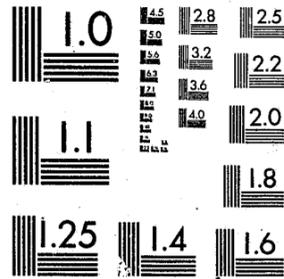


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National Institute of Justice
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20531

~~7-87 CR-501~~
APPENDIX B
MFII

CRIME ANALYSIS INFORMATION PACKAGE

PRESENTED TO:
JULIO A. CECCHETTI
CHIEF OF POLICE

SUBMITTED BY:
OPERATIONS SUPPORT SECTION
CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT

82414

February 1, 1979
Revised July 1, 1979

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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In February, 1978, the Stockton Police Department instituted a formalized Crime Analysis Unit, located within the Operations Support Section. The new Crime Analysis Unit was established through a \$225,000 Integrated Criminal Apprehension Program (ICAP) grant. The intent of this document is to provide other crime analyst and interested persons with a perspective of the activities, processes and products of the Stockton Police Department Crime Analysis Unit.

During the first year of the ICAP grant, a number of police departments throughout the United States were visited and their Crime Analysis Units were observed. These onsite visits provided the foundation for the preparation of a detailed Crime Analysis System Implementation Plan. The Implementation Plan (found in Section I) documents the developmental progression of the Stockton Police Department Crime Analysis System. Described in the Implementation Plan are the processes and products of the Crime Analysis Unit. Also presented in Section I is a description of current crime analysis operations; a discussion of the role of crime analysis in flexible staffing, and; crime pattern and trend mapping procedures.

The second section of this document presents examples of the Criminal Information Files maintained by the Crime Analysis Unit. These files provide the necessary information to perform the primary analytical function of the Unit - Crime Pattern Analysis. The Crime Analysis Unit currently maintains six (6) Criminal Information Files. These files are:

- . Method of Operation
- . Suspect/Vehicle Description
- . Known Offender
- . Case Report Information
- . Non-unique Descriptor

In addition, the Crime Analysis Unit inputs method of operation information into files maintained by the Career Criminal Component.

Also presented in this section are the products of the Crime Analysis Unit. The basis of these products is Crime Pattern Analysis. Two types of pattern analysis are performed: Geographic pattern analysis, and similar-offense pattern analysis. The output of these two forms of analysis include:

- . Patrol Missions
- . Patrol Memorandums
- . Investigative Memorandums
- . Crime Series Analysis Matrix
- . Strike Force Missions
- . Crime Specific Bulletins
- . Crime Prevention Memorandums

Provided in Section III is information regarding the Stockton Police Department Strike Force. The Stockton Police Department Patrol Division deploys three primary shifts and one over lap (8 p.m. to 4 a.m.) shift. The Strike Force is composed of the entire fourth watch (overlap shift), which consists of 21 patrol officers. Scheduling and beat responsibilities leaves approximately eight officers available for Strike Force missions. These missions involve either the surveillance of known criminals, or the saturation of high crime areas. The Strike Force may be deployed on an 8-hour basis or if necessary, divided into teams to conduct a 24-hour surveillance. Both marked and unmarked vehicles can be utilized during a Strike mission. Officers assigned to a mission are usually in plain clothing.

Included in Section III is a copy of the first Strike Force Monthly Activity Report which contains descriptive information and statistics. Also provided are examples of several Strike Force Missions. These missions are prepared jointly by the Crime Analyst and the Strike Force Coordinators. The Crime Analyst is responsible for the analytical section of the mission. The Coordinators are responsible for developing the tactical section of missions.

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SECTION I
CRIME ANALYSIS SYSTEM

Part 1
Current Operations

Through ICAP, Stockton Police Department developed and implemented a Crime Analysis System. It is essential to recognize the word "system". Basically, a system is a physical or conceptual entity composed of inter-related parts. A system has a structural configuration (component parts) which performs certain activities. The structural configuration requires certain inputs from the environment surrounding the system. A system moves through various states, following a definable process. A system produces a set of outputs that are related to its activities performed. These outputs have a feedback effect on the system as a whole by providing new inputs in subsequent cycles. The feedback may also suggest necessary modification in processes to improve performance and the quality of output. Thus, the Crime Analysis process employed by the Stockton Police Department can be best perceived from a system perspective. A diagram of the crime analysis system is presented in Exhibit 1.

The Crime Analysis Unit receives and analyzes a myriad of information on a daily basis. Input information is directed to the Crime Analysis Unit from a number of sources. The primary documents that convey input information are: Crime reports, arrest reports, field interview cards, supplemental reports, and officer daily reports. The input information obtained is processed in two ways. First, information is collated and entered into Criminal Information Files. Currently four Criminal Information Files are maintained on keysort cards. These files (discussed in detail in Part Three of this section) are: Method of Operation file, Suspect/Vehicle Description file, Known Offender file, and Field Interview file.

Upon obtaining a particular document, some type of file search is conducted. For example, all arrest reports precipitate a search of the Method of Operation file. This search is conducted to identify similar cases that may also be attributed to the offender arrested. Following all appropriate searches, documents are then processed and then entered into appropriate files. In the above example, the arrest report information would be entered into the Known Offender file.

The second way in which information is processed involves analytical activities. All input information is analyzed to identify either geographic

crime patterns or similar offense crime patterns. Geographic patterns are concentrations of similar criminal offenses in a specified geographic area. Similar offense pattern analysis is concerned with the correlation with method of operation factors between separate criminal events. (Both types of analysis are discussed in detail in Part Three of this section.) Upon identification of a pattern, the pattern is described and documented. A decision is then made concerning the appropriate section within the police department to receive documentation of the identified pattern. A number of crime analysis products (analytical output) are disseminated on an "as needed basis." Exhibit 2 presents a Matrix which lists crime analysis products and corresponding sections within the police department that receive a particular product.

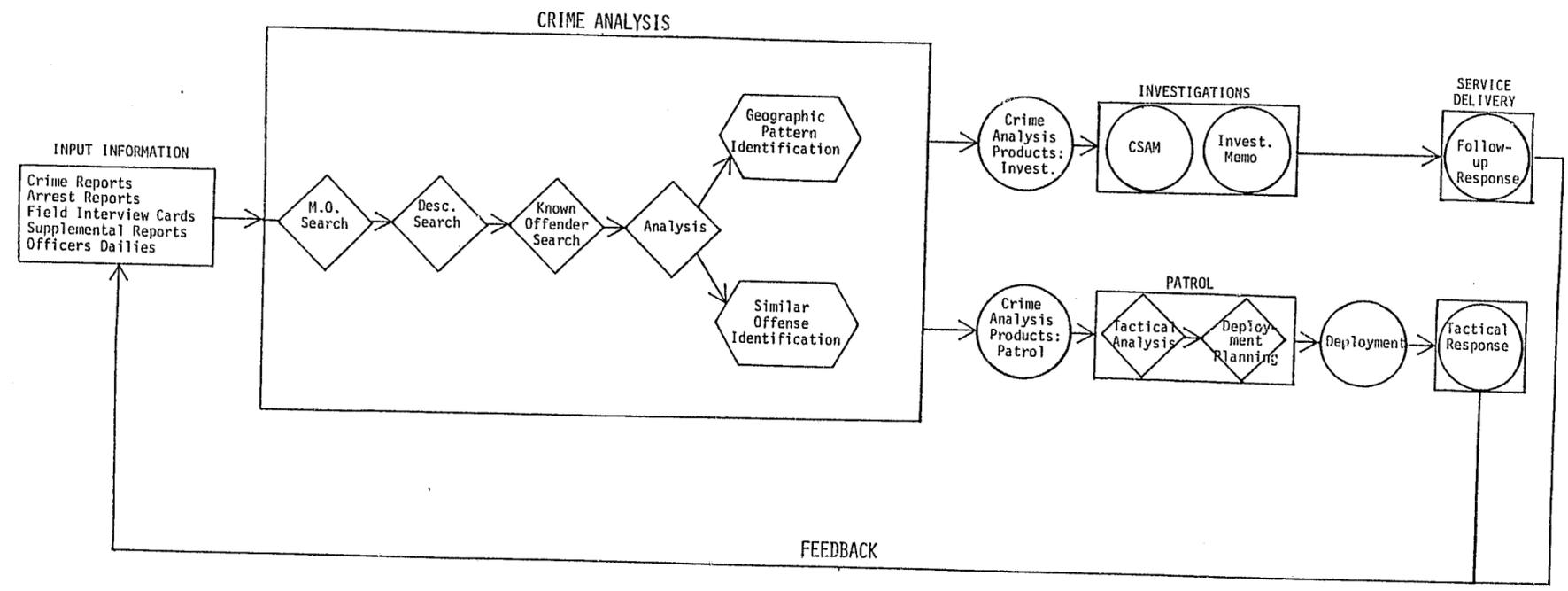


EXHIBIT 2

CRIME ANALYSIS PRODUCT
DISSEMINATION MATRIX

<u>Product</u>	<u>User</u>
1. Patrol Mission	Deputy Chief, Field Operations Captain, Patrol Division Captain, Investigative Division Captain, Vice/Narcotics Division Crime Prevention Unit
2. Patrol Memorandum	Patrol Lieutenants Patrol Sergeants Investigative Division Lieutenants Crime Prevention Unit
3. Investigative Memorandum	Investigative Lieutenant (appropriate section) Investigating Sergeant
4. Crime Series Analysis Matrix	Investigating Sergeant
5. Strike Force Missions (Analytical Section)	Strike Force Coordinators
6. Crime Specific Bulletins	Patrol Lieutenants Patrol Sergeants Investigative Lieutenants Crime Prevention Unit
7. Crime Prevention Memorandums	Crime Prevention Unit

Part 2

The Role of Crime Analysis in Flexible Staffing

THE ROLE OF CRIME ANALYSIS IN FLEXIBLE STAFFING

The Crime Analysis Unit communicates information to other Divisions and Sections of the Police Department through dissemination of three products: Patrol Mission Statements, Patrol Memorandums and Crime Specific Bulletins. Presented below is a description of the content of each product. Also presented is an explanation of the developmental processes for each product, and associated activities.

Patrol Missions:

In October, 1978, the Stockton Police Department developed and implemented a Flexible Staffing Concept in the Patrol Division. Under Flexible Staffing, each shift is required to maintain a prescribed number of beats. Once the beat requirement is met, the remainder of shift personnel are available to handle specific crime problems. The Crime Analysis Unit has primary responsibility to provide Patrol Commanders with timely information on crime series occurring during each particular shift. Crime problems can also be identified by shift personnel or by another Section within the police department.

Upon identification of a crime problem, the Crime Analysis Unit prepares a Patrol Mission Statement. These statements constitute short to medium range crime specific assignments. The Mission Statements are disseminated to Patrol Commanders in a standardized format. The information contained in a Mission includes: Problem definition; suspect information (if any); method of operation information; and a comment section which discusses possible strategies. These Missions are utilized by Patrol Commanders in deploying their personnel.

Respective Patrol Commanders review a Mission Statement and are then required to respond by sending an Action Memorandum through the Patrol Captain to the Chief of Police. Action Memorandums describe the tactics proposed for a particular mission. A file that documents activity related to a particular mission is maintained by the Crime Analysis Unit.

Patrol Memorandums:

The process for identifying, preparing, and disseminating Patrol Memorandums is identical to that of Patrol Missions. The only variance between Patrol Missions and Memorandums is that Memorandums do not require an Action Memorandum from the Shift Commander. Patrol Memorandums are prepared and disseminated when a Mission has been assigned and another crime series is identified. To avoid burdening a shift with multiple Patrol Missions, and still convey crime series information, Patrol Memorandums are issued. Thus, Patrol Memorandums are only disseminated for informational purposes and Shift Commanders may or may not use them as a basis for deployment.

Crime Specific Bulletins:

During May, 1979, the Crime Analysis Unit initiated the dissemination of Crime Specific Bulletins. These bulletins are informational statements provided to Patrol Lieutenants and Sergeants. Each bulletin describes and defines a "hot" crime area in a particular beat. Following a brief problem statement, method of operation information and suspect information is presented. The Crime Specific Bulletins are used by Patrol Commanders in briefing beat officers and in structuring the patrol patterns of flex units. Following the dissemination of a Crime Specific Bulletin, the Crime Analysis Unit monitors criminal activity in the area addressed. Also monitored are Field Interviews and other check-outs. On an "as needed" basis, bulletin updates are disseminated.

Part 3
Implementation Plan - Crime Analysis System

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN:
CRIME ANALYSIS SYSTEM

PRESENTED TO:
JULIO A. CECCHETTI
CHIEF OF POLICE

SUBMITTED BY:
CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT
OPERATIONS SUPPORT SECTION
STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

July 1, 1978

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1.0 INTRODUCTION:

The intent of this report is to detail and document the developmental progression of the Stockton Police Department Crime Analysis System. In Phase I the system will initially be developed as a set of manual files. That is, all data collection, data storage, data analysis and information dissemination will depend on manual processes. All analysis of specific crimes will also be performed manually. Then in Phase II (within one year of the Crime Analysis Unit becoming operational), the unit will operate in a semi-automated mode, utilizing a mini-computer. During the SPD Crime Analysis Unit's manual phase, two primary products will be provided: Criminal Information Files and Crime Specific Analysis Bulletins. The scope of these products will be limited to the crimes of robbery, rape and burglary. The manual files will be designed to facilitate the easy transformation to an automated Crime Analysis System in Phase II. Crime Specific Analysis will also be semi-automated in Phase II. These above two future developments are discussed in Section V.

This introduction defines the crime analysis process. In Section II, the three components (objectives, activities, performance measures) that comprise the Crime Analysis System will be discussed. Also contained in this section are system requirements--requisites of an effective Crime Analysis Unit. Section III introduces the Crime Analysis Implementation Plan. This plan details 29 tasks necessary to develop, implement, and operate the Stockton Police Department Crime Analysis System. Section IV discusses the products of crime analysis--Criminal Information Files and Crime Specific Analyses Bulletins. Detailed definitions and descriptions of these products are provided along with samples that illustrate content and format of the products. Section V concludes this document with a

discussion of future developments regarding the SPD Crime Analysis Unit. The primary topics concern automated information files and computerized crime analysis techniques.

1.1 CRIME ANALYSIS:

One basic premise behind crime analysis is that the police officer assigned to a patrol beat is frequently limited to his own personal knowledge and experience in determining his patrol patterns. The systematic collection and analysis of selected crime specific data followed by timely and periodic dissemination of the analyzed information to the patrol division will create a more informed and thereby more effective patrol officer. Thus, crime analysis can best be perceived as a set of systematic processes designed to provide the descriptive and statistical information necessary to facilitate strategic and tactical planning, resource allocation, and the investigative process. The specific goals, objectives, and activities of crime analysis are discussed below under Section II.

The Crime Analysis Process is a nexus of five specific sequential activities. These activities are: Crime data collection, crime data collation; the analysis of collated crime data; the dissemination of crime analysis products and; the review and evaluation of those analysis products disseminated.

Data Collection:

Crime data collection is an activity concerned with the distillation of raw data from the general police data base. The major sources of data for crime analysis are the written documents generated by patrol and investigative divisions. The primary data collection instrument utilized by the SPD is a combination forced choice/narrative crime report. (See

Exhibit 1) Other data sources include arrest reports, subsequent (follow-up) reports, and field interview cards. Data sources for specific crime analysis products are detailed in Section IV.

A prerequisite to effective crime analysis is the evaluation of the collected data. The utility of raw data is dependent on its validity, reliability, and comprehensiveness. Data must also be uniform in terminology. To insure uniformity, a data collection manual that defines descriptors and specific data elements that are ambiguous has been prepared. (See Exhibit 2) Following this evaluation, an established systematic data collection procedure insures that all required written data sources to be analyzed are obtained.

Data Collation:

Crime data collation is the procedure whereby the evaluated raw data collected from the general police data base are transformed into an organized format susceptible to subsequent analysis. Collation involves the extraction and categorization of information contained in source documents into a classification system of descriptors (variables) and data elements. Data elements are numerically coded and then arranged on a collation instrument that exposes the relationships between various data elements.

Crime Analysis:

The actual analysis of crime is a process of comparison, examination, and interpretation of collated crime data. The process is primarily intended to provide operational users with geographic and similar offense and pattern trend information. During the crime analysis process, data elements are examined from an aggregate perspective. Temporal, geographic, and method of operation variables are cross-analyzed. The specific mechanics

of the crime analysis process are discussed in Section III, under Crime Specific Trend and Pattern Analysis.

Dissemination:

This activity involves the presentation of crime specific information to patrol and investigative user groups. The significant relationships between crime data elements discovered during the analysis phase are organized into a structured format for dissemination. There are three primary factors which determine the utility of the information disseminated through crime analysis products. Timeliness is the first important factor affecting the usefulness of a product. Information provided to operational users must be contemporary. A delay in the dissemination of crime analysis products can, and often does, result in the ineffective allocation of patrol and investigative resources.

The accuracy of crime analysis products is the next important factor. The qualitative degree of accuracy should be specified in all crime analysis products. That is, products must be objective and must delineate between conjecture and actuality. Crime analysis products must also differentiate between a positive correlation (conclusion) and a possible correlation (assumption). All elements or factors analyzed that either result in conclusions or assumptions should be explicitly stated. The third essential factor is that crime analysis products should be disseminated to operational users in a standardized format. Such a format facilitates optimum user comprehension of disseminated products.

Evaluation:

The final activity of the crime analysis process is the evaluation and review of disseminated products. The basis of evaluation is feedback

solicited from operational user groups. It is essential to obtain feedback from both line personnel, and supervisory and command personnel. Evaluation and review of disseminated crime analysis products has two primary functions. The first is the determination of the utility and validity of information provided. The second function is to ascertain the impact of disseminated crime analysis information. The essential question is, "has the operational user groups modified or initiated some type of specific strategy or tactic in response to crime analysis products?" Evaluation and review thus permits the crime analysis unit to alter the content and format of disseminated products to further meet the needs of all operational user groups.

2.0 CRIME ANALYSIS SYSTEM:

The Stockton Police Department Crime Analysis Unit is composed of three main components--goals and objectives, activities, and performance measures. The first component, goals and objectives, were developed to facilitate the identification of design and implementation system requirements for the Crime Analysis Unit. Another role of objectives will be to form the basis for performance evaluation. Thus it is crucial that goals and objectives are framed as ends rather than as means to ends. This recognizes that properly defined goals and objectives represent outcomes, rather than activities or processes engaged in to achieve outcomes. The second component, activities, are the specific tasks conducted to achieve the goals and objectives of the Crime Analysis System. The final component, performance measures, are the means of assessing the effectiveness of the Crime Analysis System. Effectiveness is here defined as a degree to which an objective is achieved. Responsibility for the development of appropriate performance measures lies with the ICAP Training and Evaluation Consultant.

2.1 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES:

There are two sets of goals and objectives for the Stockton Police Department Crime Analysis System. The first set contains implementation goals and objectives. This set was created to focus and direct the pre-operational activities of the Crime Analysis Unit. The second set consists of the operational goals and objectives of crime analysis. The operational set will define and govern the daily activities of the Crime Analysis Unit. Specifically, these objectives will identify the support role of crime analysis in the total operation of the department. Both sets of goals and objectives will provide the basis for performance evaluation of the Unit.

2.1.1 Implementation Phase:

There is one basic implementation goal--to provide those methods or techniques that will generate the information necessary to identify or assist in the identification of criminal offenders. This goal is associated with two objectives. The first objective is to provide criminal information files. Included in these files will be method of operation, suspect description, vehicle description, and known offender information. The second objective is to provide crime specific analysis information. The information will include both crime trend and crime pattern information. Achievement of these two objectives will generate the quantity and quality of information necessary to pursue the operational goals and objectives described below under Section 2.1.2. During the implementation phase of the Crime Analysis System, there are six major activities to be conducted.

The first activity is to define the system requirements for the Crime Analysis Unit. Two types of system requirements have been defined--design requirements and implementation requirements. (See Section 2.2). The next activity is to establish a set of criminal information files for the management and rapid retrieval of method of operation, suspect/vehicle description, field interview, and known offender information. The third activity is to identify and define methods and techniques for the early identification of crime patterns and crime trends. The fourth activity is to identify and define methods for correlating specific criminal occurrences with particular suspects. Next, a method for the timely dissemination of crime analysis products must be designed and established. The final major implementation activity is to establish a method for soliciting operational user feedback regarding the utility of crime analysis products. A detailed set of secondary implementation activities and descriptions of these activities are provided in Section III.

2.1.2 Operational Phase:

There are three main goals to be achieved during the operational phase of the Crime Analysis Unit. The first goal is to maximize the quality and quantity of descriptive and statistical strategic and tactical planning information. The next goal is to maximize the quality and quantity of manpower deployment and resource allocation information. The final goal is to maximize the quality and quantity of information that provides investigative assistance.

There are six basic objectives associated with these goals. The first objective is to maximize the number of crime trends identified. The next is to provide information and recommendations on possible program approaches to specific crime problems. The third objective is to provide information concerning security guidelines and standards for environmental design of residential and commercial areas. The fourth objective is to maximize the quality of information that facilitates the coordination of special crime suppression activities. The next objective is to maximize the number of crime patterns identified. The final objective is to maximize the number of investigative leads developed.

During the operational phase six primary crime analysis activities will occur. The first activity is the maintenance of the Criminal Information Files. The next activity is method of operation correlation analysis. The third activity is crime pattern analysis. The fourth activity is crime trend analysis. The next activity is the dissemination of crime analysis products. The final activity is the solicitation of feedback from operational user groups regarding the utility of crime analysis products. The content and format of these six activities are discussed and described in detail in Section IV.

2.2 SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS:

System requirements are statements of attributes which a system must have and the functions it must perform. They are givens or specifications established as early as possible in the planning and design process to govern both implementation and operation. They must be established in order to:

- Assure that the system being designed will serve all the basic purposes it is intended to serve;
- Maximize the operational utility of the system to be developed;
- Conduct the design process in an orderly and purposeful way.

System requirements can be developed through the observation and analysis of operating systems or through analysis of systems plans and designs. Through such observation and analysis, desirable and relevant attributes and functions can be identified which might be adapted and incorporated into the system to be designed. System requirements can be developed through innovation or invention. Most often system requirements emerge from a synthesis of the two approaches. The system requirements which appear below are a synthesis of observation and invention, although observation was the more prevalent ingredient.

System requirements can be divided into two categories; design requirements and implementation requirements. There are six basic design requirements the Stockton Police Department Crime Analysis System will possess: Timeliness, reliability, accuracy, validity, utility, and credibility.

Timeliness refers to the relative speed or promptness which crime analysis products are delivered to operational users. The products of the crime analysis unit will be of little value to operational users if the information contained in the products becomes outdated prior to dissemination.

Reliability refers to the dependability of the crime analysis products. It must be insured that the products contain all available pertinent information. Accuracy is concerned with the correctness of the information contained in crime analysis products. The information in the crime analysis products must be exact and are free from error.

Validity refers to the capacity of the crime analysis products to predict criminal trends and criminal patterns. The concern is whether or not the forecast made by the Crime Analysis Unit actually occur.

Utility is based on the usefulness and appropriateness of the information disseminated. The primary concern is whether the crime analysis products are meeting the informational needs of the operational user groups.

Credibility is the final design system requirement. The interaction by the Crime Analysis Unit and operational users is a constant ongoing process. To be effective it is crucial that the Crime Analysis Unit establish credibility with all operational users, particularly patrol. The fulfillment of the first five design system requirements will help establish the credibility of the Crime Analysis Unit.

The above six design system requirements will assure that the Stockton Police Department Crime Analysis System will serve all of the basic functions identified prior to implementation, that the operation and utility of the system developed will be maximized, and the design process will be conducted in a structured and effective manner. Those requirements and specifications that are relevant to the development, implementation and operation of the Crime Analysis System are presented and described in Section III.

3.0 CRIME ANALYSIS IMPLEMENTATION PLAN:

This section describes the actual development of the Stockton Police Department Crime Analysis System. First, system development is discussed. Next, the 29 specific developmental activities to implement and maintain the crime analysis system are detailed.

3.1 SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT:

The process of system development was based on an examination of the field survey information, literature survey information, and the assessment of operational user needs. The information gathered during this examination underwent a synthesis phase whereby two primary crime analysis functions were identified. These functions are: (1) Criminal information management, and (2) Crime specific analysis. Criminal information management involves the maintenance of files containing suspect, vehicle, method of operation, and known offender information. Crime specific analysis is concerned with the early identification of crime trends (geographic and temporal fluctuations of a specific crime type) and crime patterns (the correlation between separate criminal occurrences.)

The development of each crime analysis function involves separate but related tasks. File identification and file design/construction constitute the first task in the development of the criminal information management function. The next task involves the identification and design of crime analysis products and the identification and selection of crime analysis techniques. The initial development of both these crime analysis functions will be manual. However incorporated into the development of crime information management files and crime specific analysis will be the basis of an automated system. The format of the manual crime analysis system will be designed to facilitate the efficient future transformation of data to a computerized system.

3.2 SPECIFIC DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES:

Listed below are 29 specific activities necessary for the successful development, implementation, and operation of the Crime Analysis Unit. Task 1, the development of Criminal Information Management Files consists of two phases--file identification and, file design and construction. Task 2, the development of Crime Specific Analysis also involves two phases--the identification and design of crime analysis products and, the identification and selection of crime analysis techniques. Immediately following the 29 activity descriptions of these tasks, is a flow chart that visually depicts the implementation and operation of the SPD Crime Analysis System.

3.3 CRIMINAL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT:

Phase I: File Identification:

1. IDENTIFY CRIME ANALYSIS FILES: This activity involves the identification and definition of the universe of crime analysis files. Different files that can be utilized by operational users will be identified.
2. PREPARE SAMPLE FILE DESCRIPTIONS AND FORMATS: A sample and format of each file identified under Activity 1 will be prepared.
3. PREPARE CRIME ANALYSIS FILE USER SURVEY: This survey will be an instrument designed to solivit information from operational user groups, particularly patrol and investigative personnel. The concern here is to obtain input from user groups about what type of files will be most useful and most appropriate for them.
4. DISSEMINATE AND CONDUCT SURVEY: Under this activity the survey described in Activity 3 will be disseminated to the ICAP Steering Committee.
5. ANALYZE SURVEY RESULTS: The information obtained from the survey will

be analyzed. The sample files will be rank ordered.

6. SELECT FILES: Based on the analysis conducted under Activity 5, crime analysis files to be designed and maintained will be selected.

MILESTONE-COMPLETION OF CRIME ANALYSIS FILE IDENTIFICATION: Following Activity 6, the crime analysis files will be selected and file design and development can begin.

Phase II: File Design and Construction:

7. IDENTIFY AND DEFINE DATA SOURCES: Under this activity, data sources for each particular file selected during Activity 6 will be identified and defined.
8. IDENTIFY AND DEFINE DATA ELEMENTS: This activity involves the identification and definition of specific data elements for each particular file selected under Activity 6.
9. DESIGN FILES: During this activity three important events will occur. The first event is to define the content of each file and determine exactly what type of information should be contained in the file. The second event is to design a format of each file. This event is concerned with how the information will be entered onto the file cards. The third and most important event is to define the criteria for entry of information into a particular file. Criteria must be defined to insure uniformity of data in the files and to insure that data that is not useful or appropriate will not be entered into the files.
10. INITIATE DATA COLLECTION: This event marks the beginning of the operational aspect of the crime analysis files. Two activities occur under this task. First, source documents that contain the raw data

to be entered into the files are obtained. The type of documents that will be obtained are dependent upon the types of files selected under Task 6. The second activity is to extract, evaluate, and clean the data contained in the source documents.

11. INITIATE DATA COLLATION: The data collected under Activity 10 will be collated in preparation for entry into the crime analysis files.
 12. ENTER DATA INTO FILES: Under this activity the data collected and collated will be entered into the crime analysis files. This activity consists of punching selected data onto keysort file cards in the format designed during Activity 9, and filing the cards as described under Section IV.
 13. USER GROUP FEEDBACK: After the crime analysis files construction is completed, some type of mechanism will be developed both on a formal and informal level to solicit feedback from operational user groups concerning the utility of the files.
 14. REVIEW AND MODIFICATION OF FILES: Modification of the four primary crime analysis files will be based on the information obtained under Activity 13. There are four basic types of modification that could occur; add supplemental data elements, eliminate data elements, create additional information files, or eliminate a particular file.
- MILESTONE-CRIME ANALYSIS FILES OPERATIONAL: Following Activity 13 the crime analysis files will be fully operational and become an ongoing function of the crime analysis unit.

3.4 CRIME SPECIFIC ANALYSIS

Phase I: Product Identification:

1. IDENTIFY CRIME ANALYSIS PRODUCTS: Under this activity the different types of crime analysis products and different formats for presenting the products will be identified.

2. PREPARE SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND FORMATS: This activity is concerned with preparing sample formats of crime analysis product and descriptions of the products that will be disseminated.
3. PREPARE PRODUCT USER SURVEY: This survey will be similar to the crime analysis file user survey prepared. The intent of the survey is to solicit user information and feedback regarding the sample product descriptions and formats prepared during Activity 2.
4. DISSEMINATE AND CONDUCT SURVEY: The user survey prepared under Activity 2 will be disseminated to the ICAP Steering Committee for their review.
5. ANALYZE SURVEY RESULTS: The information collected during the user survey will be analyzed under this activity.
6. SELECT CRIME ANALYSIS PRODUCTS AND FORMATS: Based on the results of the user survey, crime analysis products to be disseminated and the format of those products will be selected.
7. DEVELOP USER FEEDBACK MECHANISM: This activity involves developing an instrument designed to obtain feedback from operation users. The primary concern is to possess the capability to assess the utility and appropriateness of the information provided in the crime analysis products, and the clarity of presentation of the products.
8. IDENTIFY CRIME ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES: Appropriate crime analysis techniques must be identified. This activity will involve the review of information obtained during the literature survey of crime analysis documents and from onsite visits to other police departments.
9. EVALUATE, SELECT AND JUSTIFY TECHNIQUES: Under this activity, the crime analysis techniques identified under Activity 8 will be evaluated. The basis of this evaluation will be the utility and feasibility of the

9. of the technique. Each technique employed must provide information useful to operational user groups. Also, each technique must be feasible to employ under the limitations of a manual crime analysis system. Those techniques not feasible will be reevaluated under Phase II, when the Crime Analysis System becomes automated.
10. INITIATE DATA COLLECTION: This activity marks the beginning of the operational aspect of crime specific analysis. Source documents that contain the raw data to be analyzed are obtained. Also, data is extracted, evaluated, and cleaned in preparation for collation.
11. INITIATE DATA COLLATION: The data collected during Activity 10 will be collated in preparation for analysis.
12. PERFORM CRIME ANALYSIS: It is anticipated that initially at least two primary types of crime analysis will be performed--trend analysis, and pattern analysis. The mechanics of these two techniques is discussed in detail under Section IV.
13. PREPARE CRIME ANALYSIS PRODUCTS: Crime Analysis product preparation will be based on the selection of crime analysis products and formats made during Activity 6. Information derived from the analysis process will be prepared for dissemination.
14. DISSEMINATE PRODUCTS: The crime analysis products prepared during Activity 13 will be disseminated to appropriate user groups.
15. OBTAIN AND REVIEW FEEDBACK: This activity is concerned with assessing the utility and appropriateness of the crime analysis products disseminated. The basis of this assessment will be the user feedback mechanism developed under Activity 7. The nature of the feedback obtained may dictate modification of the crime analysis products prepared under Activity 13.
- MILESTONE-CRIME SPECIFIC ANALYSIS OPERATIONAL: Following Activity 15, the Crime Analysis System will be fully operational.

4.0 THE PRODUCTS OF CRIME ANALYSIS:

This Section describes the output of the Crime Analysis System. There are two categories of crime analysis products that will be prepared, maintained, and disseminated by the Crime Analysis Unit--Criminal Information Files and Crime Specific Analysis Bulletins. The Criminal Information Files contain descriptive data extracted from source documents (case reports, arrest reports, follow-up reports, and field interview cards.) This data will be the information contained in the Crime Specific Analysis Bulletins. Crime specific analysis is primarily concerned with the early identification of crime trends and crime patterns. The Criminal Information Files will be designed, implemented, and pilot tested prior to any actual analytical activity. The pilot testing of the Criminal Information Files will insure that the files meet the system requirements of reliability, accuracy, validity, and utility. Upon conclusion of this pilot testing, the crime specific analysis function will be initiated.

4.1 CRIMINAL INFORMATION FILES:

The purpose of Criminal Information Files are to facilitate the rapid, accurate and comprehensive retrieval on specific information that will identify or assist in the identification of criminal offenders. In addition, the Criminal Information Files store detailed descriptive and method of operation data to be examined during crime specific analysis. There are six primary Criminal Information Files to be maintained by the Crime Analysis Unit: Method of operation file; suspect/vehicle description file; known offender file; field interview file; case report information file; and non-unique descriptor file. The first four files utilize the keysort method. This method consists of file cards with prepunched holes surrounding the edge of the card. A number of descriptor classifications (containing specific data elements) are

on each card. Each particular hole represents a different data element. Data is entered into the file by notching out the appropriate hole with a hand punch. A spindle is inserted into a particular hole to retrieve data. Additional detailed information and cross-reference information is handwritten in the center of the card. Thus the keysort method functions as a manual computer system. All six Criminal Information Files are discussed below in detail.

4.1.1 Method of Operation File:

Information for this file is recorded onto a keysort card that lists twelve method of operation descriptors. These descriptors are: day of the week; time of day; area description; premise type; target type; point of entry; means of entry; evidence collected; suspect's actions (general); and suspect method of operation (specific). The method of operation data elements are crime specific. That is, there are particular elements for the crimes of rape, robbery, and burglary. For the twelve descriptors in the method of operation file, there are 276 individual data elements that can be punched onto the keysort card.

The procedure for entering information into this file involves obtaining and examining relevant source documents, identifying the applicable data elements for each of the twelve descriptors, and then notching the appropriate prepunched hole on the keysort card. The method of operation file is maintained in chronological order. Exhibit 3 is an example of the method of operation file card format.

4.1.2 Suspect/Vehicle Description File

Information is entered into this file when a crime occurs in which a witness or victim obtains either a suspect description or a suspect vehicle description. In such cases, the information is entered onto a keysort card

consisting of thirty-two descriptors. These descriptors are: Suspects sex, age, height, weight, build, hair color, eye color, hair type, hair style, facial hair, complexion, general appearance, demeanor, speech, voice, facial characteristics, clothing, glasses, scars/marks/tattoos; vehicle model, type, color, year, additional vehicle identifiers; weapon; and method of operation. There are 437 particular data elements associated with the thirty-two suspect/vehicle descriptors.

Those source documents containing either a suspect or suspect vehicle description are obtained and examined. Specific data elements for each of the thirty-two descriptors are identified and notched out on keysort file cards. The suspect/vehicle cards are filed first by crime type and then chronologically. Exhibit 4 presents the suspect/vehicle description file card format.

4.1.3 Known Offender File:

The criteria for entry into the known offender file is any arrest for robbery, burglary, or a violent sex crime. Eventually career criminal information will also be included in this file. The known offender file consists of twenty-four descriptors. These descriptors are: sex, race, age, height, weight, build, hair color, eye color, hair type, hair style, facial hair, complexion, glasses, scars/marks/tattoos, vehicle model vehicle type, vehicle color, vehicle year, additional vehicle identifiers, weapon, and M.O. factors. There are 350 individual data elements for the twenty-four descriptors. Additional information included on the known offender cards are: associates, known addresses of offender, other vehicles used or owned by offender, a brief narrative method of operation description, subject's prior criminal record, and other relevant comments. The known offender file utilizes the same keysort card as the suspect/vehicle description file, however different information is recorded in the center of the card and different descriptors are used. See Exhibit 4.

4.1.4 Field Interview File:

The field interview file is the final file that utilizes the keysort method. The SPD interview card is a four inch by six inch tri-copy card. The officer completing the FI card retains one copy, the second copy of the FI card is routed to the Investigative Division, and the third copy of the FI card is routed to the Crime Analyst for entry into the Field Interview File. The copy of the card that is routed to the Crime Analyst has the prepunched keysort holes. Upon receipt of an FI card, the information recorded by the officer is assigned a numerical code and the appropriate keysort hole is notched. The FI card is designed to collect information for twenty-one descriptors. These descriptors are: sex, race, age, height, weight, hair color, eye color, hair length, hair style, complexion, build, vehicle model, vehicle type, vehicle color, vehicle year, additional vehicle identifiers, beat, time, reason for the FI, facial characteristics, and other characteristics. There are 186 individual data elements for these twenty-one descriptors. Exhibit 5 presents the SPD Field Interview Card.

4.1.5 Case Report Information File:

This file contains the actual source documents involving burglary, robbery, and violent sex crimes for the past 30 days. The basic criterion for entry into this file is an outstanding or unique method of operation descriptor. Those reports containing unique descriptors will be tagged in a color coded manner and filed by geographic area. At the end of thirty days the reports will be transferred into a file that will be maintained for three months. Maintaining a case report information file permits the Crime Analyst to re-examine actual case reports while performing crime pattern analysis.

4.1.6 Non-unique Descriptor File:

Those source documents obtained that do not contain unique descriptors

will be placed into a non-unique descriptor file. Reports in this file will be maintained for sixty days. Although a particular report does not contain a unique M.O. descriptor, it is possible that the report is part of a crime pattern. Maintaining the non-unique descriptor file permits the Crime Analyst at a later date to re-examine specific criminal cases for either inclusion with or exclusion from a crime pattern.

4.2 CRIME SPECIFIC ANALYSIS BULLETIN:

The second output to be produced by the Crime Analysis Unit will be Crime Specific Analysis Bulletins. These bulletins are formatted to disseminate the information derived during the crime analysis process to operational users. Two types of crime analysis will be performed--trend analysis and pattern analysis.

4.2.1 Trend Analysis:

One concern of crime analysis is fluctuations in crime in a geographic area over some time period. Trend analysis involves the early identification of increases in the level of a specific crime type in a given geographic area. Seasonal factors are also taken into consideration under this form of analysis. Crime trend analysis has four basic functions.

The first function is to provide statistical and descriptive information that both defines the nature and extent of crime problems in specified geographic areas. The next function is to provide statistical and descriptive information that facilitates the resource allocation decision-making process. The third function is to provide information that facilitates the decision-making process regarding program approaches to specific crime problems. The final function is to provide strategic crime prevention information. Thus crime trend analysis can be perceived as a process that generates decision-making information. Crime trend analysis bulletins are germane to three main user groups--patrol managers, top departmental administrators, and crime prevention program managers.

Crime trend analysis bulletins will be a formatted product. The bulletins first report on the number of criminal occurrences in a pre-defined geographic area. Next, three types of statistical information are presented. The first is the percent change for each crime over the proceeding year. The next piece of information is the expected percent change for each crime during the upcoming three months. The final statistic is the predicted change for each crime during the upcoming year. The next section of the bulletin presents any other pertinent information, conclusions, and recommendations. Conclusions are based on an interpretation of the data. Specific issues addressed are: the meaning of the data; the limitations of the data and; pattern probability (the likelihood of a predicted pattern actually occurring.) Recommendations center on program approaches to crime problems.

Crime trend analysis bulletins will report on the crimes of rape, robbery, and burglary. Statistical and summary information will be presented for each of the fourteen beats currently patrolled by the SPD. It is projected that crime trend analysis bulletins for rape will be prepared quarterly, bulletins for robbery will be prepared every two months, and bulletins for burglary will be prepared on a monthly basis.

4.2.2 Crime Pattern Analysis

Crime pattern analysis is concerned with the degree of correlation between separate criminal occurrences. The basic objective of such analysis is to identify and accurately describe crime patterns. There are two types of crime patterns that are examined--geographic patterns, and similar-offense patterns. Geographic patterns are concentrations of similar criminal offenses in a specified geographic area. The crimes that comprise the pattern may share no identifiable relationship other than geographic proximity. Geographic

pattern analysis involves the initiation and maintenance of a crime specific pin map. Upon recognition of a possible geographic pattern, a search begins for other relationships between two or more crimes of the same type.

Similar offense patterns are comprised of two or more offenses that appear to have been committed by the same suspect or group of suspects. The actual analysis consists of comparing unique descriptive data and method of operation data obtained from the Criminal Information Files. This descriptive data includes: type of crime, object of attack, suspect description, suspect vehicle description, suspect method of operation, and weapon description. A common unique descriptor is required for a series of crimes to be considered a similar offense pattern.

4.2.2.1 Geographic Pattern Analysis

This type of analysis has five basic functions. The primary function is to identify the "high crime" areas on a particular beat. The next function is to provide descriptive information to patrol officers that defines both the nature and the extent of the identified crime areas on the beat. This descriptive information will be used to direct and structure the focus of free patrol time. The third function is to provide suspect description and suspect vehicle description information to field personnel. The fourth function is to provide strategic and tactical recommendations to patrol managers for their consideration. The final basic function of geographic pattern analysis is to generate crime prevention information. Thus, the information contained in a geographic pattern analysis bulletin will be directed to three user groups--patrol managers, patrol beat officers, and crime prevention personnel.

Geographic pattern analysis bulletins mainly contain descriptive information. Specific information included in the bulletins are: the number of

specific crimes believed to be a part of the pattern; other related crimes also believed to be related to the pattern; day of the week of the criminal occurrences; time of day of occurrences; type of surrounding area where the crimes occurred; premise type, if applicable; complete suspect description, as entered into the Criminal Information File; complete suspect vehicle description, as entered into the Criminal Information File; and specific method of operation factors involved in the crimes. Only those method of operation factors that would influence strategic and tactical decisions supporting patrol preventive and suppression activities are included in the analysis bulletins. Following the descriptive information section, any other pertinent information and, conclusions and recommendations are presented. Conclusions are based on interpretations of the data. Both the meaning of data and the limitations of the data are expressly stated. Strategic and tactical recommendations are both presented for consideration.

Geographic pattern analysis bulletins will be disseminated at least every two weeks. However the bulletins will also be issued on a "as needed" basis. That is, information will be disseminated to operational users as patterns are identified and information will be constantly updated for the duration of a particular pattern. The bulletins will be crime specific, and individual bulletins will be prepared for rape, robbery, commercial burglary, and residential burglary. One bulletin will be prepared for each of the fourteen beats currently patrolled by the SPD. However bulletins will also be prepared for specific geographic areas as defined by a particular crime pattern.

4.2.2.2 Similar-Offense Pattern Analysis:

This form of pattern analysis is concerned with correlation of method of operation factors between separate criminal events. Similar-offense pattern analysis has four basic functions. The first is to provide early

identification of a series of crimes committed by the same suspect or group of suspects. The second function is to provide descriptive and suspect/vehicle information to field personnel. The next function is to generate investigative leads. The final function is to provide strategic and tactical recommendations.

The primary analytical tool used to identify and describe similar-offense patterns is a Crime Series Analysis Matrix. (See Exhibit) The Crime Series Analysis Matrix is primarily an investigative tool that graphically displays a large volume of crime data in a format easily susceptible to the case comparison of method of operation factors. The Matrix has three basic uses: to facilitate method of operation correlation; to facilitate the investigative process; and to facilitate the obtaining of search and arrest warrants. The Crime Series Analysis Matrix assists both the Crime Analyst and the investigator. The Matrix aids the Crime Analyst through the early identification of a particular crime pattern consisting of a series of similar offenses. The investigator is able to easily comprehend and manage large volume of data generated during the crime pattern. Questions that should be asked of subsequent victims and of prior victims to be reinterviewed are identified. The Crimes Series Analysis Matrix can also be used in the obtaining of search and arrest warrants.

The output of the Crime Series Analysis Matrix is information that describes the nature and the extent of a similar-offense pattern. The specific information disseminated through the analysis bulletins include: date of the occurrences in the pattern, day of the week of occurrences, time of day, suspect descriptions if available, suspect vehicle descriptions if available, weapon information if applicable, and crime specific method of operation factors.

The bulletins also present conclusions and recommendations. The conclusions provide interpretations of the data analyzed. The meaning of the data,

the limitations of the data, and pattern predictions based on the data are all expressly stated. Two levels of recommendations are included for consideration--strategic and tactical.

There is no set dissemination schedule for similar-offense pattern analysis bulletins. The bulletins are issued on an "as needed" basis. The bulletins are also not confined to a particular geographic area. The geographic area analyzed is defined by each particular pattern. Analysis bulletins are directed primarily to those patrol officers whose beats are involved in a similar-offense pattern. Similar-offense pattern analysis bulletins are also disseminated to patrol managers, other beat officers and, appropriate investigative personnel and crime prevention personnel.

5.0 FUTURE DEVELOPMENT:

In Phase II of the developmental progression of the Stockton Police Department Crime Analysis System, the Crime Analysis Unit will operate in a semi-automated mode utilizing a mini-computer. Approximately 4,000 robberies, rapes and burglaries occurred in Stockton in 1977. Examination of these crimes yields a tremendous amount of data susceptible to crime analysis. Effective management, analysis, and interpretation of this data is inhibited by a manual crime analysis system. The most effective means to achieve the basic goals of crime analysis and meet the crucial system requirement of information dissemination timeliness is a semi-automated Crime Analysis System. Thus, it is anticipated that during the second year of the ICAP grant, four Criminal Information Files will be transformed from a manual mode to an automated mode. These are: method of operation file; suspect/vehicle description file; known offender file; and field interview file. The structure and retrieval process of these four files will be similar to those of the Dallas Police Department and the San Diego Police Department. Dependent on the sophistication of hardware purchased during the second year of the ICAP grant, crime trend and crime pattern analysis may also become semi-automated.

Following the implementation and pilot testing of the manual crime analysis system, work will begin on the system design for the semi-automated crime analysis system.

EXHIBIT 1
CRIME REPORTS

STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT
OPERATIONS SUPPORT SECTION
CRIME ANALYSIS DATA ELEMENTS

METHOD OF OPERATION CODING SHEET

EXHIBIT 2
DATA ELEMENT MANUAL

1. DAY: 0 = Unspecified or undetermined, used when day cannot be determined because of a span of more than a week.
- 1 = Sunday
 - 2 = Monday
 - 3 = Tuesday
 - 4 = Wednesday
 - 5 = Thursday
 - 6 = Friday
 - 7 = Saturday
 - 8 = Exact day unknown. Used when exact day is unknown but falls between Monday and Friday.
 - 9 = Exact day unknown. Used when the time span falls between Friday and Monday.

2. TIME: 0 = Unspecified or undetermined.
- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 = 0000 - 0200 | 10 = 1801 - 2000 |
| 2 = 0201 - 0400 | 11 = 2001 - 2200 |
| 3 = 0401 - 0600 | 12 = 2201 - 0000 |
| 4 = 0601 - 0800 | 13 = morning (0700-1200) |
| 5 = 0801 - 1000 | 14 = afternoon (1200-1700) |
| 6 = 1001 - 1200 | 15 = evening (1700-0000) |
| 7 = 1201 - 1400 | 16 = early morning (0000-0700) |
| 8 = 1401 - 1600 | 17 = sometime within 24 hours |
| 9 = 1601 - 1800 | |

3. AREA: 0 = unk
- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1 = structure | 7 = industrial/mfg. |
| 2 = vehicle | 8 = recreational |
| 3 = street/alley | 9 = institutional |
| 4 = lot/park/yard | 10 = open space |
| 5 = residential | 11 = shopping center |
| 6 = business | 12 = other |

4. PREMISE: 0 = N/A
 1 = non-residential
 2 = residential
 3 = convenience
 4 = fast food
 5 = restaurant/bar
 6 = drug/medical
 7 = gas station
 8 = retail/services
 9 = retail/commodities
 10 = financial institution
- 11 = entertainment/rec.
 12 = public building
 13 = industrial
 14 = sgl. family dwelling
 15 = apt./conde
 16 = duplex/town.
 17 = hotel/motel
 18 = office
 19 = liquor store
 20 = other

5. TARGETS: 0 = unk
 1 = non-residential
 2 = residential
 3 = cash reg./drawer
 4 = owner/employee
 5 = safe/box
 6 = vending machine
 7 = display items
 8 = customer
 9 = attic
 10 = basement
- 11 = bathroom
 12 = bedroom
 13 = den
 14 = family room
 15 = garage/carport
 16 = kitchen
 17 = living room
 18 = storage area
 19 = other
 20 = purse

6. POINT OF ENTRY: 0 = unk
 1 = front
 2 = rear
 3 = side
 4 = ground
 5 = upper level
 6 = door
 7 = window
- 8 = sliding glass
 9 = duct/vent
 10 = adj. building
 11 = roof/floor
 12 = wall
 13 = garage
 14 = basement
 15 = other

7. METHOD OF ENTRY: 0 = unk
 1 = attempt only
 2 = no force
 3 = key/slip
 4 = bodily force
 5 = saw/drill/burn
 6 = hid in building
 7 = channel lock
 8 = pipe wrench
- 9 = tire iron
 10 = brick/rock
 11 = unk. type/pry bar
 12 = bolt cutters/pliers
 13 = punch
 14 = smashing instrument
 15 = tape/wire
 16 = screwdriver
 17 = other

8. EVIDENCE: 0 = none
 1 = fingerprints
 2 = other prints
 3 = weapon/tools
 4 = vehicle
- 5 = photos
 6 = hair
 7 = stains
 8 = blood/semen
 9 = other

9. SUSPECTS ACTIONS:
- 1 = indication multiple suspects
 2 = vandalized
 3 = ransacked
 4 = defecated
 5 = smoked on premise
 6 = ate/drank on premise
 7 = used matches for light
 8 = alarm disabled/bypassed
 9 = knew location of hidden cash
 10 = selective in loot
 11 = took only tv/stereo
 12 = took only money
 13 = took only concealables
 14 = used victim's tools
 15 = vehicle needed to remove property
 16 = inflicted injury
 17 = forced victim to move
 18 = used lookout/driver
 19 = threatened retaliation
 20 = took victim's vehicle
 21 = disabled phone
- 22 = suspect armed
 23 = shut off power
 24 = bound/gagged victim
 25 = used demand note
 26 = placed property in sack/pocket
 27 = ripped/cut clothing
 28 = used victim's name
 29 = molested victim
 30 = unusual odor(s)
 31 = masturbated
 32 = struck victim
 33 = disrobed fully
 34 = disrobed partially
 35 = blindfolded victim
 36 = made threats
 37 = unoccupied building
 38 = occupied building
 39 = suspect had been drinking
 40 = suspect under the influence of drugs
 41 = prepares exit
 42 = demanded money
 43 = fires weapon
 44 = other

10. RAPE ELEMENTS:
- 1 = chokes victim
 2 = hits victim
 3 = bites victim
 4 = multiple victims
 5 = personal knowledge of victim
 6 = rapes more than once
 7 = ties feet
 8 = uses lubricant
 9 = kisses victim
 10 = touches/kisses victim's genitals
 11 = touches/kisses victim's breasts
 12 = 288a suspect
 13 = 288a victim
- 14 = sodomy
 15 = took vict. clothing/personal items
 16 = suspect disrobes before act
 17 = suspect remains clothed during act
 18 = covers victim's face with pillow case/towel, etc.
 19 = covers victim's mouth with hand
 20 = victim forced to masturbate suspect
 21 = forces victim to fondle or play with suspect
 22 = gives instructions to victim
 23 = uses obscenities

10. RAPE ELEMENTS, Cont.

- | | |
|---|------|
| 24 = short time involved to complete act/climaxes immediately | 34 = |
| 25 = problems with erection/unable to achieve erection | 35 = |
| 26 = attempt | 36 = |
| 27 = molest only | 37 = |
| 28 = unique statement | 38 = |
| 29 = | 39 = |
| 30 = | 40 = |
| 31 = | 41 = |
| 32 = | 42 = |
| 33 = | 43 = |
| | 44 = |

11. ROBBERY ELEMENTS:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 = forces victim to open register | 22 = victim forced to raise hands or place behind his head |
| 2 = forces victim to open safe | 23 = other |
| 3 = jumps counter | 24 = vehicle involved |
| 4 = uses stolen vehicle | 25 = strong arm |
| 5 = uses victim's vehicle | 26 = purse snatch |
| 6 = carries weapon in shoulder holster | 27 = residential |
| 7 = carries weapon in bag/briefcase | 28 = weapon concealed in clothing |
| 8 = carries weapon in waistband | 29 = attempt only |
| 9 = carries weapon in pocket | 30 = simulated weapon |
| 10 = carries weapon in newspaper | 31 = knowledge of alarm system |
| 11 = suspect had multiple weapons | 32 = unique statement |
| 12 = told victim to count | 33 = knowledge of safe |
| 13 = told victim to go to rear of store | 34 = no suspect description |
| 14 = jumps victim from behind | 35 = uses victim as hostage |
| 15 = waits at structure | 36 = |
| 16 = hid face | 37 = |
| 17 = susp. takes money from register/safe by himself | 38 = |
| 18 = takes entire cash drawer | 39 = |
| 19 = kidnaps victim | 40 = |
| 20 = suspect cases area | 41 = |
| 21 = victim forced to lay on floor | 42 = |

12. BURGLARY ELEMENTS:

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1 = removed prints | 15 = used gloves |
| 2 = tripped alarm, returned later | 16 = attempt only |
| 3 = house vacant/under construction | 17 = window smash |
| 4 = was tidy | 18 = no loss |
| 5 = left tools at scene | 19 = safe burglary |
| 6 = alarm inoperative | 20 = in progress |
| 7 = burglarized during past 12 months | 21 = unique statement |
| 8 = indications that technical skills used | 21 = weapons stolen |
| 9 = indications that truck or trailer used | 23 = construction site |
| 10 = indications that more than one suspect | 24 = business machine |
| 11 = removed AC/fan | 25 = food/beverages |
| 12 = obscene, profane writing | 26 = jewelry |
| 13 = alarm tripped | 27 = |
| 14 = hid property to return later | 28 = |
| | 29 = no suspect description |
| | 30 = |

STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT
OPERATIONS SUPPORT SECTION
CRIME ANALYSIS DATA ELEMENTS

SUSPECT/VEHICLE CODING SHEET

1. SEX: 0 = unk (no punch)
1 = male
2 = female
2. RACE: 0 = unk
1 = white
2 = black
3 = brown
4 = American Indian
5 = Chinese
6 = Japanese
7 = all others
3. HAND: 0 = unk
1 = right handed
2 = left handed
4. AGE: 0 = unk
1 = 0 to 14 yrs.
2 = 15-18
3 = 19-23
4 = 24-29
5 = 30-35
6 = 36-40
7 = 41-50
8 = 51-65
9 = over 66
5. HEIGHT: 0 = unk
1 = under 5-0
2 = 5-1 to 5-3
3 = 5-4 to 5-6
4 = 5-7 to 5-9
5 = 5-10 to 6-1
6 = 6-2 and up
6. WEIGHT: 0 = unk
1 = under 90
2 = 91-110
3 = 111-135
4 = 136-150
5 = 151-165
6 = 166-180
7 = 181-200
8 = 201-220
9 = 221-240
10 = 241-260
11 = 261-300
12 = over 301

7. BUILD: 0 = unk
1 = thin
2 = medium
3 = fat/heavy/stocky
4 = thin & muscular
5 = medium & muscular
6 = fat & muscular
8. HAIR COLOR: 0 = unk
1 = blond/bleached
2 = dirty blond
3 = light brown
4 = medium brown
5 = dark brown
6 = auburn
7 = red
8 = black
9 = grey
10 = reddish blond
11 = salt & pepper
12 = white
9. EYE COLOR: 0 = unk
1 = grey
2 = blue
3 = green
4 = hazel
5 = brown
6 = black
10. HAIR TYPE: 0 = unk
1 = bald
2 = collar length
3 = long
4 = shoulder
5 = short
6 = course
7 = fine
8 = thick
9 = wiry
10 = receding
11. HAIR STYLE: 0 = unk
1 = Afro/Nat.
2 = braided
3 = bushy
4 = greasy
5 = military
6 = ponytail
7 = processed
8 = straight
9 = wavy/curly
10 = Wig
11 = crew cut
12 = other
12. FACIAL HAIR: 0 = unk
1 = clean shave
2 = full beard
3 = fu manchu
4 = goatee
5 = lower lip
6 = mustache
7 = none/fuzz
8 = sideburns
9 = unshaven
10 = other
13. COMPLEXION: 0 = unk
1 = acne
2 = dark
3 = freckled
4 = light
5 = medium
6 = pale
7 = pocked
8 = ruddy
9 = tanned
10 = other

14. GENERAL APPEARANCE: 0 = unk 6 = military
1 = conservative 7 = unkempt
2 = dirty 8 = unusual odor
3 = disguise 9 = well groomed
4 = flashy 10 = other
5 = good looking

15. DEMEANOR: 0 = unk 6 = nervous
1 = angry 7 = polite
2 = apologetic 8 = professional
3 = calm 9 = stuper
4 = disorganized 10 = violent
5 = irrational 11 = other

16. SPEECH: 0 = unk 6 = rapid
1 = accent 7 = slow
2 = lisps 8 = stutters
3 = mumbles 9 = talkative
4 = offensive 10 = slurred
5 = quiet 11 = other

17. VOICE: 0 = unk 6 = monotone
1 = disguised 7 = nasal
2 = high pitch 8 = pleasant
3 = loud 9 = raspy
4 = low pitch 10 = soft
5 = medium 11 = other

18. FACE: 0 = unk 4 = broad
1 = square 5 = thin
2 = high cheekbone 6 = round
3 = long 7 = oval

19. CLOTHES: 0 = unk 5 = pants
1 = ski mask 6 = shoes
2 = stocking mask 7 = wig
3 = cap/hat 8 = gloves
4 = coat/jacket 9 = other

20. GLASSES: 0 = unk
1 = sunglasses
2 = wire frame glasses
3 = prescription
4 = tinted lens

21. SMT: 0 = unk 5 = body
1 = scar 6 = face
2 = tattoo 7 = pictures
3 = mark 8 = name/initials
4 = extremity 9 = other

22. VEHICLE MAKE: 1 = AMC 14 = International
2 = Buick 15 = Audi
3 = Cadillac 16 = Datsun
4 = Chevrolet 17 = Fiat
5 = Chrysler 18 = Honda
6 = Dodge 19 = MG
7 = Ford 20 = Porsche
8 = Lincoln 21 = Toyota
9 = Oldsmobile 22 = Triumph
10 = Plymouth 23 = Volkswagon
11 = Pontiac 24 = Volvo
12 = GMC 25 = American Made
13 = Jeep 26 = Import

23. VEHICLE TYPES: 1 = Sedan 2/D 6 = Van
2 = Sedan 4/D 7 = Motorcycle
3 = Convertible 8 = Recreational vehicle
4 = Pickup Truck 9 = Sports car
5 = Truck 10 = Station wagon

24. VEHICLE COLOR: 1 = black
2 = blue or turquoise
3 = brown, bronze, rust, or copper
4 = green or olive
5 = gray or silver
6 = orange
7 = purple or lavender
8 = red, maroon, or burgundy
9 = salmon, pink, coral, or rose
10 = tan or beige
11 = white or cream
12 = yellow, gold or maize

25. ADDITIONAL VEHICLE DESCRIPTORS:

0 = unk 8 = body damage
1 = loud muffler 9 = horiz. or vert. stripes
2 = low rider 10 = window stickers
3 = jacked-up rear 11 = bumper sticker
4 = mag wheels 12 = hatch back
5 = chrome wheels 13 = louver windows
6 = custom paint 14 = other
7 = primer spots 15 = camper shell

26. VEHICLE YEAR: 0 = unk
1 = pre 1956
2 = 1956 - 1960
3 = 1961 - 1964
4 = 1965 - 1967
5 = 1968 - 1970
6 = 1971 - 1973
7 = 1974 - 1976
8 = 1977 - 1979

27. OTHER IDENTIFIERS: 1 = fatigue jacket
2 = hooded sweatshirt
3 = earring
4 = slight limp
5 = tuffy jacket

28. WEAPON: 0 = unk
1 = revolver
2 = automatic
3 = rifle
4 = shotgun
5 = blue
6 = chrome
7 = sawed off
8 = simulated
9 = other

EXHIBIT 3
METHOD OF OPERATION FILE CARD

EXHIBIT 4

SUSPECT/VEHICLE DESCRIPTION AND KNOWN OFFENDER FILE CARD

EXHIBIT 5
FIELD INTERVIEW CARD

STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT
OPERATIONS SUPPORT SECTION

FI CODING SHEET

1. SEX: 1 = female
no punch = male
2. RACE: 1 = white
2 = black
3 = brown
4 = American Indian
5 = Chinese
6 = Japanese
7 = all others
3. AGE: 1 = 0-14 years
2 = 15-18
3 = 19-23
4 = 24-29
5 = 30-35
6 = 36-40
7 = 41-50
8 = 51-65
9 = over 66
4. HEIGHT: 1 = under 5-0
2 = 5-1 to 5-3
3 = 5-4 to 5-6
4 = 5-7 to 5-9
5 = 5-10 to 6-1
6 = 6-2 and up
5. WEIGHT: 1 = under 90
2 = 91-110
3 = 111-135
4 = 136-150
5 = 151-165
6 = 166-180
7 = 181-200
8 = 201-220
9 = 221-240
10 = 241-260
11 = 261-300
12 = over 301
6. HAIR COLOR: 1 = blond/bleached
2 = dirty blond
3 = light brown
4 = medium brown
5 = dark brown
6 = auburn
7 = black
8 = red
9 = grey
10 = reddish blond
11 = salt & pepper
12 = white
7. EYE COLOR: 1 = black
2 = blue
3 = green
4 = brown
5 = hazel
6 = grey
8. HAIR LENGTH/STYLE: 1 = long
2 = short
3 = bald/thin
4 = Afro/natural
5 = wavy curly
6 = braided/ponytail

9. COMPLEXION/BUILD: 1 = light
2 = dark
3 = acne
4 = thin
5 = heavy
6 = muscular
10. VEHICLE MODEL: 1 = AMC
2 = Buick
3 = Cad
4 = Chev.
5 = Chrysler
6 = Dodge
7 = Ford
8 = Lincoln/Merc
9 = Olds
10 = Plymouth
11 = Pontiac
12 = GMC
13 = Jeep
14 = International
15 = Audi
16 = Datsun
17 = Fiat
18 = Honda
19 = MG
20 = Porsche
21 = Toyota
22 = Triumph
23 = VW
24 = Volvo
25 = American Made
26 = Import
11. VEHICLE TYPES: 1 = Sedan 2/D
2 = Sedan 4/D
3 = Convertible
4 = Pick-up Truck
5 = Truck
6 = Van
7 = Station Wagon
8 = RV
9 = Sports car
10 = Motorcycle
12. VEHICLE COLOR: 1 = black
2 = blue or turquoise
3 = brown, bronze,
rust or copper
4 = green or olive
5 = gray or silver
6 = orange
7 = red, maroon, or
burgundy
8 = purple or lavender
9 = salmon, pink, coral,
or rose
10 = tan or beige
11 = white or cream
12 = yellow, gold, or maize
13 = primer
13. VEHICLE YEAR: 0 = unk
1 = pre 1956
2 = 1956-1960
3 = 1961-1964
4 = 1965-1967
5 = 1968-1970
6 = 1971-1973
7 = 1974-1976
8 = 1977-1979
14. ADDITIONAL VEHICLE DESCRIPTORS: 1 = low rider
2 = mag wheels
3 = chrome wheels
4 = primer spots
5 = custom paint
6 = C.B. antenna
7 = body damage
8 = horiz. or vert. stripes
9 = loud muffler
10 = multi color
11 = bumper/window sticker
12 = T-top
13 = other customized
14 = other

15. BEAT: Enter Beat Number (one through fourteen)

16. TIME: 1 = 0000-0200 7 = 1201-1400
2 = 0201-0400 8 = 1401-1600
3 = 0401-0600 9 = 1601-1800
4 = 0601-0800 10 = 1801-2000
5 = 0801-1000 11 = 2001-2200
6 = 1001-1200 12 = 2201-2400

17. REASON: 1 = FI request 13 =
2 = Traffic stop 14 =
3 = C/O 15 =
4 = Suspicious activity 16 =
5 = Strike Force 17 =
6 = CFS 18 =
7 = Arrest 19 =
8 = Known offender 20 =
9 = Suspect 21 =
10 = 22 =
11 = 23 =
12 =

18. FACE/OTHER: 1 = mustache 4 = right handed
2 = beard/goatee 5 = left handed
3 = glasses 6 = tattoo

19. OTHER: 1 = earring 5 = shaved head
2 = scar 6 =
3 = out of state plate 7 = other
4 = with known offender

Part 4
Crime Pattern and Trend Mapping Procedures

STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT
OPERATIONS SUPPORT SECTION
CRIME PATTERN AND TREND MAPPING PROCEDURES

The intent of this report is to document the operational procedures involved in maintaining crime pattern and trend maps. These maps visually display the geographic relationships that exist between specified criminal events. Two 5' x 7' wall maps of the City are maintained. One map displays armed robbery and violent sex crime locations. The other map displays both commercial and residential burglary locations. Listed below are descriptions of the tasks involved in maintaining these two pin maps.

1. CASE SELECTION: The department's daily bulletin is reviewed and all entries concerning armed robberies, violent sex crimes, or burglaries (excluding auto burglaries) are highlighted with a felt-tipped marker in a color coded manner. This task is done on a daily basis.
2. OBTAIN CASE REPORTS: Copies of those reports identified during Task One are obtained from the Records Division on a daily basis.
3. REVIEW CASE REPORTS: This task involves the screening and review of case reports. The screening of reports insures uniform information. Those reports that do not meet the following criteria are eliminated: Commercial robberies, street robberies, forcible rape, attempted rape, commercial burglary, and stranger-to-stranger residential burglary.

Statutory rapes and, burglaries or robberies that are the result of civil problems are not plotted on the maps. Those reports passing this screening criteria are then reviewed by the Crime Analyst. M.O. factors are highlighted with a felt-tipped marker and these factors and other descriptive data are entered into the crime pattern and trend files.

4. CRIME POSTING: The actual posting of the crimes mentioned above consists of placing a round or rectangular adhesive coding dot onto acetate overlays covering wall maps of the City. The coding dots are color coded by month and some descriptive data is written on each coding dot. The acetate overlays remain on the maps for two to six months. When a sheet of acetate is removed, it is rolled up and stored for future reference.

- 4.1 Armed Robbery Map: This map consists of round dots which mark the location of armed robberies. One-half inch dots symbolize commercial robberies. The dots are color coded with one color for each month. The following information is recorded on each dot: Date, time, race of suspect, type of weapon used, and whether a vehicle was used. One-quarter inch dots symbolize street robberies. Both strong arm and purse snatch robberies are mapped. Those dots are also color coded, however only the date and time of occurrence are noted on the street robbery dots.
- 4.2 Rape Map: This map utilizes color coded three-quarter inch rectangles to indicate each rape location. The maps are color coded to indicate the race of each suspect. The information recorded on each dot consists of date, time, victim's race, type of area, and premise where rape occurred. One-half inch rectangles are used to indicate attempted rapes. The information recorded on these dots is the same as recorded on the rape dots.
- 4.3 Commercial Burglary: This map uses color coded rectangle dots to record locations of commercial burglaries. The color of each dot indicates during which month of the year the burglary occurred. Recorded on each dot are the date and time of entry. Also indicated is whether or not there is a suspect or suspect vehicle description.

4.4 Residential Burglary: Residential burglaries are posted on the same map that commercial burglaries are posted; however, a residential burglary is indicated by a round dot. The dots are color coded with the color indicating the month of the year that the burglary occurred. Recorded on each dot are the date and time of the burglary. Also indicated is whether or not there is a suspect or suspect vehicle description.

5. CHANGE OVERLAYS: The acetate overlays covering the wall maps of the City will be periodically changed. Both the armed robbery and rape overlays will be changed every three months. Depending on the volume of these crimes, two or three acetate overlays may be left covering the wall map to indicate as much as nine-months' crimes locations. Both the commercial and residential burglary overlays will be changed every month. The overlays will be left up for a three month period.

6. INFORMATION STORAGE: When an acetate overlay is removed from the wall map it will be rolled up and stored for future reference.

7. ROBBERY MAP CODE:

7.1 Date: Numerical day of the month.

7.2 Time: Lists time incident occurred.

7.3 Race: 0 = unk 4 = American Indian
 1 = White 5 = Chinese
 2 = Black 6 = Japanese
 3 = Brown 7 = All others

7.3 Weapon: 0 = unk 6 = chrome
 1 = revolver 7 = sawed off
 2 = automatic 8 = simulated weapon
 3 = rifle 9 = knife
 4 = shotgun 10 = other
 5 = blued

7.5 Vehicle: 0 = unk 4 = no vehicle used
 1 = yes-no description 5 = left on foot, then
 2 = yes-partial description used vehicle
 3 = yes-vehicle identified

7.6 Month: Jan / July =
 Feb / August =
 March / Sept. =
 April / October =
 May / November =
 June / December =

7.7 Suspect Arrested: An "X" indicates a suspect or suspects were arrested.

8. RAPE MAP CODE:

8.1 Date: Includes month, day and year.

8.2 Time: Lists time incident occurred.

8.3 Victims Race: 1 = White 5 = Chinese
 2 = Black 6 = Japanese
 3 = Brown 7 = All other
 4 = American Indian

8.4 Area: 0 = unk 6 = business
 1 = structure 7 = industrial/mfg.
 2 = vehicle 8 = recreational
 3 = street/alley 9 = institutional
 4 = lot/park/yard 10 = open space
 5 = residential 11 = other

8.5 Premise: 0 = N/A 9 = retail/commodities
 1 = non-residential 10 = financial inst.
 2 = residential 11 = entertainment/rec.
 3 = convenience 12 = public building
 4 = fast food 13 = industrial
 5 = restaurant/bar 14 = sgl. family dwelling
 6 = drug/medical 15 = apt./conde.
 7 = gas station 16 = duplex/town.
 8 = retail/services 17 = hotel/motel
 18 = other

8.6 Suspect's Race: Caucasian = green
 Black = red
 Mexican = yellow
 Oriental =
 Other =

8.7 Case Number: The case number of the report is listed.

8.8 Suspect Arrested: An "X" indicates the suspect was arrested.

9. COMMERCIAL BURGLARY MAP CODE:

9.1 Date: Numerical day of the month.

9.2 Time: 0 = unspecified or undetermined

1 = 0000 - 0200
2 = 0201 - 0400
3 = 0401 - 0600
4 = 0601 - 0800
5 = 0801 - 1000
6 = 1001 - 1200
7 = 1201 - 1400
8 = 1401 - 1600
9 = 1601 - 1800
10 = 1801 - 2000

11 = 2001 - 2200
12 = 2201 - 2400
13 = morning (0700 - 1200)
14 = afternoon (1200 - 1700)
15 = evening (1700 - 0000)
16 = early morning (0000 - 0700)
17 = sometime within 24 hours
18 = Daytime
19 = Nighttime

9.3 Suspect Information:

1 = Suspect observed
2 = Suspect vehicle observed
3 = No suspect observed
4 = No suspect vehicle observed
5 = Suspect identified

9.4 Month:

Jan/May/Sept =
Feb/June/Oct =
March/July/Nov =
April/Aug/Dec =

9.5 Suspect Arrested: An "X" indicates the suspect was arrested.

10. RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY MAP CODE:

10.1 Date: Numerical day of the month

10.2 Time: See 9.2

10.3 Suspect Information: See 9.4

10.4 Month: See 9.5

10.5 Suspect Arrested: An "X" indicates the suspect was arrested.

SECTION II
CRIME ANALYSIS PRODUCTS

SEGMENT 1
PATROL

Part 1
Patrol Missions

78-0003
October 24, 1978

STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT
OPERATIONS SUPPORT SECTION
CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT

Crime Specific Burglary Mission

I. PROBLEM:

During the period September 22 to October 20, 1978, the San Joaquin County Housing Authority was the victim of ten (10) burglaries, and four (4) malicious mischief. Property loss on the burglaries totaled \$2,500. Property damage on malicious mischief totaled \$320. Please see Attachment I for crime location information.

II. M.O. INFORMATION:

The above fourteen crimes were committed at vacant residences. It should be noted that the only items stolen in the burglaries were refrigerators. The burglaries have primarily occurred on weekends, however the last occurred on a Thursday/Friday. There is no specific time element of the occurrences as they were not discovered until the Housing Authority employees check the residences. Entry is made via breaking out a window (four cases) or kicking open a door (four cases). During each weekend, the responsible took four refrigerators. The refrigerators are the size that would require either a truck or a large van. All the refrigerators are Westinghouse brand and are white in color. The serial numbers are:

(1) RVA 44941	(4) RUA 43122	(7) RTD 18982	(10) RUC 3224
(2) RUC 32055	(5) RTD 19060	(8) RTD 190203	
(3) RTD 18780	(6) RUC 32308	(9) RUA 43121	

The four malicious mischiefs involved the breaking of windows or the kicking in of doors. It appears these malicious mischiefs are related to the burglary series. It is probable the damage to the houses occurred as the responsables were affecting entrance into the residence to commit burglary. There were no refrigerators present in the residences where the malicious mischief occurred.

III. COMMENTS:

Currently this burglary series has been generally confined to vacant units in the Sierra Vista area. However, Field Operations Personnel should be aware that this problem could also occur in the Conway area. Attachment II presents a list of vacant Housing Authority Residences.

ATTACHMENT I

BURGLARIES:

<u>CR#</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
78-17230	9/22-9/25	707 Elmira
78-17621	9/28-10/3	1614 E. 11th
78-17623	9/28-10/3	2408 Anne St.
78-17624	9/28-10/3	1644 E. 11th
78-17685	9/22-9/26	1686 E. 11th
78-17686	9/22-9/26	2516 Belleview
78-17687	9/22-9/26	1662 E. 11th
78-17688	9/22-9/26	1668 E. 11th
78-18661	10/15-10/16	2348 Scriber
78-18798	10/19-10/20	1539 E. 11th

Malicious Mischief:

78-15811	9/5-9/7	721 Glendale
78-17511	9/29-10/2	2436 S. Belleview
78-17625	10/2-10/3	1608 E. 11th
78-17626	10/2-10/3	1662 E. 11th

78-0004
November 16, 1978

STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT
OPERATIONS SUPPORT SECTION
CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT

Patrol Mission

I. PROBLEM:

During the past six weeks, an increasing number of 211 PC strong arms and purse snatches have occurred in the shopping center parking lots in the North Stockton area. Particular problem areas are Weberstown Mall, Gemco, and the College Square Shopping Center. In addition, a review of the crime history of these areas indicates the above problem increases from mid-November until January. During this period there is also a significant problem of auto burglaries in these shopping center parking lots.

II. M.O. INFORMATION:

Robberies -- The most common type of robbery is purse snatches. The majority of victims are elderly or defenseless women. There are two common methods of operations. The first is jumping the victim from behind in a parking lot and then fleeing the area on foot. However, recently there has been an increase in the frequency of suspects driving their vehicles alongside the victims and grabbing their purses. There is no specific time element for either method of operation. Robberies have occurred from 1200 hours to 2200 hours. The robberies have also occurred on each day of the week, however the activity has been greater on weekends. There are indications from both victim and witness statements that suspects loiter in parking lot areas or sidewalk areas and select their victims.

Auto Burglaries -- There is no specific time element. Auto burglaries are committed during both the day and the evening on every day of the week. However, it should be noted a significant number of auto burglaries recently occurred during weekdays, particularly during the 1130 hours to 1330 hours and again after 1530 hours. The increase during these time periods is an indication that juveniles are most probably the primary suspect group.

III. SUSPECT INFORMATION:

Robberies -- During the past six weeks, three groups were responsible for the majority of the robberies in the areas noted above. The first groups are pairs of Mexican males or pairs of females, 16-20 years, generally "vato" types. The second group involves several pairs of white females, 16 to 18 years. The third group involves a number of white males, 16-18 years.

78-0004
November 16, 1978

Auto Burglaries -- There is little suspect information regarding auto burglaries. Suspects either observed or arrested are of all races and vary in age from 16 to 24 years. An analysis of auto burglaries in this area does not reveal any significant pattern other than geographic proximity.

IV. COMMENTS:

We recommend a combination of intensified patrol and covert operations. The patrolling can be done by regular beat units. Flex units are recommended for covert operations. Also, based on the above method of operation and suspect information, it is recommended that some type of intensified FI program be initiated in the above defined problem areas. Please send copies of any FI's made to the Operations Support Section. Please also request that officers on their dailies mark check-outs "Attention: Operations Support Section."

cc: Community Relations
Juvenile
Investigations Division

79-0003
June 21, 1979

STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT
OPERATIONS SUPPORT SECTION
CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT

Patrol Mission

TO: LT. GARIBALDI
FROM: OPERATIONS SUPPORT SECTION
SUBJECT: PATROL MISSION - RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY SERIES

I. PROBLEM:

During the past three weeks, four burglaries and numerous prowler incidents have occurred in the Central Stockton area. A method of operation comparison was performed. This analysis indicates the same suspect is responsible for the burglaries discussed below.

II. M.O. INFORMATION:

Area: See attached map.

Day: Wednesday (2), Tuesday (1), Saturday (1).

Time: 0740 to 1033 hours.

Premise: Single family dwelling (3), duplex (1).

Point of Entry: Rear door (2), side door (2).

Method of Entry: No force (4).

Property: Primarily cash. See attachment 2.

Victim Profile: Elderly persons (ages 57 to 79) all victims are white.

M.O. Profile: Analysis of these burglary results reveals a similar M.O. operation. It is probable the suspect drives a vehicle to a residential area, parks, and on foot, seeks a target. The suspect is looking for elderly victims who are working outside their residences. In all four cases, the victims were home when the burglary occurred. The suspect seeks property of value that is easy to conceal and carry. The suspect flees the residence, probably runs a short distance to a vehicle, and leaves the area.

III. SUSPECT INFORMATION:

CR#79-11290 - N/M, 5-6, slim, goatee, blue jeans, maroon t-shirt, red bandana.

CR#79-11353 - N/M/20, 6-0, 160, slim build, brown knit cap

CR#79-12673 - N/M/20's, 5-8 to 5-11, 160, thin, braided hair, red bandana, dark ski mask, gray coat.

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

The below listed person was a suspect in CR#79-11353. He was subsequently released when the victim failed to make a positive identification. Suspect has a history of burglary and should still be considered as a possible suspect in this burglary series. If a burglary in progress occurs matching the above m.o. comparison, officers responding should check vehicles leaving the area.

Suspect: John Doe -- N/M/20, 1/1/59, 5-9, 150, blk/brn
No STK. #

PRIORS: 459 P.C. (Note: Currently on CYA parole.)

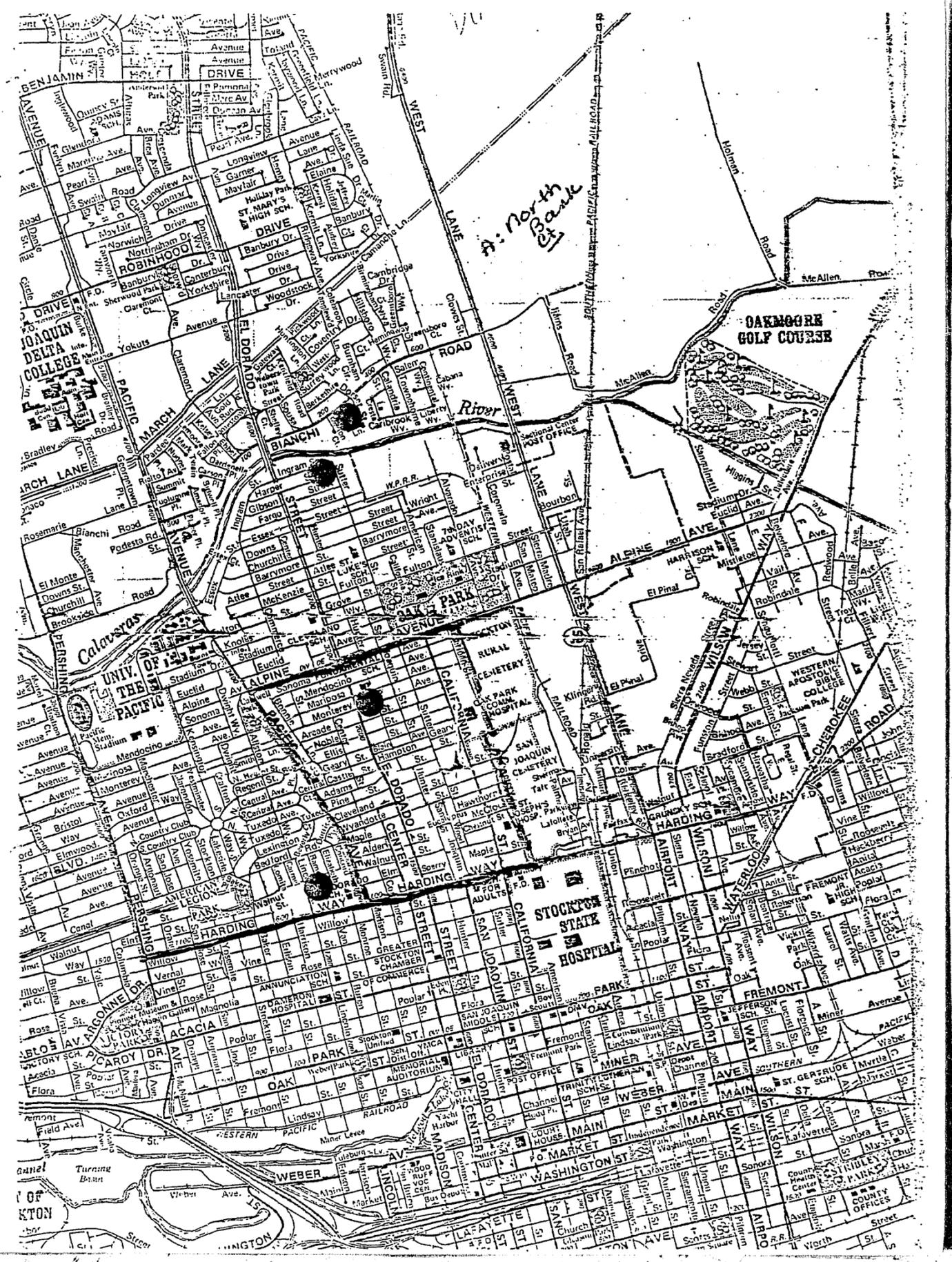
ADDRESS: 2502 Trumpet Avenue



June 21, 1979
79-0003

ATTACHMENT 2

<u>CR#</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>PROPERTY</u>
79-11290	5/30	1007	203 E. Harper	Two purses, personal effects
79-11353	5/30	1030	4443 Denby Lane	Hand calculator, cash ?
79-12409	6/16	0800	21 E. Monterey	Two rings, \$120.00, purse
79-12673	6/19	0740	460 W. Walnut	None



July 16, 1979
79-0003
UPDATE

STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT
OPERATIONS SUPPORT SECTION
CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT

Patrol Mission - UPDATE

TO: LT. GARIBALDI AND LT. NEELY
FROM: OPERATIONS SUPPORT SECTION
SUBJECT: PATROL MISSION 79-0003 - UPDATE

On 7/15/79, at 1730 hours, a residential burglary occurred at 2031 North El Dorado (CR#79-14336). The suspect's method of operation is similar to that described in the original patrol mission. The suspect entered the victim's residence while the victim was working in her front yard. The only loss was approximately \$350 in cash.

The Suspect is described as follows:

N/M/20-25, 6-1/180, blk/brn, muscular build, clean shaven, light complected.

Please forward any information or FI's to the Operations Support Section.

July 25, 1979
79-0003
UPDATE

STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT
OPERATIONS SUPPORT SECTION
CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT

Patrol Mission - UPDATE

TO: LT. GARIBALDI AND LT. NEELY
FROM: OPERATIONS SUPPORT SECTION
SUBJECT: PATROL MISSION 79-0003 - UPDATE

On 7/23/79, between 1830 and 1930 hours, a residential burglary occurred at 1748 N. West Lane (CR #79-14914). The suspect's method of operation is similar to that described in the original Patrol Mission. A suspect entered the victim's residence while the victim and his wife were working in the front yard. The only loss was \$450 in cash and a .25 cal. automatic handgun, blue steel. The victims did not observe the suspect.

Please forward any information or FI's to the Operations Support Section.

Part 2
Patrol Memorandums

MEMORANDUM

October 31, 1978

TO: PATROL WATCH COMMANDERS
FROM: OPERATIONS SUPPORT SECTION, CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT
SUBJECT: BURGLARY-CLOTHING STORES

I. PROBLEM

Below is information that should be disseminated to beat officers and considered in the deployment of your Flex Units. Since October 27, 1978, there have been three burglaries of clothing stores in which windows were smashed and a large quantity of expensive suits or leather coats were stolen.

II. M.O. INFORMATION

The first burglary occurred on 10/27/78, 0358 hours, at the Roos Atkins store, located in Weberstown Mall. A tire iron was used to smash the window.

On 10/29/78, 0313 hours, the Leather Works, 2230 Pacific Avenue, had a garbage can thrown through the front window, and a number of leather coats stolen.

The third burglary occurred on 10/30/78, at 0307 hours, Joseph Bernards, 5638 Pershing Avenue. Again a garbage can was thrown through the front window, and the loss was a large number of suits and leather sports jackets.

It should be noted that all three burglaries occurred between 0300 and 0400 hours. The loss in all three burglaries indicates a vehicle would be necessary to remove the property. In all three cases an alarm was tripped. Based on response time information, it can be concluded that the suspects remained in the store no longer than 3 to 4 minutes. It is probable the suspects case the business prior to the actual attack.

III. SUSPECT INFORMATION

During September there was a similar burglary that occurred on Pacific Avenue in which a 1973 yellow compact sports car (possibly a Dodge Colt) was observed by witnesses leaving the area. This vehicle was driven by a #2 male. This subject is a suspect in this current series. Both the Leatherworks and Bernards report that on the day of their burglaries, a N/M/25-30, 6-1, 180 lbs., slim build, short cropped hair, well dressed (three-piece suit) came to their businesses. This subject was also accompanied by a N/F/25-30, 5-2 to 5-3, thin build, pregnant. The owners feel these subjects cased their stores.

IV. COMMENTS

Lt. Ayers advises his personnel are investigating suspects in this series. He further advises the following stores are good potential targets:

1. Bravo McKeegan - 2323 Pacific (has alley entrance also)
2. John Falls - 2105 Pacific Avenue
3. Galls - 357 Lincoln Center
4. Malone's - 1503 St. Marks Plaza
5. Oxford Shop - 2043 Pacific Avenue

cc: Lt. Ayers
Community Relations
Officer Buckingham

MEMORANDUM

December 22, 1978

TO: LTS. WHITEMAN AND GARIBALDI
FROM: OPERATIONS SUPPORT SECTION, CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT
SUBJECT: BURGLARY - CONSTRUCTION SITES

Below is information relative to patrol deployment. On September 7, 1978, a memorandum was prepared regarding a burglary crime series. The targets of these burglaries were storage sheds on new construction sites. Since September, these burglaries have subsided. However, it appears the responsables are again active (See attached cases 78-23393, 23487, 23506). Construction sites were burglarized on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of this month. As in September, the responsables gained entry via using bolt cutters to cut padlocks or chains that secured the doors. The burglaries are probably occurring after dark. The type of property stolen indicates the suspects are probably driving a van or a truck. Please direct any FI's or check-outs to the Operations Support Section.

cc: Deputy Chief Novaresi, Field Operations
Lt. Ayers - Burglary
Sgt. Noble - Community Relations/Crime Prevention

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

MEMORANDUM

December 29, 1978

TO: 3rd and 1st WATCH COMMANDERS
FROM: OPERATIONS SUPPORT SECTION, CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT
SUBJECT: AUTO BURGLARIES

I. PROBLEM:

During this month, there has been a sharp increase in auto burglaries in the North Stockton area. Both a geographic and similar offense pattern have been identified. During the past two weeks, the auto burglaries have been concentrated in the parking lots of movie theatres.

II. M.O. INFORMATION:

There is an excellent temporal pattern. 80% of the burglaries are occurring on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays between 2100 hours and 2300 hours. The suspects are entering both locked and unlocked vehicles. The method of entry on the locked vehicles has been the smashing out of side windows. See Attachment #1 for a list of times and locations.

III. SUSPECT INFORMATION:

As of this date, no suspects or suspect vehicles have been observed.

IV. GENERAL COMMENTS:

It is recommended that Flex Units either saturate the parking lot areas or use covert tactics after activity at the Weberstown Mall decreases.

cc: Deputy Chief Novaresi, Field Operations
Community Relations/Crime Prevention
Lt. Ayers, Investigations Division - Burglary

ATTACHMENT #1

<u>CR#</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Day</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Location</u>
78-23217	12/13/78	Wednesday	2355-2400	Sherwood Theatre
78-23977	12/21/78	Thursday	2100-2300	Festival Cinema
78-23991	12/23/78	Saturday	2140-2330	Festival Cinema
78-24030	12/23/78	Saturday	2150-2345	Festival Cinema
78-24064	12/23/78	Saturday	2150-2330	Festival Cinema
78-24088	12/23/78	Saturday	2100-2300	Festival Cinema

MEMORANDUM

February 15, 1979

TO: LIEUTENANT GARIBALDI
FROM: OPERATIONS SUPPORT SECTION
SUBJECT: STRIKE FORCE SURVEILLANCE - 415 S. WILSON WAY

Intelligence information has been obtained from Sgt. Wilbon that a 211 P.C. will occur this date at Rip's Liquors, 415 S. Wilson Way. This robbery results from the firing of an employee, John Doe, M/M/23. Supposedly Doe is going to avenge his firing by setting up Rip's for a robbery.

The store owner, M.Y. Store, W/M/32, reported that this afternoon, three (3) N/M's were in his business. He observed one of these subjects to be carrying a .45 Cal. automatic in a shoulder holster.

Strike Force will be assigned the responsibility of surveilling the store until it closes at 2200 hours tonight. Please advise your personnel of the above information.

Suspect Information: #1 - N/M/33, 6-2, 220, Dark complexion, neatly trimmed moustache and goatee, medium afro, well dressed.
#2 - N/M/26, 5-11, 190, medium complexion, fu man chu moustache, wearing a full length leather coat.
#3 - N/M/40, 5-7, large afro with bits of gray.

Suspect Vehicle: 1978 CAD Seville, silver, spoke wheels, San Jose License Plate frames.

OFFICER SAFETY INFO: THE ABOVE SUSPECTS MAY POSSESS TWO (2) M-16 RIFLES AND A SAWED OFF SHOT GUN.

MEMORANDUM

June 29, 1979

TO: LT. WHITEMAN
FROM: OPERATIONS SUPPORT SECTION
SUBJECT: POTENTIAL BURGLARY TARGET

The Beer Barrel bar located at 836 East Miner has been burglarized the past two Sundays (79-12524, 79-12979). In each incident, the suspect(s) entered the business through a side window. On Sunday, June 16, 1979, the suspect(s) smashed out the window and removed cash from various vending machines and five cases of beer. On 6-24-79, the suspect(s) used a wrench to remove a metal grate that had been placed over the prior point of entry. Cash was again stolen.

The victim offers the following suspect:

JOHN DOE
W/M/35, DOB 7-23-43, 6-3, 197, Brn/Brn, STKN# 000,000

It should be noted that in both cases entry occurred between 0230 and 1100 hours. However, the most probable time of occurrence is between 0330 and 0500 hours.

Please forward any information or F.I.'s to the Crime Analysis Unit.

MEMORANDUM

July 9, 1979

TO: PATROL LIEUTENANTS
FROM: OPERATIONS SUPPORT SECTION
SUBJECT: PROWLER CALLS - 8500 BLOCK KELLEY DRIVE

During the past week, three prowler calls were reported by the residents of 8537 Kelley Drive. Four prowler calls were reported in June (8, 16, 25, 26). In addition, there have been several other prowler calls in the 8500 block of Kelley Drive.

On July 1, a mexican male was observed in the backyard of 8537 Kelley Drive, and left in the below described vehicle. On July 7, a mexican male knocked on the door of 8537 and also left in the below vehicle.

Vehicle: 980 VKB, 1978 Ford T-Bird, blue

R/O is JOHN DOE M/M/21, 5/2/58, 6-0/198, blk/blk

Priors: 192.1, 245 P.C.

Address: 123 Trumpet, Stockton

Please forward any additional information regarding this memorandum to the Operations Support Section.

MEMORANDUM

July 10, 1979

TO: PATROL LIEUTENANTS
FROM: OPERATIONS SUPPORT SECTION
SUBJECT: POTENTIAL BURGLARY SERIES

During the period July 7/8, 1979, three burglaries were reported in the 4100 block of North El Dorado Street (CR#79-13912, 79-13913, 79-13914). Each burglary was a commercial establishment. In all cases, entry was made through the rear of the business. In the first two cases, entry was through the rear door by prying. In the third case windows on either side of the rear door were smashed. It should be noted that in all three cases the suspect tampered with PG&E power boxes to cut-off the electricity. This tactic disabled the alarms of all three businesses. No property was taken in any of the burglaries. It is possible the intent of these burglaries was a practice exercise for some other target.

Please forward any additional information to the Operations Support Section.

MEMORANDUM

July 20, 1979

TO: PATROL LIEUTENANTS AND SERGEANTS
FROM: CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT
SUBJECT: BURGLARY PROFILE 79-0010 (BEAT THIRTEEN)

On 7/19/79, a burglary was reported at 8 W. Third Street. The suspect's method of operation was similar to several of the burglaries discussed in Profile 79-0010. A witness observed a suspicious person during the time span of the burglary. The suspect knocked on the witness's door and asked "If the neighbors were home". The suspect is described as follows:

N/M/18-19, 6-0/150, black hair, slim build, chipped front teeth, clean shaven, dark complexion.

Please forward any FI's or information to the Crime Analysis Unit.

Part 3
Crime Specific Bulletins

May 25, 1979
Bulletin No. 79-0003

STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT
CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT

TO: PATROL LIEUTENANTS AND SERGEANTS
FROM: CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT
SUBJECT: BURGLARY PROFILE - BEAT ELEVEN

I. PROBLEM:

During the past two weeks, six residential and two commercial burglaries have occurred in Beat eleven. Analysis indicates at least two separate suspects or groups of suspects are operating in this area. One group is probably juveniles; the second group prowls late at night, seeking cash.

II. M.O. INFORMATION:

Area: The majority (8) of the burglaries have occurred in the area bordered by Lafayette, Laurel, Hazelton, and Wilson Way.

Day: Three (3) occurred Wednesday through Thursday. No other pattern noted.

Time: Four (4) occurred after 2230 Hrs. The remainder generally occurred between 1600 and 0630 Hrs.

Premise: Single family dwellings (6), Business (1), Fire House (1).

Point of Entry: Front door (3), Rear Door (2), Side Window (2), and Roof (1).

Method of Entry: No Force (4), Cut Window Screen (2), Pry (1).

Tools Used: Knife and Screwdriver.

Property: The primary property type was cash. See Attachment 2 for a complete property list.

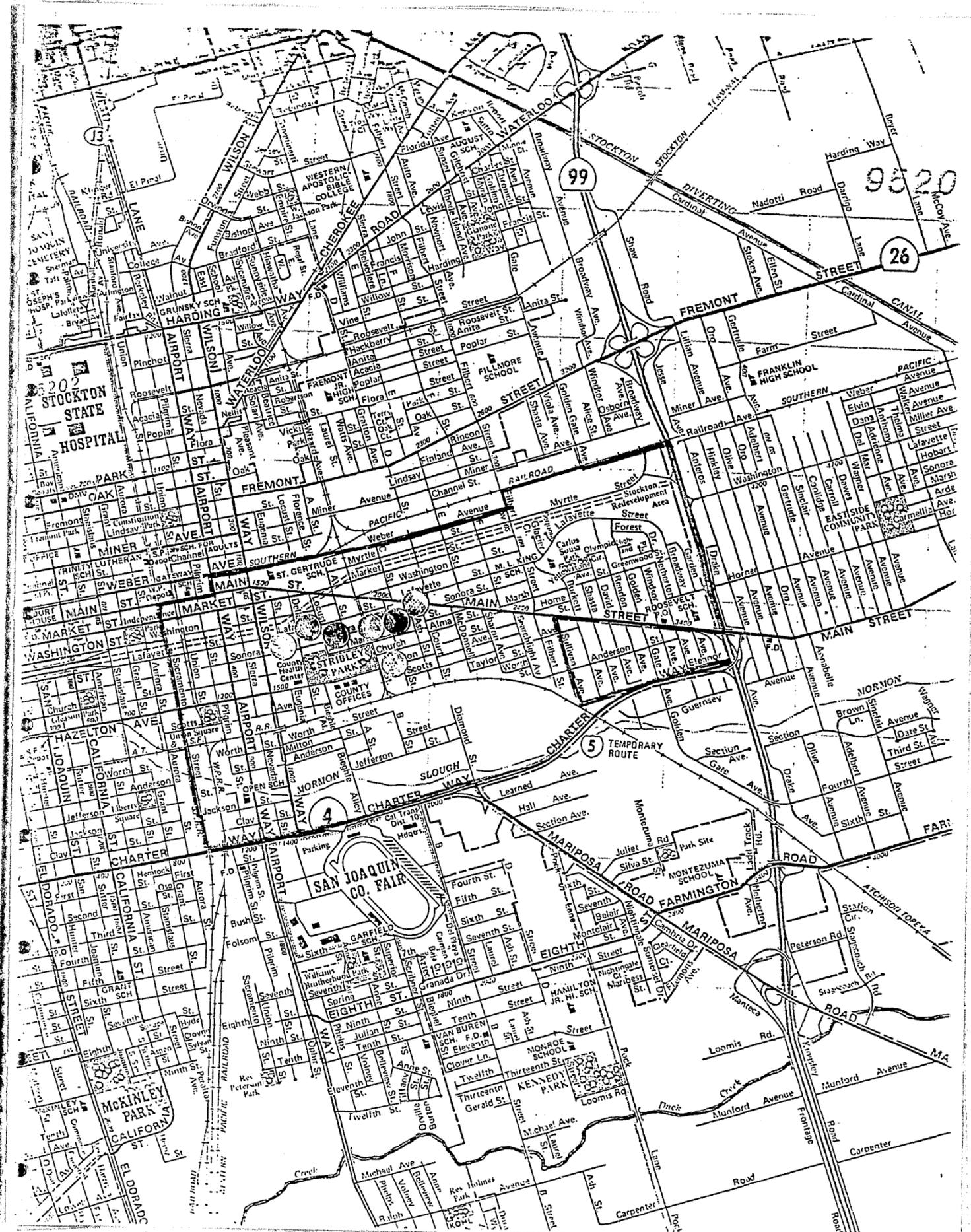
III. SUSPECT INFORMATION:

C/R#	Suspect Description
79-10386	#1 - N/M/18, 5'7", 140-150, Blk Hair, Thin Build
	#2 - N/M/18, 5'3", 140, Blk Hair, Medium Build
79-10843	#1 - N/M/20's, Tall

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

The property loss in several of the burglaries indicates the suspect or suspects are juveniles. NOTE: Two suspects have committed three burglaries on East Sonora Street when the victims were home (C/R#'s: 79-10386, 10602, 10843). These suspects are striking every four days (May 15 - 1800-1830; May 18-19 - 2300-0300; and May 23 at 0330 Hrs.).

Please route any information regarding this series to the Crime Analysis Unit.



STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT
CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT

TO: PATROL LIEUTENANTS AND SERGEANTS
FROM: CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT
SUBJECT: UPDATE - BEAT ELEVEN

Since May 25, 1979, an additional five burglaries have occurred in this area.

M.O. INFORMATION:

<u>CR#</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>PROPERTY</u>
79-11254	5/29/79	1400-1430	1321 E. Washington	tv
79-11291	5/29/79	0830	1101 S. Pilgrim	tv, stereo equipment, calculator, jewelry
79-11336	5/31/79	0000-0530	727 S. Della	Drills, tool boxes, asst. tools
79-11382	5/31/79	1300-1545	2027 E. Marsh	.38 cal. SW 2½ bbl, jewelry, knives
79-11384	5/31/79	0750-1715	1101 S. Pilgrim	Unk.

Area: See attached map. (Note: Squares indicate most recent burglaries.)

Premise: Five single family dwellings.

Point of Entry: (2) Rear doors, (2) Front doors, (1) Rear window.

Method of Entry: (2) No force, (2) pry, (1) window smash

Tool: Tire Iron

SUSPECT INFORMATION:

79-11254 - S#1 - JOHN DOE DOB-5/2/50, STKN. # 000,000
Address: 123 Trumpet Blvd.
PRIORS: 487.3 P.C., 10851 CVC
S#2 - N/M/A - NFD
S#3 - N/M/A - NFD

ATTACHMENT 2

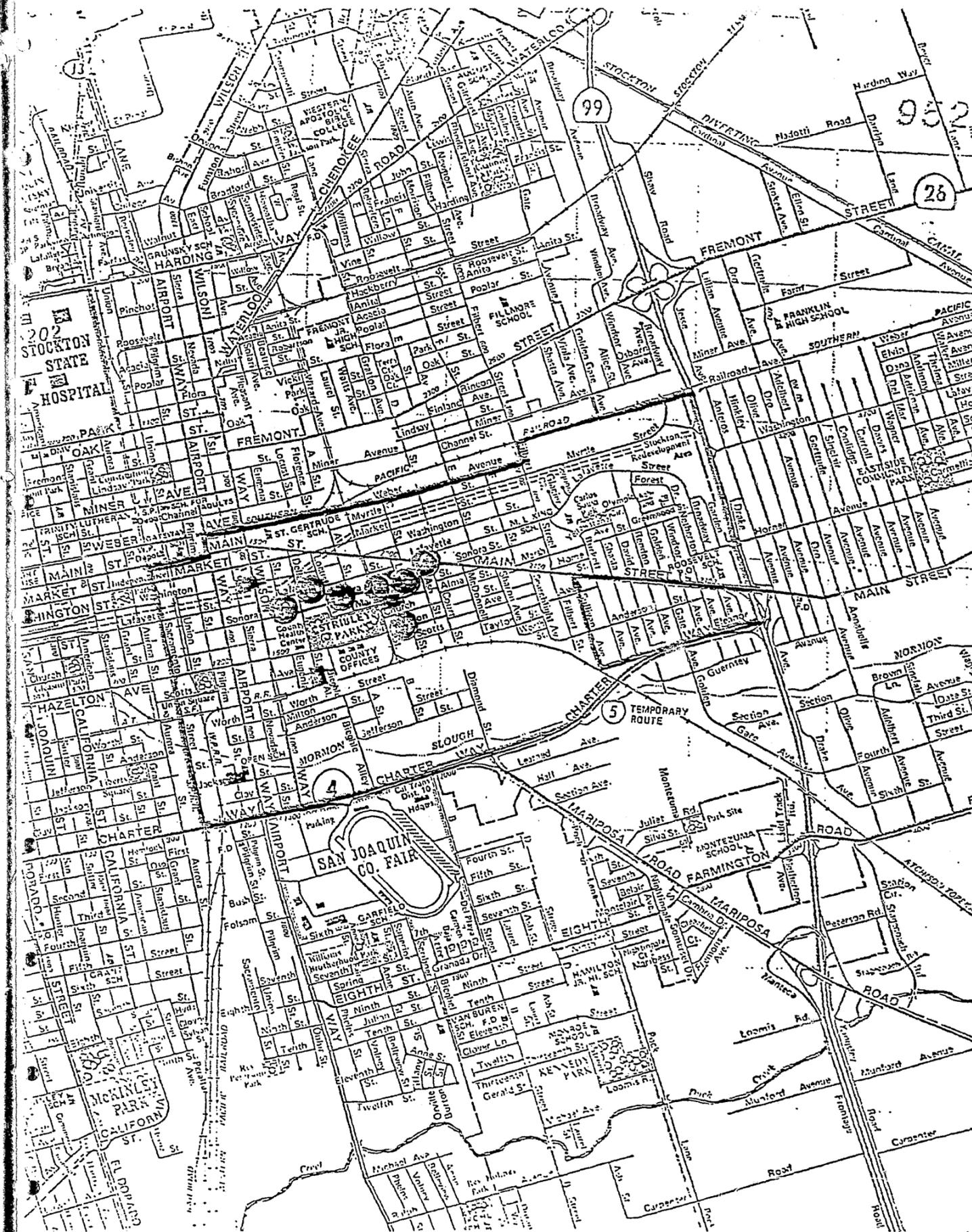
<u>C/R#</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>PROPERTY</u>
79-10073	5/9-10/79	1600-2100	2031 E. Sonora	Springfield Rifle, Lamps, Mirror
79-10119	5/10-11/79	2300-0730	2012 E. Hazelton	Stereo Equipment
79-10386	5/15/79	1800-1830	1712 E. Lafayette	Unknown at Time
79-10425	5/15/79	1450*	2002 E. Sonora	Unknown at Time
79-10602	5/18-19/79	2300-0300	1859 E. Sonora	\$400
79-10683	5/20/79	2230*	2062 E. Sonora	Power Tool, Grey Tool Box
79-10843	5/23/79	0330*	1620 E. Sonora	\$200
79-10932	5/23-24/79	1830-0630	2153 E. Main	10 Cases of Sodas

* In progress calls.

Vehicle: Older Van, blue/white stripe

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

The above suspect may be responsible for several of the additional burglaries. However, there are definitely other suspects in this area committing burglaries. Please forward any FI's or information on your dailies to the Operations Support Section.



SEGMENT 2
INVESTIGATIVE SUPPORT

Part 1
Crime Series Analysis Matrix

MEMORANDUM

September 18, 1978

TO: SGT. ANDREW JACKSON, ROBBERY-HOMICIDE
FROM: HAROLD SPICE, CRIME ANALYST, OPERATIONS SUPPORT SECTION
SUBJECT: METHOD OF OPERATION COMPARISON-- JOHN DOE

As per your request, I compared case 78-15008 (V#1) with JOHN DOE's previous arrests. The V#1's case was compared against 64-10452 (V#2), 71-18320 (V#3), and 71-20215 (V#4). It should be noted that DOE was convicted in both the V#3 and V#4 cases.

Examination of Previous Cases:

Analysis of the case reports concerning DOE's previous arrests revealed a consistent and unique method of operation. In all three cases (V#2 , V#3 , and V#4), DOE contacted the victim just prior to initiating the criminal offense. During this contact, he asked the victim some type of irrelevant question. He knocked on V#2's door and asked for a Mr. Thompson. When the victim told him that Mr. Thompson did not live there, DOE left. He asked V#3 about the house next door that was for sale and then left. And he asked V#4 for directions to Stanislaus Street, and then left.

In all three cases, DOE returned almost immediately to force entry into the victim's residence. In both V#3 and V#4 , DOE cut through the screen door and then confronted the victim at the front door. In V#3 , he cut through a window screen, smashed open the window and then confronted the victim. In all three cases, immediately upon confronting the victims, DOE demanded money. He told V#2 , "I want your money. If you don't give it to me, I will kill you." He shouted at V#3 , "Where's your money, I know you have money?" And he stated to V#4 , "I want your money."

In all three cases, DOE struck the victim with his fists. In all three cases, DOE went through or forced the victims to go through their purses and give him money. In both V#4 and V#2 , DOE ripped the victim's clothing, and then sexually assaulted the victim. In V#3 , he threatened the victim with sexual assault, but following the victim's pleading with him he left. It should be noted that DOE's victims are primarily elderly. V#2 was 56 year, V#4 was 69 years.

Thus, DOE's method of operation can be summarized as follows: Initially the victim is contacted at the front door just prior to the offense. The victim is then asked a question. DOE returns and cuts either a window or door screen. Entry is then affected. DOE was armed in all three cases with a knife, threatened the victim, and then demanded money. The victim was then hit by DOE and money was taken, usually from the victim's purse. Finally, DOE rips the victim's clothing and then sexually assaults the victim.

Examination of Case Report 78-15008:

In this case (V#1) one victim heard the suspect knocking on the front door saying, "Let me in. Let me in." Victim went to the door and told the suspect to go away. The suspect left but returned approximately one minute later and attempted to enter the residence through the locked door. He was unsuccessful at the door, so he broke a glass window next to the door and entered through the window. Upon entering, the suspect was immediately confronted by V#1 , who struggled with the suspect. The suspect struck V#1 and began hitting the other two victims. The suspect then yelled, "Money! Give me your money, where's your purse?" The suspect throughout the attack continually demanded money and the victim's purses. The suspect reached under the victim's dresses and tore their underclothing. Following this attack, the suspect then fled. It should be noted V#1 is 80 years, V#5 is 73 years, and V#6 is 61 years.

Method of Operation Comparison and Analysis:

Examination of DOE's previous arrests identified ten particular method of operation factors. These factors are: Contacts victim just prior to the offense; asks victim a question; attempts entry through a door; breaks glass; armed with a knife; threatens victim; asks victim for money; hits victim; ransacks purse; and rips victim's clothes. Please refer to the attached Crime Series Analysis Matrix for a comparison of cases and method of operation factors.

The V#1 case contains eight of the ten method of operation factors identified during the examination of DOE's previous arrests. The two method of operation factors not found in V#1 are: armed with a knife and threatens victim. It is my belief based on the original case report and subsequent interviews with the victims that the suspect did not have an opportunity to pull a knife. The suspect was confronted by V#1 immediately upon his entry. It appears that because V#1 attempted to drive the suspect off with a broom, the suspect became excited and struck all three victims with the nearest available objects. The suspect did not threaten the victims because he had already injured them and demanded their money and purses. There was no need to further threaten the victims.

However, it should be noted there is one unique factor in DOE's method of operation. This factor is DOE's characteristic of contacting his victims just prior to the offense and asking the victim some type of question. As previously stated, in the V#1 case the suspect contacted the victim just prior to the offense, mumbled something to the victims, and shortly thereafter affected entry and committed the crime. This series of events is consistent with DOE's method of operation. Also, the victims in V#1 are elderly.

Conclusion:

Based on the examination of DOE's previous arrests and the above method of operation comparison and analysis, it is my belief that DOE is the responsible in the V#1 case. This belief is based on the unique method of operation factor described above under the analysis section. It is this factor that distinguishes DOE from other offenders. In reviewing and analyzing approximately 300 rapes, attempted rapes, residential robberies, and burglaries where the suspect confronted the victim, I have not yet found this unique method of operation factor.

Part 2
Investigative Memorandums

MEMORANDUM

April 26, 1979

TO: LT. AYERS
FROM: OPERATIONS SUPPORT SECTION
SUBJECT: CR#79-8761

On 4/23/79, at 0324 hours, JOHN JOSEPH DOE M/M/28, 7-19-50, was arrested for burglary at the Norton Paint Company, located at 7 South Lincoln.

This date the Crime Analysis Unit conducted a method of operation search. There were five cases with a similar method of operation in which DOE could be the responsible person. These cases are:

79-5000, 3/1/79, Fairgrounds Industrial Park
79-6853, 3/26/79, Rental Machinery
79-7369, 4/2/79, Rineharts Body Shop
79-7496, 4/4/79, Hatanaka and Ota
79-8352, 4/16/79, Rocka Construction Co.

If you need any additional information on these cases, please contact Hal Spice at 8651.

MEMORANDUM

June 14, 1979

TO: SGT. JOHN DOUGHERTY
FROM: CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT
SUBJECT: RAILROAD RAPIST

Presented below is a property list which combines clothing worn by the suspect and property stolen from the victims in crime reports 79-8757, 79-10845, and 79-11886.

79-8757: 1. Dark hip length coat
2. Chrome handgun

79-10845: 1. Navy blue ski mask
2. Chrome handgun
3. Army type jacket
4. Dark leather purse with 5 zipper pockets
5. I.D., Visa card, Weinstocks card, and Texaco card in the name of JANE DOE

79-11886: 1. Dark ski mask, orange/red circles around eyes
2. Green fatigue jacket
3. Brn cotton gloves
4. Silver colored handgun
5. CDL N4171148

MEMORANDUM

June 19, 1979

TO: OFFICER D. DULEY
FROM: CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT
SUBJECT: CR#79-12623

On 6/16/79 you arrested JOHN DOE for burglary. A geographic pattern search and similar-offense pattern search were conducted. These searches indicate DOE may be the responsible in the following other burglaries: 79-10072, 79-10587 and 79-12352. It should be noted that fingerprints were lifted in each of these three cases. If you need any additional information, contact the Crime Analysis Unit at 8651.

cc: Lt. Ayers

MEMORANDUM

July 10, 1979

TO: LT. AYERS
FROM: OPERATIONS SUPPORT SECTION
SUBJECT: JOHN DOE - CR#79-12086

On July 6, 1979, DOE was arrested for burglary in CR#79-12086. DOE was listed as a suspect in Burglary Profile 79-0004, which was disseminated on June 19, 1979. It should be noted that fingerprints were obtained from several of the burglaries listed in the profile.

If any additional information is needed, contact the Crime Analysis Unit at 8651.

MEMORANDUM

July 10, 1979

TO: SGT. LAUGHLIN
FROM: OPERATIONS SUPPORT SECTION
SUBJECT: CR#79-5319

As per your request, a Method of Operation search was conducted for burglaries at the Kentfield Apartments with the following M.O. factors:
No force, unknown point of entry. CR#79-5319 (occurred March 5, 1979) was the only case that met the above search criteria.

If any additional information is needed, contact the Crime Analysis Unit at 8651.

SEGMENT 3
CRIMINAL INFORMATION FILES

Part I
Method of Operation File

DAY	TIME	AREA	PREMISES	TARGETS
DATE ENTERED 11-24-79	CARD NUMBER 779	CASE NUMBER 79-23820	CROSS REFERENCE NUMBERS	
RESIDENCE PHONE Juan Doe		RACE M	SEX M	DATE OF BIRTH 3-11-61
BUSINESS Walt's Arco Mini Mart		EMPLOYER, SCHOOL		BUSINESS PHONE
LOCATION OF OCCURRENCE (OR ADDRESS) 7906 70 St. Norado		FIRM NAME OF COMMERCIAL		
STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS SUPPORT SECTION				
COMMENTS:				
211 PC (SA-Bus) 0125-0128, 11-24-79				
Suspect - WM 30, 5-11, 175, blue/black, med build, short straight hair, full beard, med corp, calm, blue cap, hooded sweatshirt, blue jeans.				
Loss - \$1500 cash				
Other - I entered bus, walked up to front counter. I had the hood of coat over his head and both hands in his pockets. I heard on counter w/ left elbow & simulated a handgun in the coat pocket. I whispered to RP "continue w/ the customers, be careful, when you open the register, I'll blow you away". I ordered RP to empty cash register & put it in a bag. I took bag & fled. RP pushed alarm.				
Vehicle - 60's white Ford t. bird				

DAY	TIME	AREA	PREMISES	TARGETS
DATE ENTERED 11-25-79	CARD NUMBER 779	CASE NUMBER 79-23921	CROSS REFERENCE NUMBERS	
RESIDENCE PHONE John Doe		RACE W	SEX M	DATE OF BIRTH 12-22-23
BUSINESS		EMPLOYER, SCHOOL		BUSINESS PHONE
LOCATION OF OCCURRENCE (OR ADDRESS) 444 W. Charter		FIRM NAME OF COMMERCIAL		
STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS SUPPORT SECTION				
COMMENTS:				
211 PC (SA-St) 20509ms, 11-25-79				
Suspect - nm 21, 5-10, 185, brn blk, stocky, wavy hair, clean shaven, sideburns, dark corp, pocket, conservative, professional, quiet, med voice, dark blue shirt w/ horizontal stripes, dark blue/blue jacket, dark pants and shoes.				
Loss - wallet, \$900 cash, credit cards				
Other - I walked to the west side of the gas station. I stated to S "I guess there's no restrooms". S stated "Yes there right there going to restrooms". I went into restroom, S entered restroom, I was turning to leave. S drew knife from his right coat pocket w/ his right hand. He stated in a calm voice "give me ur wallet". I gave S \$, S then stated "give me ur fucking wallet or I'll cut you".				
Weapon - switchblade				

DATE ENTERED	TIME	AREA	PREMISE	TARGETS
11-24-79				
CARD NUMBER	CASE NUMBER	CROSS REFERENCE NUMBER		
778	79-23828			
RESIDENCE PHONE	RACE	SEX	DATE OF BIRTH	EMPLOYER, SUMM.
	W	F	4-5-20	00 no. Adeline St.
BUSINESS				BUSINESS PHONE
LOCATION OF OCCURRENCE OR ADDRESS			FIRM NAME (IF COMMERCIAL)	
400 Oak No. American				
STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS SUPPORT SECTION				
COMMENTS				
#87.2 PC (Grand theft) 1130 hrs, 11-24-79				
Suspect - WM 18-19, 5-7, 130, shoulder length hair				
wearing a Gatorade jacket				
nmt short hair				
Vehicle - 1965 Buick, faded red, 2 4' white				
US antennas w/ trunk				
Loss - purse, \$1700 cash, personal papers				
Other - V walking, heard loud footsteps				
behind her that was struck in the back.				
V knocked to the ground				
W gave description of said vehicle.				
W stated veh was driven by #2				
V yldd she had been robbed				

Part 2
Suspect/Vehicle Description File

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
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COMMENTS/INFORMATION																																											
211 PC (SA-5+) 2050 hrs, 11-25-79 79-239201 Suspect - nm 21, 5-10, 185, fm w/dk, stocky, wavy hair, clear shades, sideburns, dark eyes, pocket, no shirt, professional quiet, yed voice, dark blue knit w/ horizontal stripes, dark blue/white pocket, dark pants & shoes, right hand d. Loss - wallet, \$900 cash, credit cards Other - I was turning to leave. I drew my gun, his right pant pocket w/ his right hand. She stated is a calm voice "give me ur wallet" I gave it. She stated "wallet n the cut ur wallet - switchblade"																																											
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COMMENTS/INFORMATION																																											
4872 PC (Grand theft) 1130 hrs, 11-24-79 79-23828 Suspect - WM 18-19, 5-7, 130, shoulder length hair wearing a fatigue jacket nona, short hair Vehicle - 1965 Buick, faded red, 2 4' white (Barrera) or Buick Loss - (purse, \$1000 cash, personal papers) Other - I yelled, she had been robbed																																											
PRIOR RECORD:		DATE ENTERED		CARD #																																							
		12-7-79		778																																							
CROSS REFERENCE #																																											

The information contained in the Known Offender File is confidential and therefore examples of the file can not be included in this document. The Known Offender File utilizes the same keysort card as the Suspect/Vehicle Description File.

Part 4
Field Interview File

NAME (FIRST, MIDDLE, LAST) John (nmn) Doe		RES. ADD. 12345 1st Street	
LOCATION 22 E. Market		D.L.# N9876543	
DOB 12/25/79	HAIR Bro	EYES Bro	RACE M
CLOTHING Jeans, ss plaid shirt, cowboy hats		HT. 5'9	WT. 150
HAIR LENGTH <input type="checkbox"/> LONG <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SHORT <input type="checkbox"/> BALD/THINNING <input type="checkbox"/> AFRO/NATURAL <input type="checkbox"/> WAVY/CURLY <input type="checkbox"/> BRAIDED/PONYTAIL		PHYSICAL COMPLEXION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LIGHT <input type="checkbox"/> DARK <input type="checkbox"/> ACNE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> THIN <input type="checkbox"/> HEAVY <input type="checkbox"/> MUSCULAR	
FACE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSTACHE <input type="checkbox"/> BEARD/GOATEE <input type="checkbox"/> GLASSES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> RT. HANDED <input type="checkbox"/> L.F. HANDED <input type="checkbox"/> TATOO		VEH. Chevy	
LIC.# 00000F		YR. 76	TYPE PU
REASON/ADD. INFO. Traffic stop		ADD. IDENT. Camper top	
OFC. NAME(S) S. Adhesive		DATE/TIME 11-25-79/0018	

NAME (FIRST, MIDDLE, LAST) Jane (nmn) Doe		RES. ADD. 12345 1st St	
LOCATION Stanislaus & Main		D.L.# N3456789	
DOB 12/25/79	HAIR Red	EYES grn	RACE F
CLOTHING red dress, black boots		HT. 5-8	WT. 150
HAIR LENGTH <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LONG <input type="checkbox"/> SHORT <input type="checkbox"/> BALD/THINNING <input type="checkbox"/> AFRO/NATURAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WAVY/CURLY <input type="checkbox"/> BRAIDED/PONYTAIL		PHYSICAL COMPLEXION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LIGHT <input type="checkbox"/> DARK <input type="checkbox"/> ACNE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> THIN <input type="checkbox"/> HEAVY <input type="checkbox"/> MUSCULAR	
FACE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSTACHE <input type="checkbox"/> BEARD/GOATEE <input type="checkbox"/> GLASSES <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> RT. HANDED <input type="checkbox"/> L.F. HANDED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TATOO		VEH. 	
LIC.#		YR.	TYPE
REASON/ADD. INFO. 647b arrest; standing on Stanislaus & Main. running out to vehicles & soliciting. Butterfly tattoo on left buttock.		ADD. IDENT.	
OFC. NAME(S) N. Adhesive		DATE/TIME 0005/12/25/79	

FIELD INTERVIEW CARD SYSTEM

Presented in this section are copies of the Field Interview coding sheet. The FI cards are bound into books of twenty-five cards. The original copy is kept by the officer completing the card. The second copy is routed to the Investigative Division, and the hard copy is sent to the Crime Analysis Unit for processing.

Generally the coding sheet is self-explanatory. Each data element for every physical or vehicle descriptor has an assigned numerical value. A double-punch is required for some descriptors. For example, the data element, "19 to 23 years", under the descriptor "age" necessitates a punch of the number one and two keysort holes.

Some confusion may occur in situations where there are a number of data elements for one given descriptor. For example, a vehicle may have both primer spots and body damage (see FI coding sheet, page 2). In this case, both the number four and seven keysort holes would be punched. In addition, the printed numbers "4" and "7" would be marked with a felt pen to indicate that both these data elements are present. If the printed numbers are not marked, these two punches would represent data element 11, "bumper sticker".

If a vehicle was a "low-rider" with custom paint, both the number one and four keysort holes would be punched. The printed number "1" would be colored to indicate "low-rider". A line would be drawn to the number four keysort hole to indicate "1" plus "4" or data element number "5".

It sounds complicated, but remember the system was designed to be fully automated.

Part 5
Career Criminal File

SECTION III
CRIME ANALYSIS AND SPECIAL UNITS

Part 1
Strike Force

ICAP PROGRESS REPORT

I. COMPONENT INFORMATION

- A. Component: Strike Force
- B. Current Date: February 14, 1979
- C. Reporting Period: January 1-31, 1979

II. MONTHLY ACTIVITY SUMMARY

During this reporting period the Stockton Police Department Strike Force was initiated. The Strike Force was authorized by the City Council because of the citywide increase in violent crimes. The Strike Force is composed of the entire fourth watch which consists of twenty-one (21) patrol officers. Scheduling and beat responsibilities leaves approximately ten (10) officers which are available for strike force assignments. Strike Force missions involve the surveillance of known criminals, or the saturation of high crime areas. The Strike Force may be employed on an eight-hour basis or divided into teams to conduct a 24-hour surveillance. Either marked or unmarked vehicles can be utilized by the Strike Force. Officers are at times in plain clothing. All officers are supplied with safety equipment including bulletproof vests.

This month the Operations Support Section created a Strike Team Coordination position. The Strike Team Coordinator's primary function is to work in conjunction with the Crime Analysis Unit and the Investigative Division developing Strike Force Missions. Upon the identification of a crime series by the Crime Analysis Unit, the Strike Force Coordinator gathers intelligence information from investigative personnel and informants. This information is analyzed to determine possible suspects. A Strike Force Mission is then prepared by the Coordinator and assigned to the Strike Force leader. Exhibit 1 presents an example of a Strike Force Mission.

During this report period the Strike Force Coordinator prepared and assigned six missions. Two of these mission involved the surveillance of robbery suspects. Three missions were concerned with burglary series. One mission involved the surveillance and arrest of a known offender. Attachment 1 presents a summary of the January Strike Missions.

These six missions resulted in the arrests of 34 persons for a variety of felony charges (See Attachment 2). It should be noted that often the Strike Force would make non-mission related arrests. These arrests result from the observation of other crimes in progress by Strike Force officers while on an assigned mission. The existence of the Strike Force creates the capability to rapidly saturate an area during felonies in progress. This capability also resulted in a number of non-mission related arrests.

III. MILESTONE ACHIEVEMENT SUMMARY

None.

IV. MONTHLY BUDGET SUMMARY

None.

V. EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES SUMMARY

None.

VI. GENERAL COMMENTS

None.

ATTACHMENT 1

<u>DATE</u>	<u>MISSION NO.</u>	<u>TYPE OF MISSION</u>	<u>STATUS</u>
1/2/79	S79-0001	Stake-out for JOHN JOSEPH SMITH	SMITH Arrested
1/5/79	S79-0002	Surveillance of 211 P.C. residential suspects	Four subjects arrested
1/5/79	S79-0003	Assist Detectives with buy/bust	Closed No Action
1/11/79	S79-0004	Assist Detectives with search	Closed Assistance completed
1/19/79	S79-0005	Surveillance of JONES Brothers 459 P.C. - residential	Open
1/23/79	S79-0006	Surveillance of 459 P.C. suspects JOHN JOSEPH SMITH/JOE BUCK	SMITH sent to prison. Arrested BUCK for 11359 H & S

ATTACHMENT 2
January 1-30, 1979
Felony and Weapon Related Arrests

<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>CRIME</u>	<u>STRIKE OFFICERS</u>
1/2/79	ARRESTED PERSONS NAMES DELETED FOR THIS MANUAL	7 warrants 476a, 487.1, 476, 212a (P.C.)	Mazuola/Stewart Arrellano/Dourgarian
1/6/79		12025, 12031a (P.C.)	Saculla/Johnston Haight
1/6/79		12025	Robinson/Enebrad
1/7/79		243 P.C. (Warr.)	Haight
1/10/79		459 P.C. (Warr.)	Haight
1/11/79		211 P.C. Armed 12031, 12025, 496	Peterson/Lerner
1/11/79		211 P.C. Armed 12021	Faselli
1/11/79		245a P.C.	S. Johnson/Steele
1/11/79		459 P.C.	Dodge
1/12/79		245a, 12020 P.C.	Peterson/Robinson
1/12/79		211 P.C. Armed 245a P.C.	Hatchard/Williams Dourgarian/Stewart
1/14/79		245a P.C.	Saculla
1/16/79		B/W #A143666	Haight/Dourgarian
1/16/79		12025, 12031, 496 P.C.	Haight/Dourgarian
1/17/79		12025a, 12031a, 496 P.C.	Haight/Dourgarian
1/18/79		211 P.C. Armed 459, 12021 P.C.	Elledge/Robinson
1/20/79		12025, 23102a	Green

STRIKE FORCE MISSION

In Re: Commercial Robbery Series

ATTACHMENT 2, Cont.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>CRIME</u>	<u>STRIKE OFFICERS</u>
1/21/79		211 P.C. Armed 12022.5, 245b, 12020 P.C.	Hatchard/Strike Force
1/21/79		211 P.C. Armed Force	Hatchard, Strike Force
1/21/79		211 P.C. Armed	Mazzuola/Williams
1/24/79		12020 P.C.	Johnston
1/25/79		10851 V.C.	Sheets
1/25/79		11359 H & S	Strike Force
1/25/79		11359 H & S	Strike Force
1/25/79		470 P.C. (Warr.)	Elledge/Sheets
1/27/79		245a P.C.	Johnston
1/28/79		459 P.C, 853.7 B/W	Stewart/Hatchard
1/28/79		245a	Johnston
1/28/79		12020(a)	Haight
1/28/79		12020 P.C.	Ries/D. Haro
1/28/79		242 P.O., 148 594	Green/Johnson Arrellano
1/28/79		12025a	Haight
1/30/79		11357(c) H & S	Strike Force
1/30/79		211 P.C. Armed	Hatchard, Stewart Sgt. Neely Strike Force

I. PROBLEM:

Since December 20, 1979, there have been three (3) armed robberies which appear to be committed by the same suspect.

II. M.O. INFORMATION:

Area: See Attachment #1 & #2 (Squares indicate Varda alarm locations, Circles indicate where robberies occurred)

Day: No pattern

Time: All robberies occurred between 2050 to 2252 hours, approximately 30 minutes before the businesses closed.

Premise: Two (2) liquor stores and one market.

Point of Entry: Front door

Weapon: Long single barrel, blue steel handgun

Vehicle: None seen. At the A & L Market a vehicle was heard leaving westbound on Acacia Street.

M.O. Profile: Analysis of all crime reports indicate the suspect is familiar with the area in which he strikes. In each case he has entered the store wearing a stocking mask and has his weapon drawn. The suspect goes directly to the counter and demands all the money from the cash register. Additionally, he demands the money kept under the cash drawer and seems to have knowledge of where extra cash is routinely placed. He grabs the cash with his left hand and holds his weapon in his right hand.

In two (2) cases the clerks were instructed to lay down on the floor. At the A & L Market he demanded the clerk and a customer to run to the rear of the store.

Also, none of the businesses robbed have any alarm system or CrimEye type camera.

Orin

III. SUSPECT INFORMATION:

Suspect: W/M/24-30, 6-0 to 6-6, 180-210, strawberry blond hair, thin build, medium voice, possible mustache/goatee, nervous, rapid speech, right handed, possible Southern or Okie accent, conservative, light complexion.

Clothing: Nylon stocking was over head, wears gloves, white/black sock hat or beanie type cap; clothes varied with each incident; tan/brown pants or blue levis, grey sweatshirt/dark blue jacket/tan sweater; shirts and jackets are all long sleeved.

IV. TACTICS:

Commencing 12/28/79, four (4) officers working in plainclothes and driving unmarked vehicles will concentrate their efforts on small liquor and grocery stores. After 2300 hours, the same officers will take up surveillance positions as listed in Strike Mission #S79-0035 - UPDATE, 12/28/79. The following locations have been selected as potential victims as they fall into the categories of businesses that have already been victimized.

1. 701 N. Airport, Danny's Market
2. 939 N. Yosemite, B & E Liquor
- * 3. Pershing & Country Club, Dan Mellis Liquor
4. 445 E. Acacia, J & B Liquor
5. 401 W. Fremont, Green Frog Liquor
6. 201 W. Poplar, Simons Market
- ** 7. 127 E. Jamestown, Segarini's

This mission will continue through the weekend.

OFFICERS WILL WEAR SAFETY EQUIPMENT AT ALL TIMES.

- * Varda Alarm has been installed
- ** CrimEye Camera installed

ATTACHMENT #1

<u>CR#</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>BUSINESS NAME</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>PROPERTY</u>
79-26057	12/20 Thursday	2050	A & L Market	1005 W. Acacia	\$882.00 cash
79-26212	12/22 Saturday	2252	Howie's Liquors	1245 Buena Vista	\$460.00 cash
79-26441	12/26 Wednesday	2135	Gaines Liquors	4122 N. El Dorado	\$200.00-\$300.00 cash

ATTACHMENT #2

STRIKE FORCE MISSION
In Re: Business Robbery Series

I. SUSPECT INFORMATION:

Suspect: M/M/25-30, 5-5 to 5-8, 125-150, dark collar length hair, thin build, with a dark moustache to corner of his mouth.

Clothing: Suspect always wears dark clothing and a dark blue or brown ski cap. Pink/purple comb-type handle in rear pocket.

Weapon: .22 or .25 caliber blue steel automatic, carried in wasteband.

Vehicle: A 1960-1964 black Chevy was observed in the parking lot of one location just prior to a robbery. This vehicle may possibly be involved.

II. M.O. INFORMATION:

Day: The suspect has hit only on even numbered days (See attachment 1)

Time: The robberies occurred between 1810 and 2039 hours.

Premise: Convenience store, small market, cleaners.

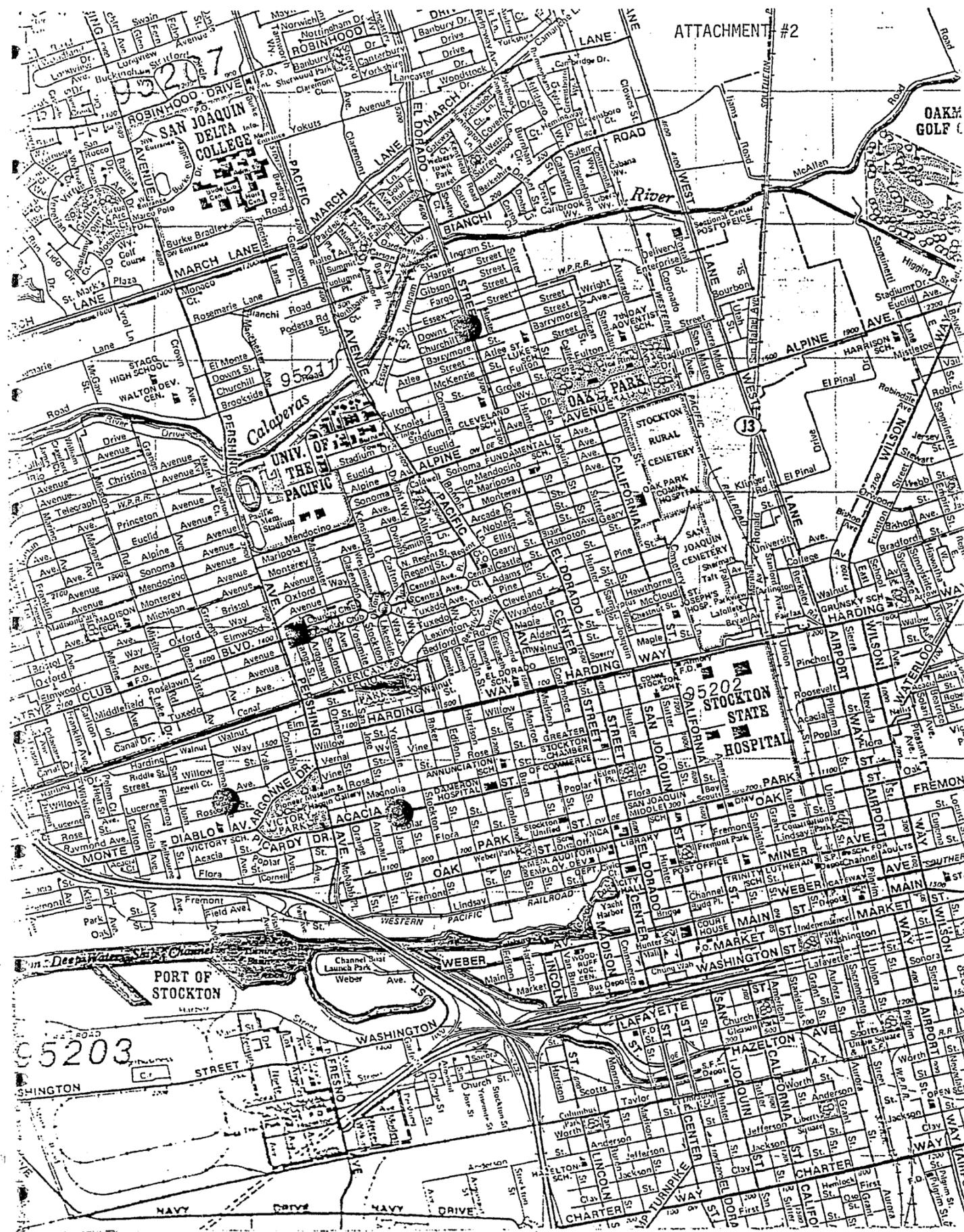
M.O.: The suspect always selects a target that has one woman clerk working alone. The suspect enters the store, pulls his weapon from his wasteband, threatens the clerk, and demands money. The suspect twice has had knowledge of concealed safes. The time span of the robberies is very short - several minutes. The suspect exits the business (sometimes through a back or side door) and has been observed to flee on foot.

III. TACTICS:

Six (6) Strike Force Officers will be used on this mission. Five (5) Officers will be deployed in unmarked units and plain clothing. One (1) Officer will be in uniform driving a marked unit. All units will saturate the area between Harding, Fremont, Yosemite, and Center Streets. All officers will check and FI persons matching the description of the suspect. Businesses in this area that meet the profile in the M.O. Information Section will be surveilled. The marked unit will be used to stop suspect vehicles for the unmarked Strike Units.

NOTE: IF ANY 211 P.C. CALLS ARE PUT OUT WHICH APPEARS TO BE THE LISTED SUSPECT, ALL UNITS WILL RESPOND.

OFFICERS WILL WEAR SAFETY EQUIPMENT AT ALL TIMES.



ATTACHMENT 1

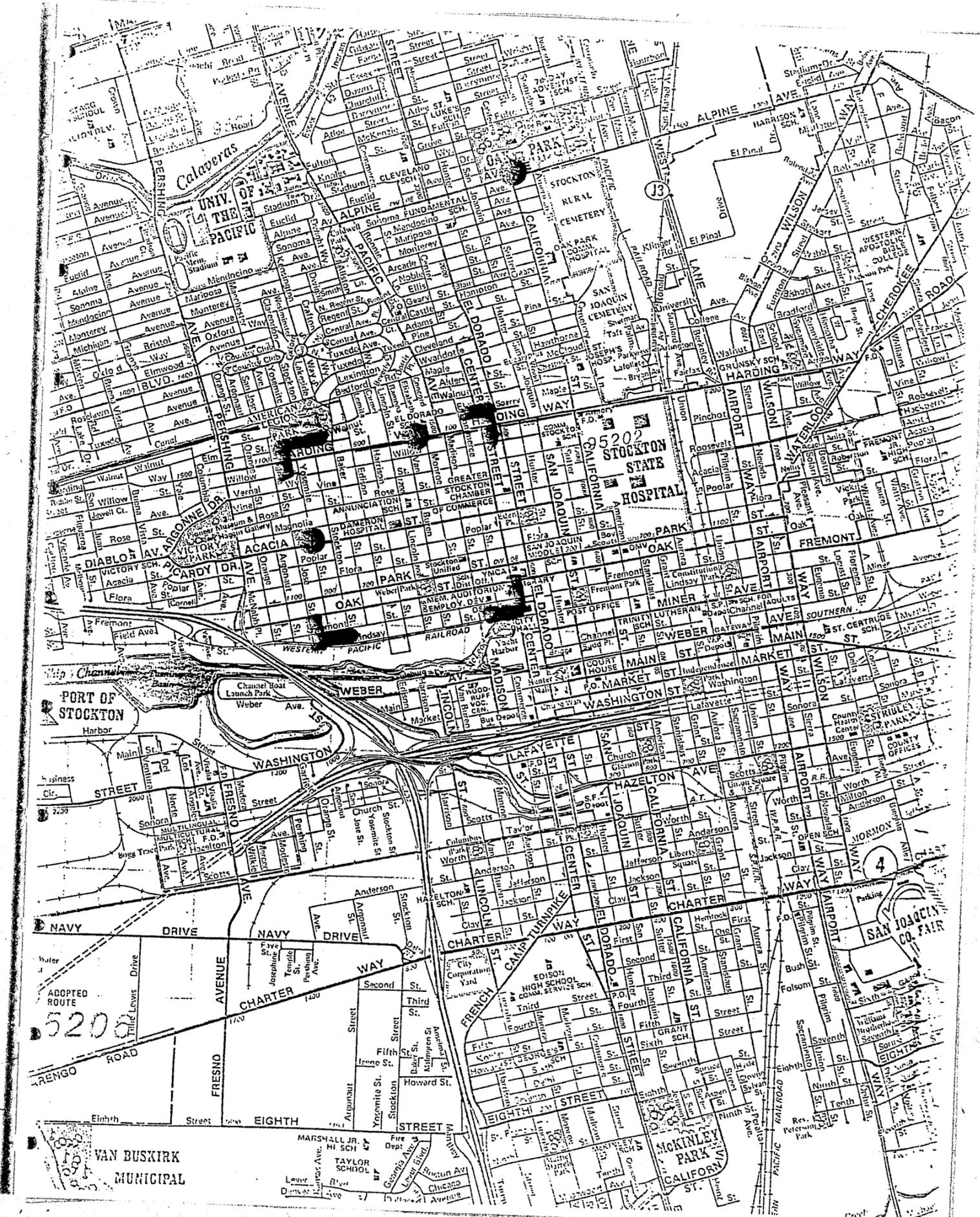
CR#	DATE	TIME	LOCATION
79-3422	2/10/79	2039	1005 W. Acacia
79-3547	2/12/79	1911	3212 N. California
79-3772	2/14/79	1810	348 W. Harding

PROPERTY:

Also taken in CR#79-3772 was the following property:

- 1) Case brand pocket knife
- 2) Credit cards in the name of DOE - Sears, Macy's, Penny's, Bruener's, Kattens, Visa, and Campbells
- 3) DOE's driver's license
- 4) DOE's Bank of America check book
- 5) One woman's mother's ring, white gold with three stones, garnet (red), topaz (yellow) and Peridot (green). The ring has a three leaf pattern.

NOTE: Also stolen was a men's coat, dark brown suede, torn on the inside, with a noticeable glue spot on the lapel.



STRIKE FORCE MISSION

(Will begin at 1900 Hrs., 1-5-79 and continue until 0300, 1-7-79)

SURVEILLANCE OF JOSEPH DOE /211 P.C. RESIDENTIALS

SUSPECT: JOSEPH DOE N/M/21, DOB 6-17-57, 6'0", 170, Blk/Brn

ADDRESS: 123 TRUMPET, Stockton

ADD INFO: The above listed suspect has several prior arrests for 211 P.C., 417 P.C., 245a P.C., 496 P.C., 487.1 P.C., 11550 H&S, 10851 C.V.C., and was involved in a 261.3 P.C. in which there was no complaint filed. DOE was recently involved in a 459 P.C. in which meat was taken from Craig Hamilton's Meat Trailer on Wilson Way. Detectives also feel DOE along with his close associates may be involved in some recent armed robberies. These are only in the investigation stages at this time. It has been brought to our attention that DOE is almost daily involved in criminal activity and would be an excellent candidate for a Strike Force surveillance.



JOSEPH DOE

Due to the above information and the recent armed robberies (residential) in which three Negro males have been working in the Central East area, one of which is using a sawed-off shotgun, we will start a surveillance on DOE and at the same time be searching for information in regards to the 211's.

The residential 211's in this series are:

SPD C/R#79-189	315 S. Sutter #4	2245 Hrs., 1-3-79
SPD C/R#79-203	240 S. Wilson Way	0320 Hrs., 1-4-79
SPD C/R#79-242	1646 E. Hazelton	0123 Hrs., 1-5-79

(Continued next page)

Suspect Descriptions in Above 211's:

- S#1 - N/M/23-25, 5'10", 165, Wearing: Brown Corduroy or Suede Waist-lgth Coat (Armed with single shot sawed-off shotgun)
- S#2 - N/M/23-25, 6'0", 160-170, Muscular Build, Clean Shaven, Wide Face with Flat Broad Nose, 2-3" Natural, Wearing: Dark Blue Sweatshirt, Levi's (In one case he was wearing a Brn Knit Watch Cap)
- S#3 - N/M/23-25, Only description is that in one case he was wearing an Orange or Red Knit Watch Cap, Jeans

It is very possible _____ or his close associates listed below may be involved in these robberies.

Associates: (NAMES DELETED FOR THIS MANUAL)

1. _____, N/M/27, DOB 9/8/51, 6'1", 150, Address: _____
(In custody)
2. _____, N/M/30, DOB 8/6/48, 5'11", 168, Blk/Brn, STKN # _____
3. _____, N/M/32, DOB 10/9/46, 5'10", 131, Blk/Brn, STKN # _____
4. _____, N/M/31, DOB 12/20/47, 5'9", 160, Blk/Brn, STKN # _____
5. _____, (In custody)
6. _____, N/M/32, DOB 6/3/46, 5'7", 137, Blk/Hazel, STKN # _____
7. _____, N/M/31, DOB 8/12/47, 5'8", 165, Blk/Brn, STKN # _____
8. _____, N/M/25, DOB 7/24/53, 5'5", 170, Blk/Brn, STKN # _____
9. _____, N/M/22, DOB 3/6/56, 5'11", 140, Blk/Brn, STKN # _____
10. _____, N/F/21, DOB 5/11/57, 5'4", 149, Blk/Brn, STKN # _____
11. _____, N/M/29, DOB 11/19/49, 6'5", 180, Blk/Brn, STKN # _____

Suspect Vehicles:

- Unk. Year, DODGE, Blk/Blue, LIC. #206 DHI (R/O _____)
- '69, OLDS, BLUE, LIC. #XGP 975
- Unk. Year, OLDS, TORONADO, WHITE, LIC. #VGF 168

1/5/79

STRIKE FORCE OPERATION

Starting at 1900 Hrs., 1-5-79, we will use six (6) Strike Force personnel and six (6) undercover units. All officers will be provided safety equipment, etc.

One (1) officer will be assigned Unit #735, which is a City of Stockton van, and will sit on 1235 E. 10th--the known residence of DOE. All other units will be at large in the area south of Harding, north of Charter, and east of El Dorado. These units will concentrate on suspects matching the description of the 211 P.C. suspects, any suspicious activity, and also search for DOE and his listed associates, or the listed vehicles which he is known to have been in.

Units available for Strike Force:

- #801 - White/Blue PONTIAC
- #869 - White/Green Mercury Cougar
- #844 - White V/W Bus
- #922 - Blk/Gray Ford Torino
- #735 - Yellow City Van
- #918 - White Pontiac LeMans
- #866 - Brown Cadillac

If a known associate of DOE is located in the field, a surveillance on this subject should be started at the Strike Force leader's discretion. One of these known associates could lead the team to DOE --the primary target--or other criminal activity.

If MARTIN is observed by either the officer on his house or the officers in the field, a surveillance will begin on the subject by all Strike Force officers involved in the mission.

NOTE: IF A CALL GOES OUT OF ANY 211 P.C. (RESIDENTIAL) OR WHERE THE SUSPECT(S) USED A SAWED-OFF SHOTGUN, ALL STRIKE FORCE MEMBERS WILL RESPOND. THIS WILL TAKE PLACE EVEN IF THE UNIT IS ENGAGED IN A SURVEILLANCE OF DOE OR ASSOCIATES.

Part 2

Strike Force Missions - Examples

February 16, 1979
S79-0009 - UPDATE

STRIKE FORCE MISSION - UPDATE

(Will begin at 1600 Hrs., and continue until further notice)

TO: DEPUTY CHIEF CALKINS AND LT. NEELY
FROM: OPERATIONS SUPPORT SECTION
SUBJECT: STRIKE FORCE MISSION #S79-0009 - UPDATE

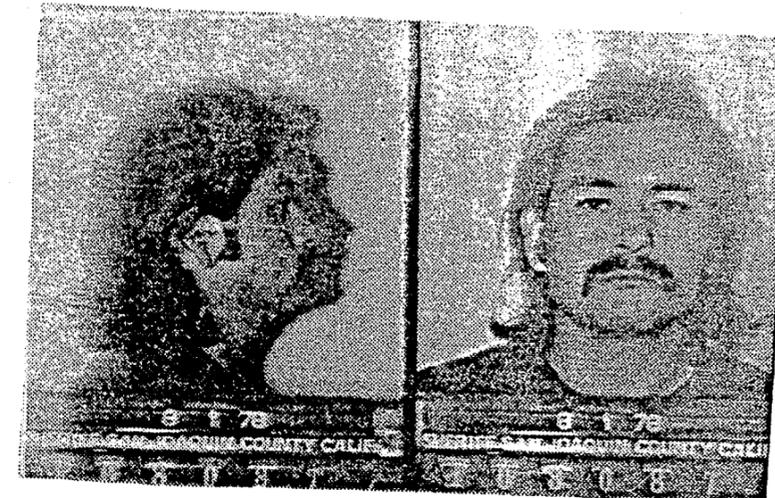
Presented below is updated information regarding the 211 P.C. business series discussed in Strike Force Mission #S79-0009. Information has been developed through Investigations Division and the Sheriff's Office that either of the below listed suspects may be responsible for this robbery series.

Suspect: #1 - JOSEPH DOE, M/M/31, DOB 10/7/47, 5-5, 125, blk/brn, scar on bridge of nose, dot tattoo on right cheek.
STKN. #000,000
ADDRESS: Unknown

#2 - JOE BUCK, M/M/22, DOB 9/29/56, 5-9, 139, blk/brn, tattoo "Indio Lopez" on left upper arm.
STKN. #000,000
ADDRESS: 123 Trumpet Blvd., Room 57

Additional Info: On 2/15/79 at 2315 hours, a subject matching DOE's description robbed the Manny's Drive-In at 7925 Thornton Road (Sheriff's CR#79-2956). The suspect was wearing a Navy blue or black jacket and a dark beanie-type ski cap. The method of operation of the suspect in this robbery closely matches the M.O. of our three cases.

Tactics: The tactics described in the original mission dated 2/15/79 will remain the same. However, if DOE is observed, a surveillance will begin on him. BUCK has \$65,000 in outstanding warrants and should be arrested on sight. (Refer to DCB 2/16/79).



JOSEPH DOE
M/M/31, DOB 10/7/47, 5'5", 125, Blk/Brn,
Scar on Bridge of Nose, Dot Tattoo on Right Cheek
STKN#000,000



JOE BUCK
M/M/22, DOB 9/29/56, 5'9", 139, Blk/Brn,
Tattoo "Indio Lopez" on Left Upper Arm
STKN# 000,000

February 28, 1979
S79-0011

STRIKE FORCE MISSION

In Re: Residential Burglary Series
(Conway Homes)

I. GEOGRAPHIC PATTERN/SUSPECT(S):

Analysis has revealed a residential burglary series in the Conway Homes Housing District. Seventeen (17) burglaries have occurred in the area bordered by Manthey, Colorado, Chicago and Houston, since February 4, 1979. There have been as many as four (4) burglaries in this area with a similar M.O. during the same night.

Suspect(s):

<u>C/R#</u>	<u>Suspect Description</u>
79-2849	Three (3) N/M/J's, NFD
79-2870	Two (2) N/M/18-20, 5'9", NFD
79-3564	#1 - N/M/A, 6'0", Heavy Set, Short Cut Hair, Wearing: Black Sweater
	#2 - N/M/A, NFD
79-4198	Two (2) N/M/A, NFD
79-4627	S- JOE BUCK, N/M/18, 5'6", 130, Blk/Brn

II. M.O. INFORMATION:

Time: 82% of the burglaries (14) occurred between 1500 and 2300 Hrs. Of these, 50% (7) occurred between 2000 and 2200 Hrs.

Premise: Duplex and Single Family Dwellings.

Point of Entry: The most common POE is through the rear door or window.

M.O. Composite: Analysis of case reports indicates the suspects are probably jumping fences to gain access to the victim's backyard, possibly from a parallel street. The suspects are very familiar with the neighborhood and probably live in the immediate area. The suspects have attempted to burglarize occupied residences, however, they were scared off prior to entry.

Loss Summary: The primary property stolen are televisions. See Attachment 1 for a complete listing.

III. TACTICS:

Seven (7) Strike Force Officers will be used on this mission. Officers will be deployed in unmarked units and in plain clothing. Two (2) officers will conduct a surveillance inside 707 El Mira. The other officers will stay out of the Conway area. They will remain close enough to fill in the surveillance area on any burglary in progress or to assist the surveillance officers.

ATTACHMENT 1

<u>C/R#</u>	<u>DATE/TIME</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>POE</u>	<u>PROPERTY TAKEN</u>
79-2849	2/4, 2215	691 Houston	Back Door	T.V.
79-2870	2/4, 2145	922 Glendale	Side Door	No Loss
79-2878	2/4, 1700-2300	911 Flint	Bedroom Window	T.V., Clothes, Food
79-2998	2/4, 1630-2150	708 Flint	Bedroom Window	T.V.
79-3318	2/9, 0645-0930	2723 Colorado	Kitchen Window	No Loss
79-3411	2/10, 2115	634 Chicago	Bedroom Window	T.V., Radio, Cassette Player, Calculator
79-3512	2/11, 1530-2040	2743 Georgia	Bathroom Window	T.V., Browning 12-gauge Shotgun, Remington 16-gauge Shotgun
79-3532	2/11, 0900-2000	725 Houston	Kitchen Window	T.V.
79-3543	2/11-12, 1300-1515	2722 Alabama	Rear Window	T.V.
79-3564	2/13, 0145	645 Glendale	Kitchen Window	No Loss
79-3710	2/13, 2045-2145	725 Dallas	Rear Window	T.V., Stereo, Speakers, Furniture, Antiques, Jewelry
79-3854	2/15-16, 1615-0020	901 Elmira	Rear Window	T.V., Clothing
79-4198	2-19, 2150	2665 Alabama	Kitchen Window	No Loss
79-4627	2-24, 1600	659 Flint	Bedroom Window	\$45 Food Stamps
79-4683	2-25, 1700-2100	654 Dallas	Bathroom Window	T.V.
79-4684	2-25, 1300-1900	837 Houston	Window	T.V. (2), 8-Track
79-4788	2-26, 2115-2200	2541 Colorado	Rear Window	No Loss

Part 2
Crime Prevention Unit

MEMORANDUM

July 11, 1979

TO: SGT. NOBLE
FROM: OPERATIONS SUPPORT SECTION
SUBJECT: CR#79-14036

On 7/11/79, 0003 hours, Rice's Avenue Drugs, located at 2210 Pacific Avenue was burglarized. The method of operation indicates this was a well planned burglary. The suspects were equipped with cutting and prying tools. To enter the business, the suspects first cut the bolt of a dead bolt lock. They next taped and smashed a glass door. Once inside the pharmacy they removed the hinge pins from an iron grating encasing the prescription area. They next removed the hinge pins from the drug box. The loss was extensive and limited only to drugs. This business is equipped with an outside audible alarm which was activated when the glass door was shattered. The minimal delay in reporting the alarm coupled with the rapid arrival of patrol units indicates the suspects probably were inside no longer than five minutes. It is possible that other pharmacies with similar security measures as Rice's may soon be victimized.

If you need any additional information contact the Crime Analysis Unit at 8651.

National Criminal Justice Reference Service



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National Institute of Justice
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20531

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END