



CITY OF KENMORE  
**2019 POLICE SERVICE REPORT**  
WITH ANNUAL HIGHLIGHTS & STATISTICS

Provided for the Residents by:

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## City of Kenmore Administration

MAYOR	David Baker
DEPUTY MAYOR	Nigel Herbig
COUNCIL MEMBERS	Milton Curtis Corina Pfeil Joe Marshall Melanie O’Cain Debra Srebnik
CITY MANAGER	Rob Karlinsey
CHIEF OF POLICE	Brandon Moen



## About

Message from Chief Brandon Moen .....	1
Kenmore Police Department and King County Sheriff’s Office Mission, Goals, & Core Values .....	3
City of Kenmore Patrol Districts Map .....	4
Crimes Against Persons .....	6
Crimes Against Property .....	9
Crimes Against Society .....	12
Cases Closed / Cleared .....	14
Total Domestic Violence Cases .....	15
All Auto & Traffic .....	16
Calls for Police Assistance .....	18
Police On-Views.....	18
Response Times to High Priority Calls .....	19
Commissioned Officers per 1,000 Residents .....	20
Dispatched Calls for Service (DCFS) per Patrol Officer .....	20
Costs of Police Services per Capita.....	21
Cost per \$1,000 of Assessed Real Property Value.....	21
Complaints against Officers.....	22
Annual Police Statistics from KCSO Crime Analysis Unit .....	23



## Message from Chief Brandon Moen

February 2020

Dear Kenmore Community Members:

This report is a summary of our efforts in 2019 to deliver high quality police services to the members of the Kenmore community. It is a collection of statistics that represent our work and commitment to you. The Kenmore Police Department consists of 13 commissioned Officers, 11 of which are assigned to patrol. In 2019 we responded to nearly 4,000 calls for service, and initiated in excess of 6,000 contacts.



I began serving as Kenmore’s Police Chief in mid-November. It is already apparent what a tremendous opportunity this is, and I am honored to take over the responsibilities it entails. I am proud of the men and women of the Kenmore Police Department and the commitment they make on a daily basis to provide you with high quality, professional law enforcement services. We have officers actively working 24/7, dedicated to being responsive to the needs of the community. We are engaging with the community in local events, in our schools, and in a collaborative approach to address crime trends. Kenmore is a thriving community, and we strive to create a safe environment where you will continue to love where you live.

Some of our current programs to serve you:

### --Prescription Drug Drop Box

Located in the City Hall Lobby (18120 68 Ave NE), the drop box is a secure, environmentally sound way to dispose of unneeded medications (no fluids or needles). City Hall is open Monday-Friday 9am to 5pm.

### --House Check Program

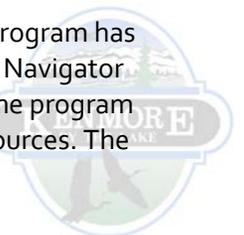
We offer a house check program that is available to all Kenmore residents planning to be out of town for one week or longer. While you are away, a Kenmore Police Volunteer will check the exterior of your home to ensure it is secure. In the event that the volunteer finds your home is not secure or there is something suspicious, a Police Officer will be dispatched to check your residence. We will then contact either you or your designee, to respond and secure the residence. The house check forms are available on the City of Kenmore’s webpage: [www.Kenmorewa.gov](http://www.Kenmorewa.gov)

### --Student Resource Officers

In cooperation with the Northshore School District, we have uniformed police officers dedicated solely to serve the students and staff as a School Resource Officers (SRO). These officers are specially trained to serve both as a source of safety and security, but also as a liaison to build bonds and relationships with students. An officer is shared among the Kenmore schools, and is present during each school day.

### --R.A.D.A.R. (Response Awareness, De-escalation, and Referral)

Kenmore is a member of the North Sound RADAR program with our adjoining cities. This program has a Mental Health Professional (Navigator) riding with a Kenmore Officer on select days. The Navigator and RADAR Officer conduct outreach to community members that have been referred to the program by patrol Officers as potentially being in need of behavioral health or drug dependency resources. The



program also provides responding Officers with information, in advance, to help de-escalate someone in crisis and reduce the number of use of force incidents.

### --Online Reporting

You can file on-line reports for non-emergency incidents, the most common being the reporting of abandoned vehicles, or on-going traffic complaints. Go to [www.reporttosheriff.org](http://www.reporttosheriff.org) and file an online report when it meets the criteria outlined on the website. Of course, for emergencies dial 911. For non-emergent situations that require officer contact, you can call the non-emergency line at 206/296-3311.

The Police Service Report contains information on the service efforts and accomplishments of the Kenmore Police Department to support its mission, core values, and objectives. The goal of the report is to keep the City of Kenmore residents, staff, administrators, and elected officials informed of police service and crime activity in the city. The report is produced by the City of Kenmore Police Department in partnership with the King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO) Contracts and Crime Analysis Units. If you have any questions about this report, please direct them to me.

The Highlights Section gives a narrative of police efforts and year-to-year comparisons of selected crime and police service data. Most of the data in this section is taken from the Statistics Section, unless otherwise indicated as being from a difference source.

Please keep in mind that in mid-2018, the King County Sheriff's Office (which captures police data for the Kenmore Police Department) switched its crime reporting structure away from the historic Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) format, to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) format. This 2019 report is the first annual report using the new NIBRS system. Because UCR data is not comparable to NIBRS data, the 2019 report will show only one year of data for many of the crime categories. As years progress, each successive report will show more comparable information over the years. Some categories which use other non-NIBRS sources will still have five years of comparative data.

For more information about crime statistics changes reflected in this report, please see the Statistics Section in the second half of this report.

I am happy to report that in 2019 we have seen a reduction in many crime categories. These reductions can be attributed to many factors, including police officers proactively working those areas of the city where repeat calls for service are generated, the arrest and detention of repeat offenders, crime prevention strategies, etc. We will continue to evaluate the best techniques in our industry to reduce crime and the fear of crime in Kenmore. In 2020, we are expanding our outreach efforts to build upon our civic partnerships and trust already gained. We are honored to serve the community, and we look forward to continuing to do our part to *Propel Kenmore upward!*

Sincerely,

Chief Brandon Moen  
Kenmore Police Department



## Kenmore Police Department and King County Sheriff's Office Mission, Goals, & Core Values

### *Mission*

The King County Sheriff's Office is a trusted partner in fighting crime and improving the quality of life for our residents and guests.

### *Vision*

The King County Sheriff's Office is a highly effective and respected law enforcement agency and criminal justice partner, both trusted and supported, helping King County to be the safest county in America.

### *Goals*

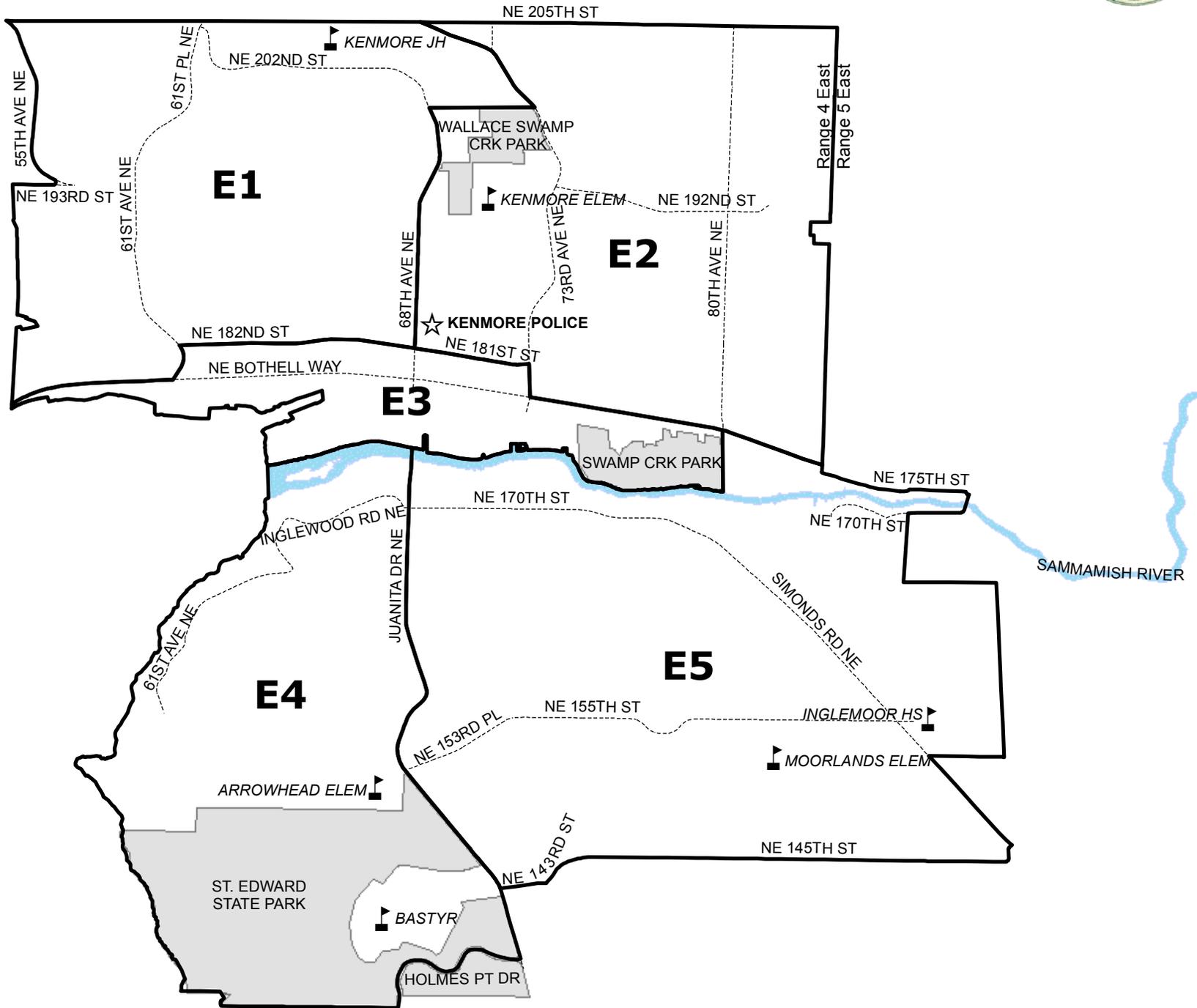
Through community engagement and collaboration we will:

- Develop and sustain public trust and support while reducing crime and improving the community's sense of safety.
- Improve traffic safety by reducing impaired and unsafe driving behaviors and traffic collisions.
- Recruit, hire, train and promote the best people to provide high quality, professional and responsive services.
- Provide facilities, equipment, and technology, systems and processes that support achievement of our mission.
- Provide for the safety, health and wellness of members of the King County Sheriff's Office.



# City of Kenmore Patrol Districts

Effective March 16, 2010

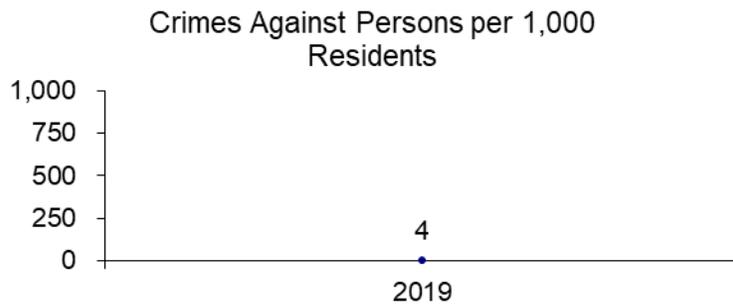
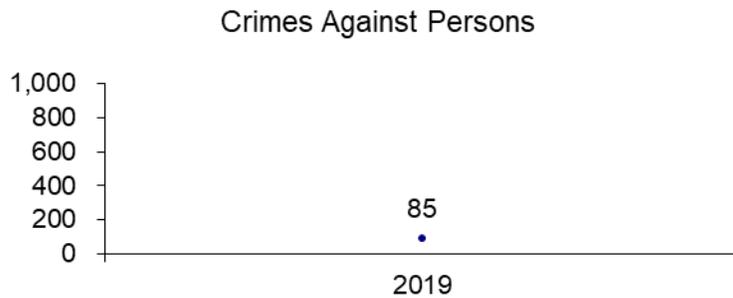


City of Kenmore  
**2019 Police Service Report:**  
*Highlights Section*

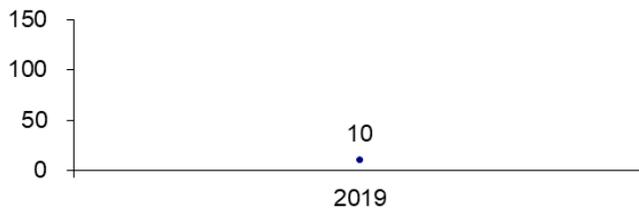


### Crimes Against Persons

NIBRS offenses fall under three categories: Crimes Against Persons, Crimes Against Property, and Crimes Against Society. Crimes Against Persons offenses include murder and non-negligent homicide, negligent manslaughter, human trafficking for commercial sex acts and involuntary servitude, assault, kidnapping (custodial interference excluded), and sex offenses (e.g. rape, sexual assault, child molestation and related). These are defined as crimes against persons because the victims are always individuals. Some offenses related to pornography/obscene material are a NIBRS Crimes Against Society, but are included in this report under sex offenses for simplicity. The following are Kenmore's Crimes Against Persons.



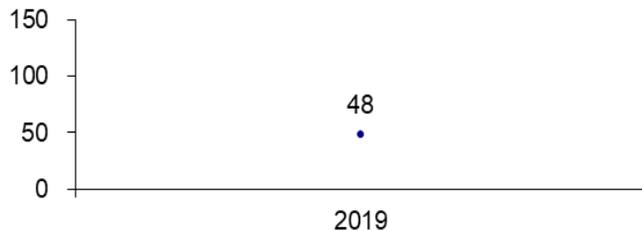
### Aggravated Assault Offenses



### Aggravated Assault Offenses

An unlawful attack by one person upon another wherein the offender uses a weapon or displays it in a threatening manner, or the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness. This also includes assault with disease (as in cases when the offender is aware that he/she is infected with a deadly disease and deliberately attempts to inflict the disease by biting, spitting, etc.).

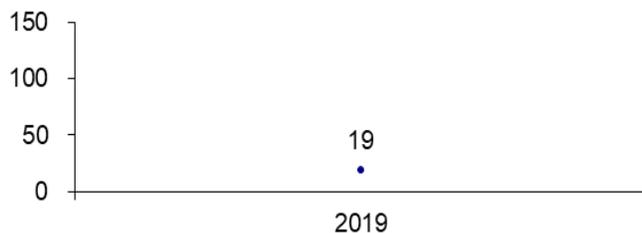
### Simple Assault Offenses



### Simple Assault Offenses

An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

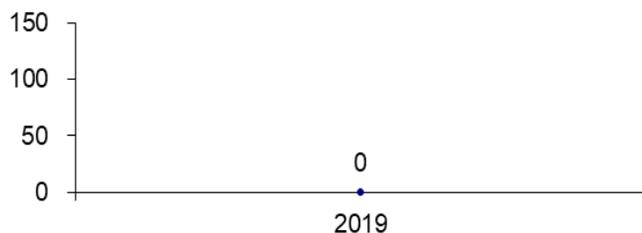
### Intimidation Offenses



### Intimidation Offenses

To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.

### Homicide Offenses



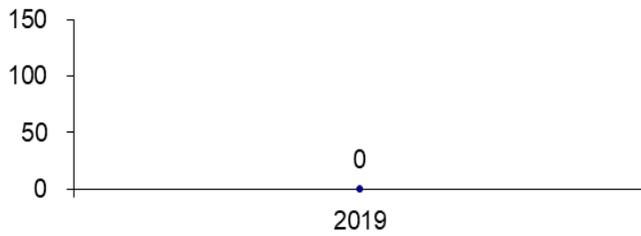
### Homicide Offenses

The killing of one human being by another. Includes murder and non-negligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, and justifiable homicide.

\*All offense definitions are per the FBI NIBRS library.  
<https://ucr.fbi.gov/nibrs/2012/resources/nibrs-offense-definitions>



### Human Trafficking Offenses

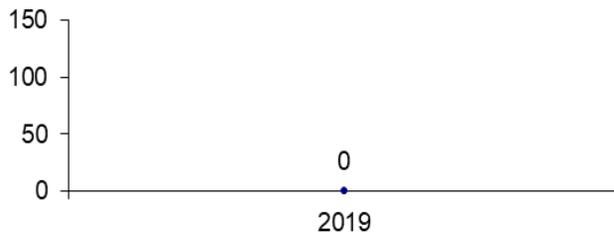


### Human Trafficking Offenses

Commercial Sex Acts – Inducing a person by force, fraud, or coercion to participate in commercial sex acts, or in which the person induced to perform such act(s) has not attained 18 years of age.

Involuntary Servitude – The obtaining of a person(s) through recruitment, harboring, transportation, or provision, and subjecting such persons by force, fraud, or coercion into voluntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery (not be include commercial sex acts.)

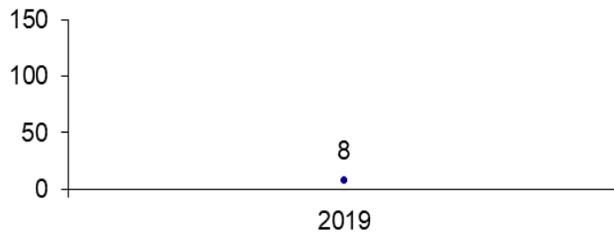
### Kidnapping



### Kidnapping

Kidnapping or abduction is the unlawful seizure, transportation and/or detention of a person against his/her will or a minor without the consent of a legal guardian or parent.

### Sex Offenses



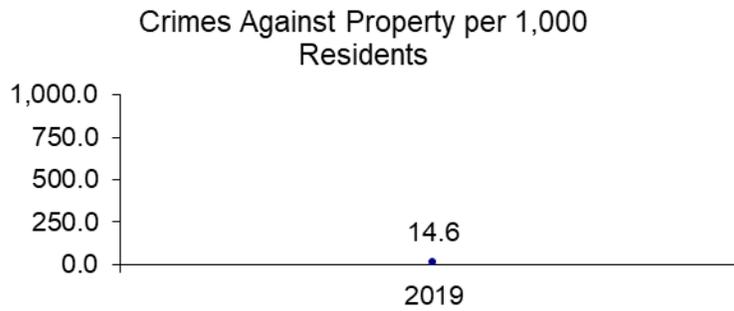
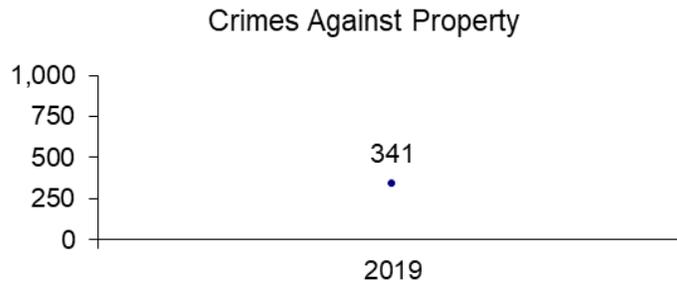
### Sex Offenses

Includes forcible (any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent), and non-forcible (unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse). Excludes prostitution offenses.



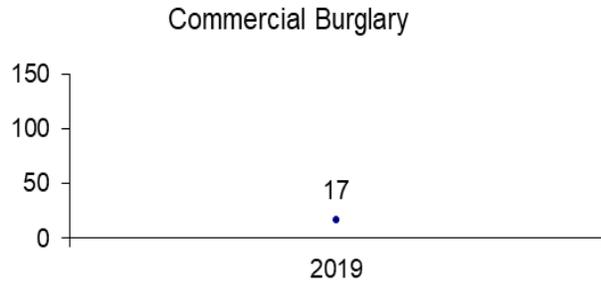
### Crimes Against Property

The object of Crimes Against Property is to obtain (or destroy) money, property, or some other benefit. Burglary, fraud, vandalism, robbery, motor vehicle theft, and all kinds of larceny all fall into this category.



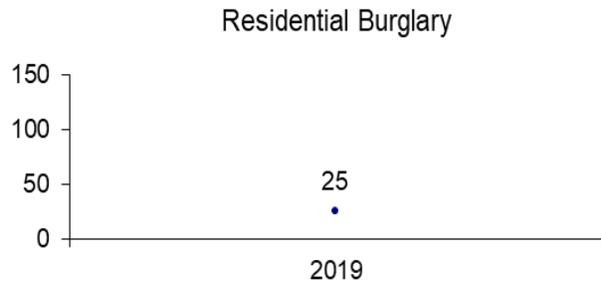
Commercial Burglary

The unlawful entry into a commercial building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft.



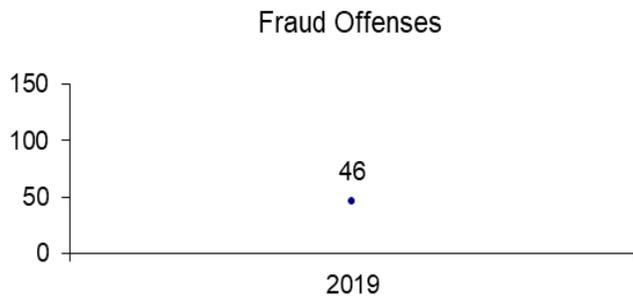
Residential Burglary

The unlawful entry into a residential building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft.



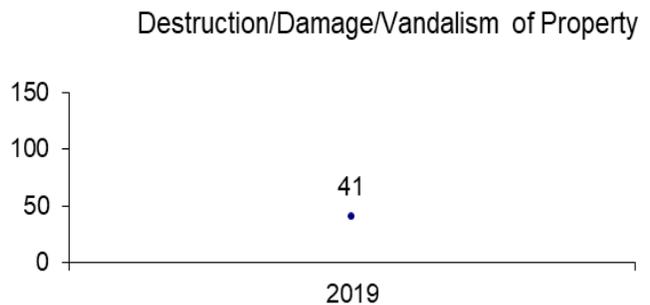
Fraud Offenses

The intentional perversion of the truth for the purpose of inducing another person, or other entity, in reliance upon it to part with something of value or to surrender a legal right. Excludes counterfeiting, forgery and bad checks.



Destruction / Damage / Vandalism of Property Offenses

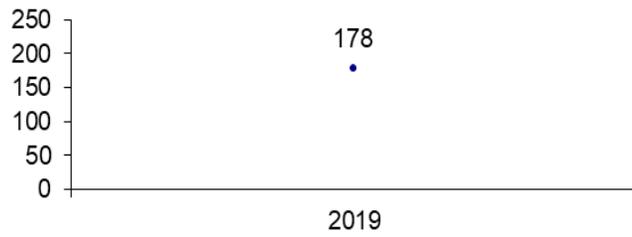
To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it. Excludes arson.



Larceny (Shoplifting & Other)

The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession, or constructive possession, of another person.

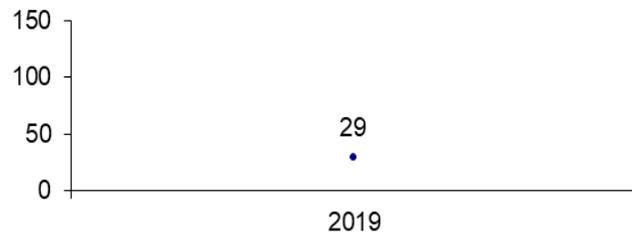
Larceny (Shoplifting & Other)



Motor Vehicle Theft

The theft of a motor vehicle.

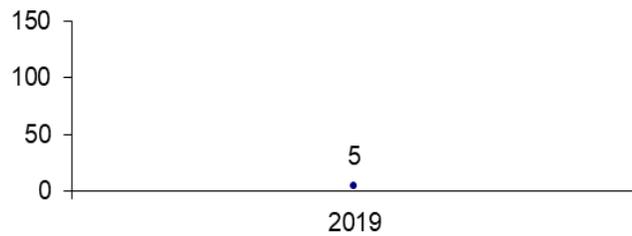
Motor Vehicle Theft



Robbery

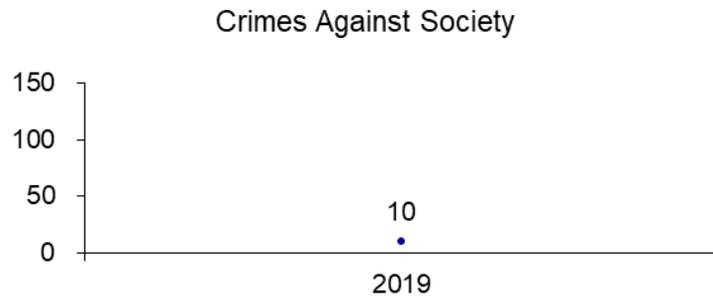
The taking, or attempting to take, anything of value under confrontational circumstances from the control, custody, or care of another person by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear of immediate harm.

Robbery



### Crimes Against Society

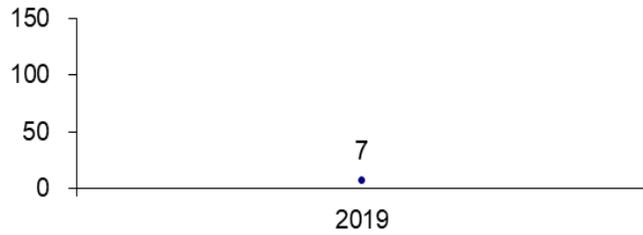
Crimes against society are offenses against society's prohibition against engaging in certain types of activity and typically do not have individual victims. Relevant offenses in this category include illegal drug activity, prostitution-related offenses, and weapon law violations.



Drug / Narcotic Crimes

The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. Excludes driving under the influence.

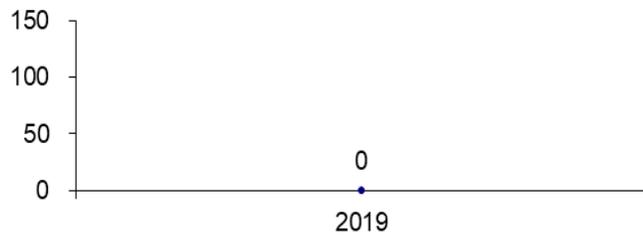
Drug / Narcotic Offenses



Prostitution Offenses

To unlawfully engage in or promote sexual activities for anything of value.

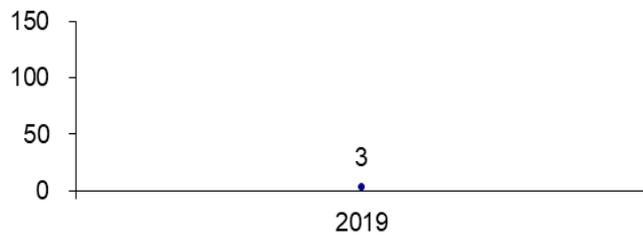
Prostitution Offenses



Weapon Law Offenses

The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons.

Weapon Law Violations



### Cases Closed / Cleared

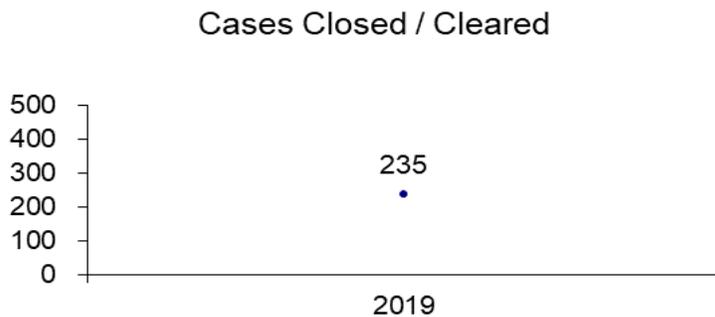
Criminal cases are cleared by arrest, or in some circumstances, by exceptional means (the suspect died, is imprisoned on another charge, victim refuses to testify, etc.). The types of case closures are as follows:

Cleared by Arrest: A case can be closed by arrest when at least one suspect is positively identified and charges are recommended to the Prosecuting Attorney’s Office. This closure does not require physical booking into a jail or juvenile detention facility. It also does not require the charging of all suspects, if there are multiple suspects in the crime, or of charges for all offenses, if there are multiple offenses in a crime. This category includes criminal citations into district and municipal courts for misdemeanors and felony filings into Superior Court, as well as all filings into Juvenile Court.

Exceptional Clearance: A case can be closed “exceptional” if it can be established that a crime has been committed and the identity of a suspect is positively confirmed, but due to circumstances beyond our control, no charges are filed. An example of this type of closure is a case in which the victim declines to assist in prosecution. Another example is when another police agency files charges on a related crime stemming from the same incident. (Car stolen in King County, but suspect arrested in the stolen car in Bellevue. Bellevue P.D. charges the suspect with possession of the stolen car. We close the stolen car case “exceptional.”)

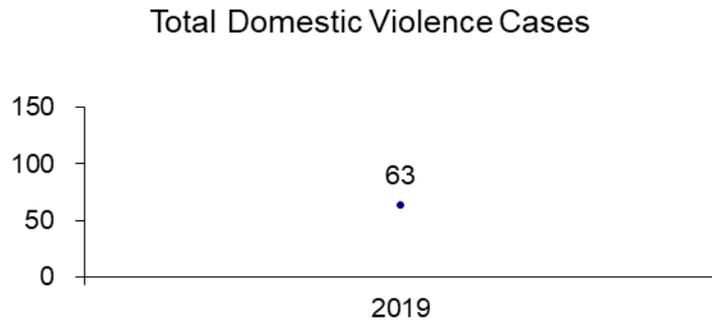
Unfounded: Cases are closed as “unfounded” when the investigation reveals that no crime has been committed. An example would be the report of a theft by one party that is determined to be a false report by interviewing other independent witnesses. Reports of crimes determined false are typically not included on this report. Unfounded cases are not included on NIBRS statistics.

Administrative Clearance: This clearance is used primarily to close non-criminal police investigations like found property. For instance, if a citizen finds and turns over to police a wallet and investigation reveals who the owner of the wallet is and the item is returned to that person. Only non-administrative clearances are included on this report.



### Total Domestic Violence Cases

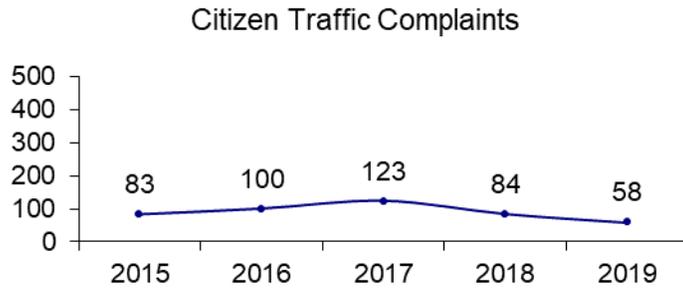
Domestic Violence is a subcategory to other offenses that occurs when the offense is committed by one family or household member against another. Family or household members are spouses, former spouse, persons related by blood or marriage, persons who have a child in common, former/current roommates, persons who have or had a dating relationship, and persons who have a biological or legal parent-child relationships, including stepparents and stepchildren and grandparent and grandchildren. In some cases, the age of the victim or suspect may determine whether or not the legal definition above is met. For the purposes of this report, cases in this jurisdiction or investigated by this jurisdiction's police that have at least one domestic violence offense associated are counted.



## All Auto & Traffic

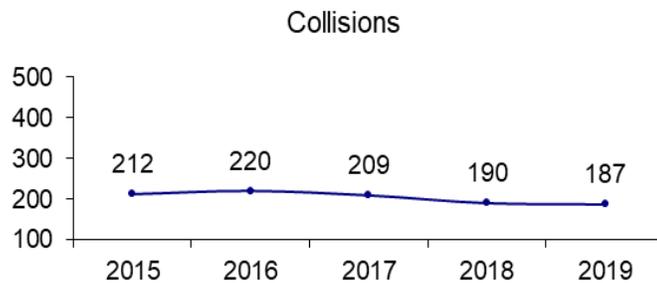
### Citizen Traffic Complaints

Citizen traffic complaints include all reports residents make regarding chronic traffic violations and requests for traffic enforcement. Complaints are assigned out to specific traffic enforcement units as well as patrol and are worked on a regular basis. Some complaints are resolved relatively quickly, while others become the site of on-going traffic enforcement projects.



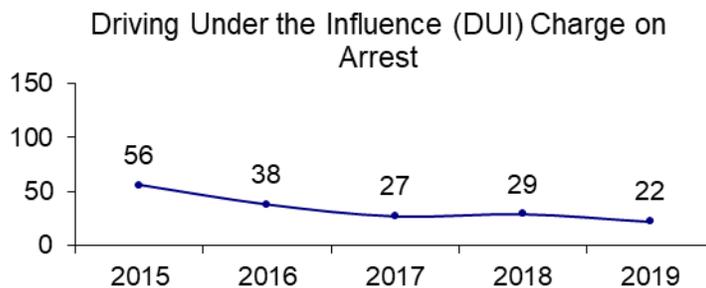
### Traffic Collisions

Collision information includes reports for injury, non-injury, and fatality collisions. Driving under the influence (DUI) collisions and hit-and-runs are excluded from this category.



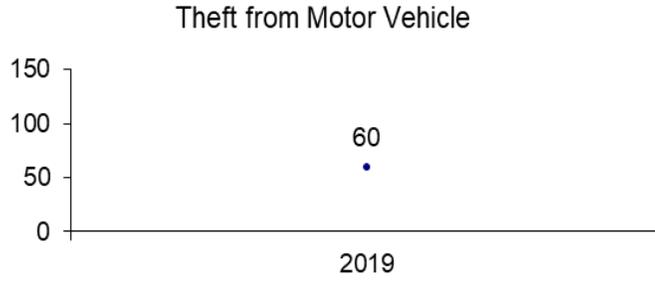
### Driving Under the Influence (DUI) Offense

Driving or operating a motor vehicle or common carrier while mentally or physically impaired as the result of consuming an alcoholic beverage or using a drug or narcotic.



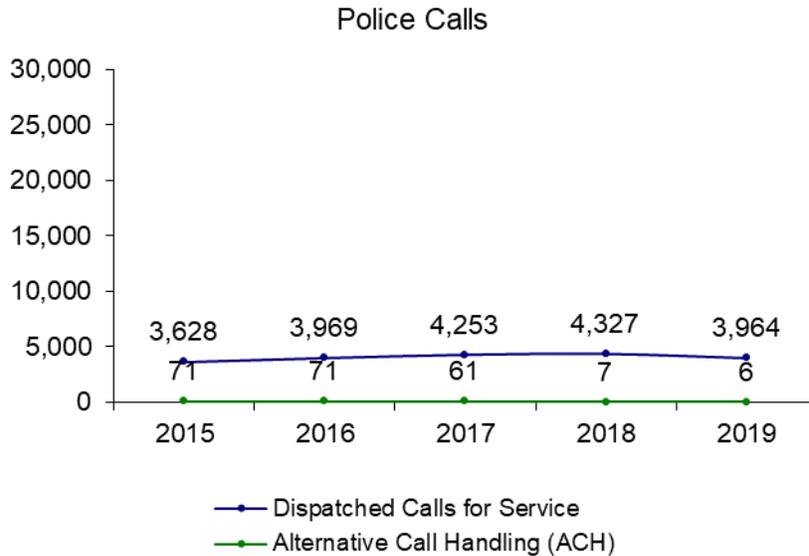
Theft from a Motor Vehicle

This is a subcategory of Larceny. Represents theft of articles from a motor vehicle, whether locked or unlocked. Excludes theft of motor vehicle parts or accessories.



### Calls for Police Assistance

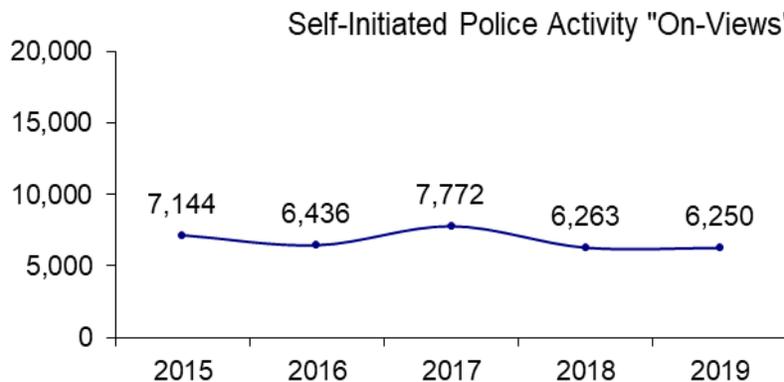
The public receives police assistance in a variety of ways. Residents can call the Emergency 911 Communications Center to have one or more officers dispatched to the field, called a “dispatched call for service” (DCFS). Or, for lesser incidents, residents can also file a report over the phone, called alternate call handling (ACH). Following are the numbers of dispatched calls for service (DCFS) and alternative call handling (ACH) incidents reported.



Source: KCSO computer aided dispatch (CAD) system

### Police On-Views

Another way police fight crime is to self-initiate a response to an incident they observe. These responses are initiated by officers themselves, rather than the dispatch center, and are called “on-views.”



Source: KCSO computer aided dispatch (CAD) system



**Dispatched Calls For Service (DCFS):** The number of DCFS shown here includes calls that are verified to take place inside the city limits and that are charged to the city as part of its police contract. Total DCFS counts, as shown in the Police Service Data section, may be slightly higher (usually less than 5 percent higher).



### Response Times to High Priority Calls

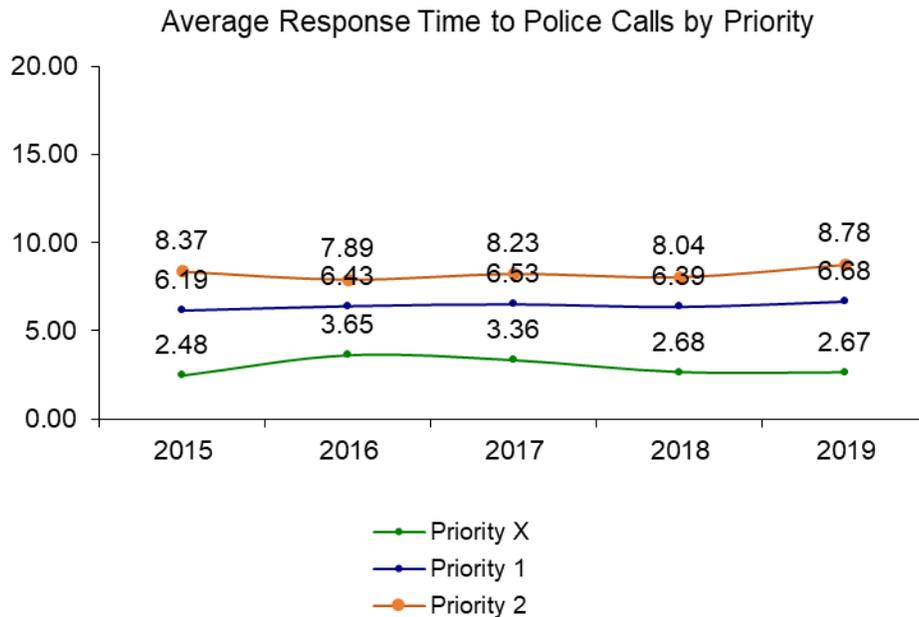
When calls for police assistance are received by the Emergency 911 Communications Center, they are entered into the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system and given a "priority" based on the criteria described below. If the call receiver is in doubt as to the appropriate priority, the call is assigned the higher of the two priority designators in question.

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

"Priority 1" designates immediate dispatches. These are calls that require immediate police action. Examples include silent alarms, injury traffic accidents, in-progress crimes or crimes so recent that the suspect may still be in the immediate area.

"Priority 2" designates prompt dispatches. These are calls that could escalate to a more serious degree if not policed quickly. Examples include verbal disturbances and blocking traffic accidents.

Following are the City of Kenmore's Police response times for the above priority calls. Response times include all time from the receipt of a phone call to the moment an officer arrives at the location of the incident.



Source: Police Services Data

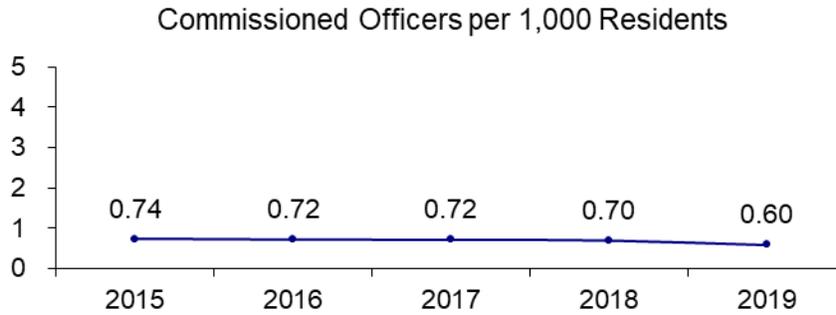


**Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD):** A computerized communication system used by emergency response agencies for dispatching and tracking calls for emergency assistance.



### Commissioned Officers per 1,000 Residents

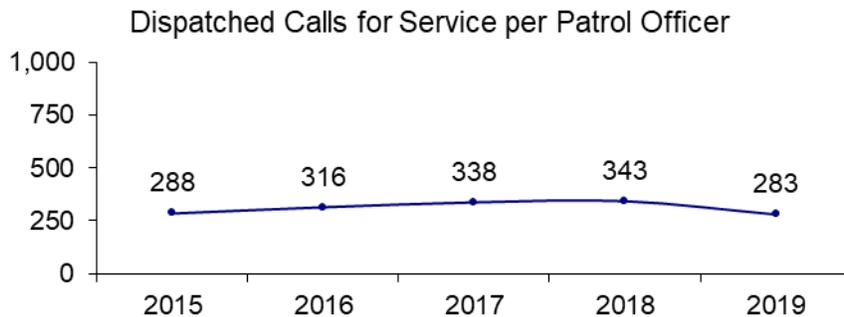
Commissioned officers per 1,000 residents shows how many commissioned police officers are employed by Kenmore for every 1,000 residents. This number includes commissioned officers who work in supervisory or other non-patrol related positions as well as special services officers who work part-time for the city. It does not include professional (i.e. non-commissioned) support staff.



Source: KCSO Contracts Unit

### Dispatched Calls for Service (DCFS) per Patrol Officer

Dispatched calls for service (DCFS) per patrol officer is the average number of dispatched calls one patrol officer responds to within a year. This number uses only dispatched calls Kenmore pays for and does not include the number of responses an officer initiates (such as witnessing and responding to traffic violations, called "on views"). Also, the numbers below are *patrol only* and exclude non-patrol commissioned officers (such as supervisors or special duty officers/detectives).



Source: KCSO Contracts Unit

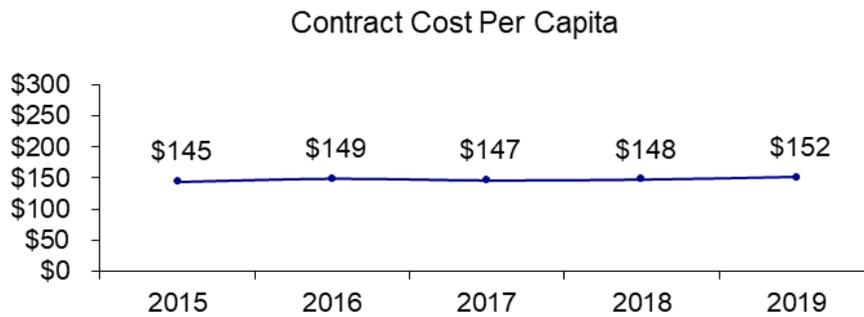


### Costs of Police Services per Capita

The City of Kenmore contracts with the King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO) for police services. Among other benefits, contracting for services from a larger law enforcement agency allows for cost savings through "economies of scale." Specific economies of scale provided through the contract with KCSO include:

- Mutual aid agreements with other law enforcement agencies in Washington State
- A large pool of officers if back-up help is necessary
- Coverage if city officers are away
- Expertise of specialized units to assist officers
- More experienced officers to select from for city staffing
- Cost sharing throughout the department to keep city costs down

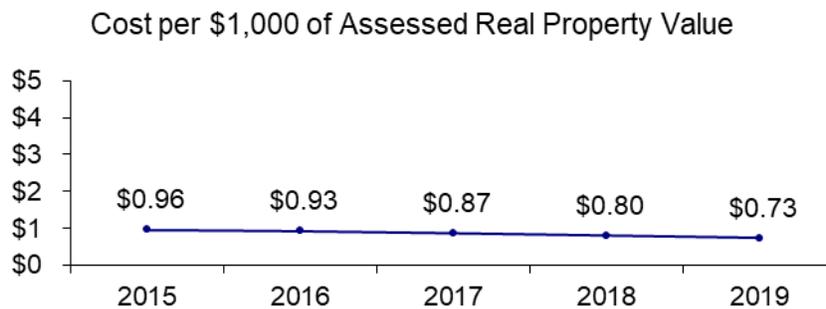
Costs for police services vary depending on a city's resources and the level and type of police services the community wants. The City of Kenmore may have additional funds or expenditures for special projects or programs as part of the city's law enforcement budget. These additional costs are not reflected in the contract cost per capita, which shows the contract cost for police services divided by Kenmore's population.



Source: KCSO Contracts Unit

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

Cost per \$1,000 of assessed real property value shows Kenmore's contract cost in relationship to the property values of Kenmore.



Source: King County Assessor's Office

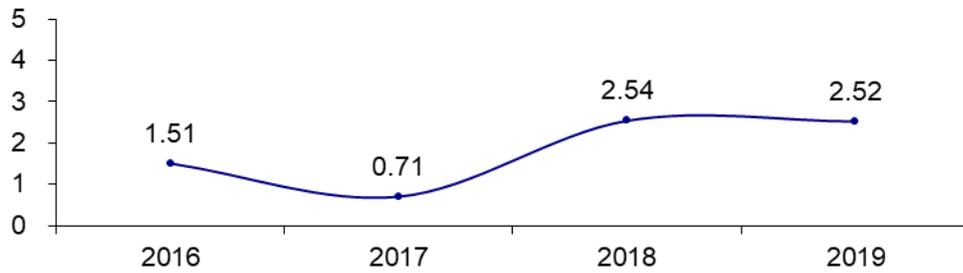


### Complaints against Officers

Complaints against city police officers can originate from the public or internal police department personnel. All complaints are accepted and reviewed. When a complaint is made, the King County Sheriff’s Office Internal Investigations Unit (IIU) will review the complaint. While serious complaints are investigated by IIU, the majority of complaints are far less serious and are handled at the worksites by supervisors. The following are the preliminary number of internal and external complaints that were investigated for city officers. Please note that these numbers are preliminary counts; final numbers will be published in the IIU Annual Report, released each spring.

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of Complaints	6	3	11	10
Number of Dispatched Calls for Service	4,011	4,309	4,327	3,964

Complaints per 1,000 Dispatched Calls for Service



Source: KCSO Internal Investigations & Human Resource Units



City of Kenmore  
**2019 Police Service Report:**  
*Statistics Section*

**City of Kenmore**  
2019 Annual Statistics  
Crime Analysis Unit

*Information as of February 11, 2020*

In mid-2018 the King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO) switched to reporting crime statistics to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) format. The 2019 quarterly statistical reports are the first year KCSO has adopted the NIBRS terminology. During the switch, KCSO also changed report management systems (RMS), which allows for the ability to automatically push KCSO NIBRS data to the Washington Association of Sheriffs & Police Chiefs (WASPC) for reporting to the FBI. As with any change, issues have come up regarding data consistency and accuracy. The KCSO Crime Analysis Unit (CAU) is working on those issues, and quarterly reports may need to be amended as fixes become available. CAU will give notice to the City Chief if a major edit needs to be made.

*Crime statistics included in this report are based on **crime recorded within the city boundaries** organized by the **date the initial police report of a crime was taken**<sup>1</sup>, to provide useful working data for city chiefs and city councils. The statistics are **not the official crime statistics for the city**, and should not be compared to the yearly WASPC reporting to NIBRS<sup>2</sup>. Official crime statistics for the cities that will be recorded by the FBI can be found in the state-wide Crime in Washington report [here](#).*

<b>OFFENSE SUMMARY</b>	<b>1-Q</b>	<b>2-Q</b>	<b>3-Q</b>	<b>OCT</b>	<b>NOV</b>	<b>DEC</b>	<b>4-Q</b>	<b>YTD</b>
<b>Crimes Against Persons</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>Crimes Against Property<sup>3,4</sup></b>	<b>61</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>341</b>
<b>Crimes Against Society</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Cases Closed/Cleared</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>235</b>
<b>Total Domestic Violence Cases<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>Total Arrests Adults<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>47</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>213</b>
<b>Total Arrests Juveniles<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>

<sup>1</sup> Previously, quarterly crime statistics were based off of how the crime was originally recorded in our computer aided dispatch (CAD) system, in most cases without reference to later investigative developments. Because we are now pulling from the case itself in the report management system (RMS), and only pulling approved cases, we may get different results for the same time period depending on when we pull the data. What we are providing is a snapshot at a given time.

<sup>2</sup> NIBRS reporting for a city will only track offenses with that city as a "Primary Agency". This will exclude some crime that occurred within the geographical boundaries of the city and is intended to exclude crimes investigated by King County Metro Transit and Sound Transit police. While in most cases the primary agency will be correctly assigned, we have found that sometimes offenses have been incorrectly assigned to unincorporated King County, especially in cities where unincorporated units handle many of the calls. We are working on addressing this issue through training. NIBRS statistics for a given time period are not fixed once initially generated – they can be updated every month as new developments occur and will also (usually) be based on the date of the offense rather than the date of the initial report. We only upload official NIBRS stats on a monthly basis and require report approval before upload. Because of this, there can also be some delay before WASPC records a crime, especially when complex cases are involved.

<sup>3</sup> As of June 24, 2019 KCSO changed the threshold of damage needed for a vandalism case to be reportable to the FBI through NIBRS program. This change increased the number of reported vandalism for the end of Q2 to the present.

<sup>4</sup> Coplogic (reports submitted by the public) are included starting mid-December 2019, impacting fraud, vandalism, and larceny offense reporting.

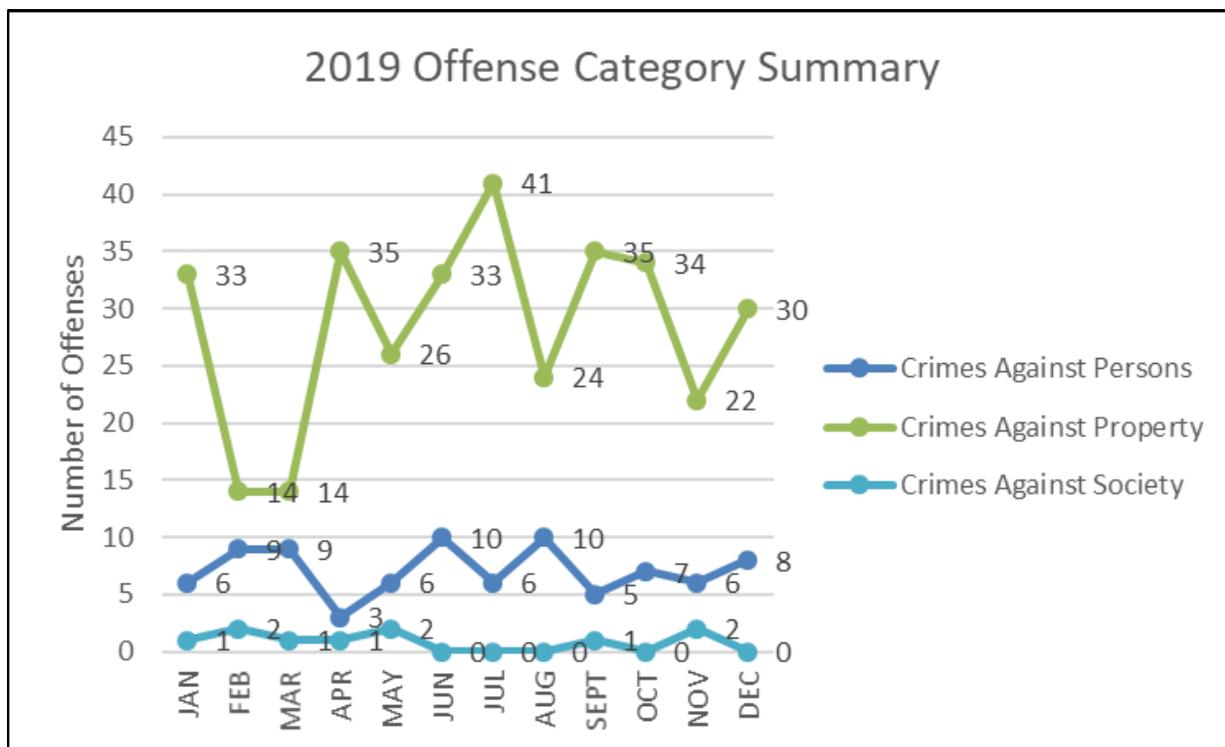
<sup>5</sup> Number of cases in this jurisdiction or investigated by this jurisdiction's police that include at least one DV offense.

<sup>6</sup> Includes bookings at time of incident, warrant arrests, and referrals for prosecution.

<sup>7</sup> Includes bookings at time of incident, warrant arrests, and referrals for prosecution.

**City of Kenmore**  
2019 Annual Statistics  
Crime Analysis Unit

**Offenses by Category**



NIBRS offenses fall under three categories: Crimes Against Persons, Crimes Against Property, and Crimes Against Society. For a list of all NIBRS offenses that fall into the three categories, please look [here](#).<sup>8</sup> Some rarer and/or less relevant offenses are excluded from this report.

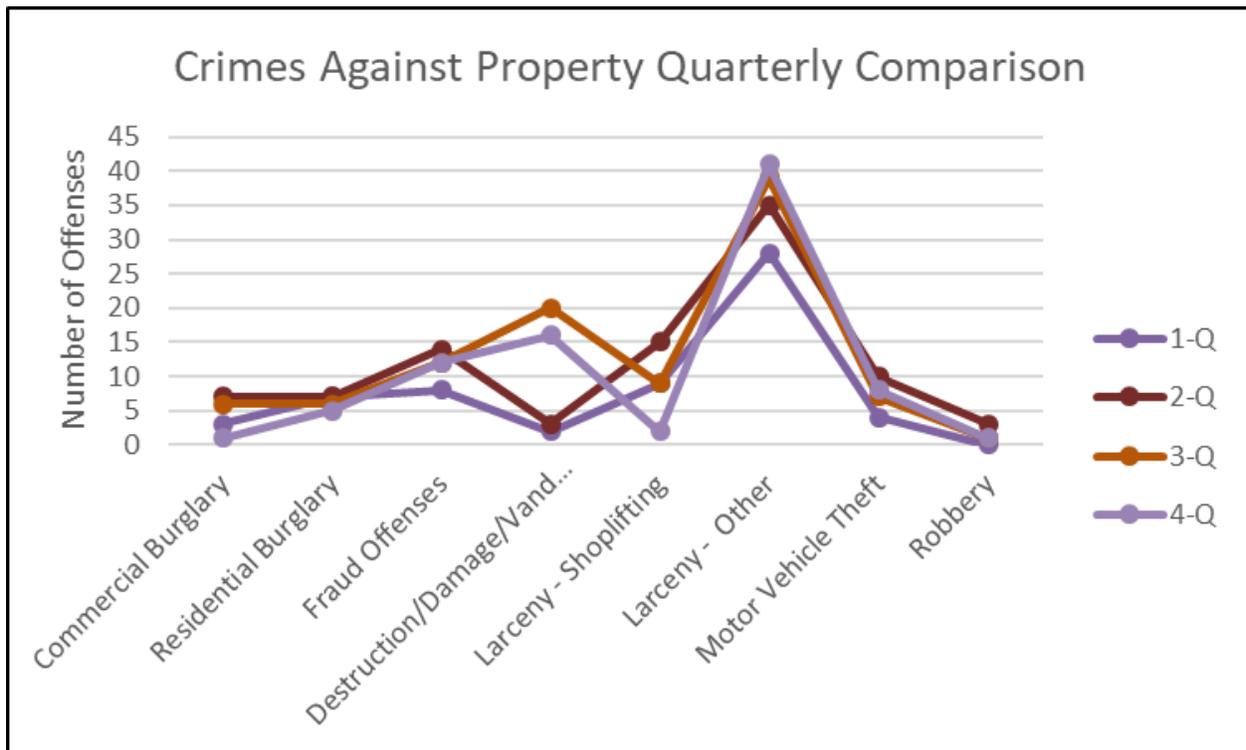
<b>Crimes Against Persons</b>	<b>1-Q</b>	<b>2-Q</b>	<b>3-Q</b>	<b>OCT</b>	<b>NOV</b>	<b>DEC</b>	<b>4-Q</b>	<b>YTD</b>
Aggravated Assault Offenses	0	2	5	3	0	0	3	10
Simple Assault	17	10	10	0	4	7	11	48
Intimidation Offenses	5	4	4	3	2	1	6	19
Homicide Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Trafficking Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses <sup>9</sup>	2	3	2	1	0	0	1	8
<b>TOTAL Crimes Against Persons</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>85</b>

<sup>8</sup> NIBRS offense codes are aligned to the internal KCSO Final Classification Codes (FCRs) in a standardized manner except that when the Records Unit manually changes a NIBRS code on a report (in accordance with NIBRS rules), then the FCR and NIBRS code may not match.

<sup>9</sup> Includes pornography offenses.

**City of Kenmore**  
2019 Annual Statistics  
Crime Analysis Unit

<b>Crimes Against Property</b>	<b>1-Q</b>	<b>2-Q</b>	<b>3-Q</b>	<b>OCT</b>	<b>NOV</b>	<b>DEC</b>	<b>4-Q</b>	<b>YTD</b>
Commercial Burglary	3	7	6	0	0	1	1	17
Residential Burglary	7	7	6	1	2	2	5	25
Fraud Offenses	8	14	12	5	2	5	12	46
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	2	3	20	3	3	10	16	41
Larceny - Shoplifting	9	15	9	1	1	0	2	35
Larceny - Other	28	35	39	20	10	11	41	143
Motor Vehicle Theft	4	10	7	4	3	1	8	29
Robbery	0	3	1	0	1	0	1	5
<b>TOTAL Crimes Against Property</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>341</b>



<b>Crimes Against Society</b>	<b>1-Q</b>	<b>2-Q</b>	<b>3-Q</b>	<b>OCT</b>	<b>NOV</b>	<b>DEC</b>	<b>4-Q</b>	<b>YTD</b>
Drug/Narcotic Offenses	3	2	1	0	1	0	1	7
Prostitution Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Violations	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	3
<b>TOTAL Crimes Against Society</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>

**City of Kenmore**  
2019 Annual Statistics  
Crime Analysis Unit

**Larceny by Type**

<b>Larceny Details</b>	<b>1-Q</b>	<b>2-Q</b>	<b>3-Q</b>	<b>OCT</b>	<b>NOV</b>	<b>DEC</b>	<b>4-Q</b>	<b>YTD</b>
Pocket-picking	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Purse-snatching	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Shoplifting	9	15	9	1	1	0	2	35
Theft From Building	3	7	3	2	1	0	3	16
Theft From Coin-Operated Machine or Device	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2
Theft From Motor Vehicle	13	13	17	12	2	3	17	60
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories	2	5	3	1	3	2	6	16
All Other Larceny	9	10	14	5	3	6	14	47
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>178</b>

**Charges on Arrests**<sup>10</sup>

<b>Charges on Arrests</b>	<b>1-Q</b>	<b>2-Q</b>	<b>3-Q</b>	<b>OCT</b>	<b>NOV</b>	<b>DEC</b>	<b>4-Q</b>	<b>YTD</b>
Assault Offenses	19	7	17	3	0	7	10	53
Burglary	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Counterfeiting/Forgery	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
Disorderly Conduct	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Driving Under the Influence	6	2	5	0	3	2	5	18
Drug/Narcotic Offenses	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Family Offenses, Nonviolent	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Fraud Offenses	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Larceny/Theft Offenses	6	10	5	1	0	0	1	22
Motor Vehicle Theft	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Sex Offenses	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Stolen Property Offenses	1	2	2	1	0	0	1	6
Trespass	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Violation of No Contact Orders	2	3	6	1	2	1	4	15
Weapon Law Violations	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	3
All Other Offenses	7	16	8	1	2	2	5	36
Not Reportable to NIBRS (Traffic/Warrants)	7	21	19	1	4	7	12	59
<b>TOTAL Charges</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>227</b>

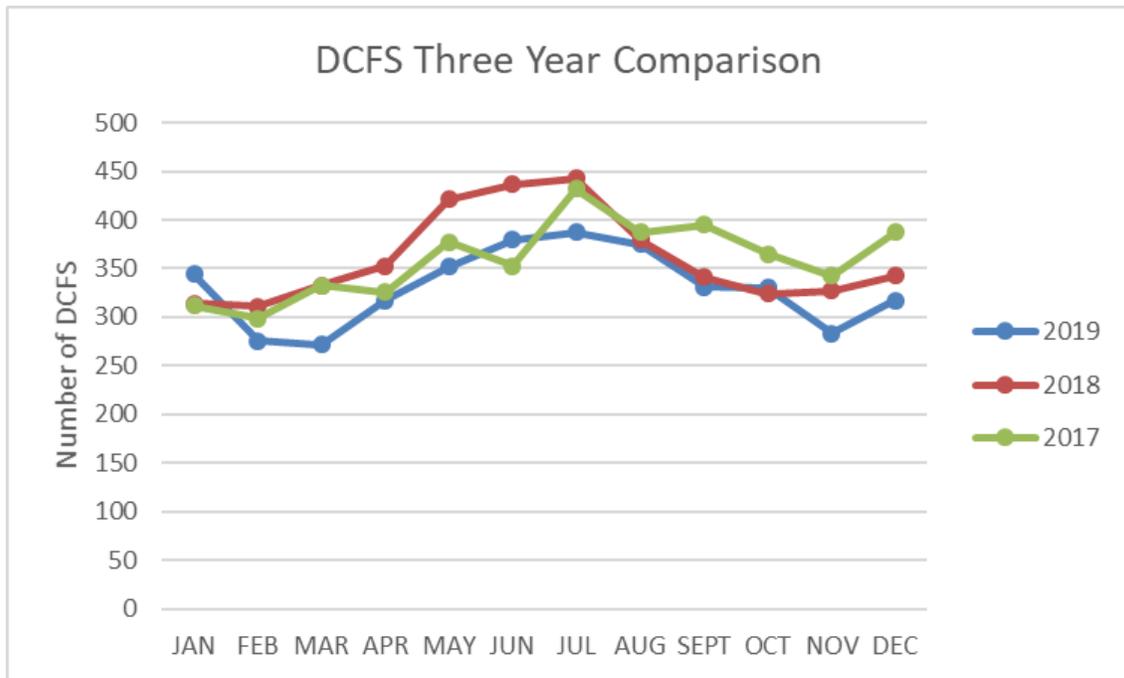
<sup>10</sup> Charges are grouped into categories. Only the top charge on an arrest report is included.

**City of Kenmore**  
2019 Annual Statistics  
Crime Analysis Unit

**Dispatched Calls for Service & Average Response Time**

The below information was generated from our CAD system.

<b>Dispatched Calls for Service</b>	1-Q	2-Q	3-Q	OCT	NOV	DEC	4-Q	YTD
E1	162	160	185	79	50	64	193	700
E2	290	358	350	92	95	89	276	1274
E3	186	266	275	73	61	74	208	935
E4	69	81	77	27	23	25	75	302
E5	185	184	206	59	54	65	178	753
<b>TOTAL DCFS</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>1049</b>	<b>1093</b>	330	283	317	<b>930</b>	<b>3964</b>



<b>AVG Response Time</b>	1-Q	2-Q	3-Q	OCT	NOV	DEC	4-Q
Critical Dispatch X=	2.02	2.47	2.72	3.96	2.67	N/A	3.47
Immediate Dispatch 1=	6.60	6.31	7.31	8.10	7.32	6.59	7.25
Prompt Dispatch 2=	8.00	8.73	8.89	9.21	9.65	9.63	9.50
Routine Dispatch 3=	19.62	18.37	17.33	16.34	18.61	22.30	19.02

**City of Kenmore**  
2019 Annual Statistics  
Crime Analysis Unit

**Traffic Violations**

<b>TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS</b>	<b>1-Q</b>	<b>2-Q</b>	<b>3-Q</b>	<b>OCT</b>	<b>NOV</b>	<b>DEC</b>	<b>4-Q</b>	<b>YTD</b>
Accident, D.U.I. -399	4	3	2	0	2	0	2	11
Abandoned Vehicle-400	7	2	8	1	1	4	6	23
Accident, Injury-401	16	6	12	4	1	2	7	41
Accident, Non-Injury-402	30	49	37	6	11	14	31	147
Accident, Fatal-403	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
D.U.I.-404	2	0	3	1	2	3	6	11
Physical Control-405	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hit & Run, Occu. Non-Inj-406	8	4	5	3	2	2	7	24
Hit & Run, Unoccupied-407	4	7	3	7	3	3	13	27
Hit & Run, Injury-408	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hit & Run Pedestrian Bicycle-409	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2
Motorcycle Complaint-410	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Driving-411	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Moving Violation-412	11	5	18	4	6	14	24	58
Defective Equipment-413	1	0	1	2	0	1	3	5
Other Non-Moving Violation-414	4	0	2	0	1	0	1	7
Off Road Veh/ATV Violation-415	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Parking Violation-416	72	91	85	22	36	25	83	331
Pedestrian/Bicycle Vio-417	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2
Reckless Driving-418	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Speeding (Pace)-419	0	0	1	2	1	2	5	6
Speeding (Radar)-420	9	15	14	0	15	11	26	64
Traffic Complaint Inv-421	15	17	5	10	2	9	21	58
Attptg to Elude(Fel.Flight)-422	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Control (Other than Fire)-423	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving While License Revoked / Suspended-424	2	15	9	0	3	4	7	33
Operator's Lic Vio, Other-425	5	2	1	2	2	3	7	15
Seatbelt Violation-426	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Vehicle License Vio-427	33	18	23	10	2	6	18	92
Incident NSC Other than Acc-429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL VIOLATIONS</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>961</b>

**City of Kenmore**  
2019 Annual Statistics  
Crime Analysis Unit

## **GLOSSARY OF TERMS**

### **Arrests**

An arrest is recorded when at least one suspect is arrested, cited, or referred for prosecution for a crime. "Total Arrests" indicate the number of approved arrest reports within each date range. The "Charges on Arrests" table shows the top charges on those arrests. Arrest data for the Crime in Washington report is compiled slightly differently, and is based on the NIBRS categorization of the offense rather than the NIBRS categorization of the charge.

### **Cases Closed/Cleared**

Criminal cases are cleared by arrest, or in some circumstances, by exceptional means (the suspect died, is imprisoned on another charge, victim refuses to testify, etc.). The types of case closures are as follows:

**Cleared by Arrest:** A case can be closed by arrest when at least one suspect is positively identified and charges are recommended to the Prosecuting Attorney's Office. This closure does not require physical booking into a jail or juvenile detention facility. It also does not require the charging of all suspects, if there are multiple suspects in the crime, or of charges for all offenses, if there are multiple offenses in a crime. This category includes criminal citations into district and municipal courts for misdemeanors and felony filings into Superior Court, as well as all filings into Juvenile Court.

**Exceptional Clearance:** A case can be closed "exceptional" if it can be established that a crime has been committed and the identity of a suspect is positively confirmed, but due to circumstances beyond our control, no charges are filed. An example of this type of closure is a case in which the victim declines to assist in prosecution. Another example is when another police agency files charges on a related crime stemming from the same incident. (Car stolen in King County, but suspect arrested in the stolen car in Bellevue. Bellevue P.D. charges the suspect with possession of the stolen car. We close the stolen car case "exceptional.")

**Unfounded:** Cases are closed as "unfounded" when the investigation reveals that no crime has been committed. An example would be the report of a theft by one party that is determined to be a false report by interviewing other independent witnesses. Reports of crimes determined false are typically not included on this report. Unfounded cases are not included on NIBRS statistics.

**Administrative Clearance:** This clearance is used primarily to close non-criminal police investigations like found property. For instance, if a citizen finds and turns over to police a wallet and investigation reveals who the owner of the wallet is and the item is returned to that person. Only non-administrative clearances are included on this report.

### **Dispatched Calls for Service**

Calls received in the Communications Center which result in one or more patrol units being dispatched.

### **Domestic Violence**

Domestic Violence is a subcategory to other offenses that occurs when the offense is committed by one family or household member against another. Family or household members are spouses, former spouse, persons related by blood or marriage, persons who have a child in common, former/current roommates, persons who have or had a dating relationship, and persons who have a biological or legal parent-child relationships, including stepparents and stepchildren and grandparent and grandchildren. In some cases, the age of the victim or suspect may determine whether or not the legal definition above is met. For the purposes of this report, cases in this jurisdiction or investigated by this jurisdiction's police that have at least one domestic violence offense associated are counted.

**City of Kenmore**  
2019 Annual Statistics  
Crime Analysis Unit

**NIBRS**

The National Incident-Based Reporting System is an update to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program that is intended to capture more details on crime incidents than the previous Summary Reporting System (SRS). Starting in 2021, the FBI will require agencies to submit data through NIBRS. For more information on the NIBRS transition, visit [www.fbi.gov/nibrs](http://www.fbi.gov/nibrs).

While this report uses NIBRS terminology to categorize offenses, it is intended to provide useful working data and should not be viewed as the official crime statistics for the jurisdiction. For official crime statistics, visit <https://www.waspc.org/crime-statistics-nibrs>.

NIBRS divides crime into three major categories. This report provides data on selected offenses within each category:

**Crimes Against Persons:** Included offenses are murder and non-negligent homicide, negligent manslaughter, human trafficking for commercial sex acts and involuntary servitude, assault, kidnapping (custodial interference excluded), and sex offenses (e.g. rape, sexual assault, child molestation and related). These are defined as crimes against persons because the victims are always individuals. Some offenses related to pornography/obscene material are a NIBRS Crimes Against Society but are included on this report under sex offenses for simplicity.

**Crimes Against Property:** The object of Crimes Against Property is to obtain (or destroy) money, property, or some other benefit. Burglary, fraud, vandalism, robbery, motor vehicle theft, and all kinds of larceny all fall into this category.

**Crimes Against Society:** Crimes against society are offenses against society's prohibition against engaging in certain types of activity and typically do not have individual victims. Relevant offenses in this category include illegal drug activity, prostitution-related offenses, and weapon law violations.

**Response Times/Priorities**

**Priority X - Critical Dispatch:** This category is used for those calls that pose an obvious threat to the safety of persons. Examples include shootings, stabbings and in-progress crimes such as robberies or burglaries where the possibility of a confrontation between a victim and suspect exists.

**Priority 1 - Immediate Dispatch:** This category is used for those calls that require immediate police action. Examples include silent alarms, injury traffic accidents, in-progress crimes or crimes that have just occurred where a suspect may still be in the immediate area.

**Priority 2 - Prompt Dispatch:** This category is used for those calls that could escalate to a more serious degree if not policed quickly. Examples include verbal disturbances and blocking traffic accidents.

**Priority 3 - Routine Dispatch:** This category is used for those calls where response time is not a critical factor. Examples include burglaries and larcenies that are not in progress, audible alarms, or other routine reports.