

**TACTICAL  
OPERATIONS DIVISION  
1991  
ANNUAL REPORT**

**Robert M. Tobin  
Captain, Commanding**

**GANG**  
**ENFORCEMENT TEAM**

**1991**

**ANNUAL REPORT**

TACTICAL OPERATIONS DIVISION  
 Gang Enforcement Team Activities Summary

black detail

1,802 records.

DISTRIBUTION  
 OF HOURS WORKED

	Regular Hours	Percent	O.T. Hours
Patrol	9,309.0	58.8%	230.6
Investigation	2,521.5	15.9%	207.4
Training	279.0	1.8%	43.0
Special Duty	689.5	4.4%	108.0
Court	24.0	0.2%	96.5
Event Security	742.5	4.7%	354.5
Community Policing	582.0	3.7%	83.2
Administrative	2,001.5	12.6%	10.0
<b>Total Regular Hours</b>	<b>15,825.0</b>		<b>Total OT 1,133.2</b>

ACTIVITIES:

Arrests		Persons Contacted		Search Warrants	
Misdemeanors	532	Gang Members(abate)	362	Drug Houses	85
Felony	362	Gang Member(+)	3,267	Other	18
UTC (traffic)	778	Citizen	43,079	Consent Search	253
Exclusions	85	FCR's	75		

SEIZURES

	Quantity	Value	Type
Money		\$42,825.00	
Drugs	11,950.90	\$62,180.00	
Weapons			
Handguns	63		
Rifles/Shotguns	34		
Others	6		
Vehicles	26		
Other Property	11		

REPORTS WRITTEN

Incidents	144	Custody	614
Special	363	Administrative	370

ASSISTANCE RENDERED

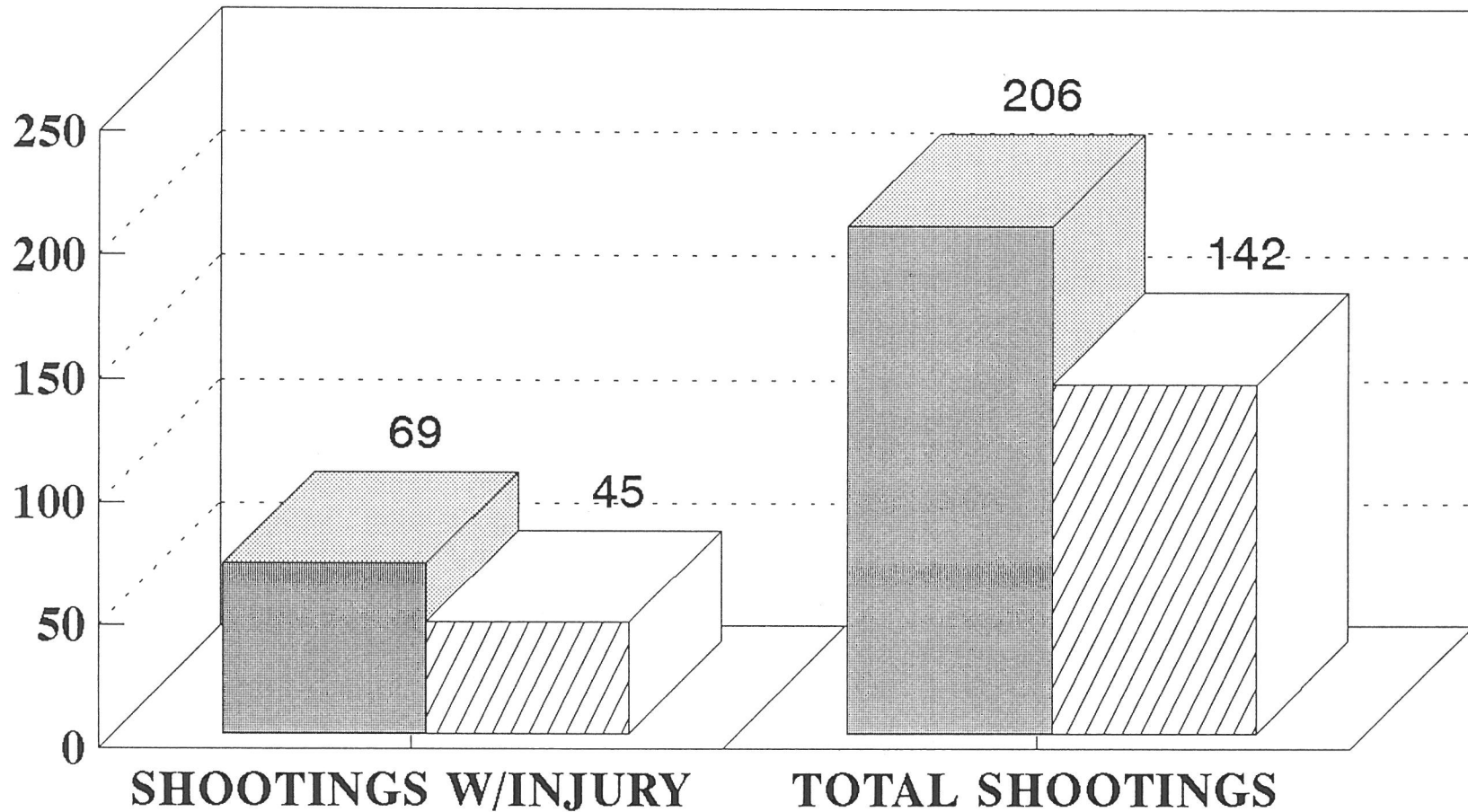
Uniform	1,861	Investigations	301	Other agencies	124
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COMMUNITY POLICING ACTIVITIES

Meetings	39	Problem Solving Contacts	156
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# 1990 - 1991 SHOOTING COMPARISON

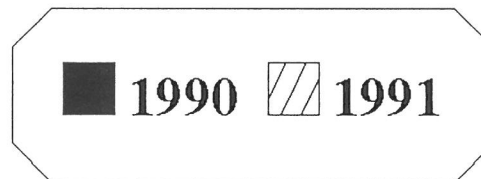
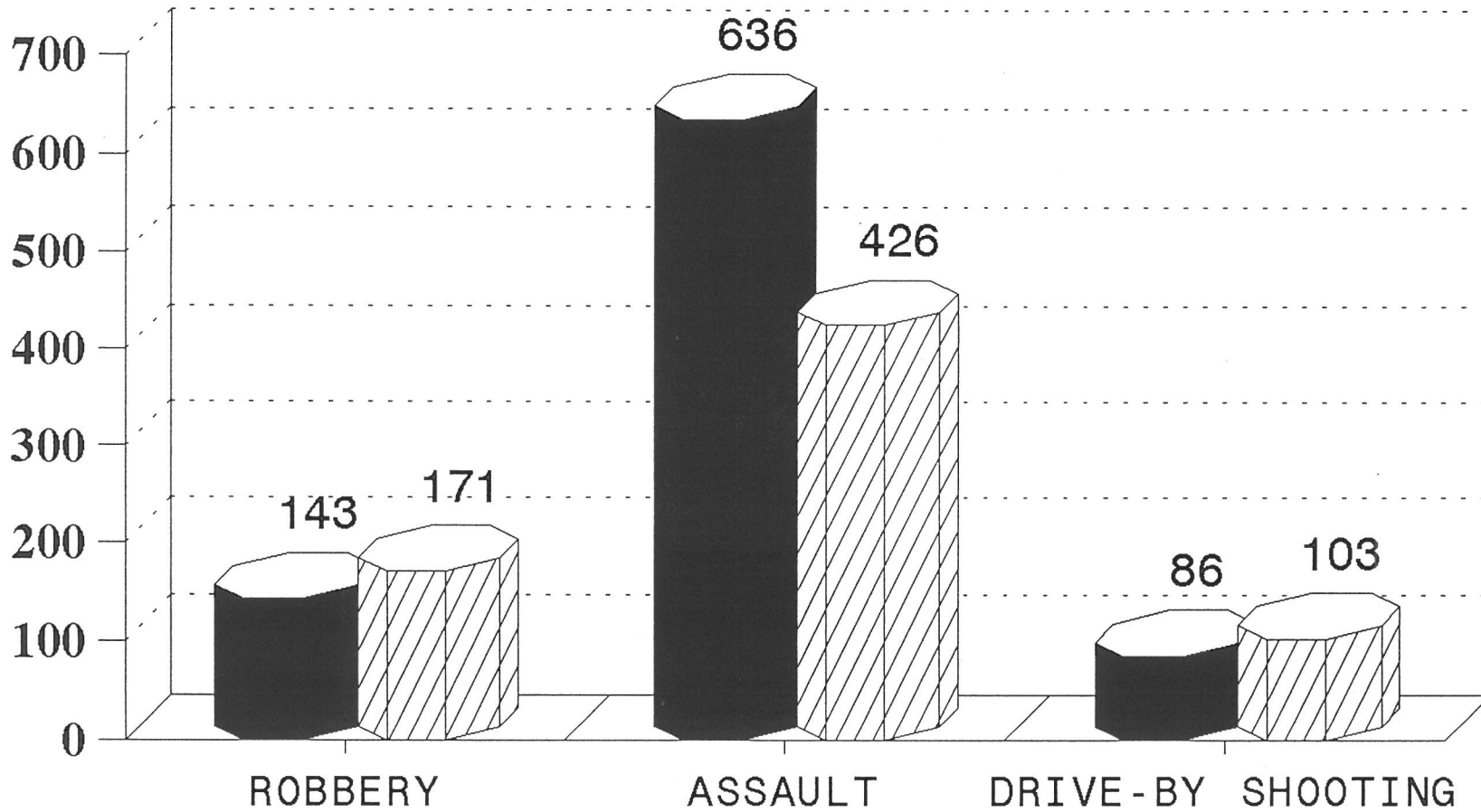
## Black Style Gangs



■ 1990    ▨ 1991

# BLACK STYLE GANGS

## 1990 - 1991 Comparison





# **ASIAN GANG DETAIL**

**1991**

# **ANNUAL REPORT**

***Prepared by: Stew Winn***

**ASIAN GANG ANNUAL REPORT  
1991**

**STREET GANGS**

During 1991 Portland's Asian Street Gangs experienced changes that significantly influenced their evolution. This evolution can best be described by treating each gang individually.

The V-Boys, Portland's Vietnamese Gang, kept its characteristic structure. This structure is influenced by cultural dynamics which influence the gang away from centralized leadership. In spite of this the gang continues as a cohesive group of gang members committing a myriad of gang crimes. This gang often operates in smaller cells who seem to specialize in specific crimes but continue to view themselves as part of the whole V-Boy Gang.

Changes did occur as the V-Boys were acted upon by external forces. Asian GET officers successfully targeted V-Boy hang-outs making numerous arrests. As selective enforcement continued many V-Boy affiliates moved to the metro suburbs such as Beaverton and Tigard. An increase in asian gang activity was experienced immediately in these jurisdictions.

The advent of Portland's Karaoke Bars took place during this movement. Gang members who previously spent time in the pool halls began frequenting the highly popular restaurant/karaoke bar businesses. Some of these establishments have become trouble spots, posing problems for law enforcement and the community at large. Documented cases of extortion, assault, shootings, weapons violations, aggression against the police and alcohol violations have occurred and continue to occur in these businesses. Some such restaurants have been completely taken over by street gangs, and are now the social setting of choice for V-Boy Gang Members.

In early 1991 Asian Officers aggressively pursued felony charges against many of the original Red Cobra Gang Members. These charges included robbery, federal weapons charges and burglary. As a result most leadership of the Red Cobra Gang, now widely known as RCB, have received prison terms or time in juvenile detention facilities. In the absence of these dominant figures the gang seemed to divide into many smaller groups all claiming RCB affiliation, but with few if any, distinguishable links to the original gang. These groups are growing rapidly and are spreading throughout the metro area, making tracking the gang difficult. As with other "Cambodian Style" gangs in California, the RCB has a high rate of interaction with smaller gangs such as CWA or Cambodians with Attitude. Although RCB identifies with the color red and even has added "Blood" to the gang name no friction exists between RCB and CWA who identify with the color blue. Ethnic lines are more respected than gang colors and as California gang history has shown these gangs would quickly unite along ethnic lines to oppose another gang if threatened. In Long Beach California Cambodian Style Gangs have united against both Hispanic and Vietnamese gangs forming very large formidable gangs known for their acts of violence.

### **CHINATOWN ACTIVITY**

Considerable light was shed on Chinatown Gang Activity during the Xuan To Homicide investigation which occurred on Feb. 23, 1991. It became clear that Xuan To was acting as a member of the Black Star Gang at the time of his murder. It was discovered that this juvenile gang, who's dominant members are Cleveland High School students or alumni, take direction from older, seasoned gang members. Black Star activity is centered around the tong gambling operations in chinatown. While Black Star is used to protect the gambling operations it's members have also been associated with extortions, debt collection in Chinatown, and other acts of violence in the karaoke bars. Traditionally, Black Star members acted in behalf of Wah Ching Gang Members out of San Francisco. Chain of Command became less clear as Wah Ching and Wo Hop To Triad factions became involved in a gang war in the bay area resulting in 11 homicides. Developments in this conflict made it evident that Black Star was probably linked to the more powerful Wo Hop To Triad. Late in the year, however, it appeared that Black Star members may have aligned themselves with former Wah Ching criminals who run a local operation with seemingly no allegiance to the San Francisco Operation. The local operation is a criminal enterprise which revolves around illegal gambling proceeds, extortion, and ownership of nightclubs.

### **COMMUNITY POLICING**

Along with taking part in the Refugee Forum, at the asian vicariate, and the Youth Gang Task Force, housed at the King Facility, the Asian Gang Team was responsible for organizing the Asian Police Advisory Committee. This group is in the process of planning education in the areas of crime prevention and use of the justice system for the asian community. Working with the Asian Police Advisory Committee the Asian Gang Team organized the Asian Businessmen's Association. A variety of issues have been addressed by the association including an Asian Chamber of Commerce, and business related crime prevention with particular emphasis in the area extortion by asian gangs.

As a result of a federal grant three public safety assistants are now part of the asian gang team. These civilian employees, of Vietnamese and Laotian decent will be working to assist the team in realizing the goals mentioned above.

### **FUTURE TRENDS**

A primary activity for asian street gangs continues to be auto theft and car prowl crimes. A seemingly inexhaustible market for stolen stereo equipment and few if any significant sanctions in the justice system create an environment where car prowl and auto theft activity will continue to flourish.

Extortion is expected to continue to flourish particularly in southeast asian businesses. The justice system makes no allowance for reluctant victims and witnesses of this subtle style of robbery. Recent trends indicate that extortion is becoming more open and violent in nature. Extortionists operate with little



regard for the police, knowing that intimidation continues to insulate them from effective prosecution.

GET Officers have had some success in assisting those businesses that request assistance against extortion gangs. Progress is being made in this area as shop owners are developing more trust in the police.

Asian GET Officers are also seeing the beginnings of what may be a more organized crime style of Vietnamese gang. Local criminals along with gang figures from northern California, with a history of high tech theft and smuggling, make up the group.

Chinatown gang activity will continue out of public scrutiny. However, since there are a number of experienced gang figures moving for local control of gambling operations, a local juvenile gang with a history of violence in operation, and San Francisco gang factions that may at some time wish to exercise control over Portland Chinatown operations, sporadic violent confrontations can be expected in the future.

Examination of the monthly increase of gang affiliates documented in the PPDS System would indicate increases in gang activity. Although problems existed in early documenting procedures skewing trend lines somewhat it is clear that the number of asian gang affiliates is increasing steadily. Studies indicate that an average of 1.8 gang incidents are realized per gang affiliate per year. If current trends continue we could see as many as 300 asian gang affiliates documented in the PPDS System by the end of the next two years, accounting for as many as 577 gang incidents 185 of which could be violent.

#### COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

PPDS DOCUMENTED ASIAN GANG AFFILIATES	
<u>Year</u>	<u>Affiliates</u>
1990	99
1991	165

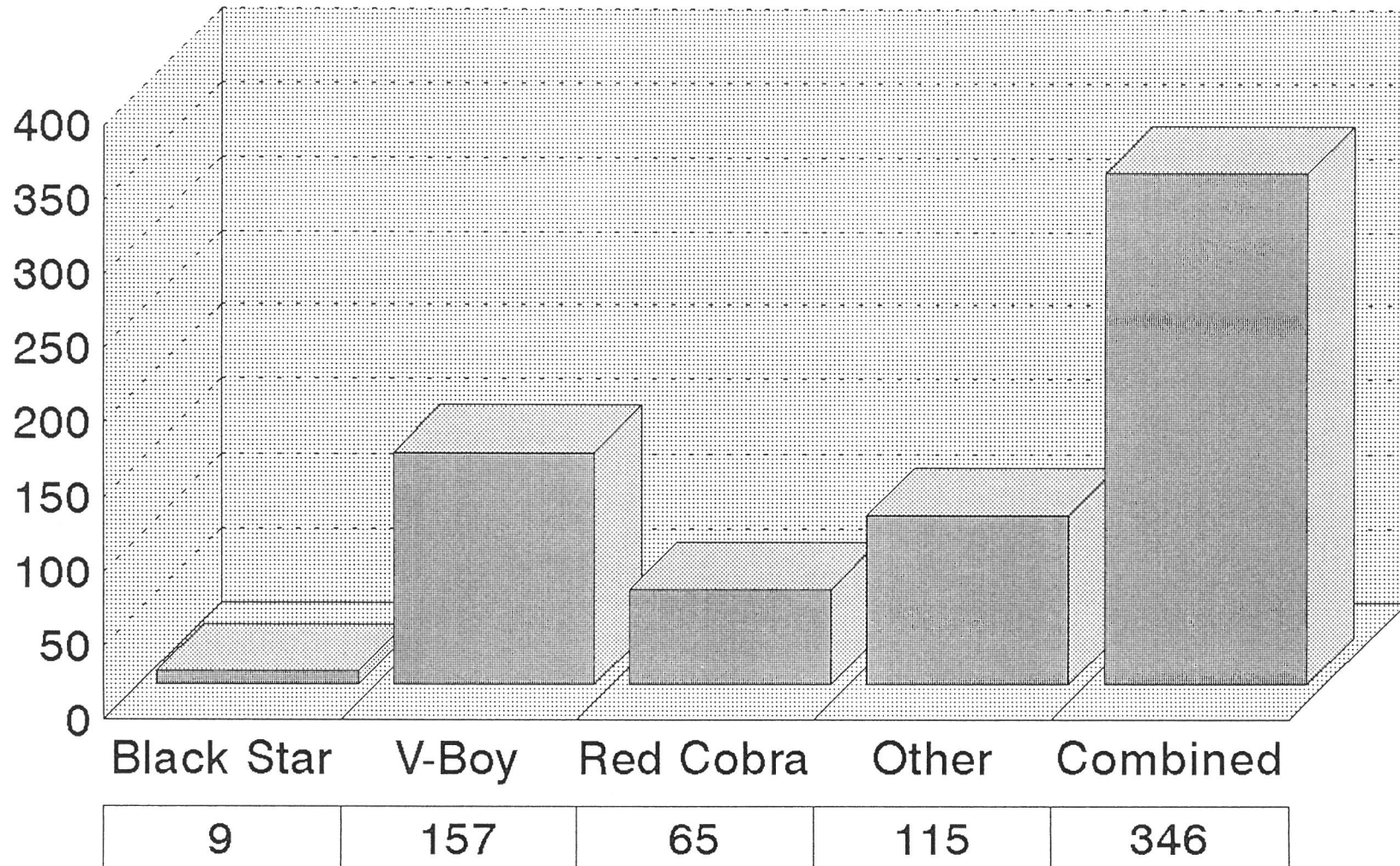
TOTAL ASIAN GANG RELATED INCIDENTS	
<u>Year</u>	<u>Incidents</u>
1990	187
1991	346

TOTAL VIOLENT ASIAN GANG RELATED INCIDENTS	
<u>Year</u>	<u>Incidents</u>
1990	87
1991	102

ASIAN GANG ACTIVITY BY GANG / 1991	
<u>Gang</u>	<u>Incidents</u>
Black Star	9
Red Cobra	65
V-Boy	157
Unident./Other	115
Total	346

# 1991 Asian Gang Activity

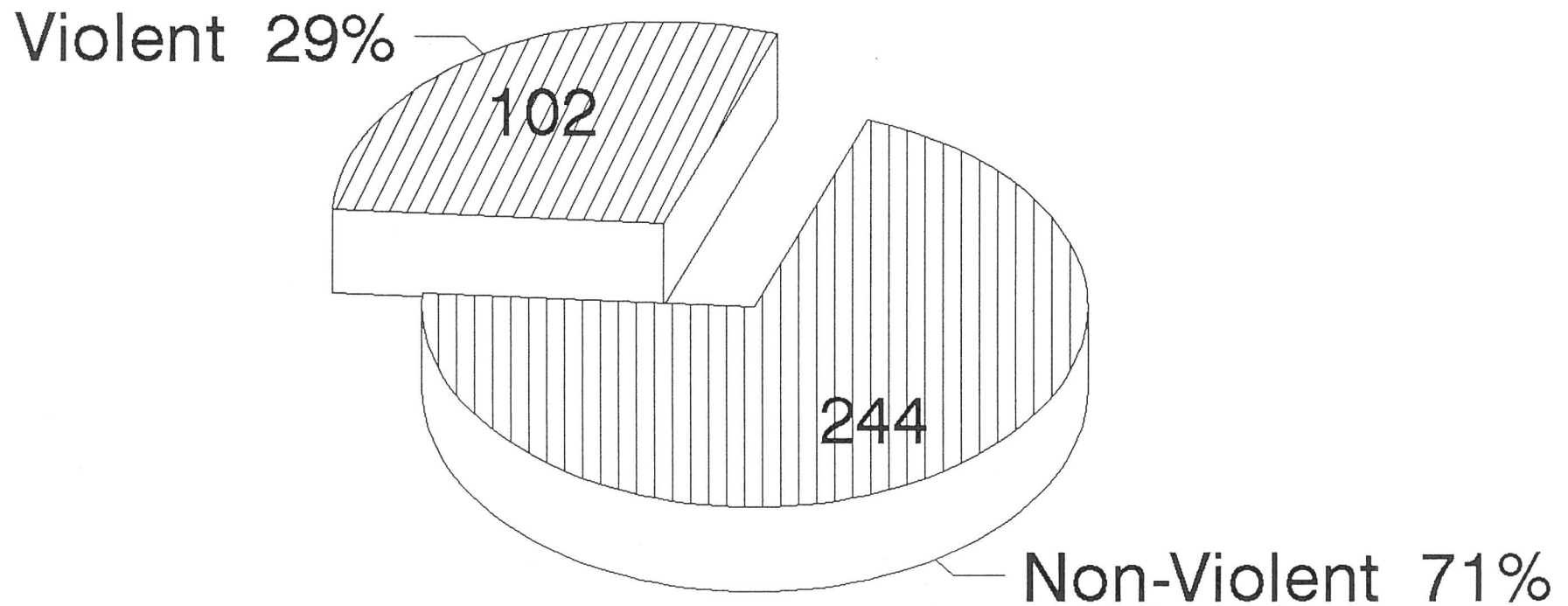
## PPDS Reported Gang Incidents



# 1991 Asian Gang Activity

## Violent vs. Non-Violent

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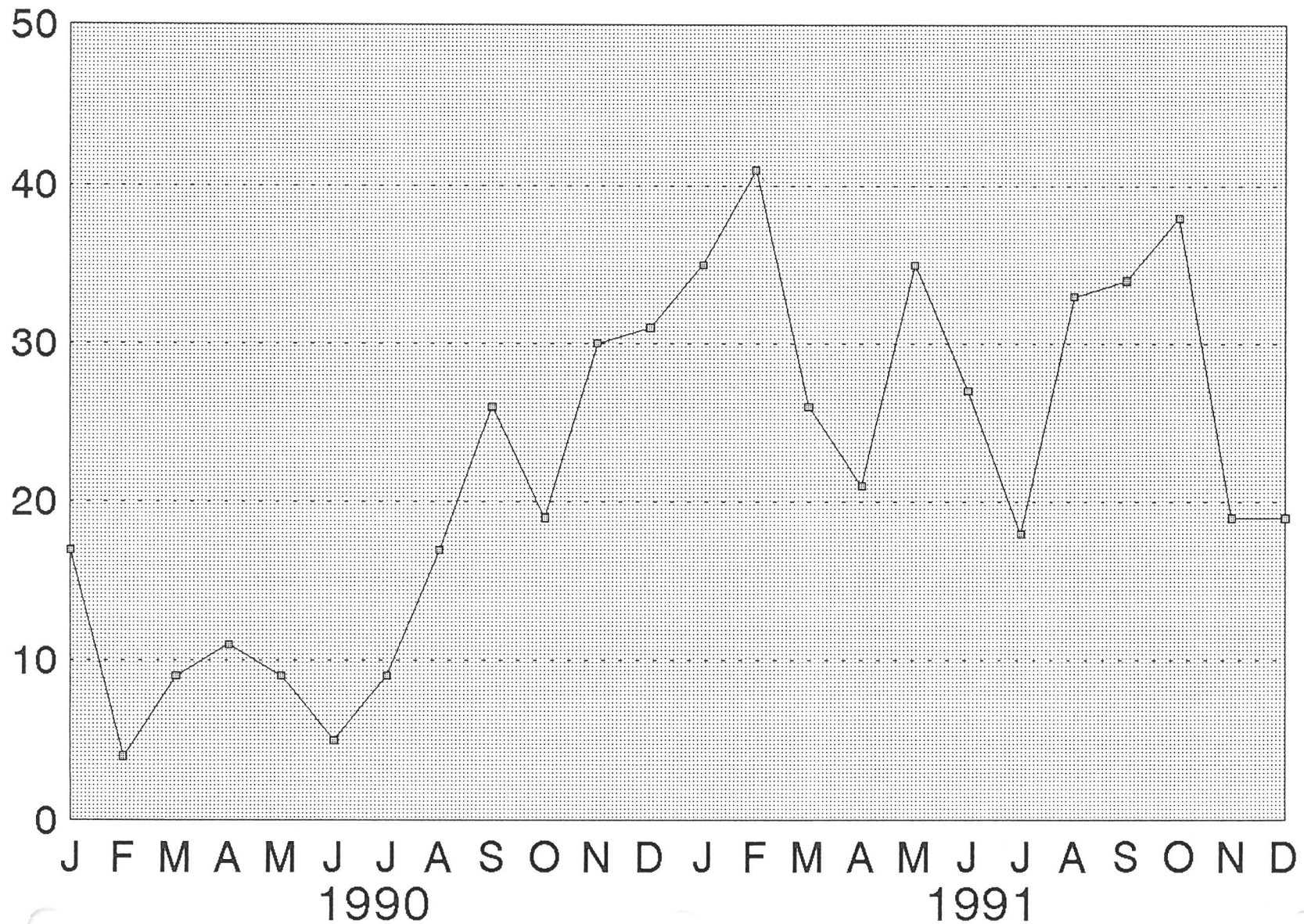


Developed by  
PPB/GET

P.P.D.S. Reported Incidents

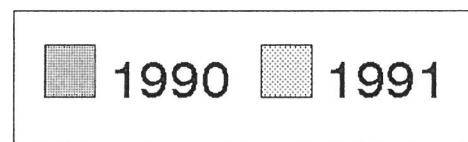
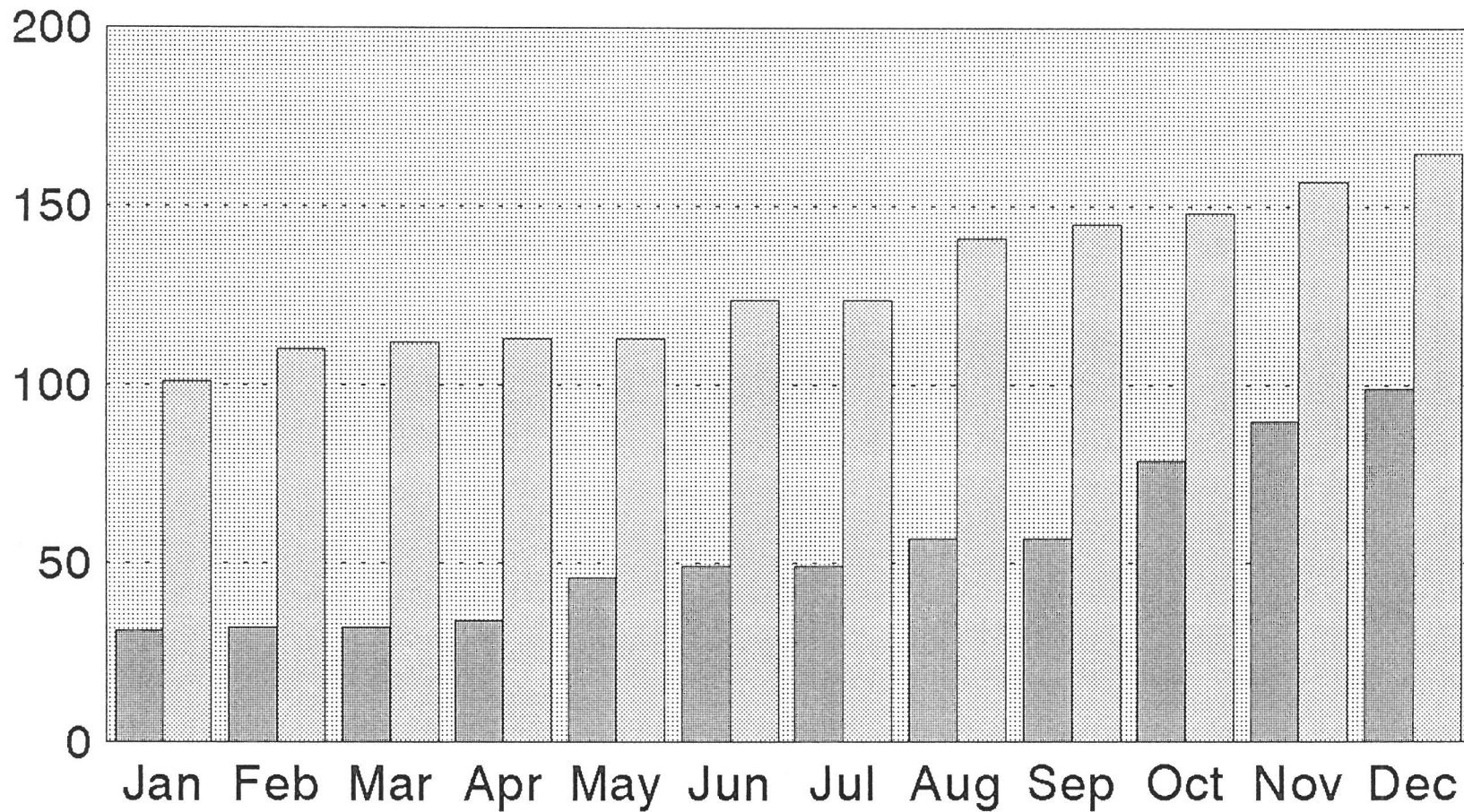
# PPDS Asian Gang Incidents 1990 - 1991

*Developed by P.P.B./G.E.T.*



# PPDS Asian Gang Affiliates Chart

## 1990 - 1991 Comparison



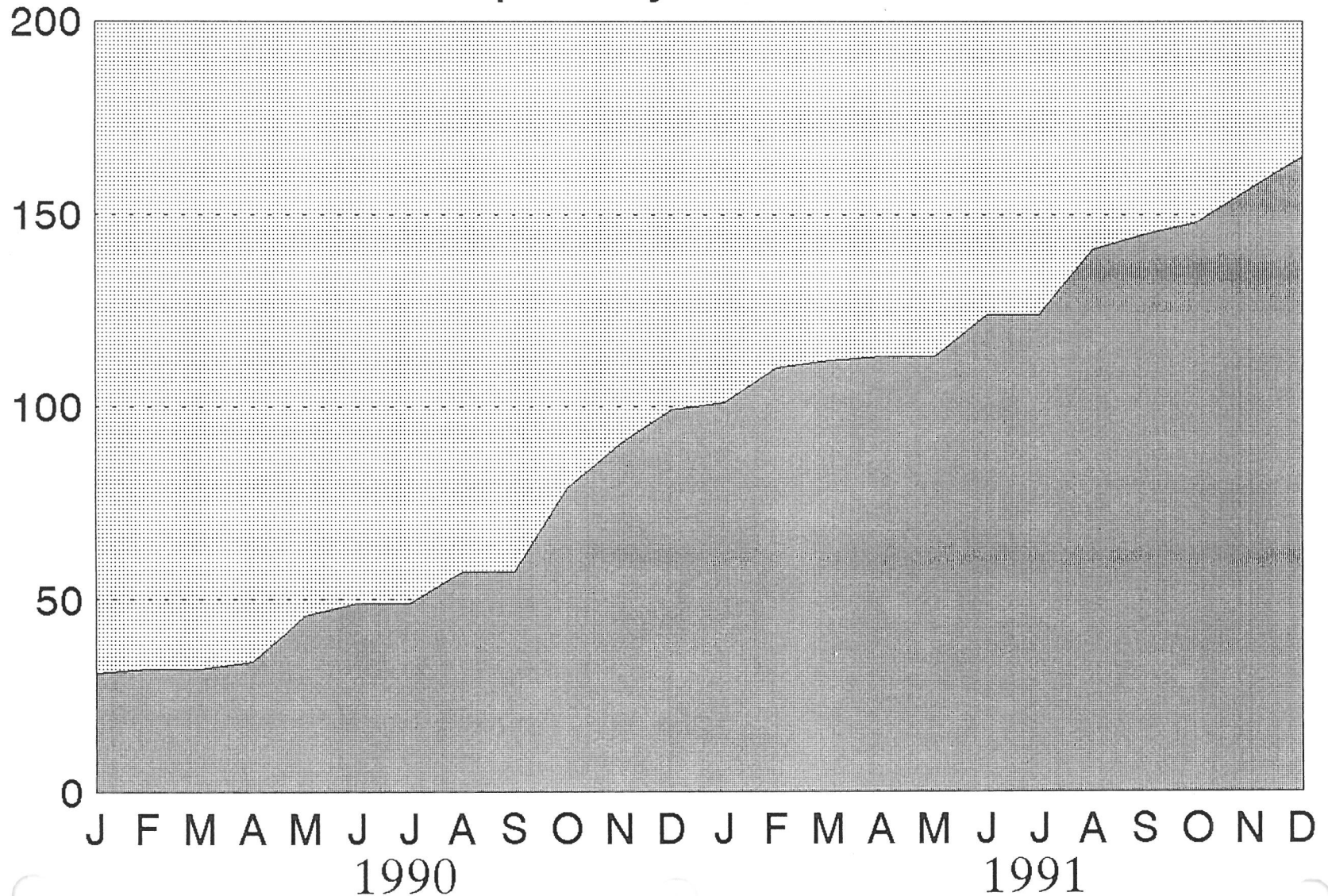
At end of 1990,  
there were 99 gang  
affiliates

At end of 1991, there  
were 165 gang  
affiliates

# Asian Gang Affiliates Chart

1990 - 1991

Developed by: P.P.B./G.E.T.





WHITE  
SUPREMACIST  
DETAIL

1991

ANNUAL REPORT

Prepared By: Loren Christensen

WHITE SUPREMACY UNIT  
1991 ANNUAL REPORT

POSITIVE OCCURRENCES

During 1991, a number of positive things happened in Portland in the area of White Supremacy activity.

Most of the primary figures were arrested among the racist and anti-racist Skinheads. Many of them are still incarcerated at the end of 1991, some serving 24 month sentences.

Due to the arrest and subsequent incarceration of the leader of the SHARPS, (Skinheads Against Racial Prejudice) the SHARP organization collapsed and, at least during the first nine months of the year, became a non-entity.

Although SHARPS have dissolved, there are still anti-racist Skins who gather in the downtown area. In the past, they have associated themselves with other politically active left wing groups, thus swelling their ranks and causing problems at all of the civil disobedience incidents we have had in Portland over the past two years.

Arrests in late summer of several prominent members of the Southeast Boot Boys, weakened the structure of this very violent racist gang and pushed it into hibernation for the rest of the year. These members have just recently been sentenced to O.S.P.

The American Front has weakened considerably, not because of arrests, but because of weakening leadership. This has resulted in a breakdown of the cohesiveness of the once large organization to the extent that the majority of its members have left.

During the summer, a representative from Aryan Nations in Hayden Lake, Idaho toured various points in Oregon with several Skinhead bodyguards, attempting to rally together workers from the lumber industry. He was arrested in Portland on a minor traffic charge which provided G.E.T. intelligence an opportunity to interview him. Subsequently, he had a disagreement with other leaders in Idaho and he left the organization. Since the lumber industry is still having problems, we will continue to watch Aryan Nations to see if they provide another effort to rally workers.

There were a few racial incidents that received media attention, but the number was low compared to the first two years of Skinhead crimes. Other than graffiti and other types of malicious mischief, most Skinhead violence was kept to inner-gang conflicts.

During 1991, the White Supremacy team conducted over 1700 hours of patrol, contacting over 660 gang members. We investigated 118 cases, assisted the precincts in over 150 situations, and helped other agencies with 170 investigations.



Our Community Policing activity included 50 meetings, most often to give presentations. We helped 186 citizens who called with a variety of problems, usually neighborhood situations involving Skinheads. We worked closely with Southeast Uplift, several Neighborhood Associations, and neighbors to eradicate Skinheads from various apartments and houses.

### NEGATIVE OCCURRENCES

During 1991, there were many negative occurrences.

The year started out with the Persian Gulf war. There were several anti-war protests in Portland, most of which occurred with minimum problems. The problems that did occur were either perpetrated by anti-racist Skinheads or the Skinheads were victimized by pro-war demonstrators.

There was a cross burning in a school yard at SE 173rd/Alder on Martin Luther King's birthday, January 20th.

Throughout the year, there were many incidents of violence between Skinhead groups. One of the worst took place in the summer where Skinheads clashed on a southeast street, fighting with cars, molotov cocktails and bats. G.E.T. worked with several neighbors and East Precinct officers to get the primary suspects arrested and subsequently incarcerated.

There were three burglaries in late spring where firearms were stolen and Skinheads were the suspects. This was of concern to the White Supremacy Unit because we had been receiving information about a cache of weapons held by the American Front. Our information was that many of the weapons were assault rifle types. Soon thereafter, Oregon City found pipe bomb ingredients in one Skinhead vehicle and Beaverton recovered an SKS assault rifle in another. We are continuing to investigate the existence of the purported weapons.

The White Supremacy Unit found a "hit list" in a house vacated by the American Front. One list offered money to shoot any police officer and a second list offered money to shoot a specifically named G.E.T. officer. That officer subsequently had two situations (to include being followed by Skinheads) that indicated his life and his family might be in danger. An investigation followed those threats.

A stabbing occurred in Oaks Parks on Hitler's birthday, April 20th. Two self-admitted Crips were jumped by 40 Skinheads. One Crip was critically injured.

On May 4th, the American Front held a "White Workers Day" rally in front of City Hall. Approximately 100 anti-racist protestors protested the racist Skinheads, requiring 35 officers to keep the two groups apart.

The fall and winter months remained somewhat constant with the usual incidents of graffiti, vandalism, threats and assaults. The year ended with five active groups in the Portland area: American Front, Southeast Boot Boys, Southern Justice, National Socialist Front and National Aryan Front.

We are watching a new group called National Aryan League, which is based in Brush Prairie, but has been distributing literature in Portland.

#### FUTURE OUTLOOK

The new year began with new threats from the American Front. They promise to be active this year.

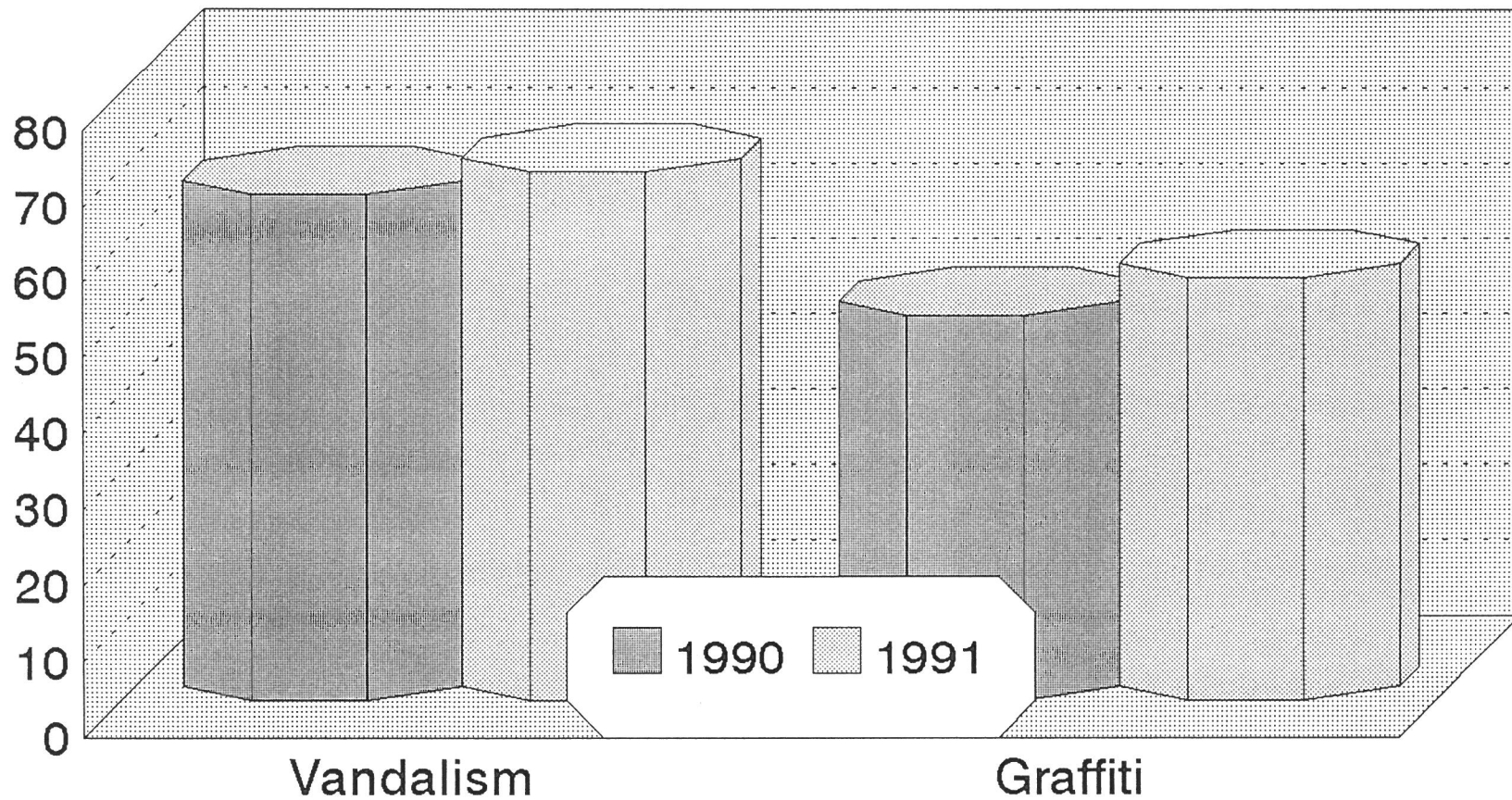
The Southern Justice Skins are actively recruiting and claim to get two new members a week.

The Southeast Boot Boys have been quiet after the incarceration of several of their most active members. However, we are hearing they are re-building their ranks.

As the ugly blight of racism continues to flourish, racist Skinheads will continue to demonstrably act out their philosophy.

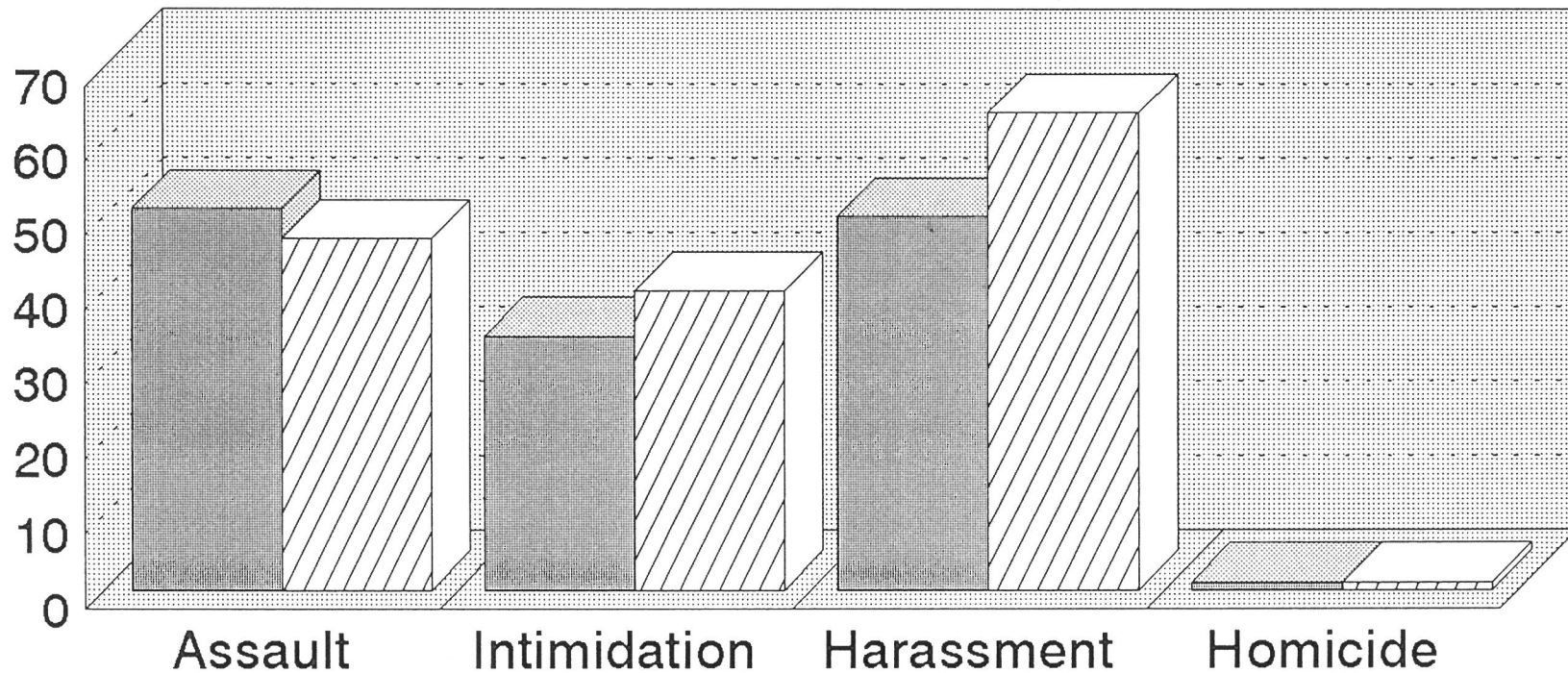
Already in January, 1992, we have heard of bands of anti-racist Skinheads vandalizing downtown. We will most likely see them continue to act out, especially when the presidential candidates begin to visit Portland.

# White Supremacist/Anti-Racist Skinhead Activity 1990 - 1991 Comparison

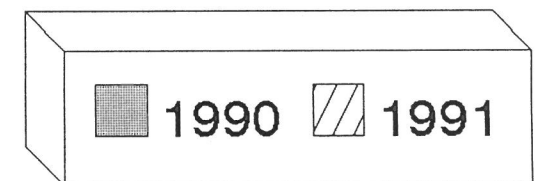


1990	67	51
1991	70	56

# White Supremacist/Anti-Racist Skinhead Activity 1990 - 1991 Comparison



1990	51	34	50	1
1991	47	40	64	1



# HISPANIC GANG DETAIL



1991

## ANNUAL REPORT

*Prepared By: Rafael Cancio*

## HISPANIC GANG DETAIL 1991 ANNUAL REPORT

### INTRODUCTION

According to the 1990 Census, and this figure is being challenged as being low, there are some 113,00 Hispanics in Oregon. This is 4% of the total population and a 71% increase over the 1980 Census figures. Hispanics have become the largest minority with Asians second with 69,300 population (2.4% of total) and Blacks with 46,200 (1.6% of total).

This fact may not be very obvious in most areas of Portland whose Hispanic population is 13,874. But a trip to Hillsboro, Cornelius, and other Willamette Valley Hispanic population centers leaves no doubt as to the increase in the Hispanic population.

Our Hispanic street gangs are based on Los Angeles area street gangs that have evolved for several generations. These gangs form around blocks and neighborhoods composed entirely of Hispanics. The gang's purpose is to ensure respect and provide protection for their members and their "barrio". They control their neighborhood territory, defending their exclusive right to its streets over rival gangs. Thus territory and respect, rather than criminal enterprise, motivate the traditional Hispanic gang member.

In Portland, as in Los Angeles, the largest Hispanic gang is 18th Street. The core group of the gang are all second and third generation gang members, some having participated in the LA gang scene before importing it here. We have eight different California gangs represented in Portland by (ex)members. In the area stretching from Eugene to Kelso, there are some 20 different gangs represented.

Portland's Hispanic Gangs, for the most part, are not very visible. One reason is that Portland lacks the "Ambiente Latino" (Latino Ambience) that is needed to fuel a traditional Hispanic Gang. In other words, Portland does not (yet) have blocks or neighborhoods comprised entirely of Hispanics. Therefore there is no territory to defend, no one to challenge.

Our gang members travel to towns where the percentage of Hispanics is much higher than in Portland, where there are blocks and neighborhoods of Hispanics. They seek out armory dances and other social events catering to Hispanics, becoming involved in fights and other disruptive behavior.

### CRITICAL EVENT

- As a result of a gang related fight, 28 members of the 18th Street

gang were arrested. The reputed leader and several other high ranking members were convicted on a variety of felony charges and are currently serving time in custodial facilities. The loss of these dominant figures on the Portland scene has focused attention on Washington County and the Woodburn area.

#### **POSITIVE OCCURRENCES**

- Detail officer's have taken a proactive approach to the Hispanic gang problem. Follow up is attempted on all incidents involving Hispanic gang affiliates. Officer's are on a first name basis with a large percentage of the gang members and tracking these individuals is a priority.
- Detail officers have formed a close association with the Hispanic Resource Specialists for the Portland Public Schools and the Youth Gang Outreach Project. Working together has resulted in a number of gang awareness/prevention presentations tailored to the Hispanic student/parent.
- Information sharing with other agencies is also a priority. Because of the reasons mentioned in the introduction, it is crucial that Willamette Valley agencies communicate. Officer's attend a variety of information sharing meetings, assist other agencies whenever possible and have participated in multi-agency enforcement missions.
- Officer's have prepared a four hour Hispanic Gang training course and have provided training to a number of agencies.

#### **NEGATIVE OCCURRENCES**

- The number of documented Hispanic Gang affiliates in Portland has more than tripled since April of 1991. An average of two new affiliates are documented every week.

#### **STATISTICS**

None are available as PPDS lumps Hispanic Gangs into the "other" category.

#### **FUTURE OUTLOOK**

As Portland's Hispanic population increases, we will eventually have areas where there are blocks of Hispanics living together. There are areas in North Precinct that are rapidly approaching having the "Ambiente Latino" (Latino Ambience). Hispanics are slowly displacing Blacks out of the poorer areas of Albina. With time we will see battles for turf as Hillsboro and other communities are now starting to experience.

With more Hispanics moving into the area, we are seeing (ex)Los Angeles gang members moving here as parents look for a better place to raise their families. Unfortunately, these youths don't leave their gang pasts behind.

They come into the area and mobilize other Hispanic youth into offshoots of LA street gangs.

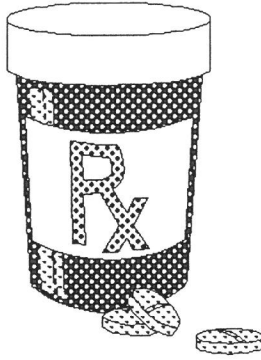
An even more frightening prospect is (ex)gang members coming here to live once they finish serving their prison sentences in California. Oregon and particularly the Portland Metro Area have become a popular place to retire and enjoy the good life. As with the other's, the gang life seems to follow.

Los Angeles is starting to see a shift in the Hispanic gang M.O. Because of increased enforcement and enhanced penalties, a lot of the "veteranos" (older gang members) have been off the streets for years. There has been no guiding force to pass on the "old ways" to the younger members. The up and coming see their black counterparts enjoying the profits of the drug trade and are becoming involved.

As the drug trade becomes more a way of life for Hispanic Street Gangs, it will eventually find its way to our community. With it will come disputes for drug turf and the accompanying violence.

annual91.rjc





***DRUG  
DETAIL***

***1991***

***ANNUAL REPORT***

***Prepared By: Bruce Billesbach***

## **INTRODUCTION**

The Drug Detail of the Gang Enforcement Team focuses on primarily two gangs - Bloods and Crips. These two gangs, with their origins in California, continue to spread their influence up and down the West Coast.

Their presence in Oregon was and is due to the profits to be made from the sale of crack cocaine. Crack cocaine can be purchased in Los Angeles relatively cheap and resold elsewhere for a much greater profit. This continues to be the impetus for their presence in Portland and elsewhere. The Drug Detail's primary role is the covert investigation of gang related drug houses, of which crack cocaine represents 98% of the arrests.

## **GANG DEVELOPMENTS**

During the first part of 1990, the presence of Los Angeles based gang members was not as prevalent as it had been due to law enforcement efforts to prosecute gang members in Federal court where prison sentences are stiffer. This gave rise to more involvement by local gang members in drug sales. With the increased involvement in gangs in the Portland area, so has there been an increase in crack houses during 1991.

## **TRENDS AND DIRECTION**

In the latter part of 1990, we began to see an increase in gang members from southern California. This development continued, and starting about midway through 1991 we have observed a large influx of "Crips" gang members from Fresno, California and "Bloods" from the Los Angeles area. Some are living in north/northeast Portland. Others are using motels in and around the area, and still others are living in neighboring communities. Virtually all are involved in the sale of crack cocaine. In the past, they would wire large sums of money home. Now, for the most part, they drive or fly their profits home.

By and large, the crack cocaine business in north/northeast Portland has been and continues to be dominated by California based gang members.

California gang/drug dealers have been careful to insulate themselves from the police by having local gang members or associates sell their crack cocaine. When apprehended, the subordinate member or associate is very reluctant to inform on these gangsters fearing more from reprisals from the gangsters than arrest and incarceration by the police.

We also noted incidents of gang members purchasing cocaine from Hispanics, not necessarily Hispanic street gang members, but members of organized crime. In one such incident, a Hispanic group hired a gunman to "hit" a Crips affiliate who owed them money. They intended victim's cousin was killed instead.

In 1990, we began to see an association of the southeast Asian gang, the Red Cobras, with Portland Bloods gang members. Although they have been involved in various crimes through 1991, we have not noticed any involvement in the sale of crack cocaine.

It is obvious that we must continue to attack their drug distribution operation if we hope to interdict the criminal enterprises of California based gangs. This has been made increasingly difficult by budgetary restraints of both State and local governments. The loss of six (6) personnel have crippled our efforts in this area. Although additional manpower may not be forthcoming due to the current economic problems, the Gang Enforcement Team remains as the best resource to identify and track down gang members and their affiliates. It remains as the best resource in the state when conducting investigations into gang related crimes and narcotics trafficking.

### **COMMUNITY ACTIVITY**

The Drug Detail continues to work with neighborhood associations and with mutual cooperation, we were able to target several gang related drug houses. Subsequent investigation resulted in the service of several search warrants and the arrest of numerous suspects. This offers some relief for the neighborhoods. We spent considerable time developing contacts with the community, helping them with the process of dealing with problem houses.

### **STATISTICS**

During 1991, the Drug Detail had one sergeant and four officers assigned. They served 66 warrants and assisted other units in 11 such warrants. The total seizure of drugs include 18.6 ounces of crack cocaine; 4.5 grams of powder cocaine; 23 pounds of marijuana and 2 sheets of LSD. Also seized were 51 guns, 15 cars, 13 miscellaneous items, and a total of \$65,980 in U.S. currency.

## GANG ENFORCEMENT TEAM 1991 OVERVIEW

The Gang Enforcement Team experienced a number of changes during 1991. There were three different Lieutenants assigned to the Unit in the calendar year. Each command change brings change to the unit. Three changes in a year is disruptive to the mission and goals of any unit. The unit re-examined its mission and goals during the latter part of 1991 and has been making adjustments to reflect the new directions and objectives. Several significant changes are expected in 1992.

Perhaps the most significant change occurred at the crime analyst positions. The two officers assigned to the Black gangs, left the unit in 1991. The first position was transferred to the afternoon shift to monitor Hispanic gangs. The remaining position then took over all responsibilities for monitoring Black gangs. The new officer in the Black gang detail was overwhelmed with information and requests. The unit experienced a normal slow down in information sharing during the learning curve of the new officer.

There were 4 incidents that were critical to the community during 1991:

Asian Community: The Xuan To homicide in Chinatown had the greatest impact on the community. The secretive nature of the tongs was exposed to examination by the press and the community. This incident impacted the businesses and the police response to the businesses.

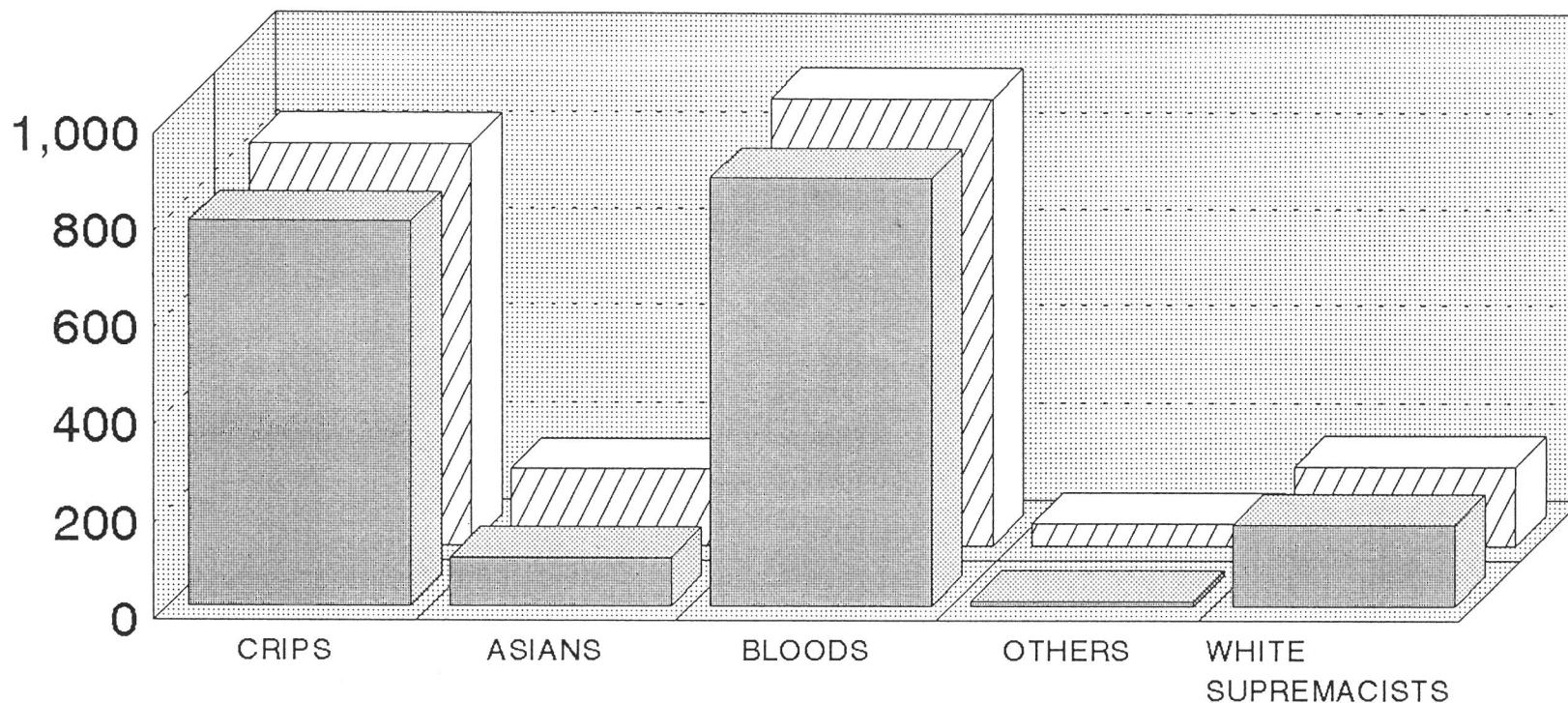
Black Community: While a number of events occurred, arguably the most significant event was the Charlie Johnson homicide. Drive-by shootings had again involved an innocent person, this time a small child. Violence among gangs initially increased, forcing many families to take refuge in their basements.

White Supremacist: The May 4th, White Worker Rally had considerable influence on the community. Organizers had a history of violence in other cities and promised the same in Portland. Lack of support appeared to impact the ability to carry out the threat.

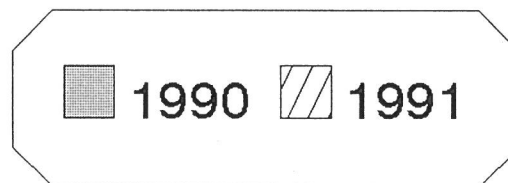
Hispanic Community: As a result of a gang related fight, 28 members of the 18th Street gang were arrested. The reputed leader and several other high ranking members were convicted on a variety of felony charges and are currently serving time in custodial facilities. The loss of these dominant figures on the Portland scene has focused attention on Washington County and the Woodburn area.

# GANG MEMBERS BY SET

## 1990 - 1991 Comparison



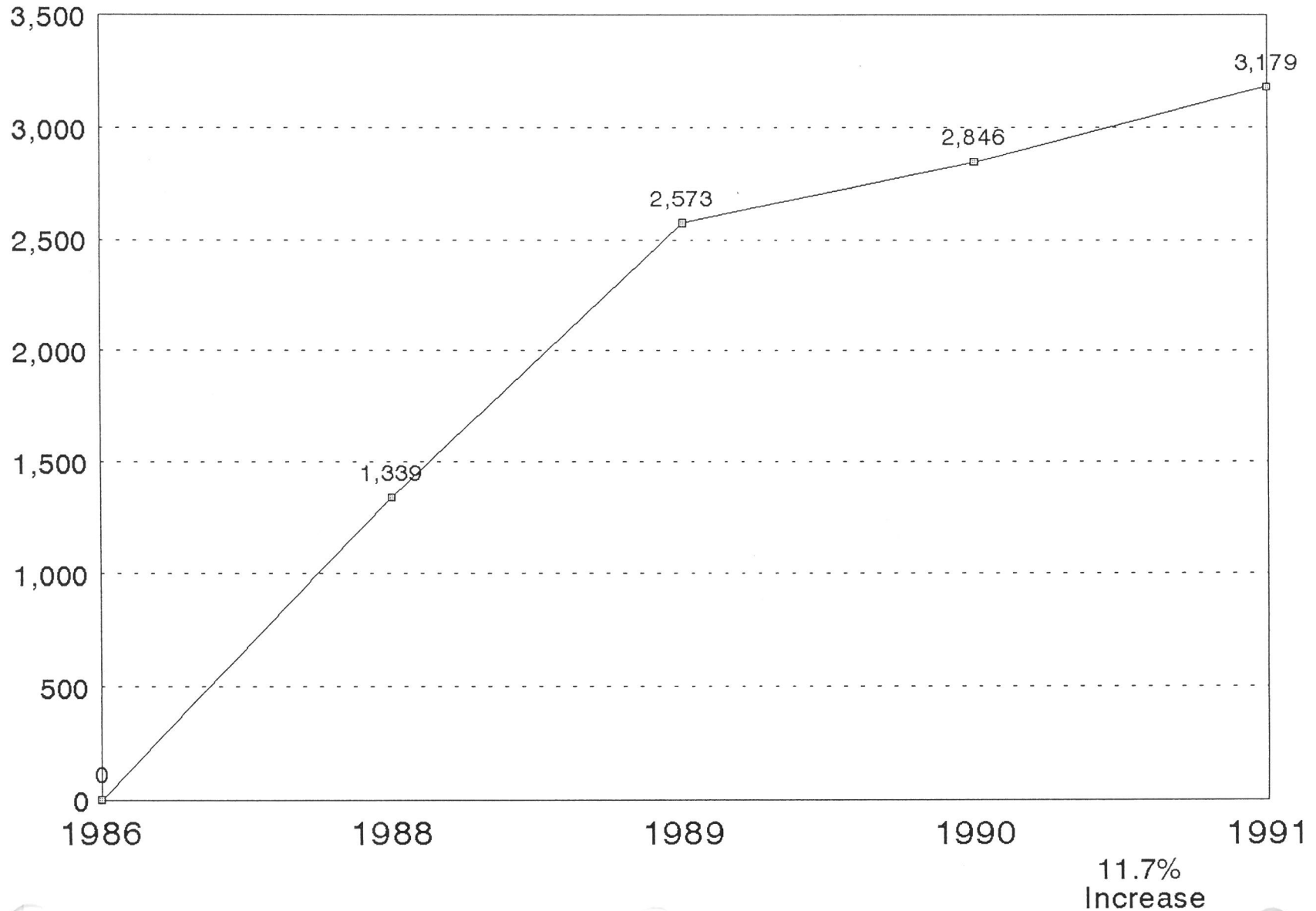
1991	827	157	922	46	164
1990	790	99	882	10	169
Change:	+4.68%	+58.5%	+4.5%	+360%	-2.95%



Total for 1990: 1952  
 Total for 1991: 2116  
 +8.4%

# Total Cases With Gang Activity

## Annual Totals

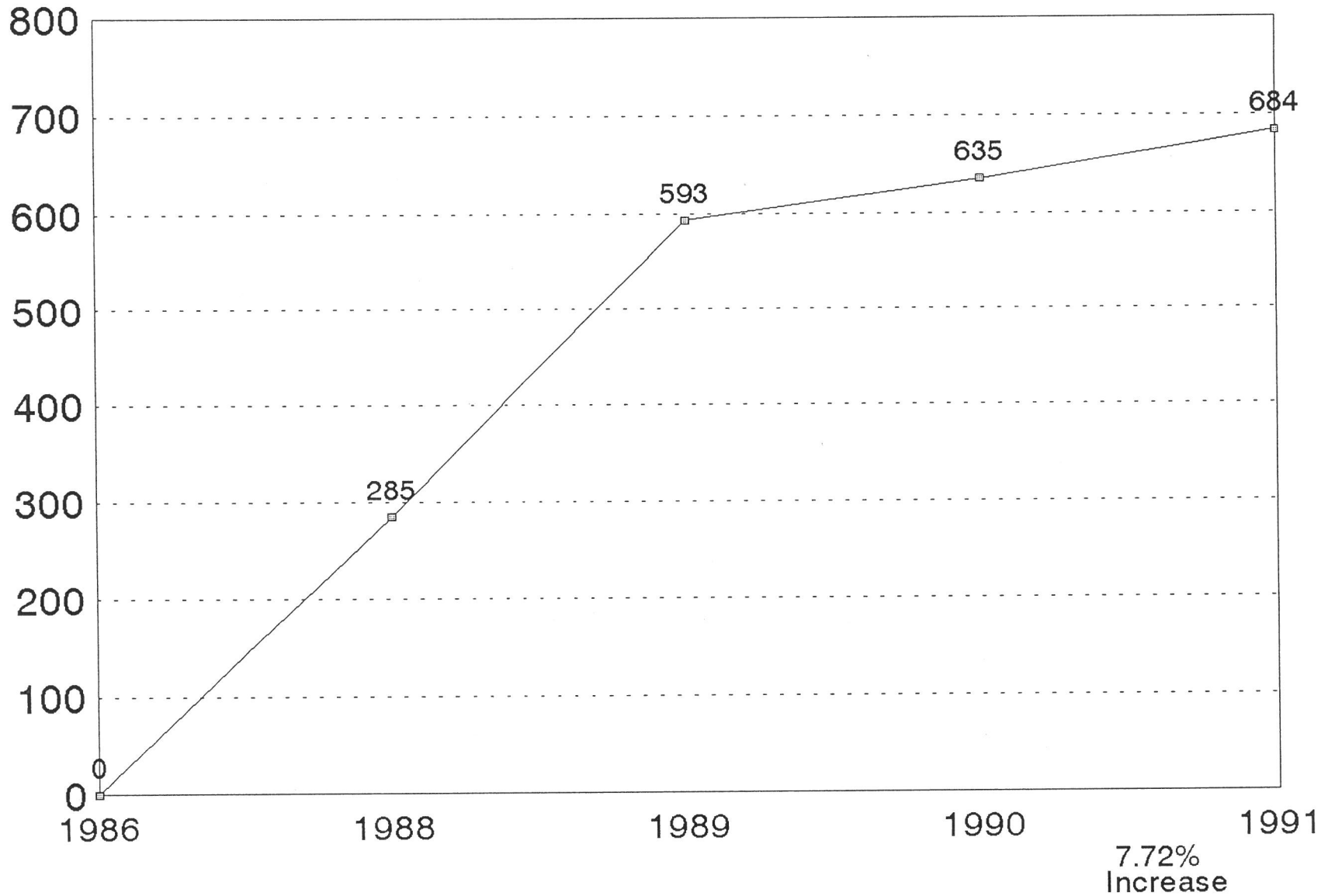


Source: Portland Police Data Systems

11.7%  
Increase

# Violent Cases With Gang Activity

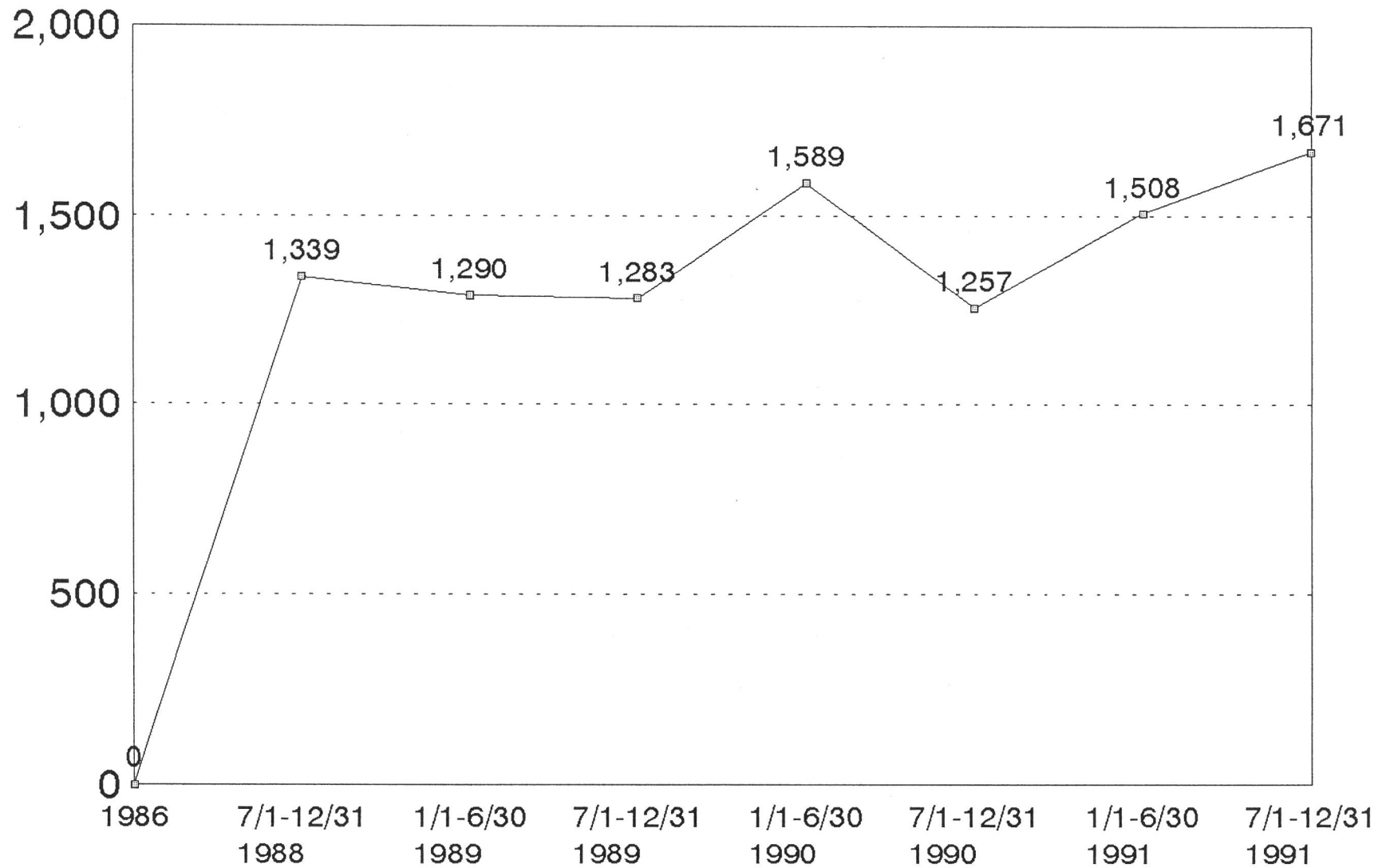
## Annual Totals



Source: Portland Police Data Systems

# Total Cases with Gang Activity

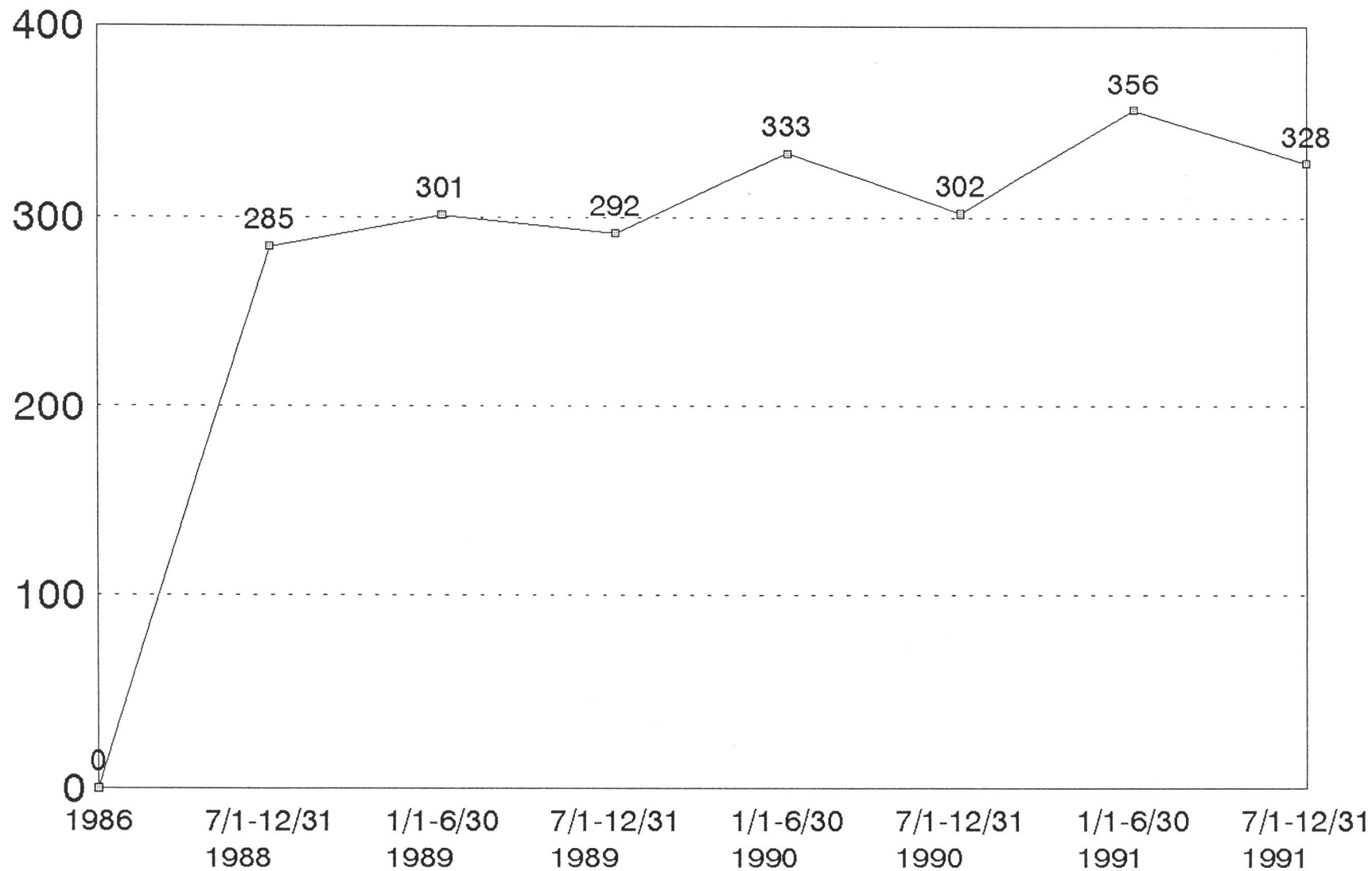
1986 to 1991 (Six Month Increments)





# Violent Cases With Gang Activity

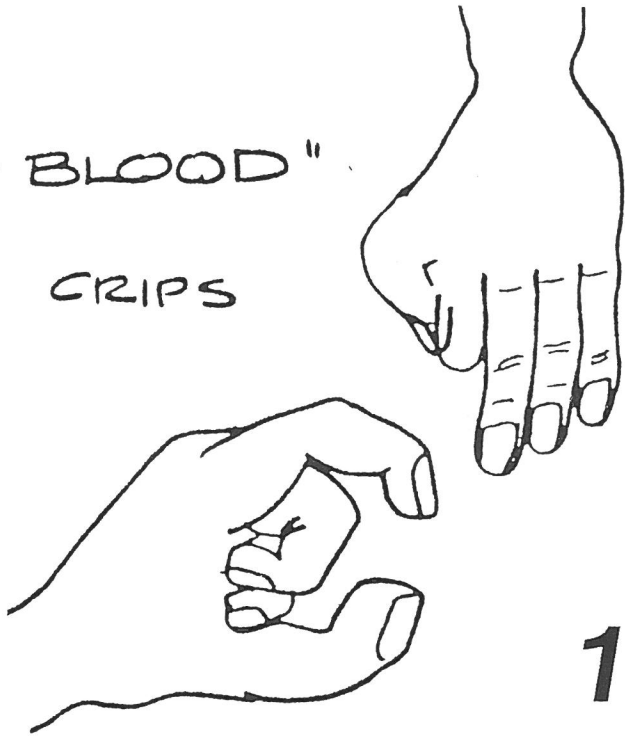
## 1986 - 1991 (Six Month Increments)



Source:  Portland Police Data Systems

Violent Cases Include: Murder, Rape, Robbery & Aggr. Assault 

"BLOOD"  
CRIPS



# **BLACK DETAIL**

**1991**

# **ANNUAL REPORT**

*Prepared By: Dennis Langston*

**BLACK-STYLE GANGS  
1991 ANNUAL REPORT**

**INTRODUCTION**

In 1991, there were several trends that appeared. Working closely with the community, North Precinct and G.E.T. officers identified several high gang activity areas where arrests are constantly being made. Because of the effective enforcement effort, there appears to be a movement of several gangsters that are now moving to the suburbs of Portland. It is now not uncommon to see Portland gangsters living in Gresham, Tigard, Beaverton, Hillsboro or neighborhoods in the East county area.

Another trend is contacts with gang members from Fresno, California. They are renting rooms at motels, usually on outskirts of the city, selling drugs to local gangsters. These same Fresno gangsters are having a turf fight with the Woodlawn Park Bloods that included several shootings, arson, and robbery in the latter part of 1991.

In 1991, it appears that it is fashionable to be a gang member and/or associated with gangs. G.E.T. received several phone calls from concerned parents who are worried about their children becoming associated with gangs. The parents ask about the clothing their kids are wearing, the graffiti in their kids' bedrooms, and the kids that appear to be gang members that are visiting their kids.

The gang office continues to get calls and reports of new gangs, and usually the new gang is made up of young, 12 - 16 year old white males that are modeling their behavior after L.A. style gangs.

Strong arm robberies are now being reported from north Portland (St. Johns) to southeast Portland (Lents), copy-cattening what was normally thought to be occurring just in northeast Portland. The trend in strong arm robberies involves: assaults, weapons, victims using the Tri-Met bus system, occurrences throughout the city and some robberies happening after high school sporting events.

**POSITIVE OCCURRENCES**

- The Gang Enforcement Team continues to receive an increase of citizens reporting houses that gang members frequent, as well as high drug traffic areas.
- Information sharing with other law enforcement agencies, especially the suburban area, continues to keep our agency aware of the mobility and locations where the Portland area gang members are committing crimes. Our weekly intelligence meetings continue to be well attended

and we are now again keeping and mailing minutes in an attempt to insure the information reaches everyone.

- G.E.T. responds to requests by phone and by mail for information on gangs from high school students, community groups, as well as law enforcement agencies from as far away as South Dakota. We provide a small packet of general information giving a brief Portland gang history and pertinent gang information.

#### COMPARISON STATISTICS (Selected Crimes)

1990	Black Style Gang	Unspecified Gang	Total
Homicides	8	0	8
Robberies	63	80	143
Assaults	289	347	636
Drive-Bys	41	45	86

1991	Black Style Gang	Unspecified Gang	Total
Homicides	9	0	9
Robberies	72	99	171
Assaults	228	198	426
Drive-Bys	45	58	103

#### SHOOTING COMPARISONS

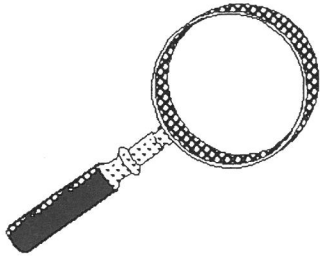
	1990	1991
Shootings with injury	69	45
Total shootings	206	142

#### NEGATIVE OCCURRENCES

- Because of the intimidation factor that gangs will use, or fear of retaliation by gang members, witnesses of gang activity either refuse to prosecute or refuse to give their name and phone number, making follow-up investigation difficult.
- There may be a trend of gang affiliates working in jobs that allow them to benefit their gang ties, i.e. a local rent-a-car company had a gang affiliate selling their cars to gang members for \$100.00 and took two weeks or more to discover the cars missing.
- Drug selling by out-of-state gangsters who rent motel rooms to conduct drug trafficking is increasing. This has led to several shootings between two rival gangs over drug turf.

## FUTURE OUTLOOK

- We anticipate gang activity to, at best, stay the same or more than likely increase. The "excitement" and empowerment of gang activity is a strong magnet for a certain percentage of adolescence seeking to belong and to find an identity. The gang mentality advocates "living for the moment". This attitude results in: high arrest rates, drug dependancy, alcoholism, teen pregnancy, sexual transmitted diseases and increased middle and high school drop out rates.
- Because gangs are very mobile, it will not be uncommon to see a suspect in a strong arm robbery in Portland also be a suspect in other metropolitan police agencies. This trend clearly identifies the need to be able to share information.
- Community Policing will take on a bigger concept of "community" in the future dealing with gang members. This office receives several calls on arrests or traffic stops on "Portland" gangsters in Vancouver, Washington, Kelso, Washington and Tacoma, Washington, as well as Salem, Gresham, Beaverton and Hillsboro.
- Shopping malls, schools and mass transit (buses and M.A.X.) will continue to attract gang members to seek out victims to assault, rob or intimidate.



# ***INVESTIGATION DETAIL***

***1991***

# ***ANNUAL REPORT***

***Prepared By: Mike Bell***

**GANG INVESTIGATIONS DETAIL**  
**1991 ANNUAL REPORT**

The Gang Investigations Detail was formed in July, 1991. Its primary mission is the responsibility for follow-up investigation of all gang related crimes except homicide and sex crimes which are handled by the traditional units assigned to the Detective Division. This investigative need was identified by the fact that the Detective Division did not have the resources to investigate these crimes in terms of manpower and gang technique experience. The objective was to assign experienced investigators to the Tactical Operations Division RU where they could gain expertise in gangs and have gang related investigations as their sole priority.

The detail consists of four detectives and a sergeant. In reality, the available manpower for the period of this report has only been a sergeant and three detectives. This occurred due to an extended family leave for one detective, scheduled prior to the detail's commencing operation.

We have used traditional methods for assigning caseloads which include seriousness of offense, solvability, victim need, and specific targeted individual, or area. This has resulted in a caseload which is primarily crimes involving shootings with injuries, robberies, arson, and unarmed assaults. We do review some misdemeanor matters as time permits. We also do some phone follow-up in misdemeanor assault cases involving domestic abuse arrests when they involve gang members.

Many of the cases we work result in some resolution other than prosecution. Often we obtain intelligence information that may be useful in future investigations. Frequently, the victim in one case may become a suspect in another, making prosecution difficult.

The result of this effort is that we have confirmed some beliefs that some of the cases that were not being worked previously were simply unworkable, mostly due to prosecution barriers created by the victims' or witnesses' gang mentality. There have been some cases, however, where we have had victims who desired police help and who would have had no investigative response without this detail.

In addition to their investigative duties, the detail acts as liaison to the District Attorney, both juvenile and adult prosecution details, and has frequently been requested to follow-up cases in which arrests have been made but additional investigative work is required by the DA for court preparation. They are also available during the dayshift hours, when no street details are present, to respond to numerous phone requests from the public and other agencies for information and assistance on gang related matters.

Since this is a newly formed unit, there are no prior statistics with which to make any performance comparisons. All efforts are being made on an ongoing basis to gather various statistics which can be used in the future to evaluate performance.

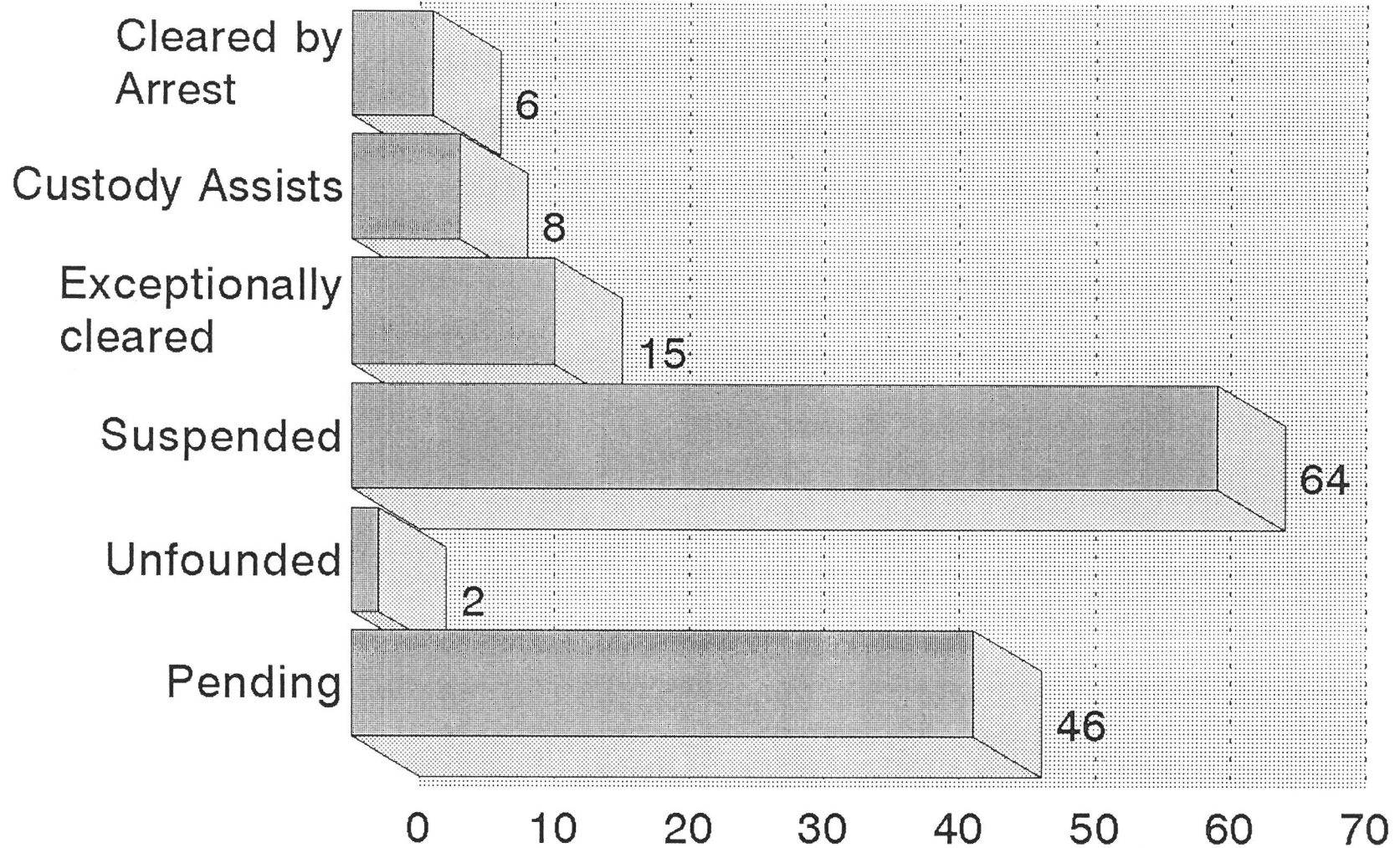
The following is a breakdown of the caseload as reported by the Detective Case Management System from July-December 1991.

Total Cases Assigned	174
Cases Cleared By Arrest	6
Custody Assists	8
Cases Referred To DA	25
Cases Referred To Grand Jury	8
Cases Referred To Other Agencies	0
Exceptional Clearances	15
Cases Suspended	64
Cases Unfounded	2
Cases Still Pending	46
Total Cases Resolved	128



# 1991 Investigations Detail

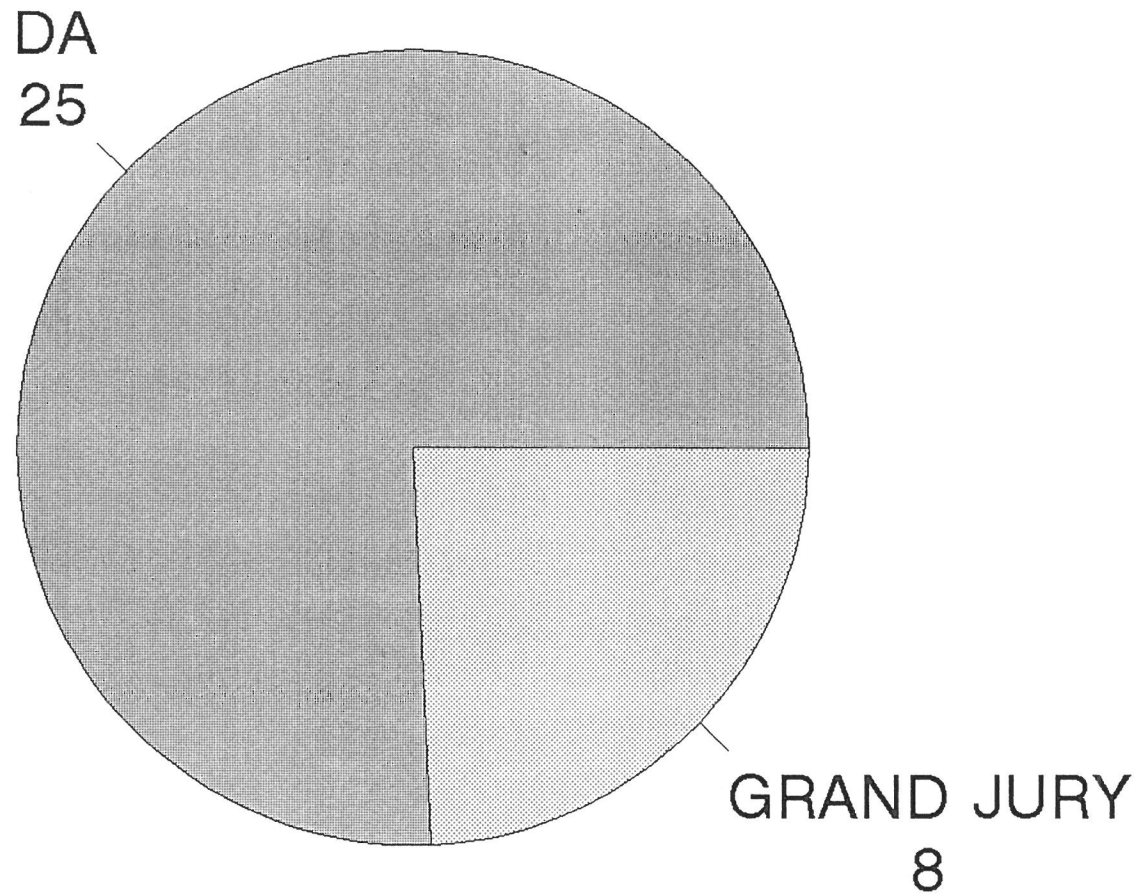
## Case Status



# Investigation Detail

## 1991 - Referred Cases

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**EMERGENCY  
RESPONSE UNIT**

**1991**

**ANNUAL REPORT**



***S.E.R.T.***

***1991***

***ANNUAL REPORT***

***Prepared by: Stan Grubbs***

# SPECIAL EMERGENCY REACTION TEAM

1991

## ANNUAL REPORT

The Special Emergency Reaction Team (S.E.R.T.) is a highly trained and skilled group of officers whose primary objective is to respond to situations involving armed barricaded subjects and hostage situations. During 1991 S.E.R.T. has increased its role within the Portland Police Bureau by performing such services as dignitary protection, high-risk search warrants, security site surveys, and tactical training for outside agencies and internal Bureau units.

S.E.R.T. is comprised of two (2) sergeants and fourteen (14) regular officers. Two additional officers act as liaison for the Intelligence duties and Hostage Negotiations Team. The team is commanded by a lieutenant assigned to the Tactical Operations Division, Emergency Response Unit.

### COMMUNITY POLICING ACTIVITIES

#### SECURITY SITE SURVEYS

In 1991 S.E.R.T. performed numerous security site surveys on public and private buildings and facilities in the Portland metropolitan area. Some of these requests were in response to the threats of terrorism during the Iraqi War. The Justice Center, the Portland Building, City Hall, and the Bonneville Power Administration Building were just some of the facilities where surveys were completed. Existing surveys of other buildings in the area were also updated as time allowed.

#### TRAINING

1990 saw the implementation of the S.E.R.T. FIREMEDIC program. After formal training took place in June, 1990, it was decided that one (1) day a month would be scheduled to provide additional training to this cadre. Originally, a separate day, outside of the normal monthly S.E.R.T. training schedule would be arranged. Due to a lack of resources it was decided to have the Firemedics schedule their one (1) day of training to coincide with the regular team training. This facilitated an increased interaction between the two groups and a better use of instructors and resources. It is hoped that their training and experience with the team and its

tactics will increase in 1992.

Training sessions for outside agencies increased dramatically in 1992. Classes on basic entry techniques, security site surveys, and high risk search warrants were presented to the Oregon State Police S.W.A.T. team, Pendleton P.D. S.W.A.T., La Grande P.D. S.W.A.T., Union County Drug Task Force, The Dalles P.D./Wasco County Interagency S.W.A.T., Clatsop County Interagency Raid team, and other departments throughout the state of Oregon.

The cooperative training relationship with the Oregon State Police S.W.A.T. team continued through 1991. Specific training included weapons training and dignitary protection.

Indirect training to our external customers within the Bureau increased with several members providing high risk entry training to such groups as the Gang Enforcement Team and uniform officers.

During 1991 presentations were given to two civilian groups upon their request. These sessions were designed to provide information on the composition and responsibilities of S.E.R.T..

## TRAINING

### INTERNAL

S.E.R.T. completed 296 hours of training during 1991. Due to an activation in October, 1991, one day of training was canceled. With the changeover to the Glock 17, 9mm semi-automatic pistol in 1990 S.E.R.T. was able to standardize its supplies of ammunition and weapons qualification courses. Research and development was implemented on updating several of the qualification courses to make them more job specific. Though this development is continuous we were successful in designing and implementing courses that offered a greater challenge and a higher standard of proficiency.

New respirators were obtained in 1991 in response to a need for OSHA approved equipment, Iraqi conflict, and the anticipated need for the use of chemical agents. Actual use of these items during an activation did not occur until later in the year. Training needs and equipment knowledge were identified and will be worked on during 1992.

Additional dignitary protection training was received in December 1992 with the cooperation of Lt. Greg Clark. The participants included members of the Oregon State Police S.W.A.T. team as well as S.E.R.T. members. This course included several practical exercises as well as lecture material. Our continued training in this area is in anticipation of increased requests during the 1992 Presidential election year.

Overall responsibility for courses of instruction and logistics continued to remain with the team. With an ever increasing burden placed on our Training Division staff members it became more important for the team leader and the team members to coordinate the monthly training sessions and the annual session at Camp Rilea.

Monthly training sessions emphasized weapons proficiency and knowledge. Concentrated instruction on basic entry techniques and tactics were scheduled when possible.

The annual intensified S.E.R.T. training session at Camp Rilea was very successful. As in 1990, individual team members were responsible for the coordination and implementation of all blocks of training for the team. Members of the Training Division staff served as facilitators, actors, and support staff to help make the overall course a success. A protracted night land navigation course was extremely challenging but served as an excellent team building exercise. We were fortunate to have four (4) members of the S.E.R.T. Firemedic cadre with us during this time and provide us instruction in rappelling from helicopters.

The level of training that was received throughout 1991 and prior years came into play during three (3) shooting incidents. It was noted that without the team involvement and commitment to a higher level of training and the attainment of proficiency standards by team members, these incidents would not have ended as they did.

#### ACADEMIES

During 1991, two (2) presentations were given to the Portland Police Bureau Advanced Academy. These presentations provide general information on S.E.R.T.'s capabilities and functions at major incidents and what the officer's role is during these incidents. Utilizing additional team members during these presentations gives greater credence to the information and provides an opportunity for new Bureau members to recognize and understand S.E.R.T.'s support function. Included in the two (2) hour presentation is a segment on tactics and entry techniques and how an officer should respond if taken hostage. The later subject was well received by the recruit officers and will become part of the standard presentation.

There were no presentations given to the Portland Police Bureau Reserve Academy during 1991 as none were scheduled. One (1) class will be presented in February, 1992.

Presentations to other Bureau members were not implemented this year except for the indirect training provided by the team members in their regular assignments.

## TYPES OF CALLS/SEARCH WARRANTS

SEARCH WARRANTS - includes planning of entire operation, medical coordination, breaching location, entry, and securing of location.

SEARCH WARRANTS/DOOR PULLS - includes the removal of fortifications, breaching of entry points, and outer perimeter control.

CALLUPS/ACTIVATIONS - includes barricaded felons, suicidal subjects, hostage situations, and all activity outlined in G.O. 720.00 where the use of S.E.R.T. is requested or required.

DIGNITARY PROTECTION/SPECIAL DETAILS - includes parade security, security site surveys, and Presidential security details.

## SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

### IRAQI WAR DEMONSTRATIONS

S.E.R.T. assisted in several different ways with this event in January 1991. Three (3) major security site surveys were conducted on City owned buildings in the event of riots or terrorist takeover of these structures. S.E.R.T. was responsible for ensuring that chemical agents and supplies would be available in the event of large scale riots or disturbances. Research was conducted on respirators for uniform personnel by the team leader in the event a large quantity was needed quickly. Though never activated as a full team, several team members played integral roles throughout this period of time.

### SPOTTED OWL HEARINGS

S.E.R.T. was requested to undertake a security site survey of the Bonneville Power Administration offices in November 1991. This request was generated from the Chief's office in response to the Spotted Owl hearings scheduled for December 1992. Due to the complexity of the structure and the additional request to include uniform personnel assignments eight (8) team members were called in to complete the assignment. Within three (3) days the information with the requested recommendations were submitted.

## CRITICAL EVENTS

### OFFICER INVOLVED SHOOTINGS

During 1991 S.E.R.T. was involved in three (3) shooting incidents. This was the first time in approximately fifteen (15) years that the team had to use deadly force to resolve a crisis situation. It was also the first time that team members had been injured while performing their duties.



It was recognized that training was the important element during these incidents. Without the amount of training received throughout the year these incidents may have ended in other disastrous ways. This issue was widely recognized by the command of the Bureau. Incrementally, training and equipment needs have increased to meet the ever changing violent nature of crisis situations that we are encountering. Though the actual amount of training time has not increased as of yet, internally, specific training sessions have been intensified to meet the needs.

These incidents have also served as a catalyst for change throughout the Bureau in regards to officer's rights, the interview process, and the need for employee assistance programs. They have also provided a mechanism to evaluate our weapons needs and training.

The following officer involved shooting incidents occurred during 1991:

April 13, 1991	Armed Robbery/Hostage Rescue Fred Meyer Gateway/Pacific First Bank 1111 N.E. 102nd Ave.
May 16, 1991	High Risk Search Warrant/Officer Involved Shooting 2327 N.E. Wygant St.
August 7, 1991	Hostage Rescue 7326 S.W. Brier Pl.

## TRENDS

### SEARCH WARRANTS

S.E.R.T. continued to provide service of high risk search warrants during 1991. This was due to an increased awareness of the team's capabilities and a higher priority placed on quicker response to requests. Our methods and tactics have adapted to the needs of the various requestors. The number of search warrants/door pulls for 1991 is reflective of this awareness. It is projected that this trend will continue. Ideally, all warrants will be reviewed by S.E.R.T. for tactical input and recommendations.

Additionally, it is forecasted that the requests will continue to increase even more since an agreement was made with the Multnomah County Sheriff's Office Special Investigations Unit and the Portland Police Bureau to have S.E.R.T. serve all their high risk warrants within the city limits.

#### DIGNITARY PROTECTION

In January and December 1991, formal instruction was obtained from Lt. Greg Clark on dignitary protection. With the upcoming elections in 1992 it is forecasted that there will be increased requests for dignitary protection that will not be able to be filled by the limited number of officers assigned to the Intelligence Division. It is hoped that S.E.R.T. will be recognized as a resource to perform these duties.

#### SECURITY SITE SURVEYS

The request for site surveys will increase due to a nationwide trend of violent hostage situations that are occurring in both public and private buildings, i.e. schools, post offices, etc.. These requests will continue to place a demand on S.E.R.T. resources over the course of 1992. Training has been provided to the Oregon State Police in this area. Apparently we are the only team locally to provide this service. More and more businesses are becoming aware of the need to heighten their security and the safety of their employees.

#### CALLUPS/ACTIVATIONS

There was a dramatic increase in the number of S.E.R.T. callups/activations for barricaded felons and hostage situations. It is difficult to project what that trend will be in 1992. In light of the types and number of activities S.E.R.T. was involved in during 1991 it is felt that the number will only increase.

#### TRAINING

Requests for training in tactics and response to critical incidents are forecasted to increase dramatically in 1992. It has been recognized that S.E.R.T. is able to provide specialized training to other Bureau members as shown by the recent officer's in-service program which included entry tactics designed by team members. S.E.R.T. members have also been assigned as training officers within their units so they can provide scheduled classes and demonstrations of entry techniques. Most recently there has been an increased awareness by first line supervisors that training is needed in the area of response to critical incidents and that S.E.R.T. is the resource to use.

As the team emerges into 1992 there will be increasing demands for instruction and training by team members both internally and externally.

## S.E.R.T. ACTIVITIES

1991

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	QUANTITY
Search warrants - (includes planning of entire operation, breaching location, entry, and securing of premises/suspects.)	11
Search warrants/Door pulls - (includes the removal of fortifications, breaching of entry points, and outer perimeter control.)	3
Callups/Activations - (includes barricaded felons, suicidal subjects, hostage situations, etc.)	6
Dignitary protection/Special details - (includes parade security, security site surveys, Presidential security, etc.	2
Outside agency training - (includes classes and training provided to outside agencies by S.E.R.T. members.	6
Bureau presentations/training - (includes P.P.B. Advanced Academy, P.P.B. Reserve Academy, and other Bureau units.	2
Other presentations - (includes presentations/classes to non-law enforcement groups.)	2
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>34</b>

SEG



# ***EXPLOSIVE DISPOSAL UNIT***

***1991***

# ***ANNUAL REPORT***

***Prepared By: Tony Ferreira***

**EXPLOSIVE DISPOSAL UNIT  
1991 ANNUAL REPORT**

The Explosive Disposal Unit (E.D.U.) of the Portland Police Bureau was established in 1971. This year (1991) marks the 20th year of service to the Portland Metropolitan area. E.D.U. consists of 5 officers, who are technicians, and are on 24 hour a day call for services.

The mission of E.D.U. is to render safe improvised explosive devices, destroy old or illegal explosives, destroy hazardous explosive chemicals, destroy old ammunition, investigate bombing incidents and provide expert testimony in court.

E.D.U. is the parent organization of M.E.D.U. (Metropolitan Explosive Disposal Unit). A formal working agreement between the City of Portland, City of Gresham, Multnomah County, Clackamas County, Clark County Washington and the Port of Portland Police Departments, where explosive disposal technicians from each of these departments work and train together to perform the E.D.U. mission.

**CALLOUTS:**

In 1991, E.D.U./M.E.D.U. responded to 138 calls for service, these calls are broken down as follows:

1. 30 calls on suspected explosive devices
2. 23 of these calls involved actual devices (bombs) or multiple devices for a total of 30 individual explosive devices.
3. 5 post blast investigations
4. 31 calls for disposal of explosives involving 125 lbs. of high explosives
5. 5 calls for disposal of fireworks involving approx. 50 lbs.
6. 7 calls involving hoax devices (phony bombs)
7. 9 calls for chemical destruction
8. 4 calls for ammunition to be destroyed involving 48,000 rounds
9. 7 calls to deploy the emergency lighting system
10. 17 calls to pick up and destroy military ordinance

**COMMUNITY POLICING:**

The Explosive Disposal Unit is a resource for the citizens in the Metropolitan area. E.D.U. has expertise in terrorist tactics and targets, bomb threat planning and prevention, recognition of improvised explosive devices and hazardous materials storage and handling.

January 1991 brought us Operation Desert Storm and the Iraq war. Many local businesses and governments were concerned about terrorism and anti-terrorism activities. E.D.U. spoke to 21 different groups in 1991 about bomb threats and terrorism, for a total of 33 hours of instruction and discussion. Approximately 530 people attended these meetings.

**TRAINING:**

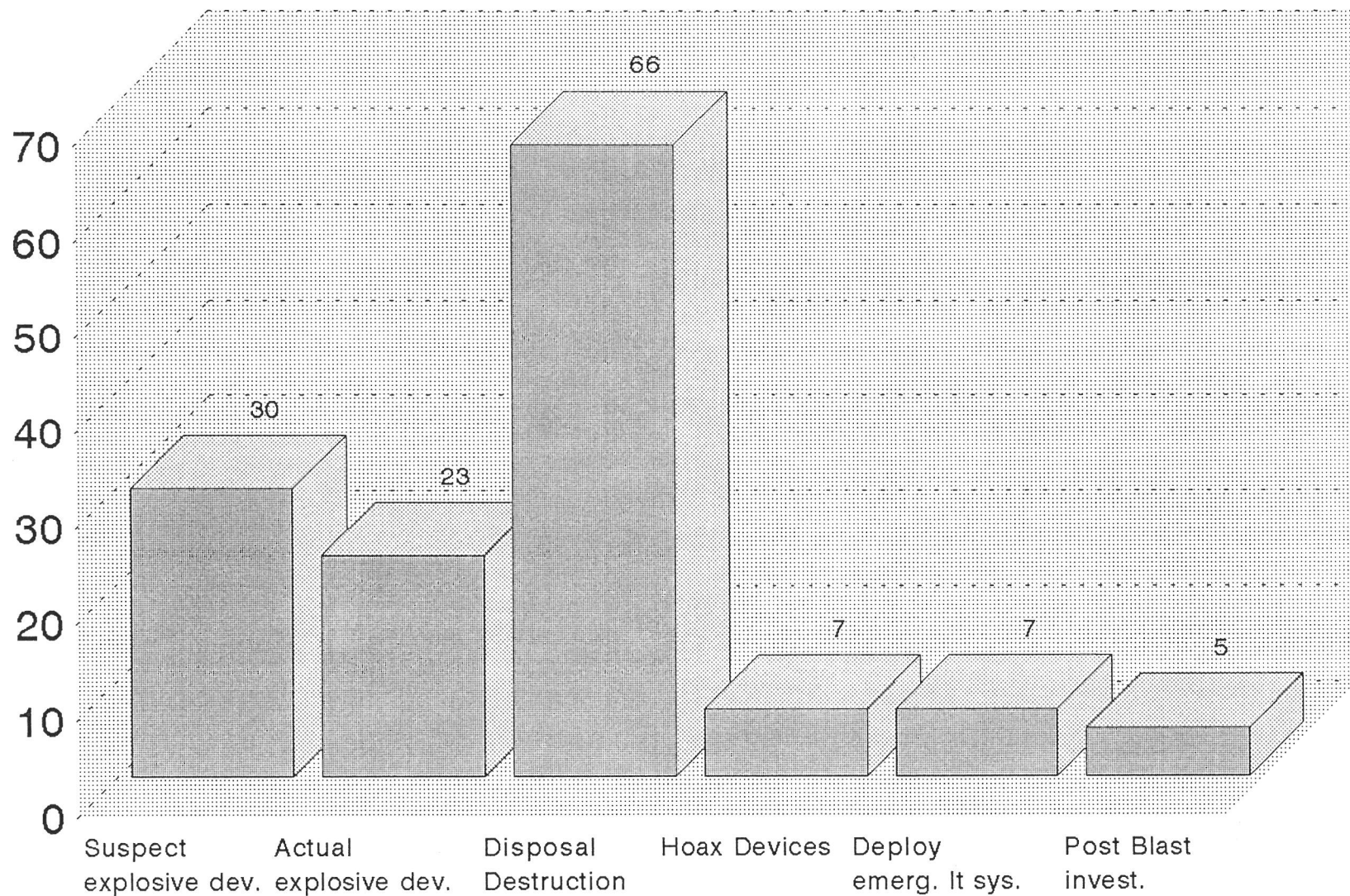
E.D.U. instructed three Advanced Academy classes on explosive recognition and bomb threat procedure, as well as one Police Reserve Academy on hazardous materials, explosive recognition and bomb threat procedure.

E.D.U. conducted 10 days (80 hours) of training in 1991 for its own technicians, who also attended one week of training (40 hours) out of state conducted by International Association of Bomb Technicians and Investigators (I.A.B.T.I.).

**M.E.D.U.:**

Two new agencies were added to M.E.D.U. in 1991. They were Clackamas County Sheriff's office and Clark County, Washington Sheriff's office.

# Explosive Disposal Unit 1991 Calls for Service

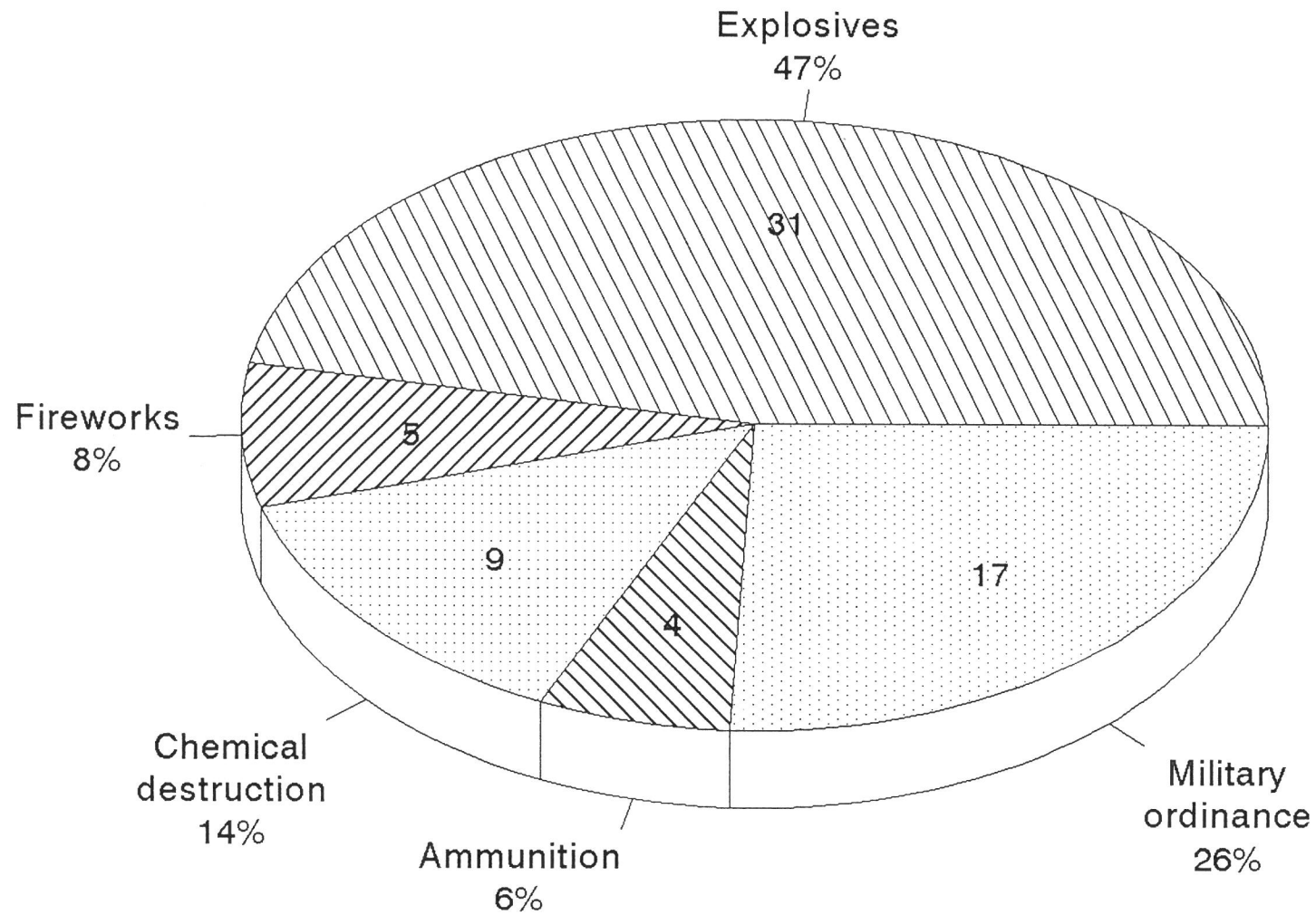


Total calls: 138

# Explosive Disposal Unit

## Disposal / Destruction Callouts

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***TRI-MET***

***DETAIL***

***1991***

***ANNUAL REPORT***



TRI-MET  
UNIT

1991

ANNUAL REPORT

Prepared By: Mike Unsworth

# **BUREAU OF POLICE**

## **TRI-MET UNIT**

### **Year Summary 1991**

#### **INTRODUCTION:**

The Portland Police Bureau has provided police services to the Tri-Met system for just under three years. This inter-government contract calls for the deployment of six (6) officers and a sergeant during problem hours for the transit system.

The Unit has evolved since it's initial inception as a proactive mission oriented unit into a first response unit to Tri-Met trouble calls, a coordinator of training on police matters (both within Tri-Met and to other police agencies), crime analysis unit and a high profile proactive patrol unit.

This report will examine trends that have become evident during the past year. The trends covered are operational/security; legal; future; reporting process/statistics.

#### **OPERATIONAL/SECURITY**

##### **GANGS**

This unit was formed as a response to the alarming increase in gang activity and crime on district vehicles. Today, gang activity still exists on and around the Tri-Met system. However, changes are evident in the patterns of gang activity on the system.

Traditionally, a vast majority of Tri-Met's criminal activity occurs in the central business district or within a 3 mile radius of the Burnside Bridge. Gang activity also followed this pattern with two exceptions 1) MAX and 2) high school related activities. In the past year, this Unit has noticed a shift in gang activity away from the core area and into areas not noted for gang activity.

Washington County and Hillsboro PD are now documenting Hispanic gang activity in their jurisdiction. Beaverton PD has found an increase in the number of black gang members in their community. Gang activity has risen throughout the metropolitan area. A common tie in many cases is their reliance on the transit system for their transportation.

Known gangsters are moving into other parts of the city. Consequently, when their

criminal activity occurs on the system, it is over a larger geographical area than past years. Our past enforcement emphasis was on MAX, three or four known bus routes and the downtown - Lloyd Center area. This concentrated effort has paid dividends with less gang activity in the core area and around the Coliseum and a one bus route (#4 Fessenden).

## PROBLEM AREAS

Problems have increased at the Lloyd Center-Holladay Park area. The platform is well used, yet it is adjacent to a poorly lit park. It is a major transfer point to the #8 line. The #8 line continues to be one of the most problematic lines. Many of those incidents (fights, assaults, harassment) are occurring between NE 11th/Holladay and NE 15th/Killingsworth). These events are sporadic and are hard to prevent, thus we are relegated to responding after the incident has occurred.

Assaults/strong arms to deboarding and waiting passengers at bus stops has been observed more this past year. Because of a change in the way police reports are categorized in the computer system, we are becoming aware of these incidents. It is unknown if there is an actual increase or just an increase in the documentation.

A pleasant surprise this year is the relatively problem free Coliseum Transit Center. Since its redesign and opening problems have been minor. Reported incidents there are often tied directly to police action or activity by the Fare Inspectors. When the center reopened there was a conscious effort by police and Fare Inspectors to prevent loitering and prevent problems. A presence by Fare Inspection office staff and bus operators on layovers discourages outrageous behavior.

Transit related high school problems, both after school and special events, are down substantially. This year before school started members of this unit met with high school vice-principals, school police, and gang intervention groups to coordinate our response. Schools agreed that **they are responsible for students behavior as they travel to and from schools**. The Tri-Met exclusion policy was explained to these principals and a communication link was established for quick response to possible problems.

Tri-Met added buses to some high schools after we found some lines completely jammed at dismissal time. This alone has alleviated further problems.

The MAX system has seen a large increase in vandalism. The largest proportion of vandalism in Tri-Met occurs on light rail vehicles, platforms and machines at these locations (elevators, ticket vending machines). 1991 had 362 incidents on LRV's, 378 incidents on platforms and approximately 200 incidents to associated machines. Generally, most of this vandalism was graffiti.

Passenger problems on the vehicles and platforms appears to be spreading out across the rail line. Traditionally, problems were generally between Coliseum Transit Center and Gateway. Rockwood along with other Banfield corridor stations has experienced additional criminal or nuisance behavior. Members of the Rockwood Safety Action Team (MCSO and GPD) have been trained in the issuance of Tri-Met exclusions and now provide active support to the system.

As incidents spread out (both in location and time), directed patrol becomes more difficult. By training officers whose districts adjoin the system, Tri-Met employees calling for assistance can rely on a standardized response to their problems.

As an additional measure to provide police response to MAX, a policy allowing direct access to police radio channels has been drafted with implementation likely in early 1992. This limited access will allow immediate coordination between MAX and responding police units.

## **VANDALISM**

The crime category that has shown the biggest increase is vandalism. In Tri-Met's case, the largest portion is graffiti. This activity is not confined to Tri-Met, but is rising throughout the metro area. "Tagging", as it was initially called by police in southern California, is the practice of applying a stylized moniker to as many places as possible. Many taggers gain stature amongst their peers for applying a large number of "tags" across the metro area. Not surprisingly, since most taggers are 12-18 years, many use the transit system to move back and forth. Light rail facilities, transit stations and the backs of buses are a major target for the taggers.

We have had some success in arresting these persons; however, the court system often treats these cases lightly. Officers in this unit and GET are starting to categorize graffiti in the hopes that a person may be prosecuted for additional charges if he is caught applying his moniker in only one place and it matches other locations.

## **LEGAL TRENDS**

### **ORDINANCES**

We have been involved in the formation of a Tri-Met Ordinance this year that makes two of the Banfield MAX platforms "fare only zones". The purpose is to limit the area to passengers and to discourage loitering and fare cheating. The same ordinance now prohibits drinking alcohol on vehicles and platforms.

A proposal that clarifies the City's position for purposes of trespass arrests has been

forwarded to the City Attorney. If implemented as a city ordinance, it would allow enforcement of Tri-Met infractions on city sidewalks that are under the dripline of Tri-Met bus/rail shelters.

## **EXCLUSION**

In 1991 Tri-Met Fare Inspectors and Portland Police issued 778 exclusions. 95 persons have been cited/or arrested by Portland Police and charged with trespass based on this ordinance.

A few arrests have been made this year based on the new ORS Assault III. This statute allows for the charge when a bus/rail operator is assaulted while operating their vehicle. This Unit has fielded requests for information on this statute from officers.

The Fare Inspection Unit was trained this fall in the implementation of their new enforcement powers under TMC 28-15, 29-15 and 30-15. These code changes allow Fare Inspectors to cite offenders for violations of the Rules of Conduct (Chapter 28) and parking violations in District Facilities (Chapter 30). Along with that training, were strategies to reduce confrontation between passengers and Fare Inspectors were offered.

## **FUTURE TRENDS**

Based on our current manpower, the most efficient way to increase police presence on the system is to train officers from the precincts and other agencies in the available enforcement tools and techniques. We have provided instruction to other agencies and intend to increase and formalize that training.

With the growth of a gang activity in Washington County, we expect to conduct more missions in that area. The agencies in Washington County are realizing that Light Rail will become a reality in their communities in 5-6 years. Beaverton PD is now considering citing Tri-Met violations into Beaverton Municipal Court.

Training regarding Tri-Met issues within the Police Bureau will now include formal classroom training. A class will be given to new recruits in the Advanced Academy. Training will also include enforcement of Tri-Met codes by bus and rail supervisors.

In the coming months, we hope to implement a program, along with Tri-Met, to reduce car theft. This, as yet un-named program, would allow a police officer to stop vehicles that are normally parked at park-ride lots during specific hours. This program based on a similar plan from the bay area is designed to cut down day time car theft from park

& rides. Statistically, the program has also reduced car prowls.

## REPORTING PROCESS/STATISTICS

This Unit tracks information from a number of sources. The officers complete daily work sheets that are compiled monthly. Statistics measured are deployment, arrest, UTC/Tri-Met violations, exclusions, detox, custodies and parking tags/tows. Also measured are assists to Tri-Met and police officers. Contacts to citizens are also collected. See attached report.

All police reports are logged into PPDS. Any report that is generated by this Unit, along with any reports written by Portland officers that deals with Tri-Met are given a code specific to Tri-Met. This allows retrieval under a tactical search. The parameters for entry under this code are broad. **FOR EXAMPLE:** If a person reports that he had deboarded a bus and was assaulted on his walk home, then this report would be flagged as Tri-Met related.

Tri-Met keeps another record of events on their system. If a Tri-Met employee witnesses or becomes aware of a criminal act on Tri-Met property, then a report is generated. The Tri-Met Security Coordinator sorts incidents into categories that follow ORS guidelines. (See attached year end summary.) For purposes of comparison - PPDS follows UCR codes for entering crimes. **FOR EXAMPLE:** Aggravated assault, under UCR criteria, may be classified as menacing under Oregon Revised Statutes.

A reality of reporting crime on a transit system is most people tend to overlook minor crimes because they interfere with their transit ride. Crimes that would be reported in their neighborhood are ignored because of the inconvenience of losing their ride. Consequently, we often rely on second and third hand information passed on to drivers, sometimes well after the criminal event. Schools have become a good source for the informal reporting of trends that affect the transit system. Two excellent examples are the incidents of car prowls in the Tri-Met parking lots. On occasion, we become aware that a number of car prowls have occurred on a single day, yet no victims notified the police. Juvenile crime where the victim is also a juvenile is often not reported out of fear of retribution. This may happen even though the crime may be serious (i.e., strong arm robbery). In these instances, the school "grapevine" often provides information that provides a semi-accurate idea of the problem.

Attached are the year's statistics as generated from Tri-Met's Incident Tracking System, Portland Police Data System, and this Unit's monthly statistic forms.

# PPDS - TRI-MET RELATED CASES

## Comparison 1990 - 1991

<u>PPDS CODE(S)</u>	<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1990</u>
03	Robbery	53	53
04/08	Assault/Simple Assault	199	180
06	Larceny - MV Parts/From MV	145	82
07	UUV	79	37
14	Vandalism	94	82
15	Possession of Weapons	33	40
16	Prostitution	12	2
17	Sex Offense	20	15
261	Trespass	95	140
29	Harassment/Dis. Conduct	92	120

SOURCE PPDS



# Tri-Met Related Cases

1990 - 1991 Comparison

