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READING ROOM

SPECIAL CRIME ATTACK TEAM

(S C A T)

ANNUAL REPORT

JANUARY - DECEMBER

1974

RECEIVED
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DENVER

CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER

DENVER POLICE DEPARTMENT

PREPARED BY
LT. C.D. BRANNAN
FRANK J. EGAN

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1975

TABLE OF CONTENTS

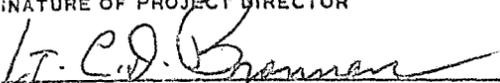
ABSTRACT OF SCAT ANNUAL REPORT	1
PART ONE - SCAT TARGET AREA OPERATIONS	5
SCAT II Winter "74" Operation	8
Target Area Profile	9
Operational Overview	11
Operation Summary	14
SCAT II Spring "74" Operation	19
Target Area Profile	20
Operational Overview	25
Operational Summary	28
SCAT II Summer "74" Operation	32
Target Area Profile	32
Operational Overview	33
Operational Summary	41
SCAT II Fall "74" Operation	43
Operational Overview	43
Operational Summary	49
PART TWO - SCAT OPERATIONAL RESULTS AND EVALUATIONS	52
OBJECTIVE 1A Burglary Reduction	52
Burglary Summation and Findings	58
OBJECTIVE 1B Aggravated Robbery Reduction	58
Aggravated Robbery Summation and Findings	64
OBJECTIVE II Clearance By Arrest	64
Clearance Goal Findings	68
OBJECTIVE III Use Of Crime Analysis	68
Crime Analysis Goal Findings	72
Summation Of Objective Achievement	72

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART THREE - COMMENTS AND CONCLUSIONS	78
Recommendations	81
PART FOUR - SCAT SPECIAL OPERATIONS AND PROJECTS	82
Tac II R/F Alarm System	83
SCAT Special Investigations	85
SCAT Target Selection Criteria	87
SCAT Target Area Situation Board	94
PART FIVE - APPENDICES	98
Report Form High Visibility Patrol	99
Report Form Target Investigations	100
Report Form Outstanding Warrants	101
Report Form Tac II R/F Alarm	102
Report Form Potential Victim Education	103

TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure # 1	Map of SCAT Operational Areas	4
Figure # 2	Map of Speer - Baker Area	7
Figure # 3	Crime Incidence Speer - Baker	10
Figure # 4	Aerial View Precinct 406	12
Figure # 5	Aerial View Precinct 407	15
Figure # 6	Map of Capital Hill Area	18
Figure # 7	Crime Incidence Spring Operation	21
Figure # 8	Aerial View Precinct 202	23
Figure # 9	Aerial View Apartment Complex Prec. 302	26
Figure #10	Aerial View Precinct 303	29
Figure #11	Map of Project Area West Denver	31
Figure #12	Vertical Aerial of Precinct 116	34
Figure #13	Las Casitas Housing Project	37
Figure #14	Aerial View Precinct 118	39
Figure #15	Operation Map (East) Fall Target Area	42
Figure #16	Operation Map (West) Fall Target Area	44
Figure #17	Aerial View Precinct 302	46
Figure #18	Aerial View Precinct 304	48
Figure #19	Graph - SCAT Impact Speer - Baker	51
Figure #20	Graph - Before, During, After, Winter OPN	53
Figure #21	Graph - SCAT Impact, Spring Capital Hill	55
Figure #22	Graph, Before, During, After Spring OPN	57
Figure #23	Graph - SCAT Impact - Summer OPN	59
Figure #24	Graph - Before, During, After, Summer OPN	61
Figure #25	Graph - SCAT Impact - Fall Operation	63
Figure #26	Graph - Before, During, After, Fall OPN	65
Figure #27	Graph - Summation of Burglary Impact	67
Figure #28	Graph - Summation of Before, During, After OPN	69
Figure #29	Graphs - Agg. Robbery-Winter Operation	71
Figure #30	Graphs - Agg. Robbery-Spring Operation	73
Figure #31	Graph - Agg. Robbery - Summer Operation	75
Figure #32	Graph - Agg. Robbery - Fall Operation	76
Figure #33	Graph - Summation of Agg. Robbery	77
Figure #34	Photo - SCAT Operation Situation System	93
Figure #35	Photo - SCAT OPNS Board Fall 1974	96

 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION		DISCRETIONARY GRANT PROGRESS REPORT	
		<i>73-DF-08-0029E</i>	
GRANTEE Division of Criminal Justice Colorado SPA	LEAA GRANT NO. 75-IC0002 (10)-96	DATE OF REPORT 4-31-75	REPORT NO.
ASSISTING SUBGRANTEE City and County of Denver Denver Police Department	TYPE OF REPORT <input type="checkbox"/> REGULAR QUARTERLY <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL REQUEST <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FINAL REPORT		
BUDGETARY TITLE OF PROJECT Special Crime Attack Team	GRANT AMOUNT 1,043,725 1,018,168		
REPORT IS SUBMITTED FOR THE PERIOD 1-1-74	THROUGH 1-31-75		
SIGNATURE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR 	TYPED NAME & TITLE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR C.D. Brannan, Lieutenant		

COMMENCE REPORT HERE (Add continuation pages as required.)

ABSTRACT OF SCAT OPERATIONS
REPORT FOR 1974

During 1974 SCAT conducted operations in a total of nine precincts. Two of these precincts (302 and 303), were targeted twice during the year. The following schedule of operations reflects the time frame and areas involved;

WINTER:	January	-	February	-	Precincts	406 and 407
SPRING:	March	-	June	-	Precincts	202, 302 and 303
SUMMER:	July	-	September	-	Precincts	116, 117 and 118
FALL :	October	-	December	-	Precincts	302, 303 and 304

SCAT attainment of established goals and objectives during 1974 was as follows:

OBJECTIVE #1:

(A) Reduce burglary 10% (B) and aggravated robbery by 5% in the target areas over the 1972 baseline year.

(a) A comparison of burglary incidence seasonally adjusted utilizing a paired "t" test was made of the nine SCAT operational precincts during 1974 compared with the same precincts during the same periods in 1972. The results reflected that burglary was reduced 20.7 percent in 1974 while SCAT was operational in these areas. This difference was significant at the .001 level.

(b) A comparison was made of seasonally adjusted data over a five year span (1970 - 1974), for the 34 precinct months in which SCAT operated in its target precincts compared to the 74 precinct months when SCAT was not present in these precincts. No statistically significant evidence was present to indicate that SCAT had an overall impact on aggravated robbery in these areas.

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ABSTRACT OF SCAT OPERATIONS
REPORT FOR 1974

OBJECTIVE II:

INCREASE THE CLEARANCE BY ARREST RATE FOR BURGLARY BY 5% FOR THE SCAT TEAM IN THE TARGET ZONE (comparison will be made to the city average for the same period in 1972).

SCAT was assigned 694 burglary cases during 1974. A total of 217 have been cleared, yielding a clearance rate of 31.3 percent. The city wide average for the same period was 25.3 percent, thus SCAT attained a clearance rate of 6.0 percent above the city average, thus attaining its prescribed goal.

OBJECTIVE III:

INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SCAT OPERATIONS BY THE UTILIZATION OF CRIME ANALYSIS CAPABILITY. (Internal quarterly comparison).

This objective referred originally to SCAT participating jointly with the Denver Police Department Crime Analysis section in developing data for target selection and modus operandi. However, in mid year the Crime Analysis Section was assimilated by the Intelligence Bureau, (with corresponding alterations in its orientation).

SCAT, utilizing its own assigned Crime Analyst developed a target selection criteria system employing both prescriptive and desirable requirements for the selection of target precincts.

Similarly, a target area display system, employing computer printouts, data display, and large scale aerial photos depicting crime incidence in the target area was developed and utilized to assist in crime analysis and tactical operational planning.

In view of the above, it is believed that SCAT achieved its Objective III.

ABSTRACT OF SCAT OPERATIONS
REPORT FOR 1974

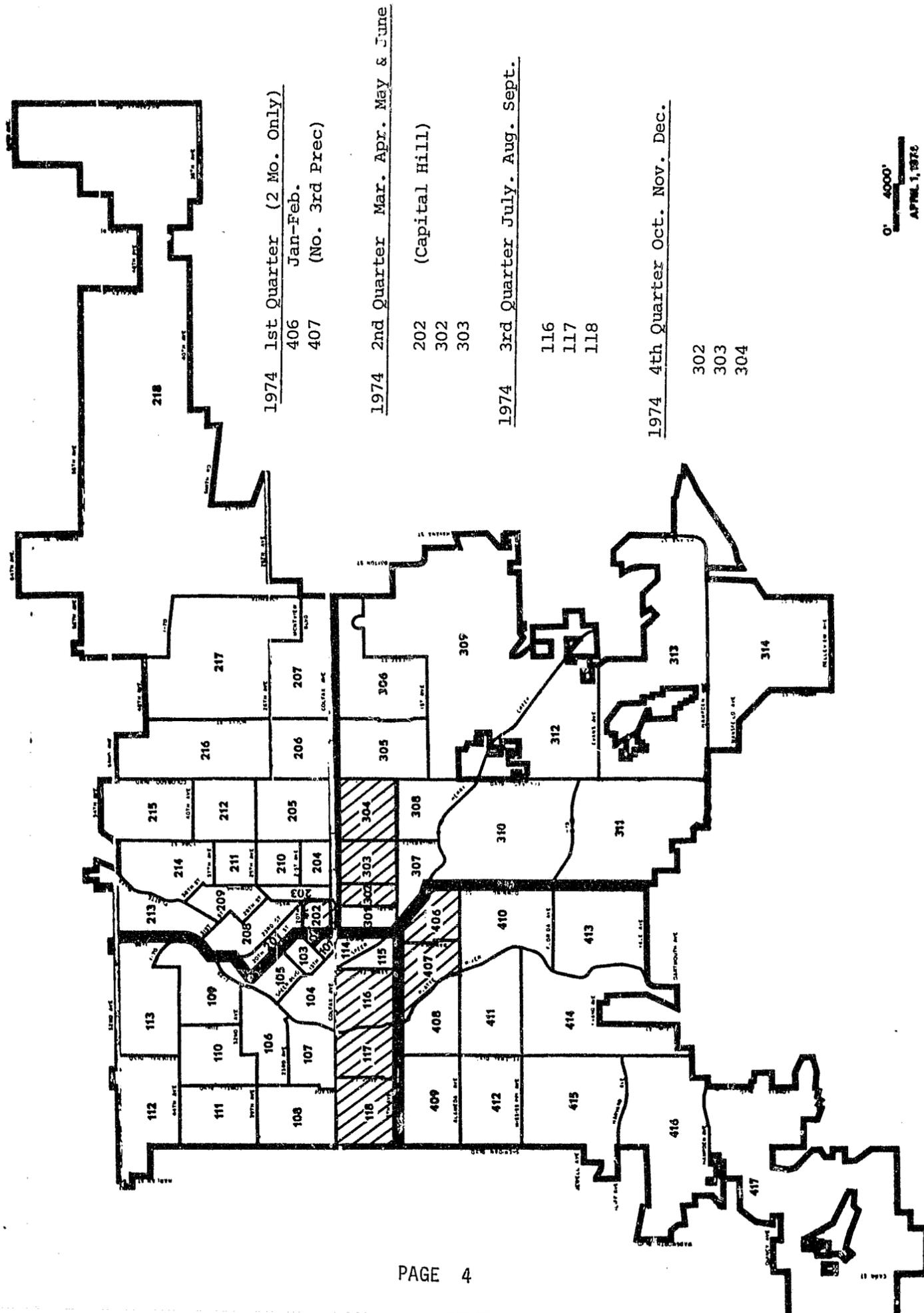
Throughout 1974 SCAT continued to receive its TAC II Alarm System equipment. It was not until the last quarter of 1974 that the system became fully operational.

SCAT conducted a five day in-service training program in February at the Airport Holiday Inn with all of its ~~four~~-four (44) Officers attending, along with fifteen (15) officers from other in state law enforcement agencies.

SCAT continued to place major emphasis on the establishment and maintenance of good community relations and assistance to the neighborhoods in enhancing their security and rapport with the department.

SCAT II refunding for the year 1974 provided for additional equipment and an increase of ten (10) men, bringing the overall SCAT strength to forty four (44).

During the course of the year SCAT's Special Investigation Detail had continued success in its concentrated effort targeted at the arrest of hard core felons and fugitives.



1974 1st Quarter (2 Mo. Only)
 406 Jan-Feb.
 407 (No. 3rd Prec)

1974 2nd Quarter Mar. Apr. May & June
 (Capital Hill)
 202
 302
 303

1974 3rd Quarter July. Aug. Sept.
 116
 117
 118

1974 4th Quarter Oct. Nov. Dec.
 302
 303
 304

PART ONE
SCAT TARGET AREA OPERATIONS
"1974"

The objective of this report is to provide a perspective of the SCAT operation in Denver during 1974.

SCAT operated in three major high crime areas during 1974 (see Denver Precinct Map opposite):

The SCAT target area during January and February (SCAT II Winter) was the Speer Boulevard and Barker neighborhoods (Precincts 406 and 407) laying south of Speer Boulevard between the Platte River and Downing Street.

From March through the month of June 1974 (SCAT II Spring), SCAT concentrated its operations in the Capital Hill, Cheeseman Park area (Precincts 202, 302 and 303) ranging along Colfax Avenue from the vicinity of Pearl Street East to University Boulevard.

During the period July through September, 1974, (SCAT II Summer) SCAT operated in the Auraria - Lincoln Park, Sun Valley, and Villa Park neighborhoods (Precincts 116, 117 and 118) extending from Santa Fe Drive on the east to Sheridan Boulevard on the west, bounded on the North by Colfax and on the south by 6th Avenue.

In the final quarter, October through December, (SCAT II Fall) SCAT returned to the high crime "Hill Area" shifting its operations to the area south of Colfax Avenue and extending the target area to the east to Colorado Boulevard. To

PART ONE
SCAT TARGET AREA OPERATIONS
"1974"

include the Capital Hill, Cheeseman Park, and Congress Park (Precincts 302, 303 and 304) neighborhoods.

All figures relating to SCAT impact on offense rates, percentages, and comparisons thereto in this report have been statistically adjusted for seasonality based on the five year data base 1970 - 1974.

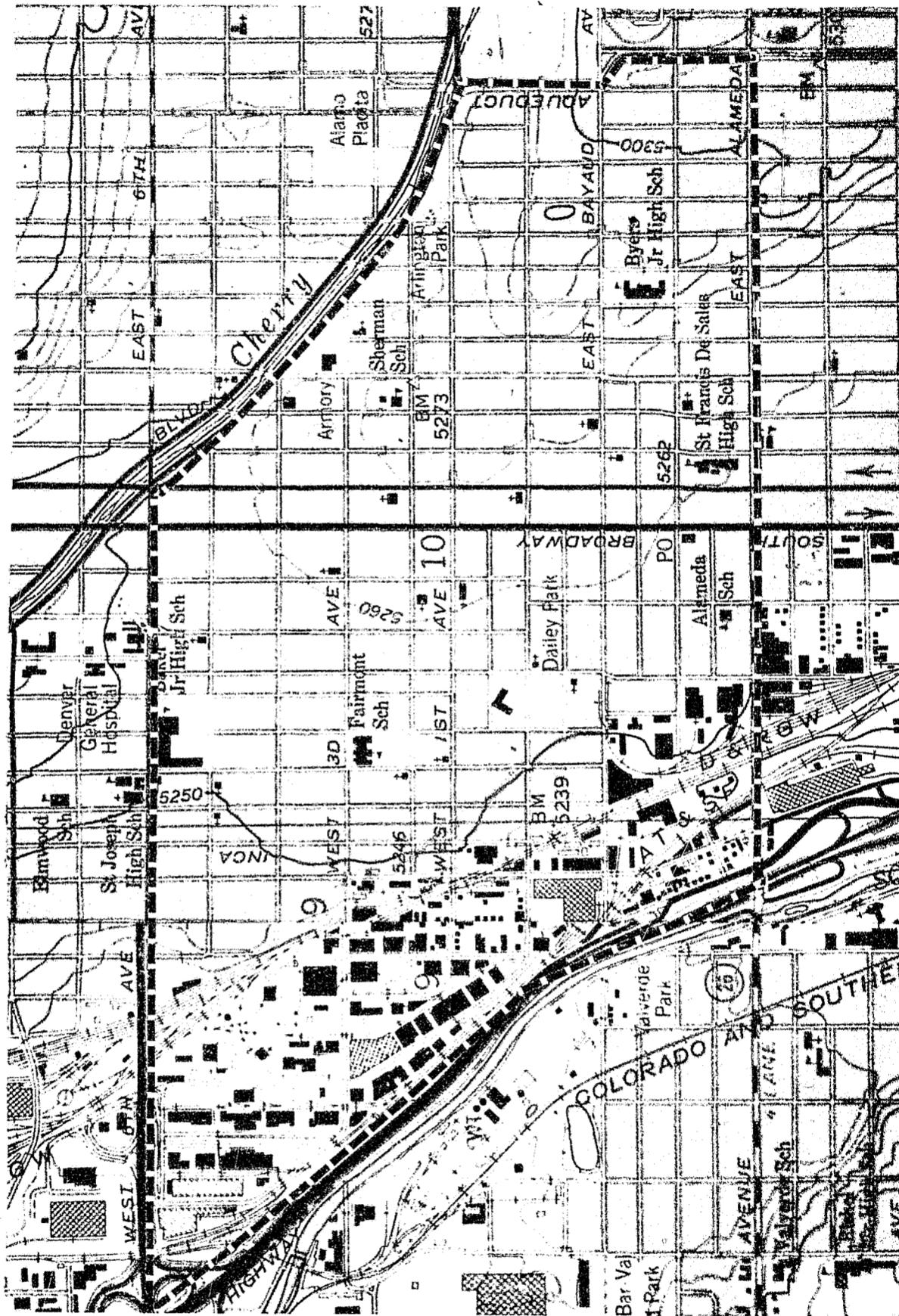


FIGURE. 2

MAP OF SPEER - BAKER AREA
 PRECINCTS 406 (East Half)
 and 407 (West Half)

TARGET AREA BOUNDARY - - - - -

SCAT II WINTER "74" OPERATIONS
 JANUARY - FEBRUARY 1974 - SPEER - BAKER AREA

SCAT TARGET SELECTION:

Following an examination of potential high crime target areas in late November and early December 1973, it was decided to initiate operations in the Speer - Baker neighborhood areas (Precincts 406 and 407) on the first of January 1974.

These areas had demonstrated consistently high incidences of both robbery and burglary during 1973.

The Speer area (Precinct 406) sustained both the highest aggravated robbery rate (57 offenses) and the highest burglary rate (544 offenses) in the city of Denver during 1973. This precinct burglary rate was 125 cases higher than the number two precinct in the city. The adjacent Baker area (Precinct 407) to the West, although not as high in crime incidence as the Speer area, gave evidence of serving as a base of operations for offenses committed in the Speer area.

TARGET AREA PROFILE:

The Speer area constituted the eastern portion of SCAT's target area. It lies south of Speer Boulevard bounded on the east by Downing and on the west by Broadway, and extends south to Alameda Avenue. Speer is one of Denver's smallest neighborhoods in areal size, but contains one of the largest populations (13,288) in the city.

Over 89 percent of the population is Anglo, less than 9 percent are Hispanos, and the remaining 2 percent comprise the Black (.03 percent), and other races. Young adults (age 18-34) constitute the largest age group (42 percent) in the population, and explain in part the fact that over 70 percent of the population have resided in the area for less than five years. This very high degree of population mobility is often associated with social disorganization, instability and a high crime incidence.

SCAT II WINTER "74" OPERATIONS
JANUARY - FEBRUARY 1974 - SPEER - BAKER AREA

TARGET AREA PROFILE - cont'd

The neighborhood education level is at the median for the city, while the unemployment rate is slightly lower than the balance of the city. However, family income is only 90 percent of the Denver median, and 16 percent of the area families have income below the poverty level.

Over 85 percent of the housing in the area consists of apartment houses and other multi-family dwellings. Only 20 percent of the population reside in single family homes, 15 percent of these are owned by the residents.

Rental rates in the area range from \$100 to \$150 per month.

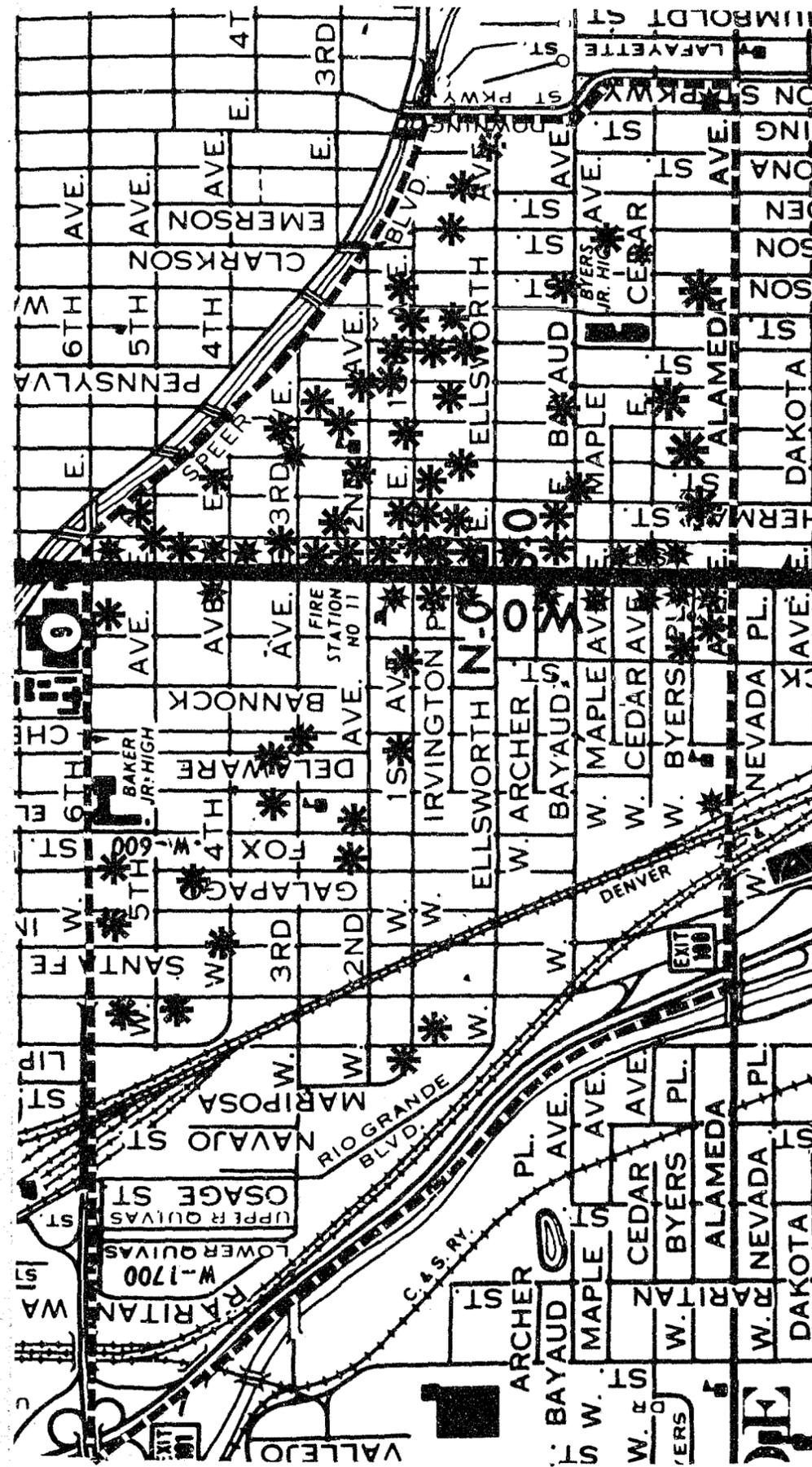
Speer has almost no industrial activity and the bulk of its commercial and shopping activity is concentrated along a strip running north and south on Broadway.

The Baker neighborhood (Precinct 407) constituting the western half of SCAT's target zone presents a sharp contrast with the Speer area in almost all aspects of topography, population, and the socio-economic spectrum.

Baker is basically a blighted low income residential neighborhood located in one of the oldest sections of the city with a major industrial complex occupying over 30 percent of its area.

Baker is relatively large in both population (7,646) and areal size (952 acres). Young adults and the middle aged constitute almost 50 percent of the population.

Ethnically the population is almost equally divided between Anglos (48 percent) and Hispanos (49 percent) with Blacks (.04 percent) and other races (2.6 percent), constituting the balance. The Baker population also has a very high degree of mobility with over 60 percent of the population having resided in the area for less than five years.



MAP OF TYPICAL CRIME INCIDENCE IN THE SPEER - BAKER AREA IN THE WINTER OF 1974

FIGURE 3

- TARGET AREA BOUNDARY
- AGG ROBBERY *
- BURGLARY *

SCAT II WINTER "74" OPERATIONS
JANUARY - FEBRUARY 1974 - SPEER - BAKER AREA

Family income in Baker is very low, averaging 40 percent below the Denver median, a full one third of the families having incomes below the poverty level. Similarly the median educational level is one of the lowest in the city, and the unemployment and welfare rates are high in comparison with the rest of Denver. Over forty percent of the homes have no auto (one of the highest rates in Denver). Over two-thirds of the population are renters paying \$80.00 or less a month and occupy dwellings valued at well below the city average.

The overall blighted condition of Baker continues to worsen and the population is expected to decrease as much as 42 percent in the next decade.

OPERATIONAL OVERVIEW

Tactically speaking SCAT's operational area was divided into three functional zones (extending from west to east), first a crime base, secondly a staging area and thirdly a target zone.

Considerable evidence based on both past and contemporary experience indicated that the Baker area (Precinct 407) served as a base for many of the active criminals operating in the Speer target area to the east.

The vulnerability of the Speer apartment complex lies in a combination of variables common to the middle income multi-family dwellings of urban America.



AERIAL OBLIQUE VIEW OF PRECINCT 406
 LOOKING NORTH

OPERATIONAL OVERVIEW

Among the most significant of these factors are:

1. The psychological with-drawal syndrome common to the apartment dweller who feels that his responsibility ends at the boundary of his own apartment, and recedes into his own anonymous residential redoubt.
2. The indefensible spatial layout of many multi-family dwellings which thwart attempts of the residents to perceive and control activity taking place within the dwelling complex.
3. The absence and / or inadequacy of both active and passive security measures and devices throughout the apartment complex.

Because of the very high incidence of apartment house burglaries in the operational area, SCAT personnel carried out an extensive program of proactive security inspections, and security orientations for residents in endangered apartment buildings. This was done in addition to the investigation accompanying actual burglaries that did occur in apartment buildings. The SCAT officers in addition to conducting individual apartment security inspections, provided the citizens with booklets on residential security and specific advice on improving the resident's own anti-burglary posture.

Because of the large number of working residents it was virtually impossible to contact each occupant, but the Manager was contacted and educational material left with him for those who could not be reached by the SCAT officers carrying out the security checks.

OPERATIONAL OVERVIEW

In almost all the apartment complexes inspected, the security measures and locking hardware for each apartment was usually a replica of all others in the same building. The majority of the apartment houses inspected had faulty or inadequate locks and security devices. In only a few cases had the occupants improved their own security by the installation of dead bolt locking devices. Consequently an inspection of one or two apartments in a given building and the recommendations the officers would make on how to improve the security, had application to all other apartments in the structure.

In addition to the crime hazards posed by the Precinct 407 "base", and the Broadway "staging strip", SCAT was confronted with a "Methadone" Center operating in the heart of the target area (2nd Avenue and Acoma Street). A mass of evidence pointed to the escalating impact of this facility on the crime situation in the target area. This center (closed in February 1974) was servicing a large number of addicts from north Denver as well as Precinct 407 and the immediate surrounding area. Consequently it was causing a major influx of criminals into an area that already contained more than its share, and was also presenting them with many potential targets for criminal activity.

The people operating the Methadone Center complained that because of SCAT's presence in the area, a large number of addicts had stopped coming to the center. It was interesting to note that at the same time the burglary rate was also dropping. It was SCAT's Command conclusion that there was a definite correlation between the two.

OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

SCAT made a major impact on crime during the January, February period in the Speer - Baker target area.



OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

Over 327 arrests were made. A 25 percent reduction in burglary was achieved in the target area over the preceding two month period, and an 18 percent reduction was achieved over the baseline year 1972. (Graphs and charts are located in Part two of the report).

In addition a 31 percent reduction in burglary (-21 cases) was made by SCAT over the same period in 1973 and a 44 percent reduction (-77 cases) over 1975.

Robbery in the target area showed a 44 percent decrease (-4 cases) over the same period in the baseline year 1972, and a similar decrease (44 percent) during SCAT's operation in the area over the preceding two months (November - December 1973). There were in fact no robberies reported in the entire target area during the month of February. This is extremely unusual in these precincts which are traditionally high in robberies and testifies to SCAT's impact on the target area. SCAT's operational impact on aggravated robbery in this target area also caused a 71 percent reduction (-12 cases) over 1973 offenses, and a 29 percent reduction over 1975.

SCAT performed 64 Crime Scene Searches in the target area and made a total of 482 Field Investigations of suspicious persons and circumstances during January and February. A total of 320 security inspections of apartment buildings, homes, and commercial enterprises were also conducted in the Speer - Baker area, and 16,155 copies of burglary and other citizen protective security booklets were distributed in the area.

OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

Burglary in the Speer - Baker area once again climbed to its pre-SCAT operation level of offenses per month in the period March - April, 1974 subsequent to SCAT's departure.

Robbery, however, remained at the same low level in the two months following SCAT's departure as when SCAT was present.

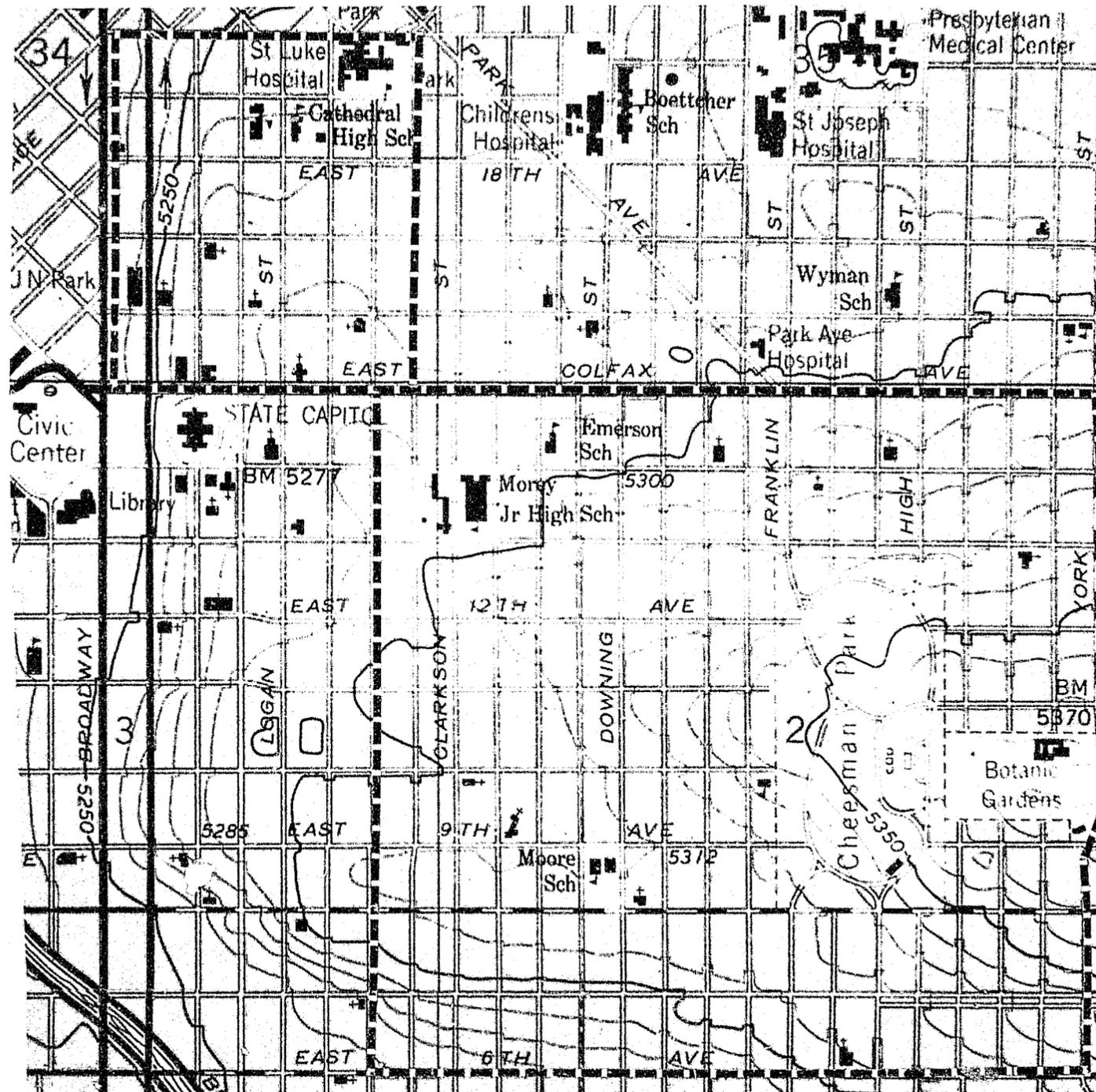


FIGURE 6

MAP OF CAPITOL HILL - CHEESMAN PARK
PRECINCTS 202 (North West Quadrant)
and 302 and 303 (Center South of Colfax)

TARGET AREA BOUNDARY - - - - -

SCAT II SPRING OPERATIONS

TARGET SELECTION:

By mid February the SCAT Command felt that the point of optimum results had been obtained in the Speer - Baker area and that the unit should be deployed to a neighborhood where the need for police protection was more critical. Among several high crime areas considered (Globeville - Highland, Five Points and Park Hill), Capitol Hill stood out as the most seriously threatened area. Division Chief Montoya concurred and the decision was made to initiate SCAT operations in the Capitol Hill area on March the first 1974.

In selecting the Capitol Hill area, SCAT was faced with certain operational, command and communications problems due to the area being divided into two police districts. District #2 is located north of Colfax and District #3 lies south of Colfax. Each District has its own separate radio frequency, command structure, and patrol pattern. SCAT hoped to select three contiguous precincts located in the same district to avoid the major problems associated with coordinating and directing operations concurrently in two adjacent Districts.

After careful screening of all the factors involved it was determined that the only three precincts which shared common boundaries and remained consistently high in both aggravated robbery and burglary offenses were Precincts 202, 302 and 303. SCAT command's decision was that the high crime index of these neighborhoods took precedence over the operational difficulties involved. The objective of concentrating on the highly vulnerable commercial robbery targets located along east Colfax as well as other businesses and street robberies which frequently occur in both districts fully justified the risks entailed in coordination of the anti-crime operations of three separate commands simultaneously on two different radio channels.

SCAT II SPRING OPERATIONS

TARGET AREA PROFILE:

CAPITOL HILL:

The Capitol Hill (Precincts 202 and 302), are is the city's most densely populated multi-family residential section. It encompasses one of the smallest neighborhoods in total area (433 acre), but has one of the largest populations (17,661) in the entire Denver area.

Over 90 percent of its population are Anglos, with Hispanos making up approximately 6 percent of the balance, and the remaining 4 percent being divided among Black (.9 percent) and other races (2.9 percent).

The neighborhood includes the largest concentration of both young adults and elderly persons of any area in the city. Young adults constitute nearly half the population. More than 75 percent have resided in the area for less than five years pointing up an extremely high degree of mobility with the attendant impact of the entire array of socio-economic instability indices.

Household size is the smallest in Denver and over 75 percent consist of unrelated individuals. Single males and females have migrated to the area in large numbers.

The proximity of Capitol Hill to the Central Business District as well as the State, City and Federal office building complexes, coupled with its wide range of small family housing and apartment facilities make it particularly attractive to young working singles and the newly married and childless couples.

This area also has the heaviest concentration of "HIPPY" type individuals in the city. A large percentage of this group reside together in crash-pad type situations.

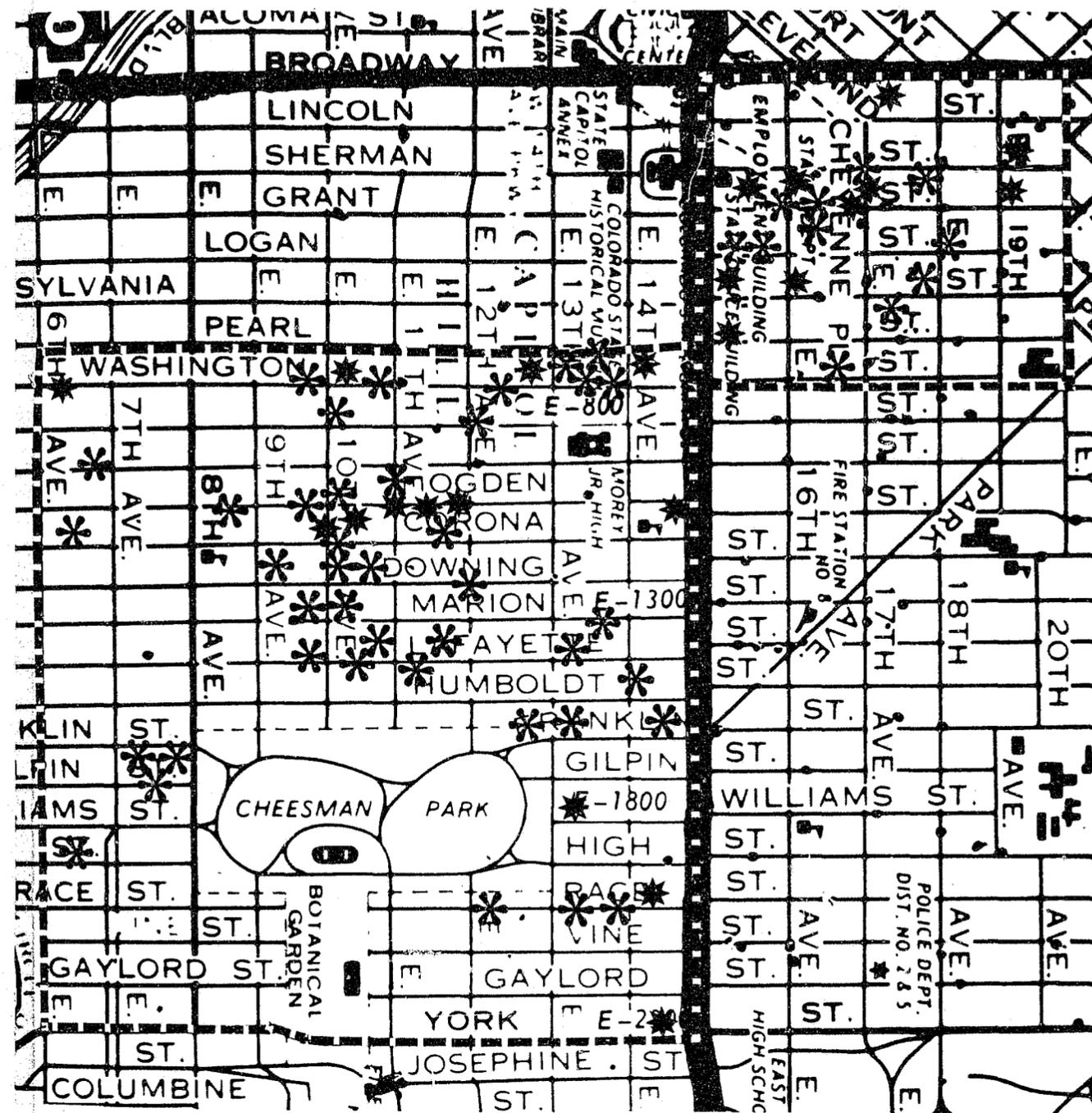


FIGURE 7

MAP OF TYPICAL CRIME INCIDENCE IN THE CAPITOL HILL - CHEESMAN PARK AREA IN SPRING OF 1974

- TARGET AREA BOUNDARY - - - - -
- AGGRAVATED ROBBERY *
- BURGLARY *

SCAT II SPRING OPERATIONSTARGET AREA PROFILE:CAPITOL HILL:

cont'd

Over 90 percent of the residences in the area are rental units with the high rate units dominating (approximately 1/7 of the city total). The existing low cost rental units are primarily large older family residences that have been subdivided into rooms, apartments, and flats.

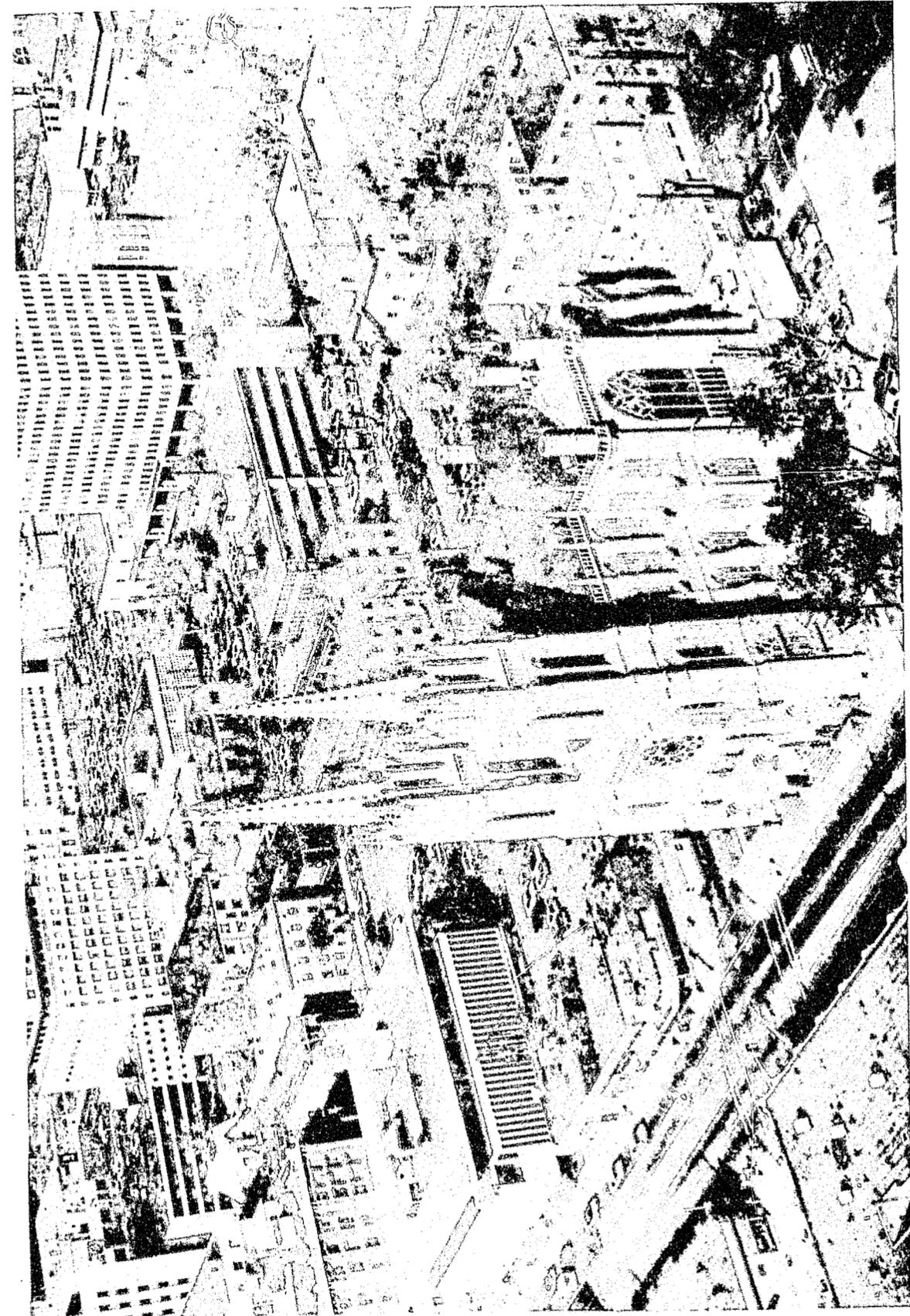
Although the educational level meets the city's norm, unemployment is somewhat higher than the rest of Denver and the median income has, since 1960, been lower than the norm with approximately 20 percent of the families below the poverty level. Drug traffic is extremely prevalent in Capitol Hill and crime in general, especially robbery, rape, and burglary are a growing and significant social menace.

The above symptoms of social-disorganization and decline are closely correlated with a large and mobile young adult population.

The intense commercial land use along the Colfax Avenue "strip", with its profusion of bars, strip joints, and sex shops, attracts both criminals and potential victims who come into the area looking for "action", and greatly escalate the robbery rate.

CHEESMAN PARK:

Cheesman Park situated immediately east of Capitol Hill shares many characteristics in common with the latter.



AERIAL VIEW SOUTH EDGE OF PRECINCT 202

SCAT II SPRING OPERATIONS

CHEESMAN PARK - cont'd

Its total areal expanse is small (399 acres) by Denver standards, but it supports a relatively large population (9,069). Over 25 percent of its total area is occupied by the public recreation facility of Cheesman Park proper. However, despite this, its population density is considerably less than the Capitol Hill area (26.8 persons compared to 40.8 persons per acre).

Although it closely approximates Capitol Hill in ethnic composition, (91 percent Anglo, 5.4 percent Hispano, 1.5 percent Black, and 1.7 other races) it has a considerably larger segment of the elderly population and a smaller element of the young adult group (9 percent less).

The population, like that of Capitol Hill, has a very high degree of mobility (75 percent), but its median income as well as its educational level is higher. However, like Capitol Hill almost 25 percent of the families have incomes below the poverty level.

Rents are considerably higher than in Capitol Hill and property values follow the same pattern.

Like Capitol Hill, Cheesman Park has a high crime rate and shares the Colfax commercial strip and its associated activity as well.

In most respects Cheesman Park represents an extension of the Capitol Hill area, but provides a little more staid environment, fewer hippies, fewer bars and girlie shows, more conventional commercial enterprises, newer apartment complexes, and an older population somewhat better off financially, but just as vulnerable to crime as their neighbors in Capitol Hill.

OPERATIONAL OVERVIEW

The Capitol Hill Cheesman Park area because of its large highly mobile population concentrated in easily accessible multi-family dwellings, arrayed along relatively narrow tree lined residential streets, provide a variety of highly vulnerable crime targets. The absence of geographical barriers affords ready access to the area from all points of the compass. The sparsity of parking space and the close proximity of shopping facilities along Colfax combine to create a large pedestrian population. This aggregation of factors provide a favorite hunting ground for the purse snatcher, mugger, and rapist who can usually rely on finding a variety of potential victims on the street during the pre-midnight hours of darkness. A favorite target of the criminals are the relatively large number of elderly people who reside in the neighborhood. Many of this group have no means of transportation and must walk, thus providing vulnerable victims incapable of serious resistance to the predatory criminal lurking along the route to the Colfax shopping areas.

The burglary problem in the Capitol Hill Cheesman Park area is basically similar to that encountered in the Speer area where tenant reticence, poor building design, and inadequate passive and mechanical security defenses combine to afford a variety of easily accessible and conveniently located soft targets.

Once a burglar has gained access to an apartment complex, he has accrued a variety of security factors which in fact make it his enclave during the operation. He is screened from the view of police patrols, and is afforded a variety of concealment and cache sites, in corridors, closets, garage basements, roof and storage areas.

The burglar is similarly provided with a varied selection of covered access and egress routes via fireescapes, staircases and elevators, as well as easy overt entry via the lobby or garage - storage level.



OPERATIONAL OVERVIEW

SCAT's main problem, as anticipated, was the apartment buildings. The primary problem centered on the large number of older single family dwellings that have been remodeled and converted to apartment houses. The locking devices in these buildings are generally inadequate and the tenants tend to be careless. This was amply demonstrated by the fact that over 50 percent of the non-commercial burglaries in these buildings showed no use of force.

The owners of these buildings seldom live on the premises and because of their profit motive they are very reluctant to spend additional money on security. By the same token, the tenants who have selected these apartments, because of their lower rent, are also reluctant to spend money for security, knowing that their stay will only be temporary.

The frequent movement of persons in and out of these apartment houses and on the streets at all hours of day and night makes the identification of criminals or potential criminals much more difficult than patrolling a single family residential neighborhood.

In many of the lower class apartment houses, SCAT found the typical "rip-off" occurring among the Hippy element, much of which was suspected to involve drugs.

One young burglar who was arrested by a SCAT team told the detectives that he selected his targets from those apartment dwellings which he knew or suspected the owner of using and / or dealing in drugs. His main target was the drugs which he found to be more profitable and easy to dispose of than conventional legitimate property.

Most of these offenses were reported to the police, but for obvious reason no mention was made of the drugs by the complainants.

OPERATIONAL OVERVIEW

SCAT noted a number of apartment house burglaries where the offenses were being committed by residents of the building against other occupants. In one case the Manager of the apartment building was burglarizing his own tenants. These types of cases are very difficult to control and are not effected by police patrol.

The more modern high rise high rental apartment complexes presented less of a burglary problem as most were equipped with improved locking devices and the management took special security measures to protect their tenants. The most vulnerable areas in these buildings were the storage bin areas provided for the tenants. These facilities were generally located at the garage level and are relatively easily accessible from the street.

OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

SCAT's operations in the Capitol Hill - Cheesman Park area caused a substantive reduction in crime during the March through June period.

An 8 percent reduction in burglaries was shown in the target area compared to the previous four months, and a 29 percent reduction over the baseline year of 1972.

In addition, SCAT's operations caused a 17 percent decrease in burglary over the same period in the preceding year (1973).

Aggravated robberies in the SCAT precincts showed no reduction compared to the 1972 baseline period, both remaining at 41 offenses. However, a 25 percent reduction over the immediately preceding four months (November 1973 - February 1974) was recorded.



AERIAL VIEW OF MIXED HOUSING AND COMMERCIAL STRUCTURES IN PRECINCT 303

Figure 10

OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

SCAT's activities also caused a 37 percent reduction in aggravated robbery over the same period in 1973.

These figures become more impressive considering the fact that burglaries were on an upward trend with the total city wide burglaries showing an increase of 6.8 percent for the year as of July 4, 1974.

SCAT investigated 271 burglaries in the target area and cleared 68 of these cases by arrest (25 percent clearance rate). SCAT teams responded and investigated 33 robberies in the target area and cleared 12 by on the site arrests (36 percent clearance rate).

In addition, SCAT conducted 140 security inspections of apartments and commercial sites, finding 54 of them insecure. A total of 3,551 field investigations were made of suspicious persons or circumstances during the period, and 237 arrests resulted from these checks.

In the four month period subsequent to SCAT's departure from the Capitol Hill - Cheesman Park area, the burglary rate rose 18 percent (+57 cases) and the aggravated robbery rate rose 11 percent (+ 5 cases).



AURARIA-LINCOLN PARK
PRECINCT 116

SUN VALLEY
PRECINCT 117

VILLA PARK
PRECINCT 118

S C A T O P E R A T I O N A L A R E A M A P

0 1/2 1

SCAT II SUMMER "74" OPERATIONS
JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, 1974

By early June, we were convinced that SCAT was rapidly approaching its optimum impact in the "Capital Hill" area, and that plans for the displacement of the unit to a new operational zone should be initiated.

Detailed examination of all the city's high incidence areas indicated that the West Denver neighborhoods of Auraria - Lincoln Park (Precinct 116), Sun Valley, (Precinct 117) and Villa Park, (Precinct 118), best qualified as the first priority target zone.

The overall area reflected a 23 percent increase in burglaries in the first five months of 1974 over the baseline year of 1972. In addition, Auraria - Lincoln Park revealed a 77 percent burglary increase in May 1974, while Villa Park produced a 46 percent jump during the same period.

Division Chief Patrol, Paul Montoya, was briefed and approved the move, and on July 1, 1974, SCAT shifted its operations from the Capitol Hill area to the West Denver neighborhoods cited.

The new operational area provided a marked contrast with the Capitol Hill area in both population and land use characteristics. The Auraria - Lincoln Park (Precinct 116) (see operational map) and Sun Valley (Precinct 117) neighborhoods situated in characterized by heavy population density. Over 70 percent of the populace have low income (below poverty level) and low educational levels, paired with high welfare and unemployment rates, and a very high degree of population mobility (over 55 percent residing less than five years in the neighborhood) are also characteristic of the area. Both neighborhoods are the seat of major industrial and manufacturing activity. Over 80 percent of the population are renters not owners. Housing consists of predominantly old, small low income rental dwellings, and a large number of housing projects and settlement houses.

JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, 1974

Villa Park (Precinct 118) situated in the western portion of SCAT's operational area more nearly approaches the city's median for income, employment and home ownership. Although it is over crowded and has a relatively large number of housing projects, its population is more stable and the majority of its families have an auto. It also provides a vulnerable burglary target for offenders operating from the adjacent Precincts 116 and 117 to the east.

SCAT's overall operational area is traversed by three major thorough fares (see operational area map) running North and South, Santa Fe Drive, Federal Boulevard, and Sheridan Boulevard. All three are commercial strips lined with a wide variety of potential burglary and robbery targets.

The numerous housing projects present in all three precincts serve as a redoubt for offender forays into adjacent complexes and the commercial strips, as well as providing an array of conveniently located soft burglary targets.

This is the second time that SCAT has operated in neighborhoods where a major segment of the population has resided in housing projects.

The first occasion was during the winter of 1973 in the Westwood (Precinct 412) area, where SCAT initially encountered organized resistance to its program.

However, this was definitely not the case in the second instance in the Auraria - Lincoln Park, Sun Valley, and Villa Park areas. In fact not only was there no resistance to our program, but SCAT's presence was in fact welcomed by the residents, managerial staffs, and social agency people connected with the project complexes. This was particularly pronounced in the Las Casitas and Sun Valley projects.



AERIAL PHOTO "1" AURARIA - LINCOLN PARK
PRECINCT 116

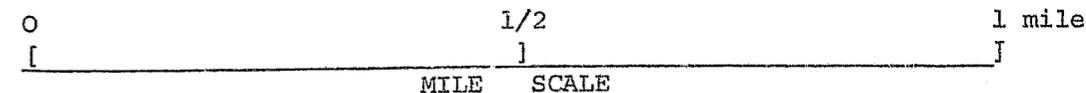


FIGURE 12 PRECINCT BOUNDARY

JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, 1974

On the other hand while there was no overt opposition to our operations, we were unable to generate a great deal of interest in public education and community involvement in crime prevention in the Auraria - Lincoln Park area (Precinct 116). This area might be categorized generally as a hard-core crime area where public apathy and lethargy go hand in hand with squalor and poverty. On several occasions in this area, SCAT Officers encountered victims, who although they had filed complaints, and stated that they in fact knew who committed the crime, refused to give evidence or identify the offender, even though it meant that their property might not be recovered. The common response was "yes, I know who did it, but I have to live here, and I can't afford to get involved."

A similar lack of interest was encountered in the Westridge Project in Precinct 118, but with different connotations and implications. Here in a somewhat improved economic environment the more commonly encountered negative attitude was one of "I don't have time", and "that can't happen to me" approach to community involvement in crime prevention.

At the other end of the spectrum however, we found a great deal of interest, and high attendance at the resident meetings in the Las Casitas and Sun Valley projects, where people were obviously concerned with the situation and inclined to offer their assistance in improving the neighborhood conditions.

In attending these meetings, we found that the citizens expected much more from SCAT in the way of public service, beyond the reductions of the target crimes of burglary and robbery. Their major complaints were concerned with vandalism and other delinquent behavior of youths residing in the neighborhoods. This complaint was primarily centered on the late night disturbances of juveniles who roamed the neighborhood in gangs.

JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, 1974

We explained that while these problems did not fall within the goals of this unit, that the mere presence of the SCAT Officers who were operating in the area, and who were well aware of the problem, would have a deterrent impact on all of these illegal activities including burglary and robbery.

Although we have had some criticisms of SCAT by those evaluating our activities in regard to the number of arrests for non-target crimes, our position is that our officers cannot, and do not generally ignore other violations. When queried by citizens in regards to this situation, we always assure the citizens that we will take appropriate action whenever needed.

A number of citizens requested foot patrols in the problem areas. This was accomplished on a limited basis with groups of officers during the problem hours, and teams of officers were encouraged to, and did perform occasional foot patrols as a matter of routine.

It is interesting to note that no citizen complaints were lodged against SCAT Officers during this quarter, despite the fact that these precincts have a history of major police and militant group confrontations, such as the shoot out at the Platte Valley Action Center, and the numerous sniping and shooting incidents in and around the Lincoln Park area. Despite this back ground of anti-police violence no such problems occurred during this time period. We attribute this primarily to the caliber, training and demeanor of the SCAT Officers in their relations with the resident population.

As in the past efforts were made to contact all the various community and citizen organizations in advance of SCAT moving into the area, in order to brief the residents on our operations and explain why these neighborhoods had been selected. Chief Dill himself accompanied the SCAT Commander to one of these meetings.



LAS CASITAS HOUSING PROJECT

PRECINCT 117

FIGURE 13

JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, 1974

We also contacted Councilman Rosenberg in whose district we would be operating. We have found from past experience that the Councilmen are particularly helpful in putting us in contact with neighborhood groups, and are also very well informed on the problems of their particular districts. We established a good working relationship with Mr. Rosenberg, who accompanied Lieutenant Brannan and other SCAT Officers to a number of meetings with citizen groups.

Mr. Rosenberg made a specific request for our assistance in the matter of a family of criminals who were well known to our Department, and who were causing major problems for the citizenry of the district.

This family had recently been placed in this neighborhood by the Welfare Department, and since their arrival they had been the source of major concern to the residents who feared both for their personal safety and their property.

Members of this family had criminal records, and were suspected of being active burglars. In addition to this, their home functioned as a meeting place for other criminals.

The neighbors complained of the large groups of unruly characters who gathered there in a noisy assembly during the late evening hours, with continuous boisterous departures and arrivals occurring throughout the night. These assemblies generally turned into wild drunken parties accompanied by the discharge of firearms and other objectionable clamour. Needless to say the neighbors were quite upset. One middle aged couple interviewed told us that they lived in fear of their lives, and that they were afraid to step outside their door.



JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, 1974

A team of SCAT Officers were assigned to investigate this problem, and working with the regular patrolmen of the area, began a surveillance over the premises which lasted several weeks. As a result of this action a number of arrests were made.

This family moved from this location soon after, telling our Officers that they didn't like all the police attention they were getting.

At the end of this three month operation, in West Denver, we again noted that a close correlation appeared to exist between those areas where we received the greatest resident support and those areas where we were able to effect the largest reduction in crime.

As mentioned in the overview portion of this report, Precinct 116 is considered a hard-core high crime area where poverty and apathy prevail, and crime is tolerated by the residents primarily because of fear of retaliation from the offenders who are their neighbor's youngsters. This attitude accompanies traditional distrust of becoming involved with the police. A high percentage of these crimes occur in the housing projects where unlocked doors, poor locks, large numbers of duplicate keys, and a number of ex-felons on the maintenance staff all contribute to creating highly vulnerable targets. The majority of the burglaries committed in 116 are believed to have been perpetrated by resident juvenile burglars. This is evidenced by the targets selected, low valuation of property taken, and relatively simple means of gaining entry.

The major decrease in burglary in Precinct 117 was attributed to the cooperation afforded by the residents as well as the efficiency of the SCAT Team. A number of those offenders apprehended in this precinct were residents, some of whom were reported by their neighbors.

JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, 1974

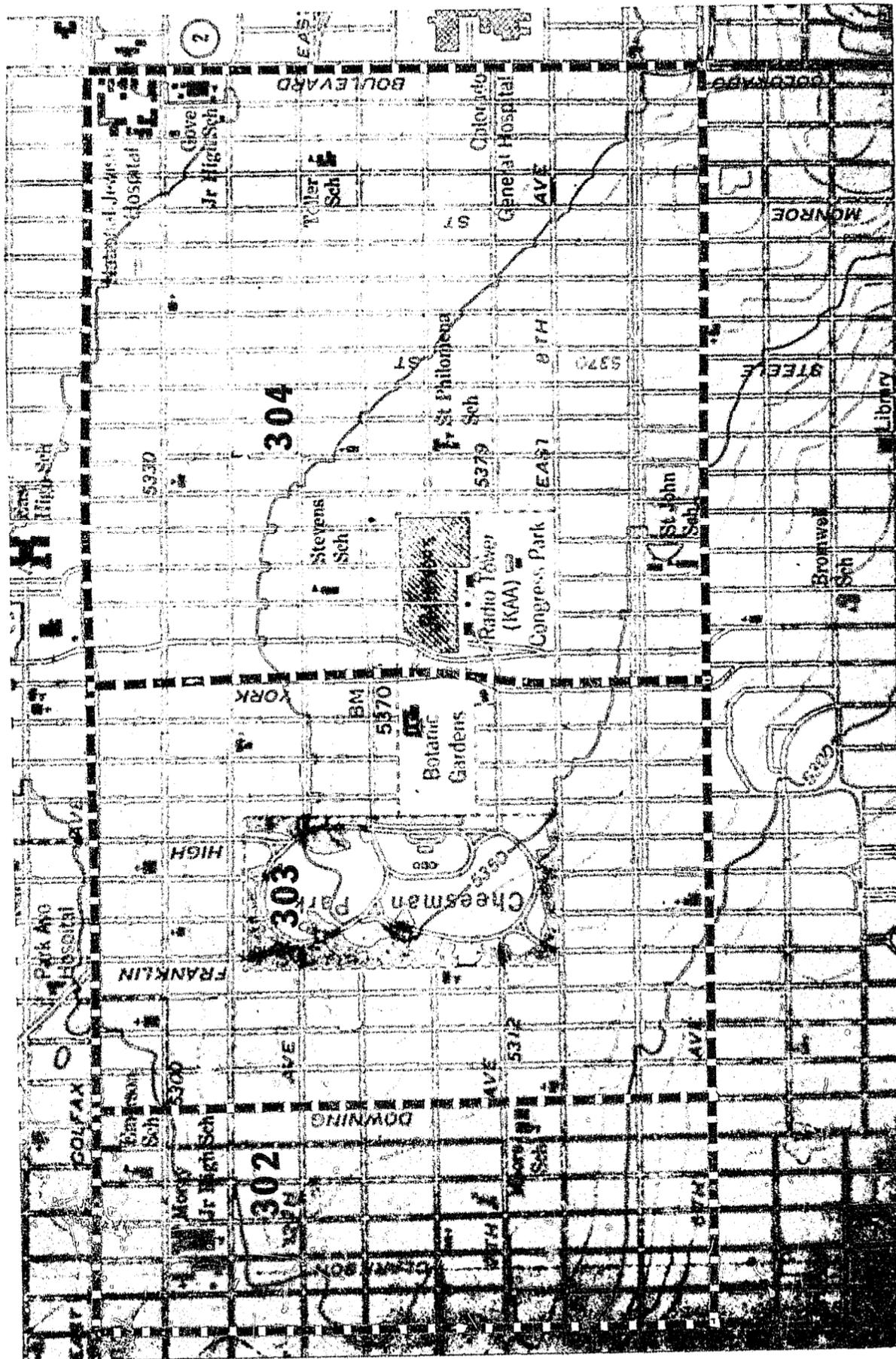
Similarly, in Precinct 118 increased security consciousness on the part of apartment dwellers coupled with improved vigilance by the managers assisted SCAT in reducing the burglary rate by 30 percent over 1972, and by 21 percent over the preceding quarter.

SCAT achieved its primary objectives in the West Denver area with an overall reduction of burglary by 18 percent over the baseline year 1972, and an 15 percent decrease over the preceding quarter. A 12 percent burglary reduction over 1973 was also attained.

Aggravated robbery in the target precincts was reduced by 17 percent over the baseline year, and a 41 percent drop over the preceding quarter was noted.

At the end of the three month period subsequent to SCAT's departure, burglary in the area once again climbed by 36 percent and aggravated robbery was up 38 percent.

By late August, we felt that SCAT was approaching its maximum effectiveness in the target area, and a study was initiated to survey city wide high crime zones for future operational re-deployment. Three areas clearly dominated the Denver crime scene. Capital Hill, Cheesman Park and Congress Park neighborhoods (Precincts 302, 303 and 304) topped the city in both burglary and aggravated robbery. The Park Hill area (Precincts 216 and 217) of North East Denver ranked second, and the Globeville - Highland neighborhoods of North West Denver (Precincts 106, 109 and 110) placed third in city high target crimes. After careful consideration of all the factors involved, the Capitol Hill, Cheesman and Congress Park area was selected. Division Chief Montoya concurred and the decision was made to move into Precincts 302, 303 and 304 and initiate operations there on October 1, 1974.



SCAT II FALL "74" OPERATIONS
OCTOBER, NOVEMBER and DECEMBER 1974

The Capitol Hill area which SCAT left at the end of June had experienced a heavy resurgence of crime during the summer months pushing it once again into position as the cities major crime problem area. It was felt that by operating in these precincts which were high in both robbery and burglary, SCAT could have the most impact on both categories. In addition, it was believed that SCAT's relatively recent successful operation in this area in the spring would provide area and contact intelligence that would facilitate operations and expedite crime reduction in the area.

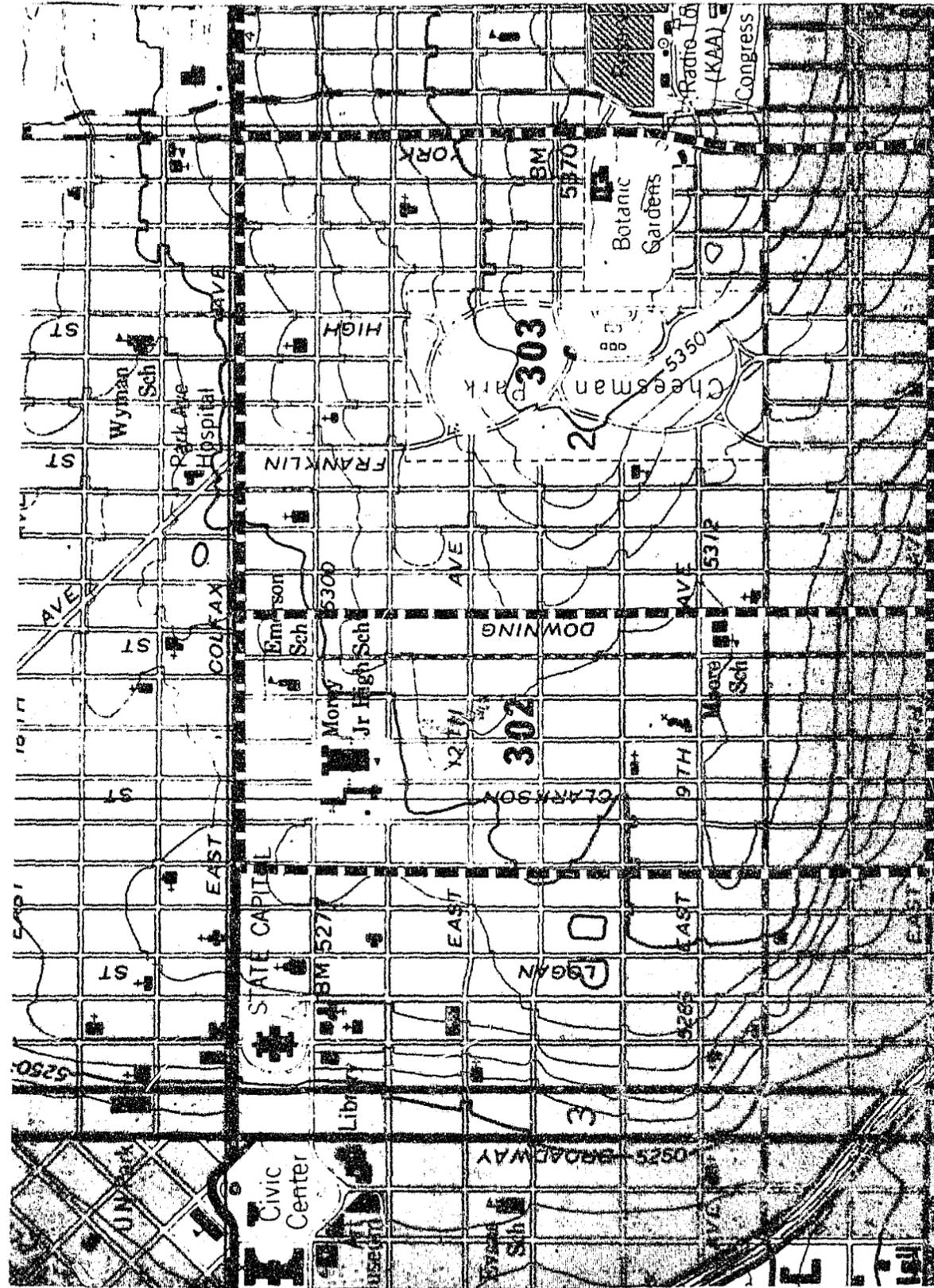
Accordingly on the 1st of October, SCAT initiated operations in Precincts 302, 303, and 304.

Two major changes in the TAC II Alarm System operation and deployment were initiated during the quarter.

First it was decided that the TAC II Alarm system would be put into operation on a 16 hours, two shift basis, utilizing 16 transmitters.

The members of our Special Services Unit, (S.S.U.), approximately forty men, were assigned to this same area so as to provide for better response coverage on the alarms. The S.S.U. men were given special training on responding to the alarms by SCAT personnel before they assumed this duty.

Secondly, it was decided to survey high robbery areas outside the SCAT target precincts and deploy the TAC II transmitters where they would have most likelihood of being tripped, rather than restricting their use to within the SCAT target areas. As a result of this decision three major areas of deployment were developed.



SCAT II FALL "74" OPERATIONS
OCTOBER, NOVEMBER and DECEMBER, 1974

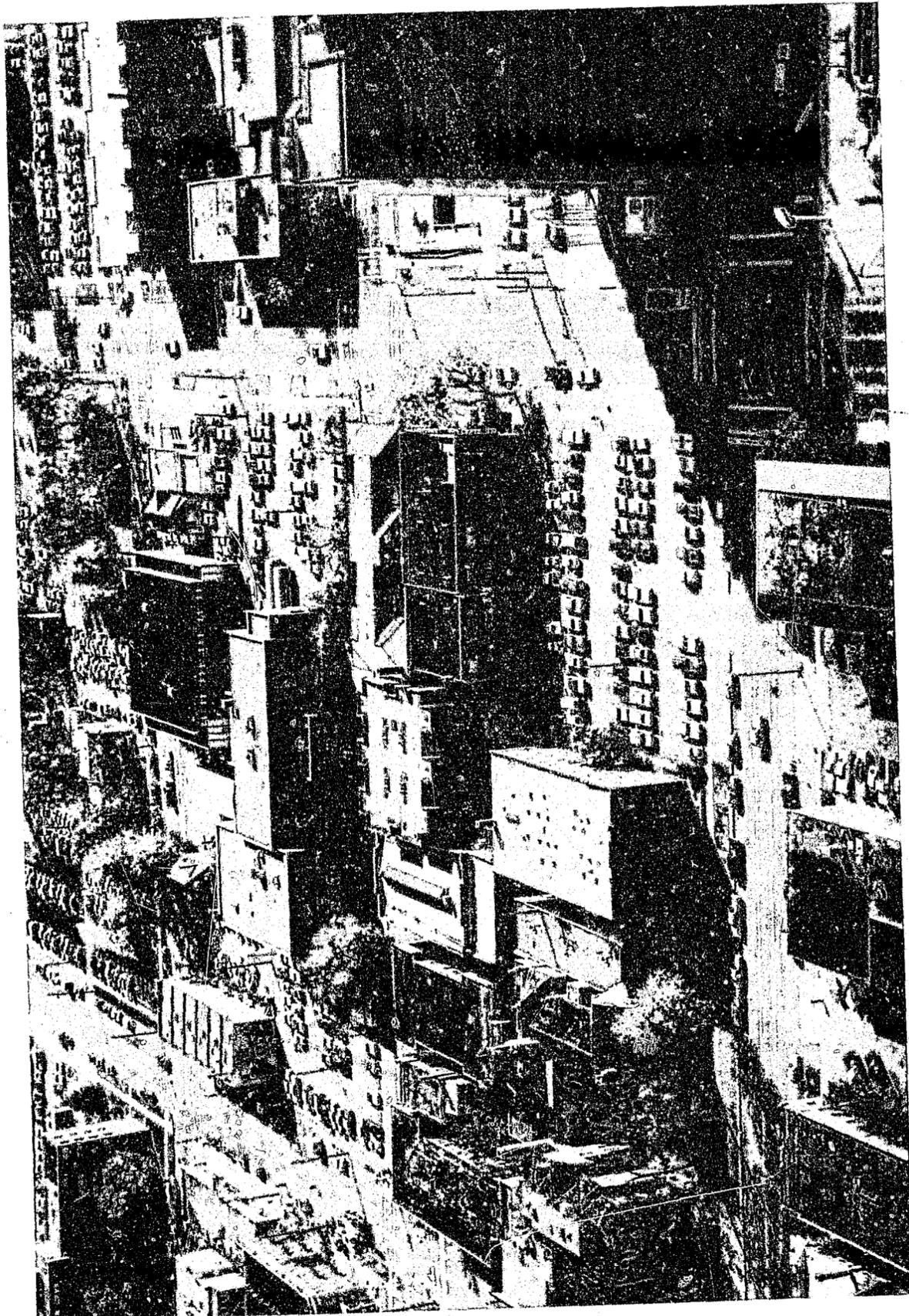
On the east, eight transmitters were located in high vulnerability sites along Quebec Street adjacent to Stapleton International Airport in Hotels and Motels.

A second groupment of five transmitters were ranged along Colfax between Colorado and Quebec in high risk establishments. A third element of three transmitters were located in businesses along north Colorado Boulevard.

Another major innovation by SCAT during the Fall Operation, was the activation of a decoy operation targeted against street robberies, assaults, and rapes. This operations was also not specifically targeted against crimes occurring in the target precincts south of Colfax, but ranged across both District 1 and 2 along the axis of Colfax Avenue.

During our decoy operation we had on loan to us a policewoman (Sharon Simms), working in plainclothes. She was placed on foot in the area and during the times that most street robberies were occurring. Two suspects were arrested by SCAT Officers after they witnessed the suspects rob the policewoman of her purse.

On another case, SCAT Detectives through an excellent investigation, tracked down a stick-up suspect and arrested him after a running gun battle. This suspect, who was a narcotic addict, later admitted to ten armed robberies of drug stores.



PA

SCAT II FALL "74" OPERATIONS
OCTOBER, NOVEMBER and DECEMBER, 1974

An example of the quality of our patrol is shown by two separate arrests of burglars whom the SCAT Officers, on their own initiative, detected and arrested while they were still in possession of burglary loot which had not yet been discovered or reported by the victims.

The burglary rate in the Capitol Hill (Precinct 302) area was steadily reduced during SCAT's operation there in the Fall Quarter of 1974. A 27 percent overall reduction (93 cases compared to 127 cases in 1972), was achieved over the Fall Quarter of 1972.

This drop in burglary was achieved in an area where crime is traditionally high, and where a large transient population and a preponderance of apartment and multi family dwellings makes both patrol activity and investigation difficult.

The Cheesman Park (Precinct 303) area experienced an even more dramatic drop in burglary during SCAT's Fall Operation than Capitol Hill. A 38 percent overall decrease in burglary was recorded during the quarter (66 cases compared to 107 in 1972). This 41 case drop was only achieved after considerable intensification of patrol activity in this densely populated precinct. Over 90 percent of the residential burglaries occurring in this area were offenses involving apartment houses. A 20 case reduction over the preceding quarter, was also attained (66 cases compared to 86).

Precinct 304, (Congress Park) proved to be our problem area during this quarter. This precinct is considerably larger in size than the other two and had never before been one of our target precincts. In October, this precinct showed a substantial increase in the burglary rate, however after certain tactical adjustments were made the rate dropped considerably for the next two months, (from 49 cases in October to 29 cases in November and 33 cases in December).



SCAT II FALL "74" OPERATIONS
OCTOBER, NOVEMBER and DECEMBER, 1974

Although a 7 percent reduction (down 8 cases) was recorded over the previous quarter in this precinct, a 9 percent increase (up 10 cases) was reflected over the 1972 baseline year.

SCAT's overall impact on burglary in the target precincts during the reporting quarter reflected a 19 percent drop in offenses over the baseline year (270 cases compared to 335 cases in 1972). To recognize this 65 offense reduction in its proper perspective it must be remembered that this occurred in one of the highest hard core crime areas in the city during a period when both the city wide and district burglary incidence was up over 20 percent.

Similarly, a 11 percent reduction in burglary was attained over the preceding quarter in the target precincts (270 cases compared to 302 cases).

In the three months following SCAT's departure from the area, the burglary rate has remained almost the same (267 cases compared to 270 cases).

Unfortunately, our figures on armed robberies are much less impressive for this quarter. We did not make any apprehensions as a result of the TAC II alarm, however we did make a number of good arrests in this area and by the use of decoy and anti robbery operations centered in precinct 302, we were able to drop the robbery rate from 12 cases in November to one case in December.

SCAT II FALL "74" OPERATIONS
OCTOBER, NOVEMBER and DECEMBER, 1974

However, our overall quarterly results reflected that our rate was up 30 percent (11 cases) over the baseline year 1972 and up 22 percent (11 cases) over the preceding quarters. Only in comparison to 1973 did we reflect a decrease of 16 percent (7 cases).

During this quarter fourteen (14) SCAT Officers received promotions, eight of whom were transferred to other assignments with six remaining in the unit.

Three of the promotions were to the rank of Sergeant, with two of these (Hansen and Michaud) remaining with SCAT to remedy our critical lack of supervision. The rest of the men were promoted to the rank of Detective.

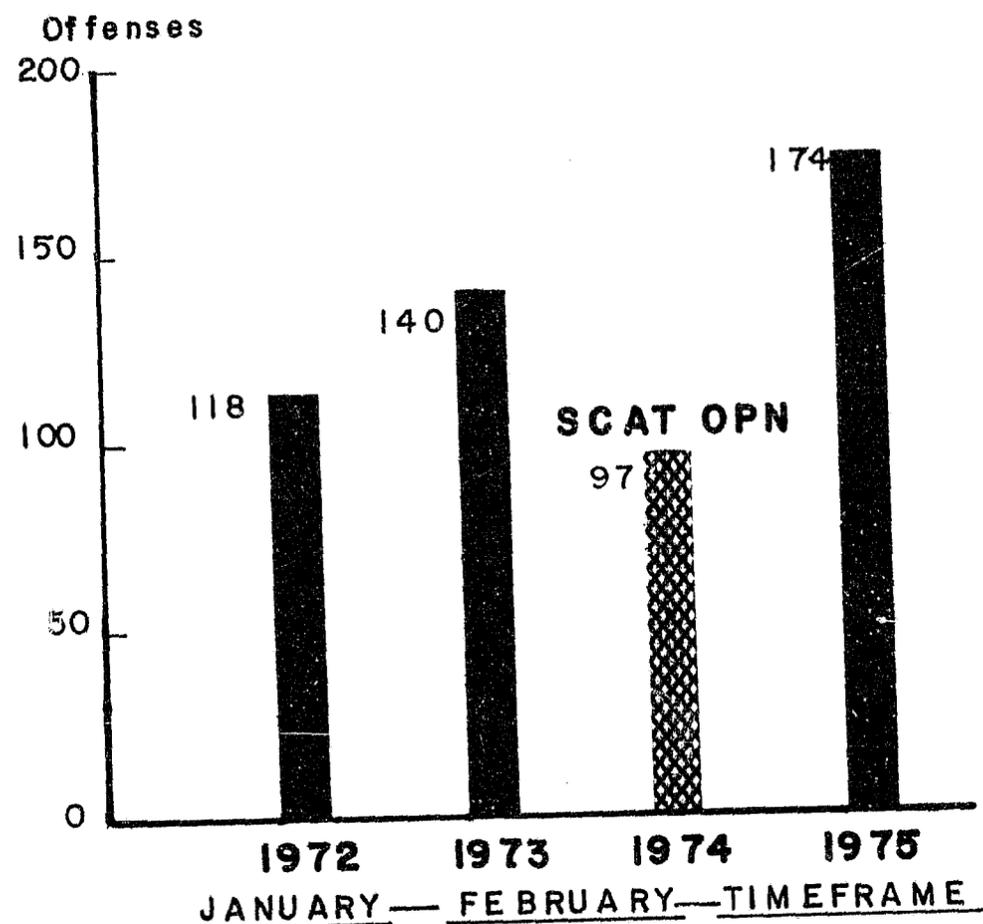
During this reporting period four officers made on-site inspections of special units in the Dallas, Texas and Albuquerque, New Mexico Police departments.

Two men received training in the installation and maintenance of TAC II equipment.

All members, on a rotating basis, are receiving a 40 hour training in Crime Prevention. The SCAT project has been made a part of this training program.

By early December candidate high crime precincts were being screened and evaluated according to the "SCAT Target Selection Criteria" (described elsewhere in this report). The eastern Park Hills neighborhoods encompassing Precincts 207 and 217 were selected for the Winter 1975 Operation to be initiated January 1, 1975.

**SCAT IMPACT ON BURGLARY
IN THE
SPEER-BAKER AREA
WINTER — 1974**



Burglary During SCAT 1974 Operation:

- Down 18% From 1972
- Down 31% From 1973
- Down 44% From 1975

FIGURE 19

PART TWO
SCAT OPERATIONAL RESULTS AND EVALUATIONS

During the course of 1974 SCAT conducted its operations in a total of nine precincts in the cities highest crime areas. Two of these nine precincts (302 and 303) were targeted twice during the year.

The following reflects SCAT's achievement in these areas towards attainment of its established goals and objectives during the year.

OBJECTIVE #1:

- (A) REDUCE BURGLARY BY 10 PERCENT IN THE TARGET AREAS OVER THE 1972 BASELINE YEAR.

RESULTS:

A comparison of burglary incidence seasonally adjusted utilizing a paired "t" test was made of the nine SCAT operational precincts during 1974 compared with the same precincts during the same periods in 1972. * The results reflected that burglary was reduced 20.7 percent in 1974 while SCAT was operational in these areas. This difference was significant at the .001 level.

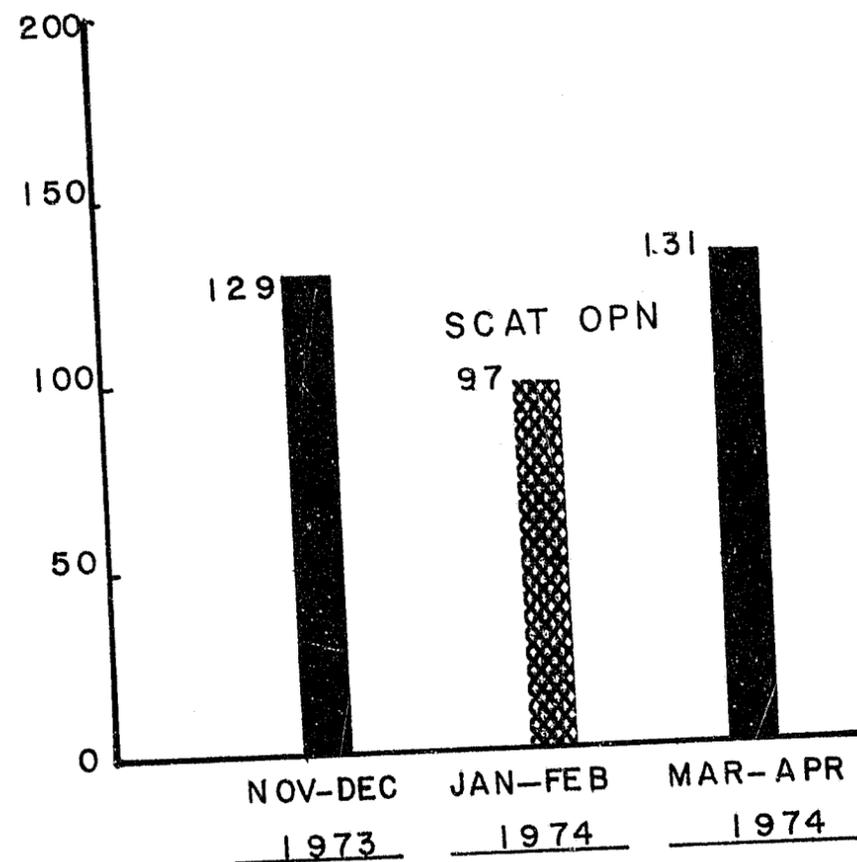
A further comparison of seasonally adjusted burglary incidence in SCAT operational precincts during 1974 was made using a pooled "t" test with unequal ends. Results indicated that burglary was reduced 16.5 percent while SCAT was present over periods when SCAT was not operational in these areas. This difference was significant at the .01 level.

FOOT NOTE*

The paired t statistic is computed from the formula:

$$t_{\text{paired}} = \frac{\frac{\sum(x-y)}{n}}{\sqrt{\frac{\sum(x-y)^2 - \frac{[\sum(x-y)]^2}{n}}{n(n-1)}}} = \frac{\bar{D}}{s_{\bar{D}}}$$

**A COMPARISON OF BURGLARY
IN THE SPEER-BAKER AREA
DURING WINTER 1974
BEFORE - DURING - AND - AFTER
THE SCAT OPN**



Burglary During the SCAT Operation Was:

Down 25 % From Nov - Dec 1973
Down 26 % From Mar - Apr 1974

FIGURE 20
PAGE 53

PART TWO
SCAT OPERATIONAL RESULTS AND EVALUATIONS

OBJECTIVE #1, results cont'd:

The following gives a synopsis of SCAT attainment of its goal of a 10 percent reduction in burglary in each major target area:

PERIOD, PRECINCTS and INCIDENCE BURGLARY STATUS STATEMENT:

1974 JANUARY - FEBRUARY PRECINCTS 406, 407, 97 offenses.

DOWN 18 percent from 1972
(111 Offenses)

DOWN 31 percent from 1973
(140 offenses)

DOWN 25 percent from previous * months
(129 Offenses)

DOWN 26 percent from subsequent months
(131 Offenses)

1974 MARCH - JUNE, PRECINCTS 202, 302 and 303, 267 Offenses.

DOWN 29 percent from 1972
(375 Offenses)

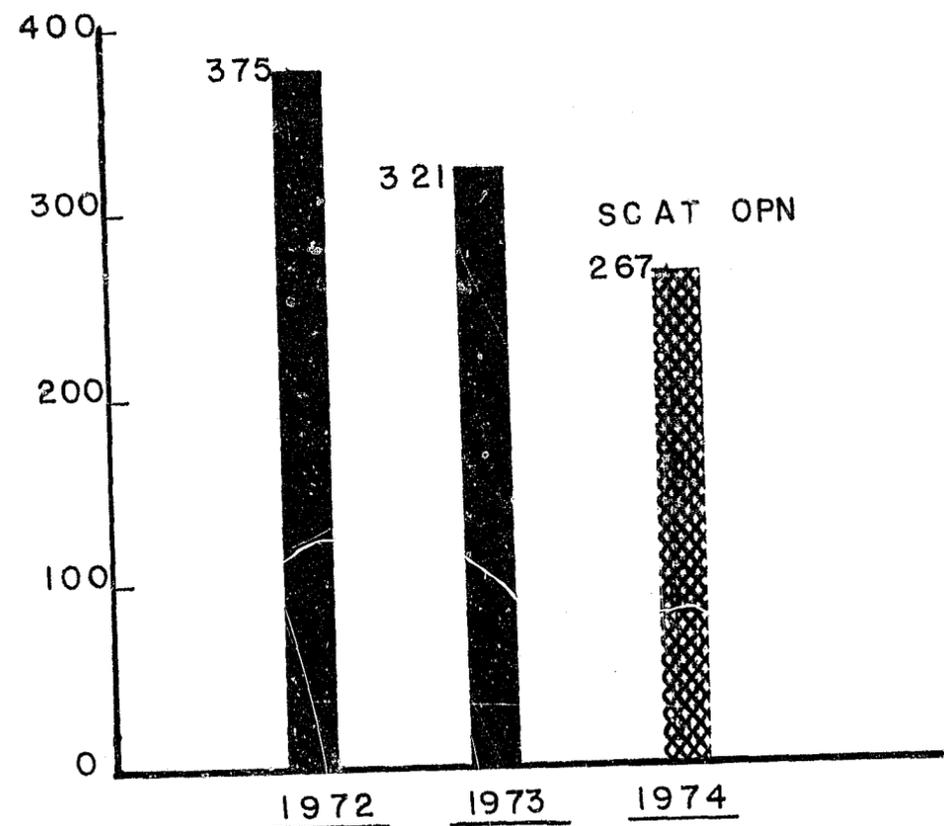
DOWN 17 percent from 1973
(321 Offenses)

DOWN 8 percent from Previous months
(240 Offenses)

DOWN 18 percent from subsequent months
(324 Offenses)

*A similar time period prior to the SCAT Operation in 1974 and subsequent to it are taken for comparison. All data is adjusted for seasonality.

**SCAT IMPACT ON BURGLARY
"HILL AREA" SPRING 1974
PRECINCTS 202, 302 & 303
MARCH - APRIL - MAY - JUNE**



Burglary During SCAT Operation Was:

Down 29% From 1972

Down 17% From 1973

PART TWO
SCAT OPERATIONAL RESULTS AND EVALUATIONS

OBJECTIVE #1, results cont'd:

PERIOD, PRECINCTS AND INCIDENCE BURGLARY STATUS STATEMENT:

1974 JULY - SEPTEMBER, PRECINCTS 116, 117 and 118, 200 Offenses.

DOWN 18 percent from 1972
(245 Offenses)

DOWN 12 percent from 1973
(228 Offenses)

DOWN 15 percent from previous months
(234 Offenses)

DOWN 36 percent from subsequent months
(312 Offenses)

1974 OCTOBER - DECEMBER, PRECINCTS 302, 303 and 304, 270 Offenses.

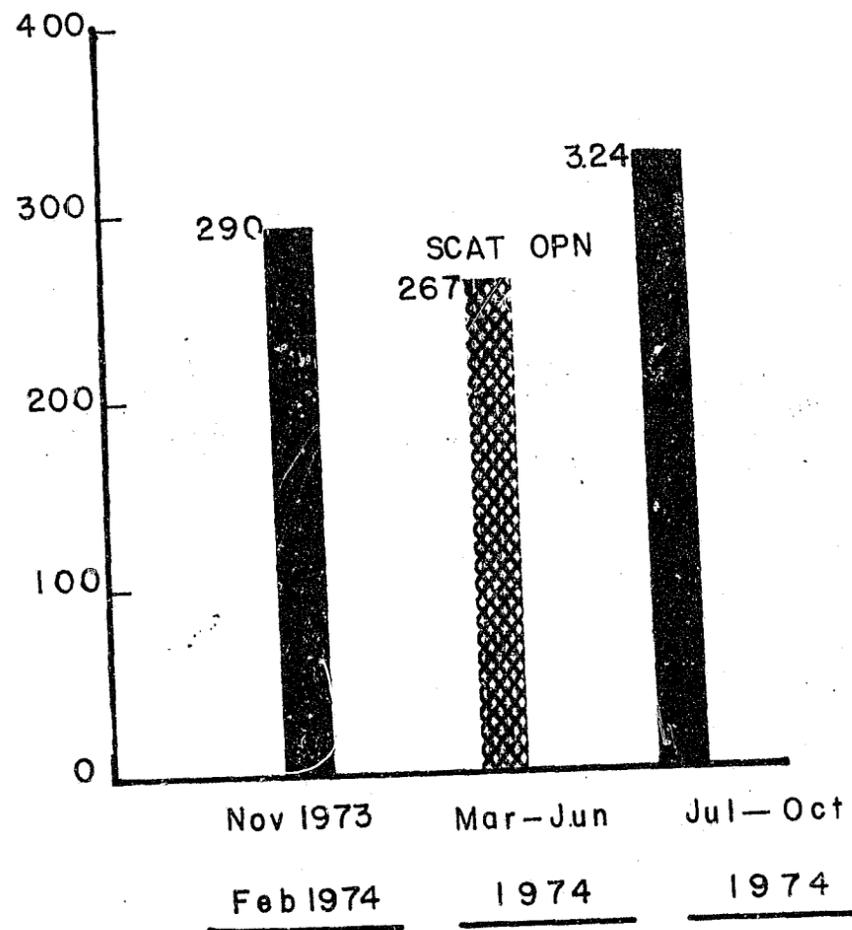
DOWN 19 percent from 1972
(335 Offenses)

UP 10 percent from 1973
(244 Offenses)

DOWN 11 percent from previous months
(302 Offenses)

UP 1 percent from subsequent months
(267 Offenses)

**COMPARISON OF BURGLARY
BEFORE - DURING - AFTER -
SCAT OPERATION SPRING '74"**



Burglary During SCAT Operation Was:

Down 8% From Previous Period
Down 18% From Subsequent Period

FIGURE 22
PAGE 57

PART TWO
SCAT OPERATIONAL RESULTS AND EVALUATIONS

OBJECTIVE #1, results cont'd:

1974 ANNUAL SUMMATION OF SCAT IMPACT ON BURGLARY

ALL TARGET PRECINCTS JANUARY - DECEMBER
(834 Offenses)

DOWN 22 percent from 1972.
(1073 Offenses)

DOWN 11 percent from 1973
(933 Offenses)

DOWN 13 percent from previous months
(955 Offenses)

DOWN 19 percent from subsequent months
(1034 Offenses)

FINDINGS:

SCAT has achieved its objective of reducing burglary by over 10 percent in the target areas during 1974, over the baseline year 1972.

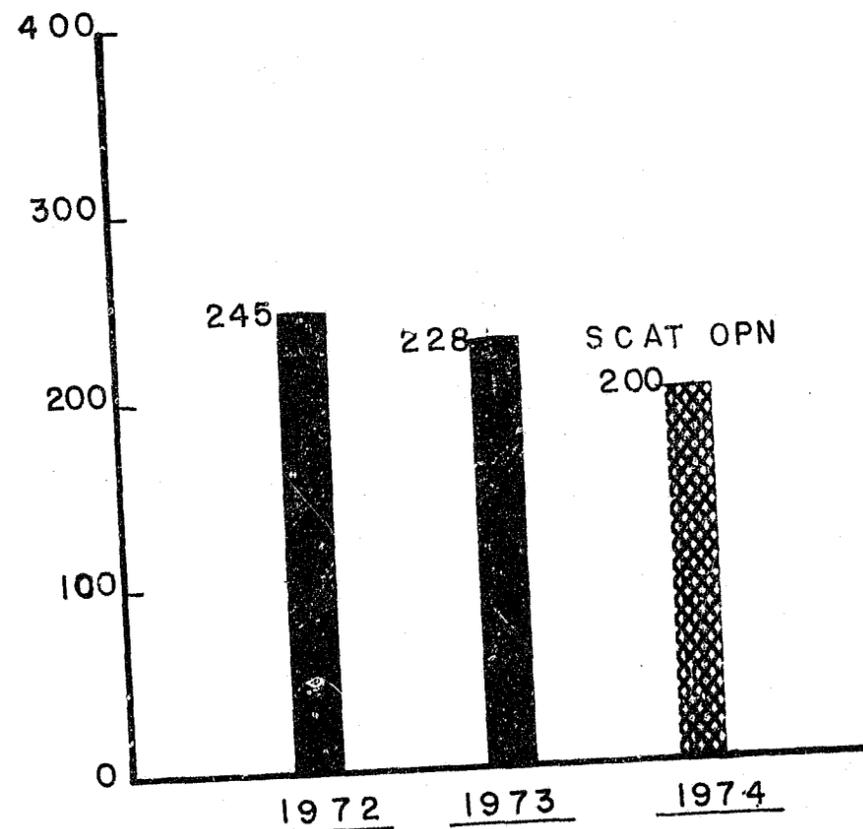
OBJECTIVE #1 cont'd:

(B) REDUCE AGGRAVATED ROBBERY BY 5 PERCENT IN THE TARGET AREAS OVER THE 1972 BASELINE YEAR.

RESULTS:

A comparison was made of seasonally adjusted data over a five year span (1970 - 1974) for the 34 precinct months in which SCAT operated in its target precincts compared to the 74 precinct months when SCAT was not present in these precincts.

**SCAT IMPACT ON BURGLARY
"PROJECT AREA" SUMMER "74"
PRECINCTS 116, 117 AND 118
JUL - AUG - SEP**



Burglary During SCAT Operation Was:

Down 18% From 1972
Down 12% From 1973

FIGURE 23
PAGE 59

PART TWO
SCAT OPERATIONAL RESULTS AND EVALUATIONS

OBJECTIVE #1, results cont'd: (B)

No statistically significant evidence was present to indicate that SCAT had an overall impact on aggravated robbery in these areas.

The following gives a synopsis of SCAT status in reference to attainment of a 5 percent reduction in aggravated robbery:

PERIOD, PRECINCTS AND INCIDENCE OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY

1974 JANUARY - FEBRUARY Precincts 406 and 407, 5 Offenses.

DOWN 44 percent from 1972
(9 Offenses)

DOWN 71 percent from 1973
(17 Offenses)

DOWN 29 percent from 1975
(7 Offenses)

DOWN 44 percent from previous months
(9 Offenses)

SAME as subsequent months
(5 Offenses)

1974 MARCH - JUNE PRECINCTS 202, 302 and 303, 41 Offenses

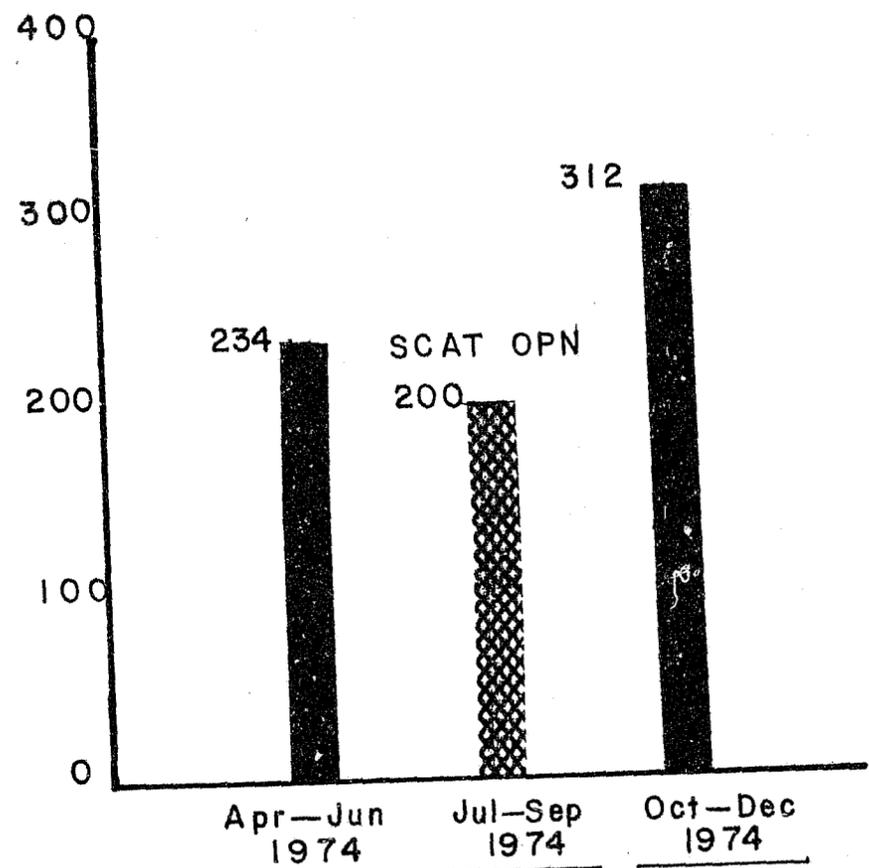
SAME as 1972
(41 Offenses)

DOWN 37 percent over 1973
(65 Offenses)

DOWN 25 percent over previous months
(55 Offenses)

DOWN 11 percent over subsequent months
(5 Offenses)

**COMPARISON OF BURGLARY
BEFORE — DURING — AFTER —
SCAT OPERATION SUMMER '74"**



Burglary During SCAT Operation Was:
 Down 15% From Previous Period
 Down 36% From Subsequent Period

FIGURE 24
PAGE 61

PART TWO
SCAT OPERATIONAL RESULTS AND EVALUATIONS

OBJECTIVE #1, results cont'd (B) :

1974 JULY - SEPTEMBER PRECINCTS 116, 117, and 118, 10 Offenses

DOWN 17 percent over 1972
(12 Offenses)

DOWN 17 percent over 1973
(12 Offenses)

DOWN 41 percent over previous months
(17 Offenses)

DOWN 38 percent over subsequent months
(16 Offenses)

1974 OCTOBER - DECEMBER PRECINCTS 302, 303, and 304, 37 Offenses.

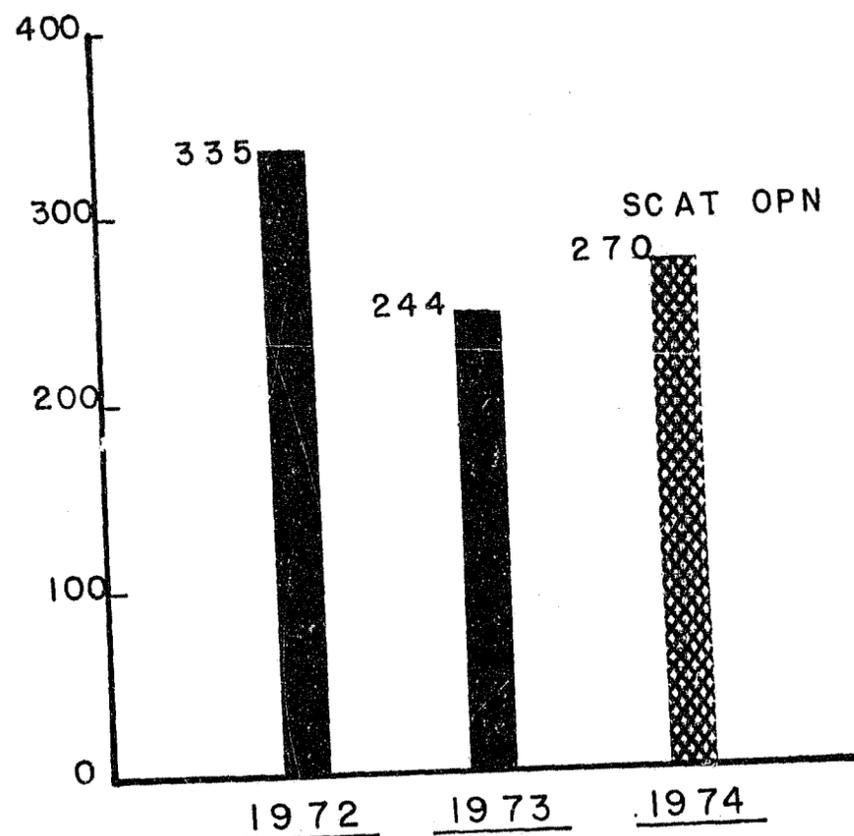
UP 30 percent over 1972
(26 Offenses)

DOWN 44 percent over 1973
(44 Offenses)

UP 22 percent over previous months
(29 Offenses)

DOWN 3 percent over subsequent months
(38 Offenses)

**SCAT IMPACT ON BURGLARY
"HILL AREA" FALL—1974—
PRECINCTS 302, 303, AND 304
OCT—NOV—DEC**



Burglary During SCAT Operation Was:
 Down 19% From 1972
 Up 10% From 1973

FIGURE 25
PAGE 63

PART TWO
SCAT OPERATIONAL RESULTS AND EVALUATIONS

OBJECTIVE #1 cont'd:

1974 ANNUAL SUMMATION OF SCAT IMPACT ON AGGRAVATED ROBBERY.

ALL TARGET PRECINCTS JANUARY - DECEMBER 93 Offenses

UP 6 percent over 1972

DOWN 33 percent over 1973

DOWN 15 percent over previous months

DOWN 13 percent over subsequent months.

FINDINGS:

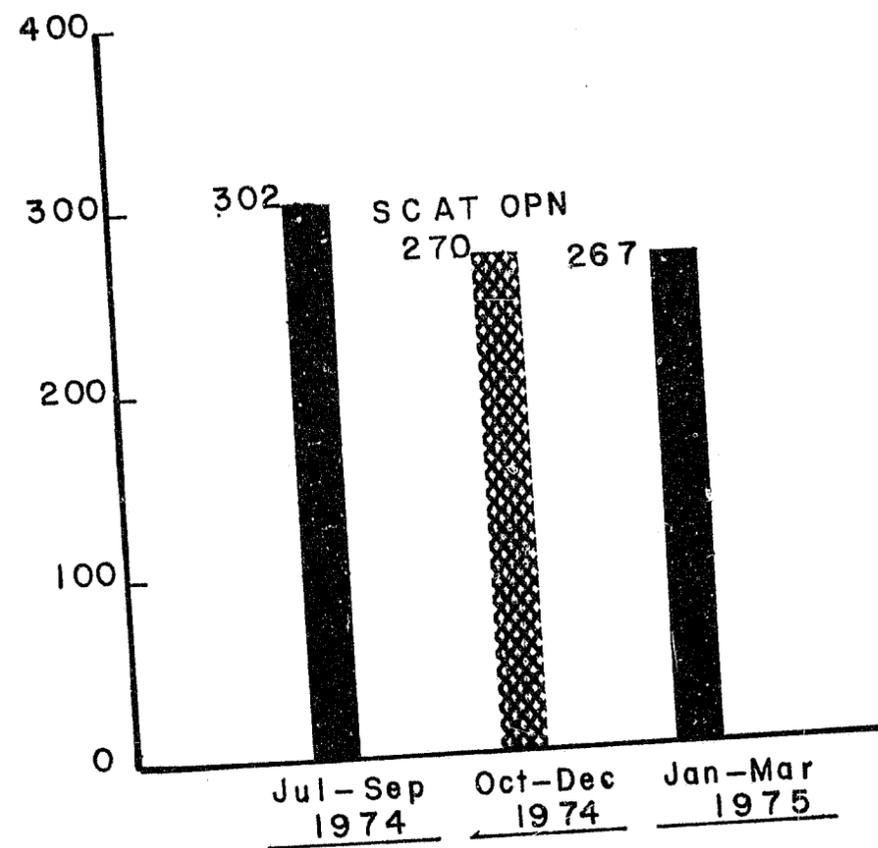
SCAT failed to achieve its objective of reducing aggravated robbery by 5 percent in the target areas during 1974, over the baseline year 1972.

OBJECTIVE II:

INCREASE THE CLEARANCE BY ARREST RATE FOR BURGLARY BY 5 PERCENT FOR THE SCAT TEAM IN THE TARGET ZONE* (COMPARISON WILL BE MADE TO THE CITY AVERAGE FOR SAME TIME PERIOD IN 1972)

* Data for clearance comparison only available on a city-wide basis.

COMPARISON OF BURGLARY BEFORE—DURING—AFTER SCAT OPERATION FALL "74"



Burglary During SCAT Operation Was:

Down 11% From Previous Period
Up 1% From Subsequent Period

FIGURE 26
PAGE 65

PART TWO SCAT OPERATIONAL RESULTS AND EVALUATIONS

OBJECTIVE #II cont'd:

RESULTS:

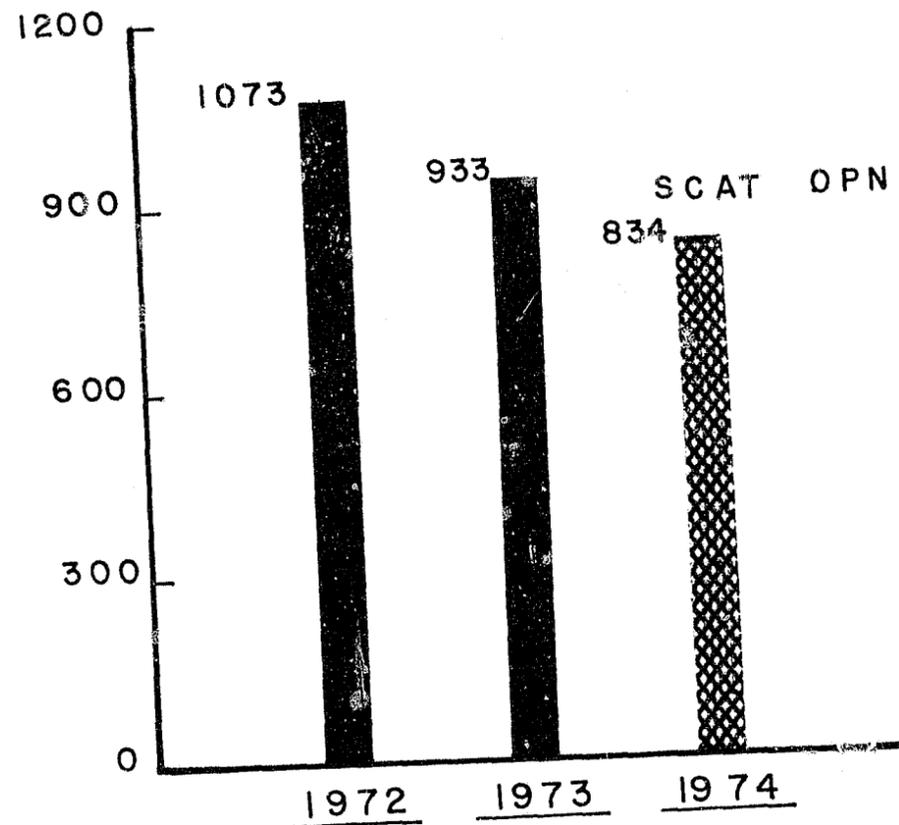
A comparison of clearance by arrest rates for the city of Denver during 1974 was made with burglary cases assigned to SCAT in its nine target precincts during 1974. The following table reflects the SCAT burglary clearance rate compared with the city wide burglary clearance.

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>SCAT CASES</u>	<u>NUMBER CLEARED</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE CLEARED</u>	<u>CITY WIDE CLEARANCE %</u>
JAN	50	15	30%	28.8%
FEB	25	7	28%	20.0%
MAR	67	28	42%	28.0%
APR	68	25	37%	37.0%
MAY	42	19	45%	25.0%
JUN	49	9	18%	28.0%
JULY	85	31	36%	9.0%
AUG	81	24	30%	22.0%
SEP	25	10	40%	37.0%
OCT	86	18	21%	24.0%
NOV	47	14	30%	24.0%
DEC	69	17	25%	25.0%
TOTALS:	694	217	31.3%	25.3% *

SCAT 1974 Burglary Clearance	31.3%
Denver 1972 Burglary Clearance	<u>-25.3%</u>
SCAT INCREASE IN CLEARANCE RATE	6.0%

* December 1972 DPD Monthly Report 1972 percent crimes cleared by arrest.

**A SUMMATION OF
SCAT IMPACT ON BURGLARY
ALL TARGET AREAS 1974
JAN - DEC**



BURGLARY DURING SCAT OPNS WAS

DOWN 22% FROM 1972

DOWN 11% FROM 1973

FIGURE 27
PAGE 67

PART TWO
SCAT OPERATIONAL RESULTS AND EVALUATIONS

OBJECTIVE #II cont'd:

FINDINGS:

SCAT has achieved its objective of increasing the clearance by arrest rate for burglary in its target precincts during 1974 by 6 percent over the city wide average clearance by arrest rate for 1972.

OBJECTIVE III:

INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SCAT OPERATIONS BY THE UTILIZATION OF CRIME ANALYSIS CAPABILITY (INTERNAL QUARTERLY COMPARISON).

RESULTS:

The original goal concept as envisioned for SCAT under Objective III was as follows:

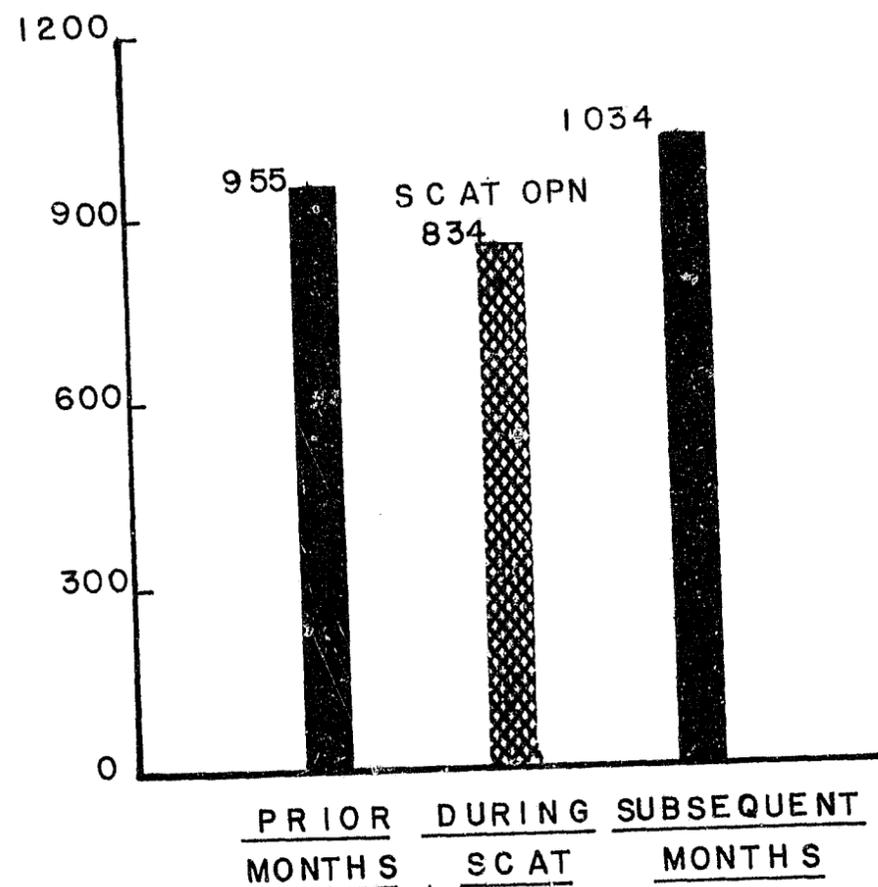
"METHODOLOGY: EFFECTIVE UTILIZATION OF SCAT THROUGH CRIME ANALYSIS.

This function of the SCAT project will involve joint operations with the Denver Police Department Crime Analysis Section. Members from both units will be involved in the screening of offense, arrest, field contact and police personnel utilization reports on a weekly, monthly and quarterly basis to determine pattern and frequency of crimes by type and modus operandi. This information will be used as the basis for the selection and implementation of task activities and the selection of SCAT target areas and zones."

However, in mid - year 1974 the Denver Police Department Crime Analysis Section was assimilated by the DPD Intelligence Bureau, with corresponding alterations in its orientation.

**A SUMMATION COMPARISON OF BURGLARY
IN 1974**

**BEFORE — DURING — AFTER — SCAT OPNS
ALL TARGET PRECINCTS JAN-DEC**



SCAT OPERATION PERIODS WERE DOWN:

-13 % FROM PRIOR PERIODS

-19 % FROM SUBSEQUENT PERIODS

FIGURE 28
PAGE 69

PART TWO
SCAT OPERATIONAL RESULTS AND EVALUATIONS

OBJECTIVE III -cont'd:

RESULTS - cont'd:

SCAT, utilizing its own assigned Crime Analyst developed a target selection criteria system employing both prescriptive and desirable requirements for the selection of target precincts.

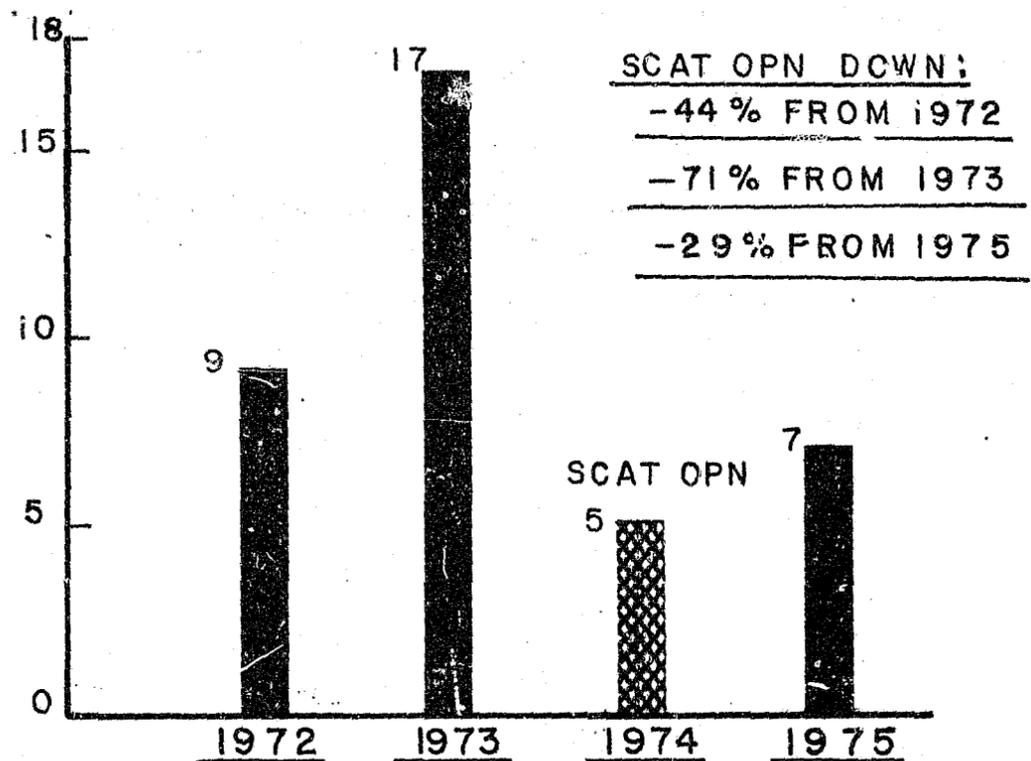
This system was employed in selecting both the Fall 1974 and Winter 1975 target precincts.

Similarly, a target area display system, employing computer printouts, data display, and large scale aerial photos depicting crime incidence in the target was developed and utilized to assist in crime analysis and tactical operational planning.

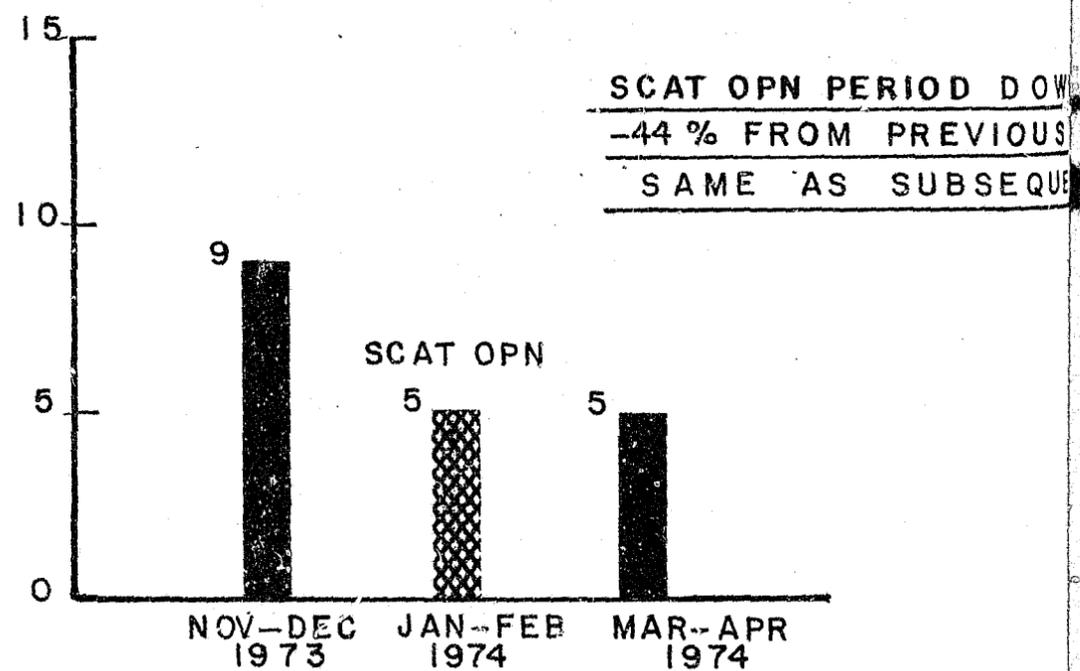
This system made a significant contribution to the graphic portrayal of burglary and aggravated robbery patterns and distribution in the target precincts. In addition, the system assisted in the planning and development of appropriate tactics and improved patrol patterns for SCAT operations in these areas.

SCAT is continuing to develop and utilize its in house crime analysis capability employing improved usage of aerial photography of the target precincts, development of improved field contact data cards and retrieval system along with other techniques designed to give a more complete and accurate picture of crime in the target precincts.

Both the "SCAT Target Selection Criterion System" and the "SCAT Target Area Operation System" are described in full in Part IV of the report.



SCAT IMPACT ON AGG. ROBBERY
 WINTER - JAN-FEB - 1974 - PREC 406-40



AGG. ROBBERY BEFORE - DURING - AFTER SCAT

PART TWO
 SCAT OPERATIONAL RESULTS AND EVALUATIONS

OBJECTIVE III - cont'd:

FINDINGS:

In view of the above it is believed that SCAT has increased the effectiveness of its operations by the use of its own in-house crime analysis capability and accordingly has achieved its goal as outlined in Objective III.

SUMMATION OF FINDINGS AS REGARDS SCAT OPERATIONAL RESULTS AND OBJECTIVE ACHIEVEMENT:

OBJECTIVE I:

- (A) REDUCE BURGLARY BY 10 PERCENT IN THE TARGET AREAS OVER THE 1972 BASELINE YEAR.

RESULTS:

Objective achieved, with 22 percent reduction over the 1972 baseline year.

OBJECTIVE I:

- (B) REDUCE AGGRAVATED ROBBERY BY 5 PERCENT IN THE TARGET AREAS OVER THE 1972 BASELINE YEAR.

RESULTS:

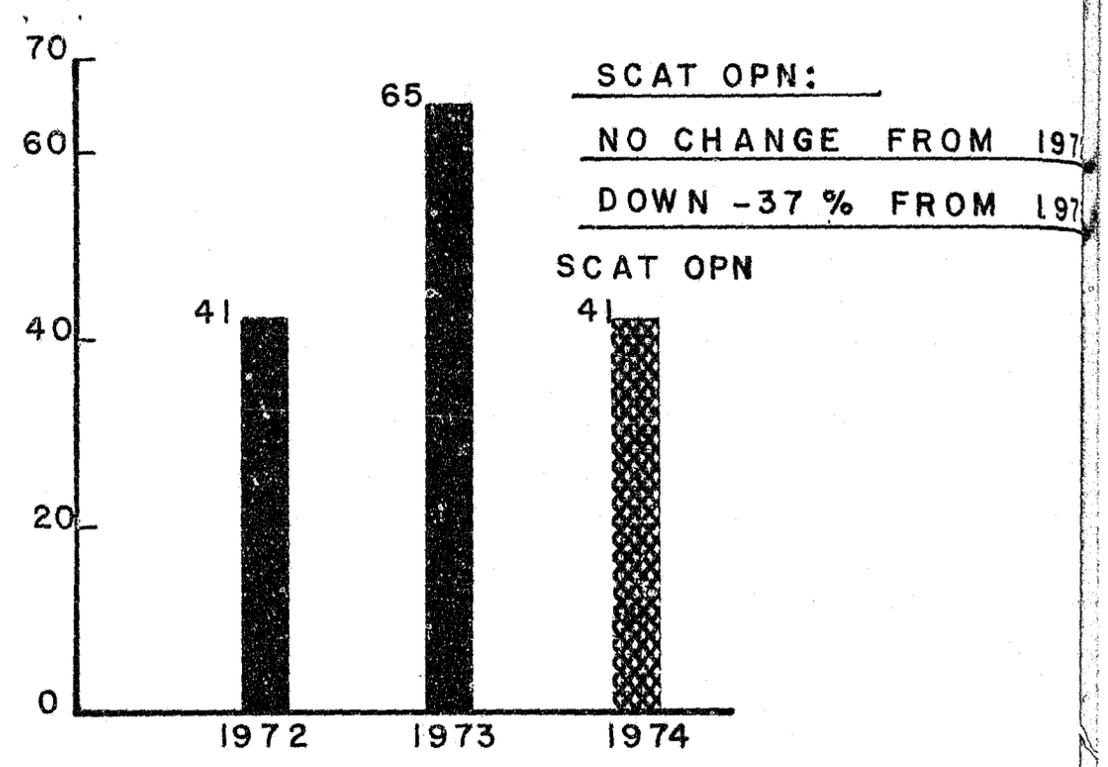
Objective was not achieved. SCAT 1974 target areas reflected a 6 percent increase over the 1972 baseline year.

OBJECTIVE II:

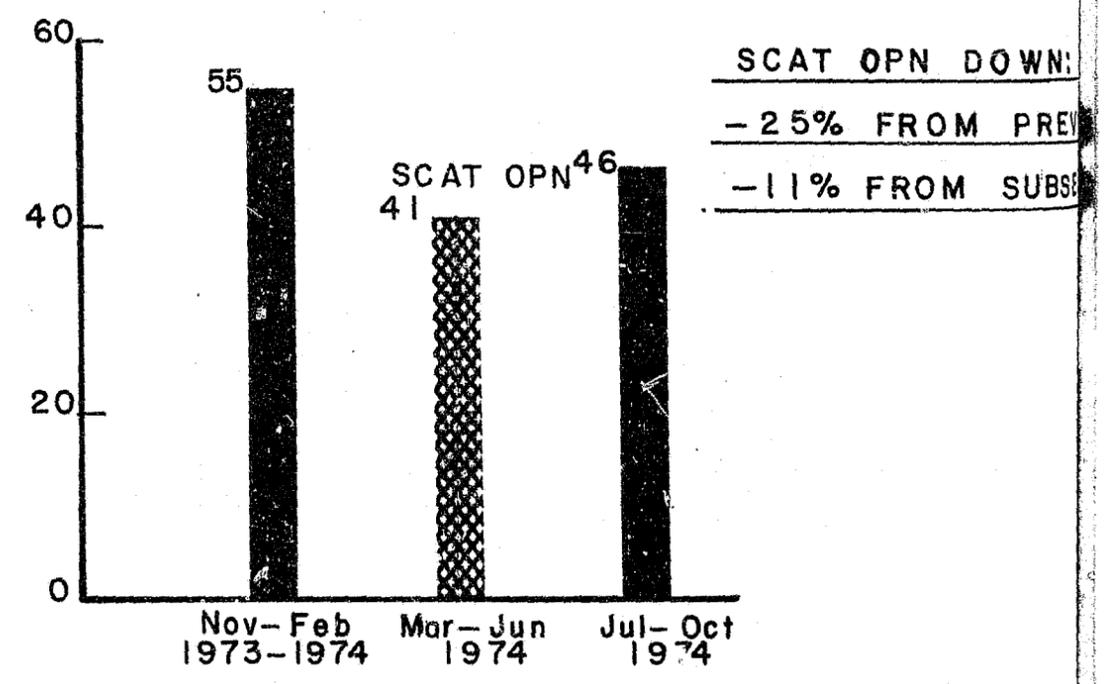
INCREASE THE CLEARANCE BY ARREST RATE FOR BURGLARY BY 5 PERCENT FOR THE SCAT TEAM IN THE TARGET ZONE (COMPARISON WILL BE MADE TO THE CITY AVERAGE FOR THE SAME PERIOD IN 1972).

RESULTS:

Objective achieved, with a 6 percent increase over the city wide clearance rate for 1972.



SCAT IMPACT ON AGG. ROBBERY
 SPRING — MAR — JUN — 1974 PREC 202,302,3



AGG. ROBBERY BEFORE - DURING - AFTER SC

PART TWO
 SCAT OPERATIONAL RESULTS AND EVALUATIONS

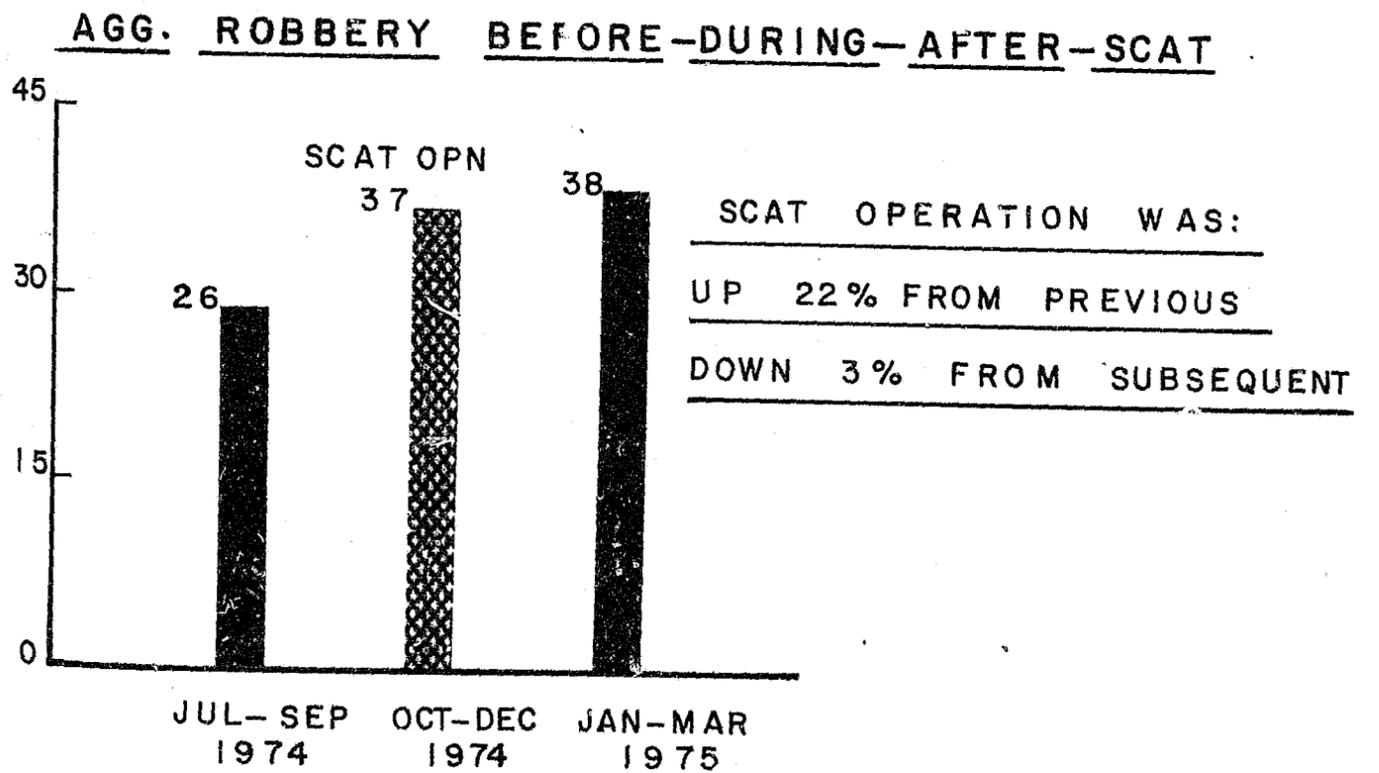
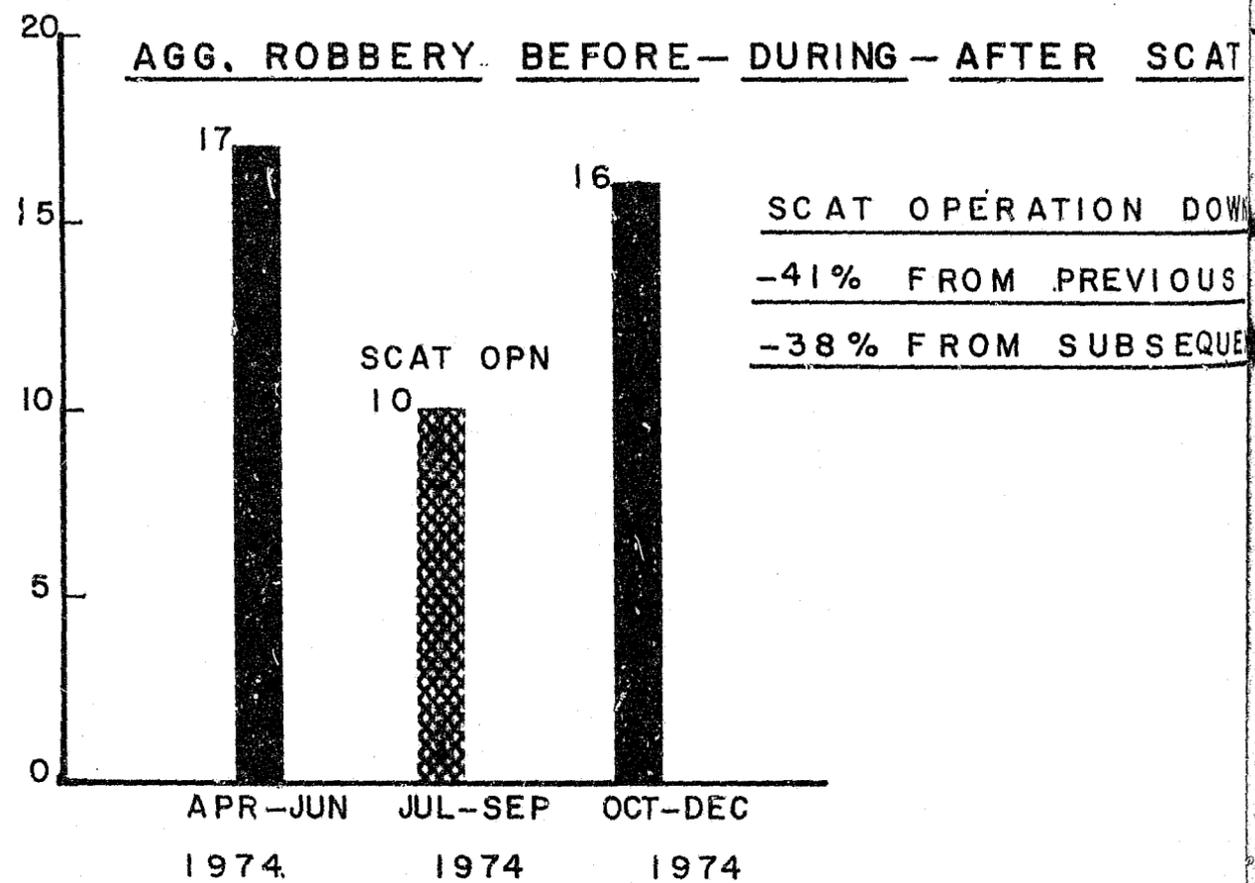
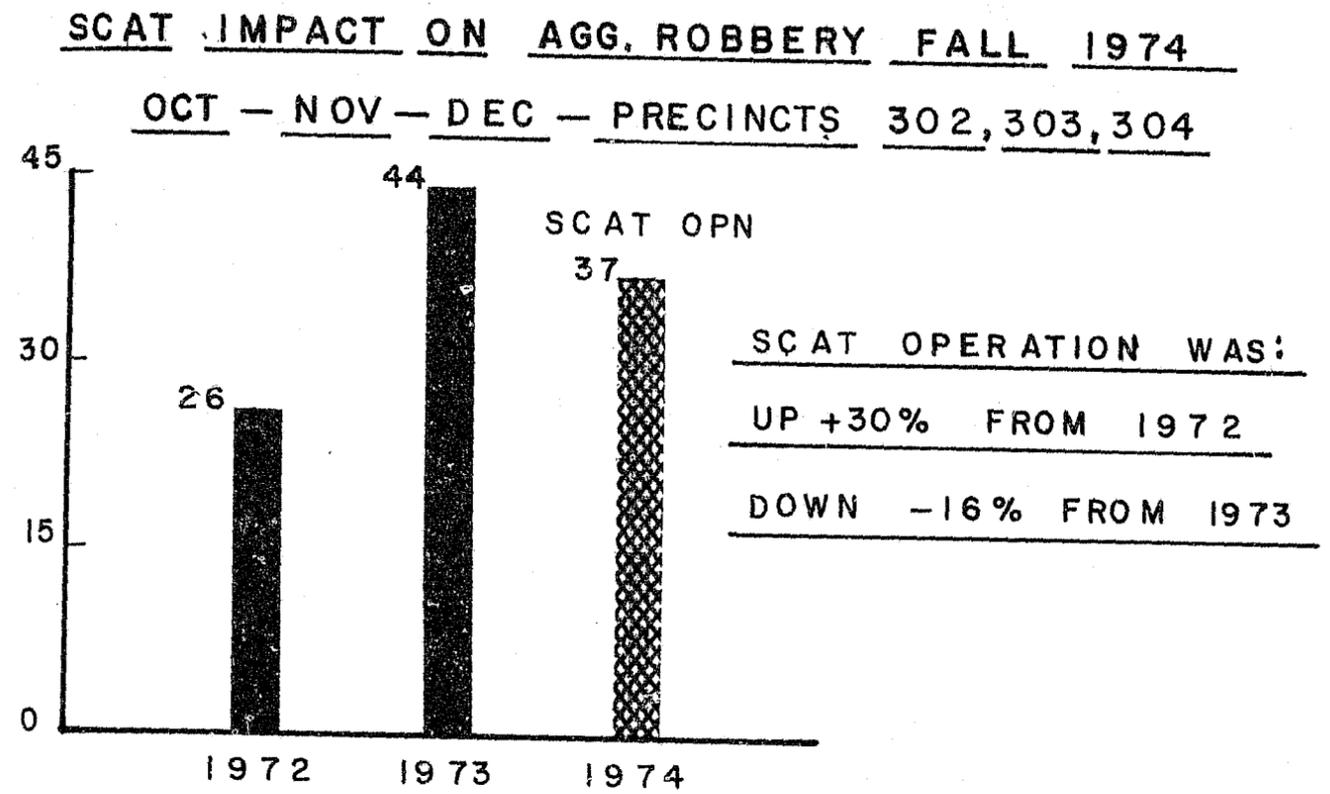
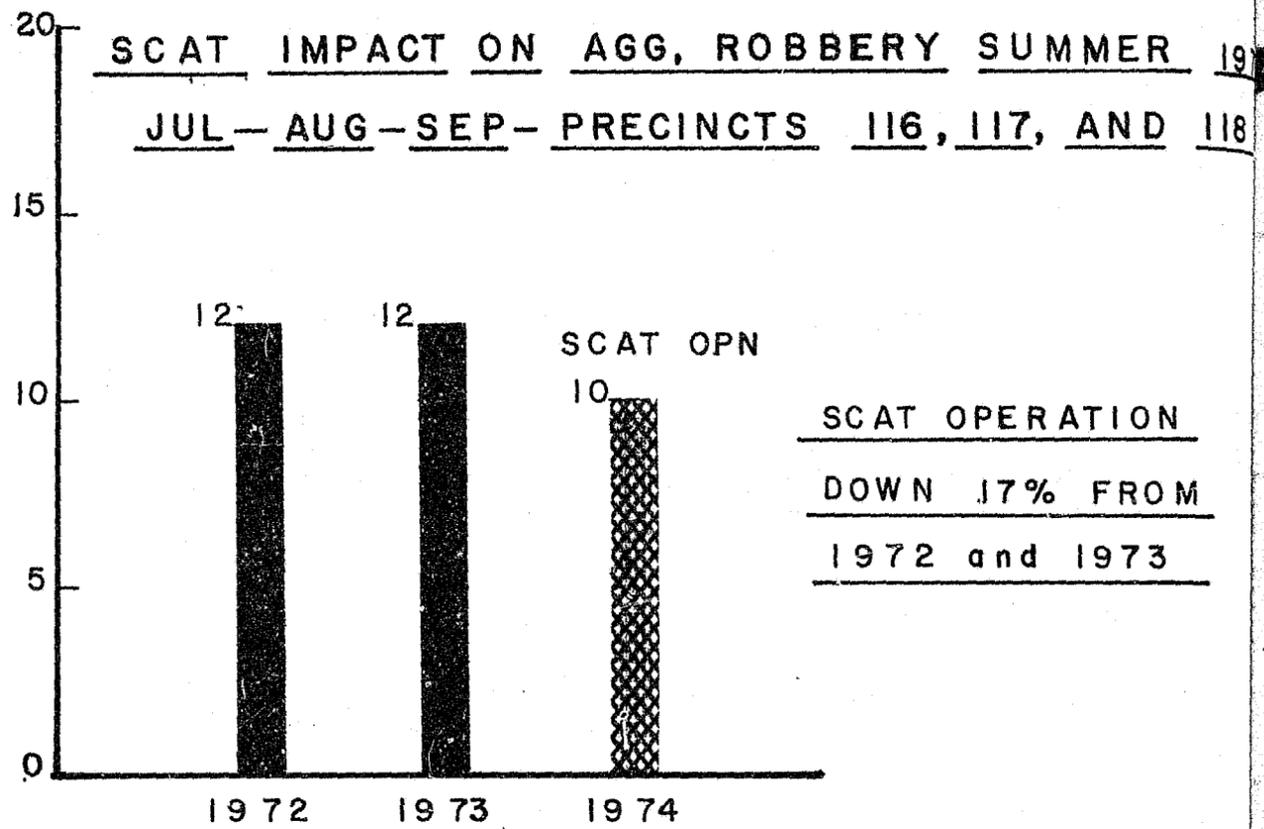
SUMMATION OF FINDINGS AS REGARDS SCAT OPERATIONAL RESULTS AND OBJECTIVE ACHIEVEMENT: cont'd:

OBJECTIVE III:

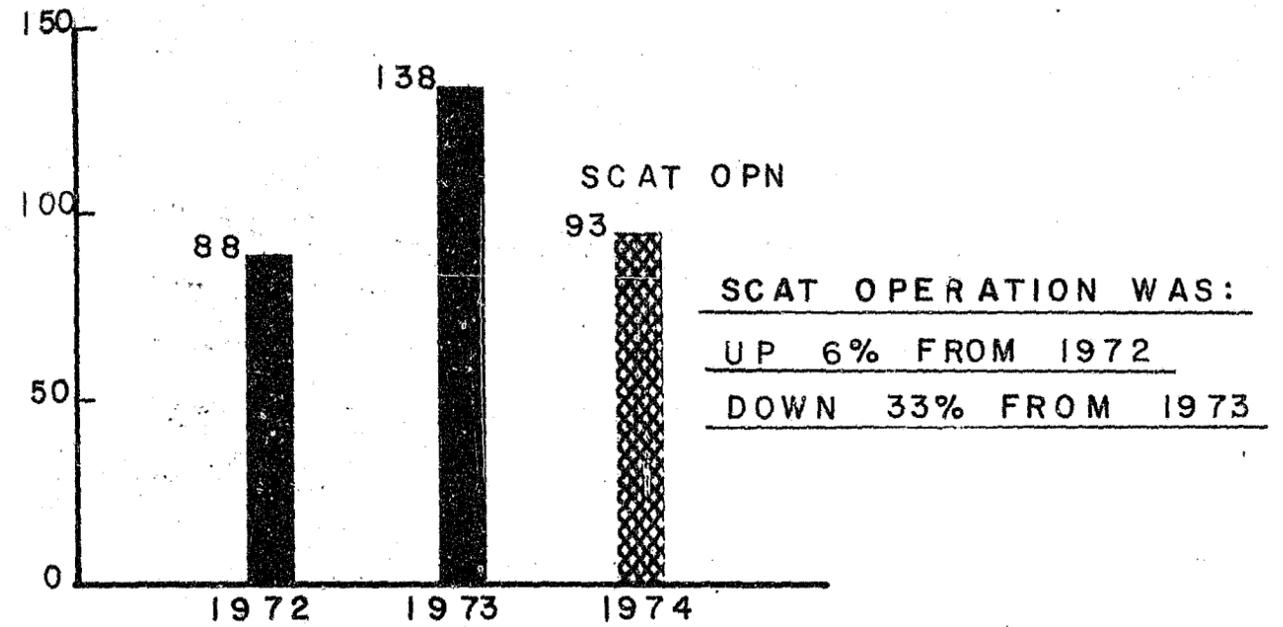
INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SCAT OPERATIONS BY THE UTILIZATION OF CRIME ANALYSIS CAPABILITY. (INTERNAL QUARTERLY COMPARISON).

RESULTS:

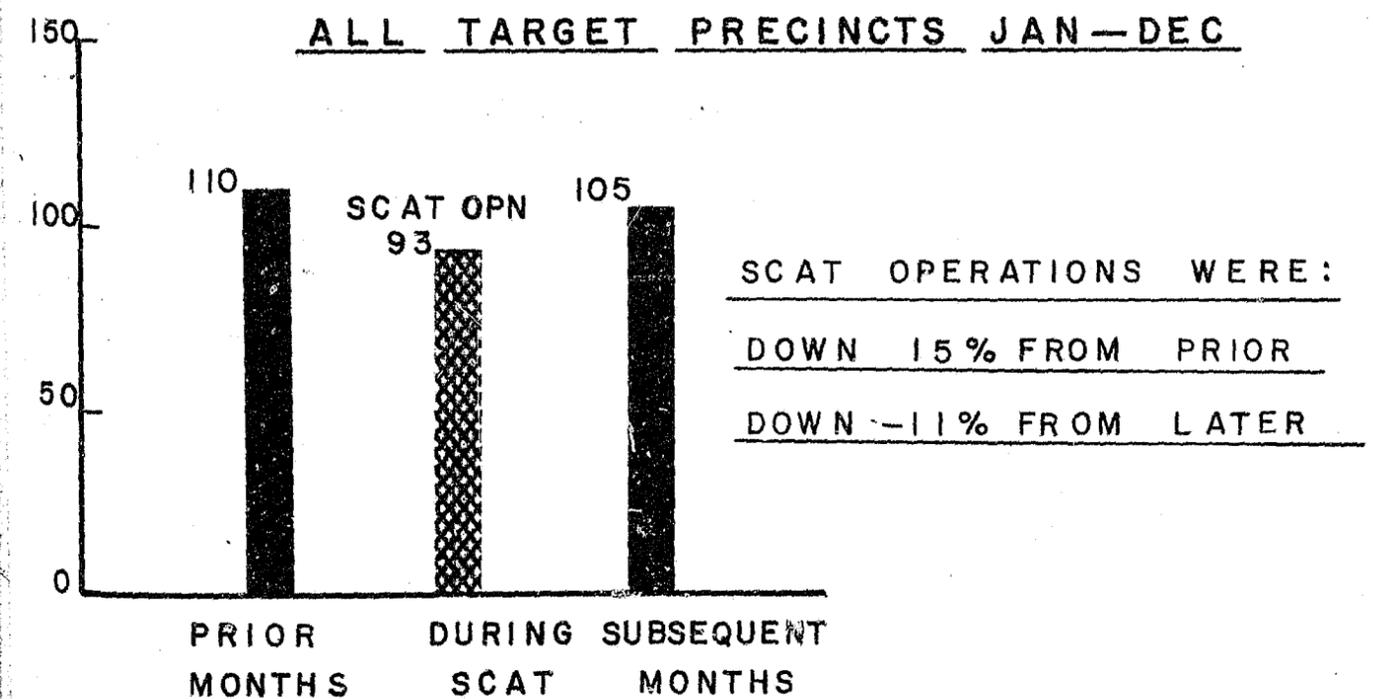
Objective achieved, by the use of in-house crime analysis capability.



A SUMMATION OF SCAT IMPACT ON
AGG. ROBBERY ALL TARGET AREAS 1974



SUMMATION COMPARISON OF AGG. ROBBERY IN
1974 -- BEFORE -- DURING -- AFTER -- SCAT OPERATIONS



PART THREE
COMMENTS AND CONCLUSIONS

During 1974 SCAT has continued to improve its overall operation, through experience and innovation, in a wide variety of target environments. The continuing success of SCAT operations has been predicated to a large degree on the high caliber of its leadership and the dedication and professionalism of its personnel.

SCAT has, in addition to its operations within the designated target precincts, conducted a wide range of other related activities to include special investigations, decoy operations, and the development and employment of the Tac II Alarm System.

In the course of the years operations SCAT has noted two major areas relevant to the objectives and goals that deserve comment.

The statement of Object I (B) as pertains to (A) aggravated robbery reduction of 5 percent over the baseline year 1972 is believed to be somewhat unrealistic in light of the role and mission assigned SCAT by the Denver Police Department.

SCAT's success in reducing burglary has, in a substantive measure, been due to its ability to utilize its inhouse team-policing capability for optimum results against crimes occurring within its target precincts. The employment of the command element, detective teams, evidence section and patrol units as an intergrated operational structure has greatly enhanced the efficiency and success of SCAT's anti-burglary activity. SCAT's activity in this area extends to indepth case investigation for the duration of its stay in a given target area.

However, a different situation exists in regards to aggravated robbery. All aggravated robbery occurring in Denver is handled by the Central Robbery Detail located in DPD Headquarters. Accordingly, SCAT plays no part in either the initial or follow-up investigation of aggravated or simple robbery occurring within its target precincts.

PART THREE
COMMENTS AND CONCLUSIONS

Consequently SCAT's only real impact against the incidence of robbery in its target precincts is its physical presence in the form of patrol units. The Tac II Alarm Units (anti-robbery) which were originally deployed only in the SCAT target areas, have now been assigned to city wide high vulnerability targets to better utilize their capability.

SCAT does assist in and conducts considerable anti-robbery activity outside its own target precincts throughout the year in support of Central Robbery Detail. But the arrests resulting from this activity can not be charged towards SCAT's goal achievement, as currently established. Aggravated Robbery is a wide ranging crime with the offenders often engaged in inter city operations, and almost always conducting their activity on a city wide basis within a given urban area.

A high degree of central control, direction, and planning coupled with central processing of all intelligence is essential to combat robbery in the contemporary scene.

Accordingly it is felt that the assignment of robbery reduction goals within a limited target area is inappropriate, particularly when the unit so charged can not conduct or assume responsibility for the investigation of the crimes.

It is believed that SCAT does have some impact on aggravated robbery within its target area, but this impact may be largely psychological and accordingly unquantifiable in regards to robberies that do not occur.

It is likewise felt that the numerical incidence of aggravated robbery is so small in the target areas as to present some difficulties in the measurement and determination of what constitutes a significant variation in rates over time.

PART THREE
COMMENTS AND CONCLUSIONS

It is interesting to note in this regard that of nine comparisons of aggravated robbery in similar time frames in other years, that SCAT showed an offense reduction in seven of the nine comparisons, remained the same in one, and showed an increase in only one case of the nine years compared. A similar pattern emerges when periods previous and subsequent to the SCAT operation in 1974, are compared. Of eight comparisons of aggravated robbery prior, and subsequent to SCAT operations, SCAT showed a offense reduction in six of the eight cases compared. In one case the rates remained the same. In only one case of the eight compared did the SCAT operation show an increase.

Both instances where SCAT showed an increase occurred in the Fall Quarter of 1974 on Capitol Hill. The abnormally high robbery incidence in this period (double 1970, and over one third higher than 1971 and 1972), negated SCAT's reductions in the other three quarters of 1974.

The second major area of comment relevant to goals and objectives, involves Objective II, "the increase of burglary clearances by 5 percent over the 1972 baseline year." Although SCAT achieved this objective, it is believed that this goal does not provide for a meaningful measurement of accomplishment.

Clearance for burglary often occur months, or even more than a year after the crime. Frequently the case arises where the offender is apprehended in another crime months later and agrees via plea bargaining to clear-up a whole series of burglaries.

SCAT has long since departed from the area and the clearance has in fact been negotiated by Central Burglary Detail in DPD Headquarters. In some cases the SCAT Detectives are informed and in others the clearance must be uncovered by a laborious and time consuming search of thousands of clearance and recovery listings. Approximately thirty percent of SCAT's clearances

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

PART THREE
COMMENTS AND CONCLUSIONS

fall in this category. Closer to 50 percent of city-wide clearances are of this type. Even if only those clearances accomplished by SCAT while in the target area were to be counted, there would be no feasible method currently available to capture the city wide clearance data that pertained to case clearances within the same time frame for comparison.

In view of the above, it is recommended that:

- (a) The 5 percent robbery reduction goal be eliminated, and that some other method of evaluating SCAT's effectiveness in curtailing aggravated robbery be developed based on a city wide area for use in SCAT III, 1975.
- (b) The 5 percent increase of clearance by arrest rate for burglary be eliminated and a more meaningful measurement of SCAT's effectiveness in this area be evolved for use during SCAT III, 1975.

PART FOUR
SCAT SPECIAL OPERATIONS AND PROJECTS

The following portion of the report deals with special operations and projects developed and activated by SCAT during 1974, and includes:

TAC II ALARM SYSTEM

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION ACTIVITY

SCAT TARGET SELECTION CRITERIA

SCAT TARGET AREA SITUATION BOARD

TAC II R/F ALARM SYSTEM OPERATIONS 1974

During the course of 1974 the TAC II R/F Alarm System became operational and made its initial contribution to countering aggravated robbery activity in Denver.

All of the electronic equipment was not received until the middle of the year. Subsequent to this a period of training and testing was initiated to determine optimum range and operational site locations and conditions, response time, correct installation of transmitter units in businesses, and a variety of other technical and operational problems that were encountered.

The first units did not become operational until the latter part of September 1974. Even after this, human as well as technical problems continued to arise. A concentrated effort was made to train both employees and police personnel to eliminate human errors in operating and activating the alarm system. A training film was made by SCAT officers to provide instructions on how police officers should respond to and cover an alarm to afford maximum safety to both the officers and the public present at the scene.

Communications with the dispatcher and other units responding to the calls have worked well and have not presented any significant problems. Police Officers operating the alarm monitoring station were recruited from the Department's limited duty personnel (recovering from injuries), and accordingly did not pose a manpower strain on the regular SCAT Unit.

The monitoring unit was installed in and operated from the interior of a self-contained Ford Van unit. The van was provided with kitchen, sleeping and sanitary facilities to permit continuous operation without the monitoring personnel having to leave the van. The only real problem encountered by

TAC II R/F ALARM SYSTEM OPERATIONS 1974

the operating personnel was boredom.

Starting the first of 1975 we plan on moving the monitoring station to the top floor of a hotel or motel to provide greater operating range as well as increased comfort for the monitoring personnel. On January first the operational period is also to be extended to a 24 hour day six to seven day week to provide better coverage and continuity to the activity.

A large number of false alarms have been received during the period that the TAC II has been operating. We believe that most of these situations can be better controlled by more explicit instructions to the employees and owners, coupled with improved installation and location techniques.

This system and its equipment is still largely experimental and a great deal of trial and error effort is necessary to tailor the system to specific circumstances and businesses.

A steady improvement has been in evidence in this area as the operating personnel experience level increases and the transmitter site location technique has been improved.

Several of the alarms have been sounded on actual robberies, but the failure of the employee to activate the alarm until the offenders have left the scene has thwarted apprehension by the responding units. The response time in these cases has been in the area of 50 to 80 seconds.

Despite the initial problems outlined above, SCAT has confidence that the system will be operational at a much higher level of efficiency and will result in more apprehensions during the coming year, proving the inherent excellence of this equipment.

SCAT SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS

Since its organization in January, 1974, the SCAT Special Investigations activity has been engaged in a concentrated effort of arresting fugitives and hard core felons. The emphasis has been placed on quality and not quantity, with ample time provided for investigation.

Sergeant E. Hansen, has been in charge of these special investigations and is assigned a patrolman to assist him on a monthly basis.

This special investigation operation was designed to work in concert with other law enforcement agencies, such as the F.B.I., C.B.I. and other States. It was, and is, intended to spark better working conditions and relations with the other aforementioned agencies.

Since the beginning of the special investigations, arrests have been made for Kansas, California, New Mexico, Florida and Texas. Arrests and investigations have also been made and conducted for several of the surrounding counties.

Informants have been utilized extensively with excellent success.

In the early months of 1974, the SCAT Special Investigations Details was only operated for a period of several days each month. This was soon expanded to a week or more each month. By summer 1974, it was acknowledged that Special Investigations was an important facet of SCAT's overall operation and it was established on a full time permanent basis.

At the end of 1974, the Special Investigation activity was manned by a Sergeant Supervisor and two men from SCAT's patrol force, who were rotated every thirty days. This policy was designed to provide maximum experience in practical investigation techniques to all of SCAT's uniformed officers. This system has created

SCAT SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS

a great deal of interest in the special investigation activity and each individual selected has been able to demonstrate his initiative and innovative ability in tracking down suspects and working with other law enforcement agencies.

It also has the obvious advantage to both the command and the uniform patrol of affording a practical demonstration of the talents and promotion potential of the participating individuals.

During the course of 1974 numerous requests for assistance have been received from other Denver Police Department agencies. Both, Federal and State agencies call SCAT directly requesting assistance in investigations.

SCAT's Special Investigation activity has acquired quite a reputation in the Rocky Mountain and Western area as a whole during the first year of its operation.

General comments made by agencies requesting SCAT's assistance reflect that "if the information is available, or the suspect is in town (Denver), it seems that this unit (SCAT Special Investigations) can come up with the suspect, or the needed information".

It is believed that comments such as these well describe the effectiveness of the unit.

SCAT Special Investigation activity will be continued during 1975 on a full time basis, with the possibility of expansion if the SCAT Command determines the need.

SCAT TARGET SELECTION CRITERIA

The Special Crime Attack Team, (SCAT) during the course of its first two years of operation has developed through experience a general format for the selection of appropriate target precincts for SCAT operations. The application of these criteria in the overall sense must be viewed and weighed for relevancy, timeliness and feasibility, against the roles and missions assigned by the Denver Anti Crime Council as well as the regulations, policies and requirements of the Denver Police Department and the general public needs at a given time. As mentioned in the SCAT II Program Goals and objectives for 1974, page 5:

While this scheme would be ideal (referring to a proposed operational model or assignment scheme for preplanned deployment of SCAT over the period of a year), the basic employment determinants will be crime information analysis. Therefore, while this scheme is what we speculate will happen, SCAT may be assigned in whole or part to an area after it leaves or out of the sequence shown here, or in two or more locations at one time. The reality or deployment is subject to a variety of variables that tend to be unpredictable and the design must have some amount of flexibility.

In reviewing the numerous variables involved SCAT grouped them in three major categories and measured the candidate target precinct characteristics against SCAT's assigned mission and objectives, as well as the tactical capability of the unit as follows:

I). PRESCRIPTIVE CRITERIA:

- A. The target precinct must have a high incidence of both aggravated robbery and burglary. This high dual incidence may be a traditional characteristic of the area, or a recent development in offense trends. Precincts possessing a high incidence of one but not the other offense are

SCAT TARGET SELECTION CRITERIA

I). PRESCRIPTIVE CRITERIA, (A) - cont'd:

not normally considered for target selection as they can not satisfy the attainment of the assigned mission objectives.

- B. The target precincts should be compatible with the tactical capability and structure of the SCAT Unit as organized.

Although SCAT has considerable inherent flexibility in its command, communication, patrol and investigative capabilities, there are certain types of areas where its capabilities would not be suitable for nor compatible with the terrain. Among these areas would be high density industrial and manufacturing zones, sparsely populated rural-urban fringe areas, and the high rise central business district areas.

SCAT's capability is most suitably directed against the densely populated residential zones that are interspersed with frequent commercial strips and shopping centers. This type of area constitutes the major portion of the contemporary urban scene.

- C. The target precincts should be of appropriate size to match the tactical and command control capability of SCAT as organized. An area that is too large results in inadequate patrol and investigative coverage along with command control problems. Target precincts that are too small result in over coverage, confusion and coordination conflicts that lead to hazardous situations and are wasteful of both manpower and equipment.

SCAT TARGET SELECTION CRITERIA

I). PRESCRIPTIVE CRITERIA- (c)-cont'd:

SCAT's ideal areal coverage ranges from a minimal area approximately a half a mile in width by a mile in length to a maximum area approximately a mile in width by a mile and half in length. Or any other non rectangular area equivalent to the cited gross area. This size areal unit will usually encompass two and more often three precincts in the current precinct organization system within the city.

Other factors that must be considered to properly gauge the requirement, along with the geographic size of the candidate areas, are their population density, type of dwellings, commercial activity, road and street coverage and other demographic and land use characteristics of the sector.

II). DESIRABLE CRITERIA:

- A. One of the primary desirable criteria of target precincts is that they are contiguous to one another. A target precinct block with common boundaries permits optimum control over all operations within the area, and avoids conflicts with district patrols. A uniblock target area also avoids the uneconomical fragmentation of patrol patterns, with a single patrol unit attempting to cover several areas at a considerable distance from one another.

Similarly when contiguous precincts are selected it is possible to include the whole of a neighborhood, residences, shopping centers, commercial industrial zone, schools and recreational areas, within the target area.

SCAT TARGET SELECTION CRITERIA

II). DESIRABLE CRITERIA- (A)-cont'd:

This is a highly desirable situation in countering the crime cycle. Fragmented target areas proved to be both unfeasible and uneconomical early in SCAT's activity, posing major command, control and manpower problems that seriously hampered the organizations operations.

- B. Associated with the contiguous target precinct requirement is the desirability of having all the target precincts located within a single police district. This facilitates coordination and control of the proactive operations with a single departmental headquarters and permits radio operations on a single channel. If dual radio command channels must be maintained serious control problems are immediately present and pose a hazardous situation to the operating units, and loss of control by the SCAT commander.
- C. It is desirable that the operational areas selected afford well defined targets that will permit the proactive and reactive prevention and apprehension tactics directed by the SCAT II Program.
- D. It is also desirable that SCAT not return to the same operational area for at least a year, unless a critical crime situation so necessitates. This is to permit an examination of impact of SCAT on an area, and afford a wider targeting of SCAT's operations on a variety of high target crime areas in the city.

SCAT TARGET SELECTION CRITERIA

II). DESIRABLE CRITERIA -cont'd:

- E. It is desirable that the crime situation within the selected target precincts should be of a magnitude and nature to require at least a ninety day operation by SCAT. Shorter operational periods do not permit the full acquisition of the necessary area knowledge and intelligence sources to facilitate effective operation and in many instances represent an uneconomical usage of the units potential. If the unit remains in an area after drastically reducing the crime problem the resultant inactivity poses a morale problem.
- F. In the selection of target precincts the opportunity to effect a meaningful permanent reduction in offenses in an area is a definitely desirable characteristic, as opposed to the area where only a temporary curtailment of crime can be expected during SCAT's tenure in the neighborhood.

III). OTHER FACTORS:

Prominent among a variety of other variables which influence, may determine, or weigh heavily in the selection process are the following:

- A. Sudden significant increases in the target offenses in a given area.
- B. Public requests for SCAT's operation by the residents of a neighborhood via petition and community or civic organizational action.
- C. Media publicity directed at a critical major crime situation in a specific area that poses a particular psychological and morale impact on the general public as well as the residents of the area.
- D. Command encouragement to direct SCAT's operations towards a given area as part of a department wide anti crime effort against a specific serious crime.

SCAT TARGET SELECTION CRITERIA

SUMMATION:

SCAT is an experimental organization and as such during its two years of operation has purposely sought out a variety of diverse operational configurations within the high target crime category to test the effectiveness and impact of its tactics, techniques and organization.

SCAT utilizes the above criteria to provide a framework within which an ordered consideration of factors effecting the selection of target precincts can be accomplished according to the mission and objective priorities established by the SCAT program.

SCAT TARGET AREA SITUATION BOARD

During the year a new SCAT target area data and situation display system was put into operation (see photo on facing page).

This system is designed to serve three functions in chronicling offense data in the SCAT Target Precincts as follows:

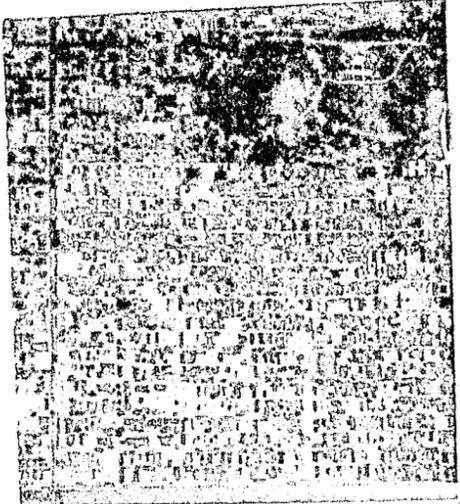
- (1) It provides a record and ready graphic reference for comparison of the various numbers and types of offenses that have occurred in the target areas in the current time frame, and the preceding and baseline year.
- (2) It affords both a graphic geographic calendar display of the distribution, location, and temporal occurrence of offenses in the target precincts.
- (3) It also provides a graphic planning aid for the development and direction of special tactical and patrol operations, Tac II alarm location, and other activities directed against identified crime cells and pockets.

The system consists of three components as follows, (follow on photo on facing page):

- (1) A Computer Printout Board (2' x 3') that contains a listing of burglary and robbery offenses in date time sequence occurring in the SCAT Target Precincts. Each category, (robbery and burglary), is assigned a numerical sequence. Each offense is given a number in the sequence. This SCAT number is used to identify this particular offense in all three components of the

COMPUTER PRINTOUT

SCAT TARGET AREA SITUATION DATA



OFFENSE DATA RECAP

Offense	9	7	8	24
1981	922	923	304	

OFFENSE DATA RECAP

Offense	1981	1982	1983
Burg			
Rob			
Other			
Total			

OFFENSE DATA RECAP

Offense	1981	1982	1983
Burg			
Rob			
Other			
Total			

MONTH

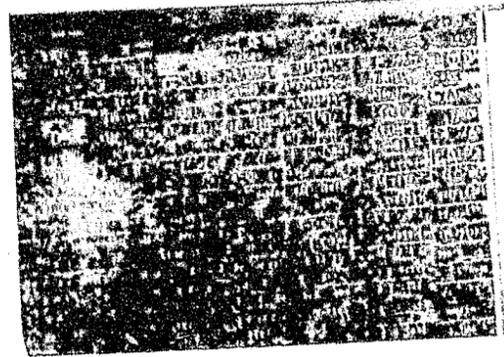
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

MONTH November

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
				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		

MONTH

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat

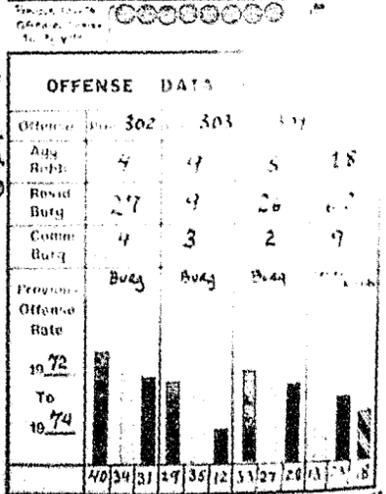
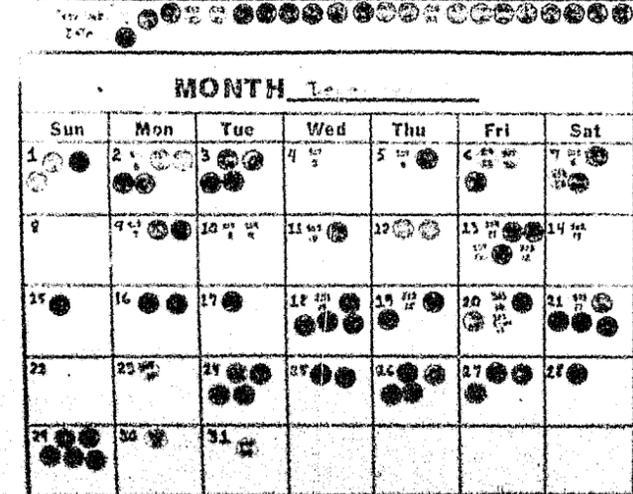
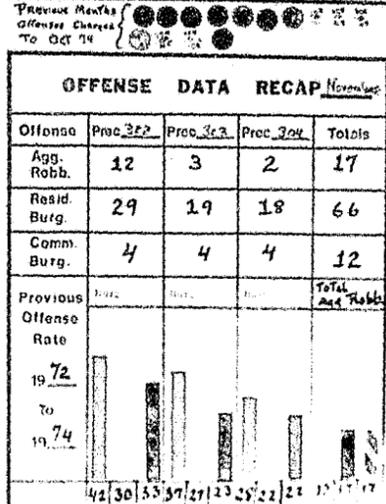
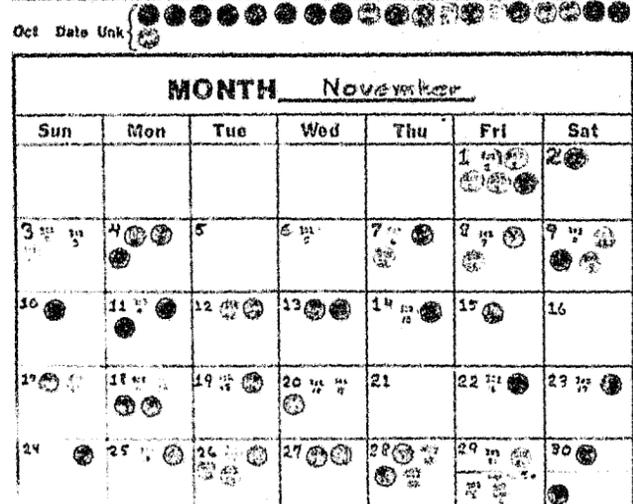
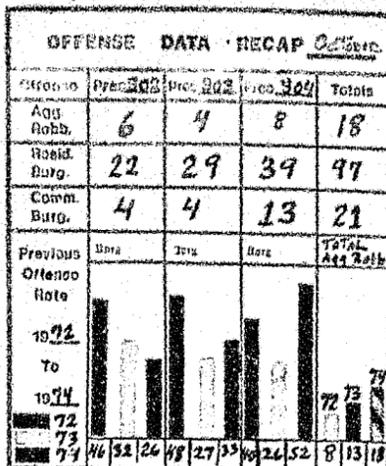
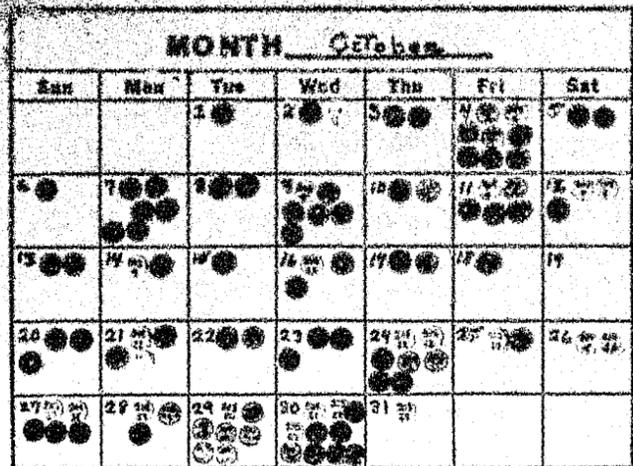



SCAT TARGET AREA SITUATION BOARD

system. The print out also lists opposite the SCAT number, the case number, date and time, address, type premises, how entered, tool or weapon used, and the type and value of the property taken in the offense.

- (2) The second component of the system consists of a SCAT Target Area Situation Data Board (4' x 5'), as depicted in the photo. This acetate covered board is designed to accommodate the normal three month period in a given SCAT target area. Each offense as it is assigned a SCAT number on the Computer Printout is entered on a colored paper disc (red for agg robbery and green for burglary), listing the precinct of occurrence, type of offense (commercial or residential etc.), and the SCAT number. The disc is then posted to the calendar day of occurrence. The right hand portion of the board provides space for a recapitulation of offenses occurring during the month and a comparative listing of offenses occurring during preceding years and the baseline year. Entries are made with china marking pencil or felt tip markers (on acetate cover), and changed daily.
- (3) The third element of the system consists of large scale (1" to 200 feet), black and white aerial photographs of the target precincts each measuring a yard square. The aerial photos are mounted on boards (see photo), and covered with acetate to permit

SCAT TARGET AREA SITUATION DATA



Legend

- Agg. Robb. Precinct
- Reaid. Burg. Precinct
- Comm. Burg. Precinct
- Night Offense
- Precinct No.
- SCAT No.

Legend

- Night Offense
- Precinct No.
- SCAT No.

SCAT TARGET AREA SITUATION BOARD

marking with china marking or felt tip pens. The streets names and numbering system and key locations are marked on the photos in white ink, to permit rapid location of offense addresses and other sites.

When an offense is entered on the computer printout board and assigned a SCAT number it is also precisely located with a numbered red or green pin on the aerial photo.

The patterns developed on the aerial photos make the location of specific spatial offense groupments and crime focus sites such as halfway houses, detention sites, criminal haunts, schools and other crime origin locales readily evident. Similarly patrol patterns, decoy operations, and other tactical activity can be readily planned and graphically portayed on the aerial photo maps.

At the end of each quarter the printouts, acetate covering of the data board and the maps are filed for reference and possible future use in a return to the area.

PART FIVE APPENDICES

Appendices to the report include the following:

Report Form	High Visibility Patrol	Pg. 99
Report Form	Target Investigations	Pg. 100
Report Form	Outstanding Warrants	Pg. 101
Report Form	Tac II R/F Alarm	Pg. 102
Report Form	Potential Victim Education	pg. 103

HIGH VISIBILITY PATROL

SCAT II REPORT FORM TASK ACTIVITY #1
SERIES C, PROACTIVE POLICING TASKS

FOR REPORTING PERIOD April *1974 TO Dec. 1974

* Data not captured for 1st. qtr. 1974.

	NUMBER OF MAN HOURS			# OF PAT. VEH. IN OPERATION			REG. ASS. PATROL IN TARGET AREA		CRIMES INTERRUPTED BY SCAT			ARRESTS MADE		
	1st SHIFT	2nd SHIFT	TOTAL	1st SHIFT	2nd SHIFT	TOTAL	MAN HOURS	PAT. VEH.	BURGLARY	ROBBERY	OTHER	BURGLARY	ROBBERY	OTHER
TARGET PRECINCT	21,035	28,767	49,802	52	71	123	48,110	132	78	34	81	180	63	1158
HALO PRECINCT	618	643	1,261				73,946	252	24	17	57	83	33	361
TOTAL	21,653	29,410	51,063	52	71	123	122,056	384	102	51	138	263	96	1,519
OTHER AS- SIGNMENTS OUTSIDE TARGET AREA	594	508	1,104						14	11	32	129	51	425
TOTAL	22,247	29,918	52,167	52	71	123	122,056	384	116	62	170	392	147	1944

THE INFORMATION TO BE COLLECTED ON THIS FORM SHOULD INCLUDE ONLY THE ACTIVITIES OF THE HIGH VISIBILITY PATROL. THAT IS TO SAY, ALL UNIFORMED WALKING PATROLS, SCAT MARKED POLICE PATROL VEHICLES, AND OTHER VEHICLES THAT ARE USED BY SCAT AND ARE UNMARKED BUT OBVIOUSLY POLICE CARS.

COMMENTS: Other crimes included 6 homicides, 10 rapes, 29 assaults, 23 thefts, 4 cases of felon with gun, and 9 prison escapees.

SCAT II EVALUATION COMPONENT

REPORT FORM, TASK ACTIVITY #6

REPORT PERIOD FROM APRIL TO December

* Data not captured for 1st quarter 1974

TASK ACTIVITY: INTENSIVE POTENTIAL TARGET INVESTIGATIONS (PROACTIVE POLICING TASK)
 SERIES C

IN TARGET AND ADJACENT PRECINCTS	
NUMBER OF BUILDING SECURITY CHECKS	599
NUMBER OF INSECURE BUILDINGS	309
NUMBER OF FIELD INTERROGATION STOPS (SUSPICIOUS PERSONS)	9,019
NUMBER OF SUBSEQUENT ARRESTS FROM FIELD INTERROGATIONS STOPS OR CARDS	721

COMMENTS:

*Data not captured for 1st quarter, 1974

TASK ACTIVITY: OUTSTANDING WARRANT INVESTIGATION (PROACTIVE ACTIVITY)
OFFICE C

NUMBER OF WARRANTS SELECTED FOR FOLLOW-UP INVESTIGATION	108
NUMBER WHICH RESULTED IN ARREST	43
TOTAL NUMBER OF ARRESTS MADE ON WARRANTS	58

COMMENTS: SEE SECTION ON SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS

REPORT FORM, TASK ACTIVITY #2

REPORT PERIOD FROM APRIL TO DECEMBER

TASK ACTIVITY: R/F ALARM SURVEILLANCE (REACTIVE POLICING TASK)
SERIES E

FOR TARGET AREA AND ADJACENT PRECINCTS:

NUMBER OF ALARMS PLACED	48
NUMBER OF BURGLARIES INTERRUPTED	0
NUMBER OF ROBBERIES INTERRUPTED	0
NUMBER OF FALSE ALARMS	30
NUMBER OF ARRESTS (BURGLARY)	0
(ROBBERY)	0

FOR REMAINING PRECINCTS:

NUMBER OF ALARMS PLACED	2
NUMBER OF BURGLARIES INTERRUPTED	0
NUMBER OF ROBBERIES INTERRUPTED	0
NUMBER OF FALSE ALARMS	4
NUMBER OF ARRESTS (BURGLARY)	0
(ROBBERY)	0

COMMENTS: SEE SECTION ON TAC II ALARM

TASK ACTIVITY: POTENTIAL VICTIM EDUCATION (PROACTIVE POLICING TASKS)
 SERIES C

A.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS AND PRESENTATIONS TO COMMUNITY AND BUSINESS GROUPS	
	1) IN TARGET AND ADJACENT PRECINCTS	23
	2) IN OTHER PRECINCTS	23
B.	AMOUNT OF BURGLARY AND ROBBERY PREVENTION INFORMATION DISSEMINATED	
	1) IN TARGET AND ADJACENT PRECINCTS	8,437
	2) IN OTHER PRECINCTS	6,499
	NUMBER OF REQUESTS FOR SCAT PRESENTATION (TALKS, SPEECHES, ETC.)	
	1) IN TARGET AND ADJACENT PRECINCTS	8
	2) IN OTHER PRECINCTS	11
	NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS AGAINST SCAT OPERATIONS AND PERSONNEL	
	1) IN TARGET AND ADJACENT PRECINCTS	3
	2) IN OTHER PRECINCTS	0
	NUMBER OF MEDIA REPORTS AND ARTICLES ON SCAT	
	1) RADIO, T.V. (indicate date and media)	6
	2) NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES	26

COMMENTS: * All complaints were dismissed.

END