

Annual report

1974

Bureau of Police · Portland, Oregon



19426



A

Portland (OR) - Bureau of Police - Annual Report,
1974

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION
OF
PLANNING AND RESEARCH DIVISION
LIEUTENANT WILLIAM E. RICHARDSON
DIRECTOR

THE CITY OF
PORTLAND



OREGON

BUREAU OF
POLICE

NEIL GOLDSCHMIDT
MAYOR

B. R. BAKER
CHIEF OF POLICE

222 S.W. PINE
PORTLAND, OR. 97204

The Honorable Neil Goldschmidt
Mayor of the City of Portland
Portland, Oregon

Dear Sir:

While 1974 was discouraging with regard to crime, significant progress has been made toward completing projects that will increase our effectiveness and response to the rising crime rate. While it was a year of tragedy, with five officers wounded and one killed by gunfire, the Portland Police Bureau has a solid foundation of intelligent, dedicated and professional officers who were responsible for many positive accomplishments.

Some of our achieved goals include: a reorganization of the Bureau, an innovative in-service training program, increased effort in the area of crime prevention, a more effective Internal Affairs Division that both impartially and fairly investigates citizen complaints and safeguards officers from unfounded or unwarranted accusations and a money saving pre-relief system. In addition, there were the day to day acts by individual officers and teams of officers that served to enhance the widely respected national reputation of the Portland Police Bureau for rendering service to the citizens of Portland.

During the coming year we will be seeking to introduce ideas and programs that will stimulate increased effectiveness and morale on the part of the officers and more efficient delivery of service to the public.

As you are aware, what we have accomplished in the past and what we will accomplish in the future can only be done with the continued support of you and the members of the City Council. In addition, we recognize both yours and our efforts will come to naught without that most important support of all, the citizens of Portland.

Very truly yours,

B. R. BAKER
Chief of Police

BRB/ch

PORTLAND IS GRATEFUL



GERALD G. BRYANT
BETTY JANE DAHLEN
ROBERT H. DOWNS
HENRY P. HIGGINS
LADD F. HUNT
WILLIAM A. KLANN
DONALD I. MCNAMARA
FRED D. TEED
ROBERT L. STEELE
CHARLES E. WADDELL
WILLIAM P. WASHBURN
ALBERT F. ZORNADO

FOR A LIFETIME OF SERVICE

In
Memorium

RETIREES	BORN	DIED
WALTER DOWLER, JR.	12-20-27	4-27-74
WILLIAM L. TAYLOR	5-15-10	5-19-74
LESLIE J. WATSON	12-15-00	7-27-74
AELS M. LANDER	4-24-92	9- 8-74
NICHOLAS E. PERSINGER	2-10-92	9- 3-74
CARL R. CRISP	8- 2-04	11-18-74
MARK M. RUDOLPH	3-26-81	11-26-74
<hr/>		
DENNIS A. DARDEN	1-28-45	8- 9-74

...killed during the performance of his duty.



Dennis A. Darden
1945 - 1974

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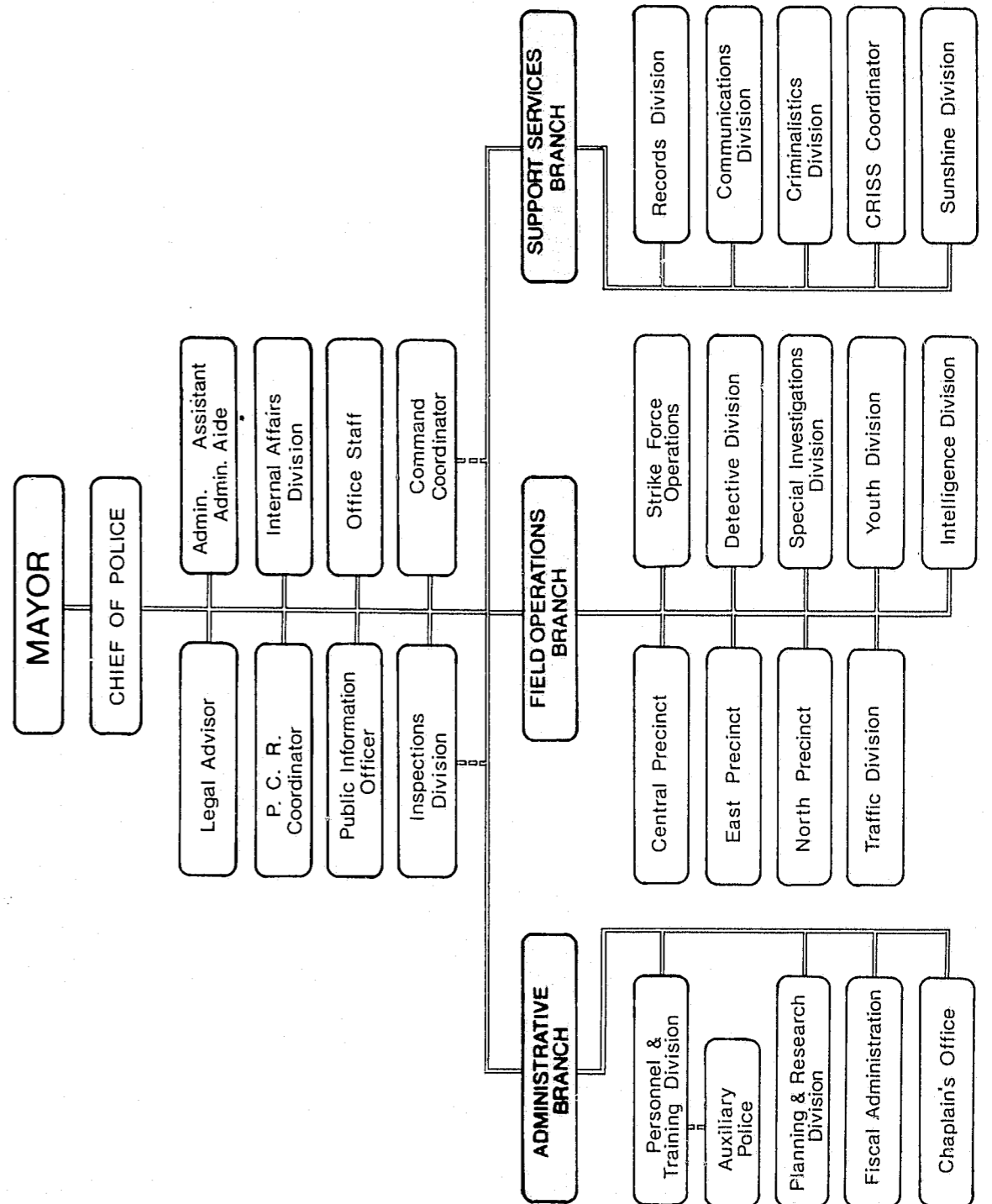
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INFORMATION ABOUT PORTLAND

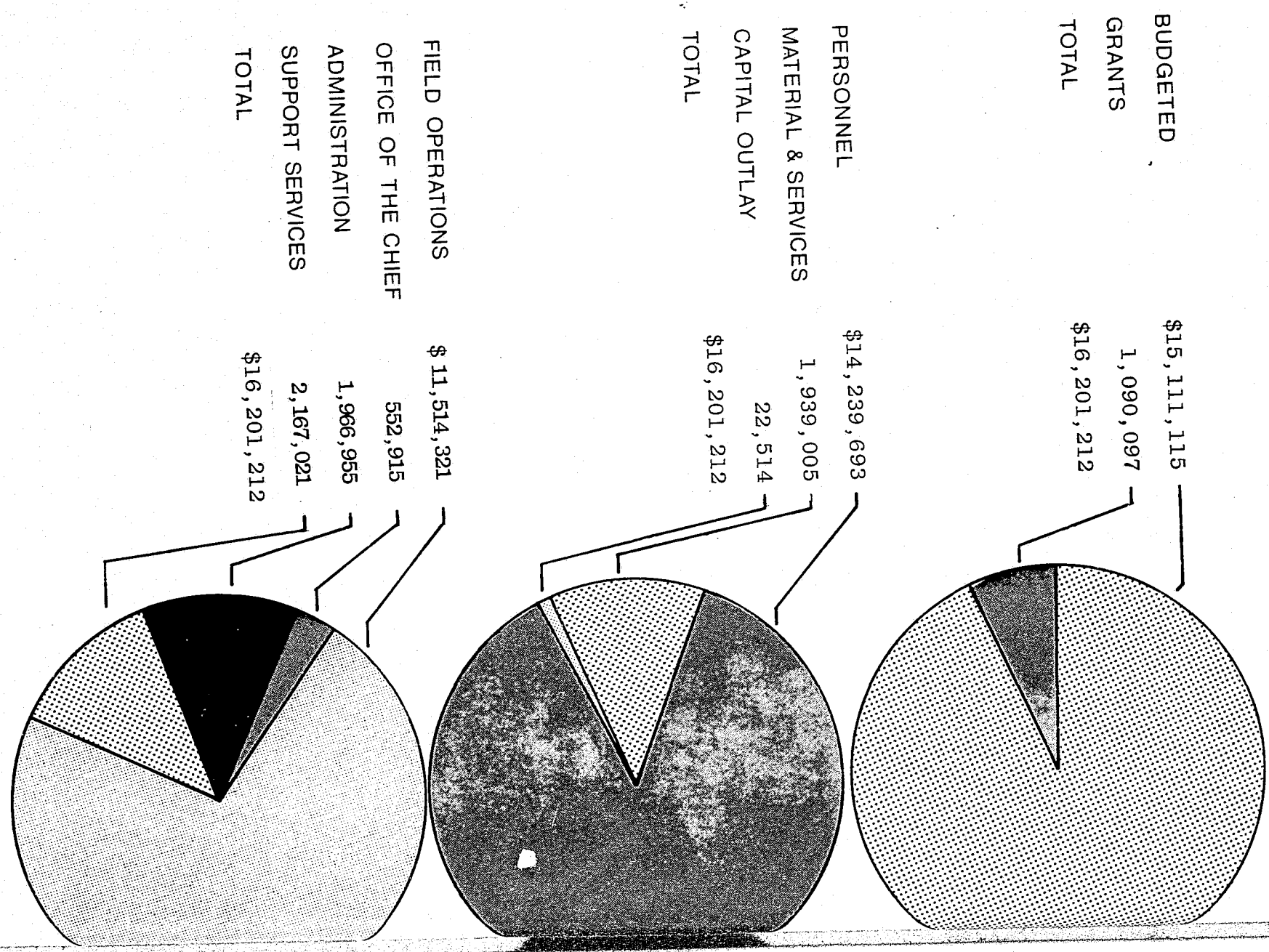
Average Temperature 53.7 (40.2 winter - 69.7 summer)
 Square Miles 94.18 (90.15 land - 4.3 water)
 Number of Parks 157 (7,500 - Total Acres)
 Average Altitude 185 Feet Above Sea Level
 Population 372,200 (July 1, 1974)
 Form of Government Mayor - Commission
 Average Rainfall 42.3 inches
 Average Snowfall 9.3 inches
 Miles of Roadway 1,385.75
 (Does not include State of Oregon, federal roads, e.g., freeways)

LAW ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION

Law Enforcement Per Capita \$43.53
 Number of PPB Officers Per Square Mile 7.74
 Number of PPB Officers Per 1,000 Population 1.96
 Number of Sworn Officers 729
 Number of Civilian Personnel 178
 Total PPB Personnel 907



FISCAL YEAR 1974-1975 BUREAU OF POLICE BUDGET



PERSONNEL DISTRIBUTION AND SALARY
January 6, 1975

No. Auth.	Position (Sworn)	Hourly Salary		Divisions																TOTAL		
		Min.	Max.	Office of the Chief	Fiscal Administration	Central Precinct	Communications Div.	Detective Div.	East Precinct	Criminallistics Div.	Intelligence Div.	North Precinct	Planning & Research Div.	Training & Personnel Div.	Records Div.	SID	Traffic Div.	Youth Div.	Strike Force		Internal Affairs	Matron (Rocky Butte)
1	Chief	15.98	(Flat Rate)	1																		1
3	Deputy Chief	13.04	(Flat Rate)	3																		3
1	Assistant Deputy Chief	12.28	(Flat Rate)	1																		1
1	Police Command Coordinator	11.55	(Flat Rate)	1																		1
10	Captain	10.27	11.21	2	1	1	1				1	1	1	1	1	1	1					10
29	Lieutenant	8.83	9.67	1	3	1	4	3	1	1	3	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	1			29
1	Document Examiner	8.33	9.40							1												1
1	Lab Technologist	7.86	8.85							1												1
80	Sergeant	7.18	8.10	2	10	4	13	12	2	1	10	1		3	4	9	4	2	3			80
85	Detective	7.18	8.10					85														85
11	Identification Officer	7.18	8.10							11												11
1	Dispatcher	6.97	7.86					1														1
500	Police Officer	5.20	6.97	6	9	87	20	122			8	85	1	28	4	33	71	22	4			500
5	Matron (Rocky Butte)	4.61	5.89																		5	5
729	TOTAL			16	9	101	26	103	138	16	10	99	3	32	8	39	83	29	8	4	5	729

PERSONNEL DISTRIBUTION AND SALARY

January 6, 1975

No. Auth.	Position (Civilian)	Hourly Salary		Divisions													TOTAL								
		Min.	Max.	Office of the Chief	Fiscal Administration	Central Precinct	Communications Division	Detective Division	East Precinct	Criminalistics Division	Intelligence Division	North Precinct	Planning & Research Division	Records & Personnel Division	Training Division	Special Investigations Division		Traffic Division	Youth Division	Strike Force	Internal				
1	Assistant to the Chief	9.94	(flat rate)																					1	
1	Legal Advisor	11.03	(flat rate)																						1
1	Chaplain	6.91	8.33																						1
1	Chief Clerk	6.77	8.09																						1
1	Supervisory Clerk	3.94	4.94																						1
1	Admin. Serv. Officer II	8.98	10.70																						1
1	Fiscal Analyst	7.72	8.20																						1
3	Operations Analyst	6.66	7.95								2														3
1	Crime Analyst-Operations	6.87	8.21																						1
3	Senior Steno Clerk	3.68	4.68																						3
4	Steno Clerk	3.17	4.01																						4
68	Police Records Clerk I	3.17	4.01				10	2					53	2											68
23	Police Records Clerk II	4.06	4.39		2			2		3		2	9	2	2										23
9	Police Records Clerk III	4.45	4.94				2							7											9
5	Police Records Clerk IV	5.20	5.86											5											5
1	Clerk I	3.07	3.86																						1
7	Clerk II	3.38	4.26		2																				7
2	Clerk III	3.83	4.80																						2
2	Police Records Clerk Aide	3.17	4.01											2											2
9	Typist Clerk	3.07	3.86	2				5																	9
2	Lab Technician	7.86	8.85								2														2
9	Identification Technician	4.74	5.71							9															9
1	Training Aide	4.44	5.42																						1
1	Police Officer Aide	4.03	4.83																						1
1	Senior Telephone Operator	3.49	4.39																						1
10	Telephone Operator	3.27	4.13				10																		10
2	Storekeeper	4.86	5.55		2																				2
2	Senior Storekeeper	5.72	5.87		2																				2
5	Utility Worker	4.86	5.55		3																				5
1	Community Serv. Aide II	4.76	(flat rate)																						1
1	Automotive Equipment Operator II	5.21	5.87																						1
1	Admin. Asst. II	7.49	8.94																						1
1	Staff Asst.	3.85	5.25																						1
1	Secretary I	3.17	4.01																						1
1	Clerical Aide	3.07	3.86																						1

ASSAULTED UNIFORM OFFICERS 1974

Assaults on Officers by:

Average HEIGHT:	71.4 Inches
Average WEIGHT:	179.0 Pounds
Average AGE:	28.6 Years
Average LENGTH OF SERVICE:	53.2 Months

Assaults Per Precinct/Division

Central	23
North	108
East	39
Traffic	13

Assaults Per Shift

Morning	12
Afternoon	133
Night	37

Weapon Used by Assailant

Hand, Fist, Feet, Etc.	135
Other Weapon	18
Dangerous Weapon	15

Car Assignment

One Man Car	15
Two Man Car	126
One Man Assisted	37

Injuries

Major (Hospitalized)	35
Minor (Non-Hospitalized)	118
Fatal	1

Totals do not add up due to some incomplete reports.

SWORN PERSONNEL

AGE BY RANK

Years	Chief Deputy Chief Asst. Deputy Chief	Captain Command Coordinator	Lieutenant	Sergeant	I.D. Officer Lab. Technologist	Detective	Communications Officer	Police Officer	Matrons	Total	Percent
21 - 25								61		61	8.0
26 - 30				12	2	5	3	174		196	25.6
31 - 35				26	2	15		89		132	17.3
36 - 40			3	9	1	15		32		60	7.8
41 - 45	3	3	8	9	2	16	2	35	1	79	10.3
46 - 50	1	5	9	14	2	21	5	73	1	131	17.2
51 - 55	1	1	2	9	3	8	3	41	3	71	9.3
56 - 60		1	5	4	1	4	3	13		31	4.1
61 - 65		1	2			1				3	0.4
Total	5	11	29	83	13	85	16	518	5	765	100.0*

* Totals include members on loss of service, leave of absence, retirement and resignation during 1974 and therefore do not compare with actual personnel distribution.

SWORN PERSONNEL

LENGTH OF SERVICE BY RANK

YEARS	Chief Deputy Chief Asst. Deputy Chief	Captain Command Coordinator	Lieutenant	Sergeant	I.D. Officer Lab. Technologist	Detective	Communications Officer	Police Officer	Matrons	TOTAL	PERCENT
0 - 5	1			2				205		208	27.2
6 - 10				30	4	14	3	136		187	24.4
11 - 15			4	16	2	21	1	32		76	9.9
16 - 20	2	4	8	7	3	18	1	27	1	71	9.3
21 - 25	1	4	7	11	2	21	6	76	3	131	17.1
26 - 30		1	2	14	2	8	4	41	1	73	9.8
31 - 35	1	2	7	3		3	1	1		18	2.4
36 - over			1							1	.1
TOTAL	5	11	29	83	13	85	16	518	5	765	100.0 *

* Totals include members on loss of service, leave of absence, retirement and resignation during 1974 and therefore do not compare with actual personnel distribution.



Bruce R Baker
CHIEF OF POLICE



Wayne Sullivan
Deputy Chief,
ADMINISTRATIVE BRANCH



Phil Smith
Deputy Chief,
FIELD OPERATIONS BRANCH



Gary Haynes
Deputy Chief,
SUPPORT SERVICES BRANCH

Office of the Chief

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF

The Office of the Chief is the focal point of the administrative and policy decision making process. It is comprised of the Chief, his administrative staff, the Deputy Chiefs and the staff support units such as Inspections, Police Community Relations, Legal Advisor and Internal Affairs.

Decisions affecting the operation of the entire Bureau ultimately rest on the Chief and his Deputy Chiefs. Nevertheless, many of the ideas originate and much of the hard work of putting these ideas into action occurs at all levels of the organization in all divisions. Some of the Bureau's achieved goals are described in greater detail in the narrative portion of this report, what follows is a brief synopsis.

In 1974 the structure of the Bureau was again examined with the goal of establishing clearly delineated lines of authority and responsibility, and increasing the accessibility and efficiency of the information sharing process needed to provide effective leadership and support to all divisions. With this purpose in mind, the organizational configuration was changed providing for three Deputy Chiefs instead of two and re-alignment of the Chief's staff and some administrative and support divisions.

The reorganization established the administrative branch consisting of Fiscal Administration, Planning and Research, Personnel and Training, and the Chaplain's Office. The Support Services Branch now contained the Communication Division, Records Division, Criminalistics, and the CRISS coordinator. The Field Operations branch now contained North, Central and East Precincts, Traffic, Youth Division, Special Investigation Division, Intelligence, Detectives and Strike Force.

A remodeling of the Chief's Office complex complemented the re-organization by providing better utilization of space, clustering of the units supporting the Chief and pooling the secretarial functions to provide better service to the staff. In addition to the Chief's Office, the Youth Division and the Strike Force Operations offices were remodeled.

New emphasis was placed on the Internal Affairs Division. Procedures for increased effectiveness were established and implemented in an effort to fairly and impartially investigate complaints by citizens and protect our officers from unjustified, unwarranted or malicious accusations.

Minority Recruiting remained a high priority and moved into a new phase in the Bureau. With two fine young officers as recruiters, a heightened enthusiasm has resulted and significant progress is already apparent. Intensive recruiting is being conducted locally, supplemented by additional efforts outside Oregon.

New holsters were approved for purchase and after extensive screening and testing have been distributed to the uniform branches. They provide quick access to the user, stability while engaged in a chase or struggle and safety from removal by an adversary.

In September Capt. James Harvey and Chaplain Stelle coordinated the first police wives orientation and retreat. Due to become an annual event, the retreat, gives the wives of police officers the opportunity to learn more about the organization and to share with the commanders and Chief, their concerns as family members and partners in the police community.

Significant progress has been made in the area of radio communications. In December we moved to our new Communications facility at Kelly Butte and converted all radios to the new 450MHz frequencies. A new emergency number 760-6911 was inaugurated to serve both the city and county as both jurisdictions now are operated out of the same facility. Simultaneously, the Police Bureau converted to the Centrex telephone system serving all city offices. Citizens can now directly dial the division responsible for handling their non-emergency business.

Crime prevention continued as a high priority with the Bureau. Two far reaching programs were started by North and Central Precincts to supplement the Crime Prevention Bureau's efforts. Both Sgt. Gerald Blair of Central and Officer Michael Wherity of North Precinct have concentrated their efforts on assisting business in safeguarding their establishments and developing

closer ties with district officers. The business community has been invaluable in their spirit of cooperation and their contributions of time and expertise.

The "Tuesday/Thursday Plan" for in-service training has been implemented in two precincts. Through careful scheduling of days off, officers working the same shift can now train together in areas vital to their everyday work requirements.

In an effort to place proper emphasis on major problems, the Youth Division undertook a complete revision of their standard operating procedure (S.O.P.) and a re-organization of their shift assignments.

The fence detail comprised of strike force officers and detectives explored the illegal activities of professional and parttime fences. For the first time, the public was made aware of the implications and liability of buying property likely to be stolen. Numerous arrests have been made and a large quantity of stolen goods recovered.

The morals detail of the Detective Division developed a close working relationship with local Rape Advocacy programs. In addition, Resource Maximization funds were utilized to provide extensive training in interviewing rape victims and investigating rape cases.

The "Pre-Relief" system of shift change was tested in East Precinct and then implemented in all precincts when considerable savings were found to result in its utilization. In addition to dollar savings, greater coverage and shorter response time is provided on the street during shift change.

In North Precinct, the Participative Management Project was started. Coupled with the precinct councils, it will provide a framework for officers and supervisors to present new approaches to delivery of police service and exchange information on the needs of the community served by North Precinct.

Whether this annual report provides material for research or merely adds information and insight into the integral working of the Portland Police Bureau, our hope remains that you do not lose sight of the fact that the community and police must cooperate if there is to be effective law enforcement. The policy of the Portland Police Bureau remains that of service to the people of Portland and we welcome your suggestions for improving that service.

LEGAL ADVISOR

The police Legal Advisor is a Bureau attorney whose position is analogous to a corporation house-counsel. He reports directly to the Chief of Police but is available to give duty-related legal advice to all Bureau personnel. He has several on-going priority tasks. They include formulation of administrative policies, development of legal training programs, formulation of a legislative program and actions as a Bureau advocate.

During the past year, the legal advisor has spent most of his efforts on research and preparation of Bureau policies such as public inspection of police records, use of firearms, property disposal, and defense of civil suits. He has routinely advised commanders on their division's legal questions.

The legal advisor is on call 24 hours and available to give advice over the telephone or in the field. He has prepared and will prepare search warrants, for example, at any time of the night upon request from uniformed officers. He also provides training material to, and takes legal questions from all uniformed officers. He assists in report preparation and follow-up after police shooting incidents in order to protect the interests and rights of officers.

The legal advisor also functions as a spokesman for the police in several areas. For example, frequent attempts to gain access to confidential police personnel records are made by attorneys for criminal defendants. The police legal advisor resists every such attempt through preparation of legal arguments and court appearances on behalf of the Bureau and its members in order to protect these records.

He acts as an advocate for Bureau members when other members of the criminal justice system have created problems. For example, when a criminal defense attorney acts beyond the bounds of propriety (as when one defense attorney threatened to "hide" a defendant), the legal advisor takes steps to see that such incidents do not happen again.

In the area of training, the legal advisor has prepared training bulletins on weapons laws, search and seizure, conduct of attorneys, traffic laws and federal/state benefits for officers. He lectures to recruits on firearms policy, civil disputes, and the civil liability of police officers.

In the future, the legal advisor will be spending more of his time in the training area to provide training requested by officers or their commanders. This will be in the area of in-service training to meet legal training requests from each precinct. An example of this training is the lectures to East Precinct reliefs on landlord-tenant, domestic, and other civil disputes.

The legal advisor has been active in preparation of city ordinances to assist the police officer. After the police code was revised, the legal advisor worked to have certain ordinances (interfering with an officer, CCW, weapons disposal) reinstated. He also obtained ordinance restrictions on persons involved in "social gambling".

The legal advisor has prepared a legislative package useful to law enforcement officers throughout the state. The proposals would protect officers in the area of civil suits and also provide him additional tools in enforcing the criminal law. The legal advisor's task this coming year will be to try to see that this legislation is implemented.

The legal advisor also has a liaison function with other parts of the criminal justice system. He regularly meets with members of the district attorney's office and the district court administrator. He sits on committees headed by the district court and circuit court presiding judges, along with other members of the criminal justice system, and works on problems facing all parts of the criminal justice system.

POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Police Community Relations is directed by a captain, the Police Community Relations Coordinator, who is directly responsible to the Chief of Police. PCR has (excluding clerical help) an officer and a civilian employee assigned to the unit. The officer performs in the role of Officer Friendly in the lower school grades as well as delivers talks on many police topics to a wide variety of students, civic groups, service clubs, etc. The civilian employee is an ex-drug addict and he lectures to a variety of audiences on drug abuse. These two persons spoke to over 29,000 people in 1974 at about 520 different meetings.

The policy of the Portland Police Bureau is that each of its employees is responsible for police-community relations. The Police Community Relations unit simply exists to assist all Bureau members in carrying out this responsibility.

PCR coordinates all tours of police facilities, speaking engagements and participation in our ride-along program. Members from throughout the Bureau serve these programs. The ride-along program, which allows citizens to ride in a patrol vehicle with a working patrol officer, has proven to be most popular. About 1,000 citizens have participated in 1974 and their response has been enthusiastic.

The recent arrival of our new radio equipment, which allows each officer to have his own individual portable radio, provides our personnel with more opportunity for direct contact with the public. We expect to make maximum use of this equipment in 1975 to allow officers to achieve more interaction with the public they serve.

INSPECTIONS DIVISION

During calendar year 1974 the Inspections Division as it now exists was inaugurated. Standard Operational Procedures were drafted and distributed as Annex (G) to 1974 General Order #6, Police Bureau Reorganization.

Two personnel were assigned to this division, a captain and a lieutenant. Their responsibility is to the Chief. They make inspections of Bureau functions and operations in response to orders from the Chief and at their own initiative. They do systems analysis, write inspection reports giving the results of their findings, write appropriate General Orders at the Chief's direction to implement changes based on their inspectional findings, attend staff and other meetings, serve as committee members and police liaison to civilian organizations, and perform other duties delegated by the Chief.

The Inspections Division has the responsibility for reviewing all incidents of firearms discharge involving police personnel and writing reports to the Chief indicating their findings.

During 1974 the Inspections Division was involved in the following activities, and many others which are not documented. Nineteen (19) inspections were conducted and nineteen (19) inspection reports were written. Ten (10) firearms discharge situations were reviewed and appropriate reports written. Six (6) General Orders and one (1) Special Order were drafted to implement suggested changes. The Inspections Division originated and now monitors a new report review system.

The Inspections Division is involved in many activities which are not directly measurable in the sense that a report is written, a formal inspection is launched or immediate results are obtained.

Results are often obtained through a free flow of information with personnel at all levels of the organization. Personnel frequently come to us and air their problems and make suggestions.

Informal contacts with command personnel make it possible for us to act as a catalyst, by discussing problem areas, making suggestions and passing along information which make it possible for the commanding officer to make decisions and initiate changes. This frequently can be far more effective than a direct order from the Chief to initiate a change.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Internal Affairs was established as a Division in July 1973. Its present form and function, however was not instituted until March 1974. At that time it was determined that under the direction of the commander, a lieutenant, all complaints and inquiries should be handled within the Division by three investigators, holding the rank of sergeant, rather than disseminating many of them to the precincts and other divisions for investigation.

It is the purpose of the Internal Affairs Division to accept and investigate all aspects of officer and Bureau conduct and procedure as they relate to community service. The Division acts upon the same precepts and procedures as criminal investigative units of the Bureau and is ethically bound to be thorough, fair and impartial. It is the lieutenant's duty to insure that these guidelines are followed and to report directly to the Chief of Police concerning investigations, their progress, and outcome. After investigations are completed and a finding is assigned, the Internal Affairs function is complete. If the finding is sustained, the file is forwarded to the respective Deputy Chief who in consultation with the officer's commander, recommends appropriate corrective action to the Chief of Police. If unfounded, exonerated or not sustained, copies of the investigator's report are sent to involved Bureau members and the case is filed.

In any event, the complainant is contacted and apprised of the outcome of the investigation and the reasons for the findings. The findings assigned by the investigator are based upon the following criteria: 1) sustained, where the allegation is supported by a preponderance of the evidence; 2) not sustained, where there is insufficient evidence either to prove or disprove the allegation; 3) exonerated, where the alleged act did in fact occur, but the act was justified, lawful, and proper; 4) unfounded, where the allegation is found to be false.

The Internal Affairs Division acts as a liaison between the Bureau and the community it serves. Its function helps give direction and increased professionalization to the Bureau and helps reflect community expectation and service needs.

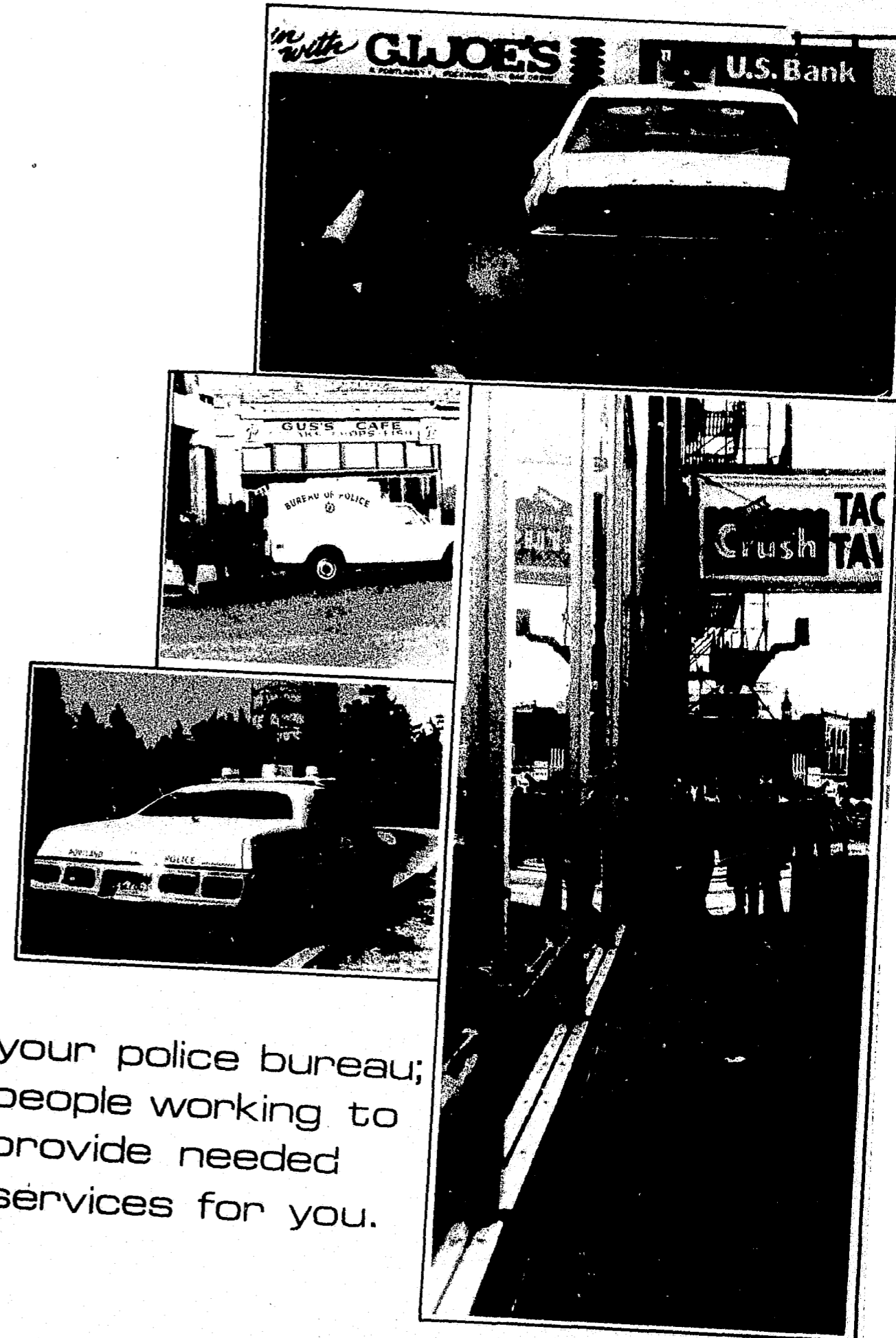
It is the objective of the Internal Affairs Division to build confidence in both the members of the community and Police Bureau that all investigations will be conducted thoroughly, objectively, and fairly with a result of increased professionalization and service.

CLASSIFICATION AND RESOLUTION OF COMPLETED INVESTIGATIONS AS OF January 23, 1975 for the period March 1, 1974 through December 31, 1974

	UN-FOUNDED	EXONERATED	NOT SUSTAINED	SUSTAINED
Missing Property	9 (41%)	1 (4.5%)	11 (50%)	1 (4.5%)
Excessive Force	41 (63%)	1 (1.5%)	17 (26.1%)	6 (9.2%)
Attitude	20 (77%)		5 (19.2%)	1 (3.8%)
Fail to Take Action	56 (61.5)	3 (3.3%)	17 (18.7%)	15 (16.5%)
Rude Conduct	44 (48.3)		39 (42.9%)	8 (8.8%)
Unlawful Arrest	23 (82.1)	1 (3.5%)	4 (4.4%)	
Misconduct	26 (54.2)	5 (10.4%)	8 (16.6%)	9 (18.8%)
Bureau Procedure	29 (58%)	9 (18%)	1 (2%)	11 (22%)
Officer Procedure	98 (58%)	33 (19.6%)	24 (14.3%)	13 (7.8%)
Harassment	38 (86.3)	1 (2.3%)	3 (6.8%)	2 (4.6%)
Miscellaneous	12 (75%)		4 (25%)	
Total	396 (61%)	54 (8.3%)	133 (20.5%)	66 (10.2%)
Grand Total	649			

ere were nine cases pending from the above period.

your police bureau;
people working to
provide needed
services for you.



Administrative Branch

PERSONNEL AND TRAINING DIVISION

Training Section

1974 brought a number of improvements to the Training program. Due to the increasing number of upper-division and college graduates entering the Police Bureau, it became necessary to shift college credit Police Academy classes from a community college to a four-year institution. The recruit academy presently consists of 680 hours of instruction--the most exhaustive program in the state, and among the finest in the nation.

Three term-hours of upper-division or graduate credit were given for each of these classes: 1) Technical Writing for Police, 2) Collective Behavior, 3) Psychopathology of Criminal Behavior, 4) Introduction to Criminal Law, 5) Criminal Evidence, and 6) Criminal Investigation.

Increased emphasis was placed on student participation in learning experiences. Additional use was made of the video simulation studio, where recruit officers dealt with incidents using actors who role-played typical police problems. Recruit performance was critiqued by top rated patrol officers as the video tape was played back. Driver training, traffic control and investigative subjects are also performed by the recruit officers, video taped and played back for their evaluation.

Approximately 2/3 of the officers of the Portland Police Bureau are continuing their education by attending colleges in the Portland area. Attendance at vocational seminars and courses across the nation increased during 1974 and is expected to further increase during 1975. A Career Counselor monitors individual educational progress, attendance at vocational courses, and develops in-service training programs.

Personnel Section

During the prior year, the Personnel section concentrated its efforts on increasing the efficiency of the total personnel functions in the Police Bureau, instituting several new programs, and intensifying or reorganizing several existing programs.

In conjunction with the Civil Service Board Staff and the Planning and Research Division, a research project was implemented that will eventually result in validated selection procedures of proven job-relatedness.

Strengthened was the evaluation process for persons on probationary status at both entry and promotional levels. The Minority Recruiting Activities were also strengthened with the assignment of two (2) additional police officers to the Personnel section. Their full-time duties involve promulgation of recruiting brochures, posters and billboards and direct recruiting through attendance at community meetings, as well as out-of-state recruiting trips. There have been positive results from these labors.

New emphasis has also been given to labor/management relations. The Personnel section is now directly involved in grievance resolution, contract negotiation, and contract administration and interpretation.

As part of its basic responsibility, the Personnel section has administered well over five hundred (500) individual personnel actions within the Bureau during the last year. Included in that processing was the hiring of forty-three (43) new police officers and sixty-three (63) civilian members.

WE WEAR IT PROUDLY



YOU CAN WEAR IT TOO!

THE PORTLAND POLICE BUREAU
222 S. W. Pine Street • Portland, Oregon 97204

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AT TIME OF APPOINTMENT - 1974

Bachelor's Degrees	26	Master's Degree	1
Agronomy	1	Associate's Degrees	3
Business Administration/ Accounting	2	College Credit (No Degree)	11
Criminal Justice Administra- tion*	12	1 Year	2
Elementary Education	1	1-2 Years	3
Geography	1	2-3 Years	3
History	2	3 or More Years	3
Mathematics	1		11
Physical Education	1	High School Degree	1
Political Science	1		
Psychology	1		
Sociology/Social Science	3		
	26		

* Includes: Administration of Justice, Criminal Justice, Police Science, Corrections, Law Enforcement, Criminology.

<u>Level of Education</u>	<u>No. of Officers</u>
Less than 2 Years of College (High School and 1-90 College Hours)	6
2 Years of College, but less than 4 Years (Associate Degrees and 91-135 College Hours)	9
4 Years of College (B.S. or B.A.)	26
More than 4 Years of College (Master's Degree)	1

COLLEGE ATTENDED
BY APPOINTEES - 1974

College Name	Number of Officers
Boise State College	1
Brigham Young University	1
California State University	3
Clackamas Community College	2
Clatsop Community College	1
Norfolk State College	1
Ohio State University	1
Oregon College of Education	6
Oregon State University	1
Pensacola Junior College (Florida)	2
Portland Community College	12
Portland State University	3
Southern Oregon College	1
University of Illinois	1
University of Michigan	1
University of Oregon	3
Washington State University	1
Weber State University	43
High School	1
Appointees	44
	42*

* Two appointees listed as having attended two schools.

AREA OF STUDY OF HIGHER EDUCATION
PER APPOINTEES - 1974

Area of Study	No. of Officers	Area of Study	No. of Officers
Criminal Justice Admin ⁺	25	Elementary Education	1
Sociology/Social Science	3	Agronomy	1
History	2	Geography	1
Mathematics	2	Physical Education	1
Political Science	2	Psychology	41
Business Administration/ Accounting	2	High School	1
			42

⁺Includes: Administration of Justice, Criminal Justice, Police Science, Corrections, Law Enforcement, Criminology.

POLICE OFFICER EXAMINATION

	TOTAL	M	F	C	O	I	N	S	U
APPLICATIONS RECEIVED	793	686	107	563	4	3	38	14	171
COLLEGE APTITUDE TEST									
Took	260	227	33	203	2	1	13	7	34
Failed	113	97	16	80	2	1	8	6	16
Passed	147	130	17	123	0	0	5	1	18
% Passed	(56.5)	(57.3)	(51.5)	(60.6)	(0)	(0)	(38.5)	(14.3)	(52.9)
POLICE APTITUDE TEST									
Took	376	330	46	319	2	2	21	3	29
Failed	44	40	4	32	0	1	6	1	4
Passed	332	290	42	287	2	1	15	2	25
% Passed	(88.3)	(87.9)	(91.3)	(90.0)	(100.0)	(50.0)	(71.4)	(66.7)	(86.2)
PHYSICAL AGILITY DEMONSTRATION									
Took	325	286	39	282	2	1	13	2	25
Failed	34	19	15	32	0	0	2	0	0
Passed	291	267	24	250	2	1	11	2	25
% Passed	(89.5)	(93.4)	(61.5)	(88.7)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(84.6)	(100.0)	(100.0)
ORAL INTERVIEW									
Took	291	267	24	250	2	1	11	2	25
Failed	94	92	2	94	0	0	0	0	0
Passed	197	175	22	156	2	1	11	2	25
% Passed	(67.7)	(65.5)	(91.7)	(62.4)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
PSYCHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION									
Took	85	72	13	77	0	1	6	1	
Failed	18	17	11	17	0	0	0	1	
Passed	67	55	12	60	0	1	6	0	
% Passed	(78.8)	(76.4)	(92.3)	(77.9)			(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)
MEDICAL EXAMINATION									
Took	47	42	5	45	0	0	2	0	
Failed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Passed	47	42	5	45	0	0	2	0	

PORTLAND AUXILIARY POLICE

The Portland Auxiliary Police was formed April 1955 to fill a need left vacant after the Veterans' Guard and Patrol of the immediate past WW II years was dissolved. On July 3, 1963 to comply with the abolition of the Disaster Relief and Civil Defense program, the City Council strengthened the organization by amending the ordinance authorizing the Auxiliary Police as part of the Portland Police Bureau. The unit is commanded by a civilian commander directly responsible to the Chief of Police. However, coordination is made through the Auxiliary Coordinator, a regular lieutenant acting as the Chief's and Deputy Chief's services representative.

The Auxiliary has served the community actively during these many years and 1974 was no exception. It participated in 131 separate assignments, requiring the presence of 1,148 officers. This endeavor resulted in 6,267 hours of service devoted to Bureau and community endeavor. Following is the yearly summary:

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Officers Assigned</u>	<u>Hours Performed</u>
American Cancer Society Bike-A-Thon	6	29
American Cancer Society Collection Night	8	48
Cyclorama Show	10	70
District Meetings	356	1,424
Easter Seal Telethon	12	72
Goodwill Industries Good Turn Day	8	40
Knights of Columbus	2	10
March of Dimes	5	25
Mobile Home Show	28	134
Park Bureau Activities	127	663
Phone and Records Time	96	1,088
Portland Auto Show	10	92
Portland Jaycees' Race for Hemophilia	8	40
Portland Zoo Spook Rides	26	156
Property Control	20	90
Rainmakers' Parade	16	48
Recreation Vehicle Show	16	85
Rose Festival Bicycle Races	216	1,192
St. Johns Booster Parade	20	90
St. Rose Sing-A-Long	2	14
School Carnivals and Dances	90	430
Squad Car Patrol - Christmas	6	30
Squad Car Patrol - Halloween	16	128
Squad Car Patrol - New Years	7	35
Sunshine Division - Christmas	8	60
Williamette National Cemetery - Memorial Day	29	174
Total	1,148	6,267

PLANNING AND RESEARCH DIVISION

The Planning and Research Division is commanded by a lieutenant. The staff consists of a sergeant, a police officer, two operations analysts, one police records clerk II, and a clerk typist. Assistance is also provided by several work studies students provided through Portland State University.

Planning and Research is responsible for the auditing and dissemination of Uniform Crime Report information provided by Data Processing Authority.

The Division has been involved in 236 projects during 1974. These projects varied from replies to other police departments involving only half an hour of time to projects such as Patrol Deployment Planning which consumed 167.5 man hours. Another on-going project, the Comprehensive Personnel Program, has required approximately 500 man hours as of December 31, 1974.

The holster evaluation in which the Bureau evaluated the holster used for many years, and compared it with several other designs, indicated the majority of officers preferred a "front-break" style of holster. Care was exercised to ensure that the officers on the street selected the holster which was preferred by the majority of them.

Planning and Research became heavily involved in the specifications for the 1975 patrol, staff and auxiliary vehicles to be used by the Bureau. With the valuable assistance of other Bureau members, specifications were drawn up to insure that officers received the safest and most comfortable vehicles allowable within the Bureau's budget.

OFFICE OF FISCAL ADMINISTRATION

In order to provide technical, financial, and managerial services to operational law enforcement programs, the Office of Fiscal Administration has configured its staff to accomplish the following objectives:

- Administer, evaluate, forecast, and revise the Bureau budget and associated federal grants, in accordance with projected financial needs and environmental constraints.
- Operate the Bureau Property/Evidence Room and develop adequate procedures for the safeguarding and disposition of evidence property while within the judicial system.
- Maintain and operate the Bureau Motor Pool, parking facilities, and associated equipment, in order to maximize patrol effectiveness while minimizing operational costs.
- Analyze and optimize the cost effectiveness of Bureau expenditures for capital investments and operating equipment.

The past year's work effort has made some significant contributions to accomplishment of the above objectives.

The addition of a new operations analyst enabled the office to conduct studies to develop more effective methods of budgeting the operating equipment needs of the Bureau, and to determine alternative methods of operating the Bureau Motor Pool and Property/Evidence Room.

Improved forecasting techniques for monitoring accounting reports published by the Financial Management System resulted in more accurate budgeting of operating costs, and early warning of problem areas in overtime usage.

Other financial controls provided a year-end surplus of \$426,549 for FY 73-74, as compared with deficits in the last four fiscal years.

Federal grants totaling \$1,230,807 were successfully reviewed and audited without qualification by federal agencies, or their authorized representative, during this fiscal year.

CHAPLAIN'S OFFICE

The Office of the Chaplain has faced a more demanding schedule in 1974 than in any previous year, due to the number of tragedies experienced by our police officers and by the worsening economic conditions of the community. As requested, the Chaplain continues to divide his services between two basic areas of clerical guidance and counseling. In addition to these established functions, the Chaplain also serves as a liaison between the Courts, the Alcoholic School, the County Jail, the local clergy and the Police Bureau.

One main concern of the Chaplain's office continues to be the relationship between the officer and his family, which increased personal counseling demands to an average of three new cases per week. In addition to family counseling, personal visits by the Chaplain to hospitalized police officers and their immediate families have been in excess of 400 in 1974. Funerals held by the Chaplain during the year numbered 75, all for officer-related families.

The call for assistance by police officers and citizens referred by police officers required a financial outlay of \$6,200 due to the financial burden of unemployment by those knowing of the Chaplain's potential aid to these situations in assisting destitute families.

The goal of the Chaplain's office is to assist the police officer in fitting his job into a well-rounded family structure, thus operating more efficiently and providing a better service to the community.

The Office of the Chaplain continues to be available as a liaison between the citizen facing a specific problem, to provide comfort, aid and assistance when needed, and to be a concerned and willing part of the Police Bureau.

Field Operations Branch

CENTRAL PRECINCT

The only sizable transient neighborhood within the city is located in Central Precinct. This fact and the concentration and influx of inebriates is the prime cause of the area's high person-to-person crime rate.

To contain this problem, authorization and funding was obtained from the Bureau's Strike Force Operations to focus on these street crimes. As a result, the CRIMP Program (Crime Reduction Involving Many People) was initiated. Police manpower was increased and the local business people were enlisted to help solve problems in the area, which resulted in a reduction of assaults and robberies. Due to these successes, additional foot patrols were transferred from areas with a lower crime experience and assigned to the problem area.

The loss of the city jail and the remodeling closure of the Multnomah County Courthouse Booking and Detention facility placed an additional burden upon Central Precinct arrest procedures. The necessity to transport arrested subjects from the downtown city to Rocky Butte Jail resulted in a critical loss of emergency response availability and patrol capability. To alleviate this problem, greater use is being made of the "citation in lieu of arrest" procedure in situations where warranted.

The Precinct is responsible for policing the Annual Rose Festival Fun Center. A colorful display of carnival life, the fun center spreads over several blocks of Portland's waterfront, immediately adjacent to visiting Navy ships and the city's core area. In spite of grim predictions, the whole affair seems to have come off with relatively little difficulty, due in a large degree to the 23 male and female officers assigned to the special Fun Center Detail.

Early in the year Central Precinct conceived and implemented an experimental training program on the afternoon relief. The program, dubbed the Tuesday Plan, provides each officer with one day of training during each two-week period.

On Tuesday no days off are scheduled. One half of the personnel have duty assignment. The other half attend class. The following Tuesday the process is reversed. Training subjects consist of topics requested by the officers and/or commanding officers. These cover areas where training needs are apparent, or is of special interest to the officers. It is also used as a forum to solicit input from all personnel on new proposals, policies, and procedures prior to final Bureau acceptance.

The plan proved its worth early in the year and after the summer vacation schedule was over, it resumed on all three reliefs. It was also adopted and implemented in other units throughout the Bureau.

A Commercial Crime Prevention effort was started mid-year at Central Precinct with the help of the Strike Force office. A citizen's committee of interested businessmen joined the program and have assisted in forming a city-wide program to reduce commercial crime during an 18 month period. Drawing upon resources from within the Bureau and the business community, a concentrated effort will be made in crime reduction.

Congestion and crowds were unusually heavy and created many problems at the afternoon and evening Summer Music Festivals and plays scheduled at Washington Park this year. As the result of a coordinated effort among Central Precinct, Traffic Division, Park Bureau and traffic engineers, signs and directions to facilitate parking and traffic movement have been installed to remedy this problem.

Through the years, sporadic attempts have been made to document and preserve the history of the Bureau. However, due to the interest and efforts of a Central Precinct officer, this goal is being realized. Official approval was given to collect as many "old things" as possible and action is being taken to provide a central viewing area for them.

EAST PRECINCT

East Precinct recently moved from its home of over forty years at SE. 7th and Alder. The new location at 4735 E. Burnside required extensive remodeling. This remodeling has been an ongoing project during the year. Closed circuit television enables desk personnel to monitor sensitive areas in and around the building. Following a long period of negotiation, East Precinct's essential electrical circuits have been connected to an auxiliary power supply. This was accomplished during an interesting period of operation by lantern and flashlights.

There have been few "unusual" events in the Precinct during the year. Four major labor disputes were monitored constantly. Participants, both labor and management, recognized the complete neutrality of the Police, and we were able to prevent major incidents. Mt. Tabor Park experienced an influx of young adults during the summer, with nearby residents complaining of noise and rowdy behavior. Conferences with citizens groups and other City bureaus resulted in daily closure of the park to vehicular traffic at 8:00 PM.

During 1974 East Precinct officers were actively involved in many phases of police-community relations. East Precinct continues to actively support the ride-along program, providing service for students and interested citizens. This service has been accommodating an average of four citizens per day, with most requests being honored by the afternoon relief. East Precinct has participated in pioneering a new concept in officer-youth relations with the inception of the "school lunch program".

When the work load permits, approximately two days per week, East Precinct officers eat lunch at Madison and Cleveland High Schools. This gives the students an opportunity to know their police officers on a one-to-one basis and discuss problems that effect both police and youth.

Officers of East Precinct continue to take an active interest in crime prevention and attend business and home meetings whenever called upon. During the summer East Precinct, in conjunction with youth manpower, was able to provide employment for two Portland youths. By federal guidelines these young men were allowed to work a total of 240 hours each at the rate of pay of \$2.25 per hour. The youths worked in vehicle maintenance, and vehicle movement.

East Precinct continues to practice the policy of developing new and innovative procedures that result in reduced costs and greater bureau efficiency. In early 1974 East Precinct instituted the "pre-relief" system to decrease police response time to calls for service. This plan has realized two significant results: "stack time" was reduced from an average of 18.28 minutes to 11.16 minutes, reducing police response time by 7.12 minutes during shift change hours. During the test period East Precinct experienced a 51% reduction in total non-court related overtime. This plan has now been implemented in the other precincts.

Currently East Precinct is involved in a program that is designed to meet the needs of the Police Bureau, while at the same time upgrading the street officer's understanding of his job and responsibilities. In response to requests from East Precinct officers, the "Thursday" intensive training program was begun. Officers spend two days per month in a class room setting, where current policies, new techniques, etc., are discussed. This program is run in conjunction with the Training Division and has received their total support and cooperation.

Fiscal year 1974 brought several new faces to East Precinct in the form of women officers. East Precinct currently enjoys the services of the first uniform female sergeant. She occupies the position of patrol sergeant on the afternoon shift, and in addition to her normal patrol responsibilities, she also functions as the afternoon shift training sergeant. East Precinct was also the first precinct to assign a female trainee to work alone in a patrol vehicle.

East Precinct continues to demonstrate its initiative as evidenced in the high rate of felony and misdemeanor arrests, property recovered and cases cleared.

NORTH PRECINCT

Operating under the auspices of a Model Precinct concept, a few new things are being tried along with a few old ideas in an effort to accomplish our mission.

A persons-oriented strike force, as opposed to a historical approach, was initiated, directed at reducing burglaries. This effort enjoyed success to a degree in that forty-four arrests were effected during a relatively short duration.

Our one-man Commercial Crime Prevention program, operating under the direction of two police officers and the Police Explorer Scouts, is working extremely hard at informing the business community of the things they can do that will reduce their vulnerability as targets for the criminal. An excellent crime prevention packet has been developed by the unit and is presently being disseminated to the business community in North Precinct.

Presently we have in operation at North Precinct a small task force consisting of one sergeant and four officers. Their efforts are currently being directed toward specific trouble areas within the precinct. The results thus far indicate that the operation is successful in reducing crime within a given area. We hope to continue the operation, rotating personnel, thus giving additional personnel an opportunity to work the detail.

The precinct has established precinct councils which consist of an elected representative from each neighborhood association within North Precinct. Also, a student from each of the three high schools as well as a person from the academia will participate. There will be three councils with a lieutenant assigned responsibility for its direction.

The function of these councils will be to identify specific police problems unique to their area and given "x" amount of police resources, they are asked to provide answers to their own problems. In other words, these are your vital resources. How will you allocate them in resolving your problems?

Naturally, the final decision on allocation of police resources rests with the Chief of Police. However, this will provide the citizenry with a viable means of input into the planning process.

Commercial Crime Prevention Unit

In March 1974 North Precinct initiated a Commercial Crime Prevention unit with the specific goals of:

- 1) Creating a working atmosphere of safety from robbery, fraud, or theft of property during business hours through the education of employers and employees in proven crime prevention techniques;
- 2) Detecting and recommending solutions to physical security defects to reduce the vulnerability of commercial establishments during non-business hours, and;
- 3) Educating the business community in what legally constitutes some of the lesser crimes to which they are subject, and what course of action may be taken in dealing with those crimes.

A Commercial Crime Prevention packet was developed this autumn to assist North Precinct in attaining its crime prevention goals. The packet initially addressed the crimes of robbery, fraud (checks and credit cards) and shoplift. The packet also includes a list of instructions for property engraving and recording and a suspect description form to be used when applicable (particularly in the event of a hold-up). The total packet, when completed, will also address the problems of security, counterfeiting, til-tap, short-change, criminal trespass, disorderly conduct, harassment,

malicious mischief, and the procedures and precautions to be taken in effecting a citizen's arrest.

Plans have also been made to develop a separate pamphlet for use by employers for the detection and prevention of employee theft and embezzlement, a 40 billion dollar a year national problem. Additional efforts are being made to develop formal training seminars for members of North Precinct's business community.

One sergeant and one patrolman from North Precinct have so far received formal training in crime prevention at the National Crime Prevention Institute in Louisville, Kentucky during May and June of 1974.

TRAFFIC DIVISION

The Traffic Division continues its primary responsibility of traffic law enforcement. There were 59,429 citations issued for the year 1974. Two thousand ninety-five (2,095) drunk driving arrests were made. Remodeling of our facilities provided better and more efficient video, breathalyzer and interview rooms.

Several specialized programs have operated during the year. They are the Hit and Run Detail, the Fatal Accident program, the DUIIL program, the FARE project, the Dirt Bike patrol and the Safety Education Unit. All have been successful and are described in the following paragraphs.

Hit and Run Detail

The gas shortage during the first three months of 1974 brought a sharp drop in hit and run accidents. As gas became more plentiful, traffic and accidents increased and total cases are about 10% more than in 1973. It would appear that many drivers choose to leave the scene, rather than risk the more severe penalties of a DUIIL arrest, had they remained.

The Hit and Run Detail is also charged with the follow-up investigation of all fatal accidents. This program is funded by a grant from the Oregon Traffic Safety Commission and is administered by the Multnomah County District Attorney's office. This program has allowed greater emphasis in prosecution of felony charges in these cases. Since its inception in 1972, fatalities dropped from 83 in 1972 to 49 in 1973. The 1974 total stands at 53. Two fatal hit and run accidents remain unsolved. In both instances, a drunk pedestrian (one .30 blood alcohol and the other .47) was crossing the street at an unauthorized location. Efforts continue to locate the offending drivers.

DUIIL Project

Selective enforcement methods are used to identify and arrest those persons operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicants. Special enforcement units, working on their days off, patrol during the times and in the areas of high incidence. Due to the shortage of funds in this federally supported project, the number of officers working each shift has been cut from eight to four. Comparison studies will be made to determine the effect of this cut.

FARE Project

The Fatal Accident Reduction through Enforcement program was a selective traffic enforcement program. Off-duty officers, mainly motorcycles, were assigned to "line" patrol or to intersections with high frequency accidents. This program contributed to the reduction of fatal accidents. The project has been terminated for lack of available funds.

Dirt Bike Program

In response to many complaints regarding motorcycles being operated in city parks and other unauthorized areas, the Bureau of Neighborhood Environment cooperated with the Traffic Division by purchasing three off-road motorcycles. Off-duty officers; wearing levis, badges, helmets, guns and carrying portable radios; patrol parks and answer nuisance complaints in other areas. The program has been a successful solution to a long nagging problem. With the advent of winter and the rain, the project has slowed, but will no doubt resume in the spring.

Safety Education Unit

The primary function of the Safety Education Unit is to assist with the supervision and instruction of the School Traffic Patrol. They act as liaison between the city, schools, parents and students. Talks are presented to students of all levels. They constantly check traffic and lane conditions and make recommendations for placement or improvement of school crossings.

Bicycle programs are conducted for the school, including registration of bicycles, safety education for riders and skill tests.

Using the Mobile Testing Unit they administer psychophysical tests to determine driver capabilities. Tests are given to all police recruits, drivers of city-owned vehicles, at the high school level and when time permits, during the summer months, to drivers for private industries who request this service.

STRIKE FORCE

In July 1973 Portland received funding for the Police High Impact Grant. This grant was part of the LEAA High Impact Program in which all members of the criminal justice system participated. The entire program is focused on the reduction of burglaries and "stranger-to-stranger street crimes".

Basically, the Strike Force approach involves tailoring a well equipped team, usually on an overtime basis, to concentrate on specific problems involving the above crimes. The needs for such additional resources are identified either in the operational branches or in Strike Force's own Crime Analysis Unit. All Strike Force team efforts based on incident patterns receive close pattern analysis from the Crime Analysis Unit. Offense, suspect, victim and target information is then translated into the specifics of what, when, where, who and how. This information forms the basis for team planning, tactic selection and implementation. The planning, tactic selection and implementation are accomplished by the unit having operational responsibility.

In its first year of operation, Strike Force Operations fielded 101 missions. Team size varied from two to sixteen, and in duration from one day to two months. Although all designated crimes have received attention, most emphasis has been placed on burglaries. Efforts against burglaries have included a Fence Detail mission, to interdict the buying and selling of stolen property, a crime prevention mission, in conjunction with the City's Crime Prevention Bureau, plus many area and suspect oriented missions. The Fence Detail alone has accounted for more than \$90,000 of property recovered, most of which has been returned to the rightful-owner. The burglary missions have accounted for over 200 burglary and burglary related arrests.

Since the basic element of Strike Force Operations is that the program be developmental, it is still too early for conclusions concerning its overall effectiveness. The most durable value is the opportunity to develop, test and refine alternate police methods which are expected to improve the overall quality of police service to the community.

DETECTIVE DIVISION

The mission of the Detective Division is to investigate crime, apprehend offenders, recover property, and assist in the preparation of cases for criminal prosecution.

The Division in the first three quarters participated in 48 Strike Force Missions for a total of 8,500 man hours in an attempt to decrease the crime rate in burglary and stranger-to-stranger street crimes.

The Polygraph Unit continued to serve as a valuable investigative aid by conducting 223 examinations during the first three quarters of 1974. Their results cleared many suspects while discovering deception in others.

The clerical personnel transcribed 23,272 pages of reports during the first three quarters as compared to 20,455 pages during the same period last year for an increase of 13 percent.

The Division received eight Cathode Ray Tube Terminals (CRT's), three Thermal Printers and one 2740 communications terminal. These enable division personnel to readily obtain information directly from CRISS, LEDS and NCIC.

Some of the activities and accomplishments of the Division's individual details were as follows:

Auto Theft Detail

New engineering improvements by automobile manufacturers such as locking steering wheels and transmissions have made the new vehicles more difficult to steal. Most late model thefts now occur from parking lots and service facilities where the keys are habitually left with the vehicle.

The 1973 legislature passed two laws dealing with title registration and wrecking yard records which provides increased control to prevent the sale and transfer of stolen automobiles and parts.

Burglary Detail

During the past year the Burglary Detail was divided into residential and commercial details, each commanded by a sergeant. Budget constraints have not permitted the number of personnel to be assigned to this detail in proportion to the increased number of cases (approximately 300 percent from 1964 to 1974).

Strike Force Missions have allowed the detail to investigate more cases and to more effectively control burglary activity in high crime areas. The missions resulted in an immediate downward trend of criminal activity in the target areas which continued for a brief time after the missions were terminated.

Fraud Detail

A greater emphasis has been placed on furnishing the public information to warn of dangers of confidence game type of crimes. During the first three quarters of 1974 the detail was assigned 1,235 cases which resulted in 172 felony arrests. Two thousand three hundred sixty-nine (2,369) fraud warnings were transmitted to subscribers of the Merchants Fraud Warning Teletype network.

Homicide Detail

Homicides increased from 24 for the first three quarters of 1973 to 35 for the same period in 1974 for an increase of 68 percent. The cases assigned for investigation have increased in 1974 from 1,428 for the first quarter to 2,432 for the third quarter, an increase of 58 percent.

Larceny Detail

During the first three quarters of 1974 the Larceny Detail reviewed approximately 16,000 crime reports.

Morals Detail

During the past year the Morals Detail has undergone several changes designed to provide better public service. A detective sergeant was assigned to supervise the detail, previously supervised by the Robbery Detail sergeant. The immediate result was closer supervision of cases under investigation.

A public awareness campaign was launched via television and personal appearances in an effort to encourage victims of rape to report these offenses to police. The very significant increase in rapes reported to the Police Bureau must in part be attributed to the success of this program.

Through the initiative of the detail, the medical examination facility serving victims of sex crimes was changed from the Court House Jail to the Holliday Park Hospital.

The detail has also participated in developing a rape victim advocate program designed to give support to the victims of sex crimes and to encourage them to report rapes and follow through with prosecution.

Pawnshop Detail

During 1974 the Pawnshop Detail routinely inspected over 310 commercial outlets including pawnbrokers, antique and second hand stores, firearm and salvage dealers. They investigated over 100 business license applications, identified suspects and stolen property in over 150 cases, and recovered \$250,000 in stolen property.

Robbery Detail

The Robbery Detail has recently been assigned purse snatches, extortions and kidnappings. During the first three quarters 1,618 robberies were reported compared with 1,001 during the first three quarters of 1973 for an increase of 62 percent.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION

This Division is responsible for the investigation and enforcement of statute violations relating to narcotics and dangerous drugs and the ordinances and statutes relating to prostitution, pornography, gambling and related activities.

On June 30, 1974 the Division completed the third and final year of operating the R.N.D.C.U. (Regional Narcotic Drug Control Unit) under federal grant. Due to the effectiveness, continued need and inter-agency cooperation, the RNDCU was continued from that date in Portland, Clackamas County and Washington County on funds provided from each of the twelve participating police agencies. This operation provides a regional approach in pursuit of narcotic traffickers.

The narcotic section affected 1,071 narcotic/drug related arrests accounting for approximately 77% of those by the Bureau during 1974. Arrest statistics indicate opiate and synthetic narcotic related arrests accounted for 15.7% of the total (up from 6.9% during 1973) and marijuana arrests accounted for 24.6% (down from 40% during 1973)*. Street value of drugs seized this year totaled \$698,650.00.

The Vice Section continued aggressive enforcement in their area, while witnessing a continued increase in the number of adult bookstores, massage parlors, and gambling activities. Arrests for prostitution, prohibitive touching, gambling and other related vice activities totalled 782, an 82% increase from 1973.

*Marijuana arrest percentage figures do not include "less than one ounce" citations.

YOUTH DIVISION

The Youth Division has implemented a number of changes. In the area of child abuse and neglect investigations, male members of the Division have undergone training to augment the female staff who have singularly and traditionally provided this service. In 1974 the members of the Youth Division investigated 333 cases of child abuse.

The Division has held orientation and training sessions with other agencies in the juvenile justice system, as well as with the public sector of city and state agencies.

There has been major impetus and guidance by the staff of the Youth Service Centers designed to encourage the diversion of minor youthful offenders into these service facilities. To expedite this process, the Division implemented an expanded patrol strategy to encourage District Officers to use the Youth Service Centers and to become more familiar with the personnel at each of the centers.

In 1974 the members of the Division gave 50 speeches and participated in 17 interviews, panels, and group discussions.

The Division has played an active and productive role in special projects designed to discourage delinquent acts in public parks and neighborhoods. Two Division officers were assigned to Peninsula Park for three months. After identifying the principle youth that frequent the park, these officers established rapport and with the assistance of young college students hired specifically for this project, organized and implemented programs designed to engage these youth in productive and constructive activities. The youth were taken to Kaneeta for overnight campouts, to the coast on a chartered fishing trip and at the termination of the project a neighborhood picnic was held in the park, an activity which before this project was implemented, would have been almost impossible to carry out. As a result of the creative skills of these two officers, their knowledge and ability to handle hard core youth, the Peninsula Park Project's success could well serve as a model for future programs in other areas of the city.

The night relief was eliminated for better utilization of personnel and a more even distribution of increased case assignments during peak hours when the demand for personnel and service are greatest.

The Division will continue to identify and plan activities that will be beneficial to its personnel and the community. Such projects currently under consideration are: 1) School Liaison Program, 2) emergency shelter facility for the elderly, and 3) a community resource directory covering 24 hour service needs.

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

During 1974 the Intelligence Division was moved from the Operational Support Branch to the Field Operations Branch. The division continued its multi-faceted activities, although the primary mission of the division (the collection, evaluation and dissemination of criminal intelligence to the appropriate users) was not changed.

Internally, the division was divided into sections of fixed responsibilities: Security Section, Organized Crime Section, Criminal Intelligence Section, and General Assignment Section.

In order to maintain the integrity and timeliness of the Intelligence Division files, an evaluation of all information kept has been a continuing task. Nearly 1,000 name cards have been removed from the files and over 5,000 reports have been purged.

During May 1974 the responsibility of liquor outlet applicant investigations was transferred to the Bureau of Financial Affairs and over 1,000 liquor outlet applications files were transferred to the Licensing Division.

In September 1974 the City of Portland authorized social gaming and the Intelligence Division was assigned the responsibility of investigations on all gaming permit applicants.

Early in the year the Intelligence Division started publishing a one page bulletin on local "Ten Most Wanted Subjects". This bulletin is compiled from information received from Police Bureau units, consolidated by Intelligence Division personnel and distributed, periodically, to law enforcement agencies throughout the Portland metropolitan area.

In May 1974 the Intelligence Division distributed a 100 page bulletin on outlaw motorcycle clubs with information on 158 characters. Nearly 220 copies of this booklet have been sent to law enforcement agencies throughout the United States.

An integral part of the Intelligence Division is the Explosive Disposal Unit. This unit consists of four highly trained men who perform this function in addition to their normal division duties. Requests during 1974 for members of the EDU team to identify, neutralize and dispose of suspect objects have numbered over 100, a 68% increase as compared to 1973. This unit also produced a 28 minute training film now used in the training curriculum for new police officers.

Support Services Branch

RECORDS DIVISION

The chief concern of the Records Division during this year has been learning to live with CRISS (Columbia Region Information Sharing System). The system became operational on January 1, 1974 and will eventually replace all manual files.

Difficulties in getting all phases of CRISS to function correctly involved constant adjustments throughout the year.

Work patterns changed for personnel as various computer capabilities came "on line". By the end of the year most information that had been in the manual files had been entered into the computer. New capabilities available by the end of the year include address searches, production of UCR statistics, and a "printout" auto "hotsheet". The ability to obtain auto registration information from Washington and California was also added.

Some of the most drastic changes in Division routine were brought about by the installation of computer terminals in other divisions and precincts throughout the Bureau, allowing access to computerized information without making queries through the Records Division. Terminals were installed at Central, East, North, SID, Strike Force, Communications, Detectives, Intelligence, Youth Division, Criminalistics, and the Property Room. Detectives also acquired their own teletype. Terminals in Communications and the ability to do record check requests from the patrol cars eliminated the need for the "philco" lines to Records.

While CRISS lightened the load in some areas of the Division, it added to it in others. Most of the information entered into the "crime file" had not been processed under the older system. This processing (coding and entering) requires a constant staff of clerks. Crime file capabilities had not become fully operational by the end of the year.

As the ability to query computers increased throughout the state (mostly through the state's LEDS computer) subjects wanted on Portland warrants were being arrested with greater frequency. The responsibility for retrieving these subjects from their place of arrest became the responsibility of the Division's warrant section. During the year, our warrant officers made 185 trips to other Oregon cities such as Astoria, Pendleton, Vale, Newport, Klamath Falls, and Roseburg.

Division strength maintains at close to 100. A higher than usual turnover for the year was caused, in part, by a growing number of Police Record Clerks qualifying for the many new civilian positions opening within the Bureau. Some clerks were lost to other divisions and precincts which use civilian clerks, and some were lost through promotional examinations into other classifications such as Communications and Criminalistics. One PRC became a sworn Bureau officer. Increased civilianization took place within the Division as the desk officers for the two night reliefs were replaced by PRC II's. Sworn personnel changes for the year also included a new lieutenant and two new sergeants.

For the first time the Training Division used Records as a training ground for recruits. Officers during the year were rotated through as part of their regular training tour.

Movement of the booking facility to Rocky Butte and the later move of the Communications Division to Kelly Butte required that the Division's mail car increase the dimensions of its route by several miles.

Two personal tragedies struck the Division during the year, the death of PRC Olive Gray and the loss of his life in the line of duty by Dennis Darden. Dennis was the husband of PRC IV Delores Darden.

1974 Statistics

Files Searches:

Names	78,218
Vehicles	18,828
Articles	19,730

Teletypes	9,521
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Reports Processed	180,895
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Reports Taken	14,788
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Copies Made	1,943,292
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COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

On November 16, 1974 the Portland Police Bureau's Communications Division relocated from its previous facility at 222 SW. Pine to the Kelly Butte building at 2960 SE. 103rd Drive. The Kelly Butte building was constructed originally as a bomb shelter in 1957 on a 25.6 acre plot, and from 1957 until 1963 it was used primarily as an emergency operating center of Civil Defense operations. From 1963 to 1973 it was used as a training facility for city/county police recruits. In 1973 federal funds became available for a combined city/county police communications center. Because of its basic design and size, the Kelly Butte underground facility was chosen as the site for this new communications center. The Civil Defense Preparedness Agency contributed \$250,000 toward the cost of remodeling the facility, the City and County are sharing the remaining cost. Total cost of remodeling will total \$600,000.

The movement to the combined communications has entailed a number of vast improvements. The Portland Police Bureau operates on the 450 UHF frequency band with a four channel broadcast capability. This will be expanded to an eight channel operation as funds become available. The Multnomah County Sheriff's Office has maintained their 150 VHF frequencies, but will switch to the 450 band in the near future. The 450 UHF installation, both central control and mobile units, were contracted with General Electric at a cost of \$900,000. This installation also included the purchase of 233 personal portable radios for use by city officers allowing them constant radio contact whether in or out of the police vehicle. The system is supported by a voting receiver network providing 98% radio coverage in the Portland metropolitan area. The additional radio channels allow quicker response time to requests for police service, the personal portables free the officers from their patrol vehicles, thus allowing more time for direct public contacts. The design for the entire system was performed by Public Safety Systems Incorporated of Santa Barbara, California.

The key installation at the Kelly Butte communications facility is the Automatic Call Distribution System (ACD) which went into effect on December 2, 1974. Telephone calls for police service previously were answered by telephone operators at a PBX board located at 222 SW. Pine. This necessitated the screening of calls by the operators prior to their being switched to the appropriate division within the Bureau. Calls for emergency police service were critically affected by time lapses under this old system. A telephone number for emergency police service (760-6911) is listed in the Portland area telephone directory. Under the ACD system these calls go directly to the complaint-taking positions so that incidents requiring the dispatch of a mobile unit can be handled more effectively, and without a significant lapse in time due to the operator-screening process.

Both the city and county complaint board personnel answer the same telephone number. Prior to ACD, citizens were often transferred between the city and county while trying to report an incident due to jurisdictional disputes. This resulted in slower response times and degraded service. The city and county are now able to work closely together in a combined effort to provide faster professional police service to all persons within Multnomah County. And although field units are dispatched by their respective agencies, calls for service are processed jointly.

The city and county, in an effort to further improve police communications, are currently engaged in the planning of a computer-assisted dispatch system. This system would allow for zone dispatching of all emergency services including police, fire and medical-rescue, with provisions for a 911 emergency reporting base. The Kelly Butte building is capable of accommodating these future developments.

CRIMINALISTICS DIVISION

The Criminalistics Division began to take on a new look in 1974 as several changes came to culmination.

The photography section began receiving a face lift with installation of fully automated color processing equipment. Once completed, we will be able to provide photographic color processing for all city agencies and Multnomah County Sheriff's Office.

Our Document Examiner brought added recognition to our division through his participation in the scientific programs of the Northwest Association of Forensic Scientists. A Quality Control Program was developed by recognized document experts in the Pacific Northwest and was implemented and coordinated by our Portland Police Bureau Document Examiner. The program, which brings all examiners to a higher, more uniform level of expertise, is the first of its kind in the United States.

1974 saw the first steps taken towards dissolution of the Portland Police Crime Laboratory. The Oregon State Police are contemplating the establishment of a laboratory on the fifth floor of the Portland Police Building at 2nd and Oak, which would avail services to the Portland Police. State Police assimilation of the Portland Police Bureau laboratory could provide a broader spectrum of services, while realizing an economy of operations. Our laboratory provided drug analysis, blood analysis, bullet and tool mark comparisons, crime scene investigation, serial number restoration, and hair and fiber analysis along with other needed scientific services.

In 1974 the laboratory experienced an activity level of 3,300 cases, which reflects a 10% increase over 1973, and a 32% increase over 1972.

By September 1st, 1974 the Latent Print section of the Criminalistics Division had covered 6,560 crime scenes, in contrast to 4,903 covered for the same period in 1973. The Latent Print Officer is often required to lift prints in unusual places, which include garbage trucks, furnaces, and railroad cars. Latent Print Officers have the responsibility of comparing the fingerprints lifted at the crime scene with fingerprints in the division files. Frequently the Detective Division will request that fingerprints of a specific offender be compared with fingerprints found at the scene of a crime. This often leads to the identification of the suspect. In 1974 the Latent Print section established a record number of crime scenes processed and suspects identified by latent prints.

The fingerprint file section received two facsimile receivers which enables direct transmission of fingerprints from Rocky Butte Jail to the Criminalistics Division. These fingerprints are received in a matter of minutes from the initial moment of rolling, thereby significantly reducing process time. The prints are then classified and searched by the technicians to establish if the person in custody has been processed under another name. If the prisoner is using a false name, the technician can indicate to the Jail what his true name and statistics are. In this way, we permanently identify an individual without regard to aliases.

SUNSHINE DIVISION

The Sunshine Division is devoted to the relief of those citizens in our community who find themselves in need of temporary assistance in food and clothing for themselves and their families.

A group of responsible citizens in 1923 recognized the value of an agency of this type and fostered its promotion as an arm of the Police Bureau. They felt that the traditional "beat" officer was often the first public representative to become aware of an urgent need, and through the Police Bureau's twenty-four hour operation could respond to that situation quickly. This basic concept has guided the Sunshine Division these many years and with the assistance of the Portland Police Reserves and the Board of Directors, who volunteer their services, this Division is performing a worthwhile assist to the community in which we live.

The Sunshine Division distributes emergency food supplies the year around as well as hundreds of food allotments every Christmas to the needy. It also supplies used clothing, shoes, bedding, some furniture and appliances as well as cooking and eating utensils. These articles are donated by people in the city and donated in turn by the Sunshine Division. There is never a charge to the recipient.

A partial breakdown of the calendar year summary is indicative of the type and scope of the Division's operations.

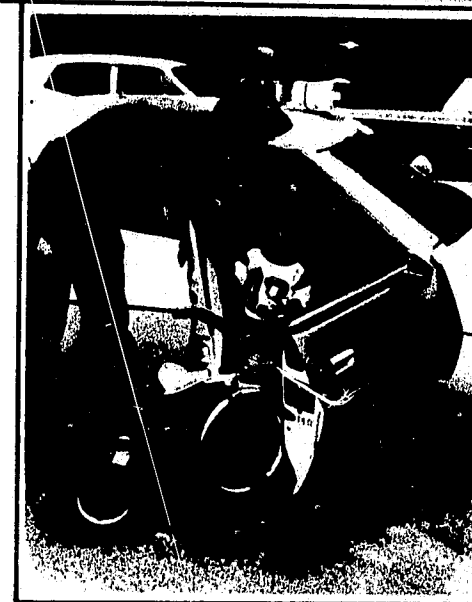
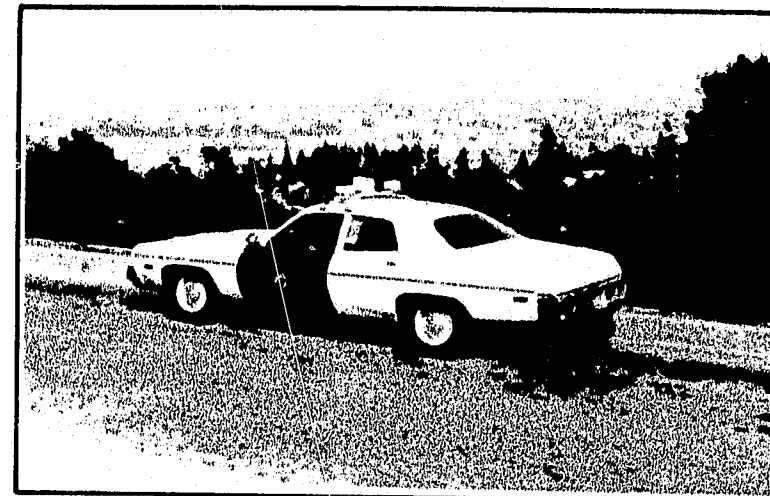
Service Summary 1974

527	Children received 2,700 articles of clothing.
9	Women received 82 articles of clothing.
457	Men received 2,242 articles of clothing.

Total of 993 persons received 5,024 articles of clothing.

139	Families received 1,218 pieces of furniture and bedding.
3,181	Food allotments served to 10,431 persons.

Christmas 1974	1,463 families received 1,513 allotments, serving 3,387 persons.
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portland



Statistics:

The Portland Police Bureau initiated an on-line computerized Uniform Crime Reporting (U.C.R.) system in 1974. Certain difficulties were encountered in programming and entry. While the Offenses Known data appears to be reasonably accurate, some individual arrest information categories are suspect and should be viewed with caution. For the above reasons, crime clearance information has been omitted altogether.

CAUTION:
Statistical Section

PERSONS ARRESTED

(By Age, Race, and Sex - 18 years and over)

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	SEX	AGE														TOTAL	RACE							
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59		60-64	65+	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Other
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	M	-	-	1	-	5	2	-	5	3	5	1	1	-	1	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	15	11	2	-	-	-
Manslaughter by Negligence	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-
Forcible Rape	M	-	-	1	3	-	1	1	7	2	5	2	-	-	-	1	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	8	-	-	-	-
Robbery	M	20	21	24	13	21	13	13	45	20	16	10	5	2	-	1	1	225	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	1	2	4	1	3	1	7	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	144	91	14	-	-	1
Aggravated Assault	M	20	15	12	19	28	18	17	88	47	39	23	20	13	7	1	6	373	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	1	3	2	1	-	-	6	6	1	1	3	1	-	-	-	27	269	102	24	2	-	3
Burglary-Breaking and Entering	M	75	35	41	26	30	27	24	64	33	22	13	4	8	1	1	-	404	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	1	-	-	1	-	2	3	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	12	340	69	6	-	-	1
Larceny-Theft (Except MV Theft)	M	110	88	77	64	60	68	47	158	65	57	63	44	48	24	16	21	1010	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	49	38	40	36	42	38	27	94	27	16	20	13	19	13	8	11	491	1101	354	34	3	2	7
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	41	31	9	8	12	13	6	23	4	5	3	2	1	-	-	-	158	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	4	3	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	136	27	6	-	-	-
Other Assaults	M	17	19	14	19	15	20	10	54	38	23	12	20	12	3	4	1	281	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	3	4	-	1	-	-	3	8	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	25	215	78	11	1	-	1
Arson	M	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	3	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	2	-	-	-	-
Forgery & Counterfeiting	M	7	3	6	3	6	5	5	12	7	3	3	4	1	-	-	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	4	7	8	5	2	3	6	9	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	48	78	31	3	-	-	1
Fraud	M	7	4	6	4	4	5	4	13	8	10	3	5	6	4	1	3	87	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	4	1	-	2	1	-	2	-	2	2	1	1	-	-	17	83	18	3	-	-	-
Embezzlement	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stolen Property; Buying/Receiving/Poss.	M	6	-	2	1	1	1	2	3	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	14	11	2	-	-	-
Vandalism	M	19	12	14	15	11	14	13	27	12	8	6	6	3	2	-	2	164	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	4	-	1	-	3	3	-	3	1	3	1	-	1	1	-	-	21	151	27	7	-	-	-
Weapons; Carrying, Possessing, etc.	M	18	16	11	17	17	10	9	54	37	26	20	19	15	5	-	-	274	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	177	97	16	-	-	1
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	M	7	13	6	10	7	6	3	16	22	3	9	1	6	2	-	2	113	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	37	44	41	36	36	24	20	54	14	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	315	257	156	12	-	-	3
Sex Offenses	M	2	2	2	2	3	6	1	17	12	8	11	11	9	7	4	4	101	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	7	-	2	6	6	-	1	3	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	28	115	9	5	-	-	-

RADIO CALLS FOR SERVICE*

1974	Central	East	North	Traffic	Total	Percent of Calls	
						By Month	
January	3,103	4,781	2,522	1,136	11,542	7.4	
February	2,930	4,780	2,629	1,110	11,449	7.3	
March	3,246	5,409	3,043	1,261	12,959	8.3	
April	3,027	4,973	2,975	1,311	12,286	7.8	
May	2,992	4,995	3,192	1,370	12,549	8.0	
June	3,405	5,323	3,400	1,395	13,523	8.6	
July	3,556	6,139	3,545	1,506	14,746	9.4	
August	3,292	6,084	3,531	1,266	14,173	9.0	
September	3,262	5,944	3,307	1,332	13,845	8.8	
October	3,108	5,560	3,029	1,259	12,956	8.3	
November	2,860	5,416	2,900	1,342	12,518	8.0	
December	3,391	5,940	3,310	1,565	14,206	9.1	
TOTALS	38,172	65,344	37,383	15,853	156,752	-	
Percent of Calls							
By Division							
	24%	42%	24%	10%	-	100%	

*When the presence of a uniformed field operations unit is requested and a unit then responds.

VALUE OF STOLEN AND RECOVERED PROPERTY

ITEM	STOLEN	RECOVERED
Currency, Notes, Etc.	\$ 1,017,825	\$ 87,216
Jewelry, Precious Metals	580,186	30,861
Furs	51,490	11,035
Clothing	311,917	19,405
Locally Stolen Automobiles	4,223,674	3,023,396
Miscellaneous	5,553,122	282,607
TOTAL	\$11,738,214	\$3,454,520

TRAFFIC FATALITIES

- 28 Fatalities - Deceased was at fault.
 - 8 Fatalities - Drivers were prosecuted and convicted on felony charges.
 - 9 Fatalities - Drivers were cited on other traffic charges.
 - 4 Fatalities - Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
 - 1 Fatality - Pending further investigation.
- 50*

* 3 Fatalities were passengers.

OBSERVATIONS DISCLOSED BY INVESTIGATION

Investigation indicated fifteen of the deaths were pedestrians, one less than 1973. Six persons were 79 years of age or older, with the oldest 90. None of these were in violation at the time of the accident.

Only two pedestrians between the ages of 21 and 62 were killed. Both of these were intoxicated and in violation of pedestrian laws at the time of death. One had a .30% blood alcohol and the other a .47%. It would appear that there is a great awareness of pedestrian safety among our adult population.

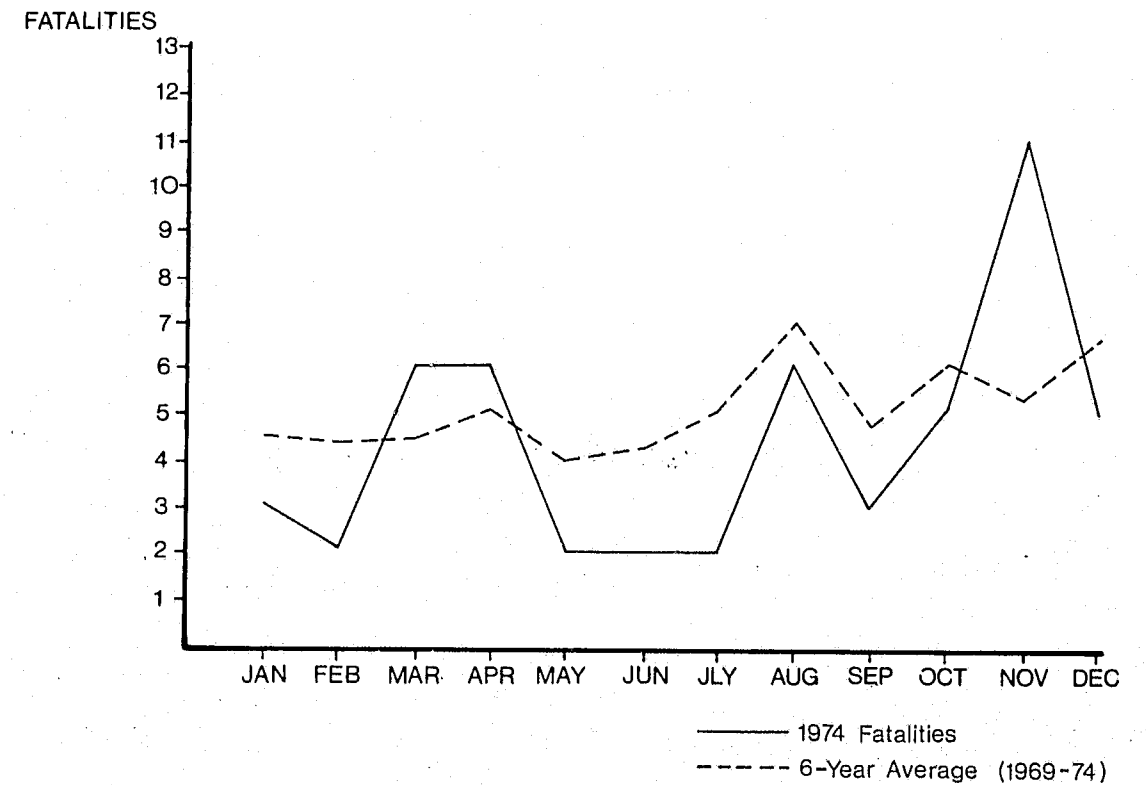
Thirty-eight persons were killed in motor vehicle accidents. Fifteen drivers killed themselves in single car accidents when they struck a fixed object. Six of these persons were intoxicated at the time. Five motorcycle riders were killed. Three bicycle riders also died.

Eleven of those killed were 21 years of age or younger. A total of twenty-five persons involved in the 53 deaths (47.17%) were intoxicated at the time of death.

TRAFFIC FATALITIES BY MONTH AND YEAR

YEAR	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	TOTALS
1969	4	2	5	2	3	5	8	6	7	5	3	10	60
1970	2	11	4	5	5	4	2	6	8	5	10	12	74
1971	4	1	3	7	3	1	4	14	3	10	4	2	56
1972	5	7	5	7	7	6	10	9	6	9	3	8	82
1973	9	3	4	3	4	7	4	1	2	3	1	3	44
1974	3	2	6	6	2	2	2	6	3	5	11	5	53

TRAFFIC FATALITIES BY MONTH



INDEX CRIMES
BY MONTH

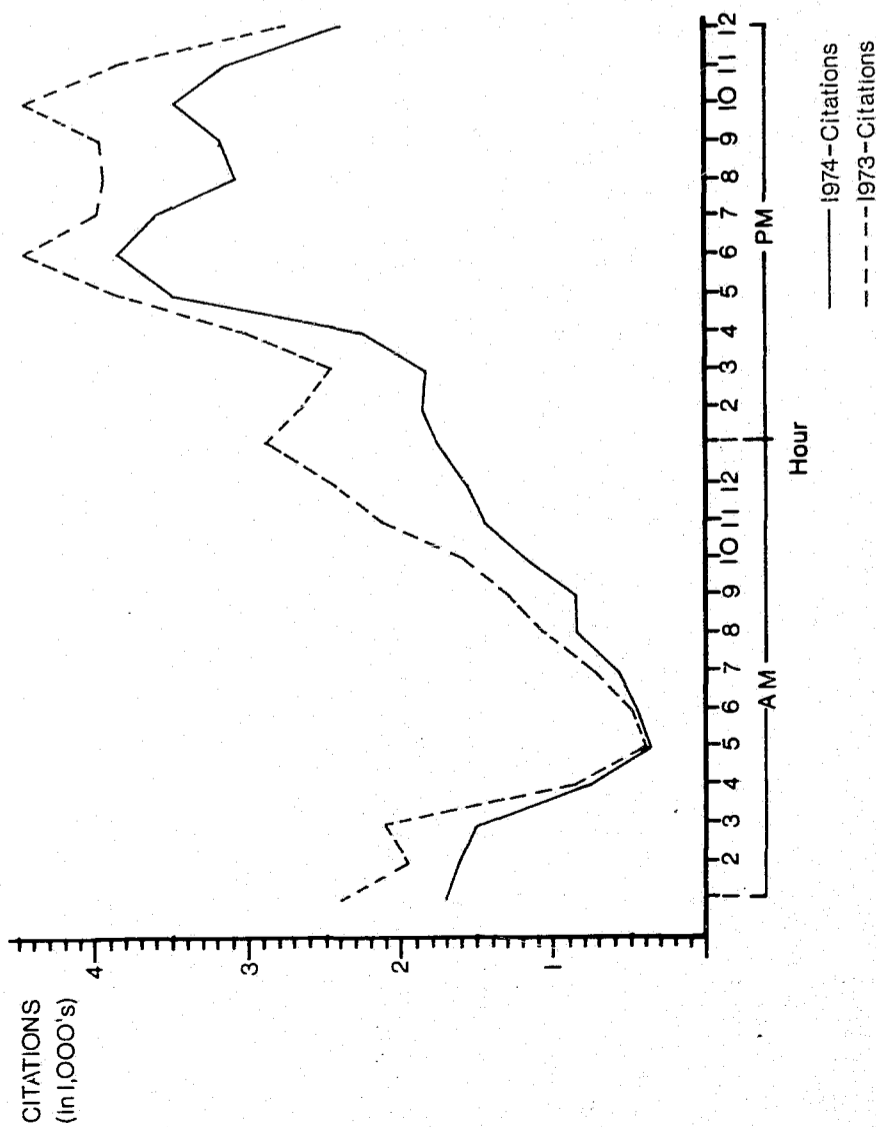
OFFENSES	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	1974 Total	1973 Total	Per Cent Change
MURDER	5	3	4	2	1	4	9	4	1	6	2	1	42	32	+31.3
RAPE	19	23	19	13	26	19	25	26	25	26	22	24	267	192	+39.1
ROBBERY	124	139	182	183	142	130	125	161	144	214	193	179	1916	1486	+28.9
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	107	133	141	128	166	160	172	193	160	144	141	177	1822	1304	+39.7
BURGLARY IN A DWELLING	677	680	636	687	749	655	864	811	729	701	757	819	8765	7692	+13.9
BURGLARY NOT IN A DWELLING	390	419	401	404	318	339	371	326	354	373	385	448	4528	4298	+ 5.4
LARCENY	1409	1461	1527	1590	1563	1681	1922	1878	1744	1955	1796	1797	20323	17624	+15.3
AUTO THEFT	383	335	392	342	341	345	335	309	302	367	348	352	4151	3738	+11.0
<u>TOTAL</u>	3114	3193	3302	3349	3306	3333	3823	3708	3459	3786	3644	3797	41814	36366	+15.0

HAZARDOUS CITATIONS BY HOUR

1:00 AM	1,729	1:00 PM	1,724
2:00 AM	1,627	2:00 PM	1,853
3:00 AM	1,528	3:00 PM	1,829
4:00 AM	762	4:00 PM	2,263
5:00 AM	359	5:00 PM	3,499
6:00 AM	450	6:00 PM	3,823
7:00 AM	581	7:00 PM	3,580
8:00 AM	844	8:00 PM	3,075
9:00 AM	853	9:00 PM	3,134
10:00 AM	1,157	10:00 PM	3,467
11:00 AM	1,463	11:00 PM	3,111
12:00 AM (Noon)	1,567	12:00 PM (Midnight)	2,383

Total - 46,661

HAZARDOUS CITATIONS BY HOUR



OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE
 CRIME RATE COMPARED WITH OTHER AREAS
 NUMBER OF MAJOR CRIMES PER 100,000 POPULATION
 December 31, 1974

CITY AND POPULATION	YEAR	MURDER	NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	AUTO THEFT	TOTAL
PORTLAND	1974	11.3	6.7	71.7	514.8	489.5	3571.5	5460.2**	1115.3	11234.3
ESTIMATED	1973	8.1	12.6	50.3	389.0	341.4	3138.7	2291.4	978.5	7210.0
POPULATION	1972	8.6	10.5	44.2	448.7	351.8	2938.0	2270.4	931.4	7003.6
372,200*	1971	3.9	10.7	37.7	470.4	295.0	2825.7	2315.4	978.3	6937.1
	1970	9.4	5.2	33.5	427.7	224.6	2480.6	2046.9	870.2	6098.1
AVERAGE OF	1973	18.6	5.0	41.9	380.2	296.5	2031.9	1245.6	837.1	6646.7
U. S. CITIES	1972	16.5	7.0	40.3	375.8	288.8	1969.8	1206.3	857.6	4762.1
250,000 TO	1971	14.1	6.6	34.8	358.8	276.9	1949.5	1224.0	900.8	4765.5
500,000	1970	14.7	6.2	29.9	320.6	251.7	1797.1	1258.0	896.5	4574.7
POPULATION	1969	11.7	6.9	29.4	270.1	244.1	1602.4	1159.3	858.6	4182.5
AVERAGE OF	1973	11.5	3.4	29.6	271.7	238.0	1450.4	1179.8	597.9	5205.6
U. S. CITIES	1972	10.7	3.6	27.3	271.7	228.7	1389.9	1082.0	593.9	3607.8
ALL	1971	10.3	3.6	24.5	284.1	219.7	1432.3	1127.6	643.6	3745.7
POPULATIONS	1970	9.3	3.7	22.4	264.4	205.1	1348.4	1091.6	647.6	3592.5
	1969	8.5	3.9	21.0	219.2	186.2	1180.2	928.6	595.9	3143.5

* P.S.U. Census and Population Center July 1, 1974

1973 through 1969 population is based 5 year average - 382,073

** All Larceny Offense Totals are combined, regardless of value stolen, effective January 1, 1974

Source: Crime in The U. S. 1973 (U.C.R.)

END