

CITY OF SHORELINE  
**ANNUAL POLICE SERVICE REPORT**  
**2018**



Provided for the Residents by:

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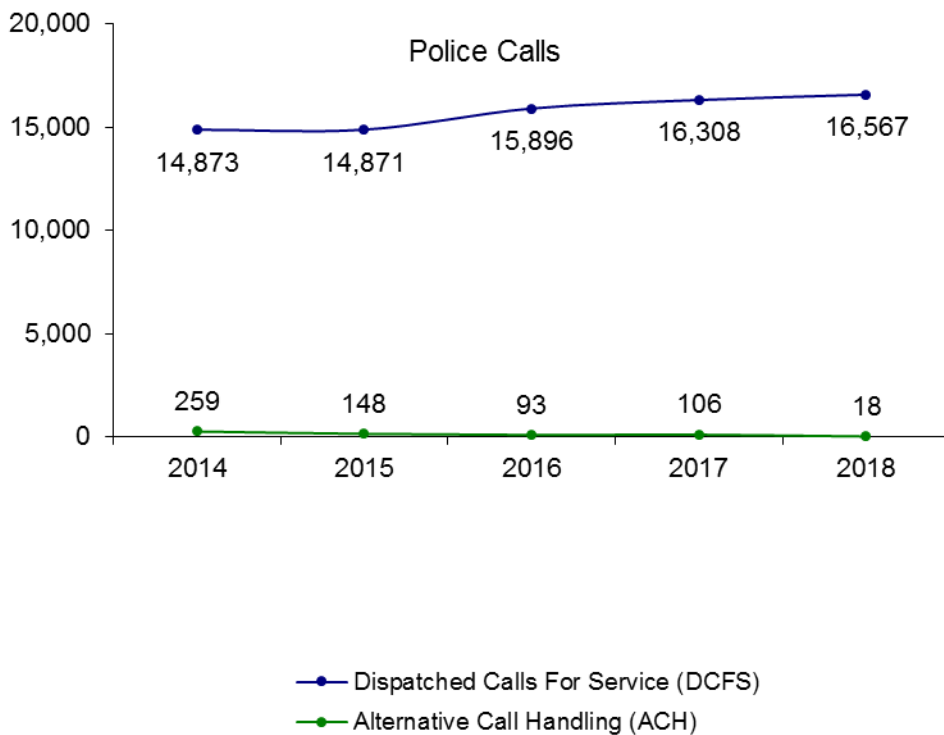


### Calls for Police Assistance

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.”

In addition to dispatched calls for service, 911 center operators can take certain types of reports over the phone through alternative call handling (ACH). This allows police officers more time to respond to those who need an officer present at the location of their incident.

Following are the numbers of dispatched calls for service (DCFS) and alternative call handling (ACH) incidents reported.



Source: Police Services Data and CAD

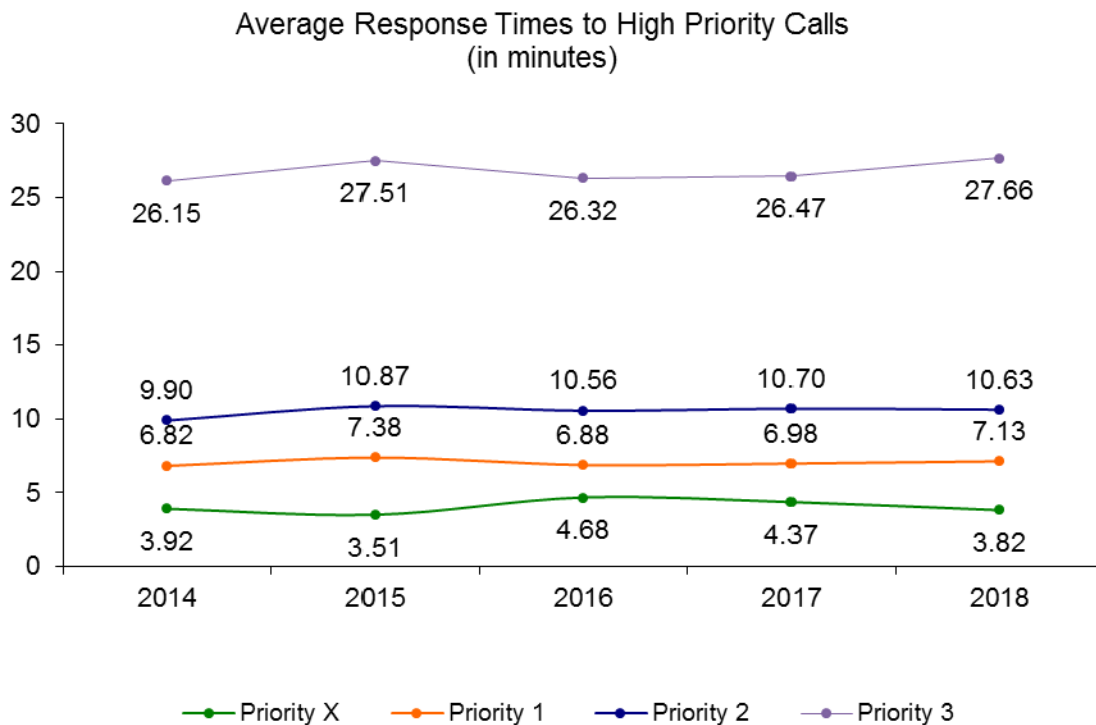


## Response Times to High Priority Calls

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.
- "Priority 3" designates routing dispatches. These are calls where time is not the critical factor in the proper handling of the call. Examples are burglaries or larcenies that are not in progress, audible commercial and residential alarms, "cold" vehicle thefts and abandoned calls. Dispatch will be made as soon as reasonably possible.

Following are the City of Shoreline'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



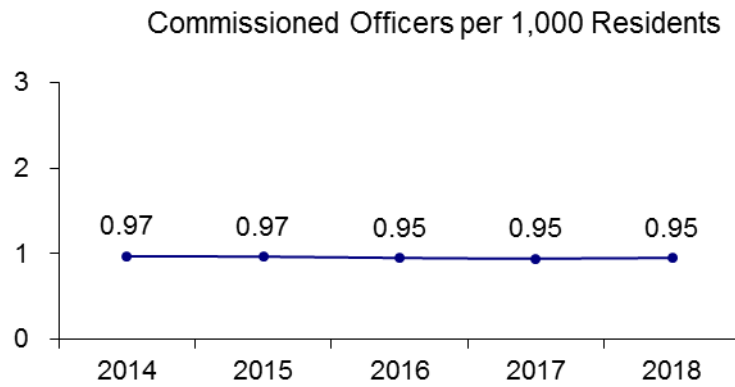
**Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD):** A computerized communication system used by emergency response agencies for dispatching and tracking calls for emergency assistance.





### Commissioned Officers per 1,000 Residents

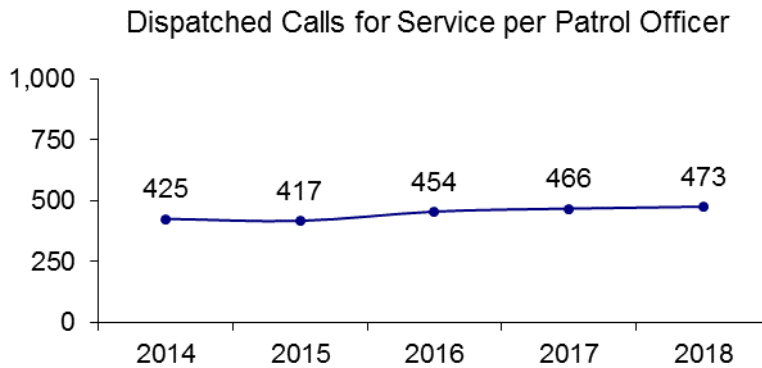
Commissioned officers per 1,000 residents shows how many commissioned police officers are employed by Shoreline for every 1,000 residents. The total number of commissioned officers includes full-time dedicated officers, plus officers who work in supervisory or other non-patrol related positions, as well as, officers that work in specialty units that are on-call for the city. Although the number of Shoreline’s dedicated officers may stay the same from year to year, the number of officers that respond to calls for service can change with the city’s needs. Therefore, the number of total commissioned officers can increase or decrease depending on Shoreline’s service needs from year to year.



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 Shoreline 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

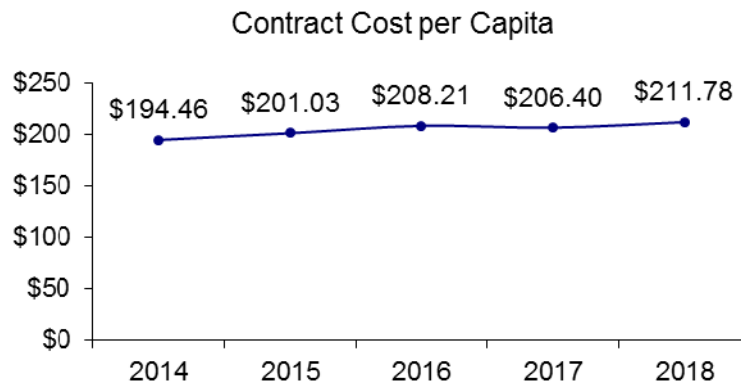


### Costs of Police Services per Capita

The City of Shoreline 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 as necessary
- Coverage if city officers are away
- Expertise of specialized units to assist officers
- Experienced officers to select from for city staffing
- Cost sharing throughout the department to keep city costs down

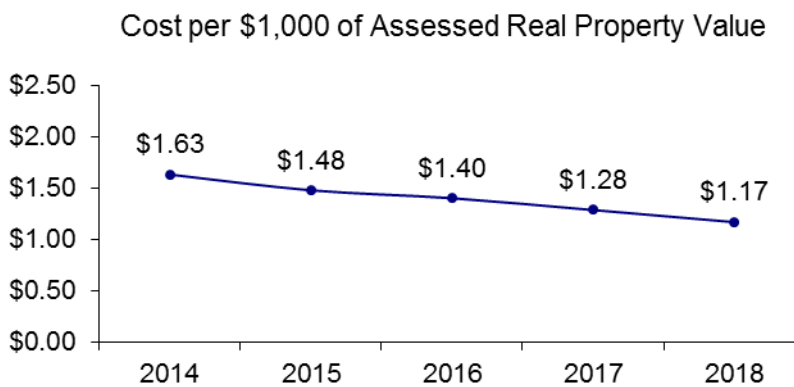
Costs for police services vary depending on a city's resources and the level and type of police services the community wants. The City of Shoreline may have additional funds or expenditures for special projects or programs as part of the city's law enforcement budget. These additional costs are not reflected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



Source: King County Assessor's Office



# City of Shoreline Police Service Data 2018

