Other Vandalism	696,805	834,446
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$17,497,476</b>	<b>\$18,670,946</b>

# TIPS FOR THE CITIZEN

The Salt Lake City Police Department works to protect the citizens and businesses of our community from crime, but nothing can promote a crime-free environment as well as an active, aware public. On these pages we offer tips that may help you prevent crime, and, in doing so, you will help your Police Department to do a better job, as well.

## **THE MOST IMPORTANT SINGLE ACT YOU CAN PERFORM IS THAT OF CALLING THE POLICE TO REPORT CRIMES OR SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITIES.**

When law enforcement is unaware of problems, they cannot help resolve them. Although most of these tips are for home owners and other private citizens, businesses can be a significant part of the anti-crime effort too. Many of these suggestions can be adapted to the business world with only slight modifications (Call Crime Prevention for more information.) Your customers and employees will benefit from a crime-free environment.

## **PROTECT YOUR HOME AND NEIGHBORHOOD**

1. Install good DEADBOLT LOCKS and use them.
2. Use timers to turn lights on and off in a normal schedule when away from home.
3. Adequately secure all windows with secondary locking devices.
4. Lock garage doors and windows.
5. Leave exterior lights on all night.
6. Do not advertise that you are away from home.
7. Be neighborly, but be suspicious of strangers in the area.
8. Record serial numbers and maintain a record of your property in a safe place, other than your home.
9. Mark your property with your Permanent Utah Driver License or Social Security number.
10. Organize into a Neighborhood Watch Program. Call 799-3440 for information.
11. **CALL THE POLICE** to report all crimes and suspicious activity.
7. If you jog, do not jog alone in isolated areas.
8. Do not hitchhike. Do not pick up hitchhikers. Do not accept rides from strangers.
9. Women living alone should list only their last name and first initial in the phone book and on mail boxes. Ask the phone company to not list your address in the book.
10. If you are concerned about crime and must go out, find a friend to walk, jog or shop with.

## **IF YOU ARE A VICTIM**

### **1. IF YOU ARE ATTACKED OR ROBBED:**

- A. **REMAIN CALM.** Try not to panic or show any signs of anger or confusion. If the attacker is after your property, don't resist. Don't escalate this crime into a violent encounter.
- B. Make a conscious effort to get an accurate description of your attacker: age, race, complexion, body build, height, weight, type and color of clothing. Call the police immediately, identifying yourself and giving your location.

### **2. IF YOUR HOME IS BROKEN INTO:**

If a door or window has been forced or broken while you are absent . . . **DO NOT ENTER OR CALL OUT!** Someone may still be inside. Use a neighbor's phone immediately to call

the police, and wait there until they arrive.

### **WHEN YOU CALL THE POLICE**

1. **TRY TO REMAIN CALM.** Use 911 for medical emergencies, fires and crimes in progress. Someone should respond within a few minutes on a call of this type. In many situations an officer may be dispatched while you are still providing information to the Complaint Taker.
2. 799-3000 is Salt Lake City Police Dispatch. Report burglaries, thefts, vandalism, prowlers, suspicious or disruptive activities. You will be asked several questions. Be ready to provide the following information:
  - A. Your **ADDRESS, NAME** and **PHONE NUMBER**.
  - B. **WHAT HAPPENED?** Describe the event in as brief a manner as possible.
  - C. **WHEN DID IT HAPPEN?** Tell if the crime is in progress or when it occurred.
  - D. **WHO DID IT?** Name or describe the suspect or vehicle, if there is one.
  - E. **WHERE DID THEY GO?** Which way and **HOW** did they leave?

3. Wait for the officer to arrive or to call you back. The time it takes for an officer to arrive will depend on many factors. The officer may ask you questions similar to those asked earlier. Please be patient so the officer can help you.

Keep track of the case number given you by the officer. It will be needed by your insurance company if you file a claim, and all future police activity related to that event will be linked to that number.

4. If there is enough information, the case will be passed on to a follow-up detective. It will be a few days before you are contacted. If you have new information you would like to give to the detective, be sure to use the case number given you by the first officer you saw.

5. If you need to contact an officer with information on a follow-up investigation, call the following numbers:

Homicide, Assault or Checks  
799-3722

Robbery or Burglary  
799-3720

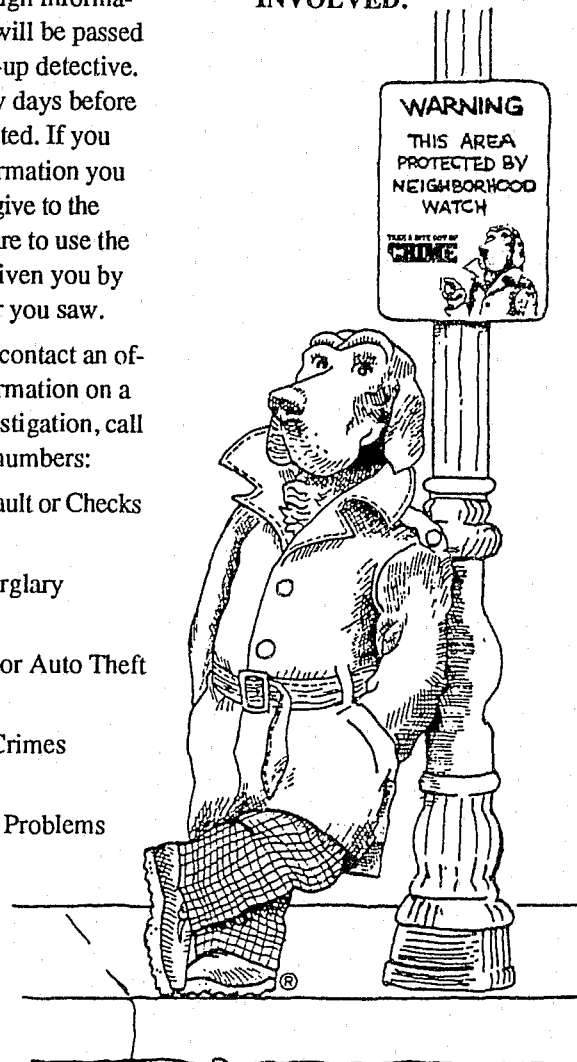
Larceny/Theft or Auto Theft  
799-3302

Youth or Sex Crimes  
799-3400

Other Cases or Problems  
799-3000

6. Get involved in Neighborhood Crime Prevention. Take time to learn how to avoid being a victim, and learn your rights as a victim of crime.

**THIS IS ONLY THE BEGINNING OF CRIME PREVENTION INFORMATION AND SERVICES. FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CALL CRIME PREVENTION AT 799-3440 AND GET INVOLVED.**



# **R**ETIREMENTS

## **RETIREMENTS**

Celeste Bernards	21.5 years of service	Police Officer
Patricia Smith	25.0 years of service	Police Officer
John Mooy	18.5 years of service	Police Officer
Alan Kinckiner	21.0 years of service	Police Officer
Elden Christensen	27.0 years of service	Crime Lab Analyst
Dennis Harvey	25.5 years of service	Crime Lab Analyst
Oran J. Peck	27.0 years of service	Deputy Chief/Major

## **RESIGNATIONS – Five Years of Service or more**

John Sims	8.0 years of service	Police Officer
Nadene Chandler	8.0 years of service	Police Clerk
Yvonne Wright	13.0 years of service	Police Clerk
Stefanie Park	7.5 years of service	Crime Prevention Specialist



## **IN MEMORIAM**

During 1990, the following former Police Department employees passed away. Their names are listed here in memory of their years of service.

John Niemiec	Retired Police Sergeant
Frank "Humpy" Gilbert	Retired Police Officer
Ronald M. Saunders	Retired Police Officer

Since the organization of the Salt Lake City Police Department in 1851, 17 police officers have lost their lives while in the performance of duty. Listed below are the names of those officers who have made this sacrifice.

Andrew H. Burt	August 25, 1883
Charles S. Ford	December 14, 1907
John H. Johnston	July 5, 1911
Tomas F. Griffiths	June 25, 1913
Green B. Hamby	February 8, 1921
David H. Crowther	October 12, 1923
N. P. Pierce	March 26, 1923
Nolan W. Huntsman	February 15, 1924
Brigham H. Honey	February 16, 1924
Gus J. Lund	August 25, 1924
Blaine L. Baxter	September 4, 1935
Thomas W. Stroud	January 5, 1951
Owen T. Farley	May 23, 1951
Harold A. Peterson, Sr.	October 27, 1954
Percy L. Clark	January 11, 1973
David W. Olson	March 22, 1980
Ronald L. Heaps	January 13, 1982