

PACIFIC GROVE POLICE DEPARTMENT



**A Mid-Decade Report
On
Public Safety, Department Activities, and Resources
for Citizens**

October 2006

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Serving the Citizens of Pacific Grove – A Letter from the Chief

“Our Community, Your Police”

Pacific Grove has been a city for nearly 115 years and throughout that time has always provided police protection. Our police force has grown from one part-time caretaker to its current level of 25 officers and 7 support professionals. Although the police department is bigger, better equipped, better trained and more professional than its nineteenth century predecessors, its underlying principle has always been “service to the community.”

Recently, the police department has embraced “Community Policing.” The philosophy of community policing rests on the belief that citizens deserve input into the police process. This partnership between the police and the community they serve is at the heart of community policing. It also rests on the belief that solutions to today’s community problems demand freeing both people and the police to explore creative, new ways to address neighborhood concerns beyond traditional law enforcement.



In mid August 2004 the Police Department mailed 10,000 community surveys to every home, business and PO Box in the city. The survey was intended to measure satisfaction with police services, fear of crime and perceptions of public safety in Pacific Grove; identifying community problems, concerns, and priorities; and solicit ideas on how to achieve community policing in Pacific Grove. This was the first time in the history of Pacific Grove that such a wide reaching survey on community public safety concerns was done. 25% of the home and business community responded to the four page survey. The findings are examined in detail beginning on page 11 of this report.

In an effort to better inform the community on safety in Pacific Grove, we have compiled the “Mid-Decade Report on Public Safety, Department Activities, and Resources for Citizens.” This report is ground breaking in that for the first time in the history of the police department we took an exhaustive review of crime in our city. Beyond looking at just the numbers, this report examines where crime is occurring, who are the suspects and who are likely the victims. It also attempts to compare similar crime (murder, rape, robberies, burglaries, thefts, assaults, vehicle thefts and arson) in neighboring communities in hopes of identifying trends and connections. We also examined traffic safety and our enforcement efforts with citations and arrest profiles.

This report could not have been possible if not for the efforts of the men and women of the Pacific Grove Police Department. Special thanks to Dr. Jan Roehl, of the Justice Research Center in Pacific Grove, who reviewed hundreds of police reports, compiled and analyzed the data, and completed this document. Lucas Romero, an intern from CSUMB, was very helpful with crime analysis tasks. Also thanks to Mr. Kenneth Rolle of the TracNet Corporation whose Records Management System we use and whose help was instrumental in this report.

We are all very fortunate to either live or work in Pacific Grove. We have one of the lowest crime rates in Monterey County. Our natural beauty, our quality of life and the safety and security of our residents and guests are the paramount concern to the dedicated men and women of the Pacific Grove Police Department. We look forward to a close working relationship with the citizens of Pacific Grove, and we are here to serve.

Sincerely,

Carl Miller
Chief of Police



Our Mission Statement

The Pacific Grove Police department provides law enforcement, public safety and crime prevention to the citizens of Pacific Grove.

We pledge to protect life and property, as well as the natural environment around us. We believe in trust and a strong partnership with the community.

Our goal is to give compassionate, fair and professional service to all people.

We are adaptable to the changing of employees and community. We meet these needs by being sensitive, attentive and proactive. We treat our employees with respect and dignity because they are our most valuable resource.

We subscribe to high standards of conduct, ethics and training while having pride our department and community. We strive to protect and preserve the quality of life in Pacific Grove.

I. Department Philosophy, Organization, and Budget

Department Philosophy

The Pacific Grove Police Department embraced the concept of community policing over a decade ago, and continues to operate under its guiding principles. Community policing is not an operational strategy that supplants the department's traditional activities of patrol, investigation, answering emergency calls, traffic enforcement, and crime prevention, or functions as a special unit or program. Community policing is an over-arching philosophy of policing that permeates all departmental activities and personnel.

Community policing is based on two foundations, community partnerships and problem-solving. It redefines the roles and relationships of police officers, citizens, city agencies, and others, making public safety a matter of shared ownership, shared decision-making, and shared accountability. Community policing is based on police-community partnerships, where community members are involved in problem identification, prioritization, and solving. It also encourages the strengthening of partnerships between the police and other city agencies, private businesses, schools, and others.

The second foundation of community policing is problem solving, which seeks to identify the underlying causes of problems and implement innovative and often collaborative solutions to resolve them for the long term. Community policing is a shift from reactive, incident-driven police service to a more proactive, problem-solving approach to addressing the causes of crime and fear. It has required a complex and challenging mix of changes in the organization and operation of the department which continues to this day.

Problem solving in Pacific Grove includes systematic assessments of community needs and views, detailed analyses of problems and potential problems, and developing or facilitating responses. Often problems, big and small, have complex roots and multiple stakeholders, and their solution requires collaborative analysis and action. Trying to resolve the safety problems caused by parents double parking on Pine Avenue in the afternoon in front of Robert Down School, waiting to pick up their elementary school-aged children, for example, has involved discussions among concerned parents, school resource and other police officers, the school administration and PTA, city traffic commission, and public works department. Solutions have included changes in parking regulations and curb markings, changing a two-way street to a one-way street, education, and enforcement. Unfortunately, since there is a new group of anxious parents every year, this effort at problem solving tends to involve ongoing education.

Department Staff and Organization

The Pacific Grove Police Department has experienced substantial turnover in recent years. Half of the current force has been hired in the past four years, changing the demographics of the department considerably. A third of the department's officers are female, compared to 10% among all U.S. police departments. The average age of the officers is 39, and they have an average of nearly 12 years in law enforcement, with over 9 years with PGPD. The Pacific Grove Police Department enjoys a high level of education among officers and support personnel. Although all positions require only a high school diploma to apply, 82% of the officers have a two-year degree or higher. Thirty-six percent have a four-year bachelor's degree or higher, and 12% (three officers) have a master's degree. While we have lost officers with years of experience and expertise, we have gained a cadre of bright, energetic officers with

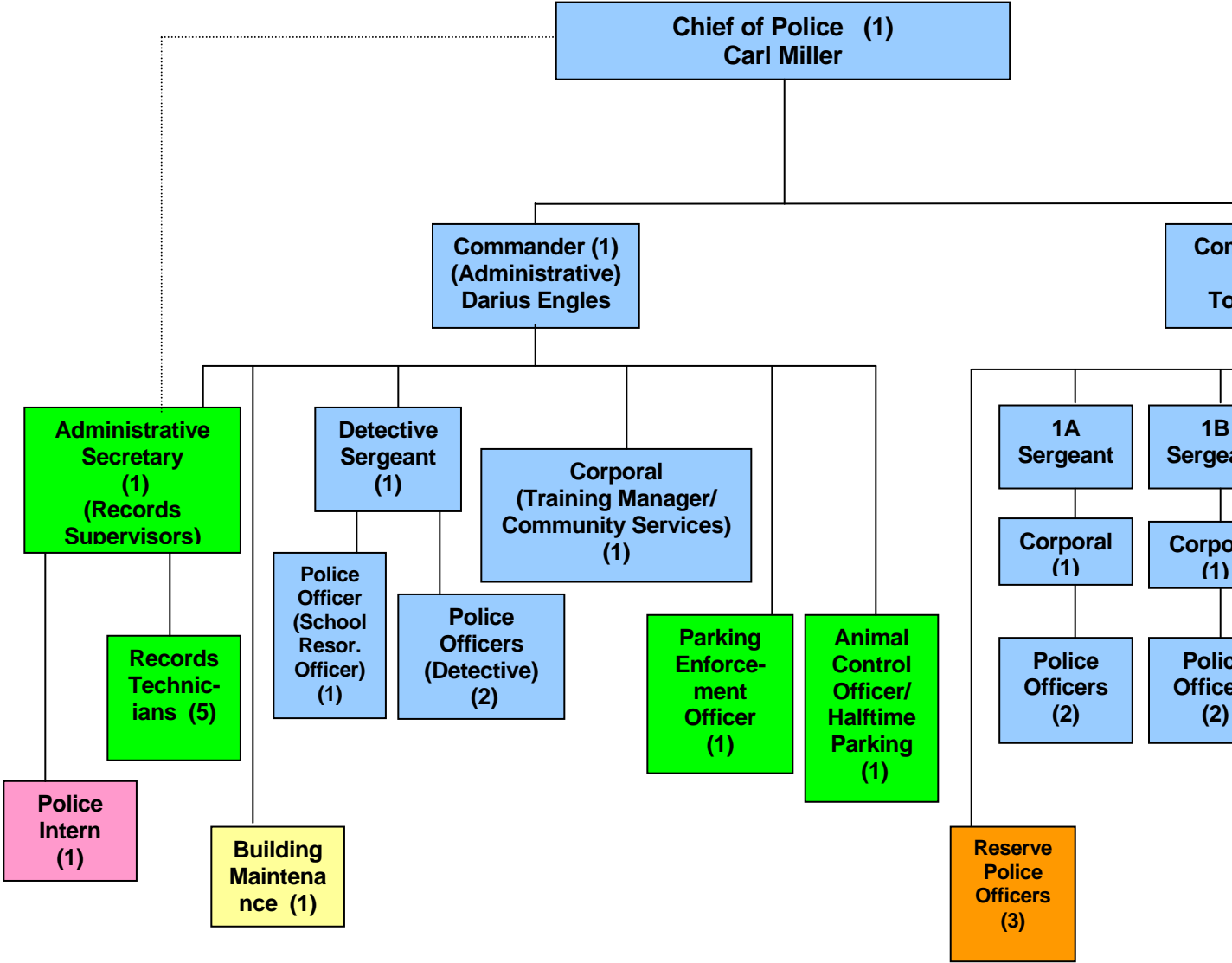
superb training, modern ideas of community policing, and an eagerness to serve the community to the best of their abilities.

In 2005 the Pacific Grove Police Department comprised 25 sworn police officer positions, down from 32 at its maximum. The department also has 7 support positions (police records technicians, animal control, parking enforcement and record supervision) and 5 part-time employees. The department is divided into two major divisions, the Patrol Division and the Administrative Division. The organization of the department is shown on the following page.

The Patrol Division is composed of 17 uniformed patrol officers and patrol sergeants under the command of Commander Thomas Uretsky. The patrol force works twelve hour shifts either 3 days or 4 days a week; over a 28 day cycle they work the equivalent of 40 hours a week.

Headed by Commander Darius Engles, the Administrative Division includes the investigative unit of one detective sergeant and two detectives; one Training and Community Services Manager; one School Resource, one Parking, and one Animal Control Officer; and the records section, which includes one Records Supervisor/Chief Administrative Assistant and five Police Services Technicians. The Training and Community Services Manager manages recruitment, in-house and external training, and special events involving law enforcement. Employees assigned to the Administrative Division usually work 8 hours a day, 5 days a week. The patrol division and the records division are open 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

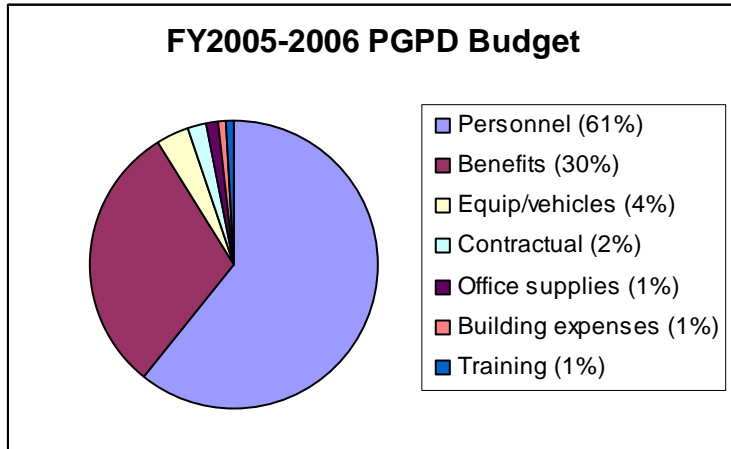
PACIFIC GROVE POLICE DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE FOR 2006/2007 FY



Total full-time sworn officers **25** [1-COP, 2 Commanders, 5 Sergeants, 5 Corporals, 2 detectives, 1 SRO, 9
 Total part-time sworn officers **3** Total full-time professional support personnel **8** , **1** Intern,
 Building Maintenance Worker II assigned to the Police Department

2005-2006 Budget

The police department's total expenses for FY2005/2006 were \$4,220,898, 3.8% below the full amount budgeted. Budget expenditures and allocations for the past fiscal year, July 05-June 06, and for the current fiscal year, July 06-June 07, are presented on the next page. The bulk of the department's budget, 91% (\$3,846,168 in 2005-06), is spent on personnel related costs, including salaries (61%) and benefits (30%), as shown.



PGPD's Budget, Fiscal Year 05-06 and 06-07

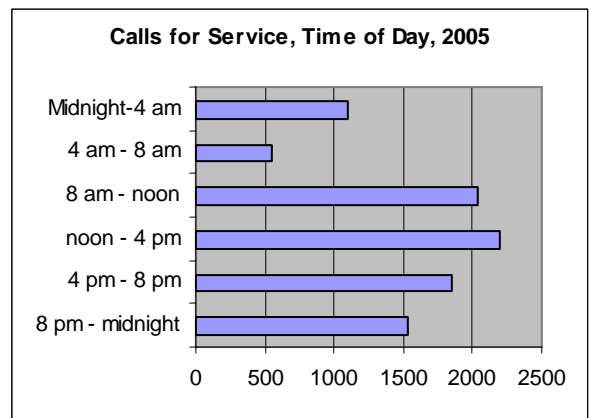
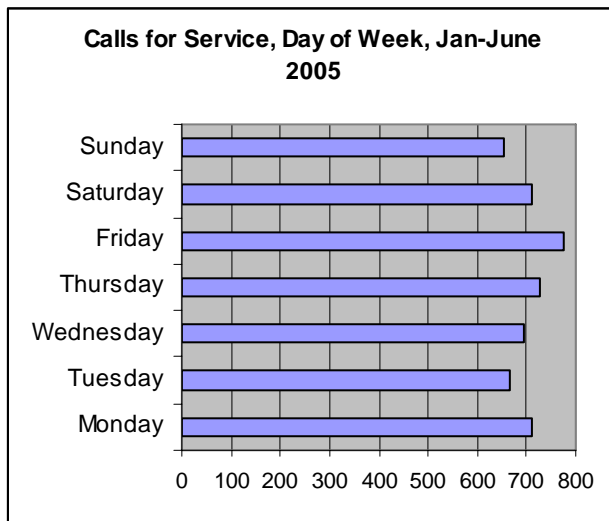
Account Title	<u>FY5-06 Expended</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>FY05-06</u> <u>Budgeted</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>FY06-07</u> <u>Amount</u> <u>Expended</u>	<u>FY06-07</u> <u>Budgeted</u> <u>Amount</u>
BASE SALARY	2,358,449	2,624,145	493,403	2,859,284
OVERTIME	151,751	132,000	24,437	140,000
PART-TIME SALARIES	32,540	38,472	6,329	53,251
UNIFORM ALLOWANCE PAY	26,985	26,200	5,239	25,330
Personnel, subtotal	2,569,725	2,820,817	529,408	3,077,865
FICA-MEDICARE BENEFITS	29,779	28,516	5,557	31,934
RETIREMENT (PERS)	866,010	806,348	129,769	470,944
HEALTH INSURANCE COST	14,938	13,103	3,437	12,095
UNEMPLOYMENT COST	1,016	951	188	1,021
WORKERS' COMPENSATION	346,518	317,440	63,348	342,769
OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	18,183	19,968	5,151	27,699
Benefits, subtotal	1,276,443	1,186,325	207,450	886,462
CONTRACT SERVICES	98,500	96,056	7,106	96,056
Contractual, subtotal	98,500	96,056	7,106	96,056
MEETING/TRAINING/TRAVEL	6,898	6,000	795	6,000
EDUCATION INCENTIVE	4,844	14,000	1,177	14,000
POST TRAINING	13,898	32,000	791	32,000
TRAINING	9,658	10,000	40	10,000
Training, subtotal	35,298	62,000	2,803	62,000
UTILITIES	31,025	25,000	2,272	25,000
BLDG REPAIR, MAINT	7,573	8,000	301	8,000
Building expenses, subtotal	38,598	33,000	2,573	33,000
EQUIP REPAIR, MAINT	14,350	20,000	430	20,000
EQUIPMENT REPAIR	15,742	12,000	244	12,000
VEHICLE FUEL	39,566	28,000	2,152	32,000
VEHICLE REPAIR	19,550	15,300	2,832	18,000
VEHICLE TIRES	1,523	2,500	0	2,500
CHEMICAL SUPPLIES	3,467	3,000	117	3,000
INTEREST PMTS	57,051	57,000	9,400	57,000
EQUIPMENT	109	0	0	0
Equipment and vehicle costs	151,358	137,800	15,174	144,500
PRISONER SUPPLIES	11,126	11,000	299	11,000
SUBSCRIPTIONS	1,777	2,000	560	2,000
SPECIAL DEPT EXPENSE	6,826	8,500	673	8,500
OFFICE SUPPLIES	6,863	7,000	75	7,000
PRINTING SUPPLIES	7,989	8,000	2,077	8,000
POSTAGE	2,323	2,000	0	2,000
TELEPHONE	14,072	15,000	1,569	15,000
Office supplies, subtotal	50,976	53,500	5,253	53,500
TOTAL	4,220,898	4,389,497	769,767	4,353,383

II. Primary Services and Programs of the Department

Patrol Division

The Patrol Division is the largest division of the department. It includes the uniformed, 24-hour patrol functions of the department and the continuous delivery of police services to our community through numerous and varied functions. The officers of the Patrol Division provide proactive patrol, investigate accidents, maintain public order, respond to citizen needs for services, identify and clear hazards, arrest offenders, direct and control traffic, provide emergency services, conduct crime prevention efforts, and provide specialized operations such as SWAT, K-9, and coordination for special events. The Patrol Division consists of four policing teams working 12-hour shifts. As shown in the org chart, each team has a sergeant, a corporal or training officer, and two patrol officers. Patrol officers are trained in a variety of specialized areas such as locating and collecting physical evidence, photography, collection of latent fingerprints, and interviews and interrogation.

Patrol officers answered 15,020 calls for service in 2005: 9,978 calls were in response to 911 calls and 4,045 were officer-initiated calls while in the course of daily patrol. Emergency and high priority 911 calls had an average response time of 4 minutes 23 seconds. Lower priority 911 calls had an average response time of five minutes, 33 seconds. As shown below, the most 911 calls for service occur on Fridays and the fewest occur on Sundays. Daytime calls for service are more common than evening and nighttime calls.



The Patrol Division has traditionally included three specialized units: the SWAT team, K-9 patrol, and mounted patrols. The eight person SWAT (Special Weapons and Tactics) team was created in 1988 to handle critical incidents in Pacific Grove, such as hostage situations, barricaded suspects, high risk arrests and search warrants, and dignitary escorts and crowd control. Fortunately, critical incidents are rare in PG and the SWAT team is called out just three or four times a year. The specialized training received by the SWAT team in tactical responses, however, is valuable to PGPD at all times. These officers are attuned to situations requiring special skills, and we aim to have a SWAT team member on duty in every shift. The SWAT officers train together as a team at least eight hours per month, at the FBI Tactical Training Center, and maintain a high level of physical fitness. At the present time, the SWAT program has been temporarily suspended because of manpower shortages.

The department's K-9 program is currently without a dog, since the canine officer was promoted. K-9 dogs are highly trained, at a cost of about \$10,000, and remain with their officers. The department's mounted patrol is a voluntary unit serving primarily community outreach and education purposes. Two officers ride specially-equipped and trained horses at community events such as Good Old Days and the Feast of Lanterns.

Investigation

The PGPD has one detective sergeant and two detectives, typically with one investigating crimes against persons and the other investigating property crimes. In addition to investigating crimes from their commission to court, detectives keep track of local sex, drug, and arson registrants, and coordinate these efforts with other agencies in Monterey County.

Investigations begin with the patrol officers responding to an incident, where they gather evidence, interview victims and witnesses, take fingerprints, etc. The case then goes to detectives, who continue to investigate, file court papers as necessary, and work with the District Attorney to prepare the case for court. Detectives receive specialized training and are given substantial freedom to pursue leads. Some cases require months rather than days or hours of time. The investigative unit has been successfully involved in several major cases in the past year, including a complicated case of possible drug activity, elder abuse, grand theft, and health hazards; a robbery in Safeway's parking lot; an armed robbery of a pharmacy; and a case of identity theft and Social Security fraud.

Pacific Grove has two unsolved murder cases, which will not be closed until they are solved. There is no statute of limitations on homicide cases, and the department continually reviews these unsolved cases, including looking at any forensic evidence that might be useful given new technology. When new detectives join Investigations they always review the unsolved homicide cases. Solving Kris Olinger's homicide was a successful team effort involving many in the department over a ten year period. With the case preparing to go to trial, detectives are still spending 40 to 60 hours a week on it.

Traffic Safety

The primary purpose of traffic enforcement is to reduce accidents, save lives, and facilitate the safe and efficient movement of vehicular and pedestrian traffic throughout the city. Traffic problems, including congestion, aggressive drivers, and speeding through neighborhoods, consistently rank among the top 5 police-related concerns of Pacific Grove residents. Traffic and parking issues were the top public safety concerns of residents in our 2004 survey.



The Traffic Division is responsible for traffic enforcement, typically concentrated on specific problem locations, and public information related to traffic safety. One motorcycle officer is usually assigned to the Traffic Division, responsible for traffic enforcement and investigation of all traffic accidents. The traffic officer is deployed to those areas of the city where traffic violations are problematic, including school zones during school hours.



The Mobile Radar Unit, pictured at left, is equipped with a radar gun which displays vehicle speeds, and is used to educate drivers of their speeds in various areas and encourage heightened driver awareness.

Every 15 Minutes. Every 15 Minutes is a national program designed to prevent teenage drunk driving. It is based on the fact that someone in the U.S. is killed by a drunk driver every 15 minutes. PG's program is put on with funds from the state Alcohol and Beverage Control Board. It is a very powerful program, and a brief description barely does it justice; more information and photos may be seen at www.every15minutes.com.



To begin the program, a police officer, the principal, and the Grim Reaper (a spooky robed individual carrying a scythe) enter a classroom every 15 minutes throughout a school day, read a scenario to the class, and select a student who is removed from the classroom. A tombstone for each of these "victims" is placed in the school yard.

At the end of the school day, all students convene at the football field, where a horrible car accident has apparently just happened. There are one or two wrecked cars and the students taken from the classroom appear bloodied and broken. A full accident scene is enacted, with all the players miked – police, fire engines, and ambulances arrive; resuscitations take place; triage is applied; and at least one person is declared dead. The injured depart in ambulances; the crying driver is handcuffed and taken away in a police car.

That night, the students and parents involved in the drama, who are selected and coached in advance, write letters to each other as though the drama is real. A video crew, who has filmed the accident scene, follows the ambulances to CHOMP, where emergency room procedures are acted out, and parents are called and come to be with their injured or dead children. The drunk driver is taken to the police department, booked, and put in a jail cell. All of this is filmed and edited over night, including adding music the actor-students have selected. At the end of the next school day, 24 hours after the accident scene, all the high school students see the full video, which begins with the actor-students preparing to party, shows the accident scene with the crying driver, the trauma scenes, the sobbing parents, the bodies in the coroner's office, and the funerals.

Every 15 Minutes is a true community production. It takes hundreds of hours of contributed time to plan and carry it out and involves the police department, fire department, tow companies, the coroner, CHOMP, Paul Mortuary, wrecked cars donated by Lugo's, and the high school. The PG police department organizes it for the high school every four years, so that it reaches each student just once.

Traffic Safety Commission. Traffic safety in PG is guided by the Traffic Safety Commission, which consists of seven members appointed to staggered terms of two years. The Commission was created by ordinance to suggest the most practicable means for coordinating the activities of all officers and agencies of the city having authority with respect to the administration or enforcement of traffic regulations. The Commission receives complaints having to do with traffic matters, and makes recommendations to the city council regarding ways and means for improving traffic conditions, administering and enforcing traffic regulations, and improving bicycle and pedestrian facilities within the city.

The traffic commission meets on the second Tuesday of each month, at 4 pm in the police department's conference room. Agendas are typically posted on the city's web site 48 hours prior to each meeting, and minutes are posted after approval by the commission. Staffed by Police Chief Carl Miller, Public Works Director Steve Leiker, and Traffic Engineer Malcolm Knisely, the commission's members are: (date term ends):

George Shayne, Chair (2/07)
Kathy Besag (2/08)
Carmelita Garcia (2/08)
Fred Hardee (2/08)
Henry Leinen (2/08)
Sue Renz (2/07)
Richard Richards (2/07)

Parking Enforcement and Services

The Parking Enforcement and Services Division handles parking citations, vehicle abatement, coordination of special parking needs requests, and public information. All parking permits, parking exemptions, and parking lots are managed through the Pacific Grove Police Department. There are a variety of residential parking permits available for those living within the city limits of Pacific Grove, and specifically within certain zones.

The Parking Enforcement Unit enforces all vehicular non-moving violations established by city ordinances. Parking Enforcement Officers have the responsibility for ensuring an orderly traffic flow in the downtown area and maximizing the use of parking spaces for the public, tourists, and business owners. Parking Enforcement Officers also enforce fire lane violations and work with private property owners, shopping centers, and apartment complexes to ensure fire lanes and handicap spaces remain available for specific needs.

In 2005, 3,155 parking tickets were issued by the Parking Enforcement Officer, about 16 per working day. This is down from a high of 5,273 in 2003, when the department had two parking enforcement officers. In addition to parking tickets, the Parking Enforcement Officer marked 224 cars as abandoned, and had 39 towed; the rest were moved by their owners.

Pacific Grove has approximately 850 timed parking spaces where cars are marked and monitored. These parking tickets net the city about \$80,000 every year. The new meters around the American Tin Cannery are expected to bring in about \$210,000 annually. Parking Enforcement Officers use hand-held computers called Autocites, which gives the unit the ability to issue tickets efficiently and generate daily activity logs, allows the in-house review of files, and eliminates storage of handwritten ticket forms and manual data entry.

The Parking Services Division is committed to working with businesses, residents, and visitors alike to meet their diverse parking needs. We count on the input, support and cooperation of everyone to make our parking management program a success and to enhance pedestrian safety, smooth traffic flow, and allow emergency vehicles to reach their destinations. Our objective is to implement policies that use technology and human resources to provide quality service that is efficient, fair and equitable.

Records

The Records Division has 7 staff members – the Records Supervisor, five records technicians, and a police intern. The records technicians work eight hour shifts 24/7, as required under state law to link local law enforcement agencies to state criminal justice records.

Of all their tasks, the records staff spend the most time responding to the public. They are the uniformed staff citizens encounter at the front desk or on the non-emergency phone line when looking for information.

The records technicians are responsible for transcribing dictated incident reports (most officers complete their own reports on laptops but dictate particularly complicated reports), keeping logs and other police records, and data entry. They also provide support for officers on patrol, by maintaining contact with all units using a two-way radio, tracking the status and location of officers, and receiving and sending requests for information (e.g., car registration information, offender status). They are responsible for a number of in-house jobs: they monitor the jail when someone is in custody, take fingerprints and photographs of prisoners, monitor security cameras and closed-circuit television inside and outside the department, assist officers in searching prisoners for weapons (if, for example, a female prisoner is brought in with no female officers on duty – a rarity today), and maintain departmental security.

Animal Protection and Control

The Animal Control Division is responsible for the enforcement of ordinances and state laws pertaining to animals, primarily domestic animals. These include licensing and vaccination requirements as well as "loose animal," vicious, cruelty and nuisance provisions. Animal shelter services are provided through a contract with the local humane society. The City of Pacific Grove contracts with the County for the provision of animal control services within the city limits pertaining to wild animals.

The PGPD currently has one staff person who splits duties between Animal Control and the front desk. The Animal Control Officer's priorities are:

- *Vicious and dangerous animal/bites:* Immediately responding to reports that an animal has either bitten a person or is menacing the public.
- *Animal cruelty:* Checking on the health and well being of animals reportedly being neglected or physically abused.
- *Responding to requests for service:* Assisting other agencies in impounding or identifying the location of dangerous or vicious animals, enforcing animal-related ordinances, investigating complaints (e.g., leash law, noise, mountain lion sightings, etc.), and impounding stray and surrendered animals.
- *Patrolling for stray animals:* Impounding stray animals before they can become a threat to the residents of Pacific Grove or to themselves on the streets or neighborhoods.
- *Public education:* Promoting responsible pet ownership, the importance of the leash law, population growth, and pet licensing through a combination of enforcement and education.
- *Pet identification:* Providing pet licenses to the animal-owning citizens of Pacific Grove.

Figures related to the activities of the Animal Control Officer during the past three years are presented below.

Animal Protection and Control Activities	2003	2004	2005
Dogs picked up by the Animal Control Officer	80	133	114
Dogs picked up by Officers	48	42	58
Total	128	175	172
Animals taken to SPCA by ACO	13	8	9
Animals returned to Owner	115	167	163
Total	150	175	172
Warning citations issued by the Animal Control Officer	25	14	22
Infractions citations Issued by the Animal Control Officer	18	12	15
Total	43	26	37
Animal bites	13	26	22
Quarantines issued	13	26	20

Community Activities

The department has undertaken several important activities under the umbrella of community policing to reach out to the community, to gather information on their concerns and opinions, educate residents on the workings of the police department, share information on important matters, and train officers in partnerships and problem solving processes. The department participates in community events such as Health Fairs; gives presentations to the business community on fraud, bad checks, counterfeiting, and other business-related crime; provides neighborhood watch presentations to community groups on request; and conducts station tours for kids, parents, Scout groups, and others. Major community-oriented efforts are described below.

2004 Community Survey. In mid-2004, the Pacific Grove Police Department conducted a community survey to learn about concerns citizens and business owners may have about the city, their impressions of the PG police department, and their thoughts about community policing. Community policing brings the police and citizens together to prevent crime and solve problems.

Ten thousand questionnaires were mailed in July 2004 to all Pacific Grove residences, post office box numbers, and business addresses. Our local postmaster estimates that the number of possible non-duplicated respondents is about 8,740. Questionnaires were opened and the results were analyzed by the Justice Research Center, an independent research firm.

2,117 completed questionnaires were returned, a very respectable return of around 25% from both residents and businesses. Due to the much larger number of residents, 94% of the survey results reflect the views of residents. A summary of key findings appears below.

Perceptions of problems and personal safety in Pacific Grove

1. Respondents do not perceive the city as having serious crime problems (average ratings of problems are presented in side box). Traffic is the top concern, receiving an average rating of 2.87 out of 5, followed by problems with juveniles, particularly underage drinking.
2. Traffic noise also led the list of noise problems (ranked #7), but the biggest *single* noise problem is barking dogs, followed by cars with booming music, motorcycles, and leaf blowers.
3. Fear of crime is very low during the day, with 85% reporting they feel “very safe” in PG during the day.
4. Just over half reported, however, that there were areas of PG where they did not feel safe after dark. The most common place felt unsafe at night was the rec trail, followed by our beach areas. Only ten people (<1%) reported feeling unsafe downtown at night.

Perceptions of problems in PG	
16 problems were rated from 1 (not a problem) to 5 (a big problem): 1.....2.....3.....4.....5	
Traffic and parking issues	_____
Juvenile problems (misc.)	_____
Underage drinking	_____
Destruction of natural resources	_____
Vandalism	_____
Buying/selling illegal drugs	_____
Noise or other disturbances	_____
Theft from homes or businesses	_____
Fraud, identity theft, Internet crime	_____
Theft of cars or break-in of car	_____
Loitering	_____
Abandoned cars	_____
Abuse of the elderly	_____
Gang activity	_____
Abuse of children	_____
Vice (gambling, prostitution, etc.)	_____

Views of the PG Police Department's responsibilities

5. Respondent views of the proper responsibilities of the police department are fairly traditional, with top priorities seen as crime prevention, order maintenance, and traffic enforcement (side box). There was also a strong sentiment, evident in the ranking and other responses, for more investigation time spent on the unsolved murders (this was prior to the arrests in the Olinger case).
6. Respondents were asked where they would place a new, additional officer. Foot and bicycle patrol topped the list, followed by crime prevention, general vehicle patrol, and school resource officers. In open-ended responses, it was evident that citizens would like to see and know more of their officers.

Priorities for the PG Police Department	
Respondents checked which of the following should be the top three responsibilities of the PG police department:	
	Percent (number) of votes:
Crime prevention	81% (1659)
Maintain peace and order	62% (1274)
Traffic control and enforcement	48% (990)
General vehicle patrol	38% (784)
Investigate other crimes	16% (332)
Protect our natural resources	15% (307)
Inform public of security hazards	15% (300)
Investigate fraud and identity theft	13% (263)
Other	6% (120)

Views of the PG Police Department's performance

7. Respondent ratings of the police department are high. The majority of people feel the officers are fair and professional, and have good relations with the community. A small but sizable percentage (9-16%), however, is dissatisfied with local police performance (see box below).

Overall, how well do you think PG police officers perform their duties? (average = 4.05)	Very poorly					Very well				
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
	2%	5%	19%	36%	39%					

8. Over 50% felt the police department needed no or little improvement, while 15% said substantial improvement was needed. Many said “there’s always room for improvement.”

	Great extent				Not at all
To what extent do you think	1.....2.....3.....4.....5				
The PG police department					
needs improvement?	4%	11%	32%	41%	13%
(average = 3.58)					

Performance of the PG Police Department		
In regard to the following statements:	Percent disagreeing (1 or 2 out of 5)	Percent agreeing (4 or 5 out of 5)
PG police officers are fair dealing with people.	13%	64%
PG police officers are professional and helpful.	9%	73%
PG police officers have good relations with the community.	12%	67%
PG police officers have good relations with minority groups.	16%	50%
More police officers are needed in Pacific Grove.	32%	34%

9. From open-ended questions, it appears that dissatisfaction often results from a negative interaction with an officer, even a very small encounter where rudeness or arrogance is perceived.

10. Many, many respondents commented at length on PG police officers’ friendliness, courtesy, and professionalism. The vast majority of the respondents – 95% – said they would be comfortable approaching a Pacific Grove police officer.

11. Respondents were asked about their contact with the PG police in different circumstances and their satisfaction with the police responses in those circumstances. There were four kinds of “contact,” listed in Figure 4 along with results.

Figure 4: Contact and Satisfaction with PG Police Department			
Type of contact	Percent and number reporting contact	Percent dissatisfied (1 or 2 out of 5)	Percent satisfied (4 or 5 out of 5)
Speaking to officers about problems in the neighborhood.	39% (799)	21%	62%
Calling the police for assistance.	32% (644)	20%	66%
Being a victim of crime and reporting it to the police.	11% (218)	31%	50%
Being arrested or cited by the police.	4% (80)	46%	42%

12. Nearly 40% of the respondents had spoken to a police officer in the past year about a crime or problem, and a third called the police for assistance. The majority were satisfied with the police response. Eleven percent experienced crime in PG in the past year, and 80% reported the crime to the police; compared to national statistics, this victimization rate is low and police reporting is high. Eighty respondents, 4%, were arrested or cited by the police. Understandably, this type of police-citizen contact received the lowest satisfaction rating.

13. Over 1,000 respondents wrote comments at the end of the questionnaire, some of them several pages long (these comments totaled 53 single-spaced pages of narrative when typed). They cover specific concerns, positive and negative comments about the department in general and individual officers in particular, stories of interactions with police, etc.

Summary. The majority of residents and business owners in town perceive crime problems to be minor, feel safe almost everywhere except the rec trail after dark, view the police department as fair and professional, and are satisfied with their personal experiences with police officers. The results provide information to the police department about specific problems

and concerns, and in partnership with the community, will be used to make Pacific Grove an even better place to live and work.

Citizen's Police Academy. The Citizen's Police Academy was established in 1996 by Chief Carl Miller (then Lieutenant Miller) to help residents of Pacific Grove better understand how the police work in their community, to know more about the men and women who are protecting their community and why they make the decisions they do while performing that duty. The department believes that when residents take a personal look at their community and the protection of that community, they will enjoy a safer and closer relationship with their neighbors and the law enforcement officers that protect them.

The Academy provides an in-depth view into all areas of law enforcement, encourages discussion of issues that affect law enforcement, aims to improve communication between residents and officers, and obtains citizen input and support to the department's activities. Graduates are encouraged to join the Citizen's Police Academy Alumni Association, which was established in 1999 to provide alumni with opportunities for continued education in the field of law enforcement and other related areas and allow them to have a more interactive association with the police department if they choose. The Alumni Association publishes a newsletter, holds monthly meetings, raises funds for special projects, and assists with special events, and members sit on police officer oral boards and serve as goodwill ambassadors in the community. Look for their yellow jackets at community events.

The Citizen's Police Academy is a twelve-week program, with three hours a week filled with classes, discussions, and field trips. There is no cost and the course is certified for credit by the Monterey Peninsula College.

The first class in 1996 was composed of 24 students. In the past ten years, 260 individuals have attended. The graduates of the 12th Academy class, held in 2005, are pictured at right.



DARE. The PG Police Department offers the federal DARE (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) program to our two elementary schools. DARE aims to teach children how to resist peer pressure and live productive, drug and violence free lives. A one-hour class is taught once a week for 17 weeks in fifth grade classes. The class covers tobacco, alcohol, marijuana, and other drug facts; how drugs and alcohol are glamorized in advertising and other media; and decision-making, assertiveness, and refusal skills.

Participation in community events. The Pacific Grove Police Department participates in many community events. Our favorites include:

- Sponsoring the annual motorcycle competition;

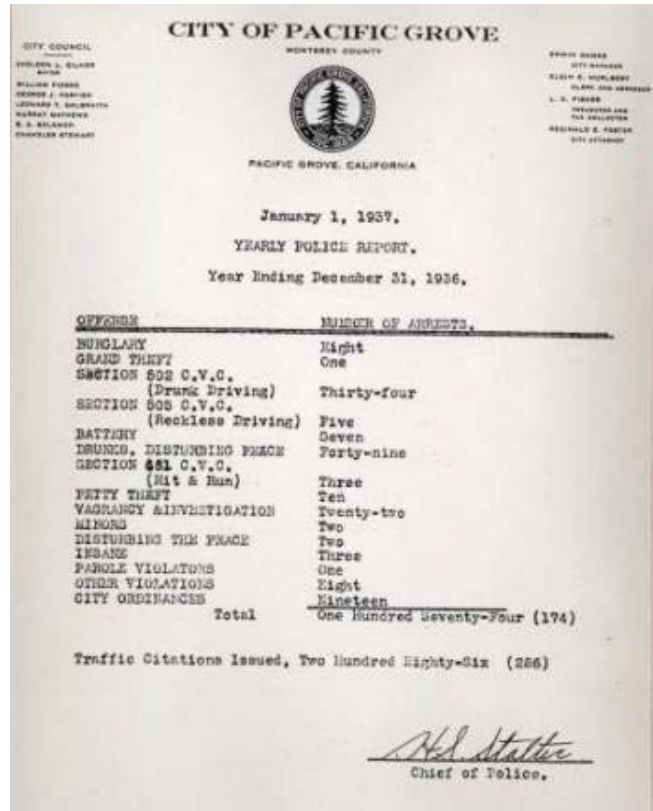
- In the 1940 vintage police car, leading the parades for Good Old Days, Homecoming, the Pet Parade, Concours d'Elegance, etc.; and
- Maintaining a police department presence at Chamber of Commerce and community events such as the 4th of July celebration, Feast of Lanterns, and ceremonial dinners at Meal on Wheels.

III. Public Safety in Pacific Grove

Crime in Pacific Grove

On January 1, 1937, Pacific Grove Police Chief H.S. "Mike" Stalter presented the yearly police report (right), documenting the number of arrests and traffic citations issued in 1936. Of the 174 arrests, nearly half were arrests of drunks either driving or disturbing the peace – and this was when PG was a dry town. There were also three arrests for being insane, a condition not currently viewed as a crime, for better or worse.

Today, local law enforcement agencies report crime by categories standardized by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. These uniform statistics enable us to view crime rates over time in Pacific Grove and compare PG's crime to national figures and crime rates in nearby peninsula cities. The crime statistics are divided into Part I (said as "part one") and Part II ("part two") crimes.

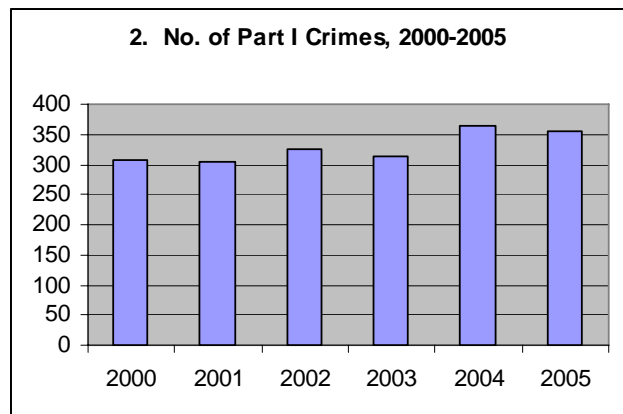


Part I crimes are the more serious crimes. They are the violent personal crimes of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, and the property offenses of burglary, car theft, theft/larceny, and arson. Part II crimes are all other crimes, often broken down into simple assault, white collar crimes (forgery, fraud, etc.), misconduct offenses (vandalism, loitering, trespassing, etc.), vice crimes (sex offenses, drug abuse offenses, etc.), weapons offenses, traffic offenses, offenses against family, and juvenile offenses (truancy, curfew violations, etc.).

Category	Number
Murder (attempted)	1
Rape	2
Agg. Assault	13
Robbery	5
Burglary	75
Car theft	8
Theft	250
Arson	0
Total	354

In 2005, there were 354 Part I crimes reported in Pacific Grove (see Table 1). The majority of

these crimes, 95%, were non-violent crimes, primarily burglary and theft. There was one attempted murder and two rapes. Overall, there was a slight decrease in Part I crimes in 2005 compared to 2004, which had the highest number of this decade. The 354 Part I crimes are higher than the annual totals in 2000-2003 (Figure 2). Compared to 2004, there were decreases in burglary and car theft and increases in larceny/thefts in 2005.



Pacific Grove fares well when compared to the crime rates in surrounding cities (Table 3). Pacific Grove has the lowest crime rate per 1000 population of all the cities on the Monterey Peninsula. Seaside has the next lowest crime rate, followed by Marina and Carmel. Sand City fares poorly in this analysis because of its unique demographics. With 156 Part I crimes and a population of 290, Sand City's crime rate per 1000 residents is a whopping 534. But this does not mean that every other person in Sand City will be a victim of a crime this year – 141 of the Part I crimes (90%) in that city in 2005 were larceny/thefts (which includes shoplifting). The only violent crimes reported in Sand City in 2005 were four aggravated assaults and three robberies.

City	Pop.	No. of Part I crimes	No./1000 pop.
Carmel	4,176	139	33.20
Del Rey Oaks	1,675	95	56.72
Marina	19,137	617	32.24
Monterey	30,306	1,380	45.54
Pacific Grove	15,622	354	22.66
Sand City	290	156	534.48
Seaside	34,288	907	26.45

Table 4 compares Part I crimes in Pacific Grove to state and national statistics. The crime rate in PG is much lower than the state and national averages.

Homicide. Homicide, or murder, is the unlawful killing or attempted killing of another human being. It does not include fatal vehicle collisions unless the vehicle was used as a weapon. Attempted murders are very serious crimes; they are assaults in which lethal violence is inflicted (slit throat or gun shot, for example) but the victim survives.

	Violent crimes/1,000	Property crimes/1,000
Pacific Grove	1.34	21.32
California	5.26	33.23
U.S.	4.69	34.40

For the purposes of this report, we examined all murders and attempted murders since 1988, the inception of the records management system. We wanted to examine a large number of Pacific Grove homicides in order to identify any possible trends and patterns. Since 1988 there have been nine murders and eight attempted murders. There has been one murder in this decade, and four attempted murders.

Tables 5 and 6 present homicide figures for all peninsula cities from 1989 through 2005 (with the exception of Carmel, where no figures are available prior to 1999). The figures show that the smallest peninsula cities, Carmel, Del Rey Oaks, and Sand City, have had no murders since these records began.

	1989-1993	1994-1999	2000-2005	Total	No./1000 pop, 2000-2005
Carmel	na	na	0	0	.00
Del Rey Oaks	0	0	0	0	.00
Marina	6	5	2	2	.10
Monterey	4	7	2	13	.07
Pacific Grove	5	3	1	9	.06
Sand City	0	0	0	0	.00
Seaside	16	24	5	45	.15

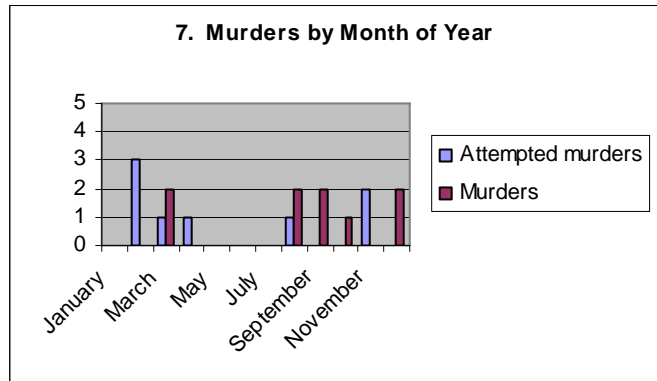
PG's murder rate per capita is comparable to or below that of the larger peninsula cities (Table 5), as is the attempted murder rate (Table 6). The homicide data also reflect the national trends in violent crime, which peaked in the 1990s. Seaside experienced a remarkable drop in murders in the past five years, but not in attempted murder (survival is now often attributable to faster and better emergency medical care).

6: Attempted Homicides in Peninsula Cities, 1989-2005					
	1989-1993	1994-1999	2000-2005	Total	No./1000 pop, 2000-2005
Carmel	na	na	0	0	.00
Del Rey Oaks	0	0	0	0	.00
Marina	0	11	10	21	.52
Monterey	0	0	9	9	.30
Pacific Grove	2	2	4	8	.26
Sand City	1	0	0	1	.00
Seaside	40	47	48	135	1.40

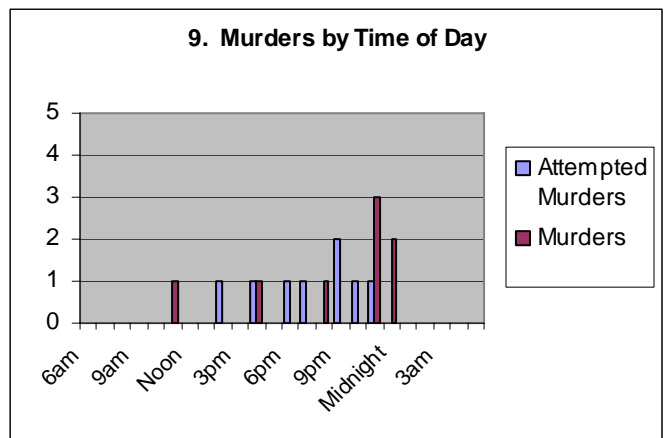
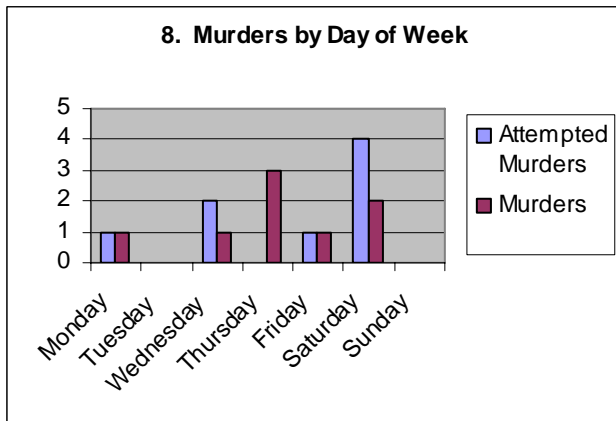
The Pacific Grove Police Department has one of the highest success rates in the county for solving homicide cases. Out of the eight attempted homicides since 1989, all have been solved – all defendants were prosecuted and convicted. Out of the nine homicides, arrests have occurred in seven and six have resulted in convictions. In the seventh case, the

Kris Olinger murder, the defendants are in custody awaiting trial. Two murders are unsolved, and are still being investigated.

The murder cases were examined to see if there were any patterns in where and when the crimes occurred, the characteristics of the offenders and victims, and, the relationship between the offenders and victims. As shown in Figure 7, none of the murders or attempted murders occurred in January, May, June, or July.



As shown in Figure 8, murders and attempted murders were most apt to be committed late in the week, particularly on Saturday nights. These crimes were also more likely to be committed in the evening hours, between 6 pm and midnight (Figure 9).



10. Location of Murder Crimes			
	Attempted murders	Murders	Total
Victim's residence	4	4	8
Other residence	1	1	2
Public place	3	4	7

As shown in Table 10, murders and attempted murders were often committed in the victim's home (47% were committed there). These crimes often occur in private residences, because the victims and suspects know each other in most cases – in 10 of the 17 murder crimes (59%), the victims and suspects knew each other and six of these 10 cases involved intimate partners. Seven murder crimes (41%) were committed in public places. In five cases, the victims and suspects had no relationship, and in two cases, the relationship between the victim and suspect is not known.

Table 11 presents the characteristics of the murder and attempted murder victims and suspects. The majority (76%) of the victims and suspects were male. In 6 cases, the victims were female and four of them were the victim of domestic violence. Four suspects are female; two of them were arrested for domestic violence.

Crimes of murder tend to involve young people. Suspects in murder and attempted murder cases in PG had average ages in the 20s (excluding the one elderly woman), and victims are slightly older.

The majority of both victims and suspects in attempted murders were White. The majority of murder suspects are Hispanic. Two of the Hispanic suspects were recently arrested in the Olinger case; the only murder in this decade, in 2002, was committed by three Hispanic offenders from Salinas. In this case, a Hispanic victim was shot several times and died during the commission of a carjacking and robbery near the aquarium. The suspects in these two murders, the most recent ones in PG's history, are believed to be active gang members.

11. Characteristics of Murder Victims and Suspects				
	Attempted Murders		Murders	
	Victims (8)	Suspects (11)	Victims (9)	Suspects (13)
Sex:				
Male	5	9	6	11
Female	3	2	3	2
Average age:	39*	33*	30	22
No. of teenagers	0	3	1	5
Race:				
White	6	8	6	4
Hispanic	1	1	3	7
Black	1	1	0	0
Other	0	1	0	2
City of residence:				
Pacific Grove	6	5	4	3
Seaside	0	2	3	2
Monterey	0	1	2	2
Pebble Beach	1	1	0	0
DLI	0	2	0	0
Salinas	0	0	0	3
Off peninsula	1	0	0	3
Weapon used:				
Firearm	4		2	
Knife	4		5	
Other	0		2	
Crime preceding murder:				
Domestic violence	4		2	
Assault	3		1	
Robbery	1		1	
Rape	0		1	
Car jacking	0		2	
Unknown	0		2	

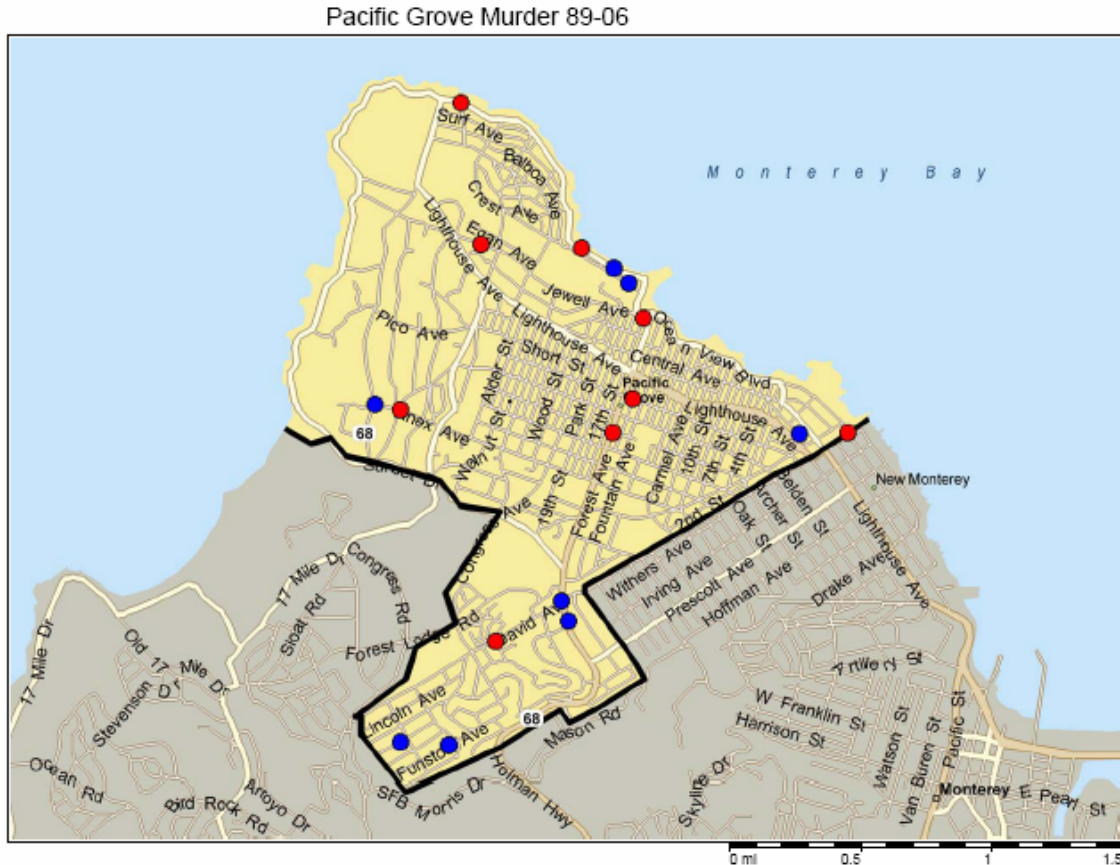
* Excluding one domestic violence case with an 80-year-old male victim and 78-year-old perpetrator brings these average ages down to 33 and 29, respectively.

Ten of the 17 victims (59%) of murder crimes were Pacific Grove residents, while eight of the 24 suspects (33%) were Pagrovians. Suspects were from Pacific Grove, Seaside, Monterey, Salinas, and several other cities. Firearms were used in six of the 17 murder crimes,

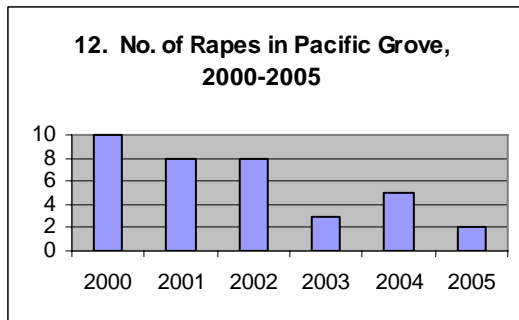
and knives were used in nine of them. Most of the murder crimes also involved other crimes, including domestic violence, assault, robbery, rape, and car jacking.

Map 1 depicts the location of PG's murder crimes from 1989 to the present:

Map 1: Pacific Grove Murders (red) and Attempted Murders (blue), 1989-2006



Rape. There were two forcible rapes reported in Pacific Grove in 2005, lower than the number in previous years. The incidence of rape has always been fairly low, below 10 annually since 2000 (Figure 12). There were no rapes reported in Del Rey Oaks or Sand City in 2005, and 2 in Carmel. Other peninsula cities reported more rapes, with Monterey exhibiting the highest rate per 1,000 people (Table 13).



City	Pop.	No. of rapes	No./1000 pop.
Carmel	4,176	2	.48
Del Rey Oaks	1,675	0	0
Marina	19,137	9	.47
Monterey	30,306	17	.56
Pacific Grove	15,622	2	.13
Sand City	290	0	0
Seaside	34,288	10	.29

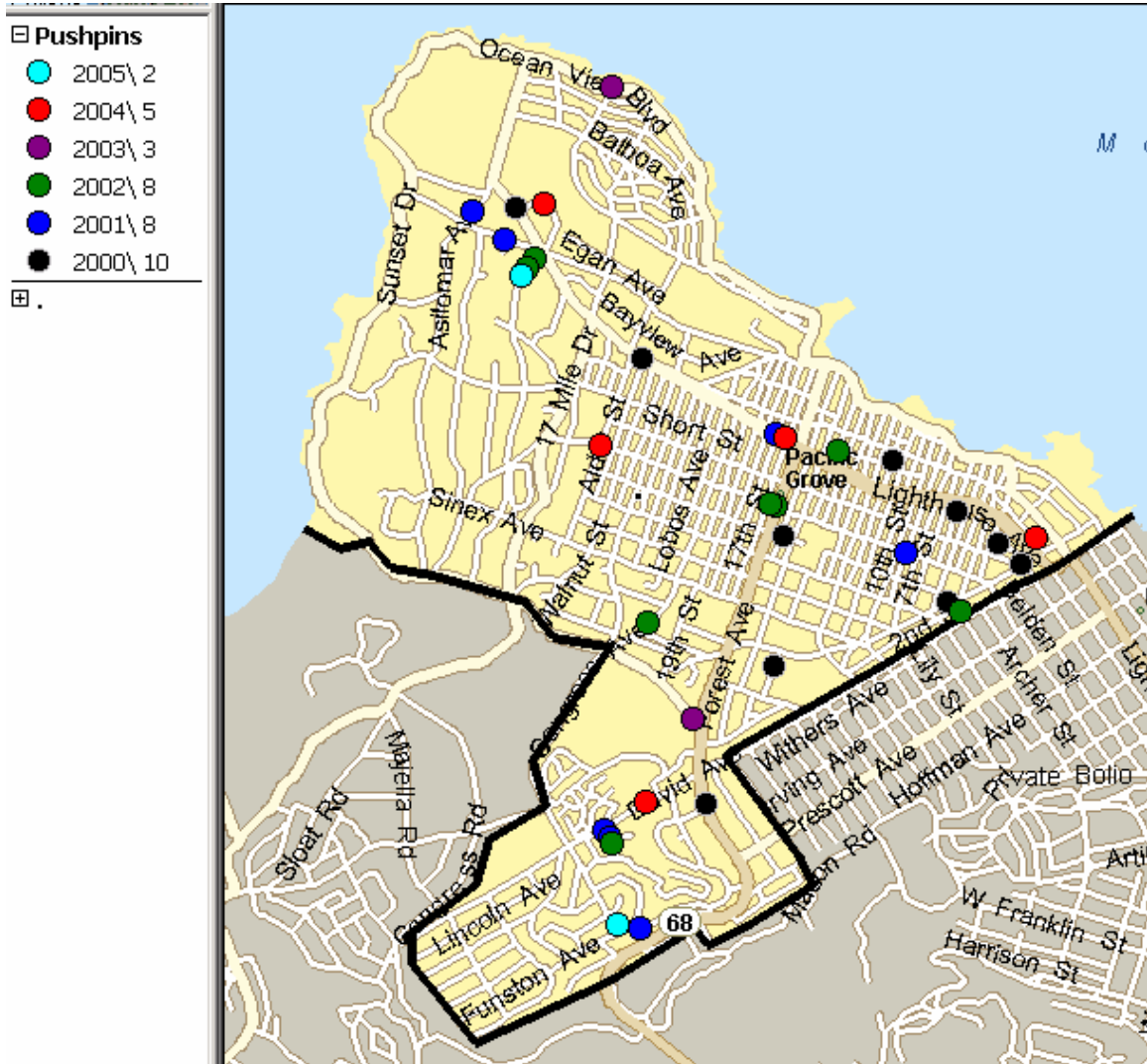
In Pacific Grove, rapes occur primarily between people who know each other. An analysis of the eight rapes reported in PG in 2003 and 2004 showed that all but one of them involved date/acquaintance or marital rape and one was an act of violence perpetrated by a stranger. All the victims were female. In three-fourths of the cases, the victim had consumed alcohol shortly before the crime. One of the eight rapes involved a juvenile victim

In Table 14, the characteristics of victims and suspects involved in rape crimes between 2000 and 2005 are presented; some data are missing in a number of cases (which not reported line by line). There were 37 victims and 41 suspects in the 36 cases. Rape tends to involve female victims and male offenders, and that is true in PG. Both victims and suspects have an average age in the mid-20s, most are White, and most live in PG.

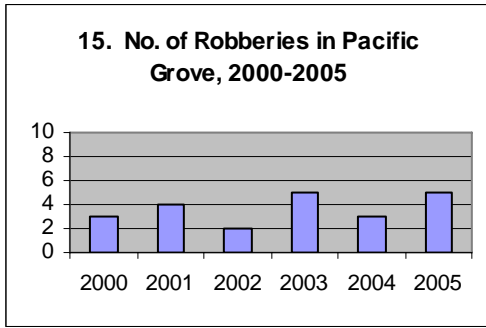
Map 2 shows the location of all rapes, 2000-2005.

14. Characteristics of Rape Victims and Suspects, 2000-2005		
	Victims (n=37)	Suspects (n=41)
Sex:		
Male	1	26
Female	28	5
Average age:	26.5	27.6
No. of minors	8	7
Race:		
White	22	22
Hispanic	2	3
Black	0	4
Other	2	2
City of residence:		
Pacific Grove	9	15
Seaside	2	4
Monterey	5	3
Marina	1	1
Salinas	0	0
Pebble Beach	0	1
Off peninsula	1	5

Map 2. Location of Rapes, 2000-2005
 (Legend shows year and number of rapes per year)



Robbery. Robbery is the unlawful taking of another person’s property by the use of violence or threat of violence. There were five robberies in Pacific Grove in 2005, slightly over the annual average between 2000 and 2005 (Figure 15). This robbery rate was favorable in comparison to all other peninsula cities with the exception of Del Rey Oaks (Table 16).



16. Peninsula City Comparisons in Robbery, 2005

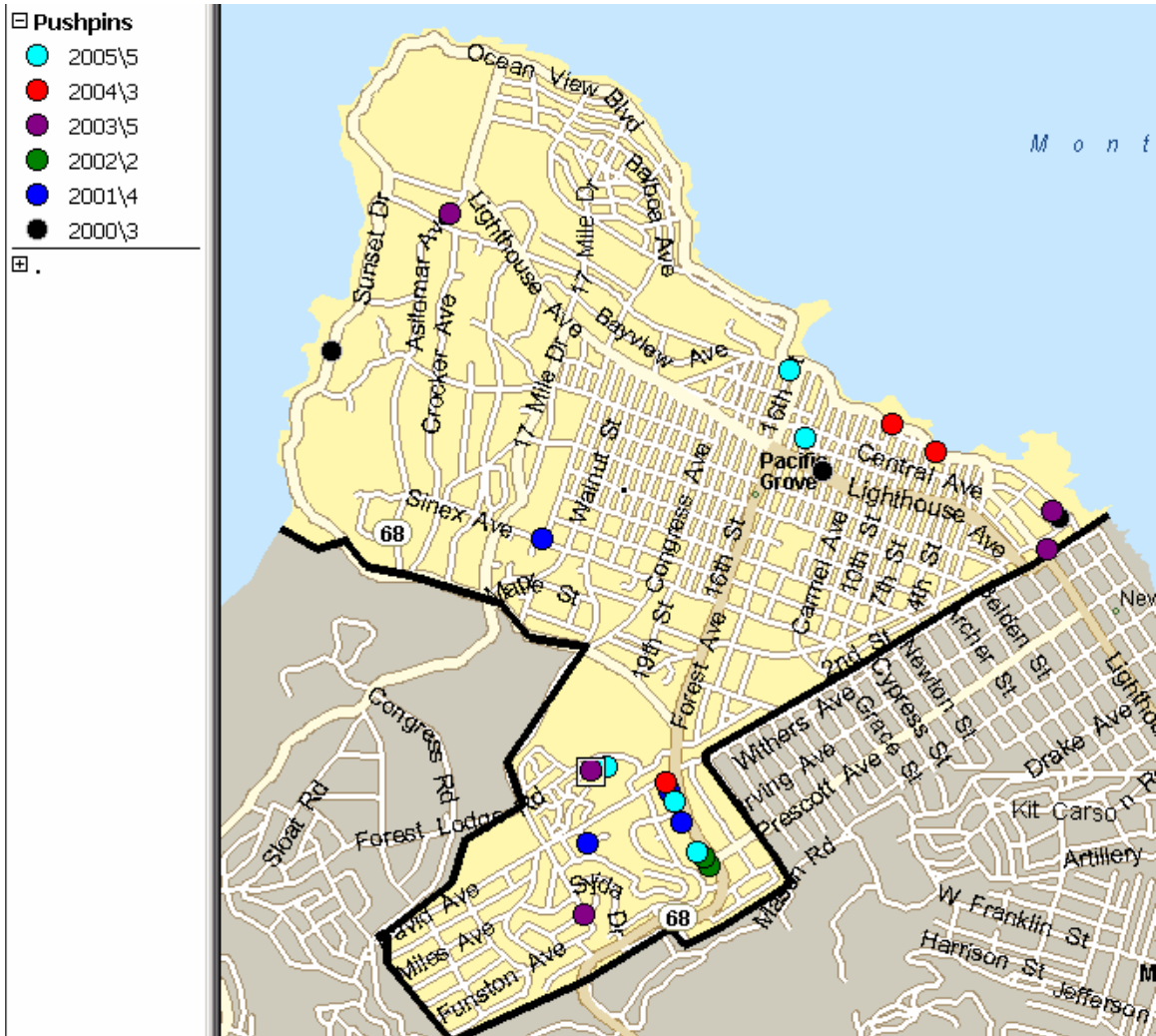
City	Pop.	No. of robberies	No./1000 pop.
Carmel	4,176	2	.48
Del Rey Oaks	1,675	0	0
Marina	19,137	28	1.46
Monterey	30,306	30	.99
Pacific Grove	15,622	5	.32
Sand City	290	3	10.34
Seaside	34,288	40	1.17

The five robberies were varied, and all involved people unknown to each other. One was a robbery of a credit union committed by a heroin addict later arrested by the Salinas Police Department for multiple bank robberies. In another, two juveniles stole the tip jar from a local business. One robbery was a hold-up in the parking lot of a shopping area, where the adult male victim's wallet was taken under threat of force. Another involved the theft of a pound of "medicinal marijuana," with a street value of \$6,400. The fifth robbery in 2005 was the only one involving a weapon, in which a female adult victim, again in a parking lot of a shopping area, had her purse snatched by an armed robber wearing a ski mask. The credit union robbery involved a loss of about \$5,400, and the others, outside of the marijuana case, involved a loss of about \$600.

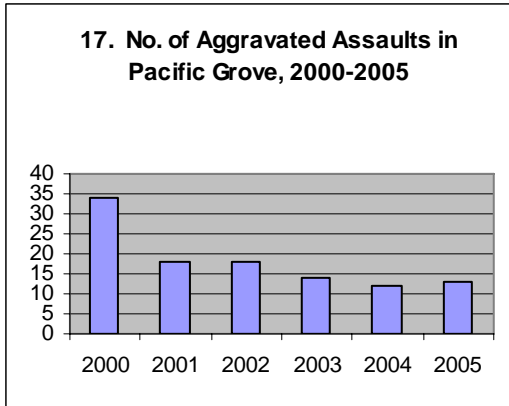
Map 3¹ shows the location of robberies in Pacific Grove from 2000 to 2005. They are most evident in the commercial area of upper Forest and along Ocean View.

¹ Maps are included to show general patterns in the location of crimes. Multiple crimes at one location or close to the same location are sometimes obscured by circles on top of each other. We have tried to separate the crimes as much as possible, but circles on maps may not always appear to add up to the number shown on the legend or in tables.

Map 3: Location of Robberies, 2000 to 2005
 (Legend shows year and number of robberies per year)



Aggravated assault. There were 13 aggravated assaults in Pacific Grove in 2005, a continuing downward trend since 2000 (Figure 17). Aggravated assaults are assaults that result or could result in injuries requiring medical attention. Of the 13 aggravated assaults in 2005, one involved a firearm and two involved other dangerous weapons. In the other 10 crimes, the suspect used hands, fists, etc. Three of these assaults were cases of domestic violence. Again the rate of aggravated assault in PG was favorable in comparison to other peninsula cities (Table 18).



18. Peninsula City Comparisons in Aggravated Assault, 2005

City	Pop.	No. of assaults	No./1000 pop.
Carmel	4,176	4	.96
Del Rey Oaks	1,675		
Marina	19,137	50	2.61
Monterey	30,306	57	1.88
Pacific Grove	15,622	13	.77
Sand City	290	4	13.79
Seaside	34,288	121	3.53

Table 19 shows that aggravated assault crimes in PG are almost always between people who know each other. There were 14 victims and 16 suspects in the 13 reported aggravated assaults. Eleven involved close family relationships. Only one aggravated assault was committed by a stranger to the victim; this crime resulted from a fight at a late night after-prom party. Most of the victims were female, White, and residents of Pacific Grove. Their average age was 39. Suspects were predominately male, White, and also residents of Pacific Grove. They were younger, on average, than victims.

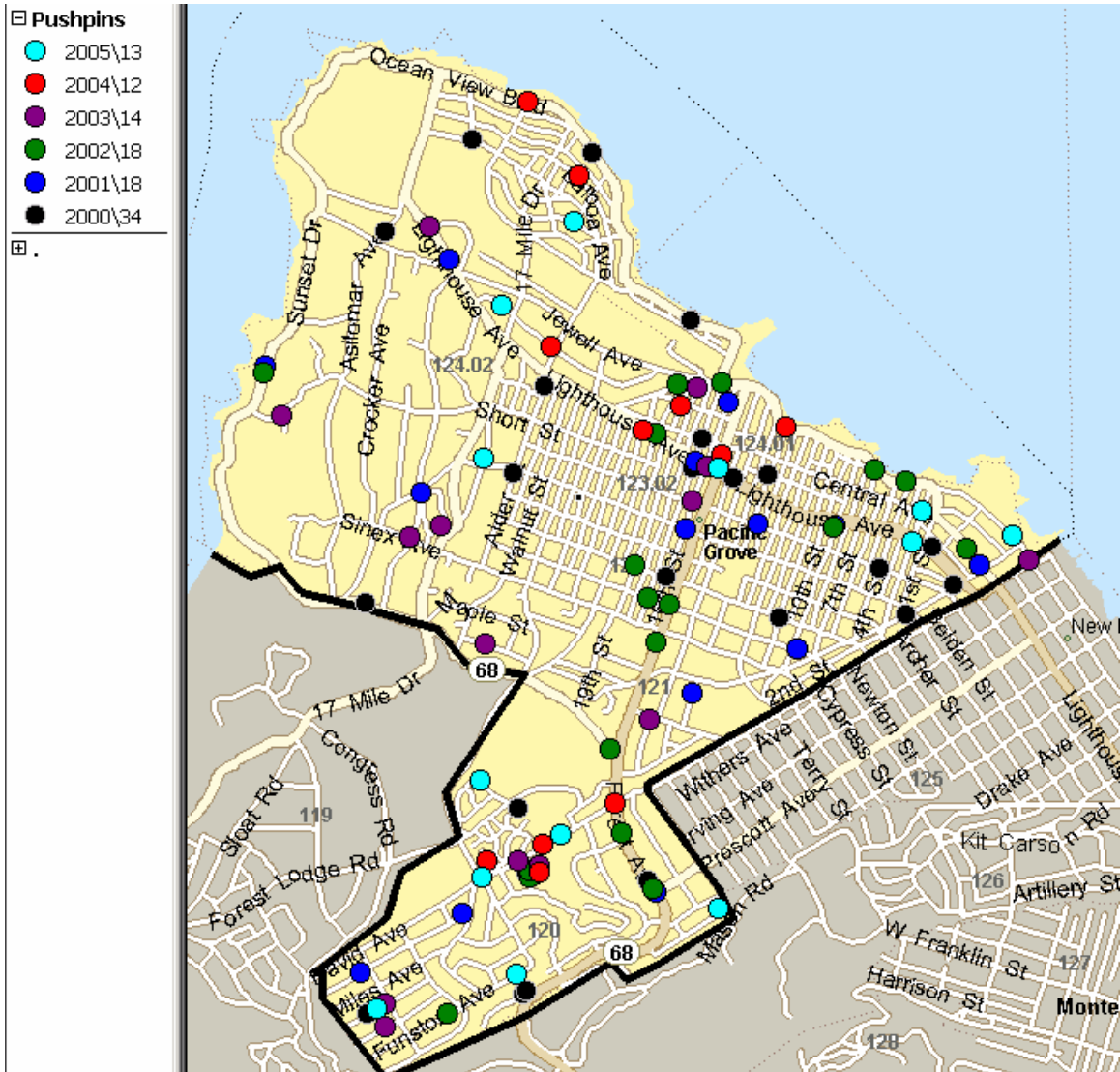
Map 4 depicts the aggravated assaults in PG in 2000 to 2005. Small clusters in the apartments on David Avenue and downtown are noticeable.

In addition to the 13 Part I aggravated assault crimes, there were 43 crimes of simple assault, a Part II crime. Simple assaults may cause minor injuries, such as abrasions and contusions requiring normal first aid. Four of the simple assaults occurred at PG High School.

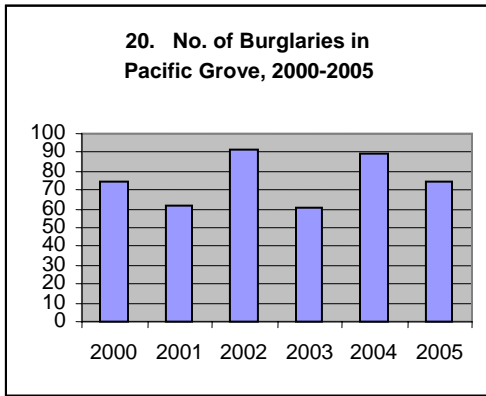
19. Characteristics of Aggravated Assault Victims and Suspects

	Victims (n=14)	Suspects (n=16)
Sex:		
Male	4	11
Female	9	5
Average age:	39	31
Race:		
White	10	15
Hispanic	1	1
Black	2	0
City of residence:		
Pacific Grove	12	10
Seaside	0	1
Monterey	0	1
Marina	0	1
Salinas	1	2
Off peninsula	1	1
Relationship between the victim and suspect		
Married		4
Family		4
Boyfriend/Girlfriend		1
Living together		2
Co-workers		1
Strangers		1

**Map 4: Location of Aggravated Assaults, 2000 to 2005
(Legend shows year and number of assaults per year)**



Burglary. In 2005, there were 75 burglaries reported in Pacific Grove, a decline over 2004 but equal to the annual average throughout the 2000s (Figure 20). The burglary has fluctuated quite a bit over the years. As shown in Table 21, Seaside had a lower burglary rate than PG, while all other peninsula cities had higher rates.



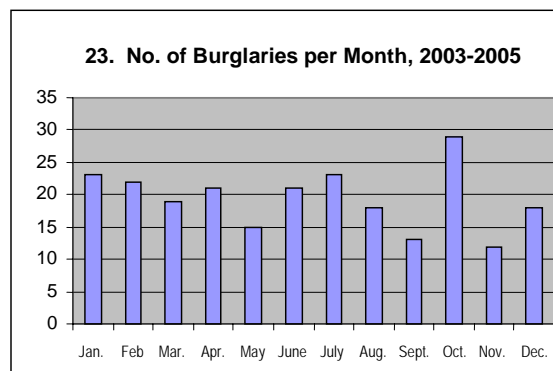
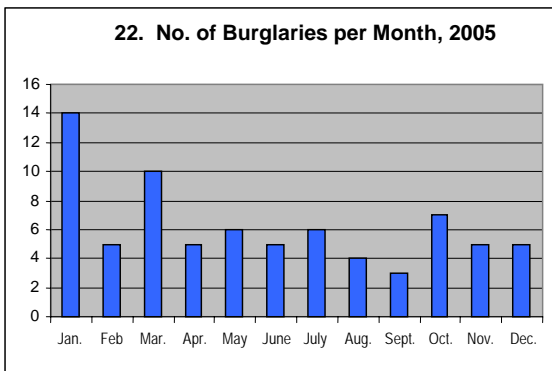
21. Peninsula City Comparisons in Burglaries, 2005

City	Pop.	No. of assaults	No./1000 pop.
Carmel	4,176	32	7.66
Del Rey Oaks	1,675	32	19.10
Marina	19,137	112	5.96
Monterey	30,306	409	13.50
Pacific Grove	15,622	75	4.80
Sand City	290	2	6.90
Seaside	34,288	129	3.76

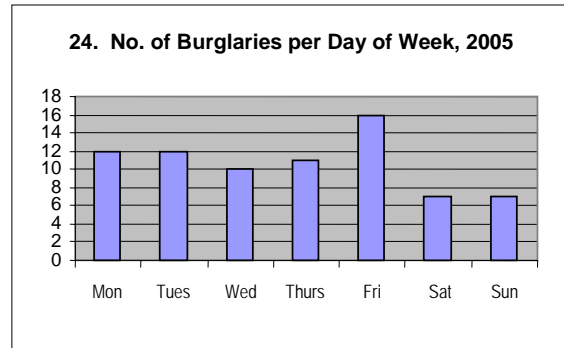
Of the 75 burglaries, seven were cases in which things were stolen out of locked cars (under the UCR definitions, these crimes are categorized as burglaries; if the car is unlocked, the crime is a theft). Of the remaining burglaries, 32 (47%) were residential, 31 (46%) were commercial, one was a school, and the remaining four were “other.” Also, in another quirk of UCR definitions, shoplifting falls under burglary if the person entering the store intended to steal (ex., someone goes into Safeway with no money or any other way to pay for goods). A substantial number (22 (71%)) of the “commercial burglaries” are shoplifting offenses, many at our city’s grocery stores. One of the laundromats reported two burglaries.

Of 21 residential burglaries in 2005 with mode of entry recorded, ten were committed with no force, through unlocked doors or windows. Eleven involved break-ins using simple tools to enter through doors or windows (a drill, pliers, pry bar (3 cases)), slipped locks (2), or smashing windows (2)). The houses were mostly unoccupied at the time of the burglary (83% were unoccupied). Among the commercial burglaries, 16 involved no force and 7 involved force (drill, pry bar (2), slipped lock, and smashed windows (3)). Half of the commercial establishments were open at the time, and half were closed.

In 2005, more burglaries occurred in January than any other month (Figure 22), although this difference did not hold up when looking at three years, 2003 through 2005 (Figure 23).

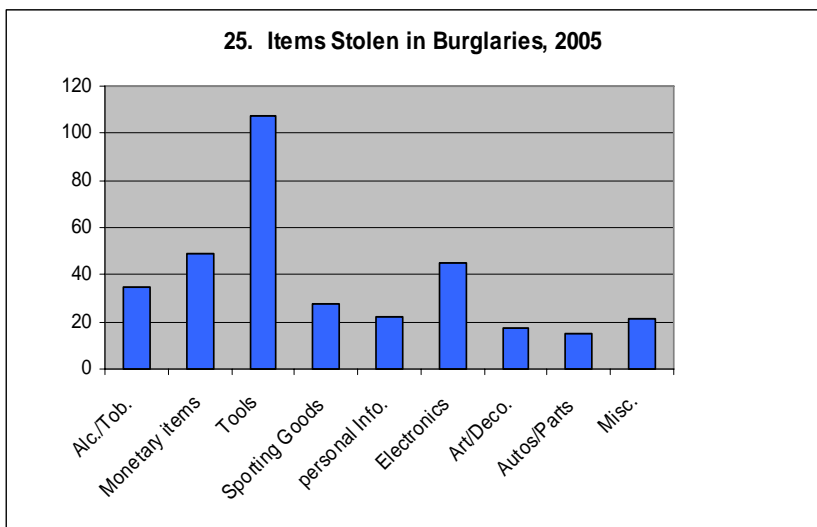


More burglaries occurred on Fridays than other days of the week, and the weekdays, in general, have a higher burglary rate than weekend days (Figure 24). The records database provides only a rough breakdown of the time of the burglaries: 37% at night, 28% in the day, and 35% unknown.

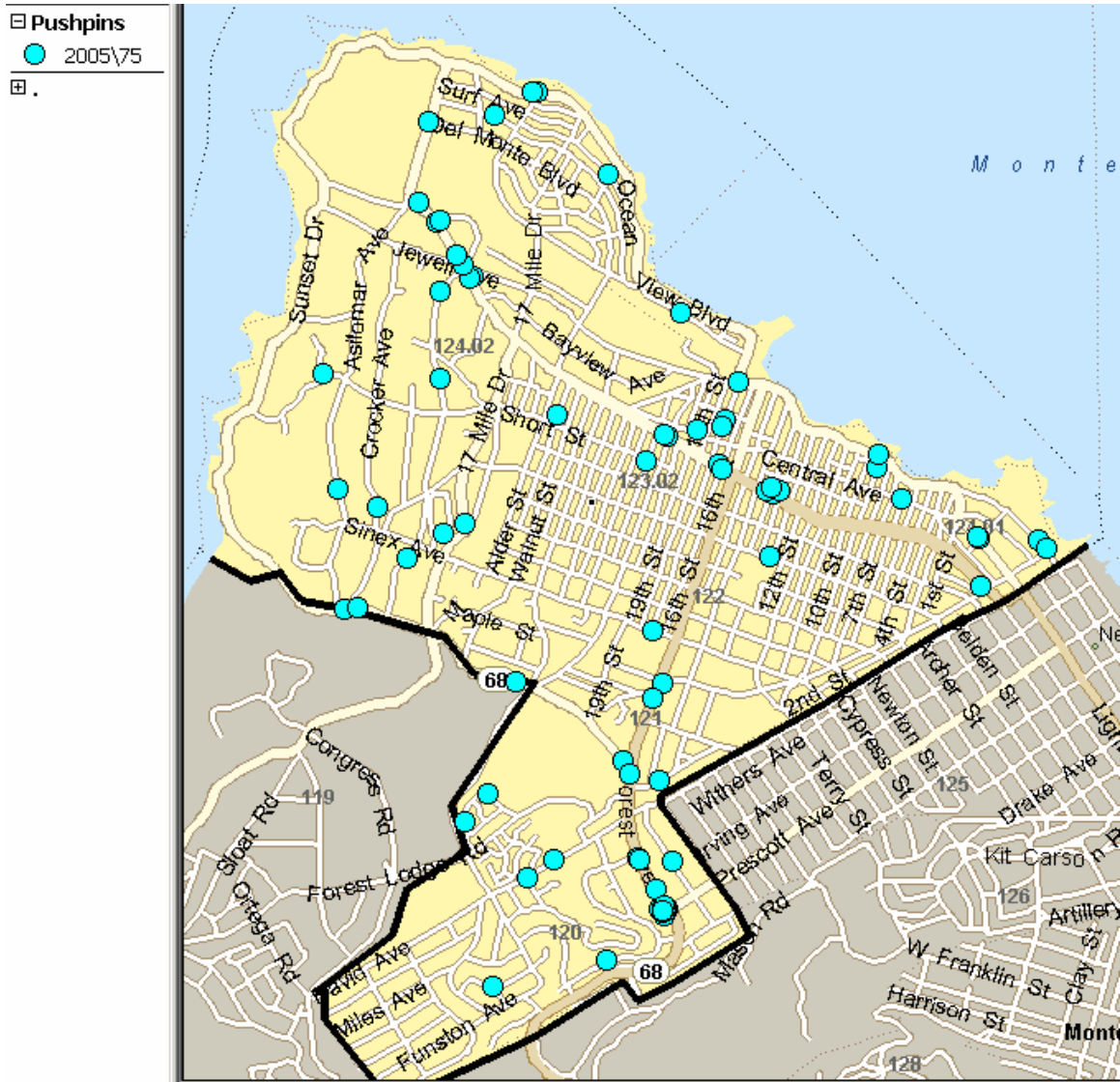


In 23 of the 75 burglaries, the suspects were known or apprehended. In 12 (52%) of the burglaries, the suspects were from cities other than Pacific Grove but mostly from on the peninsula. In the other 11 cases, eight were committed by PG youth under or around 18 years of age and three were committed by PG adults.

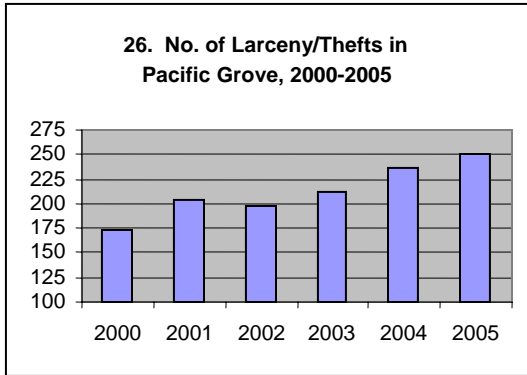
339 items were noted as stolen in the 75 burglaries in 2005. By far the most common items were hand tools and power tools, accounting for a third of the items (Figure 25). The next most frequently stolen items were: monetary items (cash, credit cards, checks, wallets, purses, a cash register); electronics (computers, CDs, ipods, etc.); alcohol, tobacco, and smoking paraphernalia; and sporting equipment. The stolen property had an estimated value of \$93,624.



Map 5: Location of Burglaries in 2005
 (Legend shows year and number of burglaries per year)



Larceny/theft. Larceny/theft is defined as the unlawful taking of property from the possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles or automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, and purse snatching. There were 250 thefts in P.G. in 2005, and that number has been steadily increasing since 2000 (Figure 26). Pacific Grove's theft rate per 1,000 people is low, approximately equal to Seaside's and below all other peninsula cities (Table 27). Sand City's rate is high, likely because of the high rate of shoplifting in the city's commercial district.



27. Peninsula City Comparison of Larceny/Thefts, 2005

	Pop.	No. of Thefts	No/1000 pop
Carmel	4,176	95	22.75
Del Rey Oaks	1,675	57	34.03
Marina	19,137	359	19.13
Monterey	30,306	797	26.30
Pacific Grove	15,622	250	16.00
Sand City	290	141	486.21
Seaside	34,288	546	15.92

Table 28 indicates the types of crimes included in the 250 thefts. As shown, the major category is the general “all other thefts.” A closer look at those thefts found that 53% were thefts of property under \$400; 26% were grand thefts, the theft of property over \$400; and remaining, 21% (22 cases) were situations of fraud – credit card fraud (nine cases), theft by false impersonation (5) or false pretenses (2), use of forged driver’s license (3), defrauding an innkeeper (2) and embezzlement (1).

28. Types of Thefts, 2005

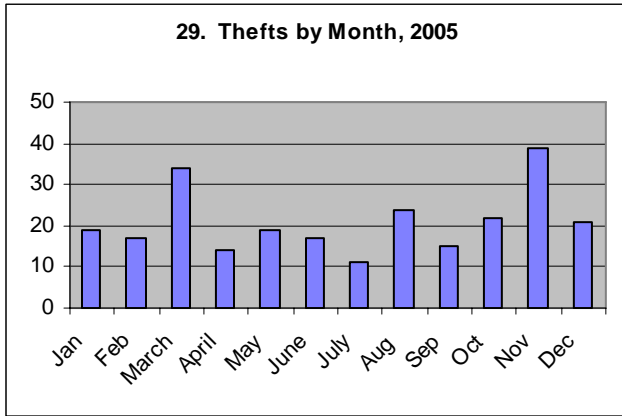
“All other thefts”	106(42)
Thefts from cars	53 (21)
Locked – 16	
Unlocked – 37	
Thefts from buildings	34 (14)
Bicycle thefts	31 (12)
Shoplifting	16 (6)
Motor vehicle parts	6 (2)
Purse snatching	2 (1)
Other	2 (1)

Thefts from motor vehicles accounted for 21% of all theft cases (Table 28). Sixteen of these were thefts from locked cars (and should have been labeled burglaries), and the remainder, 37, were thefts from unlocked cars. Putting this information together with the burglary data on locked cars, in 2005 there were 60 cases of theft from cars – 37 (62%) of these cars were unlocked and 23 (38%) were locked.

2005 and 2006 data were used to assess the value of items stolen from locked and unlocked cars. We found large differences from year to year, depending mostly on “big ticket” items such as computers, CD/DVD players, etc. The total value of stolen items was:

2006 to date: Locked cars: \$ 3,650
 Unlocked cars: \$ 31,877

2005: Locked cars: \$25,592
 Unlocked cars: \$12,522



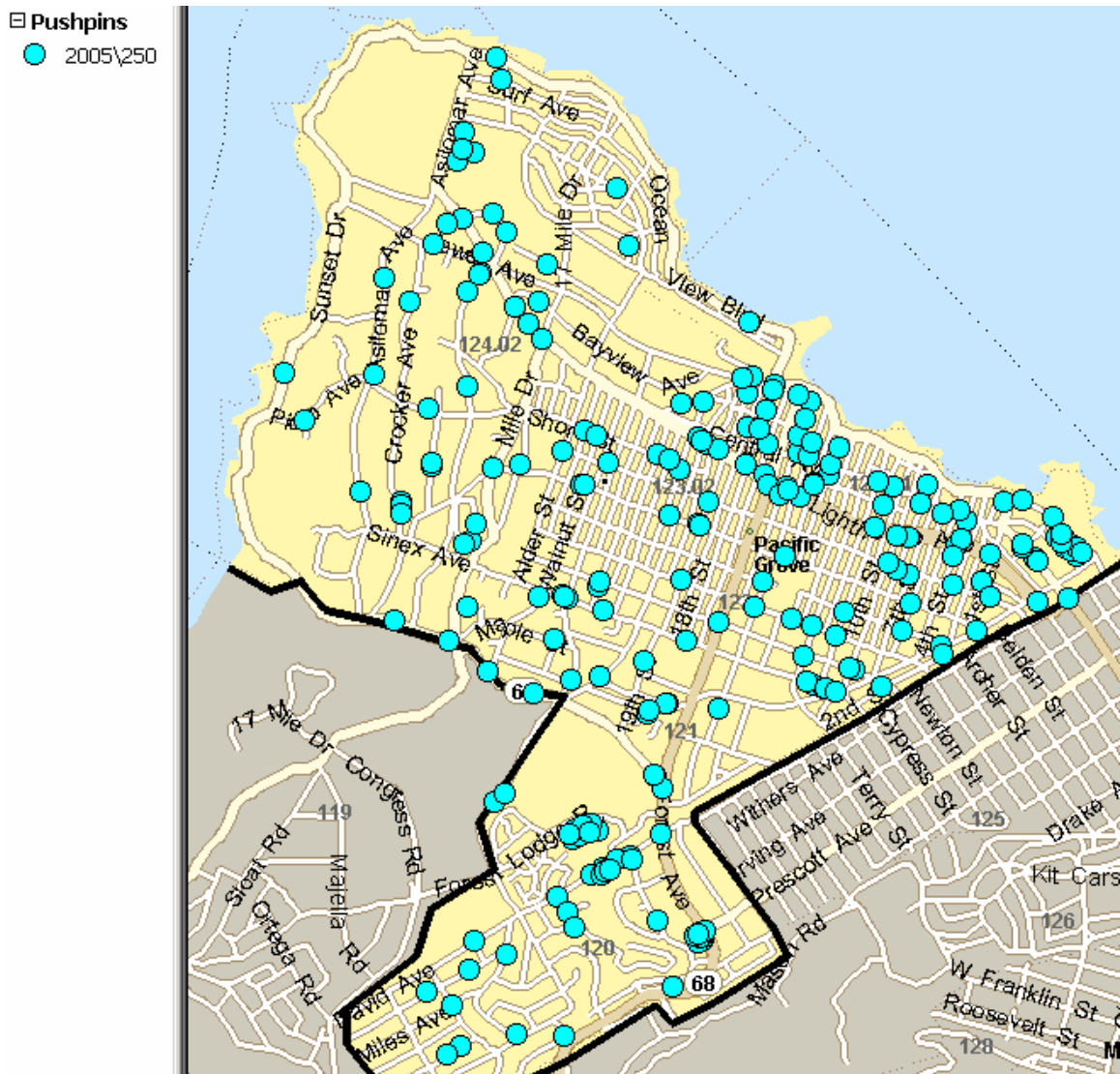
Thefts from buildings is the third largest category of thefts, at (14%), followed by the theft of 31 bicycles (12%). Shoplifting is not a huge problem in P.G., accounting only for 16 (6%) of the 250 theft crimes, and another 22 cases listed under burglaries.

In 2005, there were two especially busy months for thefts, March, with 34 cases, and November, with 39 (Figure 29). There were no apparent patterns in time, with no more than three thefts occurring on a given day, and those were not geographically close to one another.

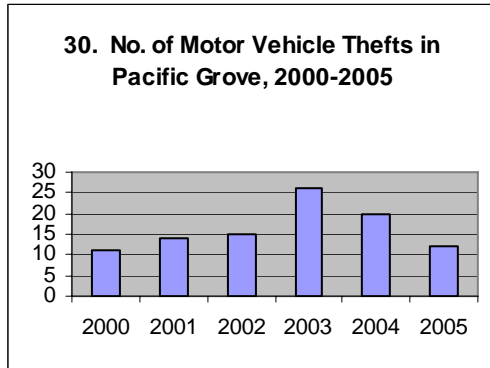
The locations of the thefts reported in 2005 are shown in Map 6. Small clusters may be discerned in commercial areas – downtown, the string of motels and apartments on west Lighthouse, upper Forest, Central, Country Club Center, and the American Tin Cannery. There is also a cluster around the apartments on David above Albertson's.

Safeway was the single business or residence most victimized by theft in 2005, with nine thefts reported. The American Tin Cannery and Shangri-La apartments on David Avenue, both with multiple businesses and residences, had 10 and 8 thefts, respectively. There were five thefts at the high school, four at the PG golf course clubhouse, and two businesses, a lumber company and motel, had three thefts each. 13 other businesses or residences reported two thefts, and the rest of the victims were hit just once.

Map 6: Location of Thefts, 2005
(Legend shows year and number of thefts per year)



Motor vehicle theft. There twelve motor vehicles thefts in 2005, substantially lower than the numbers in 2004 and 2003 (Figure 30). PG's motor vehicle theft rate was low in comparison to all other peninsula cities except Del Rey Oaks, which reported no motor vehicle thefts in 2005 (Table 31).



	Pop.	No. of MV thefts	No/1000 pop
Carmel	4,176	4	0.96
Del Rey Oaks	1,675	0	0
Marina	19,137	50	2.61
Monterey	30,306	70	2.31
Pacific Grove	15,622	12	0.77
Sand City	290	2	17.24
Seaside	34,288	60	1.75

There were a few patterns in the types of vehicles stolen. Toyota 4Runners and 4x4 trucks appear more than once (see below). Two Kia Sephia's were stolen in 2004.

Stolen in 2005

Cars:

- Chevy Cavalier
- Ford Taurus
- Nissan Sentra
- Oldsmobile
- Toyota Camry
- VW Passat
- Toyota 4Runner (2)

Trucks/SUVs:

- Chevy Cheyenne
- Ford Exploror
- Ford F-150
- Golf cart

Stolen in 2004 (3 missing data)

Cars:

- Buick
- Geo Prism
- Ford Mustang
- Honda Civic
- Kia Sephia (2)
- Mercedes 300
- Mitsubishi Eclipse
- Plymouth Sundance
- Toyota 4Runner

Trucks/SUVs:

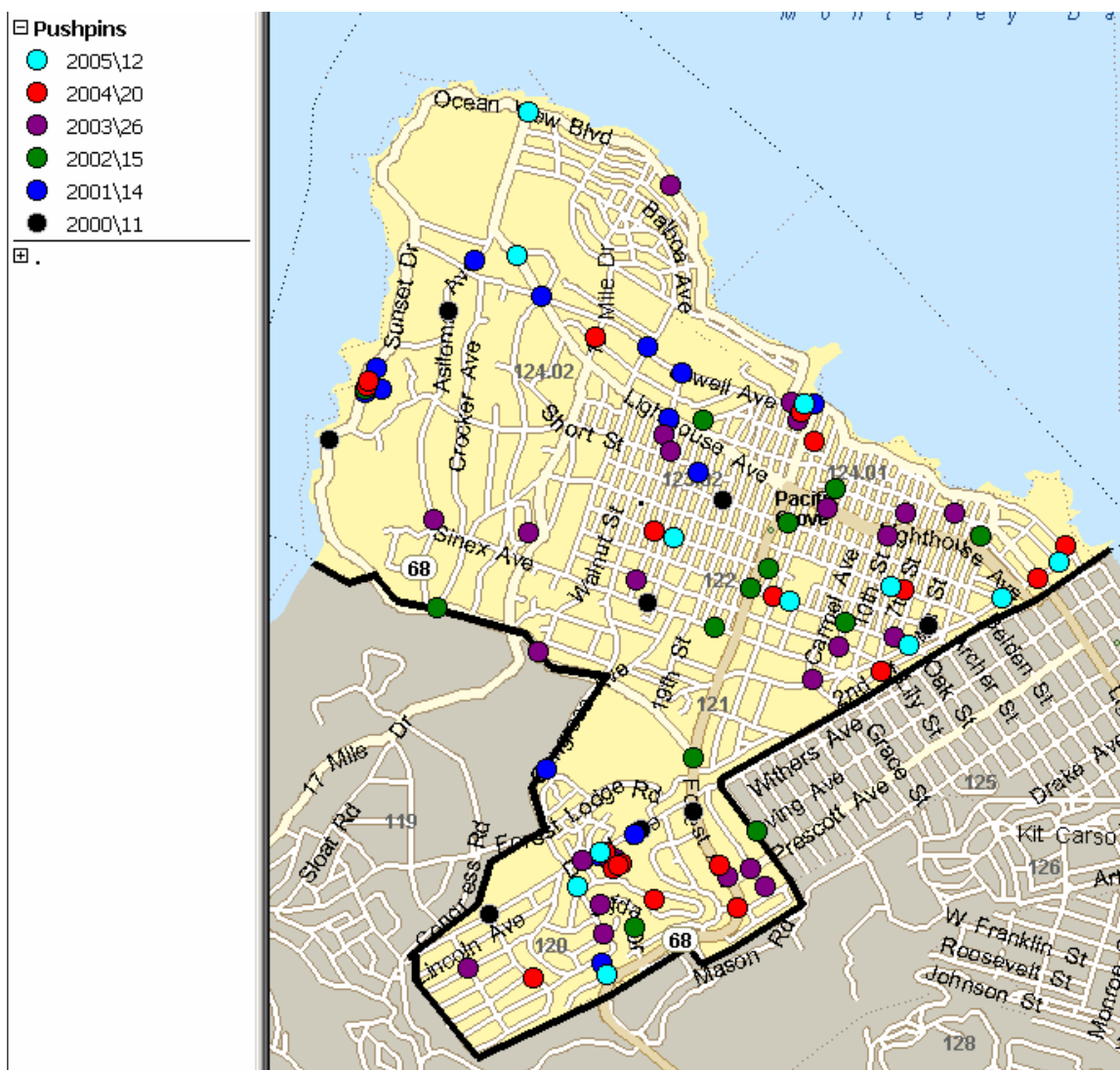
- Chevy Silverado
- Ford Ranger
- Jeep Wrangler
- Toyota 4x4 (2)
- Toyota truck

Motorcycles:

- Honda CR125

Two cars were recovered by PGPD in 2005, a Mitsubishi Gallant stolen from Monterey and a Ford 150 truck stolen in Stanislaus County. Map 7 shows the location of cars stolen in 2000 through 2005.

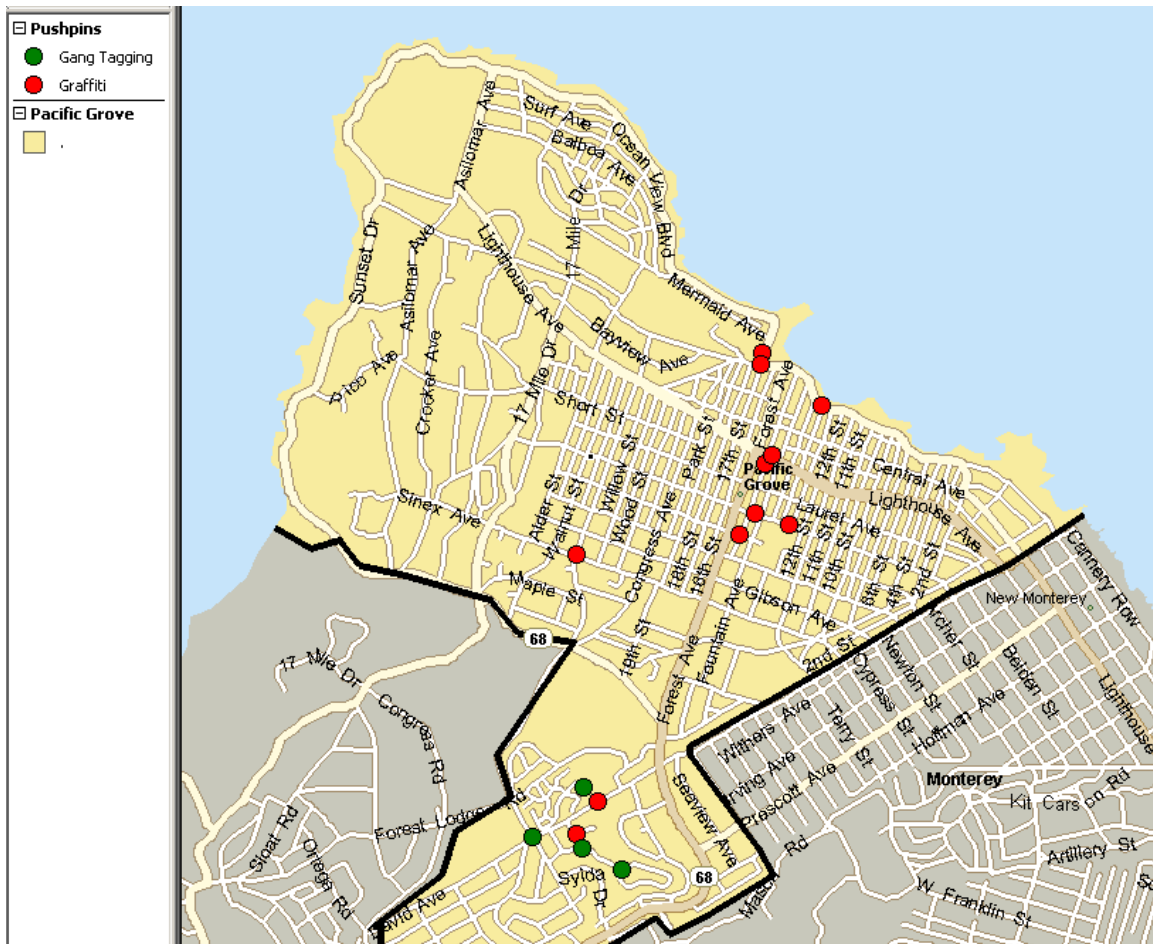
Map 7: Location of Motor Vehicle Thefts, 2000-2005
 (Legend shows year and number of thefts per year)



Arson. Arson is the eighth Part 1 crime, added to the UCR most recently; some cities still do not report arson figures. Pacific Grove had no arson crimes in 2005, but did experience six in 2004, none in 2003, and one in 2002, 2001, and 2000. The arsons in 2004 were largely the result of vandalism by local youth, including trash can fires and the arson fire of the Lover's Point restrooms.

Gang-related crime in PG. Pacific Grove has no known gangs, but the presence of gangs from outside the city is increasing. The last two homicides in Pacific Grove were committed by active gang members, and there are increasing signs of gang "tagging," marking territory with gang signs, not ordinary graffiti. This activity is most noticeable around the apartments on upper Forest, as shown in Map 8.

Map 8. Location of Gang Tagging and Graffiti, 2006



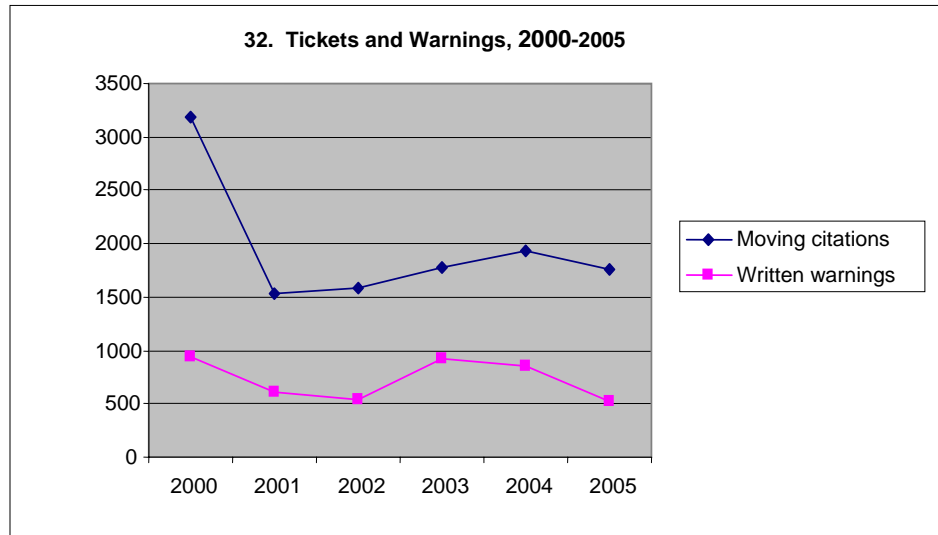
PGPD participates in a county-wide gang task force established in April 2005. There are an estimated 5,000 gang members in the county, with about 3,000 in and around Salinas. Ninety percent of the gang members are Hispanic, typically belonging to either the Nortenos, who wear red and display the number 14 or XIV, and the Sorenos, who wear white and display the number 13 or XIII. There are a few motorcycle, white supremacy, and other gangs (e.g., Samoan gangs) in Monterey County. The gang task force has made more than 2000 contacts and 600 arrests since its inception.

Part II crimes. Among Part II crimes, vandalism and drug offenses may be of special interest to the citizens of P.G. There were 126 instances of vandalism reported in PG in 2005, up just slightly from the 123 in 2004. The majority of the vandalism (69%) was committed on private property; twelve acts of vandalism were reported on commercial properties, six on school property, and five on public buildings which are not schools. Repeat addresses include the apartments on Arkwright Court (five instances).

There were 49 drug-related arrests in 2005: 63% for drug possession, mostly marijuana, 14% for possession of drug paraphernalia, 6% for being under the influence, and 16% -- eight arrests -- for drug sales. Four arrests, two for possession and two for sales, were at the high school. While most of the arrests for possession or sale of illicit drugs involved marijuana, nine cases involved methamphetamines, four involved cocaine, three prescription drugs, one mushrooms, and one case involved opium.

Traffic Safety in Pacific Grove

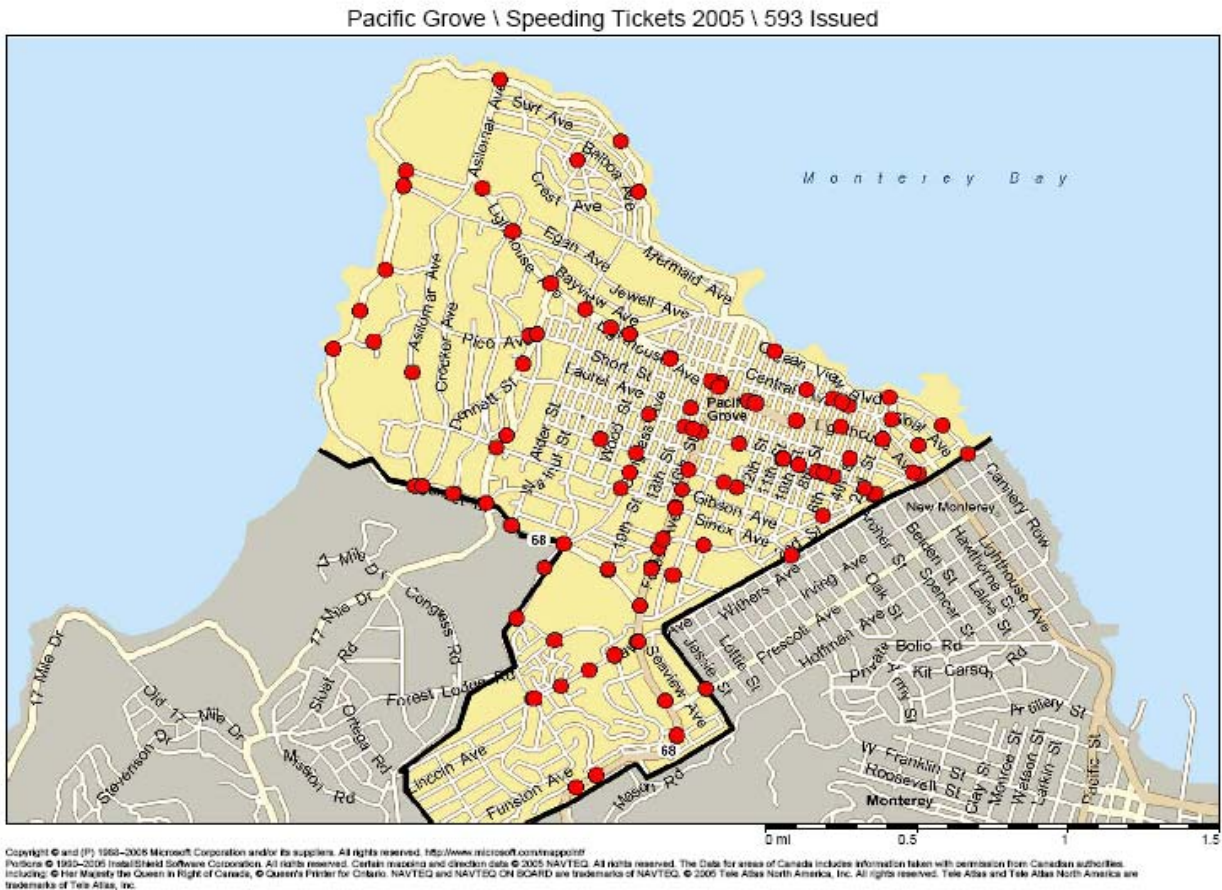
Traffic citations and warnings. PGPD officers made 3,223 traffic stops in 2005. In 1,751 (54%), traffic tickets were issued. Written warnings were given in another 16% (524), and the rest of the drivers (around a third of those stopped) were simply talked to. As shown in Figure 32, traffic citations now average around 1700 per year, or 5/day, while written warnings average about 700 per year, or 2/day. The rates of citations and warnings dropped nearly in half from 2000 to 2001, due to personnel changes in specific officers and manpower, and have remained at the lower levels ever since.



Over half (57%) of the 2005 citations were written on three primary streets: Sunset, Lighthouse, and Forest (Table 33). Over a third, 593 tickets (34%), were written for speeding. Other significant infractions were running stop signs (339 citations (19%)) and driving without a valid license (132 citations (8%)).

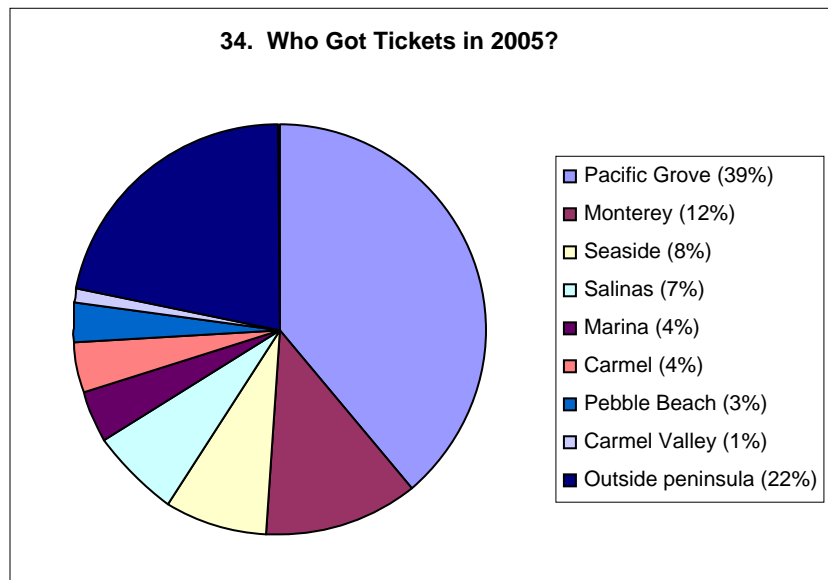
	2004	2005	Total (%)
Sunset Ave	651	413	1064 (27)
Lighthouse Ave	328	279	607 (15)
Forest Ave	307	274	581 (15)
Pine Ave	229	132	388 (10)
David Ave	228	160	361 (9)
Ocean View	174	167	341 (9)
Central Ave	156	142	298 (8)
Congress St	78	91	169 (4)
Eardley Ave	31	49	80 (2)
Presidio Ave	12	46	58 (1)

**Map 9: Location of Speeding Citations issued in 2005
(Circles represent multiple tickets at most locations)**

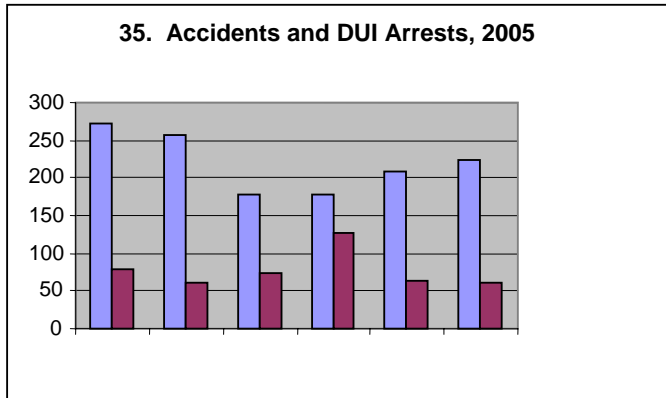


Of the 2,275 violations or written warnings given in 2005, 39% were given to PG residents, 32% to other peninsula residents, 7% to Salinas residents, and 22% to people from cities farther away (Figure 34).

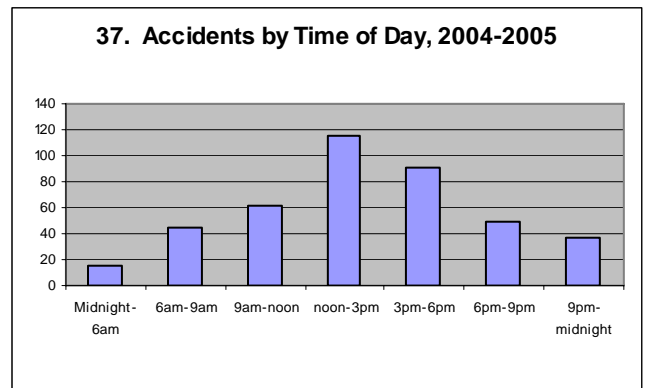
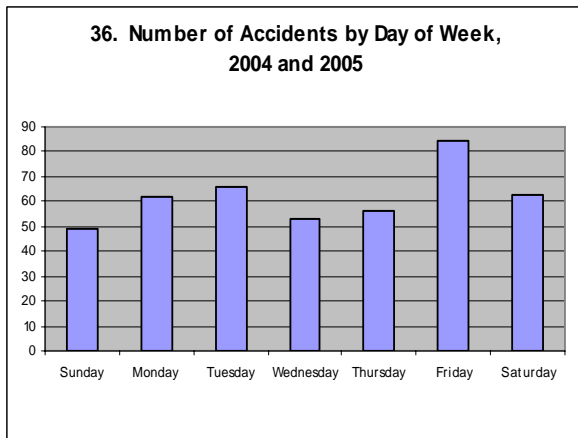
Accidents and DUI arrests. There were 224 traffic accidents in 2005. Since 2000, traffic accidents were highest in 2000 and lowest in 2003 (Figure 35). The accident rate has increased over the past three years. DUI arrests



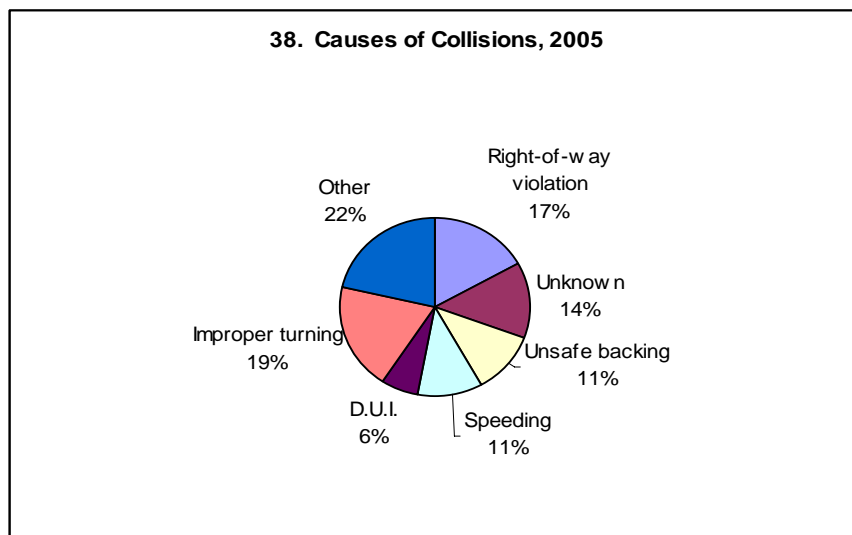
have been steady over the past six years except for a peak in 2003, when the rate of DUI arrests doubled.



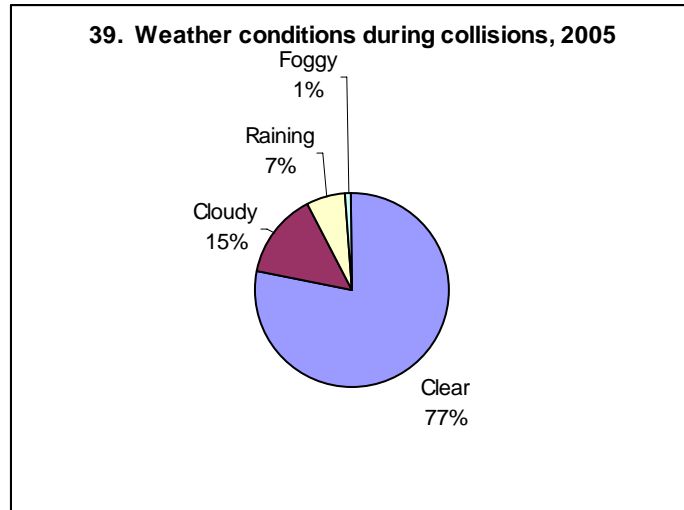
On average, the most accidents occur on Fridays (19%) and the fewest occur on Sundays (11%) (Figure 36). Fifty percent of all accidents occur in the afternoon, between noon and six p.m. (Figure 37).



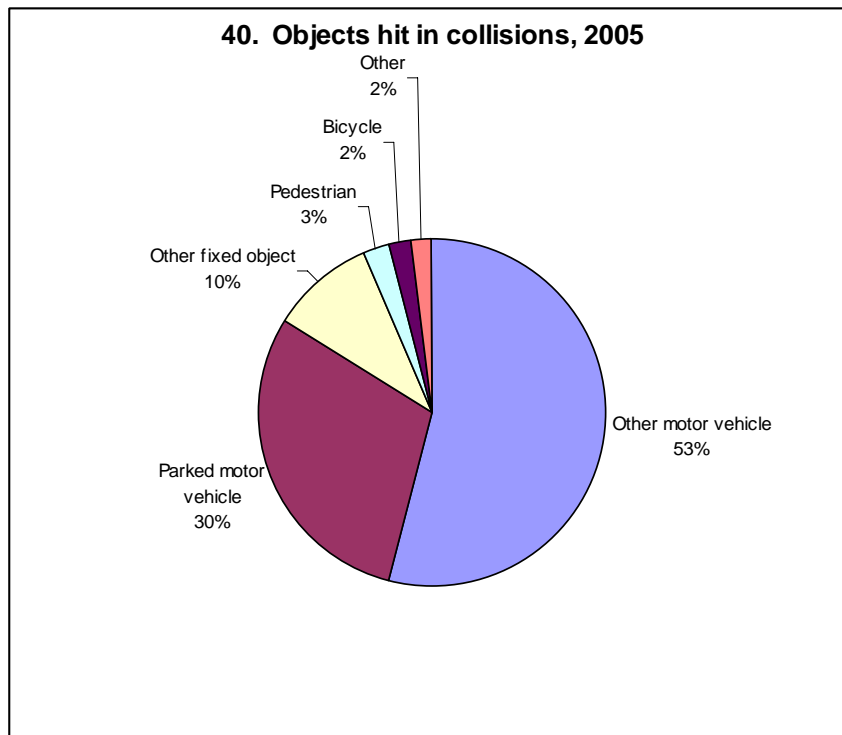
The majority of the accidents (78%) are caused by (in order): improper turns, failure to yield the right of way, unsafe starting or backing up, speeding, and drunk driving (Figure 38). Among the “other” causes of collisions were failure to stop at signs or signals (14 collisions), improper passing (4), following too closely (4), and unsafe lane changes (3).



Most accidents (over three-fourths) occurred in clear weather, while 15% occurred when cloudy (Figure 39). The majority (73%) of accidents occurred during daylight hours, while 23% occurred after dark. Twenty percent of those occurring after dark occurred on streets with no street lights.



In over half the accidents (53%), one vehicle hit another moving vehicle. In nearly 40%, however, one vehicle hit a parked vehicle or other fixed object (Figure 40).



The majority of the accidents (65%) occur on Forest, Lighthouse, and Central Avenues – all major routes of travel in Pacific Grove (Table 41). On Forest Avenue about half are between Sunset and the city limits on 68, yet few are for speeding. On Lighthouse, most of the accidents occur downtown due to backing up into traffic, running stop signs, making unsafe turns, etc. On Central, the causes of accidents are similar to those on Lighthouse, and they occur fairly equally from Eardley to Congress. Map 10 shows the location of collisions in 2005.

41. Street Locations of Accidents, 2004-2005			
	2004	2005	Total
Forest Ave	43	47	90 (33)
Lighthouse Ave	25	26	51 (19)
Central Ave	13	21	34 (13)
Ocean View	7	12	19 (7)
David Ave	11	4	15 (6)
Pine Ave	7	8	15 (6)
Sunset Ave	5	10	15 (6)
Eardley Ave	6	6	12 (4)
Congress St	3	8	11 (4)
Presidio Ave	2	5	7 (3)

About a third of all accidents occur at intersections. The Top 10 intersections – those with the most accidents in 2001 through 2005 (with the number of collisions) -- are:

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|------------------------------------|----|
| 1. David Avenue at Highway 68 | 24 | 6. Forest and Laurel | 11 |
| 2. Presidio Blvd at Highway 68 | 17 | 7. Lighthouse and 17 th | 10 |
| 3. Lighthouse and Forest | 16 | 8. Prescott Avenue at 68 | 10 |
| 4. Eardley and Central | 12 | 9. Pine and Congress | 9 |
| 5. Forest and Pine | 11 | 10. Lighthouse and Fountain | 8 |

IV. Citizen's Resource Guide

Pacific Grove is an extremely safe place to live and work. As described in Section III, there is very little violent crime in the city. With reasonable cautions taken, the citizens of Pacific Grove can expect to live safe and orderly lives. To increase the safety of our residents, we offer a variety of crime prevention tips to reduce their chance of becoming a victim of a crime.

Burglary Prevention Tips

Burglary Basics

- Make your home look occupied, and make it difficult to break in.
- Lock all outside doors and windows before you leave the house or go to bed. Even if it is for a short time, lock your doors.
- Leave lights on when you go out. If you are going to be away for a length of time, connect some lamps to automatic timers to turn them on in the evening and off during the day.
- Keep your garage door closed and locked.
- Don't allow daily deliveries of mail, newspapers or flyers build up while you are away.
- Arrange with the Pacific Grove Post Office to hold your mail, or arrange for a friend or neighbor to take them regularly.
- Arrange for your lawn to be mowed if you are going away for an extended time.
- Check your locks on doors and windows and replace them with secure devices as necessary.
- Pushbutton locks on doorknobs are easy for burglars to open. Install deadbolt locks on all your outside doors.
- Sliding glass doors are vulnerable. Special locks are available for better security.
- Other windows may need better locks. Check with a locksmith or hardware store for alternatives.



Don't Tempt a Thief

- Lawn mowers, snow blowers, barbecues and bicycles are best stored out of sight.
- Keep construction tools and equipment well secured after hours.
- Always lock your garden sheds and garages.
- Use curtains on garage and basement windows.
- Never leave notes on your door such as "Gone shopping."

Get the Best Locks

- No lock, regardless of its quality, can be truly effective. Key-in dead bolt locks provide minimum security.
- Ask a locksmith for advice on your situation.
- Change locks immediately if your keys are lost or stolen.

- When moving into a new home, have all locks changed.

Targeting the Outside

- Have adequate exterior lighting. A motion-sensitive light is recommended for backyards.
- Trim trees and shrubs so that they cannot be used as hiding places for intruders.
- Make sure your door hinges are on the inside. .

Windows

- Most windows can be pinned for security.
- Drill a 3/16" hole on a slight downward slant through the inside window frame and halfway into the outside frame - place a nail in the hole to secure the window.

Alarms

- An alarm system is excellent for home security. It provides peace of mind to homeowners, especially while on vacation. There is a wide variety of alarm systems on the market.
- Make several inquiries to different companies for the best security system available to you.

If Your Home is Broken Into:

- If you come home to find an unexplained open/broken window or door:
- Do not enter - the perpetrator may still be inside.
- Use a neighbor's phone to call police.
- Do not touch anything or clean up until Pacific Grove Police Department have inspected for evidence.
- Write down the license plate numbers of any suspicious vehicles.
- Note the descriptions of any suspicious persons.

Other Precautions

- Never leave keys under doormats, flowerpots, mailboxes or other "secret" hiding places -- burglars know where to look for hidden keys.
- Keep a detailed inventory of your valuable possessions, including a description of the items, date of purchase and original value, and serial numbers, and keep a copy in a safe place away from home -- this is a good precaution in case of fires or other disasters.
- Make a photographic or video record of valuable objects, heirlooms and antiques. Your insurance company can provide assistance in making and keeping your inventory.
- Trim your shrubbery around your home to reduce cover for burglars.
- Be a good neighbor. If you notice anything suspicious in your neighborhood, call 911 immediately.
- Mark your valuables with your driver's license number with an engraver you can borrow from your precinct. Marked items are harder for a burglar to dispose of and easier for police to recover.
- Form a Neighborhood Watch Group. We can help you work with your neighbors to improve security and reduce risk of burglary.
- Consider installing a burglar alarm system.

The MOST important thing you can do is CALL THE POLICE to report a crime or any suspicious activity. You have to be the eyes of your neighborhood. Remember, you can always remain a pair of anonymous eyes!

Identity Theft Prevention Tips

How can someone steal your identity? Identity theft occurs when someone uses your personal information such as your name, Social Security number, credit card number or other identifying information, without your permission, to commit fraud or other crimes. Identity theft is a serious crime. People whose identities have been stolen can spend months or years -- and their hard-earned money -- cleaning up the mess thieves have made of their good name and credit record. In the meantime, victims may lose job opportunities, be refused loans, education, housing or cars, or even get arrested for crimes they didn't commit.



If you think your identity has been stolen, here's what to do NOW:

1. Contact the fraud departments of any one of the three major credit bureaus to place a fraud alert on your credit file. The fraud alert requests creditors to contact you before opening any new accounts or making any changes to your existing accounts. As soon as the credit bureau confirms your fraud alert, the other two credit bureaus will be automatically notified to place fraud alerts, and all three credit reports will be sent to you free of charge.
2. Close the accounts that you know or believe have been tampered with or opened fraudulently. Use the ID Theft Affidavit when disputing new unauthorized accounts.
3. File a police report with the Pacific Grove Police Department. Get a copy of the report to submit to your creditors and others that may require proof of the crime.
4. File your complaint with the Federal Trade Commission (FTC). The FTC maintains a database of identity theft cases used by law enforcement agencies for investigations. Filing a complaint also helps us learn more about identity theft and the problems victims are having so that we can better assist you.

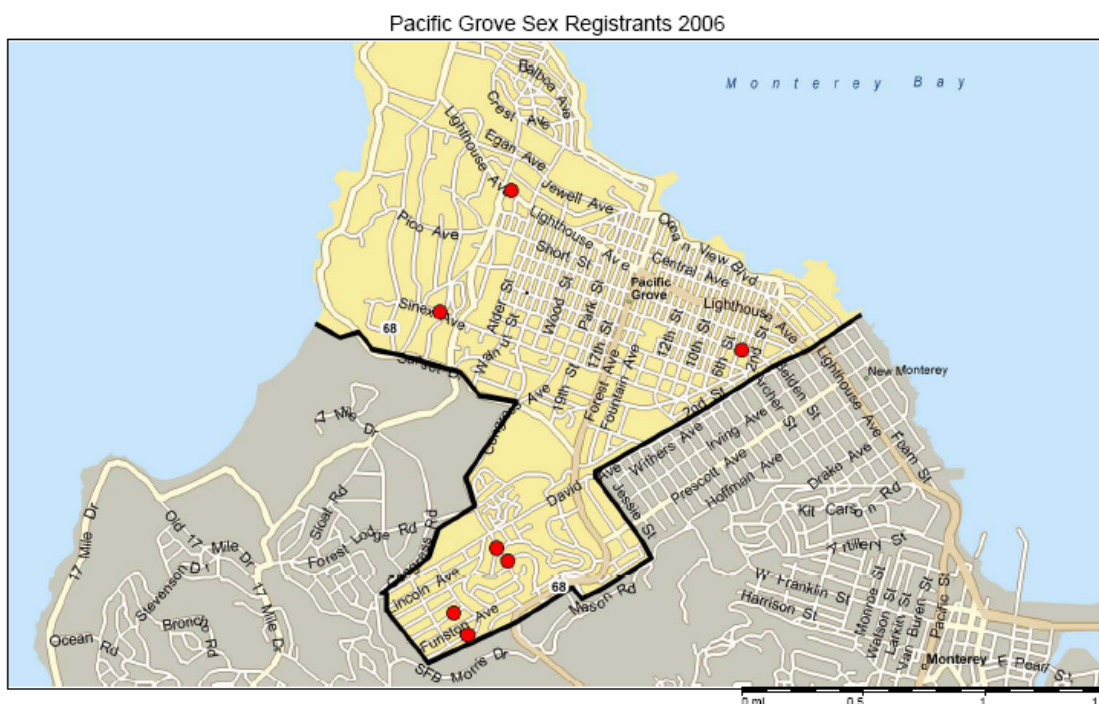
Protecting our Children: Megan's Law

In 1995, a convicted child molester was arrested for the murder and rape of 7-year old Megan Kanka (right) in a New Jersey suburb. The offender lived across the street from the Kanka residence. The Police Department, however, was prohibited from disclosing the presence of this child molester because the law did not allow the release of sex offender information to the public.



Today, this information is available to the public. On May 8, 1996, President Clinton signed the law ("Megan's Law") in remembrance of Megan Kanka. On September 25, 1996, the California State Legislature's version of Megan's Law took effect statewide. The law was implemented to allow potential victims to protect themselves and allow parents to protect their children. There are currently nine local sex offenders registered under Megan's Law. Seven of them have addresses which may be disclosed, and their addresses are shown on Map 11.

Map 11. Residences of Sex Offenders Registered Under Megan's Law, October 2006



The names of sex offenders registered in Pacific Grove, along with their photographs, addresses, and past sex crimes, are available to the public at www.meganslaw.ca.gov. For further information regarding sex offenders living in Pacific Grove city limits, citizens may also contact the Detective Bureau at (831)648-3150.

Requirements of registered sex offenders. Section 290 of the California Penal Code requires people convicted of certain sexual offenses to register with the local law enforcement agency responsible for the jurisdiction in which they reside within 5 working days of their birthday, and within 5 working days of changing their address. This is a requirement for the rest of their lives. If they fail to register on time, they are in violation of the law and go to jail. If they fail to notify the Police Department when they move in or out of the city, they go to jail. If they provide the Police Department with false or deceptive information about where they are living, they go to jail.

Domestic Violence

Domestic violence is an escalating pattern of assaultive and/or coercive behaviors that may include physical abuse, sexual abuse, and emotional abuse. Domestic violence affects victims in all walks of life, regardless of race, social status, or economic status. Unlike most other crimes, victims of family violence are victimized by those they trust and love. Victims may experience a wide variety of emotions and may be confused by feelings of fear, loyalty, love, guilt, and shame. They are torn between the desire to protect and help a loved one, and their responsibility to their own safety as well as the safety of any other family members in the household.

Fortunately, recent changes in the law have been enacted to help protect victims and end the cycle of violence. The attitude of the Pacific Grove Police Department is that domestic violence is a crime and must be treated as such.

Answers to Frequently Asked Questions

1. *If I call the police in a domestic violence situation, what will Pacific Grove Police Department do?* First, the responding officers will stop any violence occurring and make sure the scene is safe for everyone present, including victims, other household members, and the officers themselves. Then they will gather information about the situation and decide what should be done next. Depending on the circumstances, an arrest may be made. If the situation does not warrant an arrest, the officers will assist you with resources and other alternatives that may be considered. If there is no arrest made, ask the officer to document the incident with a police report anyway.
2. *When can the police make an arrest?* In most circumstances involving domestic violence, an officer will make an arrest when he/she has probable cause to believe a crime has occurred. Under many circumstances, an officer may be mandated to make an arrest. There are a number of laws, both misdemeanor and felony, that address domestic violence. The officers on scene will assess the circumstances and take action based on the applicable laws. Please understand the officers must act based upon legal and departmental guidelines, and cannot make discretionary decisions in these cases.
3. *What happens when an arrest is made?* When an arrest is made, the person arrested will be taken to the Pacific Grove and booked into the city jail. Regardless of whether the case is a misdemeanor or felony, the arrested party will be required to post a bail bond in order to be released. A bail bond is an amount of money the court requires a defendant to forfeit in order to assure the defendant will appear in court. Required bail amounts vary depending upon the crime involved. If the defendant cannot post bond, he/she will be held until arraignment, usually within a couple of days. If the defendant is able to post bond, he/she will be released with a "stay away" order. This is a temporary order that assists the victim by restraining the perpetrator from having any contact with the victim, including telephonic contact or e-mail, until the perpetrator is arraigned in court. When a bond is posted, the Pacific Grove Police Department will attempt to notify the victim that the perpetrator is being released. If the victim is contacted or harassed by the perpetrator in any way, he/she should notify the police immediately. In that case, the police can re-arrest the perpetrator on a new criminal charge requiring an additional bail bond.
4. *What happens next?* The police officers will complete a police report and forward it to the District Attorney's office. The District Attorney's office has a unit specifically trained to handle domestic violence cases. One of the attorneys in that unit will review the case and file the appropriate charges with the court. The case will then move forward through the court system. Our justice system is a complicated system, and it may be some time before the case is resolved. The Victim/Witness program at the District Attorney's Office can assist you with any questions you have regarding the court proceedings. That unit can be reached during business hours at (831)755-5072.



5. *What is a restraining order?* A restraining order is a court order that restricts a person's actions. There are different kinds of orders available, some of which are civil orders and some which are criminal protective orders that arise from court proceedings related to a criminal case. If you have been threatened, abused, harassed, or assaulted, you can obtain an order to protect yourself and your family. There are local agencies that can assist you in obtaining a restraining order or an order of protection. Those agencies are also listed in the resource section of this brochure. You may also contact a private attorney of your choice to assist with this.
6. *What do I do if the person violates the order?* Notify the police immediately. When possible, the police will make an arrest. If it is not possible to make an immediate arrest, such as when a perpetrator calls or e-mails the victim from an unknown location, ask the officer to complete a report and forward it for prosecution. The case will then be forwarded to the District Attorney's office for a complaint to be filed. A warrant will then be issued for the perpetrator's arrest. It will be helpful to the officer if you obtain a copy of the order and keep it with you, but it is not necessary for the officer to take action.
7. *What if the order was issued in another state?* The nation's Violence Against Women Act requires every jurisdiction in the United States to recognize and enforce any valid protection order issued by any state, tribal government, the District of Columbia, or by any commonwealth, territory or possession of the United States. If the order is current, valid, and issued in one of these jurisdictions, it will be enforced by responding officers.
8. *What can I do if the police do not make an arrest and I feel they should have?* You may ask to speak with the on duty field supervisor for the Pacific Grove Police Department, or call the field supervisor's office at (831)648-3147.
9. *Are there other remedies available?* Yes, you have the right to file a civil lawsuit seeking damages for any losses you have suffered as a result of abuse, including medical expenses, lost wages, and any other expenses for injuries suffered or property damaged as a result of abuse.
10. *What other resources are available?* There are a number of local agencies that can provide you assistance. They are listed below.
 - Victim/Witness Assistance Program: 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday, (831)755-5072. Provides assistance with your court case involving proceedings, return of property, restitution, referral to community agencies and the state victim compensation program.
 - Rape Crisis Center: 24-hour service, (831)375-4357. Provides support and counseling through a variety of services to the victims of sexual assault.
 - YWCA Shelter Services: 24-hour service, (831)372-6300 or (800)YWCA-151. Assists with domestic violence problems including emergency family shelter and counseling. For further information regarding a shelter or safe house near you, you may contact this agency. For assistance with restraining orders, refer to the number below.

- YWCA Restraining Order Services: (831)649-0834. Helps obtain a restraining order for the protection of you and your family. They can also provide support, advocacy, and assistance with counseling services.
- VINE Offender Information Program: 24-hour service. A free, anonymous service that allows you to check on the custody status of an offender. VINE can be utilized at any time by any touch tone phone. You may also register to receive a notification call when an offender is released or otherwise discharged from custody. To utilize this service, call toll free (877)331-8463 and follow the prompts. Monterey County, as well as several neighboring counties currently participate in the VINE.
- California Rural Legal Assistance: (831)757-5221. Provide referrals for legal assistance and restraining orders.
- Suicide Prevention: (831)375-6966. Assists with crisis intervention, counseling, and referrals for mental health services.

11. *What resources are available to assist batterers?*

- Men's Alternative to Violence: (831)443-6288. Provides the court mandated counseling required of offenders. Also provides counseling services to anyone in the general public voluntarily seeking counseling services. Counseling topics include behavior modification and courses in anger management.
- Family Service Agency: (831)757-7915. Provide low cost family counseling, including batterer's treatment programs for men and women, parent education, support groups, and a supervised visitation program.

The Victim's Compensation Program. The State of California has funds available to aid victims of violent crimes. These funds can be applied to any financial loss suffered by the victim. They can also be applied to the cost of relocation assistance and other programs designed to protect the victim from further violence. You may apply if you are a victim of violent crime or if you are legally dependent on the victim for support. If the victim is deceased, anyone who pays the burial or medical expenses may file. If the victim is a minor, the parent or guardian of the victim must apply for the child. In order to obtain state assistance, you must cooperate with the offender's prosecution.

This program is handled through the District Attorney's Office. For further information, contact that office at (831)755-5070.

Traffic Citations and Safety

Procedures for Responding to Traffic Citations

- You may pay the fine that is set on the courtesy notice.
- You may pay the fine and attend traffic school to avoid the violation appearing on your record and affecting insurance premiums. Under most circumstances, a driver is eligible to attend traffic school as long as he or she has not attended traffic school on a violation that occurred within the past 18 months after the date of a previous

violation. By attending traffic school, the driver may be able to avoid having the violation appear on their driver license record.

- The driver can schedule a court date with the Traffic Court. Once the date is set, a subpoena is sent to the traffic officer who issued the citation. The traffic officer and the driver appear on the assigned court date. In court, the Traffic Commissioner presides over the testimony of the traffic officer and the testimony of the driver. The driver has the right to ask questions of the traffic officer regarding the citation and the driver has the option of giving his or her side of the incident. If there are witnesses for either party, they can come to court and give a statement regarding what they saw. When both sides have finished presenting testimony, the Traffic Commissioner may either render a decision at that time or take the matter under submission and notify both parties of the verdict by mail.

Most drivers elect to pay the fine and, if they qualify, attend traffic school to avoid having the traffic infraction affect their driving record, which, in turn, can affect their insurance rates.

Remember:

- Always buckle up and wear the seatbelt properly. Do not place the shoulder strap under your arm.
- Take a look at your speedometer periodically and make sure you are traveling at or below the posted speed limit. Of the number of people stopped for speeding, 7 out of 10 were not aware of how fast they were traveling.