

RESOLUTION NO. R- 2264

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF KIRKLAND
APPROVING A CITIZEN AWARENESS/INVOLVEMENT IN CRIME PREVENTION
PROJECT PROGRAM FOR THE CITY OF KIRKLAND

WHEREAS, there exists within the community a critical
lack of citizen involvement in burglary prevention and
detection efforts, and

WHEREAS, it is the desire of the city to reduce the
incidence of burglary and larceny within the community and
to increase citizen responsibility for crime prevention and
offender apprehension, and

WHEREAS, the Kirkland Police Department has developed
and proposed a Citizen Awareness/Involvement in Crime Prevention
Project Program as part of a regional program to be submitted for
law enforcement assistance administration funding, and

WHEREAS, the objective of the Kirkland program is to
reduce the number of burglaries reported within the juris-
diction by 25%, and to further provide funding for an
Eastside public defense program,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council
of the City of Kirkland as follows:

Section 1: The Community Crime Prevention Program
developed and proposed by the Kirkland Police Department
for the dual purposes of reducing the incidence of burglary
within the community, and providing for an Eastside Public
Defense Program, all as set forth in Exhibit A attached to
the original copy of this resolution, is hereby approved.


Section 2: The City Manager, acting in conjunction
with the Kirkland Chief of Police and the Kirkland Police
Department, is hereby authorized and directed to pursue
all steps necessary to carry out said approved program,
including the application and processing of LEAA financial
support and funding.

ADOPTED by majority vote of the Kirkland City Council
in regular meeting on the 19th day of August, 1974.



Mayor pro tem

Attest:



Director of Administration & Finance
(ex officio city clerk)

5. Solution

The Community Crime Prevention Program by encouraging public awareness and participation in crime prevention, increase the risks of and decreases the profit in burglary. In the statement of problems, needs for property identification, physical security, and block watch improvements were pointed out. Instituting community programs in these three areas should have the following results:

1. Property Identification serves as a deterrent to theft, makes fencing difficult, and serves as an assist to prosecution, making burglary less profitable.
2. Physical security improvements also serve as deterrents to theft and increase the amount of time needed to enter a targeted theft area; hence, an increase in the chances of being seen and recognized.
3. Improving intra-neighborhood and community police communication through Block Watch Programs increases the number of trained eyes and ears in the field, increasing chance of seeing a crime in progress.

In summary, the Community Crime Prevention Program should deter significant number of burglars and increase the likelihood that others will be witnessed. Increased witnessing should lead to increased apprehension rates.

6. Project Goals

Maintain the reduced burglary rate achieved during Phase I.
Reduce the system caseload by corresponding amount.

7. Project Objectives

Both quantitative and qualitative objectives can be identified.

1. Maintain burglary rate at least 25% below levels expected from past experience at 11.2 in 1975, and 11.87 in 1976 per 1000 population.

8. Project Implementation

Phase Two (second year) March 1, 1975

1st Quarter

- Implement quarterly publicity push
- Maintain all ongoing programs
- Implement volunteer personnel-community survey
- Furnish evaluative data to Regional LJPO
- Design additional program areas
- Begin project analysis of data
- Hire new staff
- Obtain new equipment
- Prepare quarterly progress report

2nd Quarter

- Prepare and disseminate evaluative report
- Research aids for weak spots shown in report
- Implement new program areas
- Implement quarterly publicity push including new program areas
- Maintain all ongoing programs
- Quarterly progress report

3rd Quarter and 4th Quarter

- Maintain all ongoing programs
- Quarterly publicity push
- Quarterly progress report
- Prepare third year grant request (4th Quarter)

9. Project Evaluation

The project will be evaluated on the basis of its success in creating public awareness of the program. Further, actual burglary rates for those who knew and participated will be compared with those who did not.

CITY OF KIRKLAND

CITIZEN AWARENESS/INVOLVEMENT AND CRIME
PREVENTION PROJECT1. 1974 State Program Area

D-8, Reduction of Specific Crimes

2. Continuation or New

This is a continuation of LJPO 1356 in which Law and Justice invested \$14,290.00.

3. Crime/Problem Data

The City of Kirkland had a reported burglary rate of 14.7 in 1973, a rate significantly higher than that of other Part I offense except petit larceny which stood at 15.4. Burglary stands out as the most important problem area, however. The average size of loss for burglary/grand larceny (a total of 336 offenses) was \$200, compared to petit larceny at \$11.67 for 722 cases.

Eighty percent of the burglaries were in residential areas. Mostly during daylight hours; 20% were in the business community, mostly at night or on weekends; 40% showed no evidence of forcible entry. Arrests indicate that 90% of all burglaries were committed by those under 18 years of age.

There can be no impact on these statistics while the conditions described below remain:

1. The non-existence of any widespread, systematic program of crime-check information dissemination. The public continues relatively unaware of the steps it can take to cooperate with police and protect itself from victimization.

a. Poor standards of property identification. Stolen property is easily fenced. Even if recovered (in few cases) it can rarely be positively identified for return.

2. The lack of a concerted effort to stimulate citizen participation in crime prevention allows for:

a. Low standards of physical security in home and business. Entrance and exit from target residences provide scant problems even for first time thieves.

b. Lack of citizen involvement with police or each other, even in neighborhood living groups. Poor communication allows the burglar to have extensive freedom of movement fearing neither notice nor question.

3. The lack of any information campaign targeted specifically at youth. Police do not interact with this significant offender group short of arrest. Present school programs furnish little or no information to high school age groups about the seriousness of the offense. There are 2674 youth between the ages of 10-18, or 18% of the Kirkland population (1970 census).

4. Project Description Summary

The community Crime Prevention Program will undertake a multi-media public education program to encourage community participation in three primary program areas:

1. Operation Identification
2. Physical security
3. Neighborhood block watch

The information campaign will make use of all available forms of information dissemination and will concentrate on three areas: residential, business, and school.

This is a request for second year funding; during this project year a community survey will be undertaken to furnish evaluative information on program success.

The following data will be obtained by a community survey questionnaire during the first quarter of Phase II (by student interns under the direction of the Community Resource Coordinator):

- Percent of total population aware of the program
- Actual number of burglaries
- Percent of aware population that actually participated in the program
- Comparison of burglary rate among project participants and non-participants
- Comparison of burglary rate among project participants in each program area
- Comparison of burglary rate among those who did and did not display the "Operation Identification" decal.
- Percentage of burglaries occurring in businesses

This information will be obtained from Kirkland Police Department files:

- Comparison of numbers of witnesses reporting burglaries among those involved and not involved in block watch programs.
- Comparison of numbers of witness-reported burglaries and victim-reported burglaries in the project period and the previous year.
- Comparison of stolen property recovery rate for current and previous year.
- Comparison of amounts of marked to unmarked recovered stolen property.

10. Project Funding/Time Frame

The program is anticipated to continue through 1976, to ultimately consolidate with an Eastside Community Crime Prevention Office serving

Bellevue, Kirkland, and Redmond jointly. Project budget for 1975 is as follows:

Category	Appropriated Funds	State Buy-In	Total Match	Grant Request	Total Project Cost
Personnel	600.	600.	1200.	10,800.	12,000.
Travel	50.	50.	100.	900.	1,000.
Equipment	75.	75.	150.	1,350.	1,500.
Supplies & Operating Expenses	157.	156.	313.	2,816.	3,129.
		1,763.	15,866.		17,629.

CITIZEN AWARENESS/INVOLVEMENT AND CRIME PREVENTION PROJECT

7. Project Objectives

The calendar year 1975 caseload is expected to total 240, distributed among the various Cities according to the table below.

	Estimated # of Persons Screened		Estimated # of Persons Assigned Counsel	
	1974	1975	1974	1975
Belleuve	200	250	300	130
Bothell	20	20	30	10
Issaquah	—	20	30	10
Kent	—	50	60	25
Kirkland	40	50	60	30
Redmond	30	35	40	20
Renton	40	50	60	25
Tukwila	—	25	50	13
			188	263
				305

8. Project Implementation

Major steps required to implement the Suburban Cities Public Defender project include

- a) Renewal by each of the Cities (or in the case of Kent initiate) of contracts with the King County Office of Public Defense. - 1 month, prior to project period
- b) Review the Interlocal Agreement between Bellevue and the other participating Cities, adding Kent, Tukwila, and Issaquah. - 1 week
- c) Proceed with referrals to the Office of Public Defense for screening and assigning counsel when appropriate. - 12 months

9. Project Evaluation

This second year evaluation will follow the format and include information similar to that gathered and analyzed in the 1974 evaluation conducted by the King County Law and Justice Planning Office in conjunction with the grantee, Bellevue. Elements include: number of persons referred for screening, number of cases assigned, type of case, speed of

service by both screening agent and counsel, economic on the participating Cities.

10. Project Funding/Time Frame

While Bellevue is serving as grantee for a single application, each City has identified the level of support that is expected to come from grant funds. The budget is based on an estimated cost of \$95 per case. The difference between the estimated total costs and the grant funds sought would be provided from local revenues of the participating jurisdictions.

Category	Appropriated Funds	State Buy-in	Total Match	Grant Request	Total Project Cost
Consultants					
Belleuve	617.50	617.50	1,235	11,115	12,350
Bothell	47.50	47.50	95	855	950
Issaquah	47.50	47.50	95	855	950
Kent	83.50	83.50	167	1,500	1,667
Kirkland	75.00	75.00	150	1,350	1,500
Redmond	55.50	55.50	111	1,000	1,111
Renton	111.00	111.00	222	2,000	2,222
Tukwila	47.50	47.50	95	855	950
	1,085.00	1,085.00	2,170	19,530	21,700

PUBLIC DEFENSE: SUBURBAN CITIES' MISDEMEANOR PROGRAM

- 1. 1974 State Plan Program Area
E-3, Establishment and Improvement of Public Defender Projects.

2. Continuation or New

LJPO #1283 was originally funded in 1974, for \$17,000. The Cities of Kent, Tukwila, and Issaquah are new participants for the 1975 funding year.

3. Crime/Problem Data

Under Argersinger vs. Hamlin persons accused of any offense that has the potential penalty of imprisonment must be provided with legal representation, at public expense if they cannot secure this through their own means. The suburban Cities of Bothell, Kirkland, Redmond, Bellevue, Renton, and Kent filed over 33,083 cases in District Court in 1973, up from 31,080 cases in 1972 (both numbers excluding parking). Most of these were for offenses where no imprisonment sanction can follow; however, there are a significant number of misdemeanor cases such as bad checks, other petit larceny, DWIs--all offenses that can generate a need for public defense services to indigents.

While all jurisdictions are attempting to reduce the rates of offenses committed, law enforcement is also emphasizing activities which will increase clearance-by-arrest rates. Higher clearance rates will add to the number of cases filed, and in turn, to the need for public defense.

Before the 1974 project was initiated, the individual judges assumed the responsibility of identifying indigents who came before them and assigning counsel. This procedure could not be expected to be standard throughout the various courts, nor could the judges allocate the time to adequately analyze applicants' backgrounds to arrive at a decision on the need for assigned counsel. The Cities recognized the

potential problem of unfairness among the Courts and the additional problem of inefficient use of judicial time.

4. Project Description Summary

The suburban Cities' misdemeanor public defender project will continue to operate as in 1974, with the additional participation of the Cities of Kent, Tukwila, and Issaquah. Each City will execute an agreement with the King County Office of Public Defense. That Office will take referrals from Courts, and Police and apply a standard test for indigency. If the individual is determined to be without resources for legal representation, the Office of Public Defense will assign counsel--either from the Public Defender firm in Bellevue or from a list of local attorneys. The counsel will contact the client and proceed with defense.

The City of Bellevue will assume administrative responsibility for the project through the continuing Interlocal Agreement with the other Cities.

5. Solution Rationale

The joint project results in 1) a common standard for indigency determination among all the Courts serving suburban Cities, 2) the use of qualified attorneys whose performance is reviewed to insure adequate defense for those assigned, 3) a more efficient use of judicial time. During calendar year 1975 this project will handle all the screening of possible indigents and the subgroup that is determined eligible for public defense services.

6. Project Goals

To provide legal representation to persons charged with misdemeanors who would otherwise be unable to retain such services for financial reasons.