

ALOMA
HIGH
SCHOOL

185

KINGMAN

I.V. Highway

TRAFFIC LIGHT

185TH

↑ TO THE
COAST

185TH

↑ 185TH
EXIT

SUNSET
HIGH-
WAY

CEDAR
HILLS
SHOPPING
CENTER

Go out Sunset Hwy
about 8 mi to 185TH
turn left for about
3 mi. to school.

Phone # 649-0331

PORTLAND

There is no doubt that guns are an irreplaceable ingredient in most planned and unplanned mayhem, many criminologists and police chiefs would like a total ban on all guns for everyone—except police, the military and, with some limitations, sport hunters and shooters. Such a federal law has not the remotest chance of passage, however. Indeed, the prospects for major new controls this year are so dim that the ever-alert National Rifle Association has yet to unlimber its prodigious anti-control lobbying program. President Ford's disappointing stand last week scarcely changed the situation. Despite signs of growing grass-roots support for tougher gun laws, Americans will apparently have to settle for the President's proposed ban on "Saturday night specials," an idea even the N.R.A. endorses.

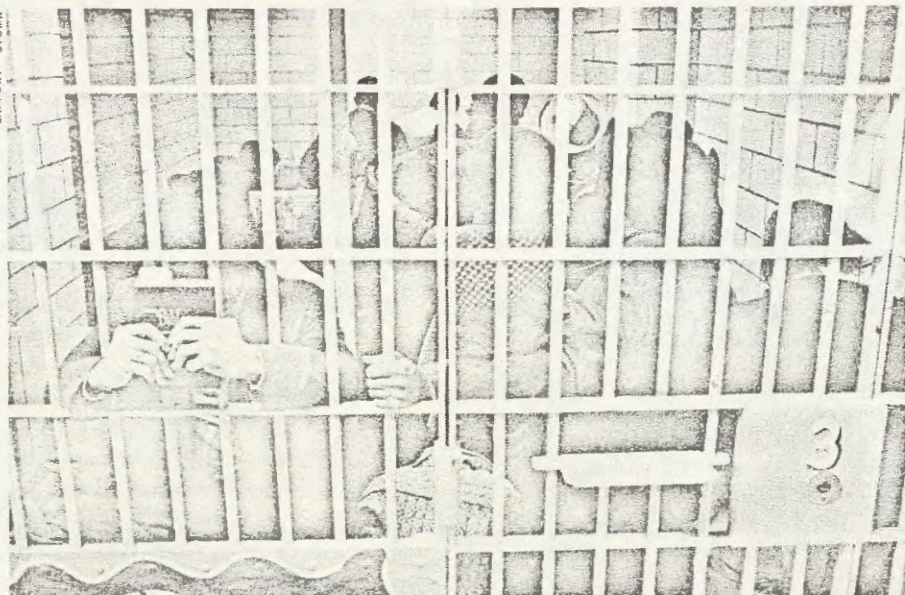
POLICE: STRATEGIC INNOVATIONS

Fear of robbers always seems to build up hopes about cops. Since 1967, \$3 billion has been spent in the "war on crime" by the L.E.A.A., and more than half of that bounty has been distributed to the nation's police forces. Along with a great deal of elaborate equipment (a helicopter for Atlanta and an armored tank for Birmingham), the money has provided needed modernization for dozens of departments. A number of important things about police techniques have also been learned from L.E.A.A. and other research. Unfortunately most of the findings have tended to show what does not work. Squad-car cruising, for example, was long thought critical to crime control; then a 1974 study in Kansas City, Mo., showed little crime variation no matter how few or many cruisers were patrolling test areas. Looking at the vast array of police experimentation, the L.E.A.A.'s Caplan says, "There have been no breakthroughs, and none are on the horizon."

TRENTON STATE PRISON CORRIDOR: A TERM IN PRISON ALMOST GUARANTEES A RETURN TO CRIME



POWERS—CORRECTIONS MAGAZINE



OVERCROWDED CELL IN MANHATTAN HOUSE OF DETENTION FOR MEN (1973)
American criminal penalties are among the world's harshest.

The most fruitful experiments have been concerned with getting more citizen participation and cooperation. Cincinnati is one of many cities to try increasing the connection between a neighborhood and police by giving a team of officers complete responsibility for a single area. Initially crime in those areas went down 10%, though the most recent figures are less encouraging.

Realizing that many people, especially ghetto blacks, are afraid of violent overreaction by law-enforcement officials, Kansas City Police Chief Joseph McNamara has imposed a tough policy on the use of weapons. In response, K.C. cops last year fired their guns at people 80% fewer times than in 1973 and at the same time were able to make a dramatic increase in the number of arrests. The figures did not reflect merely a hike in crime. Says McNamara: "Kansas Citians, especially those in our minority community, now

feel more comfortable with the police."

Other strategic innovations can also help. Determined to do something about Detroit's murders, police there formed two special units, one to concentrate on drug-ring murders and one on murders committed during robberies or other felony crimes. The payoff has been a solution rate of more than 80% for both categories. Police in Portland, Ore., for their part, have a special unit to bust fencing operations in hopes that burglaries will drop because the swag is harder to get rid of. The rate did indeed drop 16% in the past two years. In New York City, policemen now operate the third largest taxi fleet—some 200 vehicles. It seems taxis make excellent camouflage for stakeouts and street patrol and were involved in half of all arrests made in undercover operations.

Still, an important question about reliance on police remains. The failure of the L.E.A.A. police transfusion to lower the crime rate suggests that more money for the nation's 500,000 men in blue will not help much. Says Assistant Chief Herb Hartz of Tulsa, Okla.: "If the police could somehow become 20% more efficient, can you imagine what would happen? The courts are not equipped to handle that kind of load, and the prisons aren't equipped to handle it either." Indeed they are not. At this point, the President's new L.E.A.A. funds for improvement and innovation in criminal justice could be more usefully spent on the courts or prisons than on the police.

COURTS: EFFICIENCY NEEDED

Many communities simply need more judges. President Ford has now joined those who back a law to create 51 new federal judgeships. While case loads have doubled in the past ten years, the number of judges has gone up by only 25%. Adding judges, of course,

Police Shotguns Opposed

7-17-75
By CARLA THOMPSON
Journal Staff Writer

A proposal by a committee of policemen to install shotguns in Portland police cars, now being studied by Mayor Neil Goldschmidt and Police Chief Bruce Baker, drew a negative response Wednesday

from all persons testifying at a Metropolitan Human Relations Commission meeting.

After more than an hour of testimony, primarily from members of the black community, the MHRC voted to table until September a recommendation to the Police Bureau.

The Rev. John Jackson of the Albina Ministerial Alliance said putting shotguns in police cars would act as an incentive to black youths, rather than as a deterrent to crime, a contention of commission director Vernon Summers.

"Shotguns won't lessen crimes unless the militancy of black youths changes," The Rev. Mr. Jackson said.

"They don't give a darn about you shooting at them because they don't give a darn about shooting at you," he said of the black community's "rebellious" youth. "But they will resolve to take as many policemen with them as they can."

Harry Ward, vice president of the Portland chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said Portland needs "to hire a more fearless type of policeman. But don't talk about more protection for people who are supposed to protect us."

The Rev. Ellis Casson, president of the Portland chapter, said his group opposes shotguns in cars as a regular part of the equipment issued to policemen.

"I don't think officers should be issued shotguns as they're issued a badge," Casson said. "There are enough problems with handguns."

Casson said that if the Police Bureau decides to equip patrol cars with shotguns, they should be issued on the same basis as riot equipment or police dogs.

George Kontanis, Socialist Workers' Party candidate for mayor, said the main issue is "whether to spend taxes to intimidate the black community further."

He called the shotgun issue a "racist proposal," citing six blacks and no whites shot by Portland police in the past six months.

Kontanis recommended that all police be pulled out of the black community, with a safety committee elected by the community installed instead.

Herschel Soles of the Concordia Community Association quoted a Time magazine article saying that when the number of shotguns carried by policemen in Kansas City, Mo., was reduced, crime also lessened.

State Rep. Wally Priestley, D-Portland, said arming police with shotguns is "not permissible in a democratic society. We're militarizing the police much more these days."

THE OREGONIAN, THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1975

3M

A7

Opposition posed to police carrying shotguns in cars

By HUNTLY COLLINS
of The Oregonian staff

Representatives of black organizations and other citizens Wednesday urged the Metropolitan Human Relations Commission to oppose equipping Portland police patrol cars with shotguns.

A staff report, prepared by MHRC Executive Director Vernon Summers, favors the issuing of shotguns but asks for restrictions on their use.

Citizens told the commission, however, that even with the proposed restrictions, shotguns should not be issued as standard equipment.

"I think we've got enough problems with handguns," said Ellis Casson, president of the Portland chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The Rev. John Jackson, president of the Albina Ministerial Alliance, disputed the theory that shotguns would be a psychological deterrent

to crime.

"Whoever suggests such a psychology is not aware of the kind of rebelliousness that exists in the black community on the part of young people," the Rev. Jackson said.

All shotguns would do to the young black is "arouse him," he contended.

Harry Ward, a former member of the Model Cities advisory board, said he was "unalterably opposed" to shotguns, maintaining that police would be more likely to use them in Albina than in other parts of the city.

It is unrealistic to expect police to follow guidelines on the use of shotguns, he added.

"I do not believe that the psychology of the supposed use of shotguns is a deterrent to criminals," said Nate Nickerson, deputy director of the Portland chapter of the Urban League.

"They are doing well enough with what they've got," said Lois Stranahan,

who described herself as a housewife and long-time pacifist.

Hershel Soles, member of the Concordia Community Association in Northeast Portland, said the police department in Kansas City, Mo., has reduced its firearms and arrested more people.

"It seems we are taking a step in the other direction," he noted.

"The real issue here is racism," contended George Kontanis, Socialist Workers Party candidate for mayor of Portland.

Giving police shotguns would be like "giving Lt. Calley a machine gun . . . and expecting him, with a few guidelines, not to kill Vietnamese people," Kontanis asserted.

The commission tabled a decision on the issue until its Sept. 17 meeting.

A committee of police officers in the Portland Police Bureau has recommended issuance of shotguns, but Police Chief Bruce Baker and Mayor Neil Goldschmidt are still studying the matter.

RAPID MEMO

TO	FROM	RECEIVED JUL 3 1975 HUMAN RELATIONS COMMS.
Dick Williams, Police Community Affairs 60 Court House Square	Alan P. Dean EXEC. SEC. Human Relations Commission	
SUBJECT	DATE Monday, June 23, 1975	

MESSAGE

We would like your comments regarding the Hems in the attached so we may formulate a reply as soon as possible. Any information would be a help.

Thank you for your attention.

SIGNED

Alan P. Dean

REPLY

Alan, the police department did not attempt to get public opinion on the use of shot guns in police cars. I am including our headquarters memo directing their use

SIGNED

Cpl. Richard Williams

DATE

June 25, 1975

SUBJECT

Firearms Policy

AMENDS

REFERENCE

RESCINDS

General Order 72-28 and any other rule, policy, order, etc., that conflicts with this order.

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this order is to provide a single source of reference for all department members as to the authorization, discharge and carrying of firearms.

II. POLICY

An officer is equipped with a firearm to defend himself or others against deadly force, or the threat of imminent deadly force. However, when a firearm is used by an officer, it must be with the realization that the death of some person may occur. Justification for the use of an officer's firearm is limited to facts known to the officer or perceived by an officer at the time he decides to shoot. Facts unknown to the officer cannot be considered in later determining justification of the shooting.

The law authorizes an officer to use deadly force (use of firearm) when it appears necessary to protect himself or others from what reasonably appears as an immediate threat of great bodily harm or imminent peril of death. No policy of this department shall limit that law.

The following revisions are based on legitimate public concern as reflected in the American Bar Association's standards, National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, "Police", the Proposed Criminal Code for the State of Missouri developed by the Committee to draft a Missouri Modern Criminal Code, and the citizens of Kansas City, Missouri.

III. PROCEDURES

A. Authorization of Firearms

1. All officers shall be armed with an approved firearm at all times when on duty. An approved firearm is defined as a department issued service revolver or an American made, solid frame revolver of .38 caliber.
 - a. All officers when working in uniform shall carry the department issued service revolver.

- b. All officers when on duty in civilian clothes shall carry the department issued service revolver or an approved firearm.
 - c. Officers assigned to the Investigations Bureau or Special Operations Division, whose official duties may require carrying a firearm other than those authorized above, must receive prior written approval from their bureau or division commander to carry this firearm.
2. The carrying of a firearm while off-duty is encouraged, but shall be at the option of the officer. He shall not be subject to disciplinary action if an occasion should arise in which he could have taken action but did not do so because he was unarmed. If the officer elects to carry a firearm off-duty, it must be a department approved revolver.
 3. When an officer anticipates that he will consume alcoholic beverages in an off-duty situation, he is advised not to carry his firearm. If the need arises for police services while an off-duty officer is visiting an establishment which serves liquor, the officer shall call the dispatcher and request that on duty officers respond.
 4. Officers engaged in off-duty employment which requires the performance of police related services shall be armed with a department approved firearm.
 5. Firearms carried while in civilian clothing shall be concealed from public view.
 6. The department issued service revolver will not be modified in any manner, except that factory made, checkered, oversized, walnut grips may be used.
 7. Firearms will be loaded with department approved ammunition, which shall not be modified in any way.
 8. All officers are prohibited from carrying automatic pistols except as set forth in III., A., 1., c.
 9. An officer shall never brandish a firearm, nor remove a firearm from its holster, other than in the proper performance of duty.
 10. Off-duty officers, while operating a department vehicle, will be armed with an approved firearm.
 11. Officers will provide maximum security for all firearms in their custody.

B. Authorization for the Discharge of Firearms

1. A police officer is authorized and has the duty to prevent an attack with a deadly weapon on himself, a fellow officer or a member of the public by utilizing whatever force necessary, including the use of firearms.
2. An officer may discharge a firearm for any of the following reasons:
 - a. To defend himself or other parties from death or serious injury.
 - b. In effecting an arrest when he reasonably believes such use of deadly force is immediately necessary to effect the arrest and he also has knowledge at the moment he fires that the person to be arrested:
 - (1) Has committed or attempted to commit a felony involving the use or threatened use of violent physical force against a person.
 - (2) May otherwise endanger life or inflict other serious physical injury unless arrested without delay.
 - (3) When an attempt is made through the use of a deadly weapon or a threat of great bodily harm, to rescue a prisoner who is in the lawful custody of an officer.
 - c. At a fleeing felon only if he (the officer) has knowledge at the moment he fires that the fleeing suspect has committed a crime of violence such as murder, rape, armed robbery and other lesser offenses, e.g., kidnapping, aggravated assault with serious injury. However, an officer may fire only after all other alternatives of apprehension have been exhausted.
 - d. To kill a dangerous animal or to kill an animal so badly injured that it should be destroyed to prevent further suffering.
3. Officers are prohibited from discharging firearms in the following instances:
 - a. To effect the arrest of a person who has committed less than a felony.
 - b. When it appears likely that an innocent person will be hit.

- c. At anyone whom he believes may be a juvenile unless the actions of the juvenile suspect represent a direct threat to the life of the officer or other innocent persons, and only then as a last resort. The officer will be required to prove that his judgement in the matter of age was reasonable. If there is any doubt as to the age of the subject, the officer should not shoot. A juvenile is defined as a youth sixteen (16) years of age or younger.
 - d. At a moving automobile or from a moving automobile is prohibited unless the occupant(s) of the automobile or a suspect(s) represents a direct threat to the life and/or safety of the officer or other innocent persons, and then only as a last resort.
 - e. At a crowd.
 - f. Warning shots are prohibited.
 - g. At a suspect(s) who is holding an innocent person as a hostage when firing would endanger the hostage or any other innocent person, except in cases of an "Operation 100" when authorized by a Tactical Unit captain or an officer of higher rank.
4. The following guidelines are provided to aid officers who are required to discharge firearms at a felon.
- a. The discharge of a firearm is an irreversible action and if possible, an officer should, prior to firing, evaluate the following:
 - (1) Other methods of effecting the arrest and/or apprehension.
 - (2) Age of the suspect(s) and the offense(s) committed.
 - (3) Direction the firearm is to be discharged.
 - (4) Is the fleeing suspect in plain view? Extreme caution must be used at night as darkness may obscure the officer's vision.
 - (5) The danger of firing the firearm while running or jumping due to the possibility that other persons or property may be struck by the projectile(s).
 - b. If possible, and if time and conditions permit, an officer should assume a department approved position, for which he has been trained, prior to the discharge of his firearm.

- c. An officer should resolve any doubt in his mind against the use of firearms prior to shooting.
 - d. In summary, every possible consideration should be taken prior to the use of a firearm, and if an officer believes that under existing conditions he should not use a firearm to apprehend a felon, he will not be criticized or disciplined for this decision and his decision to employ every other means to effect an arrest.
5. The following guidelines are provided to aid officers who are required to destroy an animal.
- a. An animal will be destroyed only after all attempts to notify an agency capable of disposing of the animal (Animal Control, Wayside Waifs, etc.) have been made, and the agency will not respond or has not responded after a reasonable length of time.
 - b. If time permits, officers will adhere to the following steps:
 - (1) Effect steps to ensure the safety of all citizens, property and other animals by moving the animal that is to be destroyed to an area of relative safety, and out of public view if possible. This area may be a vacant lot, rear yard or a roadway medial strip. The primary concern is that the animal should be placed upon the ground (in lieu of pavement) to decrease the possibility of ricochet.
 - (2) Shoot the animal from close range (5 to 15 feet, maximum, if possible).
 - (3) Shoot "down" into the animal so that the projectile, if exiting the animal's body, will enter the ground.
 - (4) Shoot the animal in the brain to minimize suffering. EXCEPTION: If the possibility of rabies or that the animal has bitten someone exists, the animal cannot be shot in the brain. In these cases, the animal should be shot in the chest cavity, directly behind either front leg.
 - (5) Upon destroying an animal, Public Works should be notified without delay for removal of the animal's body. EXCEPTION: If the possibility of rabies or that the animal has bitten someone exists, the animal's body will have to be removed to Municipal Animal Control, 861-0123.

C. Discharge of Firearms Investigations

1. The Internal Affairs Unit will investigate all incidents in which an officer discharges a firearm, on or off-duty, except the following:
 - a. The discharge of firearms on the department range and all other forms of target practice.
 - b. Sporting events, to include hunting and organized shooting matches.
 - c. The test firing of firearms.
2. The investigation conducted by the Internal Affairs Unit will be in addition to any investigation conducted by the Investigations Bureau and those conducted by the Investigations Bureau will take precedence.
3. Immediately following the discharge of a firearm, it will be the responsibility of the officer or officers involved to notify the dispatcher who will notify the officer's division or bureau commander, assistant division commander, unit commander and immediate supervisor. The immediate on duty supervisor will respond to the scene. The dispatcher will also immediately notify the appropriate Internal Affairs Unit investigators and Investigations Bureau, if applicable.
 - a. When an officer from a division other than patrol is involved and his immediate supervisor is unable to respond, a patrol sector sergeant will be utilized in lieu of the officer's immediate supervisor.
 - b. When an officer is off-duty, he will notify the dispatcher who will notify the patrol sector sergeant and division or assistant division commander responsible for the area in which the incident occurs and the appropriate Internal Affairs Unit investigator(s) and the Investigations Bureau, if applicable, and they will respond.
4. Incidents involving the SHOOTING OF A PERSON will be investigated by the Investigations Bureau and Internal Affairs Unit. The investigations will be initiated immediately and completed as soon as possible. A thorough and objective investigation of the facts pertinent to the incident will be conducted.
 - a. The field supervisor responding to the scene will be responsible for the following duties:

- (1) Command of the scene and protection of the scene and evidence until arrival of the assistant division commander.
- (2) The supervisor will determine when the officer involved is no longer needed at the scene and;
- (3) Accompany the officer directly to the Crimes Against Persons Unit and;
- (4) Refer the officer to the commanding officer or the sergeant in charge of the Crimes Against Persons Unit.

b. The assistant division commander (or unit commander) responding to the scene will be responsible for the following duties:

- (1) Command at the scene and protection of the scene and evidence until arrival of the Investigations Bureau investigator(s) who will assume command upon arrival.
- (2) The scene will be protected by immediately roping off the immediate area, if possible, and removing all unauthorized persons, including police officers not required at the scene. The scene will be protected until the completion of all investigations.
- (3) The assistant division commander (or unit commander) will remain at the scene until no longer needed by the Investigations Bureau and Internal Affairs investigators.

5. In all other incidents involving the discharge of a firearm (SHOOTING AT A PERSON, DESTROYING AN ANIMAL, ACCIDENTAL DISCHARGE, ETC.), the officer, his immediate supervisor and the assistant division commander (or the aforementioned substitutes) will remain at the scene until the arrival of the Internal Affairs investigator. However, if the circumstances are such that the continued presence of officers at the scene might cause a more hazardous situation to develop (e.g., a large crowd gathering, group disturbance, etc.), the ranking commanding officer at the scene shall have the discretion to instruct all officers involved to respond to the appropriate station for further investigation. The Internal Affairs investigator shall be notified at what location the officers involved can be contacted.
6. All officers who are witnesses to an incident will remain at the scene, unless otherwise instructed, until the arrival of the Investigations Bureau and/or Internal Affairs investigators, so arrangements for necessary statements can be made.
7. The officer involved will protect his weapon for examination by the Internal Affairs investigator.
 - a. When an officer is injured and has discharged his firearm, the firearm will be secured by his immediate supervisor (or the aforementioned substitutes) or the assistant division commander, who will make the firearm available for examination.

- b. When more than one officer has discharged a firearm in an incident, a ballistics examination of all firearms discharged will be conducted.

D. Discharge of Firearm Report

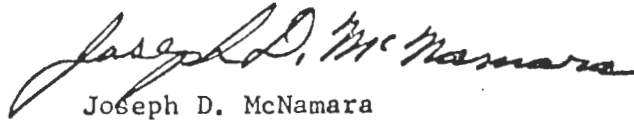
1. Each time an officer discharges a firearm except those listed in Section C-1 of this order, he will be required to submit a detailed report of the circumstances on a department Form 100 P.D., entitled "Discharge of Firearms." The report will be submitted as soon as possible after the incident. The report will be completed in the following sequence and contain the following information:
 - a. Name and serial number of officer who discharged the firearm(s).
 - b. Date and time of occurrence.
 - c. Location of occurrence.
 - d. Type, caliber, and serial number of firearm(s) discharged.
 - e. Type and caliber of ammunition fired.
 - f. Number of shots fired and direction shots were fired.
 - g. Description of object fired at. (If person, name, race, sex, DOB, etc., if known; if an animal, a brief description).
 - h. Whether or not the object fired at was moving, standing or barricaded and direction of travel if in a vehicle.
 - i. Whether or not the officer or officers were moving in a vehicle, standing, running, barricaded, etc.
 - j. Results of the shot(s) fired (extent of wounds, other objects struck, etc.).
 - k. Names of supervisor, commander and investigators responding to scene.
 - l. Other pertinent information concerning the incident written in narrative form. To be included are the reasons for the use of firearms, etc.

E. Homicide by Officers in the Performance of Police Duty

1. When an officer of the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department, on or off-duty, kills a person, a thorough and objective

investigation of the facts and circumstances will be initiated immediately, and completed as soon as possible by the Investigations Bureau.

- 2. The officer responsible for a homicide shall be relieved of duty by his commanding officer, without loss of pay or benefits, pending the results of the investigation.
 - a. The officer shall be available at all times for official interviews and statements regarding the case, and shall be subject to recall to duty at any time. He shall notify the Chief of Police prior to leaving the city.
 - b. The officer shall not discuss the case with any one except the prosecuting attorney and department personnel. This does not prohibit the officer from discussing the case with his attorney(s).
- 3. The policy outlined hereinbefore is not intended to imply or indicate that the officer has acted improperly.
- 4. When a decision has been made by the prosecutor or the Grand Jury relative to the homicide, the Chief of Police will:
 - a. Suspend the officer, without pay, if the prosecutor files criminal charges or the Grand Jury returns a "true bill;" or,
 - b. Reinstate the officer to active duty if the prosecutor determines the homicide to be justifiable or the Grand Jury returns a "no bill," except in those situations where pending department charges require the officer to be under suspension.



Joseph D. McNamara
Chief of Police

DISTRIBUTION: All Personnel
All Bureaus, Divisions, and Units
To be read at all roll calls and to be posted on all bulletin boards for one week.

I have read the above order and fully understand it. _____

Date _____

SUMMARY OF SURVEYS ON SHOTGUNS

<u>Police Bureau</u>	<u>Have Shotguns</u>	<u>How Long (In Yrs)</u>	<u>Public Reaction</u>	<u>Problems</u>	<u>Type Locks</u>	<u>Criticism</u>
Denver*	No					
Sacramento	Yes	30	None	Accidental Discharge	Lektro Lok	None
Oakland	Yes	15	None	None	Upright Mod 22	None
Lake Oswego	Yes	10	None	None	Electric Lock	None
Seattle	Yes	30+	None	Keeping Clean	Upright Dashmount	None
Tacoma	Yes	"many"	None	None	Center Dashmount "Fletcher GHL 00022"	None
Milwaukie, Or	Yes	7	None	Keeping Current Training	Upright Electric	None
Minneapolis	Yes	30	Generally Accepted	Very Few	Custom Snap Holster	None
Eugene, Or	Yes	21	None	Training and Accidental Discharge	Boot Front Seat	None
San Diego**	No					
Kansas City	Yes	34	None	Mount	Boot Front Seat (Officers like Upright better)	None
SALEM	NO					
L A	YES	1966	NONE	ELECTRIC MOUNT	FRONT OF SEAT	NONE

* In Denver shotguns are not carried in police vehicles because "public attitude and minority feeling is that shotguns are oppressive." The weapons were removed from vehicles (except for command and supervisors) 25 years ago. Supervisors and command vehicles carry shotguns in trunks or in electronic mounts in front of seat.

** In San Diego sergeants' vehicles are equipped with three shotguns in a box in the trunk. These vehicles are always in the field if needed by a patrolman. Additional reliance is placed on a S.W.A.T. team which is on 24 hour call.

As of this date, questionnaires have not been received from Los Angeles, Salt Lake City and Beaverton.

RECEIVED
JUL 25 1974

HUMAN RELATIONS COMMS.

July 17, 1974

1974 Memo G.O. #37
To: All Concerned
Subject: Firearms Policy

This order supersedes and replaces Sections 5.656 and 5.658 of the Manual of Rules and Procedures. NOTE: Section 5.652 was rescinded by 1974 Memo G.O. #35, dated July 10, 1974.

(Section 5.656) WHEN FIREARMS MAY BE DISCHARGED

General Policy: The police officer's firearm is to be used only in extreme emergencies such as protection of himself or another from death or serious bodily injury, or apprehension of a dangerous felon when all other means would be impractical or would constitute a serious threat to the public.

Specific Guidelines: In carrying out the above general policy, state law and Bureau policy provide that firearms may be discharged in the performance of a police duty only under the following circumstances:

1. In making an arrest or preventing an escape of a person who the officer reasonably believes attempted or committed a felony involving the use or threatened imminent use of physical force against a person. Such felonies include murder, manslaughter, robbery, rape, and felony assault.
2. In making an arrest or preventing an escape of a person who the officer reasonably believes attempted or committed the crime of kidnapping, arson, first degree burglary, or first degree escape.
3. When necessary to defend the officer or another person from the use or threatened imminent use of deadly physical force, regardless of the particular offense which is the subject of the arrest or attempted escape.
4. In making an arrest or preventing an escape of a person who the officer reasonably believes attempted or committed a felony, and under the total circumstances at the time and place, the use of arm force is necessary.

5. When the officer's life or personal safety is endangered in the particular circumstances involved.
6. At an approved range.
7. When killing a seriously injured or dangerous animal, when other disposition is impractical.

(Section 5.65B) WHEN FIREARMS MAY NOT BE DISCHARGED

Subject to Section 5.656, firearms will not be discharged under any circumstances in the following cases:

1. As a warning.
2. At any person charged with or convicted of only a misdemeanor.
3. At a fleeing traffic violator.
 - a. EXCEPTION: Using a motor vehicle as a deadly and dangerous weapon.


B. S. CREEP
Chief of Police

BRB/DHE/psh
Index: Firearms Policy

PROPOSED

DRAFT

PORTLAND POLICE BUREAU FIREARM POLICY

The following revisions are proposed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Urban League of Portland, Albina Ministerial Alliance, Black Justice Committee, Oregon Association of Colored Women Clubs, National Council of Negro Women, Albina Womens' League, United Minority Workers, Model Cities Planning Board, and citizens of Portland, Oregon.

These revisions are recommended by the Police Community Relations Committee of the Metropolitan Human Relations Commission.

The revisions replace Section 5.655 of the firearm code of the City of Portland, State of Oregon.

I General Policy

An officer is equipped with a firearm to defend himself or others against deadly force, or the threat of imminent deadly force. However, when a firearm is used by an officer, it must be with the realization that the death of some person may occur. Justification for the use of an officer's firearm is limited to facts known to the officer or perceived by an officer at the time he decides to shoot. Facts unknown to the officer cannot be considered in later determining justification of the shooting.

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4. Officers engaged in off-duty employment which requires the performance of police related services shall be armed with a department approved firearm.
5. Firearms carried while in civilian clothing shall be concealed from public view.
6. The department issued service revolver will not be modified in any manner, except that factory made, checkered, oversized, walnut grips may be used.
7. Firearms will be loaded with department approved ammunition, which shall not be modified in any way.
8. All officers are prohibited from carrying automatic pistols except as set forth in III., A., 1., c.
9. An officer shall never brandish a firearm, nor remove a firearm from its holster, other than in the proper performance of duty.
10. Off-duty officers, while operating a department vehicle, will be armed with an approved firearm.
11. Officers will provide maximum security for all firearms in their custody.

III When Firearms May be Discharged

The law authorizes an officer to use deadly force (use of firearm) when it appears necessary to protect himself or others from what reasonably appears as an immediate threat of great bodily harm or imminent peril of death. No policy of this department shall limit that law.

IV Specific Guidelines

In carrying out the above policy, state law and Bureau policy provide that firearms may be discharged in the performance of a police officer's duty under the following circumstances:

1. In making an arrest or preventing an escape of a person who the officer reasonably believes attempted or committed a felony involving the use or threatened imminent use of physical force against a person. Such felonies include murder, manslaughter, robbery, rape, and felony assault.

2. In making an arrest or preventing an escape of a person who the officer reasonably believes attempted or committed the crime of kidnapping, arson, first degree burglary, or first degree escape.
 - a. To defend himself or other parties from death or serious injury.
 - b. In effecting an arrest when he reasonably believes such use of deadly force is immediately necessary to effect the arrest and he also has knowledge at the moment he fires that the person to be arrested:
 - (1) Has committed or attempted to commit a felony involving the use or threatened use of violent physical force against a person.
 - (2) May otherwise endanger life or inflict other serious physical injury unless arrested without delay.
 - (3) When an attempt is made through the use of a deadly weapon or a threat of great bodily harm, to rescue a prisoner who is in the lawful custody of an officer.
 - c. At a fleeing felon only if he (the officer) has knowledge at the moment he fires that the fleeing suspect has committed a crime of violence such as murder, rape, armed robbery and other lesser offenses, e. g., kidnapping, aggravated assault with serious injury. However, an officer may fire only after all other alternatives of apprehension have been exhausted.
 - d. To kill a dangerous animal or to kill an animal so badly injured that it should be destroyed to prevent further suffering.
3. Officers are prohibited from discharging firearms in the following instances:
 - a. To effect the arrest of a person who has committed less than a felony.
 - b. When it appears likely that an innocent person will be hit.
 - c. At anyone whom he believes may be a juvenile unless the actions of the juvenile suspect represent a direct threat to the life of the officer or other innocent persons, and only then as a last resort. The officer will be required to prove that his judgment in the matter of age was reasonable. If there is any doubt as to the age of the subject, the officer should not shoot. A juvenile is defined as a youth sixteen (16) years of age or younger.
 - d. At a moving automobile or from a moving automobile is prohibited unless the occupant(s) of the automobile or a suspect(s) represents a direct threat to the life and/or safety of the officer or other innocent persons, and then only as a last resort.

- e. At a crowd.
 - f. Warning shots are prohibited.
 - g. At a suspect(s) who is holding an innocent person as a hostage when firing would endanger the hostage or any other innocent person, except in cases of an "Operation 100" when authorized by a Tactical Unit captain or an officer of higher rank.
4. The following guidelines are provided to aid officers who are required to discharge firearms at a felon.
- a. The discharge of a firearm is an irreversible action and if possible, an officer should, prior to firing, evaluate the following:
 - (1) Other methods of effecting the arrest and/or apprehension.
 - (2) Age of the suspect(s) and the offense(s) committed.
 - (3) Direction the firearm is to be discharged.
 - (4) Is the fleeing suspect in plain view? Extreme caution must be used at night as darkness may obscure the officer's vision.
 - (5) The danger of firing the firearm while running or jumping due to the possibility that other persons or property may be struck by the projectile(s).
 - b. If possible, and if time and conditions permit, an officer should assume a department approved position, for which he has been trained, prior to the discharge of his firearm.
 - c. An officer should resolve any doubt in his mind against the use of firearms prior to shooting.
 - d. In summary, every possible consideration should be taken prior to the use of a firearm, and if an officer believes that under existing conditions he should not use a firearm to apprehend a felon, he will not be criticized or disciplined for this decision and his decision to employ every other means to effect an arrest.
5. Discharge of Firearms Investigations
- a. The Internal Affairs Unit will investigate all incidents in which an officer discharges a firearm, on or off duty, except the following:

- (1) The discharge of firearms on the department range and all other forms of target practice.
 - (2) Sporting events, to include hunting and organized shooting matches.
 - (3) The test firing of firearms.
- b. The investigation conducted by the Internal Affairs Unit will be in addition to any investigation conducted by the Investigations Bureau and those conducted by the Investigations Bureau will take precedence.
- c. Immediately following the discharge of a firearm, it will be the responsibility of the officer or officers involved to notify the dispatcher who will notify the officer's division or bureau commander, assistant division commander, unit commander and immediate supervisor. The immediate on duty supervisor will respond to the scene. The dispatcher will also immediately notify the appropriate Internal Affairs Unit investigators and Investigations Bureau, if applicable.
- (1) When an officer from a division other than patrol is involved and his immediate supervisor is unable to respond, a patrol sector sergeant will be utilized in lieu of the officer's immediate supervisor.
 - (2) When an officer is off-duty, he will notify the dispatcher who will notify the patrol sector sergeant and division or assistant division commander responsible for the area in which the incident occurs and the appropriate Internal Affairs Unit Investigator(s) and the Investigations Bureau, if applicable, and they will respond.
6. Incidents involving the SHOOTING OF A PERSON will be investigated by the Investigations Bureau and Internal Affairs Unit. The investigations will be initiated immediately and completed as soon as possible. A thorough and objective investigation of the facts pertinent to the incident will be conducted.
- a. The field supervisor responding to the scene will be responsible for the following duties:
- (1) Command of the scene and protection of the scene and evidence until arrival of the assistant division commander.
 - (2) The supervisor will determine when the officer involved is no longer needed at the scene and;
 - (3) Accompany the officer directly to the Crimes Against Persons Unit and;
 - (4) Refer the officer to the commanding officer or the sergeant in charge of the Crimes Against Persons Unit.

- b. The assistant division commander (or unit commander) responding to the scene will be responsible for the following duties:
 - (1) Command at the scene and protection of the scene and evidence until arrival of the Investigations Bureau investigator(s) who will assume command upon arrival.
 - (2) The scene will be protected by immediately roping off the immediate area, if possible, and removing all unauthorized persons, including police officers not required at the scene. The scene will be protected until the completion of all investigations.
 - (3) The assistant division commander (or unit commander) will remain at the scene until no longer needed by the Investigations Bureau and Internal Affairs investigators.
7. In all other incidents involving the discharge of a firearm (SHOOTING AT A PERSON, DESTROYING AN ANIMAL, ACCIDENTAL DISCHARGE, ETC.), the officer, his immediate supervisor and the assistant division commander (or the aforementioned substitutes) will remain at the scene until the arrival of the Internal Affairs investigator. However, if the circumstances are such that the continued presence of officers at the scene might cause a more hazardous situation to develop (e. g., a large crowd gathering, group disturbance, etc.), the ranking commanding officer at the scene shall have the discretion to instruct all officers involved to respond to the appropriate station for further investigation. The Internal Affairs investigator shall be notified at what location the officers involved can be contacted.
8. All officers who are witnesses to an incident will remain at the scene, unless otherwise instructed, until the arrival of the Investigations Bureau and/or Internal Affairs investigators, so arrangements for necessary statements can be made.
9. The officer involved will protect his weapon for examination by the Internal Affairs investigator.
 - a. When an officer is injured and has discharged his firearm, the firearm will be secured by his immediate supervisor (or the aforementioned substitutes) or the assistant division commander, who will make the firearm available for examination.
 - b. When more than one officer has discharged a firearm in an incident, a ballistics examination of all firearms discharged will be conducted.

10. Discharge of Firearm Report

1. Each time an officer discharges a firearm except those listed in Section C-1 of this order, he will be required to submit a detailed report of the circumstances on a department form entitled, "Discharge of Firearms." The report will be submitted as soon as possible after the incident. The report will be completed in the following sequence and contain the following information:
 - a. Name and serial number of officer who discharged the firearm(s).
 - b. Date and time of occurrence.
 - c. Location of occurrence.
 - d. Type, caliber, and serial number of firearm(s) discharged.
 - e. Type and caliber of ammunition fired.
 - f. Number of shots and direction shots were fired.
 - g. Description of object fired at. (If person, name, race, sex, DOB, etc., if known; if an animal, a brief description).
 - h. Whether or not the object fired at was moving, standing or barricaded and direction of travel if in a vehicle.
 - i. Whether or not the officer or officers were moving in a vehicle, standing, running, barricaded, etc.
 - j. Results of the shot(s) fired (extent of wounds, other objects struck, etc.).
 - k. Names of supervisor, commander and investigators responding to scene.
 - l. Other pertinent information concerning the incident written in narrative form. To be included are the reasons for the use of firearms, etc.

11. Homicide by Officers in the Performance of Police Duty

- a. When an officer of the Portland Police Bureau, on or off duty, kills a person, a thorough and objective investigation of the facts and circumstances will be initiated immediately, and completed as soon as possible by the Investigations Bureau.

- (1) The officer shall be available at all times for official interviews and statements regarding the case, and shall be subject to recall to duty at any time. He shall notify the Chief of Police prior to leaving the city.
 - (2) The officer shall not discuss the case with any one except the prosecuting attorney and department personnel. This does not prohibit the officer from discussing the case with his attorney(s).
- c. The policy outlined hereinbefore is not intended to imply or indicate that the officer has acted improperly.
- d. When a decision has been made by the prosecutor or the Grand Jury relative to the homicide, the Chief of Police will:
- (1) Suspend the officer, without pay, if the prosecutor files criminal charges or the Grand Jury returns a "true bill;" or,
 - (2) Reinstate the officer to active duty if the prosecutor determines the homicide to be justifiable or the Grand Jury returns a "no bill," except in those situations where pending department charges require the officer to be under suspension.



BUREAU OF
POLICE

NEIL GOLDSCHMIDT
MAYOR

B. R. BAKER
CHIEF OF POLICE

222 S.W. PINE
PORTLAND, OR. 97204

MEMORANDUM

April 23, 1975

TO: All Concerned

FROM: B. R. Baker, Chief of Police

SUBJECT: Use of Fatal Force

After every incident which requires an officer to defend himself by the use of his firearm, and especially when such use results in death, there are questions about the firearms policy of the Police Bureau. Also, on such occasions, questions will arise with regard to our policy concerning verbal or physical abuse to citizens. In my opinion, our policy in both matters is clear. It provides for the protection of the officer and the citizens of the community, and is in conformance with contemporary society.

As you are all aware, our policy is: "The police officer's firearm is to be used only in extreme emergencies such as protection of himself or another from death or serious bodily injury, or apprehension of a dangerous felon when all other means would be impractical or would constitute a serious threat to the public." The policy makes no differentiation between groups of citizens because of race, creed, or affinity toward any specific life style. A human life is a precious thing, an indisputable fact that motivated many of you to become peace officers, thereby demonstrating your desire to make our community a safe place to reside and follow chosen pursuits free of fear. However, should the choice every officer dreads have to be made, there should be no hesitation in defending another or your own life.

It is unrealistic to believe we will not have to answer, in some cases publically, for having exercised the power delegated to us because of our position. Because we are professionals we should be willing to let the public know the dangerous and extremely difficult position we have assumed on their behalf.

Another of our policies we should proudly proclaim and adhere to is our rejection of verbal or physical abuse as unprofessional conduct. The Portland Police Bureau enjoys a reputation of respect and goodwill in the community. Verbal or physical abuse directed toward any segment of that community, by any of our members, jeopardizes the respect earned by long, hard and diligent effort by the majority of the organization.

Use of Fatal Force
page 2

It is recognized that policies, such as the foregoing, are not a part of the criminal mentality or character of some members of the community. You, of course, are frequently subjected to verbal harrassment and abuse, but the true professional refrains from retaliating in kind. For protection from physical harm you have the authority of the law and the system of justice we are sworn to uphold. In the ultimate case, where life is endangered, you should follow our policy and defend yourself.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "B. R. Baker".

B. R. BAKER
Chief of Police

BRB/ch



METROPOLITAN HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION

Multnomah County — City of Portland
410 City Hall ■ Portland, Oregon 97204 ■ 248-4187

~~WALTER S. SMITH~~
~~Chairman~~

Vernon Summers
Director

~~JAMES R. SIMONAK~~
~~Assistant Director~~

May 7, 1975

POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS COMMITTEE

The Police Community Relations Committee met at the Albina Action Center, 707 N. E. Knott, May 6, 1975, at 7:00 p.m. In attendance were:

- John Roe, Attorney
- Al Green, Chairman, Woodlawn Improvement Association
- Norm Monroe, PCR, Portland Police Bureau
- William Talbert, Community Services, Seattle
- Darnell Lowery, MHRC
- Joyce Lowery
- William Jackson, Chairman PCR Committee
- Charles Carter, AAC
- Kal Szekely, MHRC
- Marlene Bayless, MHRC Chairperson
- Jim Unthank
- Robert Lowe
- Sandra Williams
- Vern Summers, MHRC Director

The major discussion focused on the actions concerning the Portland Police Bureau in the Model Neighborhood. The purpose of the meeting was to prepare a draft of the firearm policy to present to the Police Bureau for adoption. After comments by several participants of this committee, some recommendations were made whereby communication should be coming from the Police Bureau into communities; for example, notices to the community regarding precinct meetings. Norm Monroe stated that he felt it was their job to bring about better police community relations to the community and that public notices concerning precinct meetings would be helpful to the PCR Department.

Most of the group felt that it was bad timing to the part of the police to be concerned about shotguns being placed in police vehicles. Bill Talbert, Community Services Division, Seattle, inquired whether any studies had been done in other cities where shotguns were placed in police vehicles, and how many deaths occurred before and after it took place. Captain Taylor replied that there were some studies done, and they indicated there were less deaths caused by officers using shotguns.

The Portland policy was discussed, and it was felt that it was too general and needed to be expanded. The model from Kansas City, Missouri was used by the Committee as a guide. In reviewing the draft prepared by MHRC staff, using most of the Kansas City policy and a portion of the Police Bureau's policy, the Committee will study it, make notes, and meet within one week.

The meeting was adjourned at 8:50 p. m.

VS:gp

BUREAU OF POLICE
PORTLAND, OREGON

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Date: May 12, 1975

To: CHIEF BAKER via D.C. SMITH

From: P.L. Maxey

RECEIVED
MAY 23 1975
HUMAN RELATIONS COMMS

Subject: Paper seals on shotguns

Sir:

In regards to the placing of paper seals on the shotguns it is my understanding that the reason for doing this is so an officer getting into a vehicle that already has a shotgun in it can tell by looking whether or not the slide has been activated. This could serve a useful purpose if the guns are to remain in the vehicles all the time.

I have discussed this procedure with several other officers as well as supervisory personnel, most feel that with our present conditions with vehicles it would create problems if the guns are left in the vehicles. Our vehicles are parked in and around the precincts and often during the change of shifts the keys are in these vehicles. The cars are also driven by civilian personnel from time to time, either to the car wash to the garage for minor servicing or some other official function. This could cause security problems.

Attached is a range training program, policy, guidelines for use, training bulliten and a procedure for loading and unloading by utilizing a clearing barrel. If the guns were checked in and out each shift and loaded and unloaded in this way the use of the paper seal would probably not be needed. Also, by loading and unloading the shotgun each shift the officers would soon become more familiar with the shotgun than with their own service revolvers.

I will make an appointment to meet with you in the near future to discuss this subject.

RESP.

P.L. Maxey
P.L. Maxey

RANGE TRAINING

STAGE I range 25 yards 2 rounds 25 seconds

1. The weapon is loaded with four rounds 00 buckshot in the magazine, chamber empty, hammer cocked and the safety on. The weapon is placed barrel up in a gun rack at the firing point. (The gun rack may be a wooden simulation of the vehicle mount or other device that will hold the gun).
2. On the command to fire, the shooter removes the shotgun from the rack, barrel downrange, loads the first live round, fires at one silhouette, ejects the empty case, loads the second live round, fires at the other silhouette, ejects the empty case, loads the third live round. Then with the barrel up or downrange the shooter safely unloads the two remaining live rounds from the weapon. The shooter then holds up both unfired rounds and the empty shotgun action open.
3. At the end of 25 seconds the cease fire will be given, any shooter not holding up two live rounds and an empty shotgun will be disqualified and must begin the course over.

STAGE II range 25 yards 4 rounds 10 seconds

1. The weapon is loaded exactly as in stage one.
2. On command the shooter proceeds as in stage one except that he fires twice at the first silhouette and twice at the second silhouette within 10 seconds.
3. On the command to cease fire the shooters will unload weapons, actions open and place the weapons in the rack. No shots will be fired after the cease fire, any shooter doing so will be disqualified and must start the course over.

STAGE III range 15 yards 4 rounds

1. One man on each position with the weapon broken down and laying on a pad next to the shooter.
2. On command the shooters will put the weapon together and load with four rounds.
3. The instructor will call out numbers (example)
Rounds one and three hip
Rounds two and four ricochets
4. On the command to fire the shooters will fire one round from the hip, the second round ricochet, the third round from the hip and the fourth round ricochet.
5. After shooting all four rounds the shooters will break the weapon down and replace it on the pad.

STAGE IV range 25 yards 20 seconds

1. One shooter with four rounds in his hand starts 50 yards in back of the 25 yard line (75 yards from the target).
2. On command the shooter runs to the 25 yard line loading during the run (do not chamber a round while running). At the 25 yard line the shooter takes a kneeling position, chambers a round and fires once at each of four targets.

At the beginning of the shift officers will draw one shotgun and four rounds of ammunition per vehicle from the precinct armory. The officer will then take the shotgun and ammunition to the loading area and load the gun. While loading the officer will inspect the gun and ammunition and any defective item will be returned to the armory. At the end of the shift the shotgun will be removed from the vehicle, taken to the loading area and unloaded. The guns will then be checked back into the armory.

Any time a police vehicle is towed, taken to the garage or parked for an extended period of time the shotgun will be returned to the armory. If the officer having custody of the shotgun has been injured or for some reason is unable to take the shotgun to the armory it will be the responsibility of the officers supervisor to see that the gun is returned.

Twelve extra rounds of ammunition, eight 00 buck and four slugs will be carried in the glove box of the vehicles. This ammunition will be left in the vehicles and will be signed for on the vehicle signout sheet. Officers will be held accountable for the ammunition they sign for so before signing it out make sure the proper type and quantity in there, bring any shortage to the attention of a supervisor. The ammunition will be removed any time a vehicle is sent to the garage or towed, the officer removing the ammunition will return it to the armory.

SHOTGUN SAFETY ITHACA MODEL 37

A five point safety check has been developed to enable the mechanical parts of the Ithaca model 37 shotgun to be checked quickly and safely. Before performing the safety check ensure that the shotgun is completely empty. Hold the shotgun away from the body with the barrel pointed straight up. Depress the action release lever and slide the action open. Put the safety on and visually check the chamber and magazine for shells. After determining that the gun is not loaded proceed with the five point safety check. Fig. 1

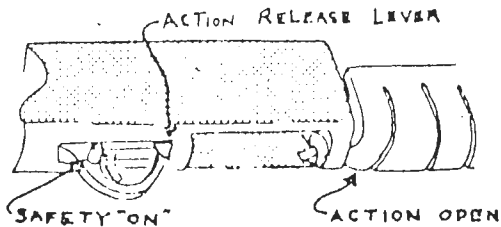


FIG. 1

Point No. 1 Barrel

- Hold the gun with the right hand, barrel pointed up and the action open. Fig. 2
- Position the gun so that the ejector port is facing right. Fig. 2
- Rest the butt of the stock on the hip or thigh.
- Grasp the barrel near the muzzle with the left hand. Fig. 3
- With the right hand turn the barrel locking nut clockwise until it stops. Fig. 3
- Rotate the barrel $\frac{1}{4}$ turn counterclockwise and lift it from the receiver. Fig. 3
- Note: The action must be open before the barrel can be removed.
- Examine the barrel for damage and obstructions and examine the sights.
- Set the barrel aside and continue with the check.

Point No. 2 Shell Ejector

The shell ejector (Fig. 4) serves two very important purposes, as the action is opened it operates as an ejector, as it is closed it operates as a carrier aligning the shell with the chamber.

- With the action open and the safety on check to see that the ejector fingers project about $\frac{1}{16}$ inch out of the ejection port. Fig. 4.
- Using the action release lever and not the trigger slowly operate the action several times to ensure that the ejector fingers operate freely and are not bent. Fig. 4

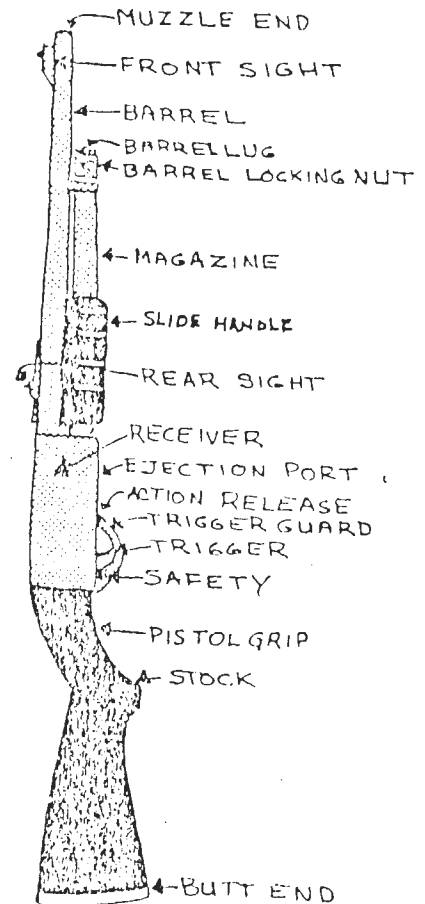


FIG. 2

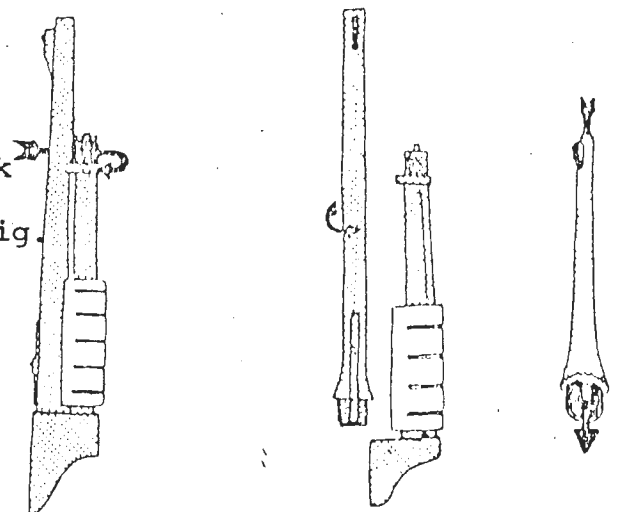


FIG. 3

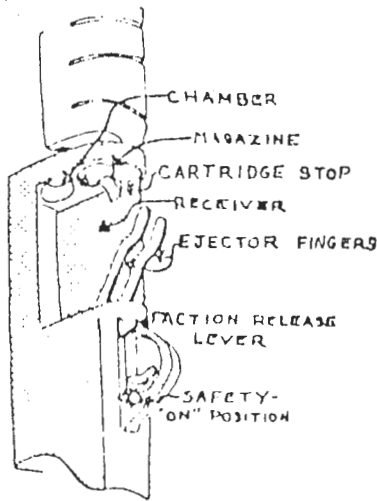


FIG. 4

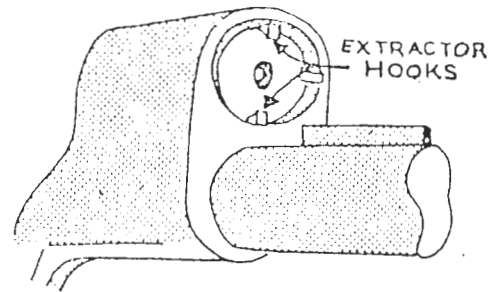


FIG. 5

Point No. 3 Safety Button

With the action closed and the safety on pull the trigger, the hammer should not fall, if it does red tag the shotgun.

-With the action closed and the safety on look into the opening in the forward end of the receiver. The two metal hooks, one on top and one on the bottom are the extractor hooks, they pull expended casings from the chamber. If the mechanism malfunctions or any part is missing red tag the shotgun. Fig. 5

Point No. 5 Firing pin, mainspring, firing pin return spring.

-With the action closed, safety on, look into the forward end of the receiver.

-The bolt, a flat faced cylindrical part which houses the firing pin should be visible. The firing pin should also be visible, slightly recessed in the center of the bolt. Fig. 6

-Place the left index finger approx. 1/8 inch above the firing pin, release the safety and pull the trigger. This indicates that the firing pin is the proper length and the main spring is strong enough to detonate the primer.

-Operate the slide handle to cock the gun, then check to see that the firing pin is recessed, if the firing pin protrudes from the bolt when the gun is cocked the firing pin return spring is broken, red tag the gun.

-After the gun has been checked place the safety on and replace the barrel. The action must be open before the barrel can be replaced.

-Set the barrel into the receiver, rotate it 1/4 turn clockwise and align the locking nut pin on the magazine with the barrel lug. Fig. 7

-With the right hand rotate the nut counterclockwise until finger tight, then loosen one notch. Fig. 7

-Close the action gently. If the action will not lock, the barrel should be realigned so that it is in its proper position. Fig. 8

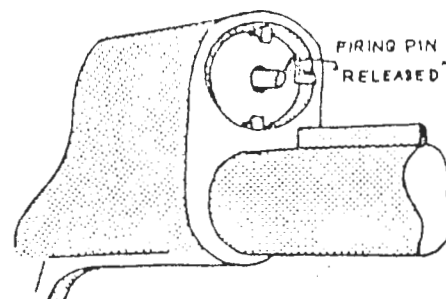
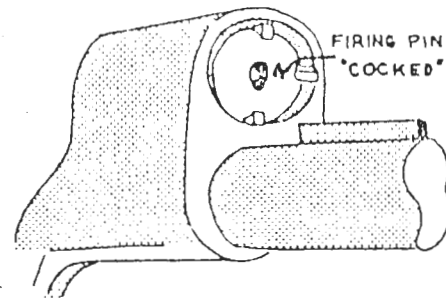


FIG. 6

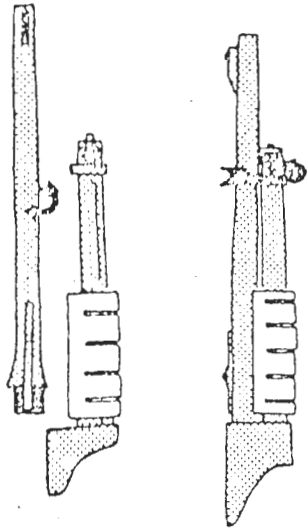


FIG. 7

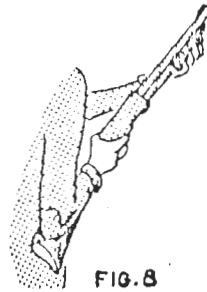


FIG. 8

The five point safety check is complete. Keep one thing in mind above all else, SAFETY.

LOADING AND UNLOADING

Loading and unloading will be done at the designated clearing barrel located at each precinct. If a clearing barrel is not available loading and unloading will be done outside and away from any overhead structures.

LOADING

Take the shotgun to a designated clearing barrel. Hold the shotgun with the ejection port up and the muzzle pointed into the clearing barrel. Close the action and make sure the safety is on. Load four shells with the right hand into the magazine.*

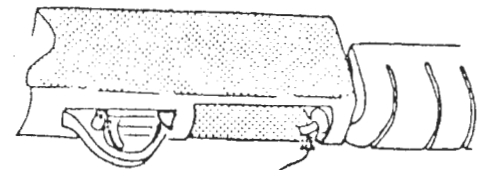
UNLOADING THE MAGAZINE

Hold the gun with the muzzle pointed into the clearing barrel, ejection port up, action closed and the safety on. With the right thumb depress the cartridge stop (Fig. 9) and remove the four shells. Visually check to see that the magazine is empty.*

UNLOADING THE CHAMBER

Keeping the muzzle pointed into the clearing barrel turn the gun over so the ejection port is down. Be sure the safety is on. Hold the gun by the pistol grip in the right hand and place the left hand on the slide. Depress the action release lever with the trigger finger and slowly pull the slide back approximately one and one half inches. Cup the right hand under the ejection port and catch the shell as the action is operated with the left hand. Visually recheck to be sure that the chamber and magazing are empty.

COUNT THE SHELLS.*



CARTRIDGE STOP

Fig. 9

*When a clearing barrel is not available the shotgun will be loaded and unloaded in the same manner except the gun will be held away from the body, the ejection port facing the body and the barrel pointed straight up. Fig. 10 Remember, be clear of any overhead structures.

IN THE FIELD

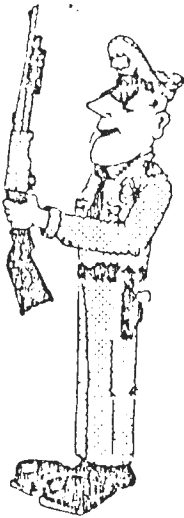


Fig. 10

- When a shotgun is taken out for use three things must be done before the gun is ready to be fired.
1. Press the action release lever down with the trigger finger.
 2. Operate the slide handle with the left hand to put a shell in the chamber.
 3. Push the safety button off so that it protrudes to the left of the trigger guard. The safety should only be taken off when the gun is to be fired immediately.

Rarely will the shotgun be fired so after the emergency has passed put the safety on. Unload the magazine first, operate the slide handle to remove the live shell from the chamber, reload the magazine with four shells and replace the shotgun in its rack. In the field a clearing barrel is not available so the loading and unloading will be done with the barrel pointed straight up.

HANDELING

When carrying the shotgun around the station the gun should be empty, safety on, action open and the barrel pointed straight up. Remember that after a shotgun has been removed from a vehicle in a field situation it may have a live round in the chamber, prior to returning it to the vehicle ensure that the chamber is empty, the safety is on and four shells are in the magazine.

PORTLAND



OREGON

BUREAU OF
POLICE

NEIL GOLDSCHMIDT
MAYOR

B. R. BAKER
CHIEF OF POLICE

222 S.W. PINE
PORTLAND, OR. 97204

PRECINCT COUNCIL

Minutes

May 6, 1975

Council Members present:

Bud Clark
William Hutchison
Mike Jones
Paul Kopp
John Kraushaar
Kent Lamoreaux
Kenneth Saxon
Robert Stanley

Council Members absent:

Catharine Foystan
Gary Kirsch
Dorris Melba
Joseph Ward

Police Bureau personnel:

Deputy Chief Smith
Captain Nolan
Officer Maxey

Guest:

L. Swerdlow

Deputy Chief Smith gave a brief greeting to the Council members and discussed their role as an advisory adjunct to the Precinct and the Bureau as a whole. Indicated that various concerns from their association or neighborhood groups should be brought to the Council meetings.

Mr. Lanny Swerdlow, Editor of the Northwest Gay Review made some comments about problems occurring with gay persons. Alleged various forms of entrapment by Bureau vice officers. Indicated that he had discussed this with Chief Baker shortly after the Chief joined the Bureau. Indicated that Chief Baker agreed to contact the S.I.D. (Special Investigations Division), but the Chief denied the charges of entrapment and harassment.

The two main points Mr. Swerdlow discussed were:

1. Bias on the part of the Portland Police Association.
2. Why the gay community was not contacted for representation on the Precinct Council.

Captain Nolan indicated this is a vice squad endeavor and entrapment, naturally, is not being done by uniformed officers.

Various aspects of the problem were discussed by Council members and it was suggested a member of S.I.D. be invited to speak at a forthcoming meeting.

A definition of entrapment was given -- "if the officer makes the overt, or initial, act."

Dr. Kopp indicated that by inviting Mr. Swerdlow to make known his concerns, it is a small step in the right direction.

Officer Paul Maxey, as a representative of the Bureau Shotgun Committee, discussed why policemen need shotguns in every vehicle. Officer Maxey gave a brief demonstration of the concealment factor of shotguns -- and the potential hazard to citizens and police officers.

Officer Maxey indicated the Shotgun Committee has surveyed many cities throughout the United States and that most of the major cities do place these weapons in their vehicles.

Many changes have been occurring in the Portland metropolitan area, as evidenced by the shooting of 6 officers and the death of one--which has never happened before in Portland. There is a definite increased use of sawed off shotguns by robbery suspects and holdup.

The following are some of the questions asked:

Q. Doesn't the majority of the small communities in Oregon use shotguns?

A. Yes

Q. Why should the fact that our police vehicles are being equipped with shotguns be publicized to the press?

A. There is no Bureau policy on this. (It was the consensus by Council members the shotguns should be placed in the vehicles and no formal mention of it be made to the press....)

Q. Would there be specific Bureau guidelines or limitations upon the use of these guns?

A. Yes--just as we have guidelines and limitations as to the use of handguns/revolvers. The shotguns would be used when answering robbery in progress, holdup in progress, silent alarm and burglary alarm calls. In addition if apprehending persons on felony charges, when someone is barricaded in a building, or when we know the person is armed.

You cannot shoot a person for a crime against property...only where someone is armed, fear for an individual's life, or is a house burglary.

Q. How would the shotguns be mounted?

A. They would be mounted probably between the bucket seats, electronically locked in, with concealed release mechanism. No shot would be carried in the chamber and none would be so placed until removed from the vehicle.

Robert Stanley, of the P.S.U. faculty, reported that he has discussed their situation with the Security Guards and no special problems exist at this time. Said they had received full cooperation of the police officers when required.

Bud Clark, of the Northwest District Association, indicated he had received no special concerns from his group, but that he had placed a notice in their newsletter asking for comments. Also, that he would do the same with the Goose Hollow Foothills group.

Mr. Clark indicated a positive reaction to the utilization of shotguns in the vehicles. Further suggested that should any criticism arise when it comes to the communities' attention, that the Council would help to interpret and explain.

Kent Lamoreaux, of the P.S.U. student body, said that generally the students speak well of the police department. He indicated his personal feelings regarding the shotguns was they should be carried; they get the job done, and the person at whom they are pointed will have a greater appreciation for the shotguns than the policeman himself. Pointed out the need for definite guidelines. Officer Maxey indicated they State law is specific as to when we can use our weapons.

William Hutchison indicated no specific comments from the Chamber of Commerce. However, he is on the board of SOLV (Stop Oregon Litter and Vandalism)--and they are heavily into the concern of vandalism which, of course, would be of concern to the police. Indicated he would bring back a report at the next meeting on this endeavor.

John Kraushaar said he felt the Council was a valuable channel of communication into the Bureau. Is interested in further data regarding the Crime Prevention Commercial Burglary Unit--and the test area study.

Paul Kopp said he would bring some data back from his represented group at the next meeting.

The meeting was adjourned.

Next meeting: June 3rd at 2:00 to 4:00 p.m.

rjm/

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED BY FIREARMS - 1973
DISTANCE BETWEEN VICTIM OFFICER AND OFFENDER

<u>Feet</u>	<u>Number of Officers</u>
1 - 5	66
6 - 10	27
11 - 20	13
21 - 50	8
Over 50	10



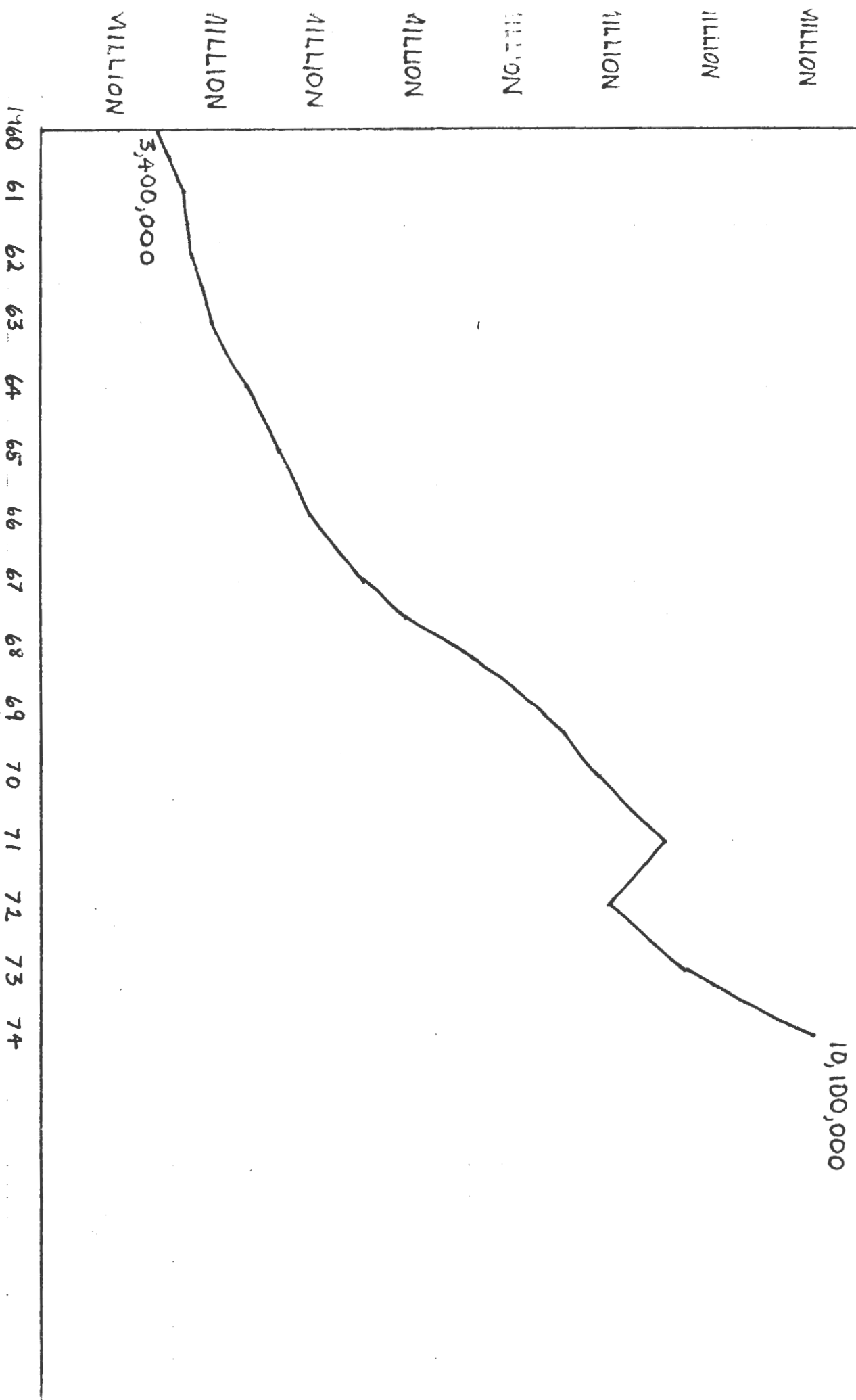
April 22, 1974	GUN	Foot of N. Pierce
April 22, 1974	SPOTGUN	4320 S.W. Bertha Beaverton Wv.
April 22, 1974	GUN	1519 S.W. Sunset
April 21, 1974	GUN	700 S.E. 75
April 18, 1974	SAVING	3104 S.E. SEARL
April 18, 1974	GUN	101 S.E. 82
April 17, 1974	SAVING	5325 N. Burnside
April 16, 1974	GUN	1519 S.W. Sunset
April 15, 1974	SHOTGUN	4746 S.E. Division
April 16, 1974	SHOTGUN	2230 S. Lombard
April 15, 1974	SHOTGUN	7001 S.E. Stark
April 15, 1974	AUTOMATIC	650 S.E. Foster
April 14, 1974	AUTOMATIC	2420 S.E. 26
April 13, 1974	GUN	6220 N.E. Sandy
April 12, 1974	SAVED OFF SHOTGUN	504 S.W. 6
April 12, 1974	GUN	110 S.E. 82
April 11, 1974	SAVED OFF SHOTGUN	5600 S.E. 42
April 11, 1974	GUN	4450 S.E. 52
April 11, 1974	GUN	7835 S.E. 13
April 11, 1974	GUN	4239 S.E. Union
April 11, 1974	SHOTGUN	738 N.E. 21
April 11, 1974	GUN	2750 N.E. Broadway
April 05, 1974	REVOLVER	4030 S.W. Woodstock
April 11, 1974	AUTOMATIC	25 S.W. 23
April 10, 1974	GUN	1630 S.W. Hoyt
April 09, 1974	REVOLVER	7901 S.W. Stark
April 09, 1974	SHOTGUN	502 S. Vancouver
April 10, 1974	AUTOMATIC	5235 S.W. Macadam
April 09, 1974	GUN	2000 N.W. Lovejoy
April 09, 1974	RIFLE	5436 N. Willamette
April 08, 1974	AUTOMATIC	4210 S.E. Fremont
April 07, 1974	GUN	3971 N. Interstate
April 06, 1974	AUTOMATIC	1045 S.E. Harbor
April 06, 1974	GUN	1000 N.W. 17
April 05, 1974	GUN	928 S.W. Yamhill
April 04, 1974	GUN	3917 N. Kirby
April 04, 1974	.45 AUTOMATIC	10 N. Weilder
April 02, 1974	GUN	631 S.E. 25
April 01, 1974	GUN	1328 S.E. 39
April 01, 1974	AUTOMATIC	5235 S.W. Macadam
March 27, 1974	.45 AUTOMATIC	2090 N.E. Prescott
March 12, 1974	SHOTGUN	2717 N.E. Columbia
March 11, 1974	.45 AUTOMATIC	6359 N.E. Union
Dec. 29, 1973	.45 AUTOMATIC	510 S.E. Hall
Dec. 19, 1973	SAVED OFF SHOTGUN	940 S.E. 39
Oct. 10, 1973	DOUBLE BAR. SHOTGUN	5000 N. Willamette
Oct. 09, 1973	RIFLE	1830 N.W. Hoyt
Oct. 08, 1973	SHOTGUN	2010 N.E. Killingsworth
Sept. 21, 1973	SHOTGUN	728 N.E. Killingsworth
Sept. 19, 1973	.45 AUTOMATIC	1740 S. Burnside
Sept. 06, 1973	SAVED OFF SHOTGUN	5750 N.E. Broadway
Sept. 01, 1973	RIFLE	3965 N. Mississippi
Aug. 04, 1973	.45 AUTOMATIC	829 S.E. 39
June 26, 1973	SAVED OFF SHOTGUN	1610 N.W. Lovejoy

June 13, 1974	SAWED OFF RIFLE	2721 S.E. Belmont
May 31, 1974	REVOLVER	4125 N.E. Killinesworth
May 31, 1974	AUTOMATIC	515 S.W. Broadway
May 31, 1974	REVOLVER	1944 N.W. Sandy
May 30, 1974	GUN	728 S.E. Killingsworth
May 30, 1974	GUN	4719 S.E. Powell
May 28, 1974	HANDGUN	6228 N. Interstate
May 29, 1974	GUN	7300 S.W. Terwilliger
May 26, 1974	PISTOL	6035 N.E. Walsey
May 26, 1974	REVOLVER	2576 N.W. Thurman
May 26, 1974	AUTOMATIC	2721 S.E. Belmont
May 21, 1974	PISTOL	6430 S.E. Powell
May 22, 1974	REVOLVER	536 S.E. Tacoma
May 21, 1974	SAWED OFF RIFLE	3006 S.W. Hawthorne
May 20, 1974	GUN	1005 N.E. Broadway
May 20, 1974	HANDGUN	2118 N.E. 47
May 19, 1974	HANDGUN	1313 N.W. Freemont
May 17, 1974	GUNS	4616 S.W. Seaverton Hillsdale Hwy.
May 16, 1974	GUN & KNIFE	4401 S.W. MILWAUKEE
May 16, 1974	HANDGUN	7615 N. Lombard
May 15, 1974	AUTOMATIC	3617 S.E. Powell
May 15, 1974	GUN	1608 S.E. Dybee
May 11, 1974	SAWED OFF SHOTGUN	4546 S.E. McLoughlin
May 12, 1974	HANDGUN	3534 S.E. 32
May 13, 1974	DERRINGER	6316 N.E. 33
May 12, 1974	HANDGUN	4214 S.E. Woodstock
May 13, 1974	PISTOL	2950 S.E. Hawthorne
May 12, 1974	SAWED OFF RIFLE	1030 S.W. Union
May 12, 1974	SAWED OFF SHOTGUN	425 N.E. Clackamas
May 11, 1974	PISTOL	5 S.E. 17
May 10, 1974	GUN	7240 N. Fessenden
May 11, 1974	SAWED OFF SHOTGUN	1270 N. Williams
May 09, 1974	PISTOL	536 S.E. Tacoma
May 08, 1974	RIFLE	7105 N. Interstate
May 08, 1974	AUTOMATIC & REVOL.	5279 N. Lombard
May 07, 1974	HANDGUN	250 N. Broadway
May 07, 1974	GUN	4518 S.W. Vermont
May 06, 1974	REVOLVER	230 N. Lombard
May 05, 1974	REVOLVER	3437 N.E. 24
May 04, 1974	HANDGUN	4904 S.E. Hawthorne
May 02, 1974	REVOLVERS	9230 S.E. Foster
May 05, 1974	REVOLVER	2411 S.E. Belmont
May 04, 1974	GUN	1830 N.W. Hoyt
May 01, 1974	GUN	1710 N.E. Broadway
April 30, 1974	REVOLVER	3617 S.E. Powell
April 30, 1974	GUN	1001 N.E. Broadway
April 30, 1974	GUN	5424 N.E. 30
April 28, 1974	GUN	3805 S.E. Hawthorne
April 29, 1974	GUN	727 S.W. 10
April 26, 1974	HANDGUN	234 N.W. 1
April 27, 1974	REVOLVER	3701 N. Interstate
April 26, 1974	GUN	9000 S.W. Barbur
April 27, 1974	REVOLVER	24 N.E. Broadway
April 26, 1974	GUN	1905 S.W. Taylor
April 27, 1974	GUN	2515 S.W. Clinton
April 27, 1974	AUTOMATIC	3434 S.E. 39
April 23, 1974	AUTOMATIC	1111 N.E. 21

Oct. 30, 1974	SHOTGUN	8501 N. Chautauqua
Oct. 28, 1974	SAWED OFF SHOTGUN	816 N. Lombard
Oct. 25, 1974	SHOTGUN	1601 N.W. Killingsworth
Oct. 24, 1974	SAWED OFF SHOTGUN	1221 N.E. Sandy
Oct. 23, 1974	SHOTGUN & PISTOL	5210 N. Lombard
Oct. 19, 1974	SAWED OFF SHOTGUN	8510 N. Interstate
Oct. 16, 1974	RIFLE	1430 N.E. Sandy
Oct. 15, 1974	SAWED OFF SHOTGUN	5020 N. Interstate
Sept. 15, 1974	SAWED OFF RIFLE	8635 N. Lombard
Sept. 03, 1974	SAWED OFF SHOTGUN	6316 N.E. 33
Sept. 04, 1974	SHOTGUN	4908 S.E. Powell

DURING THE THREE MONTH PERIOD OF MARCH, APRIL AND MAY OF 1974 SHOTGUNS WERE USED IN SEVEN HOLDUPS. DURING THE TWO MONTH PERIOD OF SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER OF 1974 SHOTGUNS WERE USED IN ELEVEN HOLDUPS. THIS DOES NOT INCLUDE THE NUMBER OF RIFLES AND SEMI AUTOMATIC HANDGUNS THAT ARE SUPERIOR TO THE POLICE SIDEARM. THE USE OF SHOTGUNS BY THE CRIMINAL IS INCREASING.

RISE IN NUMBER OF SERIOUS CRIMES IN U.S.



	RES BURG.	Com. BURG.	COM. ROB.	STR. ROB	STR. ASSLT.	PURSE SNATCH
1974 TOTAL	8799	3775	716	863	591	598
JAN. FEB. MAR. 1974	2037	958	166	184	117	153
JAN. FEB. MAR. 1975	2289	1020	218	189	152	124
DIFFERENCE BET. FM OF 1974 + 1975	+252	+62	+52	+5	+35	-29

TOTAL MAJOR CRIMES *In Portland*

1974 15,342

1974 THRU MARCH 1975 19,334

INCREASE OVER 1974 JAN. FEB. MAR. 337

SHOT PATTERN AND PENETRATION TESTS OF 12 GA. SHOTGUN

Range personnel of the Denver, Colorado Police Department conducted a series of tests to determine the shot spread and penetration power of buckshot at varying distances.

SHOT PATTERN

Shells fired from an Ithaca Model 37

Distance in yards.	-	5	10	15	20	25
Shot spread in inches.	-	5	11	18	22	28

The average shot pattern spread increases approximately one inch per yard.

PENETRATION

The penetration tests were conducted by firing at a stucco wall. It was constructed with the same specifications and materials as an outside stucco wall of a building with an inside wall of lath and plaster. A partition with lath and plaster on both sides was placed ten feet behind the outside stucco wall to simulate a room.

A series of shots were fired straight at the outside stucco wall at distances of 5, 7½ and 10 yards.

5 - yards - 3 of 8 shells penetrated through the outside wall; but failed to damage the partition. Five shells only penetrated the outside stucco only and lodged in the inside wall.

7½ - yards - All shells penetrated outside stucco and lodged inside wall.

10 - yards - Some of the pellets of every shell fired penetrated the outside stucco and stopped inside the wall.

A series of shots were fired straight at the inside partition at distances of 5 and 10 yards.

5-yards - Some of the pellets of every shell fired penetrated through the partition.

10-yards - All shells penetrated one side of the partition and lodged or stopped inside.

The shotgun has an effective range of 40 yards and a killing range of 100 yards as compared to a killing range of more than half a mile with a .38 service revolver. The shotgun has much less penetrating power than the .38 service revolver, therefore the shotgun is an ideal police weapon for use in a heavily populated area.



METROPOLITAN HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION

Multnomah County - City of Portland
410 City Hall ■ Portland, Oregon 97204 ■ 248-4187

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
Vernon Summers
Director
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

May 14, 1975

TO: MHRC Commission Members
FROM: William Jackson, PCR Chairperson *WJ*
SUBJECT: Proposed Portland Police Firearm Policy

At the May 13, 1975 PCR Committee meeting at the Albina Action Center, the Committee voted to recommend to Chief Baker the adoption of a firearm policy based on the Kansas City, Missouri model. The rationale for the recommendation is as follows:

1. The general policy statement of the present PPD policy should be enlarged to more clearly spell out the philosophy behind the carrying and use of firearms by law enforcement officers as well as specific guidelines for use. It was felt by the Committee that the language of the proposed policy fulfilled this purpose adequately.
2. The firearm policy should be as specific as possible about the types of weapons that are authorized for use by officers. It was felt that this would discourage the growth of rumors surrounding policy weaponry. It was noted that such a guideline would require a certain flexibility to cover the use of special weapons by undercover agents, detectives, etc.
3. The firearm policy should contain rules and guidelines for carrying and use of weapons by off-duty officers. Again, to discourage growth of fears and rumors.
4. The firearm policy should be specific about procedures to be followed in investigations resulting from use of a firearm by an officer or officers. It was felt that this would provide protection to both officer and citizen.

A number of questions were raised during the discussions that were not decided upon because of the need for further deliberation. These are as follows:

1. Should the Police Bureau encourage, discourage, or remain neutral on the subject of officers' carrying of weapons off duty.
2. Should, in the event of a homicide by police, the officer or officers involved be given administrative leave with pay until the investigation is completed? It was explained that adoption of this policy would probably require the passage of a special ordinance since the Police Bureau does not at this time have a mechanism for granting administrative leave.

3. Should the firearm policy contain a directive that officers are to "shoot to stop?"

I would ask that Commissioners be prepared to discuss the contents of this memo at the May 21 meeting.

A copy of the proposed policy is enclosed for your information.

JS:p



METROPOLITAN HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION

Multnomah County --- City of Portland
410 City Hall ■ Portland, Oregon 97204 ■ 248 4187

June 9, 1975

~~Walter Sakai~~
~~Chairman~~
Vernon Summers
Director
~~James R. Sitamon~~
~~Assistant Director~~

MINUTES OF POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS COMMITTEE MEETING

The Police Community Relations Committee met at 12:00 noon, Thursday, June 5, 1975, in the MHRC office. In attendance were:

William Jackson
Rev. Richard Hughes
Julie Sterling
Marlene Bayless
Capt. William Taylor
Ofc. Arnie Gerardo
Rev. Harper Richardson
Vern Summers
Kal Szekely

The meeting was called at the request of Capt. Taylor for the purpose of explaining police procedures so that the Commission could develop a better understanding of how the Police Bureau operates.

Capt. Taylor reported that Chief Baker had called a staff meeting to discuss the Kansas City firearm policy. He stated that the policy itself may be changed but doubted it would contain the exact wording of the Kansas City Policy. One exception would be the portion regarding age. This is not likely to be adopted. Arnie Gerardo felt it was not necessary to include this clause. Capt. Taylor said almost everyone agreed that the policy should not mention age.

Rev. Richardson expressed concern about an item in the police "Rap Sheet" pertaining to citizens pointing shotguns at police officers. Discussion followed. Julie Sterling felt the "shoot to stop" issue was important and that the public had a right to know whether the police were trained to shoot and should be made aware that to point a shotgun at a policeman could have fatal results. Officer Gerardo commented that officers are trained to use weapons as a last resort-- more to their discretion. Capt. Taylor stated that most policemen feel if someone is armed and poses a threat to an officer's life, he would rather shoot, as long as all other possibilities have been considered. In response to Rev. Richardson's question as to whether deadly force is used, Capt. Taylor replied that there are a number of alternatives; however, it is a matter of an armed person getting away.

One area of disagreement was the subject of suspension of duties. It was generally agreed that the officers should be relieved from duty.

Marlene asked Capt. Taylor whether he had any idea what would develop regarding policy. He replied that the matter would go before the precinct council and felt that the Kansas City policy would be adopted, with the exception of the statement on age (although the wording would probably not be the same).

A proposed shotgun policy has been submitted to Chief Baker for his review. Capt. Taylor explained the current shotgun procedure. Copies of the proposed policy were distributed for review. Capt. Taylor's personal opinion was that he does not favor the use of shotguns in police vehicles because of the accident factor. Marlene felt there was no evidence that shotguns mounted in police vehicles would be an effective deterrent. Capt. Taylor said that if an officer gets into a situation where there will be gunfire, they want the officer to be protected. Rev. Hughes stressed the importance of gun control and said that Portland should have a local gun control ordinance. Marlene said the argument in favor of gun control is due to a major portion of gun deaths relating to family fights, etc. Discussion followed regarding illegal weapons already in existence. Capt. Taylor said that police officers felt more confident and their chances were much better with a shotgun when faced with a situation where they would have to fire. There was concern as to when and how shotguns will be carried, rather than when they would be used.

There will be another PCR committee meeting Thursday, June 12 to discuss the proposed shotgun policy and make recommendations.

The meeting adjourned at 1:30 p.m.



METROPOLITAN HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION

Multnomah County — City of Portland
410 City Hall ■ Portland, Oregon 97204 ■ 248-4187

~~Walter Sadek~~
~~Chairman~~
Vernon Summers
Director
~~James R. Szymanski~~
~~Assistant Director~~

June 13, 1975

MINUTES -- POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS COMMITTEE

The Police Community Relations Committee met at 12:00 noon, Thursday, June 12, in the MHRC office for the purpose of discussing the proposed shotgun policy and making recommendations to the Commission. In attendance were:

William Jackson, Chairman	Norm Monroe
Julie Sterling	Mary Edwards
Keith Gowing	Kal Szekeley
Marlene Bayless	Vern Summers
Capt. William Taylor	Darnell Lowery

Mary Edwards suggested that a gun control ordinance be recommended by the Police Bureau to MHRC. Marlene Bayless replied that at the June 5 meeting, Rev. Hughes had also stressed the need for a local gun control ordinance. She also said it would be appropriate for Portland to be progressive and require licensing of hand guns with a fee plus certain limitations. Julie Sterling suggested there be a complete package to include establishing a fine for carrying concealed weapons. Nothing has been done to stop the flow of concealed weapons. Captain Taylor gave some interesting statistics on the soaring homicide rates. He said a Black male has one chance in twenty of being a homicide victim before reaching voting age. This is a much higher rate than for a White male. Capt. Taylor and Norm Monroe said the National Rifle Association is against any form of gun control. The NRA maintains that gun control would violate the rights of sportsmen. Discussion followed concerning procedures for the study of gun control laws, what requirements are necessary for a model ordinance, what position the committee will take, etc. Norm commented that gun control laws were recently passed in Washington, D. C., Boston, and the State of Massachusetts. Marlene felt that the more states assuming this posture, the more the Legislature will be moved to follow suit. She stated that in conducting a small survey (20 people), she had encountered no negative reaction to gun control. Capt. Taylor said Officer Maxey is discussing the proposed shotgun policy with the precinct councils.

Julie suggested the issue of a mini-precinct in the Albina area should be discussed and a position taken. Capt. Taylor related that this would be discussed at tonight's Black Coalition meeting and that the Mayor is in favor of relocating the precinct

to the Albina area. A motion passed directing the PCR committee to recommend to the Commission that a mini-precinct be established in the Model Cities area with the ultimate goal of establishing a full precinct in the future as funding will allow, provided there is community acceptance.

A motion passed recommending that MHRC request staff to present a report and recommendation on the proposed shotgun policy to the PCR committee one week prior to the July Commission meeting. The PCR committee will then recommend action to be taken by the Commission at the regular July meeting.

A motion passed recommending that the Commission request the staff to conduct research on gun control, to be submitted one week prior to the July Commission meeting. Marlene has material available dated to 1969 and suggested the committee write Senators Kennedy and Bayh for more recent information. She suggested that a meeting be scheduled next week with representatives from the Sheriff's Office, Police Bureau, Jacob Tanzer's office, Commissioner Clark, and Stan Peters. Norm Monroe volunteered his assistance.

The meeting adjourned at 1:15 p.m.



METROPOLITAN HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION

Multnomah County — City of Portland
410 City Hall ■ Portland, Oregon 97204 ■ 248-4187

~~Walter Sakai~~
~~Chairman~~
Vernon Summers
Director
~~James R. Sizman~~
~~Assistant Director~~

June 17, 1975

Dear

A committee of Portland City Police officers has recently recommended to the Chief of Police that shotguns be placed in all regular patrol vehicles. At present, shotguns are carried only in sergeants' cars and are issued to officers only in special situations.

In response to the recommendation, the Metropolitan Human Relations Commission has requested its staff to prepare a report and recommendations regarding the carrying of shotguns in regular patrol cars. This document is to be considered by the Commission at its regular monthly meeting in July.

The purpose of this letter, then, is to obtain your comments and opinions as a human rights worker regarding equipping regular police vehicles with shotguns. Arguments advanced by the police bureau committee are roughly as follows:

1. Shotguns will provide police officers with needed protection as more and more powerful arms are being used in the commission of crimes.
2. Shotguns are a "safer" weapon in that their effective range is shorter than that of a standard .38 caliber revolver.
3. Knowledge that patrol vehicles are shotgun-equipped might prove to be a deterrent to armed crimes.

I would be most interested in your response to these arguments, as well as any other comments or opinions you might have regarding the impact of the proposal on police community relations, public opinion, etc.

I realize that this is a busy time of year for all of us, but it would be most helpful for my staff to have your response by the first week of July. Thanks in advance for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Kalman C. Szekely
Human Relations Representative

Mr. Thomas Ebendorf
Kentucky Commission on Human Rights
600 W. Walnut Street
Louisville, Kentucky 40203

Dear Tom:

Leonardo A. Chappelle, Director
Commission on Human Relations
900 E. Broad Street, Room 106
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Dear Leonardo

Mr. Alan P. Dean, Director
Commission on Human Relations
County Office Bldg.
Rockville, Maryland 20850

Dear Alan:

Mr. James E. Yore
Human Resources Office
Room 207, City Hall
Battle Creek Michigan 49014

Dear Jim:

Ms. Beverly R. Mitchell, Associate Exec. Secretary
Raleigh Community Relations Commission
P.O. Box 590
Raleigh, N. Carolina 28401

Dear Beverly:

Mr. Thomas S. Garner, Director
Cincinnati Human Relations Commission
110 City Hall
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

Dear Tom:

Mr. Fred Cloud, Director
Human Relations Commission
1107 Parkway Tower
Nashville, Tennessee 37219

Dear Fred:

Henry A. Cabirac, Jr., Director
Human Relations Commission
332 W. Washington St.
Phoenix, Arizona 85003

Dear Mr...

Mr. David R. Mora, Director
Community Relations Dept.,
Santa Barbara City Hall
P.O. Drawer P-P
~~1011 Broadway~~
~~San Francisco, CA 94102~~
Santa Barbara, CA 93102

Dear Mr...

Ms. Mary Warner
City Manager's Office
City Hall
Berkeley, CA

Dear Mary:

Mr. Minoru Yasui, Director
Denver Commission on Community Relations
5000 Zook Bldg.
431 W. Colfax Ave
Denver, Col. 80204

Dear Mr...

Arthur L. Johnson, ~~Dir~~ Director
Hartford Human Relations Commission
550 Main Street
Hartford Connecticut 06103

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Mr. Robert H. Simms, Director
Community Relations Board
2501 S.W. 22nd St. (Coral Way)
Miami, Florida 33145

Dear Mr. Simms

Ralph Larsen, Director
Metropolitan Human Relations Commission
City County Bldg.
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46802

Dear Mr. Larsen



City of Cincinnati

THE CINCINNATI HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION
 ROOM 110, CITY HALL
 CINCINNATI, OHIO 45202
 352-3237

July 22, 1975

RECEIVED
 JUL 28 1975

HUMAN RELATIONS COMMS.

Mr. Kalman C. Szekely
 Metropolitan Human Relations Commission
 Multnomah County - City of Portland
 410 City Hall
 Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Kal;

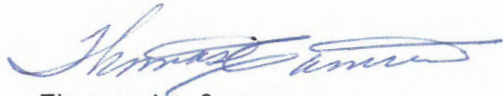
Sorry to take so long to answer your questions concerning shotguns being placed in police patrol cars. However, we did find from checking on our local procedure with the Cincinnati Police Division that those shotguns in regular patrol vehicles are locked in a case, locked in the trunk of the patrol car. The decision as to when that shotgun is to be used is prescribed in police procedure by the type of radio run that the officers receive, i.e., "Man with gun, shots fired, etc." The decision to use that weapon by the patrol units is the determination of the senior officer in that vehicle.

The argument that was presented by the Police Bureau Committee does not hold water:

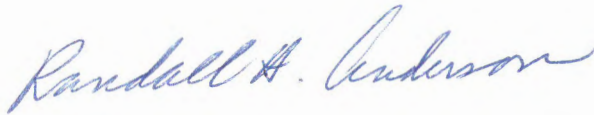
- (1) "Shotguns will be provided to the police officer with needed protection as more and more powerful arms are being used in the commission of crimes." I have stated in my article, published in the NAHRW Newsletter, that the Police Department need not be a party to the arms race between the criminal and large information agencies. Shotguns alone do not provide any form of protection; the police officer's use of firearms should be one of defensive position alone.
- (2) "Shotguns are a 'safer' weapon in that their effective range is shorter than that of a standard .38 caliber revolver. Shotguns are not a 'safer' weapon than any other weapon, although, their effective range may be shorter than the .38 caliber revolver. The shotgun pattern (depends on the ammunition used) is much broader than that of the .39 caliber revolver. The firing of shotguns when used tends not to be an aiming process but more like that of pointing the shotgun in the general direction of the target.
- (3) "Knowledge that patrol vehicles are shotgun-equipped might prove to be a deterrent to armed crimes." Knowledge of shotguns in police cars can not in any manner be a proven deterrent to armed crimes. The theory that the shotgun-equipped police car would be a deterrent to crime is a clear indication of the high danger-level of the shotguns used in an urban scene.

I hope that even though tardy this information will assist your commission to come to the decision to recommend the restricted use and placement of shotguns in police vehicles.

Sincerely,



Thomas L. Garner
Executive Director



Randall H. Anderson II
Police/Community Relations Supervisor

TLG:RHA:rd



The
University of Oklahoma

555 Constitution Avenue Norman, Oklahoma 73069

July 15, 1975

RECEIVED
HUMAN RELATIONS COMMS.

Southwest Center for
Human Relations Studies
(405) 325-1711

Ms Kalman C. Szeckely
Metropolitan Human Relations Commission
Multnomah County- City of Portland
410 City Hall
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Kal:

Ruth Shechter, President of the National Association of Human Rights Workers, Kansas City, Missouri, sent me a copy of your letter to Mary Wagner, City Manager's Office, Berkeley, Calif., regarding the issuance of shotguns to police officers in all regular cars in Portland.

As a former Director, Lexington-Fayette County Human Rights Commission (Kentucky), I had occasion to learn first-hand of the breakdown in human relations (community relations) such an order produced in our community. Nothing in my fifteen years of experience as a human rights worker has demonstrated either the need or wisdom of having shotguns in police cars.

I feel the potential damage to community relations, and the real possibility of increased tension between police and the minority community far outweigh any potential merits such a procedure might have. I hope NAHRW will take a stand regarding this matter before we hold our 28th Annual Conference in Portland October 12-16 !

Please keep us advised of developments. I remain,

Fraternally yours,

Gregory E. Shinert, Director
Human Relations Seminar
SW Center for Human Relations Studies

Assistant Professor
Human Relations Program
University of Oklahoma

GES/s ENCL.

cc: Ms Ruth Shechter, President, NAHRW

"Shotgun" file



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS WORKERS

527 WEST 39th STREET
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI 64111
(816) 756-2360

1975 ANNUAL CONFERENCE:
Sheraton Motor Inn
Lloyd Center, Portland, Oregon
October 12 through October 16, 1975

RECEIVED
JUL 14 1975

1976 ANNUAL CONFERENCE:
Atlanta, Georgia

HUMAN RELATIONS COMMS.

President
RUTH G. SHECHTER

July 5, 1975

MEMORANDUM

TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS, NAHRW
FROM: RUTH G. SHECHTER

Enclosed are copies of correspondence from Kal Szeckely to Mary Warner, and her response, to Kal and to me.

Both are self--explanatory.

I believe consideration of this, with a view toward issuing a statement nationally, is in order, as in consideration of this on our agenda in October.

Unfortunately, I did not receive it in time to take action by the time suggested - first week in July, but, better late than never!

I'll appreciate your quick response and comments; all will be put together for statement for release, if this meets with your approval

enclosures-2

copy of letter from Kal to Mary -

Metropolitan Human Relations Commission
Multnomah County - City of Portland
410 City Hall Portland Oregon 97204
2484187

June 17, 1975

Mrs. Mary Warner
City Manager's Office
City Hall
Berkeley California

Dear Mary:

A committee of Portland City Police officers has recently recommended to the Chief of Police that shotguns be placed in all regular patrol vehicles. At present, shotguns are carried only in sergeant's cars and are issued to officers only in special situations.

In response to the recommendation, the Metropolitan Human Relations Commission has requested its staff to prepare a report and recommendations regarding the carrying of shotguns in regular patrol cars. This document is to be considered by the Commission at its regular monthly meeting in July.

The purpose of this letter then, is to obtain your comments and opinions as a human rights worker regarding equipping regular police vehicles with shotguns. Arguments advanced by the police bureau committee are roughly as follows:

1. Shotguns will provide police officers with needed protection as more and more powerful arms are being used in the commission of crimes.
2. Shotguns are a "safer" weapon in that their effective range is shorter than that of a standard .38 caliber revolver.
3. Knowledge that patrol vehicles are shotgun-equipped might prove to be a deterrent to armed crimes.

I would be most interested in your response to these arguments, as well as any other comments or opinions you might have regarding the impact of the proposal on police community relations, public opinion, etc.

I realize this is a busy time of year for all of us, but it would be most helpful for my staff to have your response by the first week of July. Thanks in advance for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Kal

Kalman C. Szeckely

FROM THE DESK OF

Mary R. Warner

Assistant to the City Manager

June 19, 1975

To: Kal

My first reaction was "you gotta be joking". But I realized it's more serious than that. Apparently history does repeat itself and we now seem to be at the beginning of a new 20-year cycle. The response to this seems so obvious I would be reluctant to dignify the suggestion with a report. I would hope the Commission reacts with outrage and indignation, organizes the community to protest and fully exploits the press to make your point. You might also get Lee Brown, your County Sheriff, to make a public statement. Clearly your police have learned nothing and Portland Black Citizens are as vulnerable as ever.

/S/ Mary

6/19/75

To: Ruth

If we had any questions as to whether there is a role for NAHRW we shouldn't have a question any longer. Thought you might want to see my response. Perhaps we could take this on at the October conference - or get the Board to issue a statement before then - like July.

/S/ Mary



CITY
OF
PHOENIX

HUMAN RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

RECEIVED
JUL 7 1975

HUMAN RELATIONS COMMS.

July 2, 1975

Mr. Kalman C. Szekely
Human Relations Representative
Metropolitan Human Relations Commission
410 City Hall
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Mr. Szekely:

You asked us to respond to the Portland City Police officers recommendation that shotguns be placed in all patrol vehicles. We have attempted to secure information and advise from knowledgeable sources and find that we are in a grey area which appears to defy absolutes. However, the following factors did emerge:

- . Increased crime and attacks on police officers do tend to increase their fear and anxiety and, therefore, they want more protection in the form of additional fire power.
- . Visibility of shotguns do tend to antagonize many law abiding citizens.
- . In most instances, officers do have the time to call for back up units who can provide an additional variety of weaponry before exploring a potentially dangerous situation.
- . Providing increased fire power for the average patrolman could tend to reduce his reliance on using his head to cope with the situation.

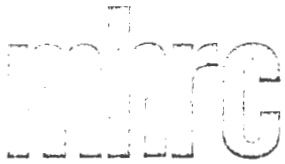
Best wishes in your efforts to deal with this problem which you may want to explore further with us if you are attending the International Association of Human Rights Agencies conference in New Orleans within the next few weeks.

Yours sincerely,

PHOENIX HUMAN RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

Henry A. Cabirac, Jr.
Director

HAC:mam



METROPOLITAN HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION

Multnomah County — City of Portland
410 City Hall ■ Portland, Oregon 97204 ■ 248-4187

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
Vernon Summers
Director
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

June 17, 1975

Mr. Alan P. Dean, Director
Commission on Human Relations
County Office Building
Rockville, Maryland 20850

Dear Alan:

A committee of Portland City Police officers has recently recommended to the Chief of Police that shotguns be placed in all regular patrol vehicles. At present, shotguns are carried only in sergeants' cars and are issued to officers only in special situations.

In response to the recommendation, the Metropolitan Human Relations Commission has requested its staff to prepare a report and recommendations regarding the carrying of shotguns in regular patrol cars. This document is to be considered by the Commission at its regular monthly meeting in July.

The purpose of this letter, then, is to obtain your comments and opinions as a human rights worker regarding equipping regular police vehicles with shotguns. Arguments advanced by the police bureau committee are roughly as follows:

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I would be most interested in your response to these arguments, as well as any other comments or opinions you might have regarding the impact of the proposal on police community relations, public opinion, etc.

I realize that this is a busy time of year for all of us, but it would be most helpful for my staff to have your response by the first week of July. Thanks in advance for your consideration.

Sincerely,


Kalman C. Szekely
Human Relations Representative

RECEIVED
JUL 3 1975

Subject: Shotguns in Police Vehicles

HUMAN RELATIONS COMMS.

Purpose: To promulgate standardized control and safe handling procedures concerning the carrying of shotguns in Department of Police vehicles.

I. Methods

Because of prior requirements, seat-type racks were initially installed in certain Patrol and C.P.D. vehicles. Subsequently, these racks have proven unsatisfactory and a stand-up, electrically operated rack has been designated as a replacement. As one type rack requires removal of the weapon at each shift change, and the other does not, separate procedures have been formulated.

II. Vehicles Equipped with Seat Mounted Racks

Personnel utilizing vehicles equipped with seat mounted racks will be required to remove and unload assigned shotguns at each shift change, in accordance with the following procedures:

A. Shift going off duty and turning weapon in:

1. Remove weapon from rack;
2. Assure that safety is on;
3. Weapon will then be carried to the range area, muzzle up, safety on;
4. Once on the range, shells will be removed from the magazine tube by means of the shell release, not by racking the action slide;
5. Breech will then be opened and locked;
6. Weapon, breech open, will be placed on range counters, with the barrel pointing down range;
7. The weapons officer (or alternate) from the shift going off duty will check in each weapon to assure it is clear and then prepare the weapon exchange sheet (M.C.P. Form #516).

B. Shift going on duty and checking weapons out:

1. The weapons officer checks each weapon against the turn-in sheet, insuring that the weapon is cleared and safety is on;
2. He will then sign for the weapons;
3. Weapons are then issued per vehicle/beat assignments;
4. Issued officer then checks his weapon to insure it is clear, on safe, and closes the bolt;

Page 3

- chamber clear, and no rounds in the tube;
2. Upon completion of the above, the assigned officer (or senior officer) will load his four rounds into the tube;
 3. A check will then be made of the spare ammunition carried in the vehicle glove box, or ammunition locker, against the stock levels indicated in the weapons log maintained in each vehicle, and dash mounted instruction card.
 4. Adherence to the above procedures will be indicated on M.C.P. Form #517.
 5. Any shortages in ammunition will be made up by drawing replacements from the district supply.
 6. All shotguns carried in upright racks will be carried with the shroud (dust covers) in place over the barrels.
- C. Any discrepancies to the foregoing will be reported to the respective shift supervisor for any necessary action.
- D. In the event the vehicle will not be used during the next tour of duty or if the vehicle is to be sent to or left at a County maintenance facility, the weapon will be removed, utilizing the following procedures:
1. All rounds will be removed from the weapon while it is in the rack;
 2. A check will be made to assure that the safety is on;
 3. Weapon will be removed from the rack;
 4. If in the station, procedures outlined in II A, B, relative to clearing the weapon on the range will be followed. If not at the station, the weapon will be held muzzle skyward, safety on, unloaded, and the action locked open. The weapon will then be transported to the district weapons' locker by the assigned officer and secured under district procedures.

IV. Shift Supervisors' Responsibilities

Shift supervisors will be responsible for:

- A. Periodic supervision of shotgun procedures;
- B. Designation of a primary shift weapons' officer and a sufficient number of alternate shift weapons' officers to assure coverage during periods that the primary officer is on leave. All weapons' officers will be certified as to their knowledge and execution of

Page 5

C. Cleaning and Maintenance

1. All shotguns will be cleaned by a shift weapons' officer (or designee) during the shift's Monday 0001 to 0800 hours tour. Weapons will be rotated into the station, one at a time, following safety precautions outlined in Section II.D. An individual record will be kept on the Weapons Maintenance and Inspection Log (M.C.P. Form #517) of all maintenance.
2. Each shift supervisor will conduct (or designate a weapons officer to conduct in his absence) an inspection of all shotguns assigned to Patrol vehicles, during the 0800 to 1600 hours Sunday tour. Any defects or remarks will be noted on that weapons specific Weapons Maintenance and Inspection Log (M.C.P. Form #517).

D. Deployment

Shotguns will be issued only to vehicles that are equipped with the appropriate rack. Racks will be deployed on the following priority basis:

1. Primary beat units;
2. Detail back-up units;
3. Zone supervisors;
4. Secondary beat units;
5. Shift supervisors.

Current budget forecasts indicate that approximately 90% of the current marked fleet will be equipped by late 1973.

VI. TrainingA. Introductory

In addition to the department-wide classroom instruction, previously conducted by the Education and Training Division, additional roll call training and range firing will be conducted by shift supervisors, or their designee (i.e., weapons officer). This training will include the following:

- i. Roll Call (presented once a month as a minimum)
 - a. Loading and unloading the weapon;
 - b. Maintenance procedures;
 - c. Safety procedures as outlined in this document;
 - d. Situations necessitating use and display of the weapon;


Page 7

In all cases where shotguns are discharged, procedures outlined in General Order 71-6, Section II will be followed.

Cancellation

This Headquarters Memorandum cancels Headquarters Memorandum 22-A dated December 1968.

Effective Date: May 1, 1973.


K. W. Watkins
Superintendent of Police

Distribution:

All Type "A" Members

All Functional and Geographic Units

FROM THE DESK OF

MARY R. WARNER

Assistant to the City Manager

RECEIVED DATE: 6/19/75
JUL 23 1976

TO: *Kal* HUMAN RELATIONS COMMS.

My first reaction was "you gotta be joking." But I realize its more serious ^{than} that. Apparently history does repeat itself, and we now seem to be at the beginning of a new 20-year cycle. The response to this seems so obvious I would be reluctant to dignify the suggestion with a report. I would hope the Commission reacts with outrage and indignation; organizes the community to protest, and fully exploits the press to make your point. You might also get Lee Brown, your county sheriff, to make a public statement. Clearly, your police have learned nothing and Portland's Black citizens are as vulnerable as ever.

Mary over

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Effective Date: May 1, 1973.


K. W. Watkins
Superintendent of Police

Distribution:

All Type "A" Members

All Functional and Geographic Units

CITY OF BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN

HUMAN
RELATIONS COMMISSION



ROOM 110, CITY HALL

June 23, 1975

RECEIVED
JUN 23 1975

HUMAN RELATIONS COMMS.

Mr. Kalman C. Szekely
Metropolitan Human Relations Commission
410 City Hall
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Kal:

In response to your letter dated June 17, 1975, pertaining to police cars carrying shot guns, I give you the following response:

The Battle Creek Police Department has utilized the shot gun in police cars for some 10 years. To my knowledge, in researching the records the Battle Creek Police Dept. over a 10 year period has used the shot gun no more than three times, that is actually firing a gun. It has been used when there has been B & E and they have caught the suspect in the act. It is my understanding that the weapon is more effective and more devastating in short range situations than is a revolver or hand gun. I perhaps could go on at great length about the issue, however, I will only address myself to the three questions you have raised in your communication.

In response to No. 1, I feel strongly that the shot gun in the car under lock, will provide the police officer with additional protection. I do not feel that there is any significance in the fact that more powerful arms are being used in the commission of crimes.

No. 2 - It is true that shot guns have a shorter range of effectiveness, however, if we exclude distance and talk about area, the shot gun has a more effective range in that the shots have a tendency to cover a wide area in its pattern. One does not have to be a marksman or an expert target shooter in order to effectively apprehend a criminal. Basically, one needs only to point in the direction of that individual and the pattern of the shot gun will do the rest.

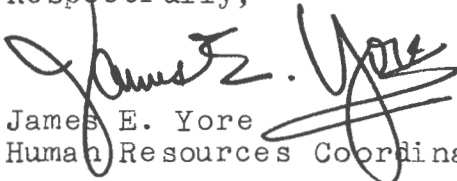
No. 3 - I do not feel that a shot gun equipped car is going to be a deterrent to armed crimes. Most criminals, as do citizens, recognize the fact that most police officers are not going to use any fire-arms unless an extreme emergency arises, that in the vast majority of cases the individual criminal is apprehended without the use of

fire-arms. Therefore, I view this, not as a deterrent for crime, but as an effective means of having available to the police officer the needed weaponry to do an effective job with the least possible risk to his safety and life.

In conclusion, without becoming emotionalized, I would say that I am in favor of a police vehicle having access to a shot gun. However, we must realize that the shot gun in itself will not be a deterrent to crime. Also, while the shot gun effective range is shorter it does have a much broader area in the shorter distance. I would see no reason to oppose the use of shot guns in a police car unless we are viewing the shot gun from the point of the criminal and the use of such a weapon on the criminal.

It would seem to me that the issue is boiling down to whether you have confidence in your police department to use the weapon with restraint and good judgement. If proper training is given and you have intelligent police officers, there should not be any question of the effective and safe use of these guns.

Respectfully,


James E. Yore
Human Resources Coordinator

JEY:md



METROPOLITAN HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION

Multnomah County — City of Portland
410 City Hall ■ Portland, Oregon 97204 ■ 242 4187

Vernon Summers
Director

June 17, 1975

Ms. Mary Warner
City Manager's Office
City Hall
Berkeley, California

Dear Mary:

A committee of Portland City Police officers has recently recommended to the Chief of Police that shotguns be placed in all regular patrol vehicles. At present, shotguns are carried only in sergeants' cars and are issued to officers only in special situations.

In response to the recommendation, the Metropolitan Human Relations Commission has requested its staff to prepare a report and recommendations regarding the carrying of shotguns in regular patrol cars. This document is to be considered by the Commission at its regular monthly meeting in July.

The purpose of this letter, then, is to obtain your comments and opinions as a human rights worker regarding equipping regular police vehicles with shotguns. Arguments advanced by the police bureau committee are roughly as follows:

- 1. Shotguns will provide police officers with needed protection as more and more powerful arms are being used in the commission of crimes.
2. Shotguns are a "safer" weapon in that their effective range is shorter than that of a standard .38 caliber revolver.
3. Knowledge that patrol vehicles are shotgun-equipped might prove to be a deterrent to armed crimes.

I would be most interested in your response to these arguments, as well as any other comments or opinions you might have regarding the impact of the proposal on police community relations, public opinion, etc.

I realize that this is a busy time of year for all of us, but it would be most helpful for my staff to have your response by the first week of July. Thanks in advance for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Kalman C. Szekely
Human Relations Representative

Handwritten notes in the bottom left corner.



RECEIVED
MAY 21 1975

HUMAN RELATIONS NEWSLETTER

Published by Cincinnati Human Relations Commission

Vol. 8, No. 4

April, 1975

OPEN HOUSING MONTH PROCLAIMED

On Friday, April 4th, Vice-Mayor William Chenault, substituting for Mayor Berry, issued a proclamation declaring April, "Fair Housing Month", in Cincinnati.

The primary purpose of this observance is to heighten people's awareness of the problems related to achieving equal opportunity in housing. This particular time of year was chosen because it is in the spring that people change housing most, and thus minority groups meet the greatest amount of discrimination.

In the weeks following the proclamation, CHRC staff and Housing Committee members will participate in a number of talk shows in the area, including WCKY's "Community Forum" on April 21st; WKRC's "Rap Line" on April 24th; and WSAI's "Contact". In addition, there will be public service messages aired on most of the stations, as well as editorials.

Fair housing successes in past years have made current work more difficult; no longer does there exist the wide-spread flagrant discrimination of two decades ago. Now violations of the law are usually quite subtle, and considerably more difficult to prove.

Types of discrimination are numerous on renting an apartment. A minority person may be told that there are no apartments available when there actually are, or that a specific apartment has been rented when it hasn't. They may be told it will take two or more weeks for a credit check whereas a white will be told a few days; or a minority person's credit will be scrutinized more critically than a white's.

More subtle means are also employed. High deposits are required with the guarantee of an apartment. This rules out a

greater number of minority persons. Those that aren't eliminated by this requirement are ruled out in the selection process.

Many large complexes that have blacks may still discriminate; they have informal low quotas set for minority tenants, or they house all the minority tenants in one corner of the complex. These are very deceptive practices, and very difficult to prove. Also, once in an apartment, minorities may find themselves treated less favorably than white tenants.

In housing sales, the two practices with the most discriminating effect are steering and redlining. Steering refers to the practice of many real estate brokers who encourage white clients to buy in white areas and minority clients to buy in

minority or integrated areas. Redlining or financial disinvestment, is a practice of many lenders who refuse to make mortgage or home improvement loans in certain areas they feel to be deteriorating, which usually also are integrating.

In both of these concerns, issues are still being refined and programs developed so there will be considerably more publicity about them in the future.

Even though victims of discrimination in housing in Cincinnati are black, other groups feel the effect. Among these, the aged; the handicapped; the poor; women; and Appalachians are most numerous. Of these groups only women are protected by law, but efforts are afoot to extend coverage to the aged and handicapped as well.



As he signed the proclamation, Vice-Mayor Chenault (seated) is surrounded by (standing left to right): CHRC's Housing Staff; David Spencer and Tom Hayes; CHRC Director, Tom Garner; Charles Collins of HUD; and Roger Stewart of FHA.

BAIL BOND PROJECT AIDS DEFENDENTS AND THE COURTS

Since the winter of 1974, the Greater Cincinnati Bail Bond Project, Inc. has been operating in the City, interviewing prisoners at Central Station located at City Hall and at the County Jail. Its purpose is to determine which prisoners are sufficient risks to be released on their own recognizance (OR).

A non-profit, federally funded organization, the Bail Bond Project is headed by Director, David Beran (above right) a former employee of the Hamilton County Adult Probation Department. Beran said the thrust of the program is two-fold: To provide verified background information on persons arrested; and to recommend to the Courts that those who qualify be released on their promise to appear in court, called an OR Bond.

Working at the detention facilities, along with Treatment Alternatives to Street Crimes (TASC), the Project interviewers handle misdemeanor cases, and some felony crimes. The few cases they do not handle are: public intoxication, probable parole violators, traffic offenders, and traffic capias.

By more recognizance releases, crowding in detention facilities will be reduced by a generous degree. Holding this to be

true, the Bail Bond Project also uses a followup notification system to help insure that the defendents, who are released, will show up for trial.

The Bail Bond Project is the outgrowth of the Bail Reform Committee of the Citizens Committee for Justice and Corrections. The very active chairman of that committee, John Getgy, has also been a member of CHRC's Board since July 1973, and is presently chairman of the Safety Committee.

According to the Project's procedure, the defendent must agree to the interview and authorize the Project's staff to verify the information. The verification is done through telephone calls and a check of the regional crime computer.

Family ties, employment, length of residence in the community, and prior criminal records are among the factors considered by the Project's interviewers. Beran is very proud of the fact that the Bail Bond Project has contributed to the lowest FTA (Fail to Appear) rate of any such agencies. Only 2%, of those who are recommended, fail to appear in Court.

Seeing the organization as the first of its kind that provides information to the



Courts about the offenders, Beran feels the goal, that the Project is striving for, is a greater rate of acceptance of recommendations by the Judges, who now only accept 50% of the suggestions for OR Bonds.

The Courts are in need of help to assist them in handling the ever-increasing case load that is being put upon them every day. The Greater Cincinnati Bail Bond Project is just such an aid, while also providing services to the community's accused which might not otherwise be available.

"It's beneficial to the individual and the system", Beran relates, "because it cuts down on detention cost and helps the Judge in determining bail."

DIRECTOR'S COMMENT

In response to the CHRC column "Did You Know" in our February newsletter, Police Chief Carl Goodin has asked that additional facts be printed. In a letter to explain the statistics we used, Chief Goodin stated that "The Cincinnati Police Division has played a leadership role, not only for this city, but for agencies throughout the country."

Chief Goodin went on to state that, "The Division has made all-out efforts, especially during the past three years, to recruit qualified young blacks, and more

recently, qualified females. While we're certainly a long way from our goals, we have made, by a reasonable standard, remarkable progress. The number of total black police (sworn and cadet) personnel has increased 130% over the past three years as a direct result of our strenuous efforts. The number of sworn black police officers has increased 80% in the same time period and minority police cadets now represent almost 30% of the 105 in classification at this time."

CHRC, in publishing the "Did You Know" column which will be a continuing news feature, had no intention of singling out the Police Division, for we know a great deal of minority recruitment has taken place over the past few years in this Division. In fact, CHRC worked side by side with the police in accomplishing it. We simply wanted to point out that with all the honest effort going on, there is still a long way to go.

Thomas L. Garner

NEW APPOINTMENT FOR EX-BOARD MEMBER

Ronald Temple, former Board member of the Cincinnati Human Relations Commission, has recently been appointed to the National Museum of Afro-American History and Culture Planning Council.

The museum is being established under legislative act by the Ohio Historical Society, as requested by former Governor John Gilligan.

Presently working as Assistant Dean of Student Groups and University programs at the University of Cincinnati, Temple serves as a Special Assistant to UC President, Warren Bennis. He also serves as UC Professor of History and is a member of the Cincinnati Board of Education.

In addition, Temple is working with the University's Director of Governmental Relations on UC's campaign to achieve a budget subsidy revision from the legislature.

HOLLOW POINT BULLETS

The following article is a reprint from the National Association of Human Rights Workers' Newsletter... By Randall Anderson, CHRC Police-Community Relations Supervisor.

The use and proposed use of hollow point bullets by Police Departments throughout the country has caused great concern to professionals in the Human Rights field and members of the National Association of Human Rights Workers (N.A.H.R.W.)

Citizens should be concerned not only with the use of hollow point bullets, but also with the firearms policy of their police departments which determine when and under what circumstance the use of deadly force is appropriate.

The term "Dum-Dum" has been inappropriately applied to the hollow point bullet, causing unnecessary emotional issues in many communities. The term "Dum-Dum" originally applied to a rifle bullet made at the British arsenal in Dum-Dum, India around 1897. This bullet (Figure 1) obtained expansion by leaving the lead core exposed at the top and weakening the casing around the shoulder of the bullet.

Improvised forms of expanding bullets have been used since by filing down the point and making longitudinal cuts in the bullet's casing. All versions of such bullets, which were not fully encased with a hard jacket or with a modified jacket, were described colloquially, and even in diplomatic correspondence, as "Dum-Dums".

Practically all bullets used by police today could be classified as "Dum-Dum" bullets according to the above definition, since most departments use a bullet with-

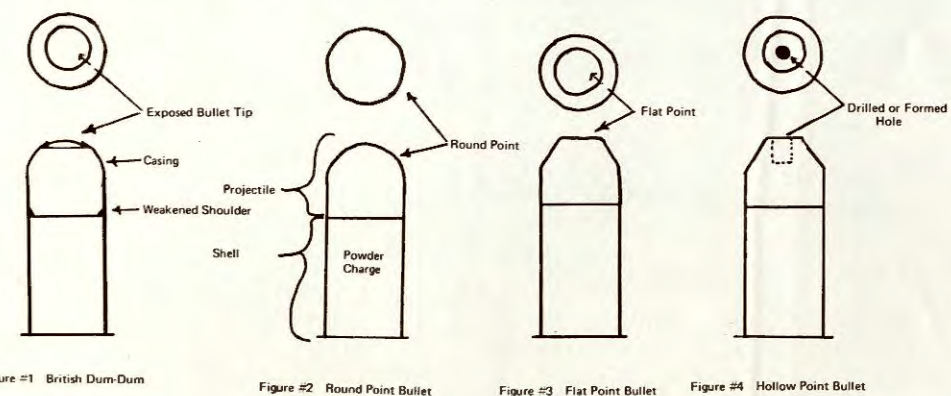
out a full hard metal jacket. Most police departments use one of the three bullets shown in figures 2, 3, and 4; the round nose, the flat nose (wadcutter), or the hollow point. Most of these bullets are of a soft lead metal designed to spread on impact with a hard object and to reduce the chance of ricochet.

The hollow point bullet which many police departments use or want to use, is a bullet with either a drilled or molded hole in the point (Figure 4), for more "stopping power". The hole, or hollow point, in the bullet is designed to facilitate the mushrooming of the bullet upon entry into the body, so that the bullet will expend its total energy within the body upon impact.

"By mushrooming upon entry, the hollow point creates a very large wound cavitation and extensive damage to surrounding tissue," according to the Massachusetts Research Center in June, 1974. The M.R.C. continues, "Police Departments have escalated their weaponry, seeking greater 'stopping power'. Instead, with the adoption of the hollow point and high velocity ammunition, they have achieved greater 'shocking power'.

The distinction is that a bullet which is capable of 'stopping' or halting an assailant, need not be also designed to deliver maximum 'shocking' or wounding power to the flesh of the target."

All citizens must be involved in the study and decision making at local police levels and in coalitions on state and national levels on the use of firearms. That input must be concerned with the training the police officer receives, the department's firearms policy, and the weaponry chosen by all local police departments.



DID YOU KNOW ...

Tests conducted by Housing Opportunities Made Equal (H.O.M.E.) have revealed that 23% of Cincinnati's apartment complexes practice some form of racial discrimination.

— 80% of all such discrimination involves false statements about availability of rental units.

When trying to buy a home; — Blacks are often "steered" into predominantly black neighborhoods. — They are screened out if their voices sound "black" over the phone. — Black clients are encouraged by some realtors to make an offer low enough for the seller to reject. — It is often assumed that the black home buyer is unable to meet the financial requirements.

Sources of information: — 1974 CHRC Housing Committee Report. — Report of H.O.M.E. staff activities, October and November, 1974.

HARDY INVESTIGATION ENDS

On February 4th, 1975, the Law Committee of City Council passed a motion that "conspiracy charges", alleged by James Hardy, be referred to the Cincinnati Human Relations Commission for investigation, and that CHRC prepare a report on the allegations. That report was presented April 8th to the Law Committee of Council.

Hardy's charges of conspiracy came after he was convicted of "Harassment of Public Officials". He has since then filed an appeal.

Appearing on February 13th, Hardy presented his charges before an investigating committee of CHRC. In addition, two separate hearings and two separate meetings were held, and CHRC spent over 100 staff hours in an attempt to complete the investigation.

A total of 13 allegations of conspiracy was charged by Hardy, nine of which the investigating committee found to be ungrounded. The remaining four allegations could not be investigated, due to the Committee's inability to talk to key persons involved, since they were part of the appeal process. Therefore, without all of the necessary information, the Commission cannot determine whether there was a conspiracy.

HUMAN RELATIONS NEWSLETTER

Published by
Cincinnati Human Relations Commission
Room 110, City Hall
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202
352-3237

Chairman.....John L. Henderson
Executive Director.....Thomas L. Garner
Community

Relations Director.....Judith S. Bogart
Editor.....Robert Bell, Jr.

SPOTLIGHT OF THE MONTH

The beam this month falls around Kenneth Blackwell (below, center), a quiet but energetic young man who was recently appointed to the Board of Trustees of the Citizens School Committee, and is presently serving as Chairman of CHRC's Education Committee.

Blackwell, Director of the Center for University and Urban Affairs at Xavier University, was invited to sit on the Education Committee over a year ago. Although he is not a commissioner of CHRC, Blackwell was elected Chairman of the Committee in April of last year. That election marked the first time a non-Commissioner has served as chairman of that committee in the history of CHRC.

"The Education Committee convenes", Blackwell relates, "to identify interest and problem areas in the educational scheme of things. And from there, we move into problem solving activities, reporting and recommending to the Board of CHRC as we go along."

"I view my job, as Chairman, as kind of a convenor and processor. Hopefully, I can monitor the Education Committee's election process so that it will remain a broadly representative group... Because only in a democratic organization such as ours, or on a more basic scale — society as whole, can you get the guarantee that all children have a right to a quality education."

A graduate of Xavier University in 1970, Blackwell graduated from the Youth Program in Educational Adminis-

tration in 1971, and has taken graduate training at the University of Dayton.

Concerning his job function at the University, Blackwell says, "We aim to create an interface between the school and the urban community; a type of liason with programmatic functions you might say. We are involved in urban analysis, human relations, and other various problems in line with the resources and objectives of the University."

"One major function that we perform", he adds, "could be called the 'dispelling of myths'. An example of this is that people in the community believe the University had one reality and the community in general had another, and this kept us from relating effectively except in a kind of mechanical way... So what we had to do was go out and convince them that whatever goes on in the community affects this school, and vice versa."

Prior to his appointment as Director of the Center, Blackwell served as Assistant Director under John L. Henderson, who is now Chairman of the Board of CHRC



and presently Dean of Student Development at the University of Cincinnati.

In relation to his recent appointment to the Citizens School Committee (CSC), Blackwell says, "Our primary purpose is assisting in the selection of the Board of Education candidates for upcoming elections. In addition, we help in the necessary fund-raising campaign, establish priorities and issues, and partake in letting the people know our platform and what it stands for."

The Board of the CSC, according to Blackwell, had made a constitutional decision that they needed members that represent institutions as well as a variety of individuals who reflect the desires, aspirations, and priorities of a significant constituency in Cincinnati.

"I would like the CSC", Blackwell relates, "and the Education Committee of CHRC to be able to help the average citizen separate between educational problems that are technical in nature — meaning that we lack the know-how or necessary resources, — from those problems that are political; meaning that we are not focusing money on the real problem, or that we are top heavy in terms of budget, etc."

A resident of Bond Hill with his wife, Rosa, and two children, Anika and Rahshann, Blackwell adds, "We have to organize and reflect the interest of the school kids and their parents in the City, with concrete programs around their priorities."

Cincinnati Human Relations Commission
Room 110, City Hall
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

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Kalman C. Szekely
208 City Hall
Portland, Oregon 97204

SUMMARY OF SURVEYS ON SHOTGUNS

<u>Police Bureau</u>	<u>Have Shotguns</u>	<u>How Long (In Yrs)</u>	<u>Public Reaction</u>	<u>Problems</u>	<u>Type Locks</u>	<u>Criticism</u>
Denver*	No					
Sacramento	Yes	30	None	Accidental Discharge	Lektro Lok	None
Oakland	Yes	15	None	None	Upright Mod 22	None
Lake Oswego	Yes	10	None	None	Electric Lock	None
Seattle	Yes	30+	None	Keeping Clean	Upright Dashmount	None
Tacoma	Yes	"many"	None	None	Center Dashmount "Fletcher GHL 00022"	None
Milwaukie, Or	Yes	7	None	Keeping Current Training	Upright Electric	None
Minneapolis	Yes	30	Generally Accepted	Very Few	Custom Snap Holster	None
Eugene, Or	Yes	21	None	Training and Accidental Discharge	Boot Front Seat	None
San Diego**	No					
Kansas City	Yes	34	None	Mount	Boot Front Seat (Officers like Upright better).	None

* In Denver shotguns are not carried in police vehicles because "public attitude and minority feeling is that shotguns are oppressive." The weapons were removed from vehicles (except for command and supervisors) 25 years ago. Supervisors and command vehicles carry shotguns in trunks or in electronic mounts in front of seat.

** In San Diego sergeants' vehicles are equipped with three shotguns in a box in the trunk. These vehicles are always in the field if needed by a patrolman. Additional reliance is placed on a S.W.A.T. team which is on 24 hour call.

As of this date, questionnaires have not been received from Los Angeles, Salt Lake City and Beaverton

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT

EDWARD M. DAVIS
Chief of Police



Mailing Address: Box 30158
Los Angeles, Calif. 90030

Ref. No. 2.2

TOM BRADLEY
Mayor

January 15, 1975

B. R. Baker
Chief of Police
222 S.W. Pine
Portland, Oregon

Attention: Lieutenant W. E. Richardson
Director
Planning and Research

Dear Lieutenant Richardson:

Enclosed with responses to your questionnaire are photographs of the floor mounted shotgun rack used in our vehicles. The lock is a standard Fletcher model; the rack was designed and fabricated by City labor and is not available commercially. Also enclosed are training bulletins which may be of interest to you.

We trust the information is helpful and that you will feel free to contact us if further assistance can be provided.

Very truly yours,

E. M. DAVIS
Chief of Police


J. D. MUNGER, Captain
Commanding Officer
Training Division

Enclosures

QUESTIONNAIRE

for

Portland Police Bureau Study On

The Use of Shotguns in Patrol Vehicles

1. Do you have shotguns in your patrol vehicles? Yes No

If yes, was a study made to determine the feasibility of the shotgun? Could we obtain a copy of the study? NO

How long have you been using shotguns? 1966

If no, why don't you have shotguns in patrol vehicles? _____

2. What type of training does your department offer on the use of the shotgun? Could we obtain a copy of your training program and any films or other training aids which you use? What would be the cost of obtaining these items? ROUTINE QUALIFICATION -

ENCLOSED TRAINING BULLETINS

3. Has your department encountered any problems with the carrying of shotguns? NO

a. Public reaction, attitude, etc. NO

b. Problems with officers. NO

c. If problems are encountered what corrective measures were taken?

4. Does your department have rules and regulations regarding the use of shotguns? Could we obtain a copy? SEE ENCLOSED

TRAINING BULLETIN

5. How are the shotguns mounted in the vehicles? YES
- a. Type of mount FLETCHER - STANDARD MOUNT (MOUNTED FOR FLOOR MOUNTING RECESSED FROM SEAT)
- b. Location ACROSS FRONT SEAT AND TRUNK
- c. What type of ammunition is carried and where is extra ammunition carried? 20 GAUGE & DOUBLE O BUCK (12 BULLET)

EXTRA AMMO CARRIED AT DISCRETION OF OFFICER
(USUALLY IN HUNTING BAG IN VEHICLE TRUNK)

6. Has your department experienced any criticism or problems from local or national groups in regards to shotguns carried in patrol cars?

NO



METROPOLITAN HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION

Multnomah County - City of Portland
410 City Hall ■ Portland, Oregon 97204 ■ 248-4187

~~Walter Sakai~~
~~Chairman~~
Vernon Summers
Director
~~James P. Sizeman~~
~~Assistant Director~~

June 30, 1975

FROM: Vern Summers
TO: Police Community Relations Committee
SUBJECT: Staff Recommendations re Portland Police Shotgun Proposal

"The shotgun has an effective range of 40 yards and a killing range of 100 yards as compared to a killing range of more than one-half mile with a .38 service revolver. The shotgun has much less penetrating power than the .38 service revolver; therefore, the shotgun is an ideal police weapon for use in a heavily populated area." So reads the conclusion of a report prepared by a Portland Police Bureau committee assigned to study the suggestion that all regular patrol vehicles be equipped with shotguns.

On its face, supported by evidence of a rising rate of violent crimes, increased use of more powerful and dangerous weapons by criminals, and the large number of Portland policemen shot and/or killed in recent months, the conclusion would appear to be valid. There exist opinions, however, citing as evidence the growing "arms race" between police and criminals, the feelings by many citizens (especially minority citizens) that shotguns are oppressive, and the fear by citizens of "over-reaction" on the part of police should shotguns be readily available, that view the shotgun as far less than the "ideal" weapon. The purpose of this report is to present the differing positions regarding the equipping of regular patrol vehicles of the Portland Police Bureau with shotguns and offer staff recommendations for consideration by the Commission.

In reviewing material presented by the Police committee, it would appear that a police officer's chances of facing a powerfully armed criminal at the scene of a crime or when making an arrest have increased sharply in recent times. A tally sheet of armed robberies occurring between June 1973 and October 1974 prepared by the committee shows that nearly half of those robberies were committed with either a shotgun or an automatic weapon, or both. Both of these weapons are superior to the service revolver carried by Portland police officers on regular patrol and put the officers in a disadvantaged position for the purposes of halting a crime or effecting an arrest. The committee material also presented the fact that six Portland officers have been shot, one fatally, in recent months -- a marked increase over past years. As regards the safety of innocent bystanders, test results supplied by the Police committee indicate that the penetrating power and effective

range of the shotgun are to be considered pluses. Finally, comments by Officer Paul Maxey, Chairman of the Police committee, and other officers, point to the shotgun's psychological power of convincing a criminal to back down rather than risk a shoot-out.

At a series of community meetings, MHRC Police Community Relations committee members and staff heard the testimony of Portland citizens. Although opinions varied, members of the Black community voiced strong opposition to the shotgun policy. These citizens cited fears that the presence of shotguns in regular patrol vehicles would increase the "feelings of paranoia" (many of which have been generated by recent shootings of young Black men by police) that currently exist between the Black community and the Police Bureau and thus hamper efforts to achieve more effective police-community relations. Also expressed was the opinion that police officers already overreact in some situations, particularly in the Black community, and that the ready access to a shotgun could prompt further overreaction with serious consequences.

Another segment of the staff's research consisted of soliciting opinions and comments from fourteen human relations practitioners around the country. At the time of this writing, only two responses have been received -- one opposed and one offering conditioned approval.

Having reviewed available information and testimony, the MHRC staff has arrived at the following conclusions: 1) That the threat to police officers posed by the increasing use of powerful weapons by criminals and the safety of innocent citizens warrants the issuing of shotguns as standard equipment in regular Portland Police Bureau patrol vehicles; and 2) that the opposition voiced by citizens demands an extremely guarded approach to such issuance.

Thus, the MHRC staff's recommendation is that the Commission approve the Police committee's proposal to equip regular patrol vehicles with shotguns contingent on fulfillment of the following conditions:

1. that the Portland Police adopt a comprehensive over-all firearms policy (similar to the policy proposed by the Commission in May 1975);
2. that a special policy, relating to shotguns and subject to public approval, be adopted by the Police Bureau -- such policy requiring a detailed, written report each time a shotgun is removed from its lock;
3. that the shotgun be secured in the vehicle in such a position so as not to be readily visible from outside the vehicle;
4. that officers be given detailed training in the safe use of shotguns; and
5. that the proposal be reviewed in detail at the end of the first year of its implementation and that provision be made for subsequent reviews.



METROPOLITAN HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION

Multnomah County — City of Portland
410 City Hall ■ Portland, Oregon 97204 ■ 248-4187

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
Vernon Summers
Director
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

July 3, 1975

TO: PCR Committee

FROM: Darnell Lowery, Kal Szekely, Norm Monroe

SUBJECT: Gun Control Legislation

Pursuant to the action of the Metropolitan Human Relations Commission's Board instructing its staff to study the feasibility of enacting a local gun control ordinance, the following information and recommendations have been assembled.

Format

Section I will consist of introductory and statistical information. All statistical references cited will be identified at the beginning of this report.

Section II will list the names of individuals interviewed. This section will also include the response to those questions by the individuals interviewed.

Section III will contain the staff's recommendations and suggestions to the Commission based on the data gathered.

Section I

In light of the increasing trend in the use of handguns in the commission of a robbery, assault, or carrying out a homicide, there is a growing concern in the business community, the law enforcement circles, and the community at large to bring this oppressive reality under stricter control, primarily by securing passage of gun control legislation. The issue regarding gun control is both complex and political. The question of gun control will be a subject for debate regardless of statistical information illustrating the detrimental effect of handguns on society.

Efforts to enact a federal gun control act began shortly after the assassination of President Kennedy. Despite numerous legislative efforts, the activities of opponents to gun control legislation have been successful in keeping effective gun control legislation from being enacted. There have been efforts on the state

and local levels which have been more successful, although effective enforcement varies from state to state, city to city. Current gun control ordinances and statutes are in operation in Massachusetts, Maryland, Washington, D. C., Ohio, New York, and Minnesota. There are over 20,000 other federal, state, and local ordinances on record regulating the use of firearms. Most of these statutes or ordinances have proven ineffectual.

The fact that more stringent control is needed is evidenced by statistics. Violence involving the use of handguns in Portland has increased considerably in the last year. Fifty per cent of those arrested for the commission of a robbery involved the use of a handgun. Of the gun-related incidents involving police and the citizens of Portland, there were 11 shootings and 5 fatalities in the last year. On a national scale, gun-related incidents have been on a steady increase.

The purchase of firearms is a \$2 billion a year business. Since the turn of the century, over 750,000 people have been killed by handguns. In all the wars, including the Revolutionary War, approximately 530,000 people were killed.

The current argument most often used in defense of homeowners owning handguns is to protect their homes and property. However, statistically, more homeowners are accidentally killed by handguns than are burglars killed by homeowners in protection of their homes and property. Homeowner accidents accounted for 57% of the handgun fatalities (40% of those deaths were children). Only 2% of the robbery and burglar fatalities were directly attributed to homeowners.

Approximately 10,000 to 17,000 people are killed each year by handguns. Seventy per cent are acquainted with the offender. Guns are used in 100,000 assaults and 138,000 robberies. Fifty-two per cent of the homicides in this country were committed by people using handguns. Thirty-five per cent of the victims were shot by 22. caliber weapons. In 43% of all handgun murders, the offender used a 22. or 25. caliber weapon.

After ten years of state and federal debate concerning this issue, the fact remains that there are an estimated 90 million firearms in this country. Over half of the firearms are acquired second hand. Handgun ownership increased by 10% each year. Over 2.5 million handguns are manufactured yearly in this country.

Armed robberies in 1970 increased 198%; assaults 167%. There are an estimated 24 million handguns, 35 million rifles, and 31 million shotguns. Seventy-three per cent of the population favor legislation regulating rifles. Eighty-five per cent approve registering handguns.

References Cited:

Congressional Record, 92nd Congress
Subcommittee Hearing - HR 8829
Lewis & Clark Law School Library

Federal Firearms Act of 1934

Gun Control Act of 1968

Sherill, Robert: "The Saturday Night Special" --
HU 8059 - S - 47, Portland State University Library

Excerpts from the U. S. Conference of Mayors, 1972

Kakla, Robert: "Gun Control" --
HU 8073 - S - 48, Portland State University Library

Supreme Court Decision
Case: Haynes vs. U. S. Government

Northwest Fertilizer Company vs. Hyde Park
97 - US 659

Oregon Animal Revision Reports
Testimony by Representative of Kennedy Commission on
National Gun Control

Section II

In pursuit of information to provide the Commission with as diverse a cross section of our local populace, we interviewed individuals in the judicial system, the community, and federal and county prosecutors. The following individuals were interviewed:

Judge Alfred T. Goodwin
U. S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals

Sidney Lezak
U. S. Attorney

Charles Turner
Assistant U. S. Attorney

Ken Bauman
Assistant U. S. Attorney

Judge Richard Unis
District Court

Harl Haas
Multnomah County District Attorney

Charles Johnson
Urban Indian Program

Charles Carter
Albina Action Center

Ellis H. Casson
President, NAACP

James Brooks, Executive Director
Urban League of Portland

Leslie Williams
Urban League of Portland

Conversations with the above individuals encompassed the questions of whether or not gun control is necessary, if gun control should be local or statewide, what types of weapons should be covered by local or state ordinance, what type of control should be exercised. Also discussed were the enforcement of gun control laws, the political realities of securing their passage, and penalties for the use of weapons during the commission of crimes.

There was unanimous agreement among those interviewed that gun control of some type is a necessity today. One individual made the statement that "Americans are not going to be serious about law enforcement until they become serious about gun control." Most often cited as evidence for the need of gun control is the rising crime rate, accompanied by the rise in the use of firearms in the commission of crimes. Among those interviewed, it was expressed that if weapons are more difficult to obtain, if the existing availability of weapons is controlled, then the use of guns in the commission of crimes will also be curtailed.

There was also substantial agreement that in order to be effective, gun control must exist on the federal and state level. The reason most often cited for this opinion was that if control covers only a small geographical area such as a city or county, it is not difficult to obtain a weapon outside of that area. This posture defeats the purpose of legislation. It was also agreed that if a state law is impossible, a local statute would probably serve the purpose of creating a "climate for considering" local gun control statutes.

Regarding the types of guns over which control should be exercised (excluding those already outlawed by federal legislation), most respondents expressed the opinion that the primary target of gun control should be handguns. The opinion is based on the fact that most guns used in crimes and homicides (intentional and accidental) are handguns. In several conversations the respondents mentioned "Saturday Night Specials" (cheap handguns, usually imported) and stated that such weapons should be declared unilaterally illegal since their only purpose is "to kill people." There seemed to be a consensus among those interviewed that the protection of an individual's life and property can be carried out as well with a rifle or shotgun.

Opinions varied slightly on what type of control should be exercised. Most of those interviewed felt that guns (especially handguns) should be registered by serial number with a law enforcement agency and should be transferred (by sale, gift, inheritance, or whatever means) only to individuals possessing a license. Licensing procedure should include a police records check of the applicants. It was mentioned a number of times that handguns should be rendered entirely illegal, except for law enforcement officers and other security and/or military personnel.

Regarding enforcement of gun control laws, it was generally felt that they would be difficult, but not impossible, to enforce; and the effort and expense would be worthwhile. Although there was some disagreement over the idea of mandatory minimum sentences for gun control violations or felonies committed with a firearm, most respondents felt "severe and swift" penalties for such crimes would be a definite aid to enforcement.

Without exception, the individuals with whom we spoke expressed their fears about the political future of any strong gun control legislation, either on a federal or state level. We were reminded that Oregon has traditionally opposed gun control legislation and that efforts to pass federal legislation have been countered by financially sound lobby groups. In response to the constitutionality of gun control laws, one individual felt that any total gun control law would violate rights inherent in the constitution. He also felt that Americans could "live with a certain amount of coercion in the area of gun control" if handguns were taken out of circulation by due process.

Section III

Based on our review and consideration of data collected, staff presents the PCR Committee with the following recommendations:

1. That the PCR Committee recommend to the full Commission that efforts be undertaken immediately to prepare gun control legislation for presentation to the 1975 Oregon Legislature, covering statewide control of handguns (excluding rifles).
2. That if a state statute revision is not feasible, the Commission should consider recommending that more local control be exercised over the sale, transference, licensing, and ownership with notification to the bureau that such transactions are being considered.
3. The Commission should consider studying the feasibility of requiring a prospective handgun purchaser to complete an application of purchase prior to assuming ownership of a handgun and establish a waiting period of from five to fifteen days for the processing of this application. During this period, the prospective purchaser should be checked by the police for credibility and desirability of ownership.

4. That a local restriction be enacted to prohibit anyone under the age of 21 from purchasing a handgun.
5. That a mandatory education program in firearm use be conducted by the Game Commission or police for anyone under 21 who is considering purchasing a handgun.
6. That the Commission require that serial numbers of handguns sold be entered in the LEADS computer system maintained by the Police Bureau.
7. That the Commission consider in any contemplated ordinance that when a handgun is lost through burglary or accidentally misplaced, the original owner be required to report such a loss within three days after discovery to the local police and any notification be duly registered by this body.
8. That the Commission lobby for stricter mandatory sentence for all individuals arrested for the commission of a felony where a handgun was either visible or simulated.
9. That a minimum sentence be established for possession of a concealed weapon.

--

RECEIVED
JUL 15 1975
HUMAN RELATIONS COMMS.

July 15, 1975

Metropolitan Human Relations Commission
City Hall
1220 SW 5th
Portland, OR 97201

Dear Members of the Commission:

I must excuse myself for not being able to appear in person, but I am teaching a course during this week that runs from 12:30 to 4:30 p.m. I would like to address the Commission on the matter of the proposed placement of shotguns in police cars. I served for 2 years as a Model Cities Board member, assigned to the Board's Law and Justice Working Committee, and later was chairman of that group for 3 years. In total that represents nearly a half decade of observing the Portland Police Bureau and its perceived relationships to the Model Cities community and to the Portland community.

It has gravely concerned me that the last two years have seen an increased danger to the lives of the policemen we hire to enforce the law. At the same time, the increase in violence on the part of policemen as a solution to street situations has also increased. Policemen and citizens have been shot and killed by each other. I think police use of shotguns is going to simply escalate this dangerous trend. And the escalation is bound to be most apparent in dealing with minority group members in our community. Let me bring the following to your attention:

- (1) Police Bureau firearms policy did not prevent the strange circumstances of the death of Rickie Johnson and 3 other Black citizens.
- (2) Placement of shotguns in police cars under lock and unspecified Police Bureau policies will not deter frightened police officers from using shotguns in any situation they think justifies it. (I call your attention to the vagueness of Police Bureau policies cited as a defense by department-indicted police officers in the recent investigation of improper acquisition of equipment from Mr. Liming.
- (3) Provision of police training in the use of shotguns and annual review will not prevent the possibility of saving one policeman's or ordinary citizen's life in a tense situation.

Let me propose this scenario. A policeman cruising in the Albina area spots a car driving without its lights on. The policeman gives chase. The car pulls over. The officer has observed 6 young Black men in the car. He unlocks the

shotgun and approaches the driver, shotgun at the ready. The officer asks for the driver's license. The driver makes a sudden move for his wallet to produce the license. The officer's finger moves and the driver's head is blown off. What are the odds that the officer will be brought to justice for murder? What reaction will such an incident provoke in the community? To what extent can we justify this happening to one person?

On the positive side, I'd like to make some recommendations that might tend to de-escalate the current tensions that seem to require shotguns:

- (1) Let's investigate the defensive move of providing every officer on patrol duty with a comfortable light-weight bullet-proof vest that is made a mandatory part of the uniform. Costs might be as high as \$150,000. But that is a drop in the bucket compared to one officer's life. The potential funding source might be LEAA Impact.
- (2) Let's move for long-demanded and long-postponed review of and retraining in Police Bureau attitudes towards minority groups. In 1966, the City Club deplored the fact that there were only 7 minority officers on the force of 735. In 1972, Model Cities strongly requested that the minority police population be doubled from 7 to 14. If Portland has a 6% minority population in general, does the police department have 42 (6% of 700) minority members on the force or anywhere near that number? What continuous programs does the Portland Police Bureau have for selecting ~~new~~ officers who are not biased towards minority persons? What program does the Bureau have to sensitize already-hired staff to minority persons?
- (3) Let's see what action can be taken to make the use of a gun as a threat to a police officer subject to punishment so severe that most persons will be deterred from consideration of weapons. Perhaps a move towards legislating a mandatory 25 years in prison for such a threat?

I am not so naive as to suggest that any one or all of these suggestions will solve all our problems. But I do feel that they are positive alternatives to the presently-considered escalation of the Portland "arms race." I respectfully urge the Commission to take a strong stand against any such escalation.

Thank you very much for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Peter Wolmut

PW/at

July 15, 1975

RECEIVED
JUL 15 1975
HUMAN RELATIONS COMMS.

Metropolitan Human Relations Commission
City Hall
1220 SW 5th
Portland, OR 97201

Dear Members of the Commission:

I must excuse myself for not being able to appear in person, but I am teaching a course during this week that runs from 12:30 to 4:30 p.m. I would like to address the Commission on the matter of the proposed placement of shotguns in police cars. I served for 2 years as a Model Cities Board member, assigned to the Board's Law and Justice Working Committee, and later was chairman of that group for 3 years. In total that represents nearly a half decade of observing the Portland Police Bureau and its perceived relationships to the Model Cities community and to the Portland community.

It has gravely concerned me that the last two years have seen an increased danger to the lives of the policemen we hire to enforce the law. At the same time, the increase in violence on the part of policemen as a solution to street situations has also increased. Policemen and citizens have been shot and killed by each other. I think police use of shotguns is going to simply escalate this dangerous trend. And the escalation is bound to be most apparent in dealing with minority group members in our community. Let me bring the following to your attention:

- (1) Police Bureau firearms policy did not prevent the strange circumstances of the death of Rickie Johnson and 3 other Black citizens.
- (2) Placement of shotguns in police cars under lock and unspecified Police Bureau policies will not deter frightened police officers from using shotguns in any situation they think justifies it. (I call your attention to the vagueness of Police Bureau policies cited as a defense by department-indicted police officers in the recent investigation of improper acquisition of equipment from Mr. Liming.
- (3) Provision of police training in the use of shotguns and annual review will not prevent the possibility of saving one policeman's or ordinary citizen's life in a tense situation.

Let me propose this scenario. A policeman cruising in the Albina area spots a car driving without its lights on. The policeman gives chase. The car pulls over. The officer has observed 6 young Black men in the car. He unlocks the

shotgun and approaches the driver, shotgun at the ready. The officer asks for the driver's license. The driver makes a sudden move for his wallet to produce the license. The officer's finger moves and the driver's head is blown off. What are the odds that the officer will be brought to justice for murder? What reaction will such an incident provoke in the community? To what extent can we justify this happening to one person?

On the positive side, I'd like to make some recommendations that might tend to de-escalate the current tensions that seem to require shotguns:

- (1) Let's investigate the defensive move of providing every officer on patrol duty with a comfortable light-weight bullet-proof vest that is made a mandatory part of the uniform. Costs might be as high as \$150,000. But that is a drop in the bucket compared to one officer's life. The potential funding source might be LEAA Impact.
- (2) Let's move for long-demanded and long-postponed review of and retraining in Police Bureau attitudes towards minority groups. In 1966, the City Club deplored the fact that there were only 7 minority officers on the force of 735. In 1972, Model Cities strongly requested that the minority police population be doubled from 7 to 14. If Portland has a 6% minority population in general, does the police department have 42 (6% of 700) minority members on the force or anywhere near that number? What continuous programs does the Portland Police Bureau have for selecting ~~new~~ officers who are not biased towards minority persons? What program does the Bureau have to sensitize already-hired staff to minority persons?
- (3) Let's see what action can be taken to make the use of a gun as a threat to a police officer subject to punishment so severe that most persons will be deterred from consideration of weapons. Perhaps a move towards legislating a mandatory 25 years in prison for such a threat?

I am not so naive as to suggest that any one or all of these suggestions will solve all our problems. But I do feel that they are positive alternatives to the presently-considered escalation of the Portland "arms race." I respectfully urge the Commission to take a strong stand against any such escalation.

Thank you very much for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Peter Wolmut

PW/at

THE CITY OF PORTLAND POLICE DEPARTMENT

THE CITY OF PORTLAND POLICE DEPARTMENT

The Black Justice Committee (BJC) opposes the use of shotguns in patrol work by the Portland Police Department. Specifically, BJC opposes the mounting of shotguns in public view in patrol cars. Reasons exist for this stance:

PFD has killed nearly a half dozen black males in two years. In fact, in Portland in the past year, police homicide has accounted for a significant portion of the young-adult, black male death rate. Secondly, the PFD has also demonstrated the lack of respect for public property, and care of human life and the general public trust of its ability to manage this proposed use of shotguns in the best interest of the public's safety, especially that of minority communities. Thirdly, national research does not support the mounting of shotguns in patrol cars as a deterrent to crimes outstanding in Portland, such as burglary. Finally, the proposed shotgun units are designed to scare and intimidate citizens. This is not the tactic supported by BJC for the prevention and control of crime in Portland.

BJC encourages greater expenditures for the appropriate education and training of police officers, increased recruiting of minority policemen, the deployment of qualified, non-sworn minority personnel, and citizen participation programs - making us proper means of crime prevention and more effective crime control in lieu of more arming which would result from the proposed shotgun police.



METROPOLITAN HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION

Multnomah County — City of Portland
410 City Hall ■ Portland, Oregon 97204 ■ 248-4187

~~Walter S. Sabak~~
~~Chairman~~
Vernon Summers
Director
~~James R. Stokman~~
~~Assistant Director~~

MINUTES - POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS

The Police Community Relations Committee met at 12:00 noon, July 31, 1975, in Room 321, City Hall. In attendance were:

William Jackson, Chairman
Capt. William Taylor
Norm Monroe
Arnie Gerardo
Marlene Bayless
Richard Hughes
Julie Sterling
Keith Gowing
Peggy Haggerty
Vern Summers
Kal Szekely

The Committee reviewed the proposed draft on gun legislation prepared by the staff and considered the following questions:

1. Should proposed gun control legislation be on a local or state level?
2. Should proposed gun control legislation encompass all weapons or pertain only to handguns?
3. What type of control should be proposed in legislation?
4. Should mandatory or minimum sentences be attached to proposed legislation or proposed for existing legislation?

In the discussion, the committee considered such items as the issuance of concealed weapons permits (Oregon law permits any chief of police or sheriff to issue a permit for a concealed weapon valid anywhere in the state), the waiting period between date of sale and taking possession of a weapon, and the feasibility of a police records check for purchase of weapons. Capt. Taylor and Norm Monroe explained the procedure currently in practice in Portland in which invoices of gun sales are forwarded from dealers to the Police Bureau. Should a records check indicate that a purchaser is an ex-felon or mental incompetent, the dealer is advised that he should not complete the transaction.

The Committee reached a consensus that while statewide legislation is to be desired, the establishment of local regulation would clear the way and provide a measure of leverage when the State Legislature is approached. There was further consensus that any proposed legislation should be constructed in such a manner that it could be reasonably expected to draw support from the business community, law enforcement agencies alike. It was decided, therefore, that the staff should prepare an ordinance for consideration at the September Commission meeting that would require any transference of a handgun, whether it be through a licensed dealer or between private individuals, to be recorded on a form to be developed by the Police Bureau.

The topic of shotguns in regular police patrol vehicles was raised when Capt. Taylor informed the committee that Chief Baker felt that he was no longer obligated to wait for the Commission's decision on the subject since that decision had been put off until September and that he indicated he might make his decision before the Commission's September 17 meeting. After discussion, it was moved and seconded that the PCR Committee record its opposition to any plan to extend further the use of shotguns in the Police Bureau. The motion passed 3-1.

Commission Chairman Marlene Bayless asked for and received authorization from the committee to address a memo to Chief Baker opposing his decision to take action on the shotgun program prior to MHRC's public hearing in September.

The meeting adjourned at 1:40 p. m.



METROPOLITAN HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION

Multnomah County — City of Portland
410 City Hall ■ Portland, Oregon 97204 ■ 248-4187

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
Vernon Summers
Director
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

July 3, 1975

TO: PCR Committee

FROM: Darnell Lowery, Kal Szekely, Norm Monroe

SUBJECT: Gun Control Legislation

Pursuant to the action of the Metropolitan Human Relations Commission's Board instructing its staff to study the feasibility of enacting a local gun control ordinance, the following information and recommendations have been assembled.

Format

Section I will consist of introductory and statistical information. All statistical references cited will be identified at the beginning of this report.

Section II will list the names of individuals interviewed. This section will also include the response to those questions by the individuals interviewed.

Section III will contain the staff's recommendations and suggestions to the Commission based on the data gathered.

Section I

In light of the increasing trend in the use of handguns in the commission of a robbery, assault, or carrying out a homicide, there is a growing concern in the business community, the law enforcement circles, and the community at large to bring this oppressive reality under stricter control, primarily by securing passage of gun control legislation. The issue regarding gun control is both complex and political. The question of gun control will be a subject for debate regardless of statistical information illustrating the detrimental effect of handguns on society.

Efforts to enact a federal gun control act began shortly after the assassination of President Kennedy. Despite numerous legislative efforts, the activities of opponents to gun control legislation have been successful in keeping effective gun control legislation from being enacted. There have been efforts on the state

and local levels which have been more successful, although effective enforcement varies from state to state, city to city. Current gun control ordinances and statutes are in operation in Massachusetts, Maryland, Washington, D. C., Ohio, New York, and Minnesota. There are over 20,000 other federal, state, and local ordinances on record regulating the use of firearms. Most of these statutes or ordinances have proven ineffectual.

The fact that more stringent control is needed is evidenced by statistics. Violence involving the use of handguns in Portland has increased considerably in the last year. Fifty per cent of those arrested for the commission of a robbery involved the use of a handgun. Of the gun-related incidents involving police and the citizens of Portland, there were 11 shootings and 5 fatalities in the last year. On a national scale, gun-related incidents have been on a steady increase.

The purchase of firearms is a \$2 billion a year business. Since the turn of the century, over 750,000 people have been killed by handguns. In all the wars, including the Revolutionary War, approximately 530,000 people were killed.

The current argument most often used in defense of homeowners owning handguns is to protect their homes and property. However, statistically, more homeowners are accidentally killed by handguns than are burglars killed by homeowners in protection of their homes and property. Homeowner accidents accounted for 57% of the handgun fatalities (40% of those deaths were children). Only 2% of the robbery and burglar fatalities were directly attributed to homeowners.

Approximately 10,000 to 17,000 people are killed each year by handguns. Seventy per cent are acquainted with the offender. Guns are used in 100,000 assaults and 138,000 robberies. Fifty-two per cent of the homicides in this country were committed by people using handguns. Thirty-five per cent of the victims were shot by 22. caliber weapons. In 43% of all handgun murders, the offender used a 22. or 25. caliber weapon.

After ten years of state and federal debate concerning this issue, the fact remains that there are an estimated 90 million firearms in this country. Over half of the firearms are acquired second hand. Handgun ownership increased by 10% each year. Over 2.5 million handguns are manufactured yearly in this country.

Armed robberies in 1970 increased 198%; assaults 167%. There are an estimated 24 million handguns, 35 million rifles, and 31 million shotguns. Seventy-three per cent of the population favor legislation regulating rifles. Eighty-five per cent approve registering handguns.

References Cited:

Congressional Record, 92nd Congress
Subcommittee Hearing - HR 8829
Lewis & Clark Law School Library

Federal Firearms Act of 1934

Gun Control Act of 1968

Sherill, Robert: "The Saturday Night Special" --
HU 8059 - S - 47, Portland State University Library

Excerpts from the U. S. Conference of Mayors, 1972

Kakla, Robert: "Gun Control" --
HU 8073 - S - 48, Portland State University Library

Supreme Court Decision
Case: Haynes vs. U. S. Government

Northwest Fertilizer Company vs. Hyde Park
97 - US 659

Oregon Animal Revision Reports
Testimony by Representative of Kennedy Commission on
National Gun Control

Section II

In pursuit of information to provide the Commission with as diverse a cross section of our local populace, we interviewed individuals in the judicial system, the community, and federal and county prosecutors. The following individuals were interviewed:

Judge Alfred T. Goodwin
U. S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals

Sidney Lezak
U. S. Attorney

Charles Turner
Assistant U. S. Attorney

Ken Bauman
Assistant U. S. Attorney

Judge Richard Unis
District Court

Harl Haas
Multnomah County District Attorney

Charles Johnson
Urban Indian Program

Charles Carter
Albina Action Center

Ellis H. Casson
President, NAACP

James Brooks, Executive Director
Urban League of Portland

Leslie Williams
Urban League of Portland

Conversations with the above individuals encompassed the questions of whether or not gun control is necessary, if gun control should be local or statewide, what types of weapons should be covered by local or state ordinance, what type of control should be exercised. Also discussed were the enforcement of gun control laws, the political realities of securing their passage, and penalties for the use of weapons during the commission of crimes.

There was unanimous agreement among those interviewed that gun control of some type is a necessity today. One individual made the statement that "Americans are not going to be serious about law enforcement until they become serious about gun control." Most often cited as evidence for the need of gun control is the rising crime rate, accompanied by the rise in the use of firearms in the commission of crimes. Among those interviewed, it was expressed that if weapons are more difficult to obtain, if the existing availability of weapons is controlled, then the use of guns in the commission of crimes will also be curtailed.

There was also substantial agreement that in order to be effective, gun control must exist on the federal and state level. The reason most often cited for this opinion was that if control covers only a small geographical area such as a city or county, it is not difficult to obtain a weapon outside of that area. This posture defeats the purpose of legislation. It was also agreed that if a state law is impossible, a local statute would probably serve the purpose of creating a "climate for considering" local gun control statutes.

Regarding the types of guns over which control should be exercised (excluding those already outlawed by federal legislation), most respondents expressed the opinion that the primary target of gun control should be handguns. The opinion is based on the fact that most guns used in crimes and homicides (intentional and accidental) are handguns. In several conversations the respondents mentioned "Saturday Night Specials" (cheap handguns, usually imported) and stated that such weapons should be declared unilaterally illegal since their only purpose is "to kill people." There seemed to be a consensus among those interviewed that the protection of an individual's life and property can be carried out as well with a rifle or shotgun.

Opinions varied slightly on what type of control should be exercised. Most of those interviewed felt that guns (especially handguns) should be registered by serial number with a law enforcement agency and should be transferred (by sale, gift, inheritance, or whatever means) only to individuals possessing a license. Licensing procedure should include a police records check of the applicants. It was mentioned a number of times that handguns should be rendered entirely illegal, except for law enforcement officers and other security and/or military personnel.

Regarding enforcement of gun control laws, it was generally felt that they would be difficult, but not impossible, to enforce; and the effort and expense would be worthwhile. Although there was some disagreement over the idea of mandatory minimum sentences for gun control violations or felonies committed with a firearm, most respondents felt "severe and swift" penalties for such crimes would be a definite aid to enforcement.

Without exception, the individuals with whom we spoke expressed their fears about the political future of any strong gun control legislation, either on a federal or state level. We were reminded that Oregon has traditionally opposed gun control legislation and that efforts to pass federal legislation have been countered by financially sound lobby groups. In response to the constitutionality of gun control laws, one individual felt that any total gun control law would violate rights inherent in the constitution. He also felt that Americans could "live with a certain amount of coercion in the area of gun control" if handguns were taken out of circulation by due process.

Section III

Based on our review and consideration of data collected, staff presents the PCR Committee with the following recommendations:

1. That the PCR Committee recommend to the full Commission that efforts be undertaken immediately to prepare gun control legislation for presentation to the 1975 Oregon Legislature, covering statewide control of handguns (excluding rifles).
2. That if a state statute revision is not feasible, the Commission should consider recommending that more local control be exercised over the sale, transference, licensing, and ownership with notification to the bureau that such transactions are being considered.
3. The Commission should consider studying the feasibility of requiring a prospective handgun purchaser to complete an application of purchase prior to assuming ownership of a handgun and establish a waiting period of from five to fifteen days for the processing of this application. During this period, the prospective purchaser should be checked by the police for credibility and desirability of ownership.

4. That a local restriction be enacted to prohibit anyone under the age of 21 from purchasing a handgun.
5. That a mandatory education program in firearm use be conducted by the Game Commission or police for anyone under 21 who is considering purchasing a handgun.
6. That the Commission require that serial numbers of handguns sold be entered in the LEADS computer system maintained by the Police Bureau.
7. That the Commission consider in any contemplated ordinance that when a handgun is lost through burglary or accidentally misplaced, the original owner be required to report such a loss within three days after discovery to the local police and any notification be duly registered by this body.
8. That the Commission lobby for stricter mandatory sentence for all individuals arrested for the commission of a felony where a handgun was either visible or simulated.
9. That a minimum sentence be established for possession of a concealed weapon.

THE CITY OF
PORTLAND



OREGON

BUREAU OF
POLICE

NEIL GOLDSCHMIDT
MAYOR

B. R. BAKER
CHIEF OF POLICE

222 S.W. PINE
PORTLAND, OR 97204

August 8, 1975

RECEIVED
AUG 11 1975
HUMAN RELATIONS COMMS.

Ms. Marlene Bayless, Chairperson
Metropolitan Human Relations Commission
410 City Hall
1220 S.W. Fifth
Portland, OR 97204

Dear Ms. Bayless:

Thank you for the proposed police firearms policy sent to us on July 1st. I appreciate the interest of the Commission and I appreciate the considerable efforts spent by citizens in reviewing our firearms policy.

I would like to have you discuss your proposed policy with Bureau of Police Legal Advisor Dave Edstrom. At my request, Mr. Edstrom has reviewed your proposed policy. He advised me that it is almost identical to the Kansas City firearms policy, which policy has been used as a basis for staff discussion in the past in the Bureau of Police.

Mr. Edstrom points out that in addition to questions of policy which are raised by your proposal, there are preliminary legal questions which should be considered first. For example, the proposed policy of the Commission has several critical terms with well-established legal meanings but these terms are not found in Oregon law.

Therefore, I would like to have you meet with Mr. Edstrom to discuss some of the possible legal problems involved with your proposed policy. His telephone number is 248-5609.

I want to assure you that we in the Bureau of Police are giving the proposed policy of the Commission our most serious consideration.

Very truly yours,

B. R. BAKER
Chief of Police

BRB/DJE:kp

cc Mayor Neil Goldschmidt
Commissioner Charles Jordan
Captain William Taylor



METROPOLITAN HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION

Multnomah County — City of Portland
410 City Hall ■ Portland, Oregon 97204 ■ 248-4187

~~Marlene Bayless~~
~~Chairperson~~
Vernon Summers
Director
~~Marlene Bayless~~
~~Chairperson~~

July 1, 1975

Bruce Baker
Chief of Police
222 S. W. Pine Street
Portland, Oregon 97204


Dear Chief Baker:

At its regular monthly meeting on May 21, 1975, the Metropolitan Human Relations Commission voted to recommend to you for Police Bureau consideration the enclosed Proposed Firearms Policy.

The Commission's Police-Community Relations Committee spent a good deal of time reviewing the policy with both citizens and police bureau personnel and it is our hope that in the light of recent occurrences, it will receive your serious consideration.

Please feel free to contact myself or the MHRC staff at any time, should you require further information or wish to discuss the policy.

Sincerely,


Marlene Bayless
Chairperson

MB:gp
Enc.
cc: Mayor Goldschmidt
Commissioner Jordan

DRAFT

PROPOSED POLICE BUREAU FIREARMS POLICY

The revisions replace Section 5.655 of the firearm code of the City of Portland, State of Oregon.

I General Policy

An officer is equipped with a firearm to defend himself or others against deadly force, or the threat of imminent deadly force. However, when a firearm is used by an officer, it must be with the realization that the death of some person may occur. Justification for the use of an officer's firearm is limited to facts known to the officer or perceived by an officer at the time he decides to shoot. Facts unknown to the officer cannot be considered in later determining justification of the shooting.

II Procedures

Authorization of Firearms

1. All officers shall be armed with an approved firearm at all times when on duty. An approved firearm is defined as a department issued service revolver or an American made, solid frame revolver of .38 caliber.
 - a. All officers when working in uniform shall carry the department issued service revolver.
 - b. All officers when on duty in civilian clothes shall carry the department issued service revolver or an approved firearm.
 - c. Officers assigned to the Investigations Bureau or Special Operations Division, whose official duties may require carrying a firearm other than those authorized above, must receive prior written approval from their bureau or division commander to carry this firearm.
2. The carrying of a firearm while off duty is encouraged, but shall be at the option of the officer. He shall not be subject to disciplinary action if an occasion should arise in which he could have taken action but did not do so because he was unarmed. If the officer elects to carry a firearm off duty, it must be a department approved revolver.

3. When an officer anticipates that he will consume alcoholic beverages in an off-duty situation, he is advised not to carry his firearm. If the need arises for police services while an off-duty officer is visiting an establishment which serves liquor, the officer shall call the dispatcher and request that on duty officers respond.
4. Officers engaged in off-duty employment which requires the performance of police related services shall be armed with a department approved firearm.
5. Firearms carried while in civilian clothing shall be concealed from public view.
6. The department issued service revolver will not be modified in any manner, except that factory made, checkered, oversized, walnut grips may be used.
7. Firearms will be loaded with department approved ammunition, which shall not be modified in any way.
8. All officers are prohibited from carrying automatic pistols except as set forth in III., A., 1., c.
9. An officer shall never brandish a firearm, nor remove a firearm from its holster, other than in the proper performance of duty.
10. Off-duty officers, while operating a department vehicle, will be armed with an approved firearm.
11. Officers will provide maximum security for all firearms in their custody.

III When Firearms May be Discharged

The law authorizes an officer to use deadly force (use of firearm) when it appears necessary to protect himself or others from what reasonably appears as an immediate threat of great bodily harm or imminent peril of death. No policy of this department shall limit that law.

IV Specific Guidelines

In carrying out the above policy, state law and Bureau policy provide that firearms may be discharged in the performance of a police officer's duty under the following circumstances:

1. In making an arrest or preventing an escape of a person who the officer reasonably believes attempted or committed a felony involving the use or threatened imminent use of physical force against a person. Such felonies include murder, manslaughter, robbery, rape, and felony assault.

2. In making an arrest or preventing an escape of a person who the officer reasonably believes attempted or committed the crime of kidnapping, arson, first degree burglary, or first degree escape.
 - a. To defend himself or other parties from death or serious injury.
 - b. In effecting an arrest when he reasonably believes such use of deadly force is immediately necessary to effect the arrest and he also has knowledge at the moment he fires that the person to be arrested:
 - (1) Has committed or attempted to commit a felony involving the use or threatened use of violent physical force against a person.
 - (2) May otherwise endanger life or inflict other serious physical injury unless arrested without delay.
 - (3) When an attempt is made through the use of a deadly weapon or a threat of great bodily harm, to rescue a prisoner who is in the lawful custody of an officer.
 - c. At a fleeing felon only if he (the officer) has knowledge at the moment he fires that the fleeing suspect has committed a crime of violence such as murder, rape, armed robbery and other lesser offenses, e. g. , kidnapping, aggravated assault with serious injury. However, an officer may fire only after all other alternatives of apprehension have been exhausted.
 - d. To kill a dangerous animal or to kill an animal so badly injured that it should be destroyed to prevent further suffering.
3. Officers are prohibited from discharging firearms in the following instances:
 - a. To effect the arrest of a person who has committed less than a felony.
 - b. When it appears likely that an innocent person will be hit.
 - c. At anyone whom he believes may be a juvenile unless the actions of the juvenile suspect represent a direct threat to the life of the officer or other innocent persons, and only then as a last resort. The officer will be required to prove that his judgment in the matter of age was reasonable. If there is any doubt as to the age of the subject, the officer should not shoot.
 - d. At a moving automobile or from a moving automobile is prohibited unless the occupant(s) of the automobile or a suspect(s) represents a direct threat to the life and/or safety of the officer or other innocent persons, and then only as a last resort.

- e. At a crowd.
 - f. Warning shots are prohibited.
 - g. At a suspect(s) who is holding an innocent person as a hostage when firing would endanger the hostage or any other innocent person, except when authorized by a Tactical Unit captain or an officer of higher rank.
4. The following guidelines are provided to aid officers who are required to discharge firearms at a felon.
- a. The discharge of a firearm is an irreversible action and if possible, an officer should, prior to firing, evaluate the following:
 - (1) Other methods of effecting the arrest and/or apprehension.
 - (2) Age of the suspect(s) and the offense(s) committed.
 - (3) Direction the firearm is to be discharged.
 - (4) Is the fleeing suspect in plain view? Extreme caution must be used at night as darkness may obscure the officer's vision.
 - (5) The danger of firing the firearm while running or jumping due to the possibility that other persons or property may be struck by the projectile(s).
 - b. If possible, and if time and conditions permit, an officer should assume a department approved position, for which he has been trained, prior to the discharge of his firearm.
 - c. An officer should resolve any doubt in his mind against the use of firearms prior to shooting.
 - d. In summary, every possible consideration should be taken prior to the use of a firearm, and if an officer believes that under existing conditions he should not use a firearm to apprehend a felon, he will not be criticized or disciplined for this decision and his decision to employ every other means to effect an arrest.
5. Discharge of Firearms Investigations
- a. The Internal Affairs Unit will investigate all incidents in which an officer discharges a firearm, on or off duty, except the following:

- (1) The discharge of firearms on the department range and all other forms of target practice.
 - (2) Sporting events, to include hunting and organized shooting matches.
 - (3) The test firing of firearms.
- b. The investigation conducted by the Internal Affairs Unit will be in addition to any investigation conducted by the Investigations Bureau and those conducted by the Investigations Bureau will take precedence.
- c. Immediately following the discharge of a firearm, it will be the responsibility of the officer or officers involved to notify the dispatcher who will notify the officer's division or bureau commander, assistant division commander, unit commander and immediate supervisor. The immediate on duty supervisor will respond to the scene. The dispatcher will also immediately notify the appropriate Internal Affairs Unit investigators and Investigations Bureau, if applicable.
- (1) When an officer from a division other than patrol is involved and his immediate supervisor is unable to respond, a patrol sector sergeant will be utilized in lieu of the officer's immediate supervisor.
 - (2) When an officer is off-duty, he will notify the dispatcher who will notify the patrol sector sergeant and division or assistant division commander responsible for the area in which the incident occurs and the appropriate Internal Affairs Unit Investigator(s) and the Investigations Bureau, if applicable, and they will respond.
6. Incidents involving the SHOOTING OF A PERSON will be investigated by the Investigations Bureau and Internal Affairs Unit. The investigations will be initiated immediately and completed as soon as possible. A thorough and objective investigation of the facts pertinent to the incident will be conducted.
- a. The field supervisor responding to the scene will be responsible for the following duties:
- (1) Command of the scene and protection of the scene and evidence until arrival of the assistant division commander.
 - (2) The supervisor will determine when the officer involved is no longer needed at the scene and;
 - (3) Accompany the officer directly to the Crimes Against Persons Unit and;
 - (4) Refer the officer to the commanding officer or the sergeant in charge of the Crimes Against Persons Unit.

- b. The assistant division commander (or unit commander) responding to the scene will be responsible for the following duties:
 - (1) Command at the scene and protection of the scene and evidence until arrival of the Investigations Bureau investigator(s) who will assume command upon arrival.
 - (2) The scene will be protected by immediately roping off the immediate area, if possible, and removing all unauthorized persons, including police officers not required at the scene. The scene will be protected until the completion of all investigations.
 - (3) The assistant division commander (or unit commander) will remain at the scene until no longer needed by the Investigations Bureau and Internal Affairs investigators.
7. In all other incidents involving the discharge of a firearm (SHOOTING AT A PERSON, DESTROYING AN ANIMAL, ACCIDENTAL DISCHARGE, ETC.), the officer, his immediate supervisor and the assistant division commander (or the aforementioned substitutes) will remain at the scene until the arrival of the Internal Affairs investigator. However, if the circumstances are such that the continued presence of officers at the scene might cause a more hazardous situation to develop (e. g. , a large crowd gathering, group disturbance, etc.), the ranking commanding officer at the scene shall have the discretion to instruct all officers involved to respond to the appropriate station for further investigation. The Internal Affairs investigator shall be notified at what location the officers involved can be contacted.
8. All officers who are witnesses to an incident will remain at the scene, unless otherwise instructed, until the arrival of the Investigations Bureau and/or Internal Affairs investigators, so arrangements for necessary statements can be made.
9. The officer involved will protect his weapon for examination by the Internal Affairs investigator.
 - a. When an officer is injured and has discharged his firearm, the firearm will be secured by his immediate supervisor (or the aforementioned substitutes) or the assistant division commander, who will make the firearm available for examination.
 - b. When more than one officer has discharged a firearm in an incident, a ballistics examination of all firearms discharged will be conducted.

10. Discharge of Firearm Report

1. Each time an officer discharges a firearm except those listed in Section C-1 of this order, he will be required to submit a detailed report of the circumstances on a department form entitled, "Discharge of Firearms." The report will be submitted as soon as possible after the incident. The report will be completed in the following sequence and contain the following information:
 - a. Name and serial number of officer who discharged the firearm(s).
 - b. Date and time of occurrence.
 - c. Location of occurrence.
 - d. Type, caliber, and serial number of firearm(s) discharged.
 - e. Type and caliber of ammunition fired.
 - f. Number of shots and direction shots were fired.
 - g. Description of object fired at. (If person, name, race, sex, DOB, etc., if known; if an animal, a brief description).
 - h. Whether or not the object fired at was moving, standing or barricaded and direction of travel if in a vehicle.
 - i. Whether or not the officer or officers were moving in a vehicle, standing, running, barricaded, etc.
 - j. Results of the shot(s) fired (extent of wounds, other objects struck, etc.).
 - k. Names of supervisor, commander and investigators responding to scene.
 - l. Other pertinent information concerning the incident written in narrative form. To be included are the reasons for the use of firearms, etc.

11. Homicide by Officers in the Performance of Police Duty

- a. When an officer of the Portland Police Bureau, on or off duty, kills a person, a thorough and objective investigation of the facts and circumstances will be initiated immediately, and completed as soon as possible by the Investigations Bureau.

- (1) The officer shall be available at all times for official interviews and statements regarding the case, and shall be subject to recall to duty at any time. He shall notify the Chief of Police prior to leaving the city.
 - (2) The officer shall not discuss the case with any one except the prosecuting attorney and department personnel. This does not prohibit the officer from discussing the case with his attorney(s).
- c. The policy outlined hereinbefore is not intended to imply or indicate that the officer has acted improperly.
- d. When a decision has been made by the prosecutor or the Grand Jury relative to the homicide, the Chief of Police will:
- (1) Suspend the officer, without pay, if the prosecutor files criminal charges or the Grand Jury returns a "true bill;" or,
 - (2) Reinstate the officer to active duty if the prosecutor determines the homicide to be justifiable or the Grand Jury returns a "no bill," except in those situations where pending department charges require the officer to be under suspension.

Brian Jennings
8/15/75

RECEIVED
SEP 5 1975
HUMAN RELATIONS COMMS.



PROBE/COMMENT

It's an unfortunate decision but one that must be made. With community support and advice, Portland police should equip police cars with loaded shotguns.

Here's why:

During a three-month period in the Spring of 1974, shotguns were involved in seven holdups. During a two-month period in the fall of the same year, shotguns were involved in eleven holdups. Similar incidents were recorded both this week and last. In recent years, a Portland officer was cut down by a shotgun blast. He lived. But another Oregon law enforcement officer wasn't as fortunate. Earlier this year, Lane County Deputy Roy Dirks - a name often mentioned in our news of late - died from shotgun wounds. Another familiar name - Carl Bowles - used a shotgun to slay a patrolman during his first prison escape. Compounding the problem is a lack of gun control, making all weapons easily accessible to the would-be criminal.

While the shotgun is undoubtedly a deadly weapon, it can also serve as a preventive device. As pointed out in this program, no-one cherishes the thought of shooting it out when a shotgun is involved. There is also evidence the weapon can be a safer tool than the handgun because of a shorter penetrating and killing range. For these reasons, Portland police must have access to this "tool." Unfortunately, the time has arrived.

A prominent member of the Black Community has stated his opposition

to this proposal on our program. His concern is spurred in part by the death of four blacks in Portland this year - all by police bullets. There is no doubt relations are strained as both police and Ellis Casson of the NAACP will admit. But, if there is a willingness to compromise, then perhaps there is a way toward better communication.

A Citizens' Advisory Committee on the Use of Shotguns by Portland Police should be established. It should be comprised of representative members of the entire community, including blacks. And it should be given a voice - if not a mandate - to establish guidelines in the training and use of shotguns by police.

At best, better communication may be the result. At worst, only voluntary time and effort would be lost in trying this approach.

This is Brian Jennings.

Use
of thought
for might be
interested in
this

Rev. Austin Harper Richardson, Pastor
Centenary-Wilbur Methodist Church
215 SE Ninth Ave.
Portland, Oregon 97214

RECEIVED
AUG 14 1975
HUMAN RELATIONS COMMS.

Chief Bruce Baker
Portland Police Bureau
222 SW Pine St.
Portland, Oregon

August 12, 1975

Dear Mr. Baker:

We appreciated David Edstrom's appearance with the Ad-Hoc Police-Community Relations Committee Wednesday morning discussing the Portland Police Bureau's firearms policy.

Thankyou for accommodating our request in making this program possible.

With regard to the firearms policy we think that an idea emerged from our conversations with Mr. Edstrom that may represent a possible improvement on the existing policy regarding the use of the weapon. I would like to offer this idea now for your consideration.

One of our members asked Mr. Edstrom if the grounds for drawing the weapon were the same as the grounds for firing it. Mr. Edstrom we think indicated that such was the case.

If our understanding of the situation is correct it seems logical to ask then that just as a report is required when ever a weapon is fired that it might be in order to have a report required when the weapon is drawn but not fired.

What we think needs to be avoided is a situation where a report appears only where a fatality occurs or a wounding; also what needs to be avoided is the suspicion that justification for drawing the weapon is something that is adduced after the fact of the weapon's discharge.

It occurs to me that it might be helpful information for the public to have to know how many times a situation exists which in the officer's judgement justified the use of the weapon when the weapon was not fired.

I hope you can see why we think this might be a useful addition to the present policy.

Sincerely yours,

Rev. Austin Harper Richardson



METROPOLITAN HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION

Multnomah County — City of Portland
410 City Hall ■ Portland, Oregon 97204 ■ 248-4187

~~WALTER SZEKELY~~
~~SECRETARY~~
Vernon Summers
Director
~~WALTER SZEKELY~~
~~SECRETARY~~

September 5, 1975

TO: Mayor Neil Goldschmidt

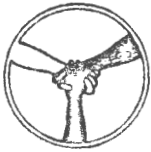
FROM: Vern Summers

SUBJECT: National Association of Human Rights Workers Convention

As you are aware, the National Association of Human Rights Workers is holding its 28th Annual Conference in Portland October 12-16, 1975.

I am enclosing letters of concern from the National President for your information. The letter from Kal Szekely was written during a recent study by the staff seeking information from members of the Association regarding the use of shotguns by police officers in 14 other cities.

VS:gp
Enc.



TAMPA BAY AREA CHAPTER

National Association Of Human Rights Workers

1467 TAMPA PARK PLAZA • TAMPA, FLORIDA 33605 • TELEPHONE (813) 223-8241

Ruth G. Shechter
National Association of Human Rights Workers
527 West 39th Street
Kansas City, Missouri, 64111

RECEIVED

AUG 28 1975

Dear Ruth,

Thankyou for the recent letters by Mary Warner and Kalman C. Szeckley concerning arming the Police in Portland with shotguns in each car.

A discussion of some length ensued during our July meeting when I shared this with the membership. The tone is unanimously negative toward this "arms escalation".

We realize it is much too late in the game to mention switching sites for our convention but our members feel it is a most oportune time to suggest in writing to the Chamber of Commerce, City Council, etc. that a lot of Chapters across the country have gone on record as willing to BOYCOTT the October convention and not attend if this highly inflamatory policy is put into effect before October of 1975. The National Office, with input from other Chapters hopefully would be able to use this economic (as well as moral) impact felt on the proper levels in Portland because many of our members have influences in other National Organizations that hold conventions...etc.

We are sending copies of this letter to other chapters so that additional support may be expressed in time to enable you to notify the proper officials in Portland of the possible ramifications of this proposed policy change. It is our hope that others will be of the same mind because of our genuine concern for basic human dignity.

Our August meeting is scheduled for August 20th, at which time we have joined forces with another organization (Hillsborough County USF Alumni Chapter) to sponsor a luncheon honoring women. We felt this particularly appropriate during International Women's Month. Our honored guests and principal speaker will be the elected women officials of our community including State Representative, School Board Members, Comunity Commissioners, City Council Representatives and The Election Supervisor of our County among others. We are expecting one of the largest crowds we have thus far been able to gather together.

You may be interested to know also, that Governor Ruben Askew has notified us through the Florida Human Relations Commission, that December 8th through 15th, 1975 has been proclaimed as Statewide Human Rights Week. We are making some tentative plans already to recognize this date in some appropriate ways.

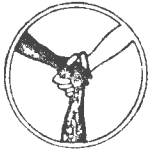
We shall look forward to your reaction and response to the membershīp's proposal.

Yours Truly,

E. Kelley Tagliarini (Mickey)

Evelyn K. Tagliarini
Chairperson

CC: Other State Chapters



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS WORKERS

527 WEST 39th STREET
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI 64111
(816) 756-2360

Air Mail

Aug. 28, 1975

President

RUTH G. SHECHTER

Vice-Presidents

EDWARD HODGES III (Midwest)
Assistant Vice-President
Michigan Bell Telephone Co.
444 Michigan
Detroit, Michigan 48226

DELORES ROZZI (Atlantic)
Manager, Women's Program
Gulf Oil Corporation
5700 Bunkerhill Street
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15206

J. WILLIAM BECTON (South)
Human Relations Commission
City Hall
Durham, North Carolina 27702

REV. MILTON PROBY (West)
Colorado Civil Rights Commission
Box 412
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80903

Secretary

LARRY C. LINKER
Assistant Dean, School of Urban Life
Georgia State University
University Plaza
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Treasurer

BEVERLY A. MITCHELL
Associate Executive Secretary
Community Relations Council
P. O. Box 590
Raleigh, North Carolina 27602

General Counsel

GALEN A. MARTIN
Kentucky Commission on Human Rights
828 Capital Plaza Tower
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

1975 ANNUAL CONFERENCE:

Sheraton Motor Inn
Lloyd Center, Portland, Oregon
October 12 through October 16, 1975

1976 ANNUAL CONFERENCE:

Atlanta, Georgia

Mickey - just a very quick note to respond to the letter I received today. God hlep us if we are boycotted because of the policies of the Portland police dept., about which we were not informed until too late to act at the ~~the~~ June board meeting - and, there are differing opinions, which I have gathered as a result of the memo I sent out - to get the action where the impact would be felt - in Portland.

If our own people boycott us for this reason, given the budget restrictions, etc., then the conference goes down the ~~or~~ drain - we are suffering enough from budget cuts, personnel cuts, etc

Please don't add to the problem by an approach ^{which} may be counterproductive.

This does not even ~~or~~ mention the burden placed on me to get this information to the board, at the time that the Portland committee and the rest of us are deep into getting all the ends pulled together.

And, because of the time your ltter reached me I feel I am fighting a windmill!!

Kae S
Mary W
Bert J

Ruth

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SEP 2 1975
HUMAN RELATIONS COMMS.



METROPOLITAN HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION

Multnomah County - City of Portland
410 City Hall ■ Portland, Oregon 97204 ■ 248-4187

~~Walter Saka~~
~~Chairman~~
Vernon Summers
Director
~~James R. Sorenson~~
~~Assistant Director~~

September 17, 1975

MINUTES - POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS COMMITTEE

The Police Community Relations Committee met at 12:00 Noon, September 12, 1975. In attendance were:

William Jackson, Chairman
Capt. William Taylor
Norm Monroe
Marlene Bayless
Richard Hughes

Keith Gowing
Mary Edwards
Vern Summers
Kal Szekely

The Chairman opened the meeting with discussions from the July 31 meeting, during which time the committee made its decision to oppose any plan to extend further use of shotguns by the police. The committee reaffirmed that position by a vote of 4 to 3. The Chairman will give the committee's recommendations at the September 17 Commission meeting.

With respect to gun control, the staff explained that while Oregon state law requires that sales of handguns by dealers be recorded with local police or sheriff's departments, transference of handguns by private parties escapes this regulation. The staff wanted to know the committee's position on whether or not efforts should be made to pass a local ordinance requiring private parties to record transference of handguns with police or sheriff's departments.

Norm Monroe explained that there are more sales of handguns among private parties than dealerships; therefore, the requirements of recording private transactions would be an effective means of gaining some control on the local level.

The committee directed the staff to continue work on drafting a local ordinance to this effect and attempt to contact local representatives of the American Rifle Association to get their opinion on the subject of gun control.

VS:gp

*Copy filed in Goldschmidt
Consp. file*



METROPOLITAN HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION

Multnomah County — City of Portland
410 City Hall ■ Portland, Oregon 97204 ■ 248-4187

~~Robert Sakak~~
~~Chairman~~
Vernon Summers
Director
~~James K. Skzaniak~~
~~Assistant Director~~

September 25, 1975

Neil Goldschmidt, Mayor
City of Portland
1220 S. W. Fifth Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Mayor Goldschmidt:

The Metropolitan Human Relations Commission at the Wednesday, September 17 meeting voted 11-1 to endorse the recommendation of the MHRC Police-Community Relations Committee that MHRC "record its opposition to any plan to extend further the use of shotguns by the Police Bureau."

In view of news articles concerning this decision, I feel that it is important that you be informed that the discussion by individual commissioners indicated a consensus that this recommendation was based on human relations issues; i. e., the very grave concern expressed by some segments of the community with respect to the expected psychological reactions to viewing mounted shotguns in police vehicles.

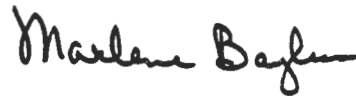
The members of the Commission do not pretend to be experts in the field of law enforcement. It may be assumed that an effective brief could be presented to argue for obtaining certain weaponry for more effective law enforcement. The position of the Commission was that this evidence was not presented to us, and in the absence of that evidence the decision was made on human relations issues. Perhaps this was appropriate. The Commission is in a position to advise the members of the City Council as to public reaction to various recommendations placed before the Council. The Commission is not in a position to advise the Council on technical aspects of law enforcement or the specifics of crime deterrence.

Members of the Metropolitan Human Relations Commission are cognizant of the growing crime rate in our society and the accompanying increase in danger to our law enforcement officials. We are very much aware of the difficult role of the police in these times and appreciative of the calibre of people serving this city in the Bureau of Police. We would hope that the members of the Council and

Mayor Neil Goldschmidt
September 25, 1975
Page 2

the community would understand that this recommendation was in no way intended as a reflection on that Bureau or its members, but rather was intended as additional information for you to consider as you weigh the evidence and arrive at some decision in the matter of the mounting of shotguns in police cars.

Sincerely,



Marlene Bayless
Chairperson

MB:gp

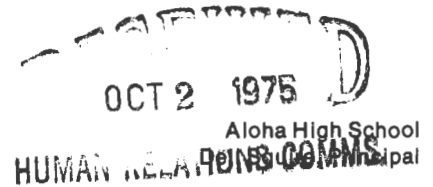
cc: Commissioner McCready
Commissioner Schwab
Commissioner Ivancie
Commissioner Jordan
Chief Bruce Baker
The Oregonian
Oregon Journal
bc: Board of County Commissioners
Sheriff Lee Brown
Albert B. Green
The Portland Observer



Beaverton Schools

District No. 48

P.O. Box 200 Beaverton, Oregon 97005
503/649-0331



October 1, 1975

Vernon Sommers
1220 S.W. 5th Avenue
Room 410 City Hall
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Mr. Sommers:

This is to confirm your speaking engagement to two of my Crime in America classes on 8 October, Wednesday, from 8:00 to 9:30 a.m. and from 9:30 - 11:00 a.m.

The subject of course, will concentrate on the issue of using shot-guns in Portland police cars.

Enclosed you will find a set of the questions prepared by my students for Paul Maxey and also a map giving directions to Aloha High School.

Thank you, again.

Sincerely,

Karen Tosi
Social Science Instructor
Aloha High School

KT/dw
enc.

Questions for Both

- During 1973, 1974, 1975 how many police were shot at with shotguns?
- Do any Portland Police Personnel carry extra weapons? If so, what type?
- What will be/is the total cost of the police using shotguns (including the purchase of: ammunition, training, gun mounts, etc.)?
- How do the policemen themselves feel about carrying them?
- How many shotguns have been confiscated from criminals in the years 1973, 1974, 1975?
- Will/is steel or lead shot to be used in the shotguns?
- What percentage of robberies in 1973 - 1975 were committed with the use of shotguns?
- In your research - have people been accidentally shot by the police when shotguns were used (by the police)?
- Approximately how many of Portland/Washington County crimes are committed with guns? Do you think that the sight of a shotgun can/could really keep shoot-outs from happening?
- Right now, what are the procedures that a policeman has to go through to get a shotgun at the scene of a crime?
- Do you think that the public feels safer when policemen have shotguns or they feel that this is going too far?
- In what kind of a situation do you think a shotgun might be needed?
- Do you think that citizens should be able to keep a shotgun in his home? Any kind of gun?
- Do you think every police car should have a shotgun? Why?
- What is buckshot and why is it used?
- Describe the locking device which is or will be used.
- Describe the shorguns and how they work.
- Do you think carrying shotguns and having it publicly known creates a problem with criminals disposing of their handguns and fighting back with shotguns instead?
- What is the current policy that determines the appropriate use of shotguns?
- Could you cite some recent cases where you feel that s shotgun would have aided an officer as a deterrent if it had been more readily available?
- Who would make/does make the final determination of whether or not officers would be allowed to carry shotguns?

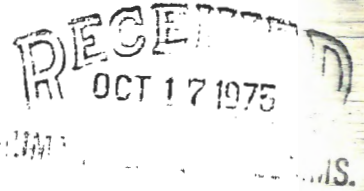
Paul Maxey

- When, where, or who from, why and who ordered the buying of the shotguns that the police are wanting to place in their cars?
- Will the shotguns - if and when mounted in cars - be loaded at all times?
- Do you think the black community's fears that more blacks will get killed or wounded and that black youths will become more rebellious are justified?
- Couldn't the use of shotguns give the officers carrying them a false sense of security and lead to possible irresponsible use among some of them?
- Do you think that the \$5,600 allotment could be better used in solving Portland's crime problem - for instance, couldn't it be used to build up some of the lower class communities and thus reduce crime there?
- In the Sunday Oregonian (8/10/75) it was stated that the Portland Police already had two shotguns for every car. If they cannot be used now, what happens to these shotguns?

Lieut. Probstfield

- Who made the decision to use shotguns in Washington County cars?
- How long have they been in use in every car?
- Are the shotguns in the cars loaded at all times?
- What is/has been the public reaction to shotgun use by Washington County deputies?

October 15, 1975



Mayor Neil Goldschmidt
1220 S.W. Fifth
Room 303
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Mayor Goldschmidt:

The National Conference of Christians and Jews has long been in the vanguard of non-partisan educational efforts in the area of police community relations. In a democracy, we conceive of the police as peace officers in an institution charged with strengthening the rule of just law in a society, through methods which are humane and which preserve life. At the same time, we are cognizant of the complex and sometimes dangerous role of the policeman in our society today. However, a policeman exercises extremely broad discretionary powers in the administration of his duties and professionalism should be the base within which he evaluates each situation.

We are deeply concerned with the issue of equipping all police cars with stand-up shotguns. As we research the attitude expressed by some of the police officers through "The Rap Sheet" on the subject, we find that the officers themselves are divided on this issue, some pointing out cases where a police officer was killed under circumstances which would not have warranted utilization of the shotgun.

We understand the sergeant's police cars are equipped with shotguns. We feel when a situation warrants, the decision should be deliberate enough that these weapons could be called into use. We do not see the need to equip all patrol cars with shotguns, and oppose such a proposal. We do not believe the exhibition of shotguns in police cars as an intimidating force is compatible with the professionalism we deem so important.

We are strongly cognizant that Chief Bruce Baker is himself a strong proponent of professionalism. Our Portland Police Department is considered one of the best in the country. However, we are also aware that vast changes are necessary if police departments across the nation are to be part of the communities rather than separate from them as para military organizations. Police Departments must be accountable to the community.

- 2 -

~~A significant alteration in the philosophy of the police is necessary so that professionalism rests on the values of a democratic order, rather than merely on technological proficiency and fear.~~

~~Sincerely,~~

~~Jerry Haggin, Chairman H.M. Brazil, Co-Chairman
Community Relations and the Administration of Justice Committee~~

~~Edward Finn, Chairman
Board of Directors~~

STATEMENT OF CHIEF BAKER - SHOTGUN POLICY - JANUARY 2, 1976

The policy announced today succinctly stated is as follows:

1. Shotguns will be in sergeants cars at all times.
2. Each patrol car will be equipped with a shotgun mount to ensure safety and accessibility when shotguns are carried.
3. When shotguns are used, the use will be recorded and evaluated.
4. All field personnel will receive intensified shotgun training, including classroom and range firing.
5. For the first time, some patrol units will be carrying shotguns at all times.

The policy will be implemented by:

1. Ordering mounts, with delivery and installation anticipated in 30-45 days.
2. Starting the training program, with completion slated for February 15, 1976. The order of training will be:

Sergeants

Patrol and Traffic Officers

Non-uniformed sergeants

Non-uniformed officers

3. The issuance of a policy directive to operations commanding officers to guide them in the implementation

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JAN 2 - 1976

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
OF PUBLIC SAFETY

of the program. This directive will be discussed at an operational staff meeting within the next two weeks.

The decision will be welcome news to many of our officers. While the question of shotguns in the City of Portland has been with us now for a lengthy period of time, I believe the matter has been handled wisely. The issue has been widely debated, both within the Bureau and in the community. This debate has created a better understanding of the complexity of the police task in a modern society and of the sensitivity of the community to major changes in policy. To the credit of all those involved, opinions were freely expressed and everyone had a chance to be heard.

For those who are fearful that the installation of mounts indicates an escalation of armament on the part of the police, I believe the careful deliberation and thought that went into the decision should be reassuring. The primary interest of the Police Bureau is to be of service to the citizens of Portland, and we can best accomplish that with their support and cooperation. While we would like to prevent all crime, we know that is not possible. If the crime cannot be prevented, then it is our job to apprehend the criminal; to do the latter it is necessary that we have available to us all of the tools recognized to make the assignment of the officer as safe as possible. The shotgun is one of those tools.

#####

STATEMENT OF NEIL GOLDSCHMIDT

SHOTGUN POLICY

The use of shotguns has been under discussion and study over the past months. Diverse views on the subject have been expressed. The problems of our Police Bureau have been well and fully aired to the public and the concerns and hopes of citizens, groups, and neighborhoods have been advocated.

The issue need not be resolved in terms of the extremes: we have heard on the one hand that innocent citizens will be maimed or killed by ill-trained or overly aggressive police officers; and on the other, that without a shotgun at one's elbow, officers will be killed.

Rather, the tests are whether the police have a demonstrable need for greater access to shotguns, whether current guidelines for their issuance and use are adequate, and what policies will best support a good relationship between police officers and the community they serve.

It has become clear that crimes involving weapons are increasing in Portland; that Portlanders want their police officers to be fully prepared for and equipped to meet the challenges they face in protecting the community; and that public concerns must bear heavily upon the making of police policy so that the police have the public support necessary to fulfill their mission.

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JAN 2 - 1978

COMMISSIONER
PUBLIC SAFETY

These tests have been applied by Chief Baker and me. We have concluded that greater access to shotguns will assist patrol personnel in the accomplishment of their mission.

First, shotgun mounts will be installed in all patrol cars, providing them with the capability of safely carrying shotguns. The decision to carry a shotgun will be first that of the officer and finally that of a field supervisor. The policy will provide uniform procedures for the issuance of shotguns.

Second, patrol sergeants will have shotguns in their vehicles at all times to provide rapid back-up to patrol personnel.

Third, to respond to the key concern of citizens and officers alike, the officers will be provided with intensive training in the handling of the weapon and in the tactical, legal, and practical considerations which relate to the use of a shotgun.

The comprehensive review of shotguns that was undertaken by the Police Bureau found that firearms are increasingly being used in the perpetration of crimes. It further found that the Bureau has no uniform written policy on situational training for shotguns, the issuance of shotguns, the securing of shotguns in vehicles, the use of shotguns or reporting procedures following use. While shotguns have been issued to officers for

at least 29 years, their availability varies. In Central Precinct, two sergeants' cars are equipped with wooden boxes containing two shotguns each and two boxes of ammunition; East Precinct has no such method of carrying shotguns, instead placing reliance on a supervisor's ability to deliver a shotgun to an officer in the field; in North Precinct the Strike Force officers have shotguns available in their cars on the afternoon relief. In total, there are 136 shotguns available for use. Currently, police cars are not equipped to carry shotguns. Therefore, when shotguns are carried in cars for special purposes, they must either be carried loose in the trunk of the car or in the driver's compartment on the seat or floor. This practice is inefficient, unwieldy and potentially hazardous. Currently, an officer may obtain a shotgun from a lieutenant or sergeant after demonstrating to the supervisor's satisfaction that a need for this weapon may arise.

In conclusion, it shall continue to be the responsibility of sergeants and lieutenants to determine whether shotguns will be issued. The sergeant or lieutenant will exercise discretion and control in the issuance of weapons, doing so only after it has been demonstrated to his or her satisfaction that a need for this weapon exists.

The decision to re-emphasize this responsibility

on the Bureau's sergeants and lieutenants is done intentionally and after careful consideration. They are qualified to undertake the responsibility by virtue of their training and experience, and their current duties -- their jobs being the planning and supervision of the patrol function.

The sergeants are the first line of authority. As managers in the Police Bureau, they are closest to the officers, they can observe what is happening in the field, and may be directly involved in field operations. Last year the City Council created additional sergeant positions at the request of the Chief. The objective was to obtain better field supervision particularly over our younger police officers on patrol. That investment will bear fruit in the implementation of this decision.

The lieutenants are the shift commanders, with command responsibility for all precinct personnel and operations. As highly-paid middle management individuals, they are prepared to take on broad responsibilities, including balancing the concerns involved in issuing a shotgun. I believe that in a large organization managers closest to the problem must accept more responsibility for the administration of policy. Lieutenants and sergeants will be called upon to back their officers, to issue shotguns when appropriate and to exercise restraint

when proper.

It is not intended by this policy that shotguns be issued to every officer on a daily basis. But it is anticipated that some will be carrying them regularly.

It is the intent of the Chief that all officers be equipped with the appropriate tools to get their jobs done with minimum risk to all and that the restrictions placed upon the use of shotguns be administered by the men and women of the Bureau who have been entrusted with the duties and responsibilities of supervision.

01-02-76