OUTLAW MOTORCYCLE GANGS

ASSESSMENT

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION ......................................................................................................................... 2
ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE ................................................................................................. 5
COLORS ........................................................................................................................................... 9
PATCHES AND TATTOOS ............................................................................................................. 10
GANG VIOLENCE ......................................................................................................................... 10
TECHNOLOGY ............................................................................................................................. 11
SURVEY RESULTS ...................................................................................................................... 12
   ARRESTS ....................................................................................................................................... 14
   LAW ENFORCEMENT APPROACH .......................................................................................... 15
   CRIMINAL GROUPS ASSOCIATED WITH OUTLAW MOTORCYCLE GANGS ......................... 17
   CRIMINAL ACTIVITY .............................................................................................................. 19
   COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE ...................................................................................................... 21
STATE PERSPECTIVES ................................................................................................................. 22
   DELAWARE .............................................................................................................................. 23
   INDIANA .................................................................................................................................... 24
   KENTUCKY .............................................................................................................................. 26
   MARYLAND ............................................................................................................................. 27
   MICHIGAN ............................................................................................................................... 30
   NEW JERSEY ........................................................................................................................... 32
   NEW YORK .............................................................................................................................. 34
   OHIO ......................................................................................................................................... 37
   PENNSYLVANIA ...................................................................................................................... 39
   VIRGINIA .................................................................................................................................. 43
   WASHINGTON DC .................................................................................................................... 44
CANADA ......................................................................................................................................... 45
CONCLUSION ............................................................................................................................... 50
BIBLIOGRAPHY ............................................................................................................................ 52
APPENDIX A: LIST OF RESPONDING AGENCIES ................................................................. 53
APPENDIX B: OUTLAWS MOTORCYCLE CLUB CREED ...................................................... 62
APPENDIX C: PAGANS MOTORCYCLE CLUB CONSTITUTION ........................................... 63
APPENDIX D: COMMONLY USED BIKER TERMINOLOGY .................................................... 66
APPENDIX E: CHAPTER LEVEL HIERARCHY CHART ............................................................ 68
APPENDIX F: OUTLAW MOTORCYCLE GANG COLORS ...................................................... 69
APPENDIX G: GANG/OUTLAW MOTORCYCLE CLUB INFORMATION SHEET .................. 70
APPENDIX H: HELL’S ANGELS POLICE CONTACT REPORT .............................................. 71
INTRODUCTION

The leather clad, motorcycle riding bad boys popularized in the 1960s by movies such as “Easy Rider” and “Hell’s Angels on Wheels,” is not an accurate representation of an outlaw motorcycle club member. Outlaw motorcycle gangs are sophisticated, organized, criminal organizations that have extended their sphere of influence around the globe in a relatively short period of time. The propensity for violence toward law enforcement, and to other members of the outlaw motorcycle gang subculture, cannot be understated.

Outlaw motorcycle gangs have been a concern for law enforcement since their inception in the mid 1940s. The majority of veterans returned from World War II to settle down with their families, while others had trouble adjusting to the post-war boredom of civilian life. Those veterans who wished to regain those bonds of brotherhood they experienced during the war, joined organizations like the Boozefighters Motorcycle Club.

The history of outlaw motorcycle gangs can be traced back to the July 4th weekend of 1947. During this weekend the American Motorcycle Association (AMA) sponsored the annual “Dirt Hill Climb” motorcycle races in Hollister, California. The event was attended by approximately 3,000 motorcycle enthusiasts. Prior to this event, motorcycle clubs were associated with general lawlessness, drunken brawls, and rowdy parties. Members of the Pissed Off Bastards of Bloomington (POBOB) were the catalyst for numerous fights that broke out during the event, as well as drag races that took place down the streets of Hollister. One member of the Pissed Off Bastards of Bloomington was arrested for fighting and locked in the town jail. Requests from the arrestee’s fellow club members to have him released were refused by officers of the local seven-man police force. In response, a crowd of approximately 750 bikers proceeded to break store windows and engage in general looting.

This incident in Hollister, California received a tremendous amount of media coverage throughout the country, and is generally considered to be the inception of the outlaw motorcycle gang subculture. Due to the Hollister incident, and other biker-related incidents that took place in California, the President of the AMA stated that, “Only one percent (1%) of the motorcyclists of the United States functioned outside the spirit and intent of the law.” Motorcycle gangs adopted this 1% image in order to distinguish themselves from the rest of society. The majority of outlaw motorcycle gangs in the United States and Canada wear a 1% patch to symbolize their membership in the outlaw motorcycle gang subculture. In the context of this assessment – the terms gang, club, and biker will be used solely in reference to outlaw motorcycle clubs or members of an outlaw motorcycle club, not to members of any legitimate motorcycle club or organization that exists solely for the enjoyment of motorcycling.

As a result of their Hollister notoriety, membership in the POBOB increased dramatically. The increase in membership brought new ideas and a fresh attitude into the club. In March of 1948, a meeting was held in Fontana, California to select a new name for the group with the purpose of organizing it into a true motorcycle club.
The *Hells Angels Motorcycle Club* was born during this meeting. The club, in large part, consisted of World War II veterans. The club took the name “*Hells Angels*” from a World War II bomber squadron. This group formed the San Bernardino chapter of the *Hells Angels*, and this chapter is still known as the “mother chapter.”

The 1960s can be considered the formative years for the outlaw motorcycle gang subculture. Larger, more organized clubs began incorporating smaller motorcycle clubs in order to expand and develop new chapters, especially in California. During this period, outlaw motorcycle gangs were attempting to distance themselves from the acceptable norms of society and create their own way of life. Rape, drunken brawls, organized prostitution, and motorcycle theft became synonymous with outlaw motorcycle gangs. Narcotics dealing was done on a relatively small scale, and was not the main focus of club activity. The outlaw motorcycle gangs expanded, increased in number, and developed an organizational structure similar to that of the government of the United States. Gangs became exclusive in their membership, and slowly developed into criminal organizations with a specific command structure.

It was not until the 1970s that the outlaw motorcycle gang subculture changed dramatically with the emergence of the flower children and the drug counter-culture. The potential to make a significant profit by manufacturing their own product and becoming wholesale dealers was an opportunity that could not be overlooked. The larger, more organized clubs evolved into significant narcotics organizations. The increased involvement in the drug trade led to an increase in violence among rival gangs who were competing for territorial control.

In the 1980s, due to the ever-expanding influence of the *Hells Angels*, wars developed around the country as the larger gangs sought to expand their criminal operations. The larger gangs – *Bandidos*, *Hells Angels*, *Outlaws*, *Pagans* – began using smaller, weaker clubs, commonly referred to as “puppet clubs,” to engage in street level narcotics sales and other forms of criminal activity in order to isolate themselves from prosecution. A puppet club, or duck club, serves a number of different functions for the larger club to which it is aligned. Puppet clubs are frequently used to provide security at club events, commit acts of violence against rival club members, and as a labor pool when membership in a chapter needs to be bolstered. Puppet club members are already indoctrinated into the philosophies and criminal activity of the club to which they owe their allegiance, so when it comes time to increase membership in a chapter, it is the puppet club members who are the first to be patched over.

Brawls between rival clubs became less pronounced as the gangs attempted to improve their public image. The larger outlaw motorcycle gangs became more image conscious and some of them even set out on extensive public relations campaigns, or supported community fundraisers for charity purposes. The *Hells Angels*, along with other clubs, take part in the Toys for Tots runs in order to improve their public image.
The negative aspect to this type of activity is that the vast majority of “donations” are purchased through illegal proceeds of crime. During this period, outlaw motorcycle gangs established themselves as legitimate businessmen as they learned to launder money and use the economic system to their advantage.

The Bikers Against Child Abuse, Inc. (BACA) is an organization to which members of outlaw motorcycle clubs belong in order to put a more positive spin on the outlaw motorcycle gang lifestyle. A quote taken from the BACA website, [http://www.bacausa.com](http://www.bacausa.com), states, “We do not condone the use of violence or physical force in any manner, however, if circumstances arise such that we are the only obstacle preventing a child from further abuse, we stand ready to be that obstacle.”

During the 1990s, disputes erupted between international outlaw motorcycle gangs in Canada and Europe. In Canada alone, from 1994 to August 2002, 163 homicides were attributed to outlaw motorcycle gang violence between members of the Rock Machine Motorcycle Club and the Hells Angels Motorcycle Club. In total, almost 600 violent incidents were recorded during this time frame. The 1990s saw new and innovative methods employed by outlaw motorcycle gangs to further their underlying criminal operations. Through links to smaller clubs, and established relationships with “straight” citizens, outlaw motorcycle gangs were able to create legitimate enterprises. Chuck “Charming Chuck” Zito, a member of the New Roc City Chapter of the Hells Angels, owns a security company that provides bodyguard services to Hollywood stars and other celebrities. The Hells Angels are recognized today as the largest, wealthiest, and most sophisticated club in the world. The Hells Angels currently have approximately 217 chapters in 27 countries, with a membership of approximately 3,000.

Although outlaw motorcycle gangs originated in the United States, they have rapidly established themselves in nearly every other part of the world, including Europe, Asia, Australia, and South America. In fact, Africa is the only continent that currently does not have any outlaw motorcycle gangs to date. Outlaw motorcycle gangs have the dubious honor of being the only form of organized crime to be successfully exported from the United States. The outlaw motorcycle gang subculture ascribes to certain rules of behavior and philosophy that influences their patterns of criminal activity. Outlaw motorcycle gangs have very few limits in terms of the extent of their criminal activity. Gang members continue to be involved in assaults, kidnapping, homicide, rape, weapons and explosives offenses, narcotics manufacturing, narcotics distribution, motorcycle theft/parts theft, and numerous other criminal activities. In certain instances, these criminal acts are endorsed by the leadership of the club, and at other times these criminal enterprises are the work of a handful of individual members.
The chief source of income for outlaw motorcycle gangs, as in the past, is still the distribution of narcotics such as cocaine, marijuana, and methamphetamine. Until recently, the production and distribution of methamphetamine was dominated by the outlaw motorcycle gangs, until Mexican organizations became involved in its production. Methamphetamine production and distribution is still a major component of illegal sources of income for outlaw motorcycle gangs. The Hells Angels Motorcycle Club chapter in Canaan, Maine acquired a surplus Maine State Patrol vehicle to transport methamphetamine from California to Maine. The vehicle was equipped with blue lights on the front bumper, fake whip antennas, and a K-9 sticker on the rear bumper. Motorcycle gangs will utilize any available method to further their criminal enterprise. Impersonating a police officer, or a police vehicle, is a rather ingenious way of avoiding scrutiny by law enforcement officers.

The following identifiers are common characteristics among outlaw motorcycle gangs: hierarchical management structure, strict code of silence throughout the entire membership, practice of witness intimidation, high degree of mobility between clubs and chapters, membership often requires the commission of a felony crime, use of sophisticated electronic equipment, extensive security systems at clubhouses and residences, and counter-surveillance/counter-intelligence efforts.

The Middle Atlantic-Great Lakes Organized Crime Law Enforcement Network disseminated a survey to its then 1,061 member agencies in January 2003. The purpose of this survey was to evaluate the extent to which outlaw motorcycle gangs had infiltrated the MAGLOCLEN region. The survey focused on the criminal activity of outlaw motorcycle gangs, as well as the approach of law enforcement in monitoring and investigating these criminal groups. The following topics relating to outlaw motorcycle gangs are reviewed in this assessment: organizational structure, colors, patches and tattoos, technological advancement, counter-intelligence and surveillance, and several others. Survey responses, along with additional background information was compiled in order to complete this assessment, and provide a comprehensive overview of the outlaw motorcycle gang presence in every state and province within the MAGLOCLEN region. Appendix A is a complete listing of all MAGLOCLEN member agencies that participated in this assessment by responding to the outlaw motorcycle gang survey.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

There are an estimated 400 outlaw motorcycle gangs that have been identified as being active in the United States today. These gangs range in size from one chapter clubs to large, national clubs, which control outlaw biker activities in a large portion of the country. The organizational structure of outlaw motorcycle gangs mirrors that of government bodies, including the positions of President, Vice President, and Secretary/Treasurer. Appendix B gives the definition of a 1%er and a creed by which members of the Outlaws Motorcycle Club live. Each club has a written constitution, or bylaws, that all members are expected to follow. Appendix C is a copy of the constitution of the Pagans Motorcycle Club. As a stipulation of those bylaws, each chapter must have six color-wearing members in order to operate.
Under special conditions, such as members being incarcerated or in the hospital, chapters can operate with less than six members if members from another chapter are transferred to the depleted chapter or the chapter is placed under the control of another chapter.

**Appendix D** is a listing of commonly used terminology among outlaw motorcycle gangs. The organizational model used by outlaw motorcycle gangs was strongly influenced by the *Hells Angels Motorcycle Club*. The *Hells Angels* were, in turn, developing an organizational structure that was similar to that of other criminal organizations, most notably, La Cosa Nostra.

While the larger outlaw motorcycle gangs, such as the *Bandidos Motorcycle Club*, the *Hells Angels Motorcycle Club*, the *Outlaws Motorcycle Club*, and the *Pagans Motorcycle Club*, operate at both national and international levels, the majority of day to day operations are still handled at the chapter level. For the most part, individual chapter presidents are given permission to run their criminal enterprises and control their chapters’ business operations.

The *Bandidos, Outlaws*, and *Pagans* each have a mother club that serves as the (inter)national headquarters for club activities. The *Bandidos* mother club consists of a president and four regional vice presidents. The national president has final authority over all club activities. The *Outlaws* have a similar structure. In the *Outlaws* organization, the United States is divided into four regions, and each area is controlled by a regional president. That regional president is responsible for reporting to the mother club, which is in turn controlled by the national president.

The *Pagans* also have a national president, but this position is not based on power and control over club activities. The ruling council for the *Pagans* is the mother club. The mother club consists of 13 to 20 former chapter presidents, who wear the number 13 on the back of their colors. The number 13 is worn in remembrance of the original 13 founding members. Membership in the mother club is a promotion based on competence, seniority, and skill. Each member of the *Pagans* mother club has authority over chapters in specific regions in which they control. The regional mother club member is responsible for resolving all disputes that cannot be resolved at the chapter level. In addition to that, the mother club members’ main responsibility is to see that every chapter generates income, from which the regional head receives a portion of the profit.

The *Hells Angels Motorcycle Club* is not directed by a national president or national officers. The club is divided into East Coast and West Coast factions, with Route 81, which extends from North Dakota to Texas, as the dividing line. East Coast Officers’ Meetings (ECOMS) and West Coast Officers’ Meetings (WCOMS) are held every three months in different chapters’ areas. The East Coast and West Coast factions each hold a meeting prior to the annual “USA Run,” which each faction hosts in alternating years.

If a member of an outlaw motorcycle club ever wants to leave the club, he must forfeit any paraphernalia with the club logo or name on it (including colors, t-shirts, mugs, motorcycles, etc…). The colors that members wear are the property of the club, not the individual member.
If a former member refuses to turn over his colors, he is subsequently beaten and the colors are retrieved. In situations when a member is thrown out of the club, the club will often take the individual’s motorcycle and forcibly remove any club tattoos that the individual has, if they are not removed voluntarily in a short period of time. Removal of tattoos can be accomplished in three ways – the tattoo is filled in with black ink, the tattoo is burned off with a lighter or a branding iron, or the tattoo is cut off with a knife.

Appendix E is a chapter level hierarchy chart for an outlaw motorcycle gang. The following is a listing of traditional outlaw motorcycle gang structure at the chapter level. This structure may vary somewhat depending upon the club.

- **President** – The President has absolute authority over club business and activities. He has the final say over club disputes, and is the primary organizer of all club activities.

- **Vice President** – A member in this position is responsible for orchestrating and overseeing all club activities if the President is not present. The Vice President is often hand picked by the chapter President.

- **Sergeant-at-Arms** – The Sergeant-at-Arms answers directly to the President of the chapter. This individual is also responsible for maintaining internal discipline. If a member commits an act that is punishable by club doctrine, then it is the responsibility of the Sergeant-at-Arms to mete out the proper punishment. The Sergeant-at-Arms is tasked with protecting the gang’s arsenal, especially during runs and events attended by the gang.

- **Secretary/Treasurer** – This individual is responsible for keeping the minutes of all gang meetings and managing the gang’s financial affairs. The secretary is also responsible for collecting dues, managing the legal defense fund, paying the bills, and settling any expenses incurred by the gang. On occasion, the Secretary/Treasurer may take on the role of an intelligence officer, collecting and maintaining intelligence files on law enforcement and rival gangs.

- **Road Captain** – The Road Captain maps out the route for all events the gang is going to attend. The Road Captain will typically ride at the front of the pack on the President’s right side. This individual carries the chapter’s money during runs/events, and is responsible for dealing with any interactions with law enforcement. The Road Captain is not elected by the chapter members, and is usually a volunteer.

- **Club Members** – After a thorough screening and testing for loyalty, the club members are charged with executing the orders of their superiors, and working to achieve the goals of the club. Members may have a particular criminal specialty or area; can vote; attend runs, events, and weekly meetings; and is approved by the full membership of the chapter.
The main responsibilities of club members are making money for the chapter and protecting the club’s territory. The term “Nomad” refers to any club member who does not have an affiliation with a specific chapter or clubhouse.

Prospect – A prospect is an individual who wishes to become a member of the club. A thorough background check, including educational history, employment, and family, is often conducted on prospects before they are even accepted by the club as a prospective member. Prospects often have criminal experience and have demonstrated their ability to carry out and obey all orders, and are not allowed to attend meetings or vote. The prospect period is typically a minimum of one year, but the length can be shortened significantly if the prospect has a specific skill or criminal specialty that the club deems important. An individual can only become a prospect once he is nominated by a club member in good standing. During the prospect period, club colors may not be worn. Prospects wear the bottom rocker displaying the club territory and the MC (motorcycle club) patch. Prospects for the Hells Angels Motorcycle Club will also wear a prospect patch above their left chest, and a city name badge. The prospect is required to perform menial tasks whenever asked by a member. These menial tasks can include anything from opening beer cans to cleaning the clubhouse. Most gangs will require a prospect to commit a criminal act to prove his loyalty to the club. At the end of the probationary period, club members vote on the prospect’s membership. A unanimous vote is required to approve the prospect for full membership in the club.

Honorary Members – These are members who have retired from the club in good standing. Honorary Members are not required to pay dues, and are allowed to retain their colors. They are authorized to attend certain club functions, but may not attend weekly “church” meetings.

Hangaround – A hangaround is tasked with performing menial jobs for club members, such as a security guard and a minor criminal associate. The hangaround is subservient to all members and prospects, and does not wear club colors or attend meetings. The hangaround period lasts one year before he is promoted to prospect, if he receives one hundred percent approval in a vote. On occasion, hangarounds are permitted to attend parties and runs.

Female Associates – Women are not permitted to join the gang; however, they are allowed to associate with members at parties and club events.
Women are often used to carry contraband and weapons in order to deflect law enforcement scrutiny from club members. During runs, women are used to drive the crash truck, which carries the weapons, spare parts, and drugs that the members abuse during the event. In many instances, women work as intelligence gatherers for the club. Women are placed in bars that are frequented by law enforcement officers in order to gather information. Women associated with outlaw motorcycle gangs have been employed in the court system, division of motor vehicles, and within police departments as clerical or support staff. Women provide members with a permanent address to which welfare and unemployment checks can be sent in order to supplement their income. Club members register vehicles, property, and legitimate businesses in their girlfriend’s or “old lady’s” name in order to stay under the radar of law enforcement. Female associates obtain firearms permits, and are often just as dangerous as the club members themselves.

Old Lady – An old lady is the wife or steady girlfriend of a club member. She is often seen wearing a patch on the back of her leather or denim jacket stating “Property of…” The property patch indicates the club name of the member to which she belongs. The outlaw motorcycle gang subculture is still a sexist, violent, and racist society. Domestic violence investigations have continued to provide law enforcement officers and prosecutors with charges against outlaw motorcycle gangs. Federal law also prohibits the possession of a firearm based on a conviction for domestic violence.

Mama (Sheep) – A mama is a woman that is available to any club member for whatever purpose, usually sexual in nature. Mamas are often put to work in strip clubs in order to provide a source of income for the club.

COLORS

The term “colors” refers to the sleeveless denim or leather jacket that club members wear, on which the club patches are sewn. There are normally three patches, commonly referred to as rockers, on the back of the jacket that identify the club name, club logo, and chapter location. The top rocker (patch) indicates the name of the gang to which the member belongs. The gang emblem/logo is sewn into the center of the vest, which is usually accompanied by a patch indicating “MC” motorcycle club. The bottom rocker (patch) indicates the territory controlled by the chapter. The bottom rocker can be a city, state, or region depending upon the club. Gang members may also wear other lapel pins, badges, and patches, each with its own meaning. A common method law enforcement officers use to identify how long an individual has been a member of a club is to look at the memory patches sewn onto the front of the member’s colors. Memory patches are sewn onto the colors in remembrance of members that have passed away. If the member has five or more memory patches on his colors, then he has probably been in the club for at least ten years.
Members of the Pagans Motorcycle Club from Pennsylvania wear a memory patch that states, “In Memory of Mailman.” “Mailman” was the club name of Robert Rutherford, a Pagans member shot and killed by a Hells Angels member during the Hellraiser's Ball in Plainview, New York, on February 23, 2002. Appendix F identifies the 3-piece patch most commonly used by outlaw motorcycle gangs.

Patches and Tattoos

Patches and tattoos are displayed to represent the members’ status within the club. The Hells Angels Motorcycle Club has a set of patches that are unique to their club. The “Filthy Few” patch is worn by members who have committed one or more murders for the club, in the presence of another member. Although this patch is not always worn conspicuously, there are many members of the Hells Angels who have earned the right to wear this patch. Some members wear a “666” black and white patch which represents “Filthy Few Forever,” the letter “f” being the sixth letter of the alphabet. Hells Angels Long Island Chapter Vice President, Raymond Dwyer, received a Filthy Few patch shortly after the shooting of Pagans member Robert Rutherford. Tattoos are another method for identifying club members. Depending upon the club, members are allowed to tattoo the entire set of colors on their backs once they have achieved a certain amount of tenure in the club. This set of colors tattooed on a member’s back is referred to in club circles as a “back pack.”

Gang Violence

The official truce between the Outlaws Motorcycle Club and the Hells Angels Motorcycle Club ended in 2002. The truce ended in response to the Hells Angels opening chapters in areas traditionally controlled by the Outlaws. The “Big Four” clubs – Bandidos, Hells Angels, Outlaws, and Pagans – are all currently on a war footing. The Pagans and Outlaws have agreed to back one another if there are any altercations with the Hells Angels. These nominal alliances include not just the Pagans and Outlaws, but all of the smaller clubs that are affiliated with them. Intelligence indicates that the Hells Angels, and their affiliate clubs, are standing alone against the other major clubs – Bandidos, Mongols, Outlaws, and Pagans. Violent clashes in 2002 escalated around the United States between the Hells Angels and other rival clubs, including the Bandidos, Mongols, Outlaws, and Pagans. Violent confrontation is a fact of life for outlaw motorcycle gang members. The primary sources of gang on gang violence are “turf” battles, random bar fights, and battles for control of narcotics distribution networks. On the following page is a listing of recent violent confrontations between rival outlaw motorcycle gangs.
• **February 23, 2002** – *Pagans* members attack the *Hells Angels* at the Hellraiser's Ball event in Plainview, New York. Over 500 weapons were found at the location after the incident. The ensuing brawl resulted in the death of one *Pagans* member.

• **March 17, 2002** – A *Pagans* member’s business was firebombed in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

• **March 19, 2002** – A social club in York, Ontario, Canada was destroyed by an explosion. The *Hells Angels Motorcycle Club* was linked to the incident.

• **April 27, 2002** – Brawl at the Harrah’s Casino in Laughlin, Nevada results in the death of three *Hells Angels* members and one member of the *Mongols Motorcycle Club*.

• **June 1, 2002** – Members of the *Hells Angels* (prospect chapter) are shot by a member of the *Pagans Motorcycle Club*.

• **July 6, 2002** – Members of the *Mongols* attack members of the *Hells Angels* in Palm Springs, California.

• **July 21, 2002** – Three members of the *Outlaws* attack a former member of the *Outlaws*.

• **August 21, 2002** – Two members of the *Bandidos* riddled a residence with bullets in New Mexico; the location was believed to be tied to the *Hells Angels*.

• **October 27, 2002** – An altercation in a San Diego, California bar between the *Hells Angels* and *Mongols* resulted in the shooting of a *Hells Angels* member and the death of a *Mongols* hangaround.

**TECHNOLOGY**

Outlaw motorcycle gangs have become increasingly more sophisticated over the past decade. They continue to use encryption and electronic monitoring devices, motion detectors, parabolic microphones, and video cameras. Registering cellular telephones in names unrelated to gang activity and switching motorcycle license plates to avoid detection are just two examples of the security precautions taken by clubs. A common use for cellular telephones among outlaw motorcycle gangs is to tape record conversations with law enforcement officers when involved in a routine traffic stop. Outlaw motorcycle gang members tape record conversations with law enforcement for the purpose of using those recordings as evidence in lawsuits and court proceedings.
Outlaw motorcycle gangs around the world are increasing the use of the Internet to communicate and promote gang activity. Encrypted minutes of official meetings are often disseminated on CD-ROM. The Bandidos, Hells Angels, and Outlaws all have a number of web sites, and in most cases the individual chapters have their own web sites as well. Web sites can provide law enforcement with a tremendous amount of information about the club, such as new chapters, photographs of club members at parties, upcoming events that are either sponsored by the club or that the chapter is going to attend, and guestbooks.

The guestbooks can be viewed to find out what clubs are supporting one another, and who is aligned at the time. After the Mongols and Hells Angels clashed in Laughlin, Nevada in April 2002, members of the Pagans posted messages on the Mongols guestbook in a show of support. In addition to guestbooks, a number of gang web sites contain encrypted chatrooms that allow members to exchange information in relative privacy. Web sites also contain lists of all imprisoned members, in memoriam for deceased members, and online shopping for support gear. A visitor to an outlaw motorcycle gang web site can purchase shirts, hats, and other paraphernalia that is outlaw motorcycle gang related. The Hells Angels have actually developed recommendations for members as to how often they should delete stored messages, sent e-mail messages, files in the recycle bin, and all temporary files. All Hells Angels chapters are required to have e-mail addresses, encryption software, and fax numbers.

Security precautions should be taken by any law enforcement agency when visiting a web site that has any established connection to outlaw motorcycle gangs. Webmasters for outlaw motorcycle gangs have the ability to track activity on their sites, and to determine if a law enforcement agency is visiting the site. “Cookies” are small packets of information that are generated by web servers and stored on the user’s computer, which keep a record of every web site that has been visited by users of that particular computer. Cookies can be used by outlaw motorcycle gang members to capture information about who is visiting the web site.

Members of the Hells Angels Motorcycle Club have used the internet to become ordained ministers. The web site http://www.ulc.org allows an individual to become an ordained minister by filling out an online application that they advertise as “taking less than three minutes.” Once ordained, the new minister receives a wallet-sized identification card as credentials. The Hells Angels members then use this “title” from the Universal Life Church as a method of receiving tax breaks by stating that they belong to a non-denominational religious organization. The Universal Life Church clearly states on their web site that ministers have a longer life expectancy for insurance carriers, and that rates are often lower for ordained ministers.

Members of the Hells Angels will use any means at their disposal to make a profit, and this also has the potential to hamper law enforcement efforts against the club when a particular chapter is a recognized religious organization.

SURVEY RESULTS

In January 2003, MAGLOCLEN distributed a survey to assess the extent of outlaw motorcycle gang activity in the Middle Atlantic-Great Lakes region to its then 1,061 member agencies. The last assessment of outlaw motorcycle gang activity was written in 1998, and MAGLOCLEN felt it necessary to update member agencies on the current activities of these criminal groups.
The purpose of this assessment is to provide the reader with current intelligence on the outlaw motorcycle gangs operating in the MAGLOCLEN region, as well as trends in outlaw motorcycle gang activity that are pertinent to law enforcement. Membership in these gangs is subject to change on a regular basis, due to the nature of motorcycle gangs and the persistent efforts of law enforcement officers. MAGLOCLEN member agencies provided the most current intelligence available, on which this assessment is in part based.

**Agencies Reporting Outlaw Motorcycle Gang Activity**

![Pie chart showing 30% Yes and 70% No](chart.png)

The statistics in this assessment were generated by compiling survey responses, as well as information provided by numerous other law enforcement sources. All charts, graphs, and responses are based on those agencies that responded positively to investigating, suspecting, or experiencing outlaw motorcycle gang activity within their jurisdiction. A total of 819 MAGLOCLEN member agencies responded to the outlaw motorcycle gang survey. Of those, 249 agencies answered positively when asked if their agency experienced, investigated, or suspected outlaw motorcycle gang activity within the last four years. Illinois was the only state in the MAGLOCLEN region to report not having outlaw motorcycle gang activity. The reason for this exclusion is that MAGLOCLEN only has one member agency in Illinois, the Combined Agency Border Intelligence Network (CABINET), which does not investigate or track outlaw motorcycle gang activity.

Of those agencies reporting outlaw motorcycle gang activity in the past four years, only sixteen percent reported an increase in outlaw motorcycle gang criminal activity. It is crucial for law enforcement to monitor the activities of outlaw motorcycle gangs within their respective jurisdictions. The relatively low percentage of agencies reporting an increase in outlaw motorcycle gang criminal activity is, in part, due to the explosion of street gang activity on both the East Coast and West Coast of the United States. In the late 1990s, the rapid increase in gang violence associated with street gangs, such as the Bloods, Crips, Mara Salvatrucha, and 18th Street shifted the focus of gang intelligence units away from outlaw motorcycle gangs. As a result, outlaw motorcycle gangs have tried to maintain a lower negative profile. The public image of outlaw motorcycle gangs in both the United States and Canada, is one of mixed review.
The *Hells Angels*, for example, regularly participate in Toys for Tots runs to bolster their public image. *Hells Angels* and *Bandidos* members have participated in Red Cross blood drives to present a positive image of outlaw motorcycle clubs to the general public.

**Arrests**

Member agencies were asked if their agency arrested any outlaw motorcycle gang members over the past four years. The number of arrests has decreased since the last MAGLOCLEN survey was completed in 1998. This decrease is indicative of the increase in MAGLOCLEN member agencies from small communities and rural areas that simply do not have the manpower to actively investigate outlaw motorcycle gang activity. The following graph illustrates that sixty-two percent of agencies that investigate outlaw motorcycle gang activity have arrested members in the past four years.

**Arrests of Outlaw Motorcycle Gang Members/Associates in the Last Four Years**

![Pie chart showing arrests of outlaw motorcycle gang members.]

Member agencies were asked what led to those arrests of outlaw motorcycle gang members in their jurisdiction. Routine traffic stops reportedly led to the most arrests. Due to the amount of time that members spend on their motorcycles, it is not surprising that routine traffic stops are the greatest contributor to the arrest statistics. Due to the nature of outlaw motorcycle gangs, and the frequency of which they travel, it is not uncommon for patrol officers to discover that a gang member has an outstanding warrant, narcotics, or weapon in their possession. Routine traffic stops can potentially provide a wealth of information to outlaw motorcycle gang investigators. If an officer is familiar with gang members, the officer can identify the member’s rank in the club, how long the individual has been a member of the club, and if the member poses a threat to law enforcement. Members of the *Hells Angels Motorcycle Club* who have violently resisted arrest wear a “DEQUIALLO” patch. If an officer stops a *Hells Angels* member wearing this patch on the front of his colors, all possible precautions should be taken to prevent a violent confrontation.

Intelligence gathering, and informant investigations, ranked slightly behind routine traffic stops as significant factors leading to the arrest of outlaw motorcycle gang members. Intelligence is a key factor in understanding how outlaw motorcycle gangs operate.
Intelligence files need to be maintained on a continual basis due to the constantly changing world of outlaw motorcycle gangs. Recruitment, currently, is on the rise among almost all of the larger outlaw motorcycle gangs in the United States and Canada. Informants are able to provide an insider’s view into the world of outlaw motorcycle gang life. Members who are ready to leave the club will sometimes turn to law enforcement as a way out of the gang lifestyle. Information received from informants within a club is, if reliable, extremely valuable to law enforcement.

The following graph provides totals reported by member agencies regarding the basis for arrests of outlaw motorcycle gang members in their jurisdiction. Responding agencies were given the option of selecting from the following listing of causes of arrest, or entering in the comments section of the survey, any cause of arrest that led to the arrest of an outlaw motorcycle gang member in their jurisdiction. A total of 74 agencies responded that routine traffic stops were the leading cause of arrests of outlaw motorcycle gang members in their jurisdiction.

### Causes of Arrest

![Graph showing causes of arrests](image)

- **Routine Traffic Stops**: 74
- **Intelligence**: 62
- **Informant Investigations**: 61
- **Task Force Investigations**: 58
- **Citizen Complaints**: 42
- **Undercover Investigations**: 36
- **Other**: 21
- **Customs Interdiction**: 3

### Law Enforcement Approach

Although investigating outlaw motorcycle gangs, in a number of agencies and departments, was not feasible due to the rapid increase in street gangs in the late 1990s, twenty-eight percent of MAGLOCLEN member agencies reported having a specialized unit assigned to investigate and monitor these criminal organizations. This statistic shows a commitment by law enforcement officers and administrators to monitoring, investigating, and ultimately apprehending members of outlaw motorcycle gangs that engage in criminal activity. Gathering intelligence, and sharing that intelligence, is one of the few effective avenues that law enforcement can use to proactively combat these types of criminal organizations.
Sixty-one percent of the responding agencies that stated they have a specialized unit assigned to investigate outlaw motorcycle gang activity have a method/procedure for identifying outlaw motorcycle gang members when they are encountered. It is important to not just identify the gang member, but to identify their criminal associates as well. For every outlaw motorcycle gang member, there are an estimated four to five associates who they contact on a regular basis, particularly when planning or engaging in criminal activity.

Identification is a key element in monitoring and investigating outlaw motorcycle gangs. If an officer is unable to decipher whether a leather clad biker is an outlaw motorcycle gang member, or just a guy out for a ride on his Harley, then that is a missed opportunity to gather needed intelligence on gang activities. With thousands of motorcycle clubs in the U.S., it can be difficult to distinguish between an outlaw motorcycle gang member and a member of a legitimate motorcycle club. Tattoos are one indicator of gang membership. If an individual has a 1% tattoo or the club logo tattooed on his arms then he is a member of an outlaw motorcycle gang. Obviously, if the individual is wearing a set of colors that has a 1% patch sewn on, then he is a member of an outlaw motorcycle gang. If possible, the individual should be photographed, along with any identifying tattoos, so a copy can be made for the intelligence files. Members of these organizations are very proud of the group to which they belong and, if asked, they will often remove their colors so that an officer can see or even photograph their tattoos. Tattoos are worn as a badge of honor among members. Due to the lengthy period of initiation into the club, once these individuals become members of an outlaw club they are more than willing to say “I am a …”

Outlaw motorcycle gang members can be identified, not just through observing their colors or tattoos, but in many situations the vehicle they are riding is an indicator of gang membership. Many outlaw motorcycle club members paint their gas tanks with the club logo or emblem. For example, Hells Angels members emblazon their Harley Davidson gas tanks with the winged death head. Even if the gas tank is not painted, gang members will often have a badge or sticker located somewhere on their motorcycle that is indicative of gang membership.

The identification of gang members occurs most often during routine traffic stops. When an officer encounters an outlaw motorcycle gang member it is important for the officer to take detailed and accurate notes of the situation. An officer can identify whether or not an individual is a gang member by asking a few straightforward questions. As previously stated, when asked, gang members will often be willing to tell you to which club they belong.

Officers should ask what the member’s status is in the club, how long he has been a member, and his club name. During intelligence gathering operations, and through the use of informants, the club name is sometimes the only identifier for a particular member. The club name recorded by an astute officer during a routine traffic stop can then be compared with intelligence files for a match. Appendix G is a gang/outlaw motorcycle gang information sheet provided by the New Jersey State Police, Street Gang Unit. This level of intelligence gathering during routine stops allows gang units to track and investigate outlaw motorcycle gang criminal activity more effectively.
Joint operations among law enforcement agencies at the local, state, and federal levels have had a significant impact on outlaw motorcycle gangs. Due to the transient nature of these groups it is necessary for departments to communicate effectively. Outlaw motorcycle gangs are not just a problem for law enforcement in the U.S., but worldwide. Crossing jurisdictional boundaries is an almost daily occurrence for members of these organizations. Riding eight to ten hours to attend an event in another state is not uncommon among outlaw motorcycle gang members. Thirty-eight percent of those agencies reporting outlaw motorcycle gang activity within their jurisdiction have worked with law enforcement agencies from other jurisdictions when investigating this type of organized crime.

Fifty-four percent of the agencies reporting outlaw motorcycle gang activity in their jurisdiction hold or participate in regularly scheduled intelligence sharing meetings regarding outlaw motorcycle gang activity. Information sharing meetings, whether they are structured, formal conferences or informal roundtable discussions, are extremely beneficial in sharing information on current trends, incidents of violence, and the increase in visibility of particular gangs. Departments that have little or no experience dealing with or encountering outlaw motorcycle gang members can attend these meetings to develop their strategies on how to combat these groups in their own jurisdictions. Eighty-five percent of those agencies that attend regular intelligence sharing meetings stated that these meetings are effective and essential for the investigation of these types of criminal groups.

Since the early 1980s, Racketeering Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) laws have been an effective method of combating outlaw motorcycle gangs. RICO provides for enhanced sentences for twenty-four separate federal, and eight state, crime types. Numerous crimes committed by outlaw motorcycle gangs fall under the RICO laws. In 1998, the four Pagans Motorcycle Club chapters on Long Island, New York were eliminated when 27 Pagans were arrested and convicted of felony offenses including conspiracy to commit murder, extortion, arson, weapons violations, and assault.

Witness intimidation is another hurdle that law enforcement must overcome in order to successfully prosecute members of an outlaw motorcycle gang. Fellow club members would often walk into a courtroom during the trial of another member simply for the purpose of intimidating key witnesses. In some cases, gang members have murdered witnesses in order to prevent them from testifying against a member of the club. Intimidation of present or former members of an outlaw motorcycle gang goes hand in hand with witness intimidation of “straight” citizens. In the outlaw motorcycle gang subculture, the term “straight” refers to any person that is not an outlaw motorcycle gang member or associate. Former members of a club are just as reluctant to testify as a normal citizen, because they have an even better understanding of the level of violence inherent in the outlaw motorcycle gang lifestyle.

**Criminal Groups Associated with Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs**

Outlaw motorcycle gangs, due to their structure, were once believed to only have business dealings with other members of the biker community. Nearly twenty-nine percent of responding agencies that have outlaw motorcycle gang activity in their jurisdiction reported that outlaw motorcycle gangs associate and engage in criminal activity with members of other organized crime groups.
The traditional racist, sexist, cultural beliefs that most outlaw motorcycle gangs ascribe to coincide with the philosophies of many white supremacist groups. Twenty-two percent of those agencies that responded indicated that there is a relationship between outlaw motorcycle gangs and white supremacist groups. Various Skinhead groups were the most commonly linked white supremacist group to outlaw bikers. It is not uncommon to see white supremacist members associating with bikers at motorcycle rallies, parties, and Ku Klux Klan rallies. In some instances, outlaw motorcycle gang members have performed security details at Klan rallies. In order to be accepted for membership in some outlaw clubs, white supremacist beliefs are a requirement.

The criminal organizations that outlaw motorcycle gangs were associated most with are the traditional organized crime families, or La Cosa Nostra. Fifty-five percent of the responding agencies linked outlaw motorcycle gangs to traditional organized crime. Outlaw motorcycle gangs in the late 1980s through the 1990s worked as “muscle” for traditional organized crime families in the major cities, especially New York City, New York and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The Pagans Motorcycle Club, during the late 1990s, was heavily involved in “leg breaking” operations for the mob, providing security for traditional organized crime family members, and extorting money from local business owners.

One of the most significant, recent trends among outlaw motorcycle gangs is the use of street gang members to coordinate street level sales of narcotics. Twenty-three percent of agencies reporting outlaw motorcycle gang activity in their jurisdiction stated that there is a confirmed relationship between outlaw motorcycle gangs and street gangs. The larger outlaw motorcycle gangs are employing their extensive narcotics distribution networks to spread narcotics into areas where street gangs are most prevalent. Employing street gangs at the lowest levels of an organization isolates the club members from law enforcement. Street gang members are often controlled by one or two members of a chapter so that there are very few solid links to the club itself. Intelligence also indicates that outlaw motorcycle gangs are recruiting from street gangs on a large scale. Street gang members already have an affinity for criminal activity, and, in some cases, the next step in their advancement is to become a member of an outlaw motorcycle gang.

The graph on the following page depicts a breakdown of organized criminal groups that have been linked or associated with outlaw motorcycle gangs in the MAGLOCLEN region. The frequency of which traditional organized crime was associated with outlaw motorcycle gangs was nearly double that of street gangs or white supremacist groups. A total of 41 agencies responded that outlaw motorcycle gangs associate with traditional organized crime groups within their jurisdiction.
### Criminal Activity

Outlaw motorcycle gangs in the MAGLOCLEN region are involved in criminal activity at all levels, but the prevailing activity, and the primary source of income, is still the manufacture and distribution of illegal narcotics. Forty-eight percent of those agencies that responded to having outlaw motorcycle gang activity in their jurisdiction reported that narcotics distribution is the single most prevalent type of criminal activity in which outlaw motorcycle gangs are involved. Cocaine, marijuana, and methamphetamine rank among the top three narcotics from which outlaw motorcycle gangs receive the majority of their income. The primary drug of choice in the MAGLOCLEN region is cocaine. Outlaw motorcycle gangs are involved in money laundering, intimidation, assaults, attempted murder, murder, fraud, theft, counterfeiting, loan sharking, extortion, prostitution, escort agencies, strip clubs, the possession and trafficking of illegal weapons, and stolen goods.

Due to the success of RICO prosecutions in the 1980s and 1990s, gang members have resorted to dealing and distributing narcotics on an individual basis. If the club is not involved, then the club member is isolating himself, and law enforcement is unable to prosecute an entire chapter. In response to law enforcement initiatives targeting outlaw motorcycle gang narcotics activities, many clubs have increased their white-collar crime activities and infiltration into the legitimate economy. Engaging in white-collar crime provides the club members with an added layer of protection. Proceeds of crime are difficult to trace due to the fact that outlaw motorcycle gangs use highly sophisticated money laundering techniques, including shell companies, the Internet, the purchase of gold, electronic money transfers, and foreign bank accounts. Illicit funds are often reinvested in legitimate businesses, which provides a difficult task for law enforcement to sort illicit from legitimate funds.
Dealing in stolen motorcycles and motorcycle parts has become a lucrative business for international clubs like the Bandidos, Hells Angels, and the Outlaws. Exporting motorcycles to Asia, Australia, Europe, and South America is an extremely lucrative business, even when the motorcycles are legitimately purchased. The Bandidos in Marseilles, France obtained exclusive rights to import Harley Davidson parts. The Outlaws have reportedly shipped stolen motorcycles to Australia and the United Kingdom.

The table below is a percentage breakdown concerning the occurrence of various types of crimes committed by outlaw motorcycle gang members in the MAGLOCLEN region. Member agencies were asked whether they experienced these crimes frequently, occasionally, or never. The overwhelming response indicates that, by far, narcotics distribution is the crime committed by outlaw motorcycle gangs that law enforcement experiences the most frequently. Motorcycle theft and assaults were noted as the second and third highest criminal activities that outlaw motorcycle gangs engage in. This is common among all outlaw motorcycle gangs, regardless of the size of the gang.

**Crimes Committed by Outlaw Motorcycle Gang Members**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime</th>
<th>Frequently</th>
<th>Occasionally</th>
<th>Never</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Narcotics Distribution</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narcotics Manufacturing</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motorcycle Theft</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Money Laundering</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witness Intimidation</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fencing Stolen Property</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostitution</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firearms Trafficking</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DL/Registration/Title Fraud</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extortion</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automobile Theft</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambling</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attempted Homicide</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arson</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Invasions</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homicide</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counterfeit Currency</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bombings</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Counter-Intelligence

Outlaw motorcycle gangs have employed numerous counter-intelligence and counter-surveillance practices and techniques to combat the increasing pressure from law enforcement. Intelligence gathering operations target both law enforcement and rival gangs. Thirty-six percent of member agencies that experience outlaw motorcycle gang activity have experienced various forms of counter-intelligence and counter-surveillance collection. Counter-surveillance methods employed include parabolic microphones, encryption and electronic monitoring devices, photographing, videotaping and recording law enforcement officers, both on and off-duty. Law enforcement officers engaged in intelligence gathering and investigating these groups should be aware that they may be intelligence targets themselves.

During any motorcycle event that attracts members of an outlaw motorcycle gang, the gangs themselves are typically conducting surveillance operations in the hopes of identifying rival gang members and any members of law enforcement who are conducting surveillance on them in return. If an officer on the street is taking photographs of gang members during an event, the officer’s photograph is more than likely being taken as well.

Law enforcement officers remain under intense scrutiny by outlaw motorcycle gangs. Law enforcement funerals and holiday parties present an excellent opportunity for gangs to conduct counter-surveillance operations. Outlaw motorcycle gang members have even followed off-duty officers to their residences in order to record their personal vehicle information, and to maintain intelligence files. The web site, http://www.theridersmag.com, displays photographs of undercover officers who have been photographed at various functions, for the sole purpose of identifying these officers for outlaw motorcycle gangs. The area of the site entitled, “Know Your Cops,” asks that anyone viewing the site to aid in the identification of all pictured law enforcement officers and investigators.

Counter-intelligence operations conducted by outlaw motorcycle gangs are extensive in their broad scope. Gang members will attempt to place female associates in police departments, the courts, Department of Motor Vehicles, public record agencies, and any other government agency that can provide intelligence on both law enforcement and rival gangs. On May 31, 2001, two former employees of the Societe de l’Assurance Automobile du Quebec (vehicle license bureau) were charged with providing the Hells Angels with information from a computer database. On June 5, 2001, another employee of Quebec vehicle license bureau pled guilty to accessing a database to obtain license plate numbers of Bandidos Motorcycle Club members, presumably for the Hells Angels.

Outlaw motorcycle gangs, specifically the Hells Angels, require members to fill out “police contact reports” whenever an encounter with a law enforcement officer occurs. Please refer to Appendix H for an example of a police contact report, seized at the Long Island chapter clubhouse. These reports are designed to aid in the pursuit of legal action against law enforcement. The form is returned to the chapter and a copy is made for the intelligence files.

Mayor of Toronto shaking hands with a member of the Hells Angels
Traffic stops are often recorded by outlaw motorcycle gang members by using the recording feature on a cellular telephone. Officers should be aware that their entire conversation during a routine traffic stop may be recorded by gang members, in addition to their name, badge number, vehicle, and date and time of the stop.

Member agencies were asked if they observed or experienced any forms of counter-surveillance or counter-intelligence collection by outlaw motorcycle gangs within their jurisdiction. The graph below illustrates the percentage of agencies that have experienced any form of counter-intelligence operations by outlaw motorcycle gangs.

**Experienced Counter-Intelligence Operations Conducted by Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs**

![Graph showing percentage of agencies experiencing counter-intelligence operations.](image)

**STATE PERSPECTIVES**

The following section is an analysis of the outlaw motorcycle gang activity in the MAGLOCLEN region, derived from the survey results and other law enforcement sources, and is not meant to be a comprehensive review. Information from other law enforcement sources was used to supplement the information provided by member agencies in areas where MAGLOCLEN has limited membership. It should be noted that this lack of available information from member agencies in specific areas is not indicative of an absence of outlaw motorcycle gang activity in any part of the region.
DELAWARE

Outlaw motorcycle gangs active in Delaware:

2nd Brigade
Delaware Knights
Four Seasons
Over the Hill Gang
Pagans
Road Crew
Thunderguards
Tribe
Wheels of Soul

Delaware, because of its close proximity to states that experience extensive outlaw motorcycle gang activity, is often an area where outlaw motorcycle gangs travel through during runs and club events. Only four of the 13 responding member agencies from Delaware reported having outlaw motorcycle gang activity in their jurisdiction. Those agencies are: City of Dover Police Department, Delaware State Police, Wilmington Department of Police, and the U.S. Marshals Service. Two of the responding agencies have arrested outlaw motorcycle gang members in the past four years. Two of the responding agencies noted that there has been an increase in outlaw motorcycle gang criminal activity within their jurisdiction in the past four years. The Pagans, Tribe, and Wheels of Soul are recruiting at a moderate level in Delaware. On March 1, 2003, a member of the Wheels of Soul was shot at the clubhouse in Wilmington, Delaware. This was the second shooting committed at the clubhouse by a non-member. The Wheels of Soul open their clubhouse to the public for various parties and events. An individual or group is able to rent out the clubhouse bar, which inevitably leads to contact between the general public and members of an outlaw motorcycle club. The club provides dancers as entertainment during the party, which in turn provides an additional source of income to the club. The club takes a percentage of the money that the dancers earn over the course of the party from tips and performing private dances.

The Pagans Motorcycle Club has traditionally been the most active club in the state. The Pagans currently have two chapters in Delaware – New Castle County and Kent County. Narcotics distribution was listed by two of the responding agencies as the main source of income for outlaw motorcycle gangs. The Pagans have traditionally been involved in the manufacturing of methamphetamine and phencyclidine. Intelligence gathered by the Delaware State Police indicated that one of the Pagans mother club members was approached by a representative of the Hells Angels, and was advised that the Pagans should prospect for the Hells Angels. The Hells Angels have been meeting with smaller, less organized clubs and advising them to patch over or bury their colors. “Bury their colors” means that a club would no longer be able to fly, or wear, their colors in public, and that the club could no longer function in a normal capacity. The Hells Angels meeting with the Pagans may not have been a patch over or bury your colors ultimatum, but the inherent threat of violence may be adequate enough to get some members of the Pagans to patch over to the Hells Angels.
INDIANA

Outlaw motorcycle gangs active in Indiana:

Abolafia  
Avengers  
Brotherhood  
Cossacks  
Devil’s Disciples  
Diablos  
Escorts  
Freedom Riders  
Grim Reapers  
Hells Angels  
Herdsmen  
Invaders  
Iron Horsemen  
Jazzy Brothers  
Midnight Riders  
Naptown Riders  
Outlaws  
Rebel Knights  
Sin City Disciples  
Sons of Silence  
U.S. Military Vets  
Vigilantes

A total of 17 MAGLOCLEN member agencies in Indiana reported outlaw motorcycle gang activity within their jurisdiction. Although the number of agencies reporting outlaw motorcycle gang activity seems low, the state of Indiana has been the site of numerous arrests of Outlaws Motorcycle Club members since September of 2002.

Arrests

Indiana is home to a number of the higher ranking members of the Outlaws Motorcycle Club. The international President of the Outlaws, Frank Wheeler, was arrested on September 25, 2002, as part of an international investigation into the criminal activity of the club. At the time of his arrest, Wheeler was charged with drug distribution, extortion, murder, and racketeering.
Sixty-five percent of Indiana member agencies that responded as having outlaw motorcycle gang activity within their jurisdiction reported that their agency has arrested outlaw motorcycle club members in the past four years. Thirty-five percent of member agencies that have arrested outlaw motorcycle gang members have listed informant investigations as the leading cause of arrest. The most active clubs in Indiana are the Avengers, Diablos, Hells Angels, Invaders, Iron Horsemen, Outlaws and Sons of Silence. Thirty-five percent of agencies with outlaw motorcycle gang activity in their jurisdiction stated that there has been an increase in outlaw motorcycle gang criminal activity in the past four years.

**Criminal Activity**

As with other states in the MAGLOCLEN region, narcotics distribution is the primary source of income for outlaw motorcycle clubs in Indiana. Eighty-six percent of responding agencies reported that narcotics manufacturing and distribution are the primary source of income for outlaw motorcycle gangs within their jurisdiction. The Sons of Silence, Diablos, Iron Horsemen, and Invaders are involved in the manufacture and distribution of methamphetamine. Motorcycle theft, and motorcycle parts theft, was reportedly the second highest source of income for gangs, with 13 percent. Outlaw motorcycle gangs in Indiana are also involved in the following types of criminal activity: weapons, extortion, prostitution, money laundering, credit card fraud, heavy equipment theft, and stolen property. Seventy-five percent of responding agencies stated that gangs in their jurisdiction occasionally engage in assaults, most commonly against rival gang members.

**Major Trends**

The Outlaws have continued their expansion by adding another chapter in Fort Wayne, Indiana. The Outlaws are recruiting heavily in the Indianapolis area. The Hells Angels are also heavily recruiting among their puppet clubs and affiliate clubs throughout the state. The Outlaws have created the Black Pistons Motorcycle Club as a “farm club” for the purpose of expanding their sphere of influence in Indiana, and other areas of the country. The Black Pistons are used to patch over smaller affiliate clubs in order to indoctrinate the members into the Outlaws narcotics distribution networks and other forms of criminal activity. The process begins with a smaller club being patched over to Black Pistons. After approximately one year the local Outlaws chapter will recruit members from that Black Pistons chapter in order to increase membership. This method of patching over clubs is used also by the Hells Angels with their support club, the Red Devils.

**Club Events**

An Annual Memorial Day Weekend run takes place every year in Indianapolis during the Indianapolis 500. This event is traditionally dominated by the Outlaws, but due to several indictments being handed down in April 2003, the run took place on a significantly smaller scale. The Annual Sons of Silence Memorial Day Party is held in Indianapolis to coincide with the Indianapolis 500. This event normally draws Sons of Silence members from Indiana, Colorado, Florida, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, and the Nomad and Regional chapters.
KENTUCKY

Outlaw motorcycle gangs active in Kentucky:

Barbarosa    Loners    Rebels
Custom Riders Lost River Riders Satans
Grim Reapers Mongols Seventh Sons
Hells Angels Pagans Sons of Silence
Highwaymen Patriots Southern Bros
Iron Horsemen Peacemakers

Jefferson County Police Department is the only MAGLOCLEN member agency in the state of Kentucky. In order to provide more detailed information regarding outlaw motorcycle gang activity in Kentucky, the International Outlaw Motorcycle Gang Investigator’s Association 2002 International Perspective, is incorporated into this section.

The most active clubs in Kentucky are the Grim Reapers, Hells Angels, Iron Horsemen, and the Outlaws. Outlaw motorcycle gangs in Kentucky are involved in narcotics trafficking, firearms trafficking, theft and stolen property, methamphetamine production, prostitution through strip clubs, and stolen motorcycles and parts. Louisville Metropolitan Police Department, although not a member of MAGLOCLEN, completed an outlaw motorcycle gang survey. This agency reported that narcotics manufacturing and production accounted for one hundred percent of the income for outlaw motorcycle gangs within its jurisdiction.

The Outlaws and Grim Reapers associate with one another at parties and runs, but the two clubs are not considered to be aligned with one another. There are unconfirmed reports that the Outlaws and Grim Reapers have ties to the Ku Klux Klan and militia groups. Due to the increased level of tension between the Hells Angels and the Grim Reapers, any clubs that are affiliated with these two rivals, do not interact or attend functions together.
MARYLAND

Outlaw motorcycle gangs active in Maryland:
Accrete
Blitzkrieg
Chosen Sons
Derelicts
Fate’s Assembly
Freedom Riders
Hells Angels
Iron Horsemen
Iron Riders
Iron Thunder
Kingsmen
Knights of the Road
Maryland Knights
Pagans
Phantoms
Renegades
Thunderguards
 Tradesmen
Tribes
Wheels of Soul

Maryland, traditionally a Pagans Motorcycle Club stronghold, has recently seen the incursion of the Hells Angels. In March 2002, the Tribes Motorcycle Club, formerly associated with the Pagans, patched over to become prospects of the Hells Angels. The Hells Angels North Beach Prospect Chapter received their full colors on January 10, 2003. At the time, the chapter consisted of 10 members and one prospect. This marks a watershed event for the state of Maryland, where it was believed, that the Pagans would always remain the dominant club in the area. The Pagans Motorcycle Club was first established in Prince George’s County, Maryland, in 1959.

Fourteen agencies in Maryland reported as having outlaw motorcycle gang activity within their jurisdiction. The most active clubs in Maryland are the Hells Angels and the Pagans. Fifty percent of those responding agencies stated that there has been an increase in outlaw motorcycle gang criminal activity in the past four years.

Arrests

Due in large part to the increase in criminal activity, and the subsequent increase in intelligence gathering operations by law enforcement, the number of arrests of motorcycle gang members is also on the rise. Intelligence gathering operations led to the increase in arrest of motorcycle gang members, as stated by fifty percent of the responding agencies.
Sixty-four percent of the agencies with outlaw motorcycle gangs active within their jurisdiction have made arrests of gang members in the past four years. The following chart illustrates this increase in arrest statistics among member agencies that encounter outlaw motorcycle gang activity within their jurisdiction.

**Arrests of Outlaw Motorcycle Gang Members in the Past Four Years**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Law Enforcement Approach**

In response to increased criminal activity by outlaw motorcycle gang members, sixty-four percent of the agencies in Maryland that experience outlaw motorcycle gang activity have developed specialized units tasked with the primary responsibility of tracking, monitoring, and investigating outlaw motorcycle gangs. Fifty percent of the agencies with outlaw motorcycle gang activity in their jurisdictions have plans in place for run enforcement. Maryland is host to the Delmarva Bike Week, which is an annual event that takes place in Ocean City. Delmarva Bike Week is normally scheduled for sometime in the month of September. Bike Week draws bikers from around the Middle Atlantic region, including outlaw motorcycle gang members. Having an effective strategy for dealing with run enforcement issues on a scale such as this is a critical factor in not just controlling the amount of gang criminal activity, but also gathering intelligence on outlaw gang members operating in and around the state. Large scale motorcycle events are often the most opportune time for law enforcement officers to conduct surveillance and photograph outlaw motorcycle gang members.

**Gang Violence**

Two members of the Maryland Pagans were arrested on February 23, 2002, when the Pagans invaded the Hells Angels sponsored “Hellraiser’s Ball” in Nassau County, New York. The tension between these two clubs across the MAGLOCLEN region is extremely high. Three months later, on May 30, 2002, Pagans member Christopher “Overfill” Brennan fired at least three rounds at Hells Angels prospects outside the Happy Hour Inn in Deale, Maryland. The shooting was in response to an altercation earlier in the bar, when Robert Leslie “Wak” Brown, Pagans Mother Club member from Maryland, attempted to take a set of prospect colors from the then Hells Angels prospect Charter President.
The *Pagans Motorcycle Club* meets the NCIC Violent Gang definition, and was entered into NCIC databases in 1998. The *Pagans* continue to recruit new members in the hope of stemming the expansion of the *Hells Angels* in Maryland. *Pagans* chapters are located in Baltimore, Ocean City, Frederick, and Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

![Hells Angels support shirt](image)

*Hells Angels support shirt*
MICHIGAN

Outlaw motorcycle gangs active in Michigan:
Abandoned Few
Avengers
Devil’s Disciples
Family
Forbidden Wheels
Highwaymen
Iron Coffins
Iron Mustangs
Iron Thunder
Justice Riders
Loners Outcast
Outriders
Road Knights
Sin City Disciples
Vietnam Vets
Violators
Wildbunch
Zulus

The following outlaw motorcycle gangs are all members of the Detroit Federation of Clubs (DFMC). The DFMC was created by the Outlaws Motorcycle Club in order to keep violence to a minimum among the clubs in Detroit and the surrounding area:
Bikers Untied
Fourth Reich
Free Wheelers
Gods Children
Golden Eagles
Iron Lamorte
Jokers
Liberty Riders
Outlaws
Penetrators
Renegades
Road Agents
Scorpions
Vigilantes
Warlocks
On September 25, 2002, Outlaws Regional President Dennis Pellegrini was arrested in Michigan. On the same day, the arrest of Outlaws National President Frank Wheeler had a significant impact on the leadership of the Outlaws in the Middle Atlantic region. Additional arrests in Ontario, Canada, of approximately sixty-five percent of Outlaws members in Ontario, impacted the club’s regional, national, and international stability. The Outlaws are re-establishing themselves and opened a prospect chapter in Kalamazoo, Michigan, in May 2003.

Outlaw motorcycle gang activity in Michigan has changed significantly with the recent addition of the Hells Angels Motorcycle Club. The Hells Angels have a Nomad chapter that consists of approximately seven members. The Hells Angels require at least seven members in order for a chapter to be formed. Fourteen member agencies in Michigan indicated that they have outlaw motorcycle gangs in their jurisdiction engaging in criminal activity. This Nomad chapter in Michigan may be the final piece needed for the Hells Angels to establish the Montreal-Ottawa-Toronto-Detroit-Chicago narcotics pipeline. If this pipeline develops, the Hells Angels will hold sway over the majority of narcotics traffic between Canada and the United States.

The most active outlaw motorcycle gangs in Michigan are the: Outlaws, Avengers, Devil’s Disciples, Highwaymen, Iron Mustangs, Iron Coffins, and Forbidden Wheels. These clubs are involved in the following types of criminal activity: extortion, prostitution, narcotics trafficking, illegal gambling, homicide, vehicle theft, and various other types of organized criminal behavior. Outlaws members distribute cocaine and marijuana primarily along the Interstate Highway I-75 corridor between the United States and Canada. There has also been an increase in narcotics trafficking along the Interstate Highway I-94 corridor between Chicago; Detroit; and Windsor, Ontario.

Club Alliances

The Outlaws patched over the Drifters Motorcycle Club in Detroit. The Drifters are now the Detroit West Side Chapter of the Outlaws. The New Attitudes Motorcycle Club is closely affiliated with the Outlaws in Detroit. The New Attitudes are typically the first club to arrive at an Outlaws party. In November 1999, the Outlaws established an alliance with members of the Michigan Militia, and formed the Militia Organized Crime Syndicate of Riders.

Gang Violence

On February 4, 2002, a 24-year-old suspect walked into the Omens Motorcycle Club clubhouse in Detroit carrying a firearm. The suspect was subsequently asked to leave. When the suspect walked out he turned and fired several rounds into the clubhouse. An unidentified individual returned fire from inside the clubhouse and killed the suspect. On April 29, 2003, five members of the Fourth Reich Motorcycle Club were arrested for assaulting a homeless black man. Several of the gang members held the victim down, while others beat him with a collapsible baton and a metal bar stool. The gang members repeatedly ignored orders from two Michigan State Troopers to stop the beating, until they eventually decided to stop the assault.
NEW JERSEY

Outlaw motorcycle gangs active in New Jersey:
Breed
Hells Angels
Outcasts
Pagans
Satans Soldiers
Sons of Silence
Warlocks
Wheels of Soul

The outlaw motorcycle gang structure in New Jersey has changed significantly with the addition of the Hells Angels Motorcycle Club. This is the first expansion of the club into New Jersey, which has traditionally been dominated by the Pagans and Breed motorcycle clubs. Sixty-three agencies in New Jersey reported that they have experienced, suspected, or investigated outlaw motorcycle gang criminal activity in the past four years. Fifty-eight percent of those agencies have arrested outlaw motorcycle gang members in that time. Routine traffic stops were determined to be the leading cause of twenty-five percent of those arrests.

Most Active Clubs

The Warlocks Motorcycle Club has expanded into southern New Jersey to include an Atlantic County chapter. The current status of the Sons of Silence Motorcycle Club is unknown at this time. There is one Sons of Silence Nomad member living in New Jersey, who is actively recruiting new members. Several members of the Pagans have become prospects and members of the Hells Angels. Approximately 25 Pagans, from New Jersey and the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania area, have patched over to the Hells Angels since the summer of 2001. The Hells Angels are currently looking for a clubhouse in New Jersey. Intelligence has indicated that the Hells Angels may try to purchase a clubhouse in the Middlesex County area.

The Hells Angels have been frequenting bars in central and northern New Jersey letting the local clubs know that they are in town, and are planning to expand. The Hells Angels will enter a bar, talk to the bar owner and the patrons for approximately fifteen minutes, and then leave. This is done so that the Pagans and Breed members living in the area do not have time to react and engage them in any type of violent conflict. By the time the Pagans arrive at the bar, even if they are notified by associates, the Hells Angels are already on their way to another location. The Hells Angels are engaging in the same type of activity in Pennsylvania as well.

Gang Violence

Violence among motorcycle gang members is a fact of life within the motorcycle gang subculture. Within a particular gang, a member can be assaulted for committing any number of infractions. These assaults are often committed by the Sergeant-at-Arms for that particular chapter. On May 8, 2001, a member of the Pagans was assaulted and stabbed by two members of the Elizabeth Chapter for allegedly wanting to leave the Pagans to join another club.
The victim was stabbed in the side, chest, and neck, which required 170 stitches. Intimidation and assaults on members who attempt to leave a club to join a rival club are a regular occurrence. The defection of numerous Pennsylvania and New Jersey Pagans members to the Hells Angels has resulted in a number of assaults and altercations between the two clubs.

**Club Alliances**

The Longriders, Krooked Eyed Hawgs, and Tribe motorcycle clubs are all aligned with the Pagans. Members of the Krooked Eyed Hawgs, and other clubs, wear a 16 patch (sixteenth letter of the alphabet is “P”) to demonstrate their allegiance to the Pagans. The patch is typically worn on the front of a member’s colors above the left chest. The Tribe Motorcycle Club was created by the Pagans as a source of manpower to increase the size of the club. When Pagans members from New Jersey and Philadelphia patched over to the Hells Angels, the Pagans responded by patching over several members of the Tribe.

Photograph courtesy of Nicholas Erman, Atlantic County (New Jersey) Prosecutor’s Office
NEW YORK

Outlaw motorcycle gangs active in New York:

Blackhawks                  Legacy
Black Pistons               Lonely Ones
Brotherhood                 Lords
Ching-A-Lings               Mohawk Valley Riders
Chosen Few                  Outlaws
Cycle Lords                 Pagans
Demon Knights               Rare Breed
Dirty Thunder               Red Devils
Dominion Saints             Road Agents
East Legion                 Road Iron
Excalibur                   Road Vultures
Fifth Chapter               Satans Soldiers
Hells Angels                The Coven
Highwaymen                  Tyrants
Iron Chariots               Unforgiven
Iron Horsemen               Vagrants
Immortals                   Wicked Wheelers
Kingsmen

Forty agencies in the state of New York stated that they have experienced or investigated outlaw motorcycle gang criminal activity. Twenty-one of those agencies have arrested outlaw motorcycle gang members in the past four years.

Seventy percent of those agencies experiencing outlaw motorcycle gang criminal activity in New York reported that activity has increased over the past four years. On May 1, 2002, five members of the Long Island chapter of the Hells Angels were arrested on first degree robbery, kidnapping, and assault charges. Search warrants at the clubhouse and members’ residences resulted in the seizure of an Uzi submachine gun, additional weapons, motorcycles, gang paraphernalia, and $130,000 in cash. The victim of the robbery and assault was a former member of the Hells Angels Long Island chapter, Anthony Barone.

Most Active Clubs

New York state has five Hells Angels chapters: Long Island, New Roc City (located in Yonkers, New York), New York City, Nomads, and Rochester. The Outlaws have two chapters in New York: Buffalo and southern Tier. The most active and dominant clubs in New York are the Hells Angels, Outlaws, and Pagans; with the Hells Angels being the most dominant by far. The Pagans have two active chapters: Upstate Catskill and Jamestown/Ithaca.
Criminal Activity

Outlaw motorcycle gangs in New York engage in the following types of criminal activity: narcotics manufacturing and production, extortion, control of topless dancers, stolen vehicles/motorcycles, weapons, assaults, street robberies, money laundering, and tax evasion. The Hells Angels deal mainly with methamphetamine and cocaine, which is supplied by chapters in the Western United States, as well as clandestine laboratories on the East Coast. There are unconfirmed reports that Hells Angels have been traveling from western New York back to the Albany area for redistribution. Members of the Hells Angels chapter in New York City run small scale distribution networks. The majority of street level distribution is done by puppet club members and street gang members. The Pagans deal primarily in cocaine. The Pagans distribute narcotics through smaller clubs and associates, and it is rare for an actual member of the club to be involved in street level sales. There has been an increase in narcotics trafficking by all outlaw clubs, mainly due to the clubs needing a steady source of income. One of the more prevalent trends in upstate New York is the smuggling of drugs and weapons across the U.S./Canada border via Indian reservations.

Businesses

The Hells Angels own and operate several legitimate businesses in the state of New York, including Chuck Zito’s Bodyguard Service. Chuck Zito’s Bodyguard Service caters to Hollywood stars, actors, and other famous entertainers by handling event promotions within the New York City metropolitan area. In addition, several members own motorcycle shops, a photography studio, tattoo parlors, a video store, a catering service, a roofing company, and motorcycle repair shops. The web site, http://www.bigredmachine.com, sells Hells Angels support paraphernalia, including t-shirts, hats, calendars, etc. The Hells Angels are developing their own promotional events, swap meets, fundraisers, and motorcycle shows in order to supplement their income from narcotics trafficking and other types of criminal activity. The club is making a substantial sum of money by selling support gear at events, and by promoting the events themselves, they are increasing profits by not having to pay a percentage to a promoter.

Club Alliances

The Hells Angels Motorcycle Club has a tremendous following in the state of New York. The vast majority of smaller clubs in New York are affiliated to some extent with the Hells Angels. Both the Pagans and Outlaws have a much smaller following of associate clubs. The Outlaws are currently aligned with the Rare Breed, Coven, Heathens, and Kingsmen in the Buffalo area. The Rochester Area Coalition (RAC) is controlled by the Rochester Chapter of the Hells Angels. The RAC meets on a monthly basis at different clubhouses to discuss upcoming events, and to mediate disputes between the membership.

The following clubs are members of the RAC: Brotherhood, Excalibur, Iron Horsemen, Lonely Ones, Lords, and the Road Agents. The Pagans and Outlaws have aligned themselves against the Hells Angels.
Club Events

All Hells Angels parties and annual runs can be viewed on the Long Island Chapter website, http://www.hamcli.com. One of the largest biker events in New York is the annual American Motorcycle Jamboree (AMJAM), which typically draws approximately 2,000 – 3,000 attendees. The 19th Annual American Motorcycle Jamboree was held at Cobleskill Fairgrounds, in Cobleskill, New York. This event is a mandatory run for all East Coast chapters of the Hells Angels Motorcycle Club.
OHIO

Outlaw motorcycle gangs active in Ohio:

Ace of Spades  Hells Angels*  Pakrats
Aeolus*         Herdsmen*       Peacemakers*
Avengers*       I.B.A.           Phantoms
Black Pistons    Innkeepers      Regulators
Boozefighters   Iron Brotherhood* Renegades
Born Free*      Iron Horsemen*   Road Saints
Breed           Journeymen*     Roadmen
Brotherhood*    Last Rebels     Savers
Disciples       Lost Riders     Seventh Sons
Brothers Regime Mad Brothers*    Sin City
Dayton Satans*  Mad Dogs       Sly Fox
Devil’s Disciples M.F.M.G.*      Slutmen
Diamond Dogs*   North Coast XII* Street Hustlers
Dirt & Grime    Omens           Strays
Earth Dogs      Outlaws*        Swordsmen
Falcons         Outriders        Tribe
Fifth Chapter   Outsiders       Zulus*
Heavy Metal*    Pagans*

* Most active clubs in Ohio

Thirty-three member agencies in Ohio reported outlaw motorcycle gang activity within their jurisdiction. Of those agencies that reported activity, seventy percent have arrested outlaw motorcycle gang members over the past four years. Intelligence was listed as the leading reason for those arrests, followed closely by citizen complaints, undercover investigations, and routine traffic stops. Thirty-nine percent of agencies with outlaw motorcycle gangs in their jurisdictions have noted an increase in criminal activity in the past four years.

Seventy-five percent of responding agencies reported that narcotics manufacturing and production is the primary source of income for outlaw motorcycle gangs in their jurisdiction. Outlaw clubs in Ohio are involved in the following types of criminal activity: assaults, sexual assaults, narcotics manufacturing and distribution, motorcycle theft and re-assembly as self-assembled bikes, prostitution, fraud, auto theft, boat theft, counterfeiting, firearms sales, and instant bingo parlors. Members of the Cleveland chapter of the Hells Angels are cooking methamphetamine. The Hells Angels have recruited chemists from up and down the East Coast in order to set up methamphetamine laboratories in areas in which the Hells Angels control narcotics trafficking. The Iron Horsemen, as well, are recruiting cooks for methamphetamine manufacturing. Production sites are reportedly operating in southwest Ohio and northern Kentucky. A possible source for this methamphetamine is Arizona. The Hells Angels have been known to transport narcotics from California to as far away as Maine, for further distribution throughout chapters in the northeast United States.
Gang Violence

Seventy-one percent of member agencies noted that outlaw motorcycle gangs in their jurisdiction occasionally participate in assaults. Most frequently, these incidents of assault are directed toward rival club members. In 2001, members of the M.F.M.G. assaulted an Iron Horsemen member at a local bar in southwest Ohio. In response, the Iron Horsemen retaliated by assaulting members and associates of the M.F.M.G. The attacks were reportedly the result of a turf battle for control of methamphetamine production and distribution in southwest Ohio.

Club Alliances

The Herdsmen continue to wear Iron Horsemen Support Group patches on their colors. The Iron Horsemen have made numerous attempts at improving their public image and standing within the community by working with community groups and residents located around their Cincinnati clubhouse. Unfortunately, the Iron Horsemen continue to engage in assaults on rival club members, which are not aiding them in bolstering a positive public image.

The Hells Angels area allied with the North Coast XII, Swordsmen, Fifth Chapter, and MAD Brothers. All clubs located in northeast Ohio are expected to pay tribute to the Hells Angels, except their rivals, the Pagans and Outlaws.

Sutar, God of Fire, is used by the Pagans MC as their center patch
PENNSYLVANIA

Outlaw motorcycle gangs active in Pennsylvania:
Breed
Fates Assembly
Hells Angels
Iron Lamorte
Kingsmen
Outlaws
Pagans
Seekers
Third Reich
Thunderguards
Tribe
Warlocks
Wheels of Soul

A total of forty-four agencies in Pennsylvania reported that they have experienced or investigated outlaw motorcycle gang criminal activity in the past four years. Fifty-nine percent of those agencies have arrested outlaw motorcycle gang members in that time period. The most common leading factors for those arrests among responding agencies in Pennsylvania were routine traffic stops and undercover investigations. Each of these categories accounted for twenty percent of the arrests recorded over the past four years. Forty-one percent of those agencies with outlaw motorcycle gangs in their jurisdiction have witnessed an increase in the amount of criminal activity by outlaw motorcycle gangs. The primary source of income for the outlaw clubs in Pennsylvania has traditionally been the manufacture and distribution of narcotics, specifically methamphetamine and phencyclidine. Eighty-two percent of responding MAGLOCLEN member agencies in Pennsylvania reported that narcotics manufacturing and production was the primary source of income for outlaw motorcycle gangs in their jurisdiction.

Fifty-four percent of MAGLOCLEN member agencies that have outlaw motorcycle gangs in their jurisdiction have established methods of identifying outlaw motorcycle gang members. Photographing of tattoos, colors, and pertinent questions pertaining to status in the club and duration of membership, are critical questions that officers should ask when encountering outlaw motorcycle gang members.

The most active outlaw motorcycle gangs in Pennsylvania are the Outlaws, Pagans, Tribe (puppet club of the Pagans), Warlocks, and the Wheels of Soul. The Breed, Hells Angels, Pagans, and Warlocks are all reported to be recruiting heavily at this time. The addition of a Hells Angels prospect chapter in December 2001, has had a significant impact on the dominance of the Pagans in the Philadelphia metropolitan area. Approximately 30 members of the Pagans in Philadelphia resigned from the club in December 2001, due to the opening of the Hells Angels Prospect Chapter and the lack of stable leadership within the club. Several high ranking members of the Pagans Motorcycle Club patched over to the Hells Angels, which led to the disbanding of the Pagans three chapters in Philadelphia.
The two most notable members of the Pagans to patch over to the Hells Angels are Anthony “Maing y” Menginie, the Philadelphia Mother Club member, and Anthony “Teeg” Christinzio, former Vice President of the South Philadelphia Chapter and long time friend and associate of former Pagans leader Steven “Gorilla” Mondevergine. Mondevergine was released from prison on May 15, 2003, and it is unknown at this time whether he will try to reorganize the Philadelphia chapters of the Pagans, or possibly patch over to the Hells Angels. The Hells Angels have made numerous attempts to recruit Mondevergine, a former President of the South Philadelphia Chapter of the Pagans. If the Hells Angels were to accept Mondevergine as a prospect, this would mark the first time that the Hells Angels knowingly accepted a former law enforcement officer into the club. Mondevergine was a Philadelphia police officer until 1982, when he was removed from the force.

In order to fill the void left by the mass defection of members in late 2001, the Pagans patched over a significant number of Tribe Motorcycle Club members. The only Pagans chapter seemingly unaffected by the Hells Angels incursion was the Pittsburgh Chapter, due to its relative distance away from the conflict. The Hells Angels base of operations in Pennsylvania is centered around the city of Philadelphia. The Philadelphia Prospect Chapter of the Hells Angels received their full colors on March 1, 2003, at the East Coast Board Meeting held in Yonkers, New York. The Hells Angels chapter in Philadelphia, as of May 2003, consisted of seven members and 10 prospects.

The Warlocks Motorcycle Club remains active in the Philadelphia metropolitan area. Although approached by the Pagans and Hells Angels about patching over, the Warlocks have adopted a “wait and see” attitude. The Warlocks have not agreed to wear support patches for any of the larger clubs: the Hells Angels, Outlaws, or the Pagans. Warlock’s members continue to be involved in spontaneous acts of violence and narcotics trafficking. On March 22, 2003, a drug raid was conducted on the residence of Warlocks member, Michael A. “Moon” Midiri. Officers reportedly found $32,900 in cash, $19,000 worth of methamphetamine, and two firearms in two different residences. Midiri had designed hidden compartments within the residence in order to hide narcotics, weapons, and other illicit materials from law enforcement.

The Outlaws Motorcycle Club has slowly expanded to four chapters in Pennsylvania. In 2002, the Wilkes-Barre chapter received their full colors, bringing the total number of Outlaws chapters in Pennsylvania to three. In 2003, the Outlaws officially opened a prospect chapter in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, which brings their current number to four chapters: West Penn, Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, and Johnstown. The Scranton chapter associates regularly with members of the Brockton, Massachusetts chapter. The West Penn chapter continues to hold regular parties and events that attract members from a multi-state region. The West Penn clubhouse is often used by members from chapters in the Great Lakes region as a stop over point before heading north to chapters located in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire.

**Significant Prosecutions**

In 2002, 35 Pennsylvania members of the Pagans Motorcycle Club were arrested for their involvement in the February 23, 2002, altercation with the Hells Angels at the Hellraiser’s Ball in Plainview, New York.
That brawl, which resulted in the death of a Pagans member, was initiated by the Pagans in order to retrieve two sets of colors from former Pagans members who had patched over to the Hells Angels. As has been previously stated, colors belong to the club, and not to the individual member. A member who retains his colors after leaving the club, if not returned, is subject to a beating from members of the club. The Pagans members incarcerated as a result of the Hellraiser’s Ball incident are due to be released in early 2004. This may strengthen the Pagans hold on the Philadelphia area, due to the fact that these 35 members are believed to be the most active and violent members of the club. In addition to the arrests of members involved on the Long Island incident, several members of the Pagans were arrested in 2002 on state and federal narcotics charges.

Perhaps the most significant arrest of an outlaw motorcycle gang member in the past four years, from a law enforcement perspective, was the arrest of Pagans member Thomas “Tom Thumb” Campbell. On January 30, 2002, Campbell shot and killed an Upper Darby Township Police officer during a routine patrol contact. At the time of the shooting, Campbell was a fugitive on state robbery and federal weapons violations. Campbell, prior to the shooting, had reportedly made a statement, “I would kill a cop before I went back to jail.” On February 12, 2003, Campbell pled guilty to first-degree murder and was sentenced to life in prison without the possibility of parole.

Association with other Criminal Groups

The outlaw motorcycle gangs in Pennsylvania, especially in the Allentown area, are closely associated with white supremacist groups. A raid of an outlaw motorcycle gang member’s residence revealed a wide array of white supremacist literature. The Pagans Motorcycle Club is associated with the Third Reich Motorcycle Club in the Pittsburgh area, and has worn white supremacist patches.

Members of the Pagans have been associating with traditional organized crime members in Pittsburgh for the purpose of conducting heavy construction equipment and vehicle theft operations. Steven “Gorilla” Mondevergine, former Pagans leader, is a close personal friend of incarcerated Philadelphia mob boss Joseph “Skinny Joey” Merlino. Mondevergine and Merlino grew up in the same South Philadelphia neighborhood, and have known each other since childhood. The Pagans acted as enforcers, debt collectors, and hit men for traditional organized crime members in Philadelphia.

Gang Violence

There have been several individual assaults of members of the Hells Angels and Pagans, committed by one another. In response to the brawl in Long Island on February 23, 2002, a Pagan owned tattoo parlor in Philadelphia was firebombed. Three months later, in May of 2002, a prospect for the Hells Angels, a former Pagans member, was assaulted outside his home by members of the Pagans armed with axe handles and knives. The axe handle is the preferred weapon of the Pagans. Pagan’s members usually carry these “walking sticks,” as members refer to them, in case there is going to be any type of confrontation with a rival club. In November 2002, a Pagans Chapter President stabbed a Hells Angels prospect outside a northeast Philadelphia bar.

In December 2002, the Sons of Satan clubhouse was destroyed by a pipe bomb. The Sons of Satan are small club of approximately eleven members, and are a puppet club of the Pagans.
The firebombing was in response to the beating of a *Hells Angels* prospect, by members of the *Sons of Satan*. The most recent act of violence between the *Hells Angels* and *Pagans* took place at Myrtle Beach Bike Week 2003, when the same *Pagans* Chapter President was assaulted by members of the *Hells Angels*. Intelligence indicates that the *Pagans* are seeking revenge for this latest assault, and have brought in a member from a chapter outside of Pennsylvania, who is less likely to be identified by members of the *Hells Angels*. Tension between the *Hells Angels* and *Pagans* is at an all-time high, with acts of violence increasing the chance of a full scale war in the state of Pennsylvania.
VIRGINIA

Outlaw motorcycle gangs active in Virginia:
Fates Assembly
Free Patriots
Invaders
Irregulars
Minutemen
Pagans
Rebel 13
Red Devils
Renegades
Warlocks
Wheels of Soul

MAGLOCLEN has three member agencies in the state of Virginia. The Virginia State Police was the only agency in Virginia to respond to the outlaw motorcycle gang survey. Therefore, the following statistics are based primarily on the responses from one agency. Additional information regarding outlaw motorcycle gang activity has been incorporated from the International Outlaw Motorcycle Gang Investigator’s Association 2002 International Perspective.

The most active outlaw motorcycle gangs in the state of Virginia are the Pagans and Renegades. The Pagans, as of March 2003, have six chapters in Virginia. The Pagans appear to be losing dominance in the state due to the large number of members arrested in the February 23, 2002 incident in Long Island, New York. The majority of these members are expected to be released in January 2004, which may bolster the club’s presence in Virginia. Another factor in the decline of the Pagans dominance is the introduction of the Hells Angels farm club, the Red Devils. The Red Devils have two chapters in Virginia, and are aligned with the Hells Angels, Invaders, and Renegades. The Free Patriots Motorcycle Club is aligned with the Pagans, and wear a 16 patch (Pagans support patch) on the front of their colors.

Narcotics Activity

Outlaw motorcycle gangs in Virginia continue to be involved in the distribution of cocaine, marijuana, methamphetamine, and phencyclidine. The primary source of income for outlaw motorcycle gangs is narcotics distribution and production. Gangs distribute methamphetamine produced in Virginia and other states at the retail level. In November 1999, twenty-eight members of the Renegades Motorcycle Club were convicted of distributing methamphetamine in the Tidewater area. The members allegedly distributed over 100 kilograms of methamphetamine over a period of several years, and sent approximately four million dollars in proceeds to California.
WASHINGTON DC

The Washington DC metropolitan area rarely experiences any outlaw motorcycle gang activity. There are no outlaw motorcycle gang clubhouses or chapters located in the area. Two member agencies located in Washington DC responded as having experienced, investigated, or suspected outlaw motorcycle gang criminal activity within the past four years. The U.S. Park Police has made arrests of gang members within the past four years, primarily during routine traffic stops. The majority of contacts with outlaw motorcycle gang members take place along the Baltimore-Washington Parkway in Maryland.

The other responding agency from the Washington DC area was Interpol. Interpol facilitates the exchange of information between foreign and domestic law enforcement agencies in 181 countries. Interpol maintains a project relating to outlaw motorcycle gang activity called “Project Rocker.” The intelligence information provided by Interpol has proved valuable in numerous investigations. Their publications and notifications have also provided a method for communicating and documenting information about outlaw motorcycle gang activity around the world. Numerous motorcycle gang members, including convicted felons, have been refused immigration entry or the gang members were deported based on information provided by Interpol.
The conflict between rival motorcycle gangs in Canada has intensified, as the gangs attempt to gain or maintain control of geographic areas and criminal activities. In 1996, Canada adopted a national strategy in coordination with the country’s various law enforcement agencies in order to combat outlaw motorcycle gangs. The Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) adopted a three-tier national strategy to combat outlaw motorcycle gangs. The history of outlaw motorcycle gangs in Canada dates back to the early 1950s, first appearing in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.
History

Outlaw motorcycle gangs first appeared in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec in the early 1950s. At that time, the two largest clubs in Canada were the Satan’s Choice and the Popeyes. The outlaw motorcycle gangs in the 1950s and 1960s were loosely-knit groups that were mainly involved in the manufacturing of methamphetamine.

In March 1977, the Outlaws entered the province of Ontario and absorbed approximately half of the Satan’s Choice chapters. The takeover was the result of an internal dispute between members of the Satan’s Choice leadership. Soon after, the Hells Angels expanded their operation in the Montreal, Quebec area by absorbing the Popeyes Motorcycle Club. The resulting war between the Hells Angels and Outlaws was due in part to the murder of a Montreal member of the Outlaws in February 1978. In the mid 1980s the Hells Angels were able to nullify the strength and control of the Outlaws, and solidify their control of the province of Quebec.

Throughout the 1980s and 1990s the Hells Angels expanded their chapters and membership, and currently have 35 full chapters with approximately 600 members and prospects. The Hells Angels established their first chapter in Ontario in 2000, after years of unsuccessful attempts. All outlaw motorcycle gangs in Canada are controlled or influenced by the Hells Angels, with the exception of those gangs associated with the Bandidos or Outlaws. The “Big Three” – the Bandidos, the Hells Angels, and the Outlaws are the most active clubs in Ontario. The Outlaws only have one chapter in Quebec, so their influence is minimal in the province. There are ten full Outlaws chapters in Canada, eight out of ten of which are located in the province of Ontario, and one prospect chapter. The Bandidos established five chapters on December 1, 2001.

Legislation

Canada first adopted anti-gang legislation, (C-95) C.C. 467.1, in 1997, after three years of intense violence between members of the Rock Machine and the Hells Angels. On January 7, 2002, C.C. 467.1 was amended. The amendments reduced the definition of a criminal organization from five individuals to three. The scope of offenses which define a criminal organization has been broadened to include most major offenses. Participation, not membership, in a criminal organization is a criminal offense. This includes recruitment by outlaw motorcycle gang members, which carries a maximum sentence of five years. Intimidation of criminal justice system participants, including judges and courtroom personnel carries a maximum penalty of 14 years. The murder of any justice system participant in the course of intimidation or attempted intimidation carries a charge of first-degree murder and an automatic sentence of life imprisonment with no parole for 25 years. The proceeds of crime provisions were also broadened to allow for the seizure, freezing and the confiscation of proceeds of about 40 types of enterprise crimes. The provisions of this legislation were expanded to apply to most indictable offenses.

Anti-Bunker legislation has made a significant impact on outlaw motorcycle gangs that have clubhouses in municipalities which prohibit fortified buildings and bunkers. Most outlaw motorcycle clubs have clubhouses, or bunkers, that typically serve as meeting places for parties and club events. Clubhouses are often protected by floodlights, security cameras, close-circuit television monitors, microphones, armed sentries, motion detectors, and fortified walls and windows. During periods of violence among gangs, the clubhouse is usually viewed as a legitimate target.
Municipal bylaws which prohibit fortified buildings are designed to prevent criminal organizations, such as outlaw motorcycle gangs, from developing and operating armored bunkers and watch towers.

**QUEBEC**

The most active outlaw motorcycle gangs in the province of Quebec are the *Bandidos* and the *Hells Angels*, as well as the puppet clubs that support them. MAGLOCLEN has one member agency in the province of Quebec, the Montreal Police Service. The Montreal Police Service reported that outlaw motorcycle gangs are active within its jurisdiction, and that criminal activity associated with outlaw motorcycle gangs has increased over the past four years. Outlaw motorcycle gangs in Quebec are involved in the sex trade, theft, loan sharking, narcotics manufacturing and distribution, smuggling, fraud, assault, attempted murder, arson, murder, contraband, and numerous other forms of criminal activity.

**Narcotics Activity**

As in the United States, the primary source of income for outlaw motorcycle gangs in Canada is the manufacturing and distribution of narcotics. The most prevalent forms of illicit narcotics activity among outlaw motorcycle gangs is the importation and trafficking of cocaine, the exportation of high-grade marijuana, and, to a lesser extent, the production and trafficking of methamphetamine. The *Hells Angels* and *Bandidos* are active in all levels of the narcotics trade. Both clubs have contacts to purchase cocaine from South America, and they also manufacture narcotics themselves. The *Hells Angels* have an extremely sophisticated network of street dealers throughout the province, in order to isolate themselves from prosecution. The *Hells Angels* continue to be extensively involved in the cultivation and trafficking of marijuana. In January 2002, law enforcement officers raided a subdivision in the North Shore area of Montreal, discovering hydroponic marijuana grow operations at 17 of 80 houses. This operation is believed to be linked to the *Rockers Motorcycle Club* North chapter. In total, eight thousand plants and tons of hydroponic equipment were seized. The homes were equipped with false basement windows and furniture in order to appear occupied.

**Gang Violence**

Sporadic violence between the *Hells Angels* and *Bandidos* is continuing throughout the province. From August 2001 to May 2002, there were seven murders, including a non-gang affiliated individual, seven attempted murders, and one disappearance related to gang violence. This violence by no means compares to the war between the *Rock Machine*, a street gang comprised of ex-outlaw bikers and drug dealers, and the *Hells Angels*, which from July 1994 to August 2002 resulted in 163 deaths, 181 attempted murders, 84 bombings and 160 cases of arson in bars and businesses related to outlaw motorcycle gangs. A total of nearly 600 violent incidents were reported as being related to the war between the *Hells Angels* and the *Rock Machine*.

In 2002, there were approximately 20 incidents of arson in bars and clubs associated to the *Hells Angels* in south-central Montreal. One person was killed and a number have been left injured or homeless as a result of these acts of arson. Three *Bandidos*, including two members and one associate, were charged in connection to the arsons.
Significant Arrests and Prosecutions

Outlaw motorcycle gangs are becoming increasingly sophisticated in their use of the justice system to protect and promote their interests. Most of the larger outlaw motorcycle gangs have dedicated legal representation that they are able to contact on a 24-hour a day, seven days a week basis. Motorcycle gangs typically choose jury trials, which allow the gangs to employ various defense strategies and techniques. One of those strategies employed is witness and jury intimidation.

Forty-eight out of forty-nine members and associates of the Hells Angels arrested in Operation Springtime 2001 have pled guilty to various charges including money laundering, gangsterism, drug trafficking, and conspiracy to murder rival drug dealers in the Rock Machine. In March 2002, Operation CORBIELLE and SAT-CHI targeted drug trafficking and control of prostitution by the Satan’s Guards, a Hells Angels Trois-Rivieres chapter puppet club. Nineteen individuals were arrested in operation SAT-CHI, and 30 were arrested in Operation CORBIELLE. Nine members of the Satan’s Guards and three Hells Angels members were arrested as a result of this operation.

ONTARIO

The most active outlaw motorcycle gangs in the province of Ontario are the Bandidos, Hells Angels, and the Outlaws. The Hells Angels have 13 full chapters in Ontario, and one prospect chapter, as of October 2002. Gang violence in Ontario has not been as prevalent as in the province of Quebec, but it is still a significant factor in the outlaw motorcycle gang lifestyle.

Gang Violence

In Ontario, there are continued tensions, which occasionally escalate into violence, between the Hells Angels and Outlaws and between the Hells Angels and Bandidos, including the puppet clubs and affiliate clubs of all three gangs. The Hells Angels expanded rapidly in 2001 into the province of Ontario. An undetermined number of Outlaws members quit the club to become prospects for the Hells Angels, while others joined the Bandidos. The recent expansion of the Outlaws may lead to increased acts of violence between the Outlaws and Hells Angels. These two gangs are vying for control of drug trafficking territory throughout the province. A number of outlaw motorcycle gang associates have been arrested for assault, firearms violations, and attempted murder. Tension between the Hells Angels and the Outlaws and Bandidos has prompted club members to wear body armor at motorcycle events and runs for protection against a possible attack by rivals. In April 2002, three men associated with the Bandidos were detained during a routine traffic stop when a search of the vehicle resulted in the discovery of prohibited weapons and gang colors.

Significant Arrests and Prosecutions

In 2002, a significant number of Ontario members of the Hells Angels faced weapons and violence related charges. Outlaw motorcycle gang members continue to be involved in large-scale theft. In the joint forces Project Wolf, 149 charges were laid against 27 individuals associated with the Bandidos involved in highjacking and stealing truckloads of merchandise. During this operation, narcotics, weapons, and three million dollars in cash were recovered.
In January 2003, a member of the *Outlaws*, for the first time in Ontario, pled guilty and was sentenced for participating in a criminal organization. The *Outlaws* member was arrested during Project Retire in September 2002. This marks a watershed event in Ontario for the effective prosecution of outlaw motorcycle gang members. Similar prosecutions in Quebec resulted in fourteen year sentences for three members of the *Hells Angels*, after having pled guilty to belonging to a criminal gang.
CONCLUSION

The outlaw motorcycle gang subculture began in the late 1940s, and has developed into a worldwide phenomenon to which law enforcement has to be increasingly diligent in its response to any type of criminal activity. The spread of outlaw motorcycle gangs from the United States, into Canada, and then into the rest of the world is not only a problem for large metropolitan areas, but is a significant threat to small, rural areas around the globe. As in the past, the primary source of income for outlaw motorcycle gangs is the trafficking of narcotics, such as methamphetamine, cocaine, and marijuana.

Outlaw motorcycle gangs continue to be involved with other criminal groups, such as traditional organized crime, white supremacist groups, and street gangs. Law enforcement efforts to prosecute illegal activity by these groups inevitably have an effect on outlaw motorcycle gang criminal activity as well. With the increase in prosecutions of traditional organized crime members, outlaw motorcycle gangs have fewer opportunities to profit from debt collection, narcotics trafficking, and providing security.

Outlaw motorcycle gang membership in the United States and abroad continues to rise, due to recruitment efforts among the major gangs and their affiliated clubs. The Outlaws and Hells Angels are currently opening chapters on a one for one basis. In other words, when the Hells Angels open a new chapter, the Outlaws respond by opening a chapter of their own.

Some of the most significant trends in outlaw motorcycle gang activity are:

- The expansion of the Hells Angels into states previously dominated by the Pagans: Maryland, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

- The Outlaws expansion in Pennsylvania – now four chapters located in northeastern, western and central parts of the state. The Outlaws are steadily moving eastward into the MAGLOCLEN region. The Outlaws are expected to open chapters in New Jersey in an attempt to counter the expansion of the Hells Angels.

- Use of street gangs for street level narcotics sales and distribution; as well as the increase in recruiting among street gangs.

- The emergence of farm clubs like the Red Devils and Black Pistons. The Red Devils are the Hells Angels farm club, and the Black Pistons are the Outlaws farm club. The Red Devils and Black Pistons are being used as interim patch over clubs, so that smaller outlaw motorcycle clubs can be introduced into the Hells Angels and Outlaws systems of organization and criminal activity.

The most effective method for law enforcement in combating outlaw motorcycle gang activity continues to be the multi-agency task forces utilizing intelligence sharing, and coordinated and vigorous prosecution. These cooperative efforts by law enforcement, including multi-national task force operations, have had a worldwide impact on both outlaw motorcycle gangs and other organized criminal groups. As outlaw motorcycle gangs continue to expand across the globe, the only truly effective method law enforcement can employ to slow this advance is intelligence sharing among local, state, federal, and international agencies.
Organized criminal groups, like outlaw motorcycle gangs, can be dismantled only through cooperative efforts of law enforcement agencies at all levels. In 2002, enforcement and prosecutions of outlaw motorcycle gang members continued at an accelerated rate in Australia, Canada, Europe, New Zealand, and the United States. Outlaw motorcycle gangs are one of the most violent and well-organized criminal groups facing law enforcement today.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


APPENDIX A: LIST OF RESPONDING AGENCIES

DELAWARE
City of Dover Police Department
Delaware Correctional Center
Delaware Department of Corrections
Delaware Department of Insurance
Delaware Department of Justice – Office of Attorney General
Delaware River & Bay Authority Police
Delaware State Police
New Castle City Police Department
Newark Police Department
Seaford Police Department
United States Attorney’s Office
United States Marshals Service
Wilmington Department of Police

ILLINOIS
Combined Agency Border Intelligence Network

INDIANA
Allen County Sheriff’s Department
Anderson Police Department
Avon Police Department
Beech Grove Police Department
Bloomington Police Department
Boone County Sheriff’s Department
Carmel Metropolitan Police Department
Clarksville Police Department
Dubois County Sheriff’s Department
Evansville Police Department
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Fishers Police Department
Floyd County Sheriff’s Department
Franklin City Police Department
Greenfield Police Department
Greenwood Police Department
Hamilton County Prosecutor’s Office
Henry County Sheriff’s Office
Huntingburg Police Department
Indiana Department of Correction
Indiana Department of Revenue
Indiana State Police
Indianapolis Police Department
Jeffersonville Police Department
Johnson County Sheriff’s Department
Kokomo Police Department
Lagrange County Sheriff’s Department

KENTUCKY
Jefferson County Police Department

MARYLAND
Aberdeen Police Department
Annapolis Police Department
Anne Arundel County Police Department
Anne Arundel County State’s Attorney’s Office
Baltimore City Police Department
Baltimore County Police Department
Berlin Police Department
Calvert County Sheriff’s Office
Cecil County Sheriff’s Office
Charles County Sheriff’s Office
District Heights Police Department
Elkton Police Department
Frederick County Sheriff’s Office
Frederick Police Department
Gaithersburg Police Department
Greenbelt City Police Department
Harford County Sheriff’s Office
Howard County Department of Corrections
Laurel City Police Department
Maryland Division of Corrections
Maryland State Police
Maryland State Prosecutor’s Office
Montgomery County Department of Police
Ocean City Police Department
Prince George’s County Police Department
Rockville Police Department
United States Attorney’s Office
United States Department of Agriculture – OIG
United States Department of Treasury/ Inspector General for Taxation and Revenue
United States Immigration & Naturalization Service
University of Maryland Police Department

MICHIGAN
Ann Arbor Police Department
Battle Creek Police Department
Birmingham Police Department
Blackman Township Department of Public Safety
Brighton Police Department
Brownstown Police Department
Burton Police Department
Calhoun County Sheriff’s Office
Canton Department of Public Safety
Cass County Prosecutor’s Office
Detroit Police Department
Dowagiac Police Department
Emmett Township Department of Public Safety
Flint Township Police Department
Grand Blanc Police Department
Grand Rapids Police Department
Houghton County Sheriff’s Office
Lansing Police Department
Livingston County Sheriff’s Department
Livonia Police Department
Mason City Police Department
Michigan Department of State Police
Midland County Sheriff’s Office
Midland Police Department
Monroe City Police Department
Monroe County Sheriff’s Office
Muskegon County Sheriff’s Office
Oakland County Sheriff’s Office
Portage Police Department
Romulus Police Department
Saginaw County Sheriff’s Department
Saginaw Police Department
Saginaw Valley State University Police
Saline Police Department
Sanilac County Sheriff’s Department
Springfield City Department of Public Safety
Southfield City Police Department
Van Buren County Sheriff’s Office
Walker Police Department
Washtenaw County Sheriff’s Office
Waterford Township Police Department
West Bloomfield Township Police Department
Wyoming Police Department

NEW JERSEY
Aberdeen Township Police Department
Absecon Police Department
Atlantic City Police Department
Atlantic County Justice Facility
Atlantic County Prosecutor’s Office
Atlantic Highlands Police Department
BarNEGAT TOWNhip Police Department
Barrington Police Department
Beachwood Police Department
Belmar Police Department
Boonton Police Department
Bordentown City Police Department
Bordentown Township Police Department
Brick Township Police Department
Brigantine Police Department
Buena Borough Police Department
Burlington County Prosecutor’s Office
Burlington County Sheriff’s Office
Burlington Township Police Department
Camden County Department of Corrections
Camden County Prosecutor’s Office
Camden Police Department
Cape May County Prosecutor’s Office
Cape May Police Department
Carneys Point Police Department
Carteret Police Department
Chatham Township Police Department
Cherry Hill Police Department
Cinnaminson Township Police Department
Clinton Township Police Department
Cranford Police Department
Cumberland County Prosecutor’s Office
Delanco Township Police Department
Delran Police Department
Denville Township Police Department
Deptford Township Police Department
Dover Township Police Department
East Greenwich Township Police Department
East Orange Police Department
East Windsor Township Police Department
Edison Police Department
Egg Harbor City Police Department
Egg Harbor Township Police Department
Elizabeth Police Department
Elk Township Police Department
Englewood Cliffs Police Department
Essex County Prosecutor’s Office
Ewing Township Police Department
Federal Bureau of Investigation (Newark)
Fort Lee Police Department
Franklin Township Police Department
Freehold Borough Police Department
Freehold Township Police Department
Galloway Township Police Department
Gloucester City Police Department
Gloucester County Prosecutor’s Office
Gloucester Township Police Department
Greenwich Township Police Department
Haddon Heights Police Department
Haddon Township Police Department
Haddonfield Police Department
Hamilton Township Police Department
Hamilton Township Police Department (Hamilton)
Hamilton Township Police Department (Mays Landing)
Hammonton Police Department
Highland Park Police Department
Hillsborough Township Department of Police
Holmdel Township Police Department
Hopatcong Borough Police Department
Hopewell Township Police Department
Hudson County Prosecutor’s Office
Hunterdon County Prosecutor’s Office
Jackson Township Police Department
Jefferson Township Police Department
Keansburg Police Department
Kenilworth Police Department
Keyport Department of Police
Lacey Township Police Department
Lawrence Township Police Department
Leonia Police Department
Linden Police Department
Little Egg Harbor Township Police Department
Livingston Police Department
Long Beach Township Police Department
Long Branch Police Department
Lopatcong Township Police Department
Lower Township Police Department
Lumberton Township Police Department
Lyndhurst Police Department
Mahwah Police Department
Manalapan Township Police Department
Manasquan Borough Police Department
Manchester Township Police Department
Mantua Township Police Department
Maple Shade Police Department
Maplewood Police Department
Matawan Police Department
Medford Lakes Borough Police Department
Mercer County Prosecutor’s Office
Metuchen Borough Police Department
Middle Township Police Department
Middlesex Borough Police Department
Middlesex County College Police Department
Middlesex County Prosecutor’s Office
Middletown Township Police Department
Monmouth County Prosecutor’s Office
Monmouth County Sheriff’s Office
Monmouth University Police Department
Monroe Township Police Department
Moorestown Township Police Department
Morris County Prosecutor’s Office
Morris Township Police Department
Mount Holly Police Department
Mount Laurel Township Police Department
Mount Olive Township Police Department
Mullica Township Police Department
Neptune Township Police Department
New Jersey Department of Corrections
New Jersey Division of Gaming Enforcement
New Jersey Division of Taxation – Office of Criminal Investigation
New Jersey Office of Attorney General – Division of Criminal Justice
New Jersey Office of Government Integrity
New Jersey State Commission of Investigation
New Jersey State Police
Newton Police Department
North Brunswick Police Department
North Plainfield Police Department
North Wildwood Police Department
Northfield City Police Department
Oaklyn Borough Police Department
Ocean City Police Division
Ocean County Department of Corrections
Ocean County Prosecutor’s Office
Ocean County Sheriff’s Department
Oceanport Police Department
Palmyra Borough Police Department
Pennsauken Police Department
Pennsville Township Police Department
Perth Amboy Police Department
Phillipsburg Police Department
Pine Hill Police Department
Piscataway Township Police Department
Pitman Police Department
Plainfield City Police Department
Plainsboro Township Police Department
Pleasantville Police Department
Point Pleasant Borough Police Department
Port Authority of New York and New Jersey – Office of Inspector General
Princeton Borough Police Department
Princeton Township Police Department
Randolph Township Police Department
Raritan Township Police Department
Readington Township Police Department
Red Bank Police Department
River Vale Police Department
Riverside Township Police Department
Roseland Police Department
Roxbury Township Police Department
Rutgers University Police Department
Salem County Prosecutor’s Office
Sayreville Police Department
Sea Isle City Police Department
Ship Bottom Police Department
Shrewsbury Borough Police Department
Somers Point Police Department
Somerville Borough Police Department
South Amboy Police Department
South Brunswick Township Police Department
South Plainfield Police Department
Sparta Township Police Department
Spotswood Police Department
Stafford Township Police Department
Surf City Police Department
Sussex County Prosecutor’s Office
Tinton Falls Police Department
Trenton Police Division
United States Attorney’s Office (Newark)
United States Marshals Service (Newark)
United States Pretrial Services Agency – District of New Jersey
United States Probation Office (Newark)
Ventnor City Police Department
Verona Police Department
Vineland Police Department
Wall Township Police Department
Warren County Prosecutor’s Office
Warren Township Police Department
Washington Township Police Department
(Sewell)
Washington Township Police Department
(Robbinsville)
Watchung Police Department
Waterford Township Police Department
West Caldwell Police Department
West Deptford Police Department
West Windsor Township Police Department
Westampton Township Police Department
Westville Police Department
Wildwood Crest Police Department
Wildwood Police Department
Willingboro Township Police Department
Winslow Township Police Department
Woodbridge Township Police Department

NEW YORK
Albany Police Department
Amherst Police Department
Amityville Police Department
Baldwinsville Police Department
Binghamton Police Department
Brighton Police Department
Bronx District Attorney’s Office
Broome County District Attorney’s Office
Broome County Sheriff’s Office
Buffalo Police Department
Camillus Police Department
Cayuga County Sheriff’s Office
Cheektowaga Police Department
Chemung County Sheriff’s Department
Cohoes Police Department
Cortland County Sheriff’s Department
Delaware County Sheriff’s Office
Directorate of Emergency Services
Dutchess County Sheriff’s Office
East Aurora Police Department
East Hampton Town Police Department
Elmira Police Department
Endicott Village Police Department
Erie County District Attorney’s Office
Erie County Sheriff's Office
Freeport Police Department
Fulton Police Department
Gates Town Police Department
Geddes Police Department
Glens Falls Police Department
Glenville Police Department
Gloversville Police Department
Greece Police Department
Hempstead Police Department
Irondequoit Police Department
Ithaca Police Department
Jamestown Police Department
Jefferson County Sheriff’s Office
Kenmore Police Department
Lackawanna City Police Department
Lancaster Town Police Department
Lancaster Village Police Department
Livingston County Sheriff’s Office
Lynbrook Police Department
Massena Police Department
Middletown Police Department
Monroe County District Attorney’s Office
Monroe County Sheriff’s Office
Monroe Village Police Department
Nassau County Police Department
New Windsor Police Department
New York City Department of Corrections
New York City Department of Finance
New York City Department of Investigation
New York County District Attorney’s Office
New York State Attorney General’s Office – Criminal Division
New York State Banking Department
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
New York State Insurance Frauds Bureau
New York State Liquor Authority
New York State Police
Niagara Falls Police Department
Niskayuna Town Department of Police
Office of Special Narcotics
Ogden Police Department
Ogdensburg Police Department
Oneida County District Attorney’s Office
Oneida Indian Nation Police Department
Oneonta City Police Department
Onondaga County District Attorney’s Office
Onondaga County Sheriff’s Department
Ontario County Sheriff’s Office
Orange County District Attorney’s Office
Orchard Park Police Department
Plattsburgh Police Department
Port Washington Police Department
Potsdam Police Department
Poughkeepsie Police Department
Poughkeepsie City Police Department
Putnam County Sheriff’s Department
Queens County District Attorney’s Office
Rensselaer County District Attorney’s Office
Rensselaer County Sheriff’s Office
Riverhead Police Department
Rochester Police Department
Rockland County District Attorney’s Office
Rockland County Sheriff’s Office
Rockville Centre Police Department
Rotterdam Police Department
Saint Lawrence County Sheriff’s Department
Saratoga County District Attorney’s Office
Saratoga Springs Police Department
Scarsdale Village Police Department
Schenectady Police Department
Schoharie County Sheriff’s Department
Scotia Police Department
Shelter Island Police Department
Southold Town Police Department
Suffolk County Police Department
Sullivan County Sheriff’s Office
Town of Colonie Police Department
Town of Hamburg Police
Town of Tonawanda Police Department
Troy Police Department
United States Attorney’s Office
(Southern District of New York)
United States Customs Service
(New York City)
United States Department of Agriculture – Office of Inspector General (New York City)
United States Department of Labor – Office of Labor Racketeering (New York City)
United States Department of Probation & Parole (Brooklyn)
United States Immigration & Naturalization Service – Deportation (Buffalo)
United States Probation Office (New York City)
United States Secret Service (New York City)
Wappingers Falls Village Police Department
Watertown Police Department
Webster Police Department
West Seneca Police Department
Westchester County District Attorney’s Office
Westchester County Department of Public Safety
Woodbury Town Police Department
Yonkers Police Department

OHIO
Akron Police Department
Allen County Sheriff’s Office
Alliance Police Department
| Ashland County Sheriff’s Office                     | Gallia County Sheriff’s Office          |
| Ashland Police Department                          | Gallipolis Police Department            |
| Athens County Sheriff’s Office                     | Geauga County Sheriff’s Office          |
| Athens Police Department                          | Girard Police Department               |
| Bellefontaine Police Department                   | Greene County Sheriff’s Office          |
| Bellevue Police Department                        | Greenville Police Department           |
| Belmont County Sheriff’s Office                    | Grove City Police Department           |
| Blue Ash Police Department                        | Groveport Police Department            |
| Boardman Police Department                        | Hamilton County Sheriff’s Office        |
| Bowling Green Police Division                      | Hancock County Sheriff’s Office         |
| Brookville Police Department                       | Harrison Police Department             |
| Brown County Sheriff’s Office                      | Heath Police Department                |
| Brunswick Police Department                        | Hebron Police Department               |
| Bryan Police Department                            | High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) (Brooklyn Heights) |
| Butler County Sheriff’s Office                     |                                         |
| Canton Police Department                           | Highland County Sheriff’s Office        |
| Centerville Police Department                      | Hilliard Police Department             |
| Champaign County Sheriff’s Office                  | Hillsboro Police Department            |
| Chillicothe Police Department                      | Hubbard City Police Department         |
| Cincinnati Police Division                         | Huron County Sheriff’s Office          |
| Circleville Division of Police                     | Indian Hill Police Department          |
| Clearcreek Township Police Department              | Jackson County Sheriff’s Office         |
| Clermont County Sheriff’s Office                   | Jackson Township Police Department (Canton) |
| Cleveland Police Department                        | Kettering Police Department            |
| Clinton County Sheriff’s Office                    | Knox County Sheriff’s Office           |
| Clyde Police Department                            | Lakewood Police Department             |
| Columbus Airport Authority Police                  | Lancaster Police Department            |
| Columbus Division of Police                        | Lawrence County Prosecutor’s Office     |
| Crawford County Sheriff’s Office                   | Lawrence County Sheriff’s Office       |
| Cuyahoga Falls Police Department                   | Lebanon Division of Police             |
| Darke County Sheriff’s Office                      | Lima Police Department                 |
| Dayton Police Department                           | London Police Department               |
| Delaware Police Department                         | Madison Township Police Department      |
| Delhi Township Police Department                   | Marietta Police Department             |
| Dublin Division of Police                          | Marion County Sheriff’s Office         |
| Eaton Police Department                            | Marion Police Department               |
| Elyria Police Department                           | Mason Police Department                |
| Evendale Police Department                         | Maumee Police Division                 |
| Fairborn Police Department                         | Medina City Police Department          |
| Fairfax Police Department                          | Medina County Prosecutor’s Office       |
| Fairfield County Prosecutor’s Office               | Medina County Sheriff’s Office         |
| Fairfield County Sheriff’s Office                  | Mercer County Sheriff’s Office         |
| Fairlawn Police Department                         | Miami Township Police Department        |
| Fayette County Prosecutor’s Office                 | Miamisburg Police Department           |
| Fayette County Sheriff’s Office                    | Middletown Division of Police          |
| Findlay Police Department                          | Milford Police Department              |
| Franklin County Prosecutor’s Office                | Monroeville Police Department          |
| Franklin County Sheriff’s Office                   | Montgomery City Police Department      |
| Fremont Police Department                          | Montgomery County Sheriff’s Office     |
| Galion Police Department                           | Montpelier Police Department           |
| Gallia County Prosecutor’s Office                  | Moraine Police Department              |
Morrow County Sheriff’s Office
Mount Orab Village Police Department
Muskingum County Sheriff’s Office
Nelsonville Police Department
Northwood Police Department
Norwalk Police Department
Ohio Department of Public Safety
Ohio Department of Rehabilitation & Correction
Ohio Department of Taxation – Enforcement Division
Ohio Organized Crime Investigation Commission
Orrville Police Department
Ottawa County Sheriff’s Office
Parma Heights Police Department
Pataskala Division of Police
Perry Township Police Department
Perrysburg Police Division
Port Clinton Police Department
Portsmouth Police Department
Powell Police Department
Preble County Sheriff’s Office
Reynoldsburg Police Department
Richland County Sheriff’s Office
Rittman Police Department
Ross County Prosecutor’s Office
Ross County Sheriff’s Office
Scioto County Sheriff’s Office
Seneca County Sheriff’s Office
Sharonville Police Department
Sidney Police Department
Springdale Police Department
Stark County Sheriff’s Office
Stow Police Department
Strongsville Police Department
Terrace Park Village Police Department
Toledo Police Department
Union County Sheriff’s Office
Union Township Police Department (Clermont County)
Upper Arlington Division of Police
Urbana Police Department
United States Coast Guard Investigative Service (Central Region)
United States Department of Defense – Criminal Investigative Service (Columbus)
Van Wert Police Department
Wadsworth Police Department
Warren County Sheriff’s Office
Washington County Sheriff’s Office
Waverly Police Department
Wayne County Sheriff’s Office
Westerville Division of Police
Whitehall Police Department
Willard Police Department
Williams County Sheriff’s Office
Wilmington Police Department
Wood County Sheriff’s Office
Woodlawn Police Department
Wooster Police Department
Worthington Division of Police
Youngstown Police Department
Zanesville Police Department

ONTARIO
Barrie Police Service
Belleville Police Service
Criminal Intelligence Service (Ontario)
Criminal Intelligence Service (Toronto)
Durham Regional Police Service
Guelph Police Service
Halton Regional Police Service
Niagara Regional Police Service
Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources
Ontario Provincial Police
Owen Sound Police Service
Oxford Community Police Service
Peel Regional Police Service
Peterborough Lakefield Community Police Service
Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Stratford Police Service
Toronto Police Service
United States Immigration & Naturalization Service (Toronto, Ontario)
Waterloo Regional Police
York Regional Police Force

PENNSYLVANIA
Abington Township Police Department
Allegheny County Police Department
Allegheny County Sheriff’s Office
Allentown Police Department
Altoona Police Department
Arnold Police Department
Baldwin Borough Police Department
Beaver County District Attorney’s Office
Bensalem Township Police Department
Bethlehem Police Department
Bristol Borough Police Department
Bristol Township Police Department
Philadelphia Police Department
Pittsburgh Bureau of Police
Pittston City Police Department
Pottsville Township Police Department
Richland Township Police Department
Ross Township Department of Public Safety
Shippenburg Police Department
Solebury Township Police Department
Somerset County District Attorney’s Office
Southern Regional Police Department
Spring Garden Township Police Department
Spring Township Police Department
Springettsbury Township Police Department
Springfield Police Department
Springfield Township Police Department
State College Police Department
Swatara Township Police Department
Tinicum Township Police Department
Tredyffrin Township Police Department
United States Customs Service – Office of Investigations (Philadelphia)
United States Department of Defense – Criminal Investigative Service (Lester)
United States Department of Treasury – Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms (Philadelphia)
United States Immigration & Naturalization Service (Philadelphia)
United States Marshals Service (Philadelphia)
United States Probation Office (Philadelphia)
University of Pennsylvania – Division of Public Safety
Upper Allen Township Police Department
Upper Chichester Township Police Department
Upper Darby Township Police Department
Upper Dublin Township Police Department
Upper Makefield Township Police Department
Upper Moreland Township Police Department
Upper Southampton Township Police Department
Upper Saint Clair Department of Police
Upper Yoder Township Police Department
Warren County District Attorney’s Office
Warren County Sheriff’s Office
Warrington Township Police Department
Warwick Township Police Department (Jamison)
Washington County Sheriff’s Office
Washington Police Department
West Chester Police Department
West Deer Township Police Department
West Goshen Township Police Department
West Hempfield Township Police Department
West Lampeter Township Police Department
West Manchester Police Department
West Shore Regional Police Department
West Whiteland Township Police Department
Westmoreland County District Attorney’s Office
Westtown-East Goshen Police Department
Whitehall Police Department
Whitehall Township Police Department
Whitpain Township Police Department
Wright Township Police Department
Wyomissing Police Department
York Area Regional Police Department
York City Police Department

QUEBEC
Montreal Police Service

VIRGINIA
United States Customs Service – Cybersmuggling Center (District of Columbia)
United States Department of State – Diplomatic Security (District of Columbia)
United States Postal Service – Office of Inspector General (District of Columbia)
Virginia State Police

WASHINGTON DC
Amtrak Office of Inspector General
Amtrak Police Department
Internal Revenue Service – Criminal Investigation Division (Maryland)
INTERPOL – United States National Central Bureau
United States Attorney’s Office
United States Attorney’s Office – Executive Office
United States Park Police
Washington DC Metropolitan Police Department
APPENDIX B: OUTLAWS MOTORCYCLE CLUB CREED

1%er

A 1%er is the one (1%) of a hundred of us who have given up on society. And the politicians’ One Way Laws. This is why we look repulsive. We are saying we don’t want to be like you.

“So stay out of our face.”

Look at your brother standing next to you and ask yourself if you would give him half of what you have to eat. If a citizen hits your Brother, will you be on him without asking why? There is no why. Your brother isn’t always right, but he is always your Brother! It’s one in all and all in one. If you don’t think this way, then walk away. Because you are a citizen and don’t belong with us.

We are outlaws and members will follow the Outlaws’ way or get out. All members are your Brothers and family. You will not steal your Brother’s possessions, money, woman, class or his humor. If you do this your Brother will do you.

O.F.F.O.
(Outlaws Forever Forever Outlaws)
APPENDIX C: PAGANS MOTORCYCLE CLUB
CONSTITUTION

CLUB ORGANIZATION
The Pagans motorcycle club is run by the Mother Club. The mother club has last and final say so on all club matters. Any violation of the constitution will be dealt with by the Mother club.

CHAPTER ORGANIZATION
Six (6) members needed to start a chapter. No new chapter may be started without approval of the Mother Club.

PRESIDENT
Runs chapter under the direction of the Mother Club. Keeps chapter organized, makes sure chapter business is carried out, inspects all bikes before runs and makes President meetings.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS
Makes sure President’s orders are carried out.

VICE-PRESIDENT
Takes over all President’s duties when the President is not there.

SECRETARY-TREASURER
In charge of minutes of meetings and treasury. No member may change chapters without the Mother club members permission in his area. All present chapter debts are paid and is approved by the President of the new chapter he wishes to change to. If a member has a snivel, he must use chain of command, in other words, (1) His Chapter President, (2) Mother Club member in area, (3) President of the Club.

MEETINGS
1. Chapters must have one organized meeting per week.
2. Chapter meetings are attended by members only.
3. Members must be of sound mind (straight) when attending meetings.
4. If a Mother Club member attends a meeting and a member is fouled-up, he will be fined by the Mother Club member.
5. Miss three (3) meetings in a row, and you’re out of the club.
6. Members must attend meeting to leave club and turn in his colors and everything that has the name PAGANS on it. (T-shirts, Wrist bands, Mugs, Etc.)
7. If a member is thrown out of the club or quits without attending meeting, he loses his colors, motorcycle, and anything that says PAGANS on it, and probably an ass kicking.
8. When a member is traveling, he must attend meeting of the area he is traveling in.
9. If a vote is taken at a meeting and member is not there, his vote is void.
10. Member must have colors with him when attending meeting.
BIKES
1. All members must have a Harley Davidson 750-1200 CC.
2. If a member is not of sound mind or too fouled-up to ride his motorcycle in the opinion of another member, his riding privilege may be pulled by said member until he has his head together.
3. All bikes must be on the road April 30th, or otherwise directed by the Mother club.
4. All members must have a motorcycle license.

MANDATORIES
Two (2) mandatories, July 4, and Labor Day, Mother Club may call additional mandatories if need be.

FUNERALS
1. If a member dies in a chapter, it is necessary for all members in his chapter to attend funeral.
2. Chapter is in charge of taking care of all funeral arrangements, parties, police, procession, etc.

RESPECT
1. Respect is to be shown to all Mother club members, officer members, member’s personal property, Bike, Old Lady, House, job, etc. In other words, if it’s not yours, “Don’t Mess With It.”
2. No fighting among each other is allowed, any punches to be thrown will be done by the Sergeant-at-Arms or a Mother club member.
3. No stealing from members.
4. Respect your colors.

COLORS
1. President gets colors from Mother Club member in area when new member is voted in.
2. When a member leaves club, the President of his chapter turns over his colors to the Mother club member in his area.
3. Respect your Colors, don’t let anyone take them from you except the President of your chapter or a Mother Club member.
4. No colors are worn in a cage, except during funerals and loading or unloading a bike from a truck.
5. Nothing will be worn on the back of your jacket except your colors, Diamond, 13 Patch.
6. No hippie shit on the front.
7. Colors are to be put on cut off denim jackets only.
8. The only member who may keep his colors if he leaves the club is a Mother Club Member.

OLD LADIES
1. Members are responsible for their Old Ladies.
2. Members may have more than one (1) Old Lady.
3. Members may not discuss club business with their Old Lady.
4. No Old Ladies allowed at meetings.
5. No property patch is worn on an Old Lady. So if you see a chick better ask before you leap.

PROSPECTS

1. Prospect must be at least 18 years old.
2. Prospect must be sponsored by one member who has known him at least one year.
3. Sponsor is responsible for prospect.
4. Prospect must have motorcycle.
5. Prospect must ride his bike to meeting at time of being voted into club.
6. Prospect cannot do any drugs.
7. Prospects cannot carry weapons at meetings and Pagan functions, unless otherwise directed by the President.
8. No stealing from prospects.
9. Prospects must attend all meetings and club functions.
10. Prospect must do anything another member tells him to, that a member has done or would be willing to do himself.
11. Prospect must be voted in by all members of the chapter and Three (3) Mother club Members.
12. Prospect must pay for his colors before receiving them.
13. Prospects period is determined by Mother Club Member.
14. Pagan’s M.C. is a motorcycle club and a non-profit organization.
APPENDIX D: COMMONLY USED BIKER TERMINOLOGY

1%er This term refers to an outlaw motorcycle gang member. One percent symbol has become the mark of an outlaw biker. Any biker wearing a 1% patch on his colors is an outlaw biker.

13 The thirteenth letter of the alphabet is “M”. A 13 patch worn on a gang member’s colors indicates the individual either smokes or deals marijuana. This patch is also worn by mother club members of the Pagans Motorcycle Club.

16 Patch worn by puppet clubs/affiliate clubs of the Pagans Motorcycle Club.

22 Indicates that the individual has been in prison.

81 “H” is the eighth letter of the alphabet, “A” is the first letter of the alphabet – refers to the HA or Hells Angels Motorcycle Club.

666 “F” is the sixth letter of the alphabet – stands for Filthy Few Forever. A Hells Angels member who wears the Filthy Few patch has committed a murder for the club, usually in the presence of another club member.

AMA American Motorcycle Association

Ape Hangers High rising handlebars on motorcycles; name derived from the “ape-like” fashion in which bikers dangle their arms over these handlebars

AFFA Angels Forever, Forever Angels

Back Pack Full set of colors tattooed on a gang members back

BFFP Brothers Forever, Forever Pagans

Bible Harley Davidson repair manual

Citizen Anyone who is not a 1%er

Colors Colors are the official uniform of an outlaw motorcycle gang member. The colors consist of a denim or leather vest, with the name of the club and the club patch/emblem on the back.
Crash Truck A van or truck that follows the motorcycle gang members while on runs. The crash truck will typically ride one to two miles behind the pack to avoid detection by law enforcement. The crash truck is often driven by a female associate, and is known to carry the club’s weapons, spare motorcycle parts, and drugs.

DFFL Dope Forever, Forever Loaded

Diamondback Refers to a chapter President of the Pagans Motorcycle Club. Pagans chapter Presidents wear a 1% diamond patch above the top rocker on the back of their colors.

FTW F**k the World

GFOD God forgives, Outlaws Don’t

Legal Name Most outlaw motorcycle gang members have club names or nicknames; which are called legal names by club members.

MC Motorcycle Club

OFFO Outlaws Forever, Forever Outlaws

Originals A club members first set of colors, which are never to be cleaned

Rocker Gang patch located on the back and side of colors

Run Official gang outing for one or more chapters and/or gangs during which members ride their motorcycles

The Man Law Enforcement

War Wagon A vehicle used to transport the club’s arsenal during an outing when trouble is expected from rival clubs.
APPENDIX E: CHAPTER LEVEL HIERARCHY CHART

Chapter President

Vice President

Road Captain
Secretary/Treasurer
Sergeant at Arms

Members

Probationary Members

Associates/Hangarounds
Honorary Members

Female Associates

Old Ladies
Mama’s/Sheep
APPENDIX F: OUTLAW MOTORCYCLE GANG COLORS

- **Center Patch** (Club Logo)
- **Bottom Rocker** (Chapter Location: City or State)
- **Top Rocker** (Name of Club)
- **MC Patch** (Motorcycle Club)
APPENDIX G: GANG/OUTLAW MOTORCYCLE CLUB
INFORMATION SHEET

NEW JERSEY STATE POLICE

INTELLIGENCE BUREAU

Contributor ________________
Barracks/P.D. ________________

Date: ___________     Gang: _______________     Member: _______________     Associate: _______________

Name: ________________________     Alias: ________________________
Adress: ___________________________________________________________________

DOB: ___________     POB: _______________     SS No.: ________________________
Height: ___________     Weight: ___________     Eye: ___________     Hair: ___________     Race: ___________     
Tattoos/Scars: ___________________________________________________________________

DL No.: _______________     State: ___________     SBI: _______________     FBI: _______________
Occupation: ________________________     Employer: ________________________
Vehicle Description & Tag: ___________________________________________________________________
Vehicle Owner: ___________________________________________________________________
Associates: ___________________________________________________________________

At the time of the incident was the subject wearing Gang/MC Colors?  Yes____   No____
If possible, attach a picture of subject and copies of police reports if the subject was involved in a
police investigation. Make copies of any telephone number or gang/motorcycle club data found
on subject.
Please send this information to:

New Jersey State Police or Interoffice mail:
Intelligence Bureau Intelligence Bureau
Det. Matthew Joyce #5364 Street Gang Unit
Street Gang Unit
P.O. Box 7068 Street Gang Unit
West Trenton, NJ 08628-0068

For assistance call: Office: 732-657-3520
Fax: 732-657-3529

Thank you for your contribution to our intelligence-gathering efforts!
## APPENDIX H: HELL’S ANGELS POLICE CONTACT REPORT

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