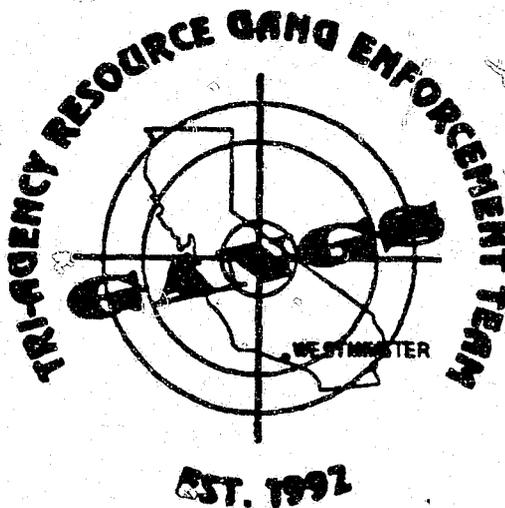


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WESTMINSTER POLICE DEPARTMENT

Tri-Agency Resource Gang Enforcement Team



1993 YEAR-END REPORT

Prepared by
 Douglas Kent, MA, MS
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CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AT LONG BEACH

With Foreword by
 James I. Cook, Chief of Police

WESTMINSTER POLICE DEPARTMENT
 Westminster, California

MARCH, 1994

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The data needed for this report is not usually available from the type and method of data collection procedures of most police departments. In addition to their already demanding responsibilities, TARGET team members participated extensively in gathering information needed to assist in evaluation of the program's effectiveness.

Without their kind assistance, the information presented in this report would not be possible. Deputy Probation Officers Keith Gotts, Steve Sentman, Rick Waggener and Rita Weber provided detailed information on their caseloads and activities. Deputy District Attorney John Anderson and DA Investigator Al Valdez were helpful in providing information on the prosecution caseload and court outcomes. Police Department Sergeant Jack Davidson and Lieutenant Larry Woessner provided access to operation strategies, and were graciously accommodating of data collection and other research needs. Detectives Mark Nye and Luis Santaella provided detailed information as to investigative and suppression activities conducted. Special thanks to Intern Glen Himert, Police Services Officer Sue Reeds and Special Services Clerk Doreen Van Lith for their extensive contributions in data collection and organization.

Evident in this report is the contribution of team members, not only to documenting the program's effectiveness, but the collective effort in creating the program's success. Together, team members have contributed a great deal toward the reduction of gang-related crime in the City of Westminster.

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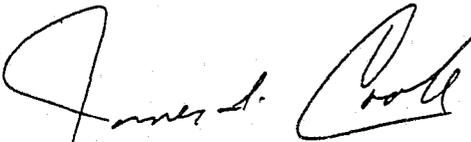
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FOREWORD

In August of 1991, Janet Bicknell was murdered as gang members attempted to steal her car for use in a planned drive-by shooting. Sadly, this was not an isolated incident. Violent gang-related crimes have been a long-time problem for the City, and community members are at risk of injury from gang violence. Police Department records show that 71% of victims of violent crimes committed by Westminster's hardcore gang members are innocent civilians.

The development and implementation of the TARGET program is a direct response to this threat to residents and business operators in Westminster. This program has met with tremendous success, reports from all areas of the community strongly indicate that this program is having an impact on violent gang crime. These subjective impressions and the objective evidence described in this report have convinced me that we are on the right track in fighting this most disturbing problem.

This report describes in detail exactly how this program is designed to work. It reports specific activities pursued to protect the members of this community; and contains objective evidence of the program's success. The Westminster Police Department takes its responsibility of protecting community members very seriously, and this particular program represents a highly proactive stance in addressing the problem of gang-related violence in our community.



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WESTMINSTER POLICE DEPARTMENT
Tri-Agency Resource Gang Enforcement Team
Gang Unit

1993 Year-End Report

Prepared by
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CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AT LONG BEACH

MARCH, 1994

Executive Summary

The Westminster gang crime reduction program was implemented in January, 1992 after the Westminster Police Department, the Orange County Probation Department and the Orange County District Attorney's office entered into a Memorandum of Understanding establishing an interagency program. The goal of the Tri-Agency Resource Gang Enforcement Team (TARGET) program is to increase the flow of intelligence information between cooperating agencies, and ensure a well-coordinated effort aimed at decreasing violent gang crime.

The program's design is particularly innovative because of its systemic approach to gang violence and the justice system's response to it. Rather than simply focusing on the policing issues involved, the City of Westminster is addressing enforcement, case preparation, witness support, prosecution, and sentencing disposition. This intervention consists of intensive investigation, vertical prosecution, or probation supervision efforts by experts in the field of gang crime using new legal tools available to them.

Two years of program implementation and operation have produced significant progress in identifying and addressing the gang-related crime problem in the city of Westminster. To date, the program has accomplished the following:

- Identified and documented 2,158 gang members having contact with Police Officers in Westminster over the past five years.

- Identified and verified 647 individual gang members since 1990.
- Identified 95 gangs having two or more contacts with police in Westminster since 1992. Of these, members of 59 gangs were interviewed two or more times by police.
- Targeted 77 verified gang members for intensive investigation, probation supervision and prosecution.
- Of the 77 (12% of 647 verified gang members) subjects targeted for the high probability of their future involvement in crime, 53 (69%) are now in custody.
- Documented a 62% decrease in serious gang-related crime occurring in the same period that 53 (8% of 647 verified gang members) had been placed in custody.
- Found that 71% of victims of violent crimes committed by Westminster's hardcore gang members are innocent civilians.
- Initiated civil abatement procedures against two highly active gangs.
- Provided expertise in investigations, search warrants and prosecutions to criminal justice professionals in other agencies and jurisdictions.
- Supervised an average caseload of 52 probationers regarded as hardcore gang members.
- Prosecuted 145 cases involving 168 gang member defendants and achieved a 99% conviction rate since the program was implemented.
- Improved abilities to quantify unit operations and conducted statistical analyses of data on verified gang members.

The TARGET program has established procedures for documenting the criminal activities of gang members contacted by police, and developed computerized databases for storing essential subject characteristics and crime data. The ability to systematically identify and track gang-related criminal activity is a major advance over previous record-keeping procedures. The multi-agency team has demonstrated a significant impact on target subjects' ability to commit crime and the amount of gang-related crime in Westminster. Future indications of program effectiveness will focus on maintaining current low levels of gang-related crime. With only one year of full operation the TARGET program has demonstrated its ability to impact the criminal activity of street gangs in the City of Westminster.

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I. Introduction

The City of Westminster's gang crime intervention program is an innovative multi-agency approach to fighting gang-related crime. It places the staff of the City Police Department, County Probation Department and the District Attorney's office together in the same location at the police facility, to focus on a very select group of gang leaders and recidivists. This model is intended to maximize communication and coordination among the different agencies and to amplify their ability to suppress gang activity.

The program was implemented in January, 1992 after the Westminster Police Department, the Orange County Probation Department and the Orange County District Attorney's office entered into a Memorandum of Understanding establishing an interagency program. The goal of the Tri-Agency Resource Gang Enforcement Team (TARGET) program is to increase the flow of intelligence information between cooperating agencies, and to ensure a well-coordinated effort aimed at decreasing violent gang crimes.

The cooperative agreement between these discrete criminal justice agencies established a research committee for purposes of evaluating program effectiveness and providing feedback on program operations. All cooperating agencies are represented on the research committee which has met regularly to develop the research plan, review data collection strategies and assist in evaluating research information.

The purpose of this report is to describe the organization and activities of the program and to document evidence of its success. Limited background information about the program is provided for other interested readers. This report will:

(1) describe the mission and goals of the program; (2) provide an overall description of how the program works; (3) describe the activities of its operational components; and (4) document the impact observed on gang-related crime in the community.

II. TARGET Mission and Key Concepts

A. Mission and Goals

The TARGET program mission statement is as follows: To reduce gang-related criminal activity by the following means: (1) Removing selected hardcore target subjects that impact the City of Westminster; (2) Gathering intelligence information on gangs as well as individual gang members for use in criminal investigations and trial preparation; (3) Developing innovative techniques toward controlling gangs; (4) Developing personnel expertise in detecting and analyzing gang crime; and (5) Documenting the effectiveness of program efforts.

The prevention of future criminal activity of selected hardcore target subjects is to be accomplished by keeping them in custody. The purpose of the TARGET team is to develop target subject selection criteria, share relevant information with other agencies and follow-up with intensified investigation, probation supervision, and prosecutorial efforts. Intelligence information is shared with other agencies, for investigative as well as training purposes. Networking and interfacing with other departmental bureaus, as well as refining information storage and retrieval systems improves the use of gang intelligence information. Innovative techniques toward gang control are explored, including utilization of Street Terrorism Enforcement and Prevention (STEP) Act laws, use of civil law in addition to criminal law to fight gang crime, as well as the increased awareness of criminal gang activity on the part of patrol officers. Finally, interest in identifying the effect of the program on crime in the City is of central importance to the program.

The research committee identified the following operational program goals:

(1) Vigorous arrests of identified target subjects; (2) Effective prosecution and conviction of target subjects; (3) Vigilant supervision of target subject probationers; (4) Expanded intelligence and information-sharing between cooperating agencies; (5) Development and implementation of innovative crime-reduction tools; and (6) A reduction in gang-related crime from the baseline year, 1991 to first year of full operation, 1993. Each of these outcomes is addressed in later sections of this report.

A. Two Key Concepts

The TARGET model is based upon two key concepts: (1) Selective intervention: efficient deployment of resources directed at eliminating gang leadership and the most chronic recidivists; and (2) Multiple-agency cooperation: the use of a focused, coordinated team representing three levels of the criminal justice system, whose members are able to maximize the efforts of all other members.

Selective Intervention

Several research studies provide the rationale for targeting serious repeat offenders, in order to impact crime. A study by Marvin Wolfgang (1972, 1983) found 18% of juveniles in a birth cohort were responsible for 52% of crime committed by that cohort. A similar study by the Orange County Probation Department (Kurz & Moore, 1994) found 8% of juvenile offenders referred to probation for the first time were responsible for 55% of the group's subsequent crime.

These studies suggest that early identification and intervention directed toward a small proportion of potential recidivists may represent an effective and efficient strategy for impacting criminal gang activities. Using these findings as a conceptual framework, TARGET uses intelligence information to select hardcore recidivists and gang leaders, then directs its multi-agency efforts toward these offenders.

Multiple-Agency Cooperation

Program personnel, when operating as a team, fall under the general direction of the Detective Bureau Lieutenant and include: (1) a Police Department component (one sergeant and two police investigators); (2) a Probation Department component (one full time and one part-time Deputy Probation Officers); (3) a prosecution component (one senior Deputy District Attorney and a District Attorney's Investigator); and (4) support staff (one Police Service Officer, one Special Service Clerk, and a part-time intern).

The prosecutor and probation officer are relocated from county facilities several miles away to the police department where they share an office with police investigators and support staff. Each team member interacts face-to-face with the others on a regular and ongoing basis. Because each is aware of the daily activities of other team members, coordinated action is greatly facilitated.

This approach essentially combines each of the justice system components into a single unit located at the front end of the criminal justice system. Team members select habitual offenders or gang leaders for vigorous surveillance and prosecution. When a crime is committed, however small, the defendant and the case undergo intensive investigation and prosecution for the most serious charges possible. The prosecutor and probation officer are able to direct their full attention to offenders affecting the City of Westminster. The prosecutor is able to give his maximum effort to each new offense, no matter how minor. The probation officer is able to give each new charge a heightened level of attention as well. When convicted, target subjects are either incarcerated or placed on probation under rigorous, gang-terms conditions. These conditions are then vigorously enforced by TARGET team probation officers.

Information-sharing with other agencies has proven to be tremendously useful in many criminal investigations. Internal information-sharing efforts include information bulletins and training for patrol officers. Team members have also become resource persons on the criminal activities of gangs, not only within the department, but also across agency and jurisdictional lines. Team members have presented gang suppression information at two conferences, the California Gang Investigators Conference and the Association of Criminal Justice Research. Furthermore, gang intelligence information furnished by the team has assisted other agencies in clearing gang-related crimes in many communities in the region.

III. The Target Model

The TARGET model uses intelligence-gathering and information-sharing to assist in the identification and appropriate selection of individuals and gangs for multi-agency intervention. Selection of specific hardcore gang members and intervention in their criminal activities should have an impact on future crime rates.

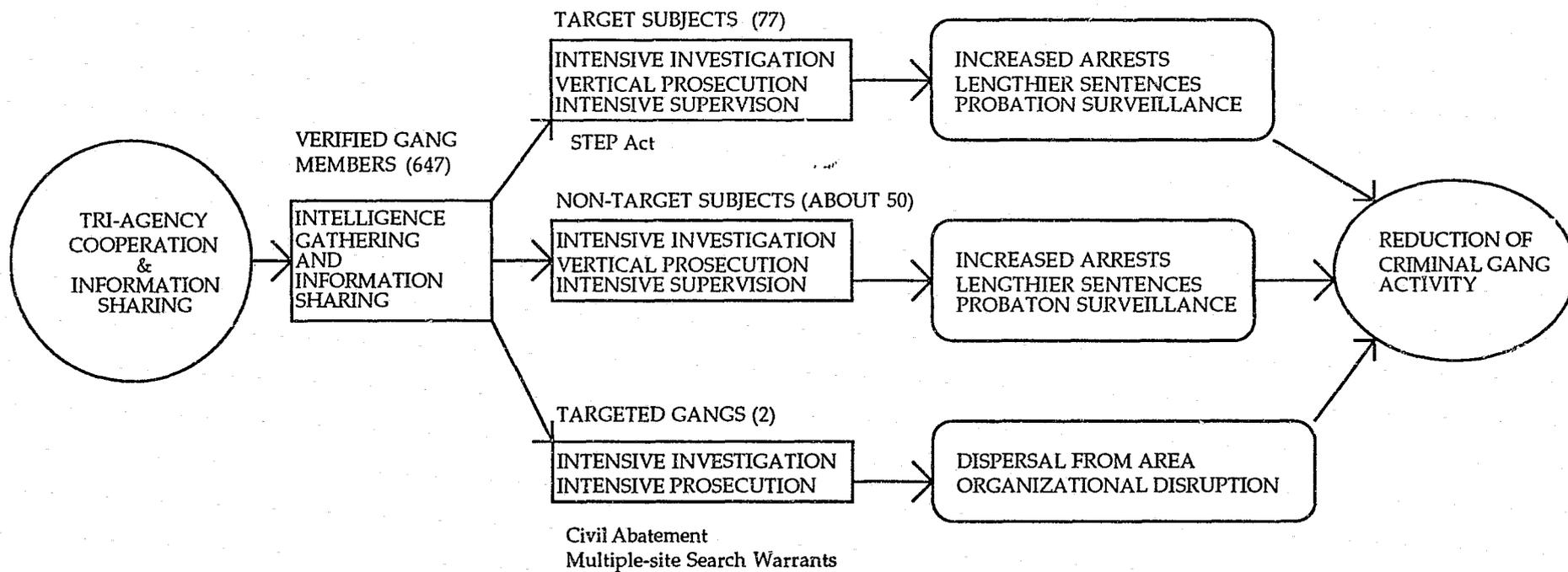
The first task of program implementation was to identify all gang members having contact with police officers in the City of Westminster. Prior to program implementation, there was no centralized database on known gang members. Because the program relies on selective identification of gang members, according to specified legal criteria, an early task of the implementation year was to establish central record-keeping on known gang members. All three agencies participated cooperatively in this process, and by December, 1993, had identified 2,158 known gang members having contact with Westminster Police Department over the past five years.

Of these gang members, information on individuals who are verifiable gang members is entered into the county-wide information database called the General Reporting Evaluation And Tracking (GREAT) System. Since 1990, 647 individuals have been verified by Westminster law enforcement officers as meeting GREAT gang membership verification criteria. A description of these 647 verified gang members and selection criteria are provided in the following section. From this group of 647 individuals, either individuals or the entire membership of a gang is targeted for program intervention. Figure 3-1 describes how the program intervention on selected gang members is expected to impact gang-related crime in the community.

A. Targeting Individual Gang Members

From this population of 647 verified gang members, individual target subjects are selected (77 by the end of 1993), then monitored for new criminal activity. The selection process is described in the Police Services section of this report. When a violation occurs, the incident is subject to intensified investigation by program detectives. When arrests are made, target subjects, as well as co-defendants, face vertical prosecution, enhanced penalties under a criminal law statutory scheme directed toward street gang activity and aggressive probation supervision. Thus, the prosecutor and probation officer join police on the front end of the criminal justice system--they are often integrally involved in developing case strategies before an arrest occurs.

Figure 3-1. Components Model of The Tri-Agency Resource Gang Enforcement Program.



Police detectives provide surveillance of identified gang members, investigate most gang-related crimes, maintain gang intelligence files, identify subjects to be targeted, and conduct probation searches with the deputy probation officer (DPO). The DPO provides intensive supervision of a caseload of hardcore gang members who have special "gang terms" (non-association with other gang members) of probation, authorizes probation searches, provides surveillance of known gang hangouts and provides needed information regarding probationer gang members.

Both police detectives and the DPO work with the Deputy District Attorney (DDA) and DA Investigator in gathering evidence for prosecution of probation violations and/or additional crimes committed. The intelligence information obtained on the gang membership serves an additional function as evidence in seeking enhanced sentencing under the STEP Act. The district attorney focuses efforts solely on the City of Westminster's target subject and other gang-related cases. He provides vertical prosecution (handling the case from filing to sentencing), enhances search warrant capabilities, and provides aggressive prosecution of probation violators. The DA Investigator assists in trial preparation and witness management and protection.

Further, gang members may be legally served with a notice (although not required) informing individual gang members of the criminal nature of the member's gang and of the penal consequences for continued participation in the gang. The STEP Act involves a comprehensive series of laws and procedures dealing with criminal street gangs. It makes active participation in a criminal street gang a crime and adds additional sentence time to certain gang-related felonies. Meeting the various STEP Act gang membership verification criteria requires substantial documentation on gang membership and activity in a specific geographic area.

B. Non-Target Subjects

Individuals who associate with target subjects and participate in crimes committed by target subjects often become part of the case prosecuted by the TARGET DDA. When non-target subjects (about 50 by the end of 1993) are co-defendants or are believed to be involved in the criminal activities of a target subject, they too receive heightened attention by the TARGET team. On occasion, when the seriousness of a case warrants intensive service, other gang-related cases are investigated and prosecuted by the TARGET team.

C. Targeting The Entire Membership of a Gang

In addition to targeting specific individuals committing gang-related crimes, attention has also been focused on the entire membership of certain gangs. Target team detectives identify the group to be targeted and gather legal evidence of its impact on the community. This requires very specific and detailed information on

each member in the gang and proof of gang affiliation. An innovative legal tool is now being used to suppress the activity of an entire gang. Under a process known as civil abatement, the entire membership of a gang is sued in civil court to abate an area of the city in which they engage in criminal activity.

The TARGET team DDA, in association with the City Attorney, sue the entire gang to abate a specified geographic area. Gang members are then served with a court order that prohibits members from associating with each other in a specified area of the community. This prohibition of association with other gang members disrupts the basic enabling mechanism of gang activity--group behavior. Violation of the court abatement order is punishable as criminal contempt of court. A major advantage of the civil abatement process is that any patrol officer (not just TARGET team detectives) can arrest an individual gang member for violating the court order.

An additional strategy used in intensive prosecution of criminal gang activity is the use of multiple-site search warrants. These warrants are becoming an important part of gang crime investigation because of the group context in which the crimes occur. Court orders are sought for multiple-sites because weapons, ammunition, and evidence are often shared among the group's membership. Multiple-site search warrants require much greater expertise in preparation than single-site warrants. When a serious gang-related crime is being investigated, multiple residential searches send a strong message to suspects that the crime committed is being vigorously pursued.

D. Expected Outcomes

In the case of targeted individuals, arrests, lengthy sentences, and probation violations are expected. Each of these outcomes is expected to result in physical restrictions, either through incarceration and/or parole or probation restrictions. When the entire membership of a gang is targeted, dispersal from the area and organizational disruption is expected. By focusing enforcement efforts on a small number of selected target subjects and selected gangs, the program is expected to reduce a disproportionately large share of gang-related crime in the community.

IV. Gang Activity in Westminster

In Westminster, as throughout Southern California, Hispanic gangs have a long history of criminal activity related to "turf" protection in the community. Since the early 1980's Asian street gangs, focusing on economic gain rather than protection of turf, began to proliferate. The problems of both Hispanic and Asian gang-related crime in this area are well-known, and were described in the first year-end report. Below is a description of the population of 2,158 known gang members, followed by

a description of the 647 verified gang members who have been entered into the GREAT system.

A. Identifying Gang Members

A major task during the implementation year (1992) was to identify the known population of gang members operating within the City of Westminster. By the end of that year, team members had completed screening various sources and identified 1,766 gang members belonging to 63 gangs operating in Westminster. By the end of the second year, an additional 392 identifications have been made, totaling 2,158 gang members belonging to 95 gangs having contact with police in the City of Westminster. See Appendix A for an accounting of these gang identifications.

Table 4-1 provides a breakdown of this population by age, showing 32% were juveniles, and 67% were adults at the time of contact.¹ The table further shows a breakdown by ethnicity; 71% are Asian, 23% Hispanic, and 6% Other. The distribution of gender in this population is not known. A similar age and race distribution was found in gang members having received a field interview in Westminster since the implementation of the program (January, 1992), which can be found in Appendix B.

Table 4-1. Ethnic and Age Distribution of Gang Members Known to the Westminster Police Department Since 1987.

<u>AGE</u>	<u>ASIAN</u>	<u>HISPANIC</u>	<u>OTHERS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
<u>Juvenile</u>					
15 & Under	169	49	6	224	10%
16-17	372	79	18	469	<u>22%</u>
					32%
<u>Adult</u>					
18-21	732	205	62	999	46%
22-25	201	84	25	310	15%
26 & Over	42	75	14	131	<u>6%</u>
					67%
Unknown	11	10	4	25	<u>1%</u>
					<u>1%</u>
TOTAL	1,527	502	129	2,158	----
PERCENT	71%	23%	6%	----	100%

¹Age at time of contact was calculated by subtracting the individuals's year of birth from the year of contact. The date of contact was unknown for 1,424 individuals, thus the date January 1, 1992 was used. This procedure inflated the age of these individuals at time of contact. However, this age distribution is similar to the age distribution of individuals receiving a field interview since January 1, 1992.

Information on verifiable gang members is shared with other law enforcement agencies throughout the region. The City of Westminster recently joined all other Orange County law enforcement agencies in becoming part of the General Reporting Evaluation And Tracking (GREAT) computerized tracking system, which tracks gang offenders. The central node of the GREAT computer system is housed in the District Attorney's Gang Unit office, and all law enforcement agencies throughout the county, including Westminster, have terminal access.

If an individual is identified as a gang member by a user agency, based on six specified criteria, the individual is entered into the computerized data base. The criteria used for gang verification in the GREAT system is described on the data entry form provided in Appendix C. Detailed information identifying the individual, including AKAs, monikers, and photographs, is entered, as well as data outlining the person's gang involvement and criminal activity. This collective data base is both a product of and assists various law enforcement agencies throughout the county, including Westminster Police Department. Of the 2,158 gang members having contact with police in the City of Westminster, team members are validating those names which meet GREAT criteria, and entering relevant information into the GREAT system.

The TARGET team has verified 647 individuals (88% males, 12% females) who have received a field interview since 1990, and who meet GREAT criteria for gang membership verification. Further, information on each individual has been entered into the GREAT system for use by other agencies as well. A description of data selected for purposes of statistical analyses can be found in Appendix D.

Table 4-2 provides a breakdown of this population by age showing, 39% were juveniles, and 61% were adults at the time of contact. The table also shows a breakdown by ethnicity; 65% are Asian, 30% Hispanic, and 5% Other. This age and race distribution is very similar to that of the larger population of all gang members having contact with Westminster police, shown earlier in Table 4-1. The only exception is the youngest category of age, 15 and under, which has slightly higher numbers in this age category. This may not necessarily represent a younger age at first contact, but is more likely an error in the way ages and dates were once recorded in the larger population of 2,158 individuals.

Table 4-2. Ethnic and Age Distribution of Gang Members Verified Since 1990.

<u>AGE</u>	<u>ASIAN</u>	<u>HISPANIC</u>	<u>OTHERS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
<u>Juvenile</u>					
15 & Under	79	23	2	104	16%
16-17	103	38	9	150	<u>23%</u>
					39%
<u>Adults</u>					
18-21	212	95	14	321	50%
22-25	22	29	5	56	9%
26 & Over	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>2%</u>
					<u>61%</u>
TOTAL	423	192	32	647	----
PERCENT	65%	30%	5%	----	100%

Since program implementation, field interview information has been collected on every contact, including the reason for the contact, how gang membership was established, membership ranking, and city of residence. This information is summarized in Table 4-3. Suspicious behavior observed by police officers, arrest on suspicion of committing a crime, traffic stop, and disturbance calls were the most frequent reasons for the interview. Gang members readily admit membership to police, and did so in 85% of these field interviews. Gang membership status is an assessment of an officer using intelligence and interview information estimating the degree of involvement in gang activity and/or membership ranking within the gang. Active gang membership means the individual spends a great deal of time with other members of the gang, and actively participates in many of the gang's activities. Associate membership indicates the individual is less active, but still associates with gang members on a less frequent basis, as an "active" gang member. About 76% of the 647 individuals receiving a field interview were identified as active gang members.

The large number, 143 (22%), interviews with associate gang members is an indication of the high level of monitoring by law enforcement officers actively looking for indications of gang-related activity. Although all interviews took place within the City of Westminster, a large number of individuals reside outside of the city: 19% lived in Garden Grove, 15% lived in Santa Ana, and 34% lived in other nearby communities including Huntington Beach and Long Beach, at the time of the interview.

Table 4-3. Field Interview Information of Gang Members Verified Since 1990.

REASON FOR CONTACT:	TOTAL	PERCENT	GANG STATUS:	TOTAL	PERCENT
Suspicious Subject/Circumstances	266	41%	Active	491	76%
Arrest	136	21%	Associate	143	22%
Traffic Stop	117	18%	Other	13	2%
Disturbance/Fight	106	16%	Total	647	100%
Parole/Probation Interview	15	3%			
Witness/Victim to Crime	7	1%			
Total	647	100%			
MEMBERSHIP CRITERIA:			CITY OF RESIDENCE:		
Self-Admitted	549	85%	Westminster	207	32%
Reliable Informant	2	*%	Garden Grove	122	19%
Tattoos, Dress, Freq. Area	5	1%	Santa Ana	98	15%
Associate	91	14%	Long Beach	47	7%
Total	647	100%	Huntington Beach	30	5%
			Other	143	22%
			Total	647	100%

*Less than 1

B. Documenting Gang Activities

Step Act Notification

A second identification and information-sharing task is documenting the criminal activities of street gang members, in order to qualify the gang as a criminal street gang under STEP Act (PC 186.22) criteria, as described earlier. The Act permits a court to consider enhanced sentences for criminal gang members with longer sentences upon conviction of certain gang-related felonies.

TARGET team members worked collaboratively to extensively document the criminal records of all members of selected gangs in order to demonstrate that the group collectively meets legal criteria for enhanced sentencing. An information bulletin on the STEP Act distributed by the TARGET team to patrol officers is included in Appendix E. At the present time, 15 gangs have been identified as meeting STEP Act criteria, and targeted for prosecution under the various provisions of the STEP Act as a criminal street gang. Table 4-4 names gangs meeting STEP Act criteria, along with estimated membership size, and number of members receiving STEP Act notification in Table 4-4.

Table 4-4. Gangs Meeting Step Act Criteria.

<u>PRIMARY GANG</u>	<u>ETHNICITY</u>	<u>NUMBER OF MEMBERS</u>	<u>MEMBERS NOTIFIED</u>
Boys From The Hood	Hispanic	7	
Cheap Boys	Asian	74	
Dragon Family	Asian	45	
Fifth Street	Hispanic	107	1
Krook City Bloods	Mixed	5	
LRG	Asian	40	
Nip Family	Asian	100	
Natoma Boys	Asian	100	
Orphans	Hispanic	73	15
Rat Pack	Caucasian	27	
Southside Scissors	Asian	44	
Tiny Rascal Gang	Asian	237	
Viets For Life	Asian	30	
Varrio Midway City	Hispanic	15	
West Trece	Hispanic	84	2

The team has devised a notification form to be used when field interviews are conducted, notifying individual gang members that the gang has been documented as qualifying as a criminal street gang, and their continued association may lead to stronger sentences if convicted of certain crimes. A sample notification form has been included in Appendix F. To date, this notice has been served by law enforcement officers to 18 gang members. This approach represents an innovation in department policy and a proactive stance in addressing gang crime.

Serving Individual Notices to Gang Members

A pro-active stance has been adopted by the team in serving individual notices to gang members, informing them that the gang with which they are associated has been identified as a criminal street gang, as defined by the STEP Act. Hence, criminal acts committed in association with gang members, may result in enhanced sentencing. The intent of this notification process is to both impress upon gang members that their criminal activity is taken very seriously, possibly creating a deterrent effect, and using a legal tool which permits stiffer penalties when convicted of a crime. Although notification is not required by law to obtain STEP Act penalty enhancements, it is helpful in arguing for their use.

Civil Abatement Suits

A gang civil abatement proceeding requires voluminous affidavits from residents and business operators within a specific area detailing the problematic gang activity, and compiling all police reports regarding the particular gang's activity.

Additionally, gang members are served with summons and thereafter court orders. The time demanded to complete the civil abatement process is enormous.

Critical information was compiled from criminal intelligence files on individual gangs as a collective entity. This includes criminal records of individual members as well as narrative descriptions of the unique characteristics of each gang. These files are then used as an investigative tool, not only by team members, but also by other detectives and patrol officers, and serve as an important source of police intelligence information in clearing criminal cases when they occur. In addition, they are useful in seeking STEP Act sentence enhancements.

V. Police Services

The previous sections described how the program is designed to work, and the identification of gang members impacting the City of Westminster. The following three sections of this report provide a detailed description of program components and operations activity of police, probation, and prosecution services.

Police detectives use a variety of methods to gather intelligence information and suppress the activities of target subjects. These efforts, in conjunction with serving STEP Act notifications and advisement of the possibility of civil injunctions, assist detectives in deterring criminal activity of gangs. Detectives work in close cooperation with the DPOs and DDA and DA investigator. The team is highly visible and works together to increase detection of gang-related crimes and to gather evidence for prosecution. A description of police activities and outcomes is provided below.

A. Target Subject Selection and Termination

Individuals to be targeted for intensive suppression efforts have been identified in accordance with departmental policy. A copy of this policy can be found in Appendix G. The selection criteria include: (1) gang activity; (2) gang-related probation violations; (3) gang leadership/organization ability; (4) sophistication level; (5) violence level; and/or (6) drug sales. Once an individual has been selected as a target subject, he or she is then subject to the efforts of the TARGET program. Target subjects are described in a later section of this report.

B. Intensive Investigation

Police detectives provide surveillance of identified gang members, investigate major gang-related crimes, maintain gang intelligence files, participate in target subject selection, conduct probation searches with DPOs, and work with the DDA and DA Investigator in gathering evidence for prosecution. Intelligence

information on individual gangs also provide evidence needed for seeking enhanced sentencing under the STEP Act.

Detectives complete logs of daily activity which include: (1) arrests of target subjects; (2) arrests of non-target subjects; (3) recovered firearms; (4) recovered non-firearm weapons; (5) field interviews completed; (6) gang verification forms; and (7) STEP Act notices served.

Although detailed information on target subject status is provided later in this report, detective activity is reported here. Table 5-1 shows the number of target and non-target subject arrests made. In 1993 detectives made 25 target subject arrests; 19 were for felony and 6 were for misdemeanor crimes. An additional 98 arrests were made of non-target subjects. Of these, 51 were for felony and 47 for misdemeanor crimes. The relatively large number of non-target arrests in comparison to target arrests is the result of suppression activity. Typically these sweeps result in a number of misdemeanor charges for probation curfew or misdemeanor drug violations. However, on many occasions, such suppression activity has resulted in the arrests of targeted subjects. An arrest of target subjects frequently results in obtaining information which leads to the arrests of additional non-target associates.

Table 5-1. Arrests Made by Detectives Assigned to The TARGET Program in 1993.

	TARGET	NON-TARGET	TOTAL	PERCENT
Felony Arrests	19	51	70	57%
Misdemeanor Arrests	6	47	53	43%
TOTAL	25	98	123	100%

Another indication of activity on the part of detectives are the number and type of reports completed. Table 5-2 shows a high level of detective activity. Field Interview (FI) cards document contact with suspected gang members in the community. These contacts have resulted in 211 verifications of gang membership obtained this year. Verification forms contain extensive gang affiliation data and are shared with area agencies through the GREAT system.

TABLE 5-2. Reports Filed by Detectives Assigned to The TARGET Program in 1993.

<u>TYPE OF REPORT</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
F.I. Cards	450
Gang Verification Forms	211
DR Reports	26
Follow-up Reports	87
Incident Reports	10

C. Multiple-site Search Warrants

Multiple-site search warrants are becoming an important part of gang crime investigation because of the group context in which gang crime occurs. Court orders are sought for multiple-sites because weapons, ammunition, and evidence are often shared among the group membership. Multiple-site search warrants require much more preparation and expertise in seeking the court order and in executing the warrant. When a serious gang-related crime is being investigated, residential searches of each suspect send a strong message to the entire gang membership that the crime investigated will be vigorously pursued.

During 1993, seven court warrants were obtained permitting searches of a total of 68 locations. Four of these warrants involved the cooperation of multiple agencies. The results of these searches are provided in Table 5-3. In total, all warrants had positive finds, including gang paraphernalia and other items such as ammunition. Of particular importance were the 23 weapons recovered. Of the 123 arrests reported previously in Table 5-1, 26 of these arrests were made through the use of search warrants.

Table 5-3. Results of Search Warrants Served in 1993.

Total warrants	7
Number of locations	68
Number involving multiple agencies	4
Warrant searches:	
Positive	All warrants
Gang paraphernalia recoveries	All warrants
Weapons recoveries	23
Other recoveries (ammo, etc.)	All warrants
Felony Arrests:	
Target	5
Non-Target	20
Misdemeanor Arrests:	
Target	0
Non-Target	1

In 1993 alone, police detectives cleared 62 cases, made 32 assists to patrol officers, and 139 assists to outside agencies. This demonstration of cooperation with other agencies includes 27 presentations about gang crime reduction to other law enforcement agencies and organizations.

D. Information Sharing

The Westminster Police Department has become a well-known source of extensive gang crime expertise and gang suspect intelligence information. Agencies from all areas of the region look to Westminster police detectives for reliable information. Intra-department information is disseminated through training sessions and production of training videos. Further, detectives have provided up-to-the-minute information on Asian gang activities to agencies within and outside California.

In sum, beyond the usual case clearance activities, police detectives have played an integral role in gathering intelligence information, and have conducted thorough investigations of cases in preparation for trial. Detectives have participated in multiple-agency, multiple-site searches, and demonstrated inter-agency cooperation useful to all agencies involved.

VI. Probation Services

Deputy Probation Officers use a variety of strategies to actively monitor probationers. These strategies, in conjunction with the use of gang terms and conditions, permits DPOs to easily identify violations of probation terms, and minimizes the ability of gang members to congregate, plan and commit additional gang crimes. The DPO's ability to immediately access, recognize and detain gang members in his caseload, greatly enhances investigative resources of the TARGET unit. TARGET DPOs make extensive use of technical violations, such as "gang terms" (e.g., non-association with other gang members), and do not wait for new crimes to be committed to violate probationers. A description of probation activities and outcomes is provided below.

A. Probation Supervision

Probation services are provided by one full and one part-time DPOs from the Orange County Probation Department, Gang Violence Suppression (GVS) unit. The GVS unit differs from the TARGET program in several respects, in terms of expected supervision outcomes. Although these differences were described in a previous report, Appendix H contains a memo outlining these differences. Two DPOs are assigned to the TARGET unit, and have reduced caseloads to permit intensive management. The role of each officer differs in important aspects.

First, a full-time DPO operates on-site at the Westminster Police Department, interacting daily with other team members. He carries a full caseload of probationers but also serves as probation liaison in investigation and prosecution. The role of a second, part-time DPO is to assist in surveillance and suppression activities, and to supervise any "overflow" targeted gang members. Because the role of the part-time DPO position differs from the full-time officer, information in all tables in this section display caseload and activity for each position separately, then unit totals are provided. Information is provided on activity for both the year of program implementation (1992) and the first year of full operation (1993). Further, the caseload described in this section includes both target subjects and non-target subjects. Not all probationers supervised by the DPOs are target subjects, and not all target subjects are on probation. Detailed information on target subjects is provided later in this report.

B. Caseload Characteristics

During 1993, DPOs assigned to the TARGET unit supervised an average monthly caseload of 52 probationers. Since not all of these probationers are target subjects, it is important to differentiate the two populations. As of December 31, 1993, 46% of the 39 probationers in this caseload were target subjects, and will be described in detail later in this report.

Table 6-1. Probation Supervision Caseload Characteristics.

	1992				1993			
	Full-time Caseload Monthly Average	Part-time ¹ Caseload Monthly Average	UNIT AVERAGE	PERCENT OF UNIT AVERAGE	Full-time Caseload Monthly Average	Part-time Caseload Monthly Average	UNIT AVERAGE	PERCENT OF UNIT AVERAGE
<u>CASELOAD:</u>	35	16	47	100%	39	13	52	100%
<u>GANG TERMS AND CONDITIONS:</u>	28	14	42	74%	27	8	35	67%
<u>ETHNICITY:</u>								
Asian	26	11	37	79%	26	6	32	62%
Hispanic	9	1	10	21%	13	6	19	37%
Other	0	0	0	0%	1	1	1	1%
<u>TOTALS:</u>	35	12	47	100%	40	13	52	100%

¹Data from 1/92 through 6/92 not available.

Although not all probationers are target subjects, each probationer is regarded as a hardcore gang member. Of those who are on probation, most have been given uniform gang terms, including a prohibition against associating with other gang members. Probation staff indicate that strict supervision and enforcement of court orders with gang members can reduce the likelihood of new offenses and hence of non-target probationers becoming target subjects. Prevention and intervention services are important with this group to reduce the number of individuals meeting criteria for target selection.

Characteristics for the entire caseload (including targets and non-targets) are provided in Table 6-1. In 1992, the average caseload per month for the unit was 47 cases, with an average of 74% on gang terms and conditions. The ethnic distribution in the caseload was, on average, 79% Asian, and 21% Hispanic. Similar data are found in 1993, where the average caseload per month for the unit was 52 cases, with 67% on gang terms, and a slightly different ethnic distribution of 62% Asian and 37% Hispanic.

Table 6-2 provides a brief description of case histories of probationers being supervised by the unit in both years. The total unit caseload has changed little over the two-year period. Of the cases in 1993, the most frequently cited prior offense was assault, 30%; followed by burglary, 26%; theft, 22%; robbery, 8%; and all others 14%.

Regarding prior offenses of 1993 cases, 38% were first-time offenders, according to official records. This is a reduction in the number of first-time referrals from the previous year. Many probationers in the first year were supervised by a DPO who was already supervising much of the same caseload in Westminster. Probationers in the second year have greater numbers of prior offenses, which possibly reflect the criminal sophistication and/or violence level of crimes committed by probationers supervised by the program. Twenty-eight percent of probation cases were referred for their second offense, 18% for a third offense; and 16% have four or more prior offenses.

C. Probation Supervision Strategies

Probation Officers contact numerous gang members and their associates during routine office visits, school contacts, and at other field locations such as the probationers' residence and other locations at which gang members are known to congregate. The strategic methods used include:

- (1) Routine home visits of active probationers;
- (2) Court-ordered searches;
- (3) Patrol of gang active streets, apartment complexes, business districts, cafes, video parlors, parks, night clubs and hotels;
- (4) Vehicle detention (e.g., when the DPO recognizes driver or passenger as a probationer in the company of other recognized gang

Table 6-2. Probation Supervision Case Histories.

	1992				1993			
	Full-time Caseload	Part-time ¹ Caseload	UNIT TOTAL	PERCENT OF UNIT TOTAL	Full-time Caseload	Part-time Caseload	UNIT TOTAL	PERCENT OF UNIT TOTAL
	Monthly Average	Monthly Average			Monthly Average	Monthly Average		
<u>MOST SERIOUS CHARGE:</u>								
Burglary	13	5	18	37%	11	2	13	26%
Assault	4	3	7	14%	11	4	15	30%
Thef	10	3	13	27%	7	4	11	22%
Robbery	3	2	5	10%	3	1	4	8%
Others	5	1	<u>6</u>	<u>12%</u>	5	2	<u>7</u>	<u>14%</u>
TOTAL			49	100%			50	100%
<u>PRIOR OFFENSES:</u>								
1st Offense	18	10	28	57%	12	6	19	38%
2nd Offense	7	3	10	20%	10	3	14	28%
3rd Offense	7	0	7	14%	6	2	9	18%
4th Offense	3	1	<u>4</u>	<u>8%</u>	6	1	<u>8</u>	<u>16%</u>
TOTAL			49	100%			50	100%

¹Data from 1/92 through 6/92 not available.

Note: Unit totals do not equal unit averages in Table 6-1 due to rounding error in grand means.

- members, probationers or parolees, in violation of court non-association orders);
- (5) Surveillance of known neighborhoods, motels and crash-pads where gang members are suspected of congregating to organize and perpetrate gang crimes; and
 - (6) Service of multiple-site search warrants combined with court ordered searches subsequent to crimes committed by gang members where outstanding evidence such as firearms is collected for the prosecution.

D. Probation Supervision Activities

Table 6-3 reports on Probation Supervision Activities during 1992 and 1993, and documents a high level of activity for the implementation year, and first year of operation. However, the data reported in Table 6-3 reflect only caseload contacts routinely reported to the probation department, and frequency of contact information would be an underestimate of probation efforts. Many of the DPO's duties go well beyond probationer contacts and searches. Other duties such as assists in investigation, surveillance and strategic planning are not counted in activity statistics reported to the Probation Department. Thus, information on number of contacts should be interpreted in the context of the many other duties of DPOs assigned to the unit.

The role of Probation Officers assigned to the TARGET unit involves substantially more intensive surveillance than regular probation supervision or those of other gang units. The DPOs are routinely teamed with police as formal members of the unit, and also have a high level of consultation with the DDA. Supervision in the TARGET unit involves frequent probationer contacts and search warrants as well as frequent and routine probation searches. In 1993, 155 probation searches were conducted by the unit (an average of 13 per month). Table 6-4 provides a detailed description of searches and their findings. The relatively low proportion of positive searches (29% in 1992 and 14% in 1993) in which violating items were found is an indication of the proactive stance taken by probation. DPOs do not wait for indications of violations, but pro-actively pursue them. DPOs have been supported in their surveillance activities by close interaction with detectives, and the prosecuting attorney and investigator. For example, a detective frequently accompanies the DPO on a search, and the prosecuting attorney is readily available to file the case of a violation is determined. The close teamwork between DPOs and other team members is readily apparent, and illustrates the advantages of the team approach.

E. Probation Officers as Team Members

Because most gang-related crime occurs in a group context, a single probationer may be a link to investigations involving criminal activities of other gang member associates. With the DPO's ability to immediately access, recognize and detain gang members in his caseload, investigative resources of the TARGET team are greatly enhanced. Probation statistics may reflect one arrest, for example, but the actual incident leading to the arrest may result in arrests of the probationer's gang member associates. Thus, the investigative and surveillance capabilities of the TARGET team are greatly enhanced by the DPO's role.

The DPOs have also been extensively involved in the process of identifying gang members, and documenting the criminal history of individual gang members, as well as the criminal activities of the gang as a collective entity. These have been very time-consuming processes, but ones which have assisted prosecution efforts. DPO duties not only include liaison with other team members, but also liaison with other DPOs, and other police officers. DPOs from the TARGET unit, as well as police detectives, have become resource persons providing technical assistance to other criminal justice professionals and agencies.

In sum, DPOs clearly function as an integral part of the TARGET team and contribute to the remarkable success of the team in surveillance, investigation and prosecution of targeted gang members. Information contained in probationer files and case histories is extremely useful in the rapid identification of suspects and provides critical links to additional subjects. DPOs have worked closely with police detectives in surveillance, search, and suppression activities. Their expertise in the histories of local gangs has proven to be an invaluable resource to program efforts.

Table 6-3. Probation Supervision Contacts.

	1992					1993				
	Full-time caseload		Part-time caseload ¹		UNIT TOTAL	Full-time caseload		Part-time caseload		UNIT TOTAL
	Year Total	Monthly Average	Year Total	Monthly Average		Year Total	Monthly Average	Year Total	Monthly Average	
Contacts	550	45.8	99	16.5	649	566	47.2	258	21.5	824
Collateral Contacts	519	43.3	69	11.5	588	292	24.4	189	15.8	481
Custody Contacts	54	4.5	0	0	54	40	3.3	8	*	48
Attempted Home Calls	116	9.6	20	3.3	136	108	9.0	48	4.0	156
Arrests	31	2.6	17	2.8	48	17	1.4	14	1.2	31

¹Data from 1/92 through 6/92 not available.

*Less than 1

Table 6-4. Probation Supervision Searches.

	1992						1993					
	Full-time caseload			Part-time caseload ¹			Full-time caseload			Part-time caseload		
	Year Total	Monthly Average	UNIT TOTAL	Year Total	Monthly Average	UNIT TOTAL	Year Total	Monthly Average	UNIT TOTAL	Year Total	Monthly Average	UNIT TOTAL
Searches	147	12.3	178	31	5.16	178	100	8.3	155	55	4.6	155
Negative	114	9.5	132	18	3	132	90	7.5	133	43	3.6	133
Positive	33	2.8	46	13	2.2	46	10	*	22	12	1	22
Drugs Found	3	*	3	0	0	3	1	*	3	2	*	3
Weapons Found	12	1.0	18	4	*	18	1	*	3	2	*	3
Other Found	18	1.5	27	9	*	27	8	*	16	8	*	16

¹Data from 1/92 through 6/92 not available.

*Less than 1

VII. Prosecution Services

The Deputy District Attorney vertically prosecutes all target subject cases (i.e., all appearances from filing and arraignment to sentencing are handled by the same DDA). He works closely with the assigned DA Investigator as well as the DPOs and police detectives in preparing cases for trial. A well-coordinated effort among all team members is needed in preparing multiple-site search warrants. Police detectives and the DPOs benefit from training in legal theory and the technical aspects needed to obtain and execute such warrants. Team members work closely with the DA Investigator in trial preparation, witness liaison and witness protection. The DA investigator is also available to provide a much closer level of support to victims and witnesses due to the fact that his activities are now limited to Westminster TARGET gang cases. Both the DA Investigator and DDA have been invaluable in planning and implementing civil abatement efforts. A detailed description of prosecution services is provided below.

A. Prosecution Personnel

The Orange County District Attorney's office has provided a senior-level DDA and a full-time investigator who are dedicated to servicing the TARGET program's caseload. Both the DDA and DA Investigator operate on site at the Westminster Police Department, interacting daily with other team members. The DDA aggressively prosecutes target subject defendants. High bail or no bail is requested to keep these defendants in custody; cases are rarely plea bargained; each case receives a concentrated effort; witness intimidation is quickly prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law; and all cases are vertically prosecuted.

The DDA describes prosecution procedures in the TARGET unit as differing from traditional prosecution and from the Orange County District Attorney (OCDA) gang unit in a number of respects. See Appendix I for a memo outlining this comparison. Under traditional prosecution, STEP Act felonies and residential burglaries usually result in lower sentences. Other felonies are rarely prosecuted under traditional processing and often result in lower sentences. Pursuing gang terms rarely occurs under traditional prosecution. Furthermore, the TARGET program seeks prosecutions rarely pursued in other units, and if pursued, usually result in lower sentences. These include juvenile misdemeanors, adult misdemeanors, and probation violation hearings. Other proactive measures include pursuing civil abatement, vehicle seizures and drug-buy programs.

The DA Investigator, assigned late in the implementation year (September, 1992), assists with trial preparation and witness management. The DA Investigator has trained the unit detectives on advanced investigation techniques in gang-related incidents and on case preparation. He also gives public presentations regarding the gang subculture and provides training to outside police agencies. Additionally, he

regularly assists other unit personnel in field suppression and making house calls on probationer gang members.

B. Prosecution Strategies

The TARGET program prosecutor has utilized a variety of strategies in prosecuting cases:

- (1) Arguments against pre-trial release;
- (2) Refusal to plea-bargain;
- (3) Use of vertical prosecution and sentence enhancement laws;
- (4) Enhancement of inter-agency coordination;
- (5) Protection of cooperating witnesses; and
- (6) Increased legal training, STEP Act notifications and civil abatement proceedings.

Prosecution information for both the year of program implementation (1992) and the first year of full operation (1993) is provided below. The caseload described in this section includes both target subjects and non-target subjects. More detailed information on target subjects alone is provided later in this report.

C. Caseload Characteristics

By the end of 1992, the DDA carried a caseload of 62 cases involving 76 defendants. By the end of 1993, the active caseload had increased to 83 cases involving 92 defendants as shown in Table 7-1. In 1993, 55 (60%) defendants were adults, 28 (30%) were juvenile cases and 9 (10%) cases involved "707" cases, where the juvenile offender was remanded to adult court for criminal proceedings. The category labeled 707's are 16 and 17 year-old juveniles against whom petitions were initially filed in Juvenile Court. Following a so-called "fitness hearing", juveniles found unfit for the rehabilitative function of Juvenile Court are remanded to adult court for criminal proceedings. When a 707 defendant is found guilty in adult court, special sentencing rules apply that do not apply to regular adult defendants.

Table 7-1. Prosecution Status of Gang Members.

	<u>1992</u>		<u>1993</u>	
	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
CASES:	62	100%	83	100%
DEFENDANTS:				
Adults	34	45%	55	60%
Juveniles	31	41%	28	30%
707's	11	<u>14%</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10%</u>
TOTAL:	76	100%	92	100%

Although it was originally anticipated that the DDA would have a smaller case load than counterparts at the OCDA's gang unit; in reality, his case load is larger. The TARGET DDA handles all types of cases involving target subjects, both felonies and misdemeanors, whether gang-motivated or not. By contrast, a DDA assigned to the OCDA's gang unit only handles major gang-related felonies. The caseload in the latter half of 1993 indicates a reduction in size from previous periods, as shown in Table 7-2. This is a result of the tremendous demands of vertical prosecution. Some cases involving defendants other than target subjects were re-assigned to other prosecutors in order to maintain a high level of prosecution attention focused on the most serious cases.

Table 7-2. Number of Defendants with Active Cases.

	<u>1992</u>		<u>1993</u>	
	<u>1/92 - 6/92</u>	<u>7/92 - 12/92</u>	<u>1/93 - 6/93</u>	<u>7/93 - 12/93</u>
Defendants with cases in progress from previous period	N/A	31	40	25
New Defendants				
Adults		25	21	16
Juveniles		<u>27</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>
TOTAL	N/A	52	32	28
Defendants with CASES COMPLETED				
Adults		28	24	18
Juveniles		<u>18</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>10</u>
TOTAL	N/A	<u><46></u>	<u><38></u>	<u><28></u>
TOTAL Defendants with Active Cases		37	34	25

Caseload description by the most serious charge in the case is described in Table 7-3. In 1993, the majority of new charges handled were for violent crimes. Also, a high level of prosecution of probation violations is evident. Thus, not only are the most serious cases being prosecuted by the program, but violations of probation are prosecuted to the fullest extent permitted by law, in order to prevent more serious crimes by these offenders.

Table 7-3. Most Serious Charge Against Defendants.

Defendants with most serious charge.	1992		1993	
	<u>1/92 - 6/92</u>	<u>7/92 - 12/92</u>	<u>1/93 - 6/93</u>	<u>7/93 - 12/93</u>
Persons (Violence)	N/A	13 (27%)	16 (57%)	9 (30%)
Property	N/A	10 (21%)	1 (3%)	2 (7%)
Probation Violations	N/A	9 (19%)	3 (11%)	12 (40%)
Other (Drugs, Etc.)	N/A	16 (33%)	8 (29%)	7 (23%)
		100%	100%	100%

An early goal of the program was to keep defendants in custody through case completion. This was done in order to prevent additional crimes from occurring before the current case could be tried. This was accomplished by presenting sufficient evidence and arguing persuasively against pre-trial release, as well as refusal to plea-bargain. Table 7-4 depicts the level of ability of the DDA and DA Investigator to keep defendants incarcerated. All adult defendants except one have been successfully kept in custody. This goal has been achieved for both years of program operation, and reflects the skill of the DDA in arguing against pre-trial release, and his resolve to not accept plea-bargaining.

Table 7-4. Adult Defendants in Continuous Custody through Case Completion.

	1992		1993	
	<u>1/92 - 6/92</u>	<u>7/92 - 12/92</u>	<u>1/93 - 6/93</u>	<u>7/93 - 12/93</u>
Continuous Custody	N/A	84 (99%)	72 (100%)	28 (97%)
Not in Continuous Custody	N/A	<u>1</u> (<u>1%</u>) 85 (100%)	<u>0</u> (<u>0%</u>) 72 (100%)	<u>1</u> (<u>3%</u>) 29 (100%)

As shown in Table 7-5, of 50 completed prosecutions in 1992, all defendants had been found guilty (adults) or had juvenile petitions sustained, representing a 100% successful prosecution rate for that year. In 1993, the same success rate was achieved except for one adult defendant (not a target subject) whose case was dismissed when the identification witness could no longer identify the suspect. With one exception, the vertical prosecution of all cases has been completely successful to date as shown below.

Table 7-5. Defendant Outcomes for Completed Cases.

	1992			1993		
	Guilty	Not Guilty	Prosecution Rate	Guilty	Not Guilty	Prosecution Rate
Adults	21	0		37	1	
Juveniles	19	0		24	0	
707's	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	
TOTAL	50	0	100%	67	1	99%

Although baseline comparison statistics on prosecution rates are not directly comparable, for reasons described earlier, team members have reported anecdotal information that suggests the prosecution record and sentencing pattern are more successful than that of traditional processing, and possibly that of other gang units in the county. It appears likely that prosecution and sentencing is also swifter, due to on-site coordination of investigation and prosecution strategies.

Table 7-6 provides a description of case penalties. When both 1993 periods are taken together, 43% of completed cases received an average penalty of prison incarceration for 62 months, and 55% of completed cases received an average penalty of jail or youth camp detention for 7 months. Hence, the TARGET program has a demonstrated ability and a proven record of removing dangerous criminal suspects from the community.

Table 7-6. Location And Length of Sentence Served.

	<u>1992</u>		<u>1993</u>	
	<u>1/92-6/92</u>	<u>7/92-12/92</u>	<u>1/93-6/93</u>	<u>7/93-12/93</u>
Defendants Sentenced to:				
Prison/CYA	N/A	20 (43%)	17 (42%)	13 (45%)
Jail/Youth Camps	N/A	26 (57%)	22 (56%)	16 (55%)
Other	N/A	<u>0</u> (<u>0%</u>)	<u>1</u> (<u>2%</u>)	<u>0</u> (<u>0%</u>)
TOTAL SENTENCED		46 (100%)	40 (100%)	29 (100%)
Average Months of Sentence:				
Prison	N/A	89	56	68
Jail/Youth Camps	N/A	9	7	7

D. DDA and Investigator as Team Members

In sum, the prosecutorial services provided by the DDA and DA Investigator have been outstanding. The TARGET caseload has been very heavy, placing many demands on the time and talents of the prosecution team. Indications of these high level demands and successes include the facts that: (1) All cases were handled with vertical prosecution; (2) Only a single case was dismissed; (3) All defendants except one were kept in continuous custody prior to sentencing; (4) Forty-six defendants were incarcerated: 20 to state prison or California Youth Authority (CYA) (with an average sentence of 62 months) and 26 to local jail/youth camps (with an average sentence length of 7 months). As indicated above, the prosecution team not only initiated innovative procedures and carried a heavier than expected case-load, but they also compiled a dramatically successful prosecution record. The prosecution team has also coordinated efforts with police detectives and DPOs in planning cases from arrest through sentencing. The expertise of these professionals has also been widely sought by law enforcement agencies and organizations throughout California.

VIII. Description of Target Subjects

Where the previous sections described the operations of various program components, the following section provides a detailed description of target subjects, and the impact the program has had upon them.

At the end of the program's first year, 57 targets had been identified, and placed on the TARGET list. No names were removed from the list during 1992. These subjects were described extensively in the 1992 year-end report. By the end of the second year, an additional 29 subjects had been added, and 9 subjects removed (for reasons of inactivity or dispersal), resulting in 77 target subjects carried by the unit, as of December 31, 1993. Table 8-1 provides a summary of target selection and removal activity.

Table 8-1. Target List Activity 1993.

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	
1992	Subjects	57	
1993	Subjects Added	29	86
1993	SUBJECTS REMOVED		
	Deceased	1	
	Inactive	5	
	Moved from area	3	
			<9>
			<u>77</u>

Research staff reviewed manual files on the 77 targeted subjects to obtain a profile of these individuals. TARGET unit personnel extracted information from manual files, from operations databases, from rap sheets obtained from the Criminal Information Index (CII) and the Central Juvenile Index (CJI), and from interviews with team members. The information which follows is subject to all the usual limitations of these data sources. These data were then coded for computer tabulation and entered into a database. A manual of data definitions and sources for the following analysis, is available for clarification of technical aspects of the data and appears in Appendix J.

A. Gang Affiliations

The gang affiliation of each of the remaining target subjects is identified in Table 8-2. Although not all of these gangs claim turf or operate exclusively in Westminster, each target subject has had substantial contact with the Westminster Police Department, and has contributed to gang-related crime in this community. The selection, information-gathering, and suppression activities directed toward these target subjects is expected to reduce the amount of future gang-related crime in Westminster.

Table 8-2. Target Subjects by Gang Affiliation.

	<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
West Trece	16	21%
Nip Family	14	18%
Cheap Boys	11	14%
Orphans	11	14%
5th Street	7	10%
TRG (Tiny Rascal Gang)	4	5%
BITH (Boys In The Hood)	3	4%
Natoma Boyz	3	4%
Varrio Midway City	3	4%
Orange Boys	2	3%
E.F.C.C.	1	1%
Santa Ana Boys	1	1%
V Boys	1	1%
TOTAL	77	100%

B. Target Subject Characteristics

Target subjects are selected on the basis of departmental policy in selecting individuals who have a strong gang-related crime background, as described previously in this report. Of the 77 target subjects, 18 (23%) are considered a leader of a particular gang, and are believed to be involved in the planning of criminal activity. The remaining 59 (77%) are considered 'hard core' and believed to be extensively involved in the activities of their gang.

All target subjects are male, 15 (19%) are juveniles and 62 (81%) are adults, with the youngest 15 and the oldest 24 years old. This age distribution is consistent with data presented earlier on the larger population of gang members, indicating a large

proportion of adults. However, it should also be noted that target subjects were selected because of extensive criminal involvement and hence may be older than their peers who may have not yet compiled an extensive criminal record. See Table 8-3 for the distribution of age and other demographic information.

By ethnicity, 40 (52%) are Asian, 36 (47%) Hispanic, and 1 (1%) White. Although the larger population of all gang members who received a field interview since 1990 (cf. Table 3-2) includes a higher proportion of Asians, Asian gang members are more mobile, less turf-oriented, and conceivably less likely to become targeted subjects because of their mobility. Hispanic gang members, by contrast, are more turf-oriented and possibly more likely to repeat criminal acts closer to home.

Target subjects reside in the following cities: 50 (65%) in Westminster, 7 (9%) in Garden Grove, 7 (9%) in Santa Ana, and the remaining 13 (17%) in other nearby communities. As indicated earlier in this report, the TARGET team established initial decision criteria to include non-residents who criminally impact the City of Westminster.

Table 8-3. Demographic Data on Target Subjects.

	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Gang Status:		
Hardcore	59	77%
Leader	<u>18</u>	<u>23%</u>
TOTAL	77	100%
Age:		
Adult	62	81%
Juvenile	<u>15</u>	<u>19%</u>
TOTAL	77	100%
Ethnicity:		
Asian	40	52%
Hispanic	36	47%
White	<u>1</u>	<u>1%</u>
TOTAL	77	100%
City of Residence:		
Westminster	50	65%
Garden Grove	7	9%
Santa Ana	7	9%
Other	<u>13</u>	<u>17%</u>
TOTAL	77	100%

C. Criminal History of Target Subjects Prior to Selection

Some indication of the criminal involvement of target subjects can be found in the types of arrests and known participation in violent crimes prior to subject selection.

According to source records, the most serious arrests prior to target selection were as follows: Ten subjects (13%) had been arrested on suspicion of homicide or attempted homicide, 22 (28%) for robbery, 14 (18%) for assault, 16 (21%) for burglary, and the remaining 15 (20%) for other crimes, including arson, motor vehicle theft and other felonies. All subjects have prior arrests, see Table 8-4 for detail. By combining violent crime categories of homicide, robbery, and assault, it can be shown that 46 (59%) had been arrested on suspicion of committing a violent crime prior to target selection.

Table 8-4. Subject History of Most Serious Arrest Prior to Target Selection.

MOST SERIOUS ARREST:	<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	
<u>Violent Crimes</u>			
Homicide/Attempt Homicide	10	13%	
Robbery	22	28%	
Assault	14	18%	
			59%
<u>Property Crimes</u>			
Burglary	16	21%	
Theft	1	1%	
Motor Vehicle Theft	6	8%	
			30%
<u>Other Crimes</u>			
Narcotics	2	3%	
Other Felonies	4	5%	
Other Misdemeanors	2	3%	
			11%
TOTAL	77	100%	

Research staff further reviewed manual files for indications of involvement in violence prior to target selection. The results are shown in Table 8-5. Note that it is possible for a subject to fall into more than one category. For example, a subject may have been both a suspect and a victim at different points in time. Fifty-eight target subjects (75%) had been a suspect in a violent crime, 16 (21%) were a victim in a violent crime, and 18 (23%) were a known witness to a violent crime.

Table 8-5. Subject Involvement in Violent Crime Prior to Target Selection.

VIOLENT CRIME INVOLVEMENT:	<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Suspect in Violent Crime	58	75%
Victim in Violent Crime	16	21%
Witness in Violent Crime	18	23%
n=77		

D. Current Criminal Activity of Target Subjects

Further indication of the seriousness of offenses, and violent nature of crime committed by target subject defendants can be found in Table 8-6. This table refers to completed prosecution cases against target subject defendants in both the implementation year and the first year of program operation. During these two years, 108 cases with serious offenses were prosecuted. Of the 81 cases (excluding parole or probation violations) filed since target subject selection, 53 (65%), involved violent crimes. Furthermore, of these 81 new criminal cases, 42 (52%) involved the possession or use of firearms.

Table 8-6. TARGET Prosecution of Cases Involving Target Subject Defendants.

	<u>NUMBER</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>		
Crimes Against Persons	15	38	53	65%
Crimes Against Property	1	8	9	11%
Crimes Against Public Peace	<u>5</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>24%</u>
Total Offenses	21	60	81	100%
Probation/Parole Violations	<u>9</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>27</u>	
Total Cases Involving Target Subject Defendants	30	78	108	
<hr/>				
Of Cases Above, Those Involving Firearms ¹	10	32	42	

¹ Note: Excluding parole and probation violations

There is a perception fostered by the media that the victims of gang crime are most often rival gang members. Prosecuted cases on target subject defendants indicate this is not so in Westminster. See Table 8-7 for a description of victims of violent gang-related crime committed by target subjects. When both years of program operation are taken together, 38 (71%) victims of violent gang-related crime are community members, 5 (10%) victims were police officers, and 10 (19%) were rival gang members.

Table 8-7. Victims of Violent Gang-Related Crime Committed by Target Subjects.

	NUMBER		TOTAL	PERCENT
	1992	1993		
Crimes Against Persons				
Community members	12	26	38	72%
Peace Officers	2	3	5	9%
Gang members	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>19%</u>
	15	38	53	100%

E. Current Activity of Target Subjects Under Probation Supervision

Although not all target subjects are on probation, those that are show similar involvement in firearms possession. Table 8-8 shows firearm use and possession prior to target selection. Of course many of these subjects were selected as targets, in part because of their involvement in violent crime, but many continue to possess and use firearms after target selection. A history of firearm possession and use provides reason to intently monitor target subjects to prevent future weapon use.

Table 8-8. Firearm Use by Target Subjects on Probation.

	Before Target Selection	After Target Selection
<u>Number of Target Subjects:</u>		
History of Use	31	30
History of Possession	39	37
On Probation for Firearm Use	7	7
On Probation for Firearm Possession	13	11
<u>Number of Known Weapons:</u>		
Handguns	62	80
Shotguns/Rifles	17	20

Much information about weapons possession and other reasons to violate a subject's probation is found through probation searches. These searches are conducted by probation officers and police detectives as a way of gathering evidence when investigating crimes committed. Searches further send a strong message to probationers that probation terms will be actively enforced in an effort to deter additional law and probation violations. Table 8-9 shows target subjects on probation have been actively searched as permitted under terms of probation. An inventory of items found in 1993 searches appears below the number of searches.

Table 8-9. Probation Searches of Target Subjects.

<u>Searches of TARGET Probationers</u>	
1 search	8
2 - 3 searches	7
3 or more searches	<u>17</u>
Total	32
<u>Number of Times Items Found</u>	
Firearms found	4
Non-Firearm weapons found	10
Drugs found	2
Stolen property	5
Gang paraphernalia	22

Searches often yield items which result in a violation of parole or probation terms. The high number of violations is an indication of both the persistence of target subjects to be involved in criminal activity, as well as the vigilance of the DPOs and police detectives in monitoring the activity of target subjects. See Table 8-10 for a description of the number and type of violations occurring both before and after target selection.

Table 8-10. Number of Parole/Probation Violations of Target Subjects.

	<u>Before Target Selection</u>	<u>After Target Selection</u>
Number of technical violations	86	25
Number of gang-related violations	61	54
Number of weapons violations	17	22
Number of new law violations	33	26

Target subjects are known to be highly active before target selection. Once targeted for program efforts, a high level of monitoring of criminal activity results in violations of parole or probation terms. Targets are then prosecuted to the fullest extent possible, in order to prevent them from committing additional crimes in the community.

F. Current Prosecution of Target Subjects

Targets are then prosecuted on the most serious charges possible, along with any enhancements which might be applicable, in order to obtain the most severe penalties possible. Table 8-11 shows the distribution of the most serious charges filed against 58 of the 77 target subjects. Detectives and DPOs monitor the activity of targets, and will prosecute on law violations no matter how minor, including violations of probation, in order to send a clear message that such activities are not tolerated in Westminster. Of the most serious charges filed, however, 70% were for new felony crimes, 21% for violation of probation terms, and 9% for misdemeanors. Many cases have more than one charge filed against the defendants, and considering these, 91% of secondary charges were for an additional felony crime. Twenty-five (43%) cases were filed with gang affiliation enhancements, 9 (16%) cases with enhancements for weapons use, and 12 (21%) with enhancements for illegal weapon possession.

Convictions obtained on these cases are described in Table 8-12. Of most serious convictions, 66% were for felony crimes, 23% for violation of probation terms, and 11% for misdemeanors. Many defendants are convicted of more than one charge. Of these, 86% of secondary charges were for an additional felony crime.

Table 8-11. Target Subjects' Most Serious Charge Filed.

NUMBER OF TARGET SUBJECTS WITH CHARGES FILED: <u>58</u>		
MOST SERIOUS CHARGE:	<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Homicide/Attempt Homicide	15	26%
Robbery	4	7%
Assault	4	7%
Burglary	2	3%
Motor Vehicle Theft	3	5%
Other Felonies	13	22%
Other Misdemeanors	5	9%
Probation Violation	<u>12</u>	<u>21%</u>
	58	100%
NUMBER OF TARGET SUBJECTS WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGES FILED: <u>34</u>		
SECOND MOST SERIOUS CHARGE:	<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Homicide/Attempt Homicide	4	12%
Robbery	3	9%
Assault	12	35%
Other Felonies	12	35%
Other Misdemeanors	<u>3</u>	<u>9%</u>
	34	100%
ENHANCEMENTS FILED:		
Gang	25	(43% of cases)
Weapons Use	9	(16% of cases)
Weapons Possession	12	(21% of cases)

Table 8-12. Target Subjects Most Serious Conviction.

NUMBER OF TARGET SUBJECTS WITH CONVICTIONS:			<u>38</u>	
MOST SERIOUS CONVICTION:	<u>FREQUENCY</u>		<u>PERCENT</u>	
Homicide/Attempt Homicide	6		16%	
Robbery	4		11%	
Assault	3		8%	
Burglary	2		5%	
Motor Vehicle Theft	2		5%	
Other Felonies	8		21%	
Other Misdemeanors	4		11%	
Probation Violation	<u>9</u>		<u>23%</u>	
	38		100%	
NUMBER OF TARGET SUBJECTS WITH SECOND CONVICTIONS:			<u>21</u>	
SECOND MOST SERIOUS CONVICTION:	<u>FREQUENCY</u>		<u>PERCENT</u>	
Homicide/Attempt Homicide	1		5%	
Robbery	3		14%	
Assault	5		24%	
Other Felonies	9		43%	
Other Misdemeanors	<u>3</u>		<u>14%</u>	
	21		100%	

G. Current Status and Location of Target Subjects

As of December 31, 1993, 45 (80%) out of 56 cases with prosecution pending were completed. All target subject defendants either plead guilty or were found guilty of criminal charges. When target subject defendants alone are considered, this represents a 100% prosecution rate for both 1992 and 1993. This is the result of highly coordinated case investigation and vertical prosecution by a seasoned DDA. Table 8-13 provides a breakdown of prosecution outcomes and dispositions of completed cases. The penalties applied are provided in Table 8-14.

Table 8-13. Outcomes of Most Recent Prosecution of Target Subjects.

PROSECUTION OUTCOMES:		
No Prosecution	21	27%
In progress	9	12%
Transferred to Another Unit	2	3%
Complete	<u>45</u>	<u>58%</u>
	77	100%
Disposition of Completed Cases:		
Pled Guilty to Charge	33	73%
Pled Guilty to Lesser Charge	6	13%
Found Guilty by Court	2	5%
Found Guilty by Jury	<u>4</u>	<u>9%</u>
	45	100%

Table 8-14. Outcomes of Penalty Phase of Prosecuted Cases.

<u>SENTENCING OUTCOMES:</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Cases Pending	9	16%
Transferred Cases	2	4%
Sentencing Complete	<u>45</u>	<u>80%</u>
	56	100%
Location of Incarceration:		
Prison	14	32%
CYA	10	22%
Jail	10	22%
House Arrest	1	2%
Juvenile Hall	9	20%
Not yet sentenced	<u>1</u>	<u>2%</u>
	45	100%
Length of Sentence:		
1 year or less	21	47%
2 years to 5 years	10	22%
6 years to 10 years	9	20%
10 years or more	3	7%
Life /no parole	1	2%
Not yet sentenced	<u>1</u>	<u>2%</u>
	45	100%

The current status of target subjects is described in Table 8-15. Of the 77 subjects, 53 (69%) were in custody as of December 31, 1993, and 24 (31%) are being actively monitored by the TARGET team. Table 8-15 provides a breakdown of type of custody in which target subjects are being held.

Table 8-15. Custody Status of Target Subjects.

	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	
<u>Out of Custody</u>	24	<u>31%</u>	31%
<u>In Custody</u>			
In Custody/Trial Pending	10	13%	
Prison	23	30%	
Jail	4	5%	
CYA	10	13%	
Juvenile Hall	5	7%	
House Arrest	<u>1</u>	<u>1%</u>	<u>69%</u>
TOTAL	77	---	100%

In sum, target subjects have extensive involvement in gangs and have participated actively in criminal activities of the gang. Subjects are actively monitored for law violations, including violation of parole or probation terms. This has resulted in the effective prosecution and removal from the community of 69% of the individuals singled out for the high probability of their future involvement in crime. A long-term reduction in gang-related crime in the community is expected to result from the high level of investigation, probation supervision and prosecution reported earlier.

IX. Evidence of Crime Reduction

The previous section documents the effective surveillance, investigation and prosecution of target subjects. This section addresses evidence of program impact on gang-related crime trends in the community.

The previous section described program activities utilized by TARGET team members which are expected to impact gang-related crime rates. Crime rates during the first full year of operation (1993) are to be compared to a baseline year (1991), in accordance with research committee decisions made prior to program implementation. Because there was no systematic procedure for tracking gang crime, prior to program implementation, retrospective data collection was necessary for the baseline year 1991. Early in 1992, data was collected prospectively.

Data collected for the baseline year (1991), implementation year (1992) and year of full operation (1993) were obtained from different sources within the department. In 1991 and through September of 1992, crime reports were taken from department daily watch logs. After this time, activity logs were no longer available because the department implemented an automated dispatch system. No automated or daily logs were available from October through December of 1992. These reports were searched manually. During all of 1993, automated data was available, and these were verified against manual reports. Although data collection procedures varied, reliability tests were made of all data, rendering the data comparable for research purposes.

Department and incident reports in 16 crime categories were reviewed as to whether they were gang-related. The most serious charge in a given report was used.² Any of these reports labeled by the field officer as gang-related or indicating gang activity in the narrative were counted as gang-related. Qualified raters were used to review these records, and inter-rater reliabilities have shown high consistency in the application of this definition, resulting in a high level of confidence in the team's ability to accurately identify gang-related crime reports.

A detailed breakdown of frequency of crimes in each category is provided in Table 9-1. When yearly totals are considered, there was an 11% decrease in gang-related crime from the 1991 baseline year to 1992 year of program implementation. There was a substantial decrease of 57% crime when comparing the implementation year with the first year of full operation (1993). Finally, when comparing the first year of operation with the baseline year, a decrease of 62% in serious gang-related crime occurred.

²This method results in an underrepresentation of actual charges filed, but is used to remain consistent with both State and Federal crime reporting methods.

Table 9-1. Frequency of Serious Gang-Related Crime Reports in the City of Westminster 1991 - 1993.

	Baseline Comparison Year (1991)	Program Implemen- tation Year (1992)	Percent Change 91/92	Program Operation Year(1993)	Percent Change 92/93	Percent Change 91/93
Homicide	2	2		0		
Attempt Homicide	8	14		17		
Forcible Rape	0	0		0		
Robbery	58	46		4		
Assault with Deadly Weapon	23	20		16		
Burglary	13	16		9		
Grand Theft	6	1		3		
Grand Theft Auto	5	12		2		
Arson	0	0		0		
Health & Safety Violations (Drugs/Narc)	23	41		5		
Shots fired (hit)	21	15		8		
Exhibiting Firearm	11	5		6		
Assault/Battery	7	7		7		
Petty Theft	5	6		3		
Disturbance	87	61		28		
Shots fired (no hit)	<u>17</u>	<u>9</u>		<u>2</u>		
TOTAL	286	255	-11%	110	-57%	-62%

Table 9-2 shows a break-down of these 16 serious crime categories. When these reductions are examined more closely, this represents a 54% decrease in crimes against persons, and a 66% decrease in crimes against property (See Figures 9-1 and 9-2). These decreases are remarkable, and coincide with program efforts.

Table 9-2. Frequency of Serious Gang-Related Crimes against Persons and Property in the City of Westminster 1991 - 1993.

	Baseline Comparison Year (1991)	Program Implemen- tation Year (1992)	Percent Change 91/92	Program Operation Year(1993)	Percent Change 92/93	Percent Change 91/93
Persons ¹	109	94	-14%	50	-47%	-54%
Property ²	<u>177</u>	<u>161</u>	-9%	<u>60</u>	-63%	-66%
TOTAL	286	255	----	110	----	----

Notes:

- 1 Crimes against persons include department and incident reports of homicide, attempted homicide, assault with a deadly weapon, robbery, aggravated assault, robbery, and exhibiting a firearm.
- 2 Crimes against property include grand theft auto, burglary, grand theft, and petty theft.

The program's impact on criminal street gang activity can be further evaluated using quasi-experimental designs. These approaches have been used to evaluate program impact on crime rates in the community by assessing the following: (1) Frequency of gang-related crime for the entire city over time; (2) Frequency of crime reported in specific patrol areas over time; (3) Violent crime rates in near-by communities; and (4) Comparing the reduction of violent crime committed by gangs with trends in violent crimes that are not gang-related. Though each of these methods has scientific limitations, such concerns are decreased and the validity of subsequent conclusions are increased by the use of more than one method. This evaluation plan is displayed in Figure 9-3.

Figure 9-1. Frequency of Gang-Related Serious Crime in the City of Westminster 1991 - 1993.

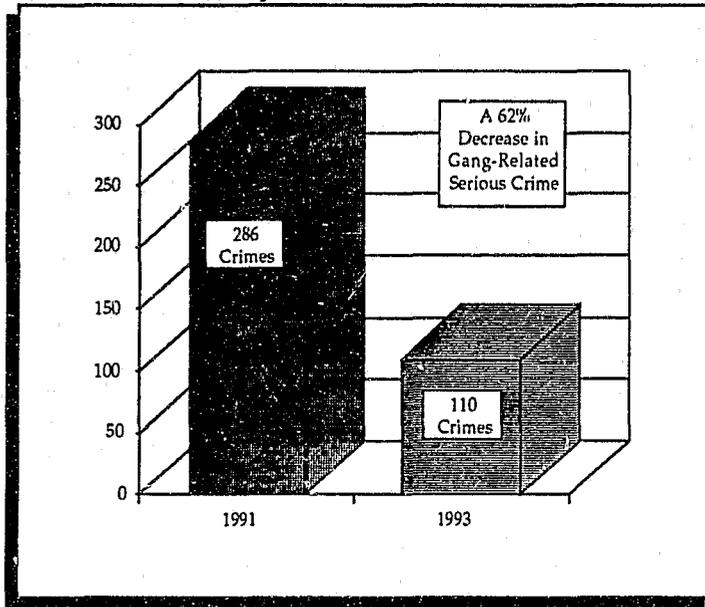


Figure 9-2. Frequency of Violent Gang-Related Crime in the City of Westminster 1991 - 1993.

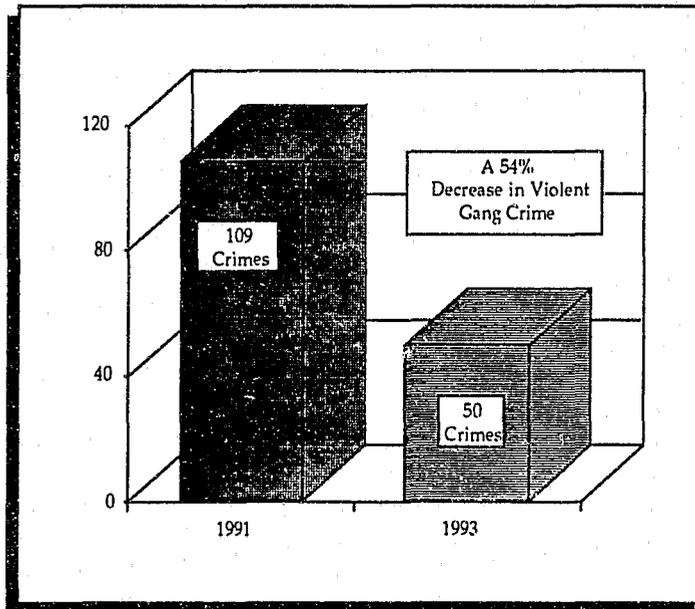
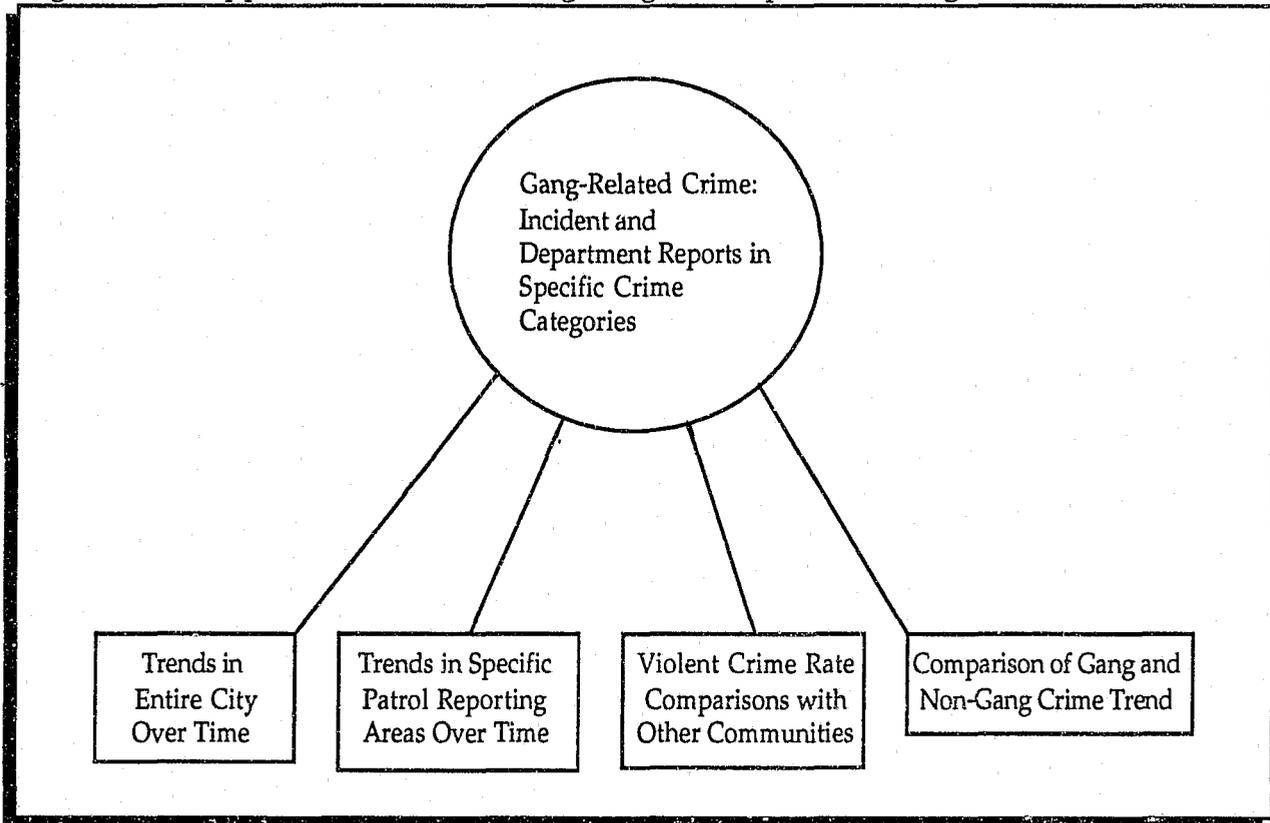


Figure 9-3. Approaches to Evaluating Program Impact on Gang-Related Crime.



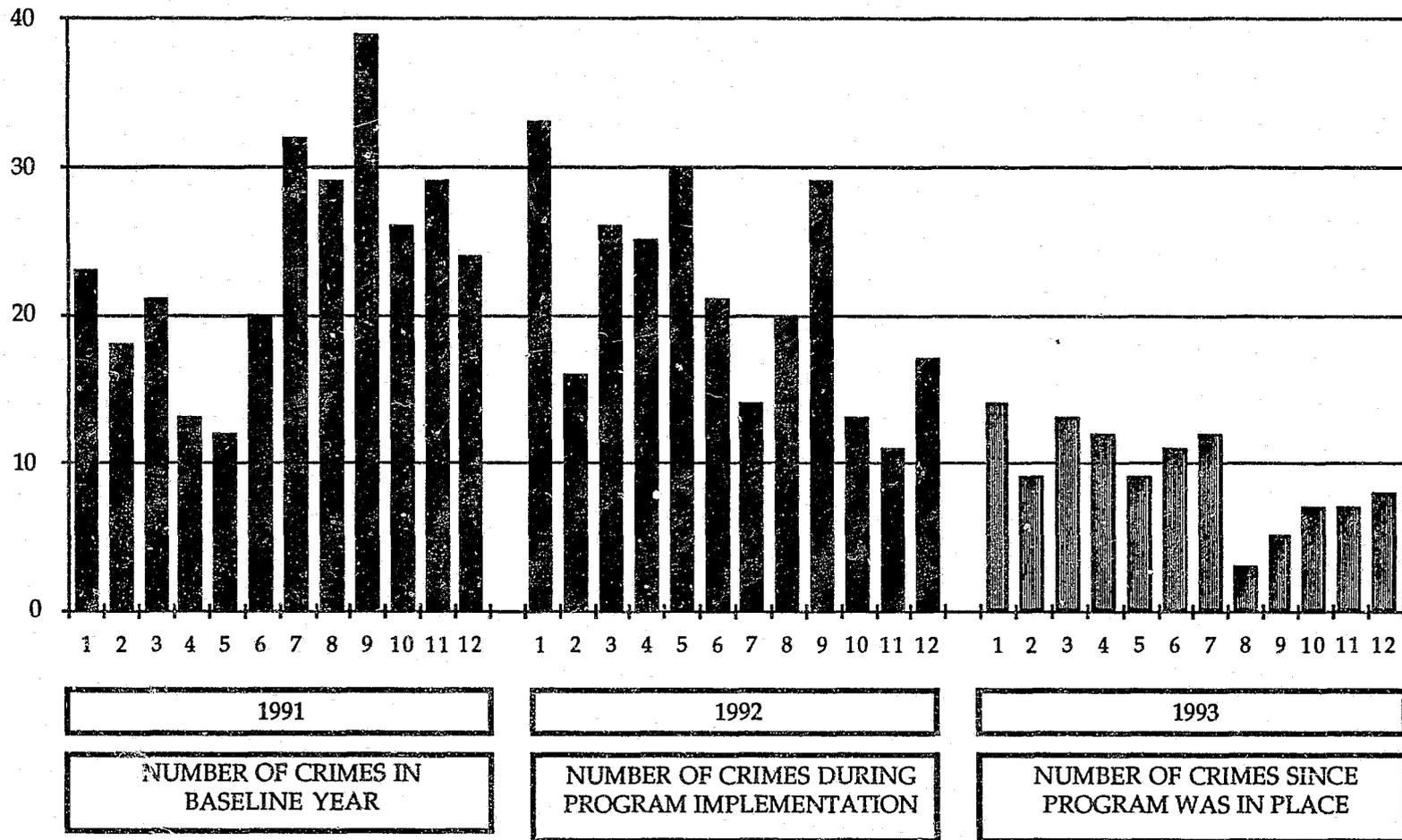
A. Analysis of Trends in Serious Gang Crime in the Community

Department and incident reports written over the 36-month period (12 months prior to program implementation and 24 months after program implementation) were reviewed. The monthly average of serious gang-related crimes prior to program implementation was 24 crimes. Since the program implementation there have been an average of 15 such crimes per month reported (see Figure 9-4 for the trend).

The analysis was unable to identify further downward trend in these crimes because of a basement effect. This means that crimes have now been reduced to such a low level, that it will be difficult to demonstrate further decreases: In the last quarter of 1993, few such crimes occurred in any given month.

Figure 9-4. Trend of Serious Gang-Related Crime in The City of Westminster 1991 - 1993.

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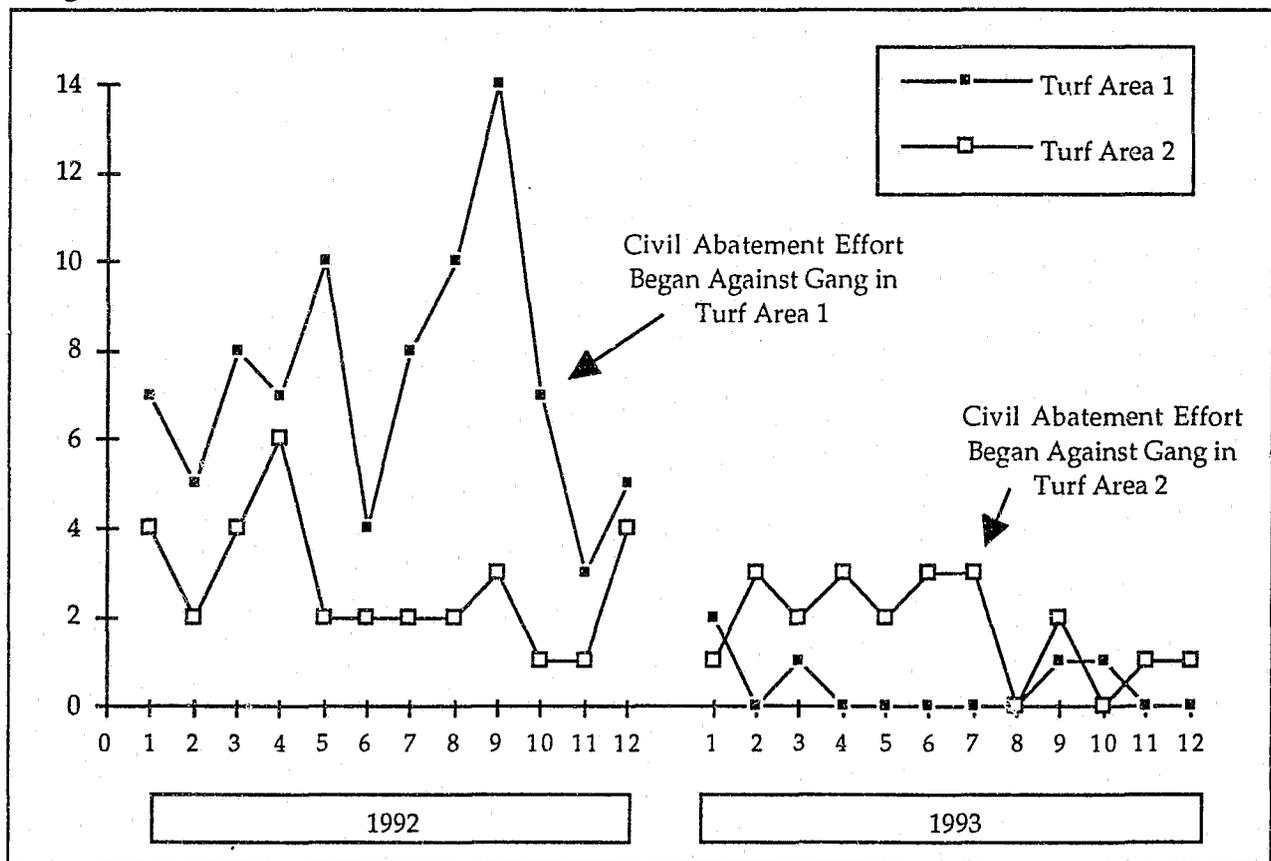


B. Analysis of trends in specific gang turf areas

Two gangs were targeted for civil abatement. A reduction in serious gang-related crimes in these two Hispanic gang turf areas was expected due to program efforts. Analysis of the 16 categories of gang crime reported in two turf areas of these targeted gangs shows the effect of civil abatement. See Figure 9-5 for the crime trends in these areas.

In turf area 1, the first gang was served with STEP Act notifications, experienced increased arrests and were advised of the possibility of civil injunctions in October, 1992. The reduction in criminal activity has proven to have a lasting effect through 1993. In turf area 2, the second gang did not respond in the same way. This gang is being represented by the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) in its legal battle to resist the restraining order. This gang was served with legal notice in July, 1993, but it appears to be too early to determine the effect in this current abatement effort.

Figure 9-5. Trend of Serious Gang-Related Crimes in Turf Areas of Two Gangs Targeted for Civil Abatement 1992 - 1993.

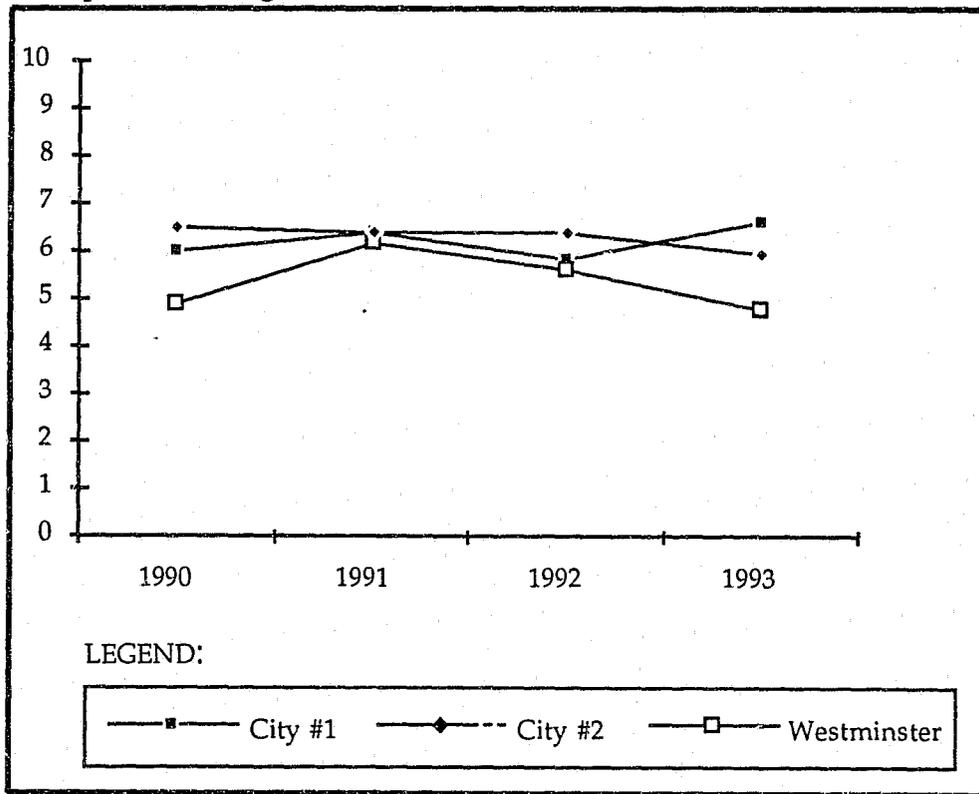


C. Comparison of Violent Crime Trends in Neighboring Communities

A comparison of rates of violent crimes in two near-by communities with similar gang crime problems reveals impressive results. Many police departments in Southern California do not keep systematic counts of crimes which are gang-related. Therefore, violent crime categories which are frequently committed by gangs in selected categories (willful homicide, robbery, and aggravated assault) are compared. In the City of Westminster 48% of crimes in these categories were gang-related in 1990. In 1991 and 1992, 20% are gang-related in each year, and in 1993, 10% of crimes in these categories were gang-related.

A reduction in the amount of gang-related crime occurring in Westminster is also reflected in its overall violent crime rate. The rate of violent crime for Westminster, and two near-by cities known to have similar gang problems was obtained from the Department of Justice (1993). Although the precise proportion of these crimes that are gang-related is unknown, these near-by communities are believed to have similar gang problems based on reports from investigators.

Figure 9-6. Comparison of Violent Crime Rates¹ in Three Cities with Comparable Gang Crime Problems.



¹Rate of willful homicide, robbery, and aggravated assault per 1,000 population.

A comparison of these rates is presented in Figure 9-6, and indicates that Westminster's rate of violent crime is declining at a greater rate than those found in comparable communities.

D. Comparison of Gang Violence Versus Non-Gang Violence

An additional approach to identifying a change in gang-related crime is to compare gang-related and non-gang-related crime in the community. If the program is indeed having an effect, then the reduction in gang-related crime would be expected to be greater than any reduction in non-gang-related crime. Table 9-3 shows this to be the case. Over the three year period observed, some decrease in absolute numbers of crime are observed. However, dramatic reduction in gang-related crime as a proportion of overall crime is shown. The proportion of non-gang-related crime decreased 15% when compared with the 1991 baseline year. Gang-related crime decreased 57% in comparison for the same year. Thus, the decline in gang-related crime cannot be attributed to any overall reduction in crime in the community.

Table 9-3. Comparison of Gang-Related and Non-Gang-Related Violent Crime¹ in the City of Westminster 1991 - 1993.

	Baseline Comparison Year (1991)	Program Implemen- tation Year (1992)	Percent Change 91/92	Program Operation Year(1993)	Percent Change 92/93	Percent Change 91/93
Gang-Related	96	86	-10%	41	-52%	-57%
Not Related to Gangs	<u>404</u>	<u>372</u>	-8%	<u>345</u>	-7%	-15%
TOTAL	500	458	----	386	----	----

¹ Includes department and incident reports of willful homicide, attempted homicide, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Taken together, these findings provide strong evidence that the TARGET program is impacting criminal activity in the community. The trend in overall community gang-related crimes has dropped dramatically since the baseline year. This reduction coincides with program efforts. The effect of civil abatement efforts can be clearly seen, and is a promising tool for use in gang crime programs. The trends shown there provide strong evidence of the effectiveness of at least one of the innovative legal tools utilized by the program.

By comparing Westminster's violent crime rate with near-by communities, we see a greater decrease in Westminster's violent crime rates. This suggests that the reduction in gang-related crime is not the result of an area-wide reduction in gang

activity. Finally, within the City of Westminster, serious crimes attributable to gangs and those not attributable to gangs are compared. An increase in non-gang related crimes in comparison with a dramatic decrease in gang-related crimes provides additional support that intensified efforts directed toward gang crime are indeed having an effect.

-E. Anecdotal evidence of program effectiveness

Multi-agency cooperation is credited for the success of the TARGET program. Intra-agency coordination has resulted in greatly increased efficiency and effectiveness. Many intra-agency activities which, in the past, may have required seven to ten days to complete, can now be accomplished in minutes. Two anecdotes of such coordination occurring in 1993 are described below.

A targeted gang member with a history of thefts and violation of probation gang terms was recently released from one year of custody. On the second home-call visit made by the DPO, the probationer was not at home and had violated curfew terms of his probation. A third home call was made by the DPO and police detectives. At that visit, the probationer behaved suspiciously, and the residence was searched. An associate gang member was found hidden in the apartment. The probationer was subsequently arrested for violating probation terms of non-association with gang members. The DPO immediately notified the DDA to discuss the arrest and sought advice in preparing the case in order to permit strongest prosecution arguments in recommending incarceration at CYA.

In an unrelated incident, a targeted gang member was arrested for witness intimidation. During arrest and questioning by the DPO and DA Investigator, the target subject was asked how the Westminster Police gang detectives were affecting his gang. He stated "We might as well just go and turn ourselves in... because every time we try [to retaliate] we get caught."

"We might as well
just go and turn ourselves in...
every time we try
[to retaliate]
we get caught."

Gang Member 12/29/93

In sum, the evidence of gang-related crime reduction suggests that the TARGET program is indeed having a strong impact on crime in the City of Westminster. Due to improved abilities of identifying and documenting gang-related crimes, the program has been able to document evidence of its success. Program interventions of intensified investigation, probation supervision, and prosecution have resulted in 77 (12% of 647 verified gang members) subjects targeted for a high probability of future involvement in crime. Of these individuals, 53 (69%) are now in custody. The City of Westminster has recorded a 62% decrease in gang-related serious crime and a 54% decrease in violent gang-related crime. These decreases in gang-related crime occurred in the same period that 53 (8% of 647 verified gang members) target subjects had been placed in custody. These reductions in crime have provided a welcome reprieve from the violence that has generated a great deal of fear of physical harm to community members.

F. Strengths and Limitations of the Evaluation

Using multiple methods to assess crime reduction outcomes is preferred over any single approach. The identification of gang-related reports has been tested using multiple raters, and inter-rater reliability of ratings has been tested. This increases the confidence of the unit's ability to identify all gang-related crime reports. However, several limitations of the data and their use should be recognized.

Evaluation of program impact rests on gang-related crime reports. Because of the program's increased ability to identify crimes as gang-related, an artificial increase in the reporting of gang crimes is possible. This would result in a masking of program effects. Further, a basement effect has been observed in the city-wide gang-related crime trend, reducing the possibility of future decreases. If additional decrease could be observed, statistical significance of the trend could be tested.

X. Future Issues

A. Gang-related Crime Information

Data collection has involved detailed review, coding, and computer data entry. The computer-aided dispatch system is now in place to capture gang-related incidents, including the involvement of firearms. Because of a basement effect (current low levels) in gang-related crime, no further decrease in the trend can be observed; rather the program looks to maintain the current low level of serious gang-related crime.

B. Innovative Legal Tools

STEP Act notifications have been hampered by time demands, and paperwork which required too much time to complete. A new notification form has been devised, and efforts renewed in serving these notifications. By March 1994, more notifications have been made than in the entire 1993 year. Additionally, the Civil Abatement suit will be pursued. Preliminary results of the use of this legal tool are very encouraging, and the legal battle for its use will be pursued.

C. Targeting Asian Gang Members

Hispanic gangs are "turf" oriented, and thus are relatively easy to identify and link to gang-related crimes. Asian gangs are not turf oriented, committing crimes both within and outside of Westminster. It is possible that Asian gang members are less likely to be targeted and apprehended by a single agency. As neighboring agencies adopt the TARGET concept the ability to identify active Asian gang members should be enhanced. Furthermore, as both the GREAT system and the county-wide Gang Incident Tracking System compile a more extensive database, investigations and prosecution arguments for STEP Act penalty enhancements will be greatly enhanced.

D. Identify Correlates of Recidivism and effects on group cohesiveness.

Correlates of recidivism among juvenile gang members might yield predictors useful for operational purposes. Of particular interest are early indicators which might predict repeat future violent offenses. A second issue is the effect of the program on gang members not yet incarcerated, and the cohesiveness of the gang membership. This issue has several intervention implications. While the present data set is insufficient to permit such analyses, it might be possible to pursue more extensive data, if resources permit.

E. Gang Crime Prevention

Although there is no crime prevention component to the program at the present time, an application for funding a prevention component has been written. One agency has declined the application, but it will be revised and resubmitted to other funding organizations. Another county-wide, multi-agency program recently proposed is the "No Gangs" project. Its purpose is to provide information, education and referral to county residents, thus constituting a prevention and education component.

F. Additional Demands on the Time of TARGET Program Personnel

Other agencies adopting a similar program may look to Westminster TARGET personnel for expertise. The extent of time and resources offered to other agencies should be carefully considered, along with the impact on time constraints of the Westminster program.

G. Impact of Gang Members Re-directing Activities Outside of Westminster

Westminster took an early and strong stance against criminal gang activity. There is some anecdotal evidence that gang members have relocated into surrounding communities. As surrounding communities increase their ability to address gang-related crime, there will be less advantage to gangs to move their criminal activities from Westminster to adjacent communities. Furthermore, county-wide multi-agency efforts have implemented a gang tracking system which will permit tracking gang activity across intra-agency jurisdictions.

XI. Conclusion

The TARGET program has established procedures for documenting the criminal activities of gang members contacted by police, and developed computerized databases for storing essential subject characteristics and crime data. The ability to systematically identify and track gang-related criminal activity is a major advance over previous record-keeping procedures. The multi-agency team has demonstrated a significant impact on target subjects' ability to commit crime and the amount of gang-related crime in Westminster. By the end of 1993, 69% of targeted subjects were in custody. Serious gang-related crime was reduced by 62% since the 1991 baseline year. Future indications of program effectiveness will focus on maintaining current low levels of gang-related crime. With only one year of full operation the TARGET program has demonstrated its ability to impact the criminal activity of street gangs in the City of Westminster.

XII. References

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XIII. Appendices

- A: Number of Gangs Contacted in the City of Westminster
- B: Ethnicity and Age of Gang Members Interviewed in the Field
- C: GREAT Gang Membership Verification Form
- D: Definitions Used in the Database of Verified Gang Members
- E: Step Act Memo Issued By Westminster Police Department
- F: STEP Act Notification Form
- G: Target Subject Selection Criteria
- H: Comparison of Probation Department Gang Supervision Services
- I: Comparison of Gang Prosecution Services by a Deputy District Attorney
- J: Data Definitions Used in the Database of Target Subjects

APPENDIX A

Number of Gangs Containing Two or More Members Contacted
in The City of Westminster

Appendix A. Number of Gangs Containing Two or More Members Contacted in The City of Westminster

1987 - 1992 ¹	68
New Contacts in 1993	<u>27</u>
TOTAL Gangs Containing Two or More Members Contacted in The City of Westminster	95

¹Note: Of these, 32 gangs had repeated contact in 1993.

APPENDIX B

Ethnicity and Age of Gang Members Interviewed
in the Field

Appendix B. Ethnic and Age Distribution of Gang Members Having Received A Field Interview in Westminster Since Target Program Was Implemented, January, 1992

<u>AGE</u>	<u>ASIAN</u>	<u>HISPANIC</u>	<u>OTHERS</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
<u>Juvenile</u>					
15 & Under	107	21	2	130	18%
16-17	162	32	13	207	<u>29%</u>
					47%
<u>Adults</u>					
18-21	211	64	19	294	41%
22-25	33	21	9	6	9%
26 & Over	4	13	3	20	3%
Unknown	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0%</u>
					<u>53%</u>
TOTALS	519	151	46	716	----
PERCENT	72%	21%	6%	----	100%

APPENDIX C

GREAT Gang Membership Verification Form

**CITY OF WESTMINSTER POLICE DEPARTMENT
GANG VERIFICATION FORM
AND**

PROOF OF PERSONAL SERVICE OF NOTICE OF DETERMINATION

I am employed in the County of Orange. I am over the age of 18 years. My business address is 8200 Westminster Boulevard, Westminster, CA 92683.

On _____, 19____, at _____ am/pm.

- I interviewed the below named person and obtained the listed information.
 I served a true copy of the Notice of Determination (P.C. §186.20 et seq) by personally delivering a true copy thereof to the person whose name and address are indicated on this form.

GANG NAME _____

CHECK ONE

MEMBER () ASSOCIATE () SUSPECTED ASSOCIATE ()

LAST NAME: _____ **FIRST:** _____ **MIDDLE:** _____

ADDRESS: _____

PHONE: (Home) _____ **PHONE (Business)** _____

D.O.B.: _____ **MONIKER:** _____ **AKA:** _____

SEX: _____ **RACE:** _____ **NATIONALITY:** _____

PHOTO Y____N____	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	EYE COLOR	FACIAL HAIR	COMPLEXION
TEETH	HAIR COLOR	HAIR LENGTH	HAIR TYPE	HAIR STYLE	

SCARS, MARKS, TATTOOS, AND ODDITIES

TATTOOS/MARKS	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	PART	SIDE
1:				
2:				
3:				
4:				
5:				

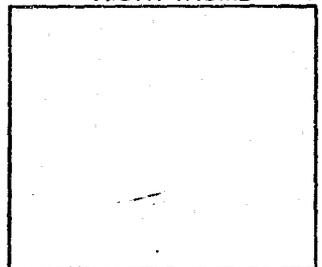
CLOTHING WORN: _____

CDL#: _____ **SSN#:** _____ **ARREST#:** _____ **CASE/CITE#:** _____

REASON FOR CONTACT: _____

LOCATION OF CONTACT: _____

RIGHT THUMB



GANG MEMBERSHIP DOCUMENTATION/VERIFICATION

- Self Admission: _____ To Whom: _____ Date: _____
 Tattoos: See Tattoos Obs. by: _____ Date: _____
 Flying Colors: _____ Obs. by: _____ Date: _____
 Association: _____ Obs. by: _____ Date: _____
 Other: _____

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

GANG CODE # _____ **GREAT #** _____

ASSOCIATES

DATE	LAST NAME	FIRST	MIDDLE	D.O.B.	PHONE (WITH AREA CODE)
	1. ADDRESS, CITY, STATE & ZIP				
	2. ADDRESS, CITY, STATE & ZIP				
	3. ADDRESS, CITY, STATE & ZIP				
	4. ADDRESS, CITY, STATE & ZIP				
	5. ADDRESS, CITY, STATE & ZIP				

VEHICLE INFORMATION

VEHICLE LICENSE NUMBER _____ STATE: _____

VIN # _____ VEH YEAR: _____ VEH MAKE: _____ VEH MODEL: _____

VEH STYLE: _____ VEH COLOR (TOP): _____ VEH COLOR (BOTTOM): _____

VEH ODDITIES (INTERIOR/EXTERIOR): _____

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

I declare under the penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on _____, 199__ at Westminster, California.

PRINT NAME AND I.D. NUMBER

OFFICER'S SIGNATURE

CITY OF WESTMINSTER
POLICE DEPARTMENT GANG DETAIL
 (714) 898-3315
 FAX 898-5932

APPENDIX D

Definitions Used in the Database of Verified Gang Members

**THE WESTMINSTER POLICE DEPARTMENT
CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH DATABASE**

**Membership and Law Enforcement Contacts
with Verified Members of Criminal Street Gangs**

This database contains information representing a comprehensive set of data elements regarding membership and law enforcement contacts with members of criminal street gangs.

The Westminster Police Department routinely collects gang membership information as well as information on contacts subjects may have with other law enforcement agencies in Orange County. Gang Verification forms are completed by police officers in the field upon interview with a gang member. This information is shared with other law enforcement agencies to assist in identification and prosecution activities.

These data are stored in free-field numeric codes which permit not only sorts and counts, but unlimited statistical analysis as well. These data can be exported in a SYLK file and read by any software for statistical analyses on Macintosh systems, translated to a MS-DOS file for IBM compatible software, or uploaded to mainframe systems.

This document contains both a detailed description of each data element and a layout of data entry fields used in the database construction.

DATA ELEMENT CODES AND DEFINITIONS

Information is entered into the research database from Gang Verification forms that have been filled out by police officers or probation officers in the field upon contact and interview with a gang member.

ITEM

1. G.R.E.A.T. NUMBER

Sequential number issued by a central computer system to each individual upon initial entry.

2. GANG CODE

Number assigned by Orange County Probation Department for each individual gang identified by authorities.

3. DAY, MONTH, YEAR OF VERIFICATION

Date of gang membership verification form completion.

4. S.T.E.P. NOTIFIED

Street Terrorism Enforcement and Prevention Act. Gang members are officially notified of the provisions of the Act.

- (0) No
- (1) Yes, Westminster Police Department
- (2) Yes, other agency

5. DAY, MONTH, YEAR OF BIRTH

6. CITY OF RESIDENCE

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| (01) Westminster | (08) Fountain Valley |
| (02) Santa Ana | (09) Stanton |
| (03) Garden Grove | (10) Long Beach |
| (04) Orange | (11) Buena Park |
| (05) Anaheim | (98) Other |
| (06) Huntington Beach | (99) Unknown |
| (07) Midway City | |

7. GENDER

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| (1) Male | (2) Female |
|----------|------------|

8. RACE

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| (1) American Indian | (5) Other |
| (2) Asian | (6) Pacific Islander |
| (3) Black | (7) White |
| (4) Hispanic | |

9. REASON FOR CONTACT

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) Disturbance/fight | (4) Parole/probation interview |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| (2) Suspicious subject/
circumstances | (5) Arrest |
| (3) Witness/victim of crime | (6) Traffic stop |

10. MOST SERIOUS ARREST

BCS code = Bureau of Criminal Statistics Code. Ranked in order of seriousness.

11. GANG STATUS

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (1) Active | (4) Inactive |
| (2) Associate | (5) Other |
| (3) Deceased | (6) Prison |

12. MEMBERSHIP CRITERIA

- (1) Self Admitted
- (2) Reliable informant
- (3) Untested informant corroborated by independent information
- (4) Tattoos, resides, frequents area, dress, hand signs, symbols, associates with members
- (5) Several arrests in company of known members
- (6) Associate (Not 1-5 but close relationship with members)

13. DAY, MONTH, YEAR OF SUBSEQUENT CONTACT

REASON FOR SUBSEQUENT CONTACT
(Same as #9)

SUBSEQUENT ARREST
(Same as #10)

STEP NOTIFIED ON THIS CONTACT
(Same as #4)

14. DAY, MONTH, YEAR OF SUBSEQUENT CONTACT

REASON FOR SUBSEQUENT CONTACT
(Same as #9)

SUBSEQUENT ARREST
(Same as #10)

STEP NOTIFIED ON THIS CONTACT
(Same as #4)

15. DAY, MONTH, YEAR OF SUBSEQUENT CONTACT

REASON FOR SUBSEQUENT CONTACT
(Same as #9)

SUBSEQUENT ARREST
(Same as #10)

STEP NOTIFIED ON THIS CONTACT

(Same as #4)

16. DAY, MONTH, YEAR OF SUBSEQUENT CONTACT

REASON FOR SUBSEQUENT CONTACT

(Same as #9)

SUBSEQUENT ARREST

(Same as #10)

STEP NOTIFIED ON THIS CONTACT

(Same as #4)

17. DAY, MONTH, YEAR OF SUBSEQUENT CONTACT

REASON FOR SUBSEQUENT CONTACT

(Same as #9)

SUBSEQUENT ARREST

(Same as #10)

STEP NOTIFIED ON THIS CONTACT

(Same as #4)

18. T.A.R.G.E.T. SUBJECT

The Tri-Agency Resource Gang Enforcement Team focuses efforts on subjects selected for intensive law enforcement efforts. Gang members are chosen by the City of Westminster Tri-Agency Gang Unit using departmental criteria. The Targets selected are those gang members that pose or have posed a threat to the residents and business owners of the City of Westminster.

(1) No

(2) Yes

DATA ENTRY FORM FOR VERIFIED GANG MEMBERS

1. GREAT#	<input type="text"/>	
2. GANG CODE	<input type="text"/>	
3. DAY/MONTH/YEAR OF VERIFICATION	<input type="text"/>	
4. STEP NOTIFIED	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. DAY/MONTH/YEAR OF BIRTH	<input type="text"/>	
6. CITY OF RESIDENCE	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. SEX	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. RACE	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. REASON FOR CONTACT	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. MOST SERIOUS ARREST	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. GANG STATUS	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. MEMBERSHIP CRITERIA	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13. (A) DATE OF SUBSEQUENT CONTACT	<input type="text"/>	
(A) REASON FOR SUBSEQUENT CONTACT	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(A) SUBSEQUENT ARREST	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(A) STEP NOTIFIED ON THIS CONTACT	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. (B) DATE OF SUBSEQUENT CONTACT	<input type="text"/>	
(B) REASON FOR SUBSEQUENT CONTACT	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(B) SUBSEQUENT ARREST	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(B) STEP NOTIFIED ON THIS CONTACT	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15. (C) DATE OF SUBSEQUENT CONTACT	<input type="text"/>	
(C) REASON FOR SUBSEQUENT CONTACT	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(C) SUBSEQUENT ARREST	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(C) STEP NOTIFIED ON THIS CONTACT	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16. (D) DATE OF SUBSEQUENT CONTACT	<input type="text"/>	
(D) REASON FOR SUBSEQUENT CONTACT	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(D) SUBSEQUENT ARREST	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(D) STEP NOTIFIED ON THIS CONTACT	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17. (E) DATE OF SUBSEQUENT CONTACT	<input type="text"/>	
(E) REASON FOR SUBSEQUENT CONTACT	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(E) SUBSEQUENT ARREST	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(E) STEP NOTIFIED ON THIS CONTACT	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18. TARGET (YES/NO)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

APPENDIX E

Step Act Memo Issued By Westminster Police Department

WESTMINSTER POLICE DEPARTMENT
INFORMATION BULLETIN

DATE: 05-21-92

STREET TERRORISM ENFORCEMENT AND PREVENTION ACT

The California Street Terrorism Enforcement and Prevention Act (STEP ACT) became law in September, 1988. The STEP ACT is California's comprehensive series of laws and procedures dealing with criminal street gang activity. Under certain limited circumstances, the STEP ACT makes active participation in a street gang a crime (Penal Code section 186.22(a)). Also a wide range of "enhancements" (additional sentence time tacked onto criminal convictions) was created by the STEP ACT for certain gang-related felonies (Penal Code section 186.22(b) and (c)).

Everyone interested in reducing gang crime is eager to apply the STEP ACT under as many circumstances as possible. Unfortunately, the STEP ACT is confusing, complex and difficult to prove. It rivals federal racketeering statutes in the effort necessary to prove the various elements of the crime and enhancements.

The above point is illustrated by looking at the necessary elements of the STEP ACT crime and enhancements:

ELEMENTS OF THE OFFENSE

PENAL CODE SECTION 186.22(a) PARTICIPATION = CRIME

1. Any person
2. who actively participates
3. in a "criminal street gang"
4. with "knowledge" that the gang's members engage in or have engaged in a "pattern of criminal gang activity"

and

5. who willfully promotes, furthers, or assists in any felonious criminal conduct by members of that gang

shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding one year or in state prison for one, two, or three years.

ELEMENTS OF THE ENHANCEMENTS

PENAL CODE SECTION 186.22(b) FELONY SENTENCE ENHANCEMENT

1. Any person
2. who is convicted of a felony
3. where the underlying offense was for the
 - a. benefit of
 - b. at the direction of
 - c. or in association with

a "criminal street gang"

4. who acts with the specific intent to promote, further, or assist in any criminal conduct by gang members

shall upon conviction of the felony, in addition and consecutive to, be punished by an additional term of one, two, or three years or two, three, or four years if the underlying felony was committed on or within 1000 feet of a school.

shall remain in prison for a minimum of 15 years if the crime is punishable by life in prison.

Enhancement can be stricken in an unusual case - 186.22(d).

MISDEMEANOR OR FELONY SENTENCE ENHANCEMENT

PENAL CODE SECTION 186.22(c)

1. Any person
2. who is convicted of a crime punishable as a felony or as a misdemeanor (wobbler)
3. where the crime was for the
 - a. benefit of
 - b. at the direction of, or
 - c. in association with

a "criminal street gang"

4. who acts with the specific intent to promote, further, or assist in any criminal conduct by gang members,

shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year but not less than 180 days if the underlying offense is a misdemeanor or by imprisonment in the state prison for one, two, or three years. If the court grants probation, a term shall be 180 days in the county jail,

shall receive as additional punishment one, two or three years if the underlying offense is a felony,

shall remain in prison for a minimum of 15 years if the crime is punishable by life in prison.

As highlighted above, the gang participation crime and the gang-related enhancements all require that the gang in question: 1) meets the STEP ACT definition of a "criminal street gang"; and 2) has participated in a "pattern of criminal gang activity." Each of the above requirements have their own several elements which must also be proven beyond a reasonable doubt:

"CRIMINAL STREET GANG" DEFINED

PENAL CODE SECTION 186.22(f)

"Criminal street gang" means:

1. Any ongoing organization, association, or group of three or more persons

AND

2. with its primary activity the commission of one or more of the following:

- a. ADW - P.C. 245
- b. Robbery
- c. Homicide or manslaughter
- d. Sale or possession for sale, transportation, manufacture, offer for sale, or offer to manufacture a controlled substance
- e. shooting at an inhabited dwelling or car
- f. arson
- g. witness intimidation - P.C. 136.1
- h. grand theft vehicle - P.C. 487h

AND

3. which has a common name or common identifying sign or symbol

AND

4. whose members individually or collectively engage or have engaged in a "pattern of criminal gang activity".

PATTERN OF CRIMINAL GANG ACTIVITY DEFINED

PENAL CODE SECTION 186.22(e)

"Pattern of criminal gang activity" means:

1. The commission, attempted commission or solicitation of two or more of the following:

- a. ADW - P.C. 245
- b. Robbery
- c. Homicide or manslaughter
- d. Sale or possession for sale, transportation, manufacture, offer for sale, or offer to manufacture a controlled substance
- e. shooting at an inhabited dwelling or car
- f. arson
- g. witness intimidation - P.C. 136.1
- h. grand theft vehicle - P.C. 487h

2. with one or more of the offenses occurring after September 26, 1988

AND

3. the last of those offenses occurred within three years after a prior offense

AND

4. the offenses were committed on separate occasions or by two or more persons.

Proving the various elements of the STEP ACT crime and enhancements requires substantial documentation of an area's active gangs, gang members and gang-related crimes. The required documentation must exist for both the gangs and the individual gang members. Further, the documentation's value is dependent upon freshness which in turn mandates continual updating.

To qualify a gang for STEP ACT prosecutions, a police officer witness with sufficient training, education and experience (i.e., "expert witness") is necessary to testify about a gang's existence, purpose and behavior. The expert's testimony must be supported, however, by reliable documentation. For example, proving that a gang meets the STEP ACT definition of a "Criminal Street Gang" requires: 1) certified copies of adult convictions or sustained juvenile petitions of the STEP ACT delineated crimes; 2) police reports regarding the crimes; 3) proof that the gang in question has three or more members; and, 4) evidence that the convicted defendants were members of the gang.

The above should show the vital link the patrol officer has to any STEP ACT prosecution. The necessary proof is usually generated at the street level during crime report taking, field interviews and informal contacts. It is therefore important to avoid conclusions in report writing and instead to state the reasons for the belief that an individual is a gang member or that a crime is gang related.

In court, only reliable evidence is admissible to prove that a given person is a gang member. Such evidence includes: 1) the person admitted membership in a gang; 2) the person lives in or frequents a particular gang's area, dresses in the gang's style of dress, uses the gang's hand signs, symbols, or tattoos, and associates with known members of the gang; or 3) the person has been arrested several times in the company of identified gang members for offenses which are consistent with usual gang activity. Usually only the officer who obtained the evidence of gang membership is allowed to testify about it.

Even though it is cumbersome, the STEP ACT can work. The more that the activity of a gang or a gang member is thoroughly documented in reports and F.I. cards, the easier a STEP ACT prosecution becomes. Moreover, whenever possible, gang activity should be documented.

APPENDIX F

STEP Act Notification Form

APPENDIX G

Target Subject Selection Criteria

August 10, 1992

NIB #92-56
(revised)

To: Patrol

From: _____
Lt. Larry W. Woessner
Detective Commander

Subject: GANG MEMBER/ASSOCIATE TARGETING CRITERIA

The target list of the inter-agency gang unit is comprised of approximately 30-40 gang members and associates identified as such by the criteria listed in TDO #92-03. The targets selected are those gang members that pose or have posed a threat to the residents and business owners of the City of Westminster.

A file will be maintained on each targeted member which contains documentation as to identity, past criminal activity, gang verification, STEP notification, FIs, etc. to establish that the target meets any one of the criteria listed below. Each entry on the target list must be justified and approved of by the Detective Lieutenant. The target list will be updated monthly.

I. GANG ACTIVITY

- o Suspected, arrested or convicted (based on probable cause and/or information from reliable informants) in one or more of the following crimes:
 - 1) Assault with a deadly weapon or by means of force likely to produce great bodily injury; 2) Robbery; 3) Murder or manslaughter; 4) The sale, possession for sale, transportation, manufacture, offer for sale, or offer to manufacture narcotics or controlled substances; 5) Shooting at an inhabited dwelling or occupied motor vehicle; 6) Arson; 7) The intimidation of witnesses/victims; and 8) Vehicle grand theft; 9) Any other serious felony.
- o Conspiring to commit or soliciting the commission of one or more of the above crimes.
- o Active participation in a criminal street gang as defined in California Penal Code Section 186.22 (Street Terrorism Enforcement and Prevention Act-"STEP ACT.")

II. GANG RELATED PROBATION VIOLATIONS ("GANG TERMS")

- o e.g., associating with gang members, presence in known gang area, wearing of gang attire, curfew, weapons possession.

III. GANG LEADERSHIP/ORGANIZATION ABILITY

- o Known for selecting targets for gang activities.
- o Fellow gang members/associates look to this person for guidance upon contact by police.
- o Makes initial contact with group of gang members/associates before group commits criminal acts.
- o Reputation among own gang or rival gangs as a leader.

IV. SOPHISTICATION LEVEL

- o Participant elaborately planned/executed criminal act.
- o Participant in premeditated/deliberate violent criminal acts.

V. VIOLENCE LEVEL

- o Assaultive prior offense(s).
- o Prior weapons offense(s).
- o Reputation among own gang or rival gang.

VI. DRUG SALES

- o Active participant in the sale, possession for sale, transportation, manufacture, offer for sale or offer to manufacture controlled substances as defined in Sections 11054, 11055, 11056, 11057, and 11058 of the Health and Safety Code.
- o Member or associate of a gang that actively engages in the above conduct.

ADDITION TO AND REMOVAL FROM THE TARGET LIST

- o Members will be added to or removed from the target list at the discretion of the gang unit based on the current activity level of the targeted subject. Target members will be moved from active to non-active on the target list at such point that the member is in custody by another agency, or the member/associate has shown to be non-active in the gang for a period of time as evidenced by a decrease in police contacts, arrests, of affiliation with other gang members.

A subject deemed "non-active" may be reclassified as "active" when arrested or named as a suspect in a serious felony.

APPENDIX H

Comparison of Probation Department Gang Supervision Services

ORANGE COUNTY
PROBATION DEPARTMENT

TO: Lt. Larry Woessner

FROM: Colleene E. Hodges *ch*

DATE: March 30, 1992

SUBJECT: Comparison Between Westminster Gang Team versus Probation GVS Unit versus Regular Probation Supervision

	WESTMINSTER Gang Team	PROBATION GVS Unit	REGULAR GENERIC Probation Supervision
Intake & Case Assignment	Hand-picked Hard core & Active Intensive supervision	Hand-picked Hard core & Active Intensive supervision	Must take all cases - Can control supervision level
Misdemeanor	Approx. 5%	Approx 5%	Adult Juvenile Approx. 25% 25%
Felony	Approx 95%	Approx 95%	Approx. 75% 75%
Gang Involvement	Hard core members	Hard core members or hard core assoc.	Not a criteria
Terms of Probation	Most have gang terms.	Almost all have gang terms.	Approx. 25%
Probationer Contacts	Frequent	Frequent	Varies on case
Team with Police	Routine teamed as formal member of unit.	Frequent	Occasional - Risk situation cases only
Proactive Patrol Suppression	Routine & frequent	Routine & frequent	Rare - almost never

Consultation with DDA	High level up to Daily	Case by case only Periodic	Occasional - rare
Probation Searches	Frequent & routine	Frequent & routine	Occasional Active-high profile cases only
Search Warrants	Frequent	Sometimes - special cases	Rare
Activities re: Expertise Public speaking Testifying Trainer	Frequent	Frequent	Rare

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APPENDIX I

Comparison of Gang Prosecution Services by a Deputy District Attorney

MEMO

TO: LT. WOESSNER
FROM: DDA JOHN ANDERSON
DATE: 3-25-92
RE: AREAS OF COMPARISON - WPD GANG UNIT vs. O.C. DA GANG UNIT
vs. TRADITIONAL OCDA

<u>A.</u> <u>WPD GANG UNIT</u>	<u>B.</u> <u>OCDA GANG UNIT</u>	<u>C.</u> <u>- TRADITIONAL OCDA</u>
- Juve Misds.	Rare-lower sentences	Lower Sentences
- Adult Misds.	N/A	Lower Sentences
- 186.22 Fels. & Res. 459 <i>STEP</i> <i>BURG</i>	same	Lower Sentences
- Other Fels.	Rare-same sentences	Lower Sentences
- Gang Terms	same	Rare
- Juve PV Hearings	Occasionally	Lower Sentences
- Adult PV Hearings	Rare	Lower Sentences
- 186.22 Prosecutions	Rare	N/A
- S.W.s	same	N/A Gang Cases
- "Other" Proactive Measures		
- Civil Gang Abatement	N/A	N/A
- Vehicle Seizures	N/A	N/A
- Drug Buy Programs	N/A	N/A
- ?		

APPENDIX J

Data Definitions Used in the Database of Target Subjects

THE WESTMINSTER POLICE DEPARTMENT

CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH DATABASE

**Membership, Criminal Activity and Suppression Efforts
of Selected Members of Criminal Street Gangs**

This database contains information representing a comprehensive set of data elements regarding membership, criminal activity, and suppression efforts of members of criminal street gangs.

The Westminster Police Department, The Orange County District Attorney's office and the Orange County Probation Department recently entered into a Memorandum of Understanding establishing an interagency program. The purpose of which is to ensure a well-coordinated effort aimed at decreasing gang crime by focusing on selected gangsters believed to be of greatest threat to the community. The Tri-Agency Resource Gang Enforcement Team (TARGET) collects information on the membership and criminal activities of Target subjects as well as crime suppression efforts directed toward them. The purpose of this information is to increase the Agency's understanding of gangster criminal behavior and to evaluate the effectiveness of this innovative approach to fighting gang crime.

Information is consistently collected on a wide range of data elements including criminal history, possession and use of weapons, and results of prosecution and efforts. These data are stored in free-field numeric codes which permit not only sorts and counts, but unlimited statistical analyses on Macintosh systems, translated to a MS-DOS file for IBM compatible software, or uploaded to mainframe systems.

This document contains both a detailed description of each data element and a layout of data entry fields used in the database construction.

TRACKING DATABASE DEFINITIONS

ITEM

2. P.D. (ARREST) NUMBER

Assigned to an individual when arrested or taken into protective custody (child) or when record check and fingerprints are done on potential employees. It is issued by the Identification Bureau within the police department. This original number stays with the individual for his/her lifetime.

3. STUDY NUMBER

Individual number assigned to each Target subject included in study. Assigned by gang unit personnel. It will remain with the case through the entire study.

4. DATE SELECTED AS TARGET

Day, month, and year a Target individual was justified and approved by the Detective Lieutenant.

5. PRIMARY GANG AFFILIATION

Number assigned by Orange County Probation Department for each individual gang identified by authorities. This number was created to be utilized in the General Reporting Evaluation and Tracking (GREAT) system. Gang affiliation is determined by whether an individual meets one or more of the six criteria as specified in the "Gang Activity Reporting" Policy.

6. POSITION IN GANG

Determined by observations by police personnel. This information taken from various records in which police personnel have described the position of the individual within the gang. This label may be a somewhat subjective assessment on the part of the gang unit personnel reading these records. Sometimes the position of an individual is implied in official records rather than explicitly stated.

- (1) Leader: Criteria outlined in "Gang Member/Associate Targeting Criteria" Policy, part III.
- (2) Hardcore: Active member but not a leader.
- (3) Associate: When there are strong indications that an individual has a close relationship with a gang but does not fit the criteria for gang membership shall be identified as a "gang associate."
- (7) Don't know: Position within a gang is not confirmed or is not known.

7. ACTIVITY STATUS

Status of an individual with regard to the Target list.

- (1) Active: The individual is not in custody and is believed to be actively involved in gang activities because he met the Target criteria.
- (2) In custody with trial pending.
- (3) Moved out of area.
- (4) Deceased: Died while on Target list.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| (5) No longer a Target: | Removed from the Target list. Criteria for removal is currently being determined. |
| (6) Reformed: | Criteria currently being determined. |
| (7) Prison | |
| (8) Jail | |
| (9) CYA: | California Youth Authority |
| (10) Other | |
| (11) OCJH: | Orange County Juvenile Hall |
| (77) Don't Know | |

8. SECONDARY GANG AFFILIATION

Same information at Item #5 in cases where an individual has met the same criteria in connection with a second gang.

9 - 12. CITY OF RESIDENCE, RACE, GENDER, DATE OF BIRTH

Determined by gang unit personnel from source records such as arrest records, crime reports, rap sheet, etc. This information is considered reliable and valid.

9. CITY OF RESIDENCE

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| (1) Westminster | (6) Anaheim |
| (2) Santa Ana | (7) Huntington Beach |
| (3) Garden Grove | (8) Midway City |
| (4) Orange | (9) Other |
| (5) Fountain Valley | |

10. RACE

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| (1) Asian | (5) Samoan |
| (2) Hispanic | (6) Other |
| (3) White | (7) Unknown |
| (4) Black | |

11. GENDER

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| (1) Male | (2) Female |
|----------|------------|

12. DATE OF BIRTH (DDMMYY)

13. MONIKER

ARREST HISTORY SINCE TARGET SELECTION

1. MOST SERIOUS ARREST: FIRST INCIDENT; SECOND INCIDENT; THIRD INCIDENT;
FOURTH INCIDENT

Information provided by gang unit personnel from source records.
BCS Code = Bureau of Criminal Statistics Code. Ranked in order of seriousness.

2. MOST SERIOUS CHARGE: FIRST INCIDENT; SECOND INCIDENT; THIRD INCIDENT;
FOURTH INCIDENT

Information provided by gang unit personnel from source records.
BCS Code = Bureau of Criminal Statistics Code. Ranked in order of seriousness.

3. CASE DISPOSITION: FIRST INCIDENT; SECOND INCIDENT; THIRD INCIDENT;
FOURTH INCIDENT

Information provided by Deputy District Attorney.

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|------|
| 1. | Pled guilty to charge | (04) |
| 2. | Pled guilty to lesser charge | (05) |
| 3. | Found guilty by court | (06) |
| 4. | Found not guilty by court | (07) |
| 5. | Found guilty by jury | (08) |
| 6. | Found not guilty by jury | (09) |
| 7. | Case dismissed | (10) |
| 8. | Prosecution in progress | (11) |
| 9. | Case transferred to another unit | (99) |
| 10. | N/A | (00) |

4. FIREARM USED: FIRST INCIDENT; SECOND INCIDENT; THIRD INCIDENT;
FOURTH INCIDENT

Information provided by gang unit personnel from source records.

- | | | | |
|-----|---------|-----|----------------|
| (1) | No | (6) | Assault Weapon |
| (3) | Handgun | (7) | Other |
| (4) | Shotgun | (8) | Unknown |
| (5) | Rifle | | |

5. AGENCY: FIRST INCIDENT; SECOND INCIDENT; THIRD INCIDENT;
FOURTH INCIDENT

Information provided by gang unit personnel from source records.

- | | |
|-----|---|
| (1) | Westminster Police Department |
| (2) | Westminster Police Department/Gang Unit |
| (3) | Other - Orange County Agency |
| (4) | Other - Los Angeles County Agency |

ARREST HISTORY SINCE TARGET SELECTION

1. MOST SERIOUS ARREST: FIRST INCIDENT; SECOND INCIDENT; THIRD INCIDENT;
FOURTH INCIDENT

Information provided by gang unit personnel from source records.
BCS Code = Bureau of Criminal Statistics Code. Ranked in order of seriousness.

2. MOST SERIOUS CHARGE: FIRST INCIDENT; SECOND INCIDENT; THIRD INCIDENT;
FOURTH INCIDENT

Information provided by gang unit personnel from source records.
BCS Code = Bureau of Criminal Statistics Code. Ranked in order of seriousness.

3. CASE DISPOSITION: FIRST INCIDENT; SECOND INCIDENT; THIRD INCIDENT;
FOURTH INCIDENT

Information provided by Deputy District Attorney.

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|------|
| 1. | Pled guilty to charge | (04) |
| 2. | Pled guilty to lesser charge | (05) |
| 3. | Found guilty by court | (06) |
| 4. | Found not guilty by court | (07) |
| 5. | Found guilty by jury | (08) |
| 6. | Found not guilty by jury | (09) |
| 7. | Case dismissed | (10) |
| 8. | Prosecution in progress | (11) |
| 9. | Case transferred to another unit | (99) |
| 10. | N/A | (00) |

4. FIREARM USED: FIRST INCIDENT; SECOND INCIDENT; THIRD INCIDENT;
FOURTH INCIDENT

Information provided by gang unit personnel from source records.

- | | | | |
|-----|---------|-----|----------------|
| (1) | No | (6) | Assault Weapon |
| (3) | Handgun | (7) | Other |
| (4) | Shotgun | (8) | Unknown |
| (5) | Rifle | | |

5. AGENCY: FIRST INCIDENT; SECOND INCIDENT; THIRD INCIDENT;
FOURTH INCIDENT

Information provided by gang unit personnel from source records.

- | | |
|-----|---|
| (1) | Westminster Police Department |
| (2) | Westminster Police Department/Gang Unit |
| (3) | Other - Orange County Agency |
| (4) | Other - Los Angeles County Agency |

PAROLE/PROBATION STATUS

1. CURRENTLY ON PAROLE OR PROBATION
 - (0) Not on Probation/Parole
 - (1) Adult/Court Probation: Adult on probation only with court and is not assigned to the Probation Department.
 - (2) Adult/No supervision: Adult placed on probation through the Probation Department, but does not report to a probation officer.
 - (3) Adult/Supervision: Adult assigned to probation through Probation Department and assigned a Probation Officer to report to.
 - (4) Adult/Supervision/Gang Terms: Same as #3 with Gang Terms added. Gang Terms specify restrictions in associating with gang members.
 - (5) Adult/Unknown: Unknown if on probation or not.
 - (6) Juvenile/Informal: Juvenile charged with offense, not sent to court, handled informally through Probation Department with no Probation Officer to report to.
 - (7) Juvenile/No Supervision: Juvenile charged and convicted through court process. Placed on formal probation but no Probation Officer to report to. May have restitution to make and certain terms to conform to.
 - (8) Juvenile/Supervision: Juvenile charged, convicted through court, assigned probation terms and Probation Officer to report to.
 - (9) Juvenile/Supervision/Gang Terms: Same as #8 with Gang Terms added. Juvenile gang terms forbid juvenile from associating with gang members.
 - (10) Juvenile/Unknown: Unknown if on probation or not.
 - (19) Parole
2. PAROLE/PROBATION NUMBER
3. DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR PROBATION STARTED
4. NUMBER OF PROBATION GRANTS PRIOR TO TARGET SELECTION
5. PAROLE/PROBATION TERMINATION
 1. Current (11)
 2. Adult - In Custody (12) If in custody, can not report to Probation Officer; under authority of court.
 3. Adult - Time Expired (13) Term of probation expired.
 4. Adult - Warrant (14)
 5. Juvenile - Of Age (15) Probation expired because juvenile became an adult.
 6. Juvenile - In Custody (16) If in custody, can not report to Probation Officer; under authority of court.
 7. Juvenile - Court/Other (17) Ordered off probation by court.
 8. N/A (18) Was never on probation.
6. DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR OF PAROLE/PROBATION TERMINATION
7. TOTAL NUMBER OF PROBATION SEARCHES

Determined by gang unit personnel from source records or from the Probation Officers. These records cover an amount of time which varies from case to case depending on records available.

- A. Number of times firearms found
- B. Number of times non-firearm weapons found
- C. Number of times drugs found
- D. Number of times stolen property found
- E. Number of times gang paraphernalia found
- F. Number of negative searches

8. TOTAL NUMBER OF PAROLE/PROBATION VIOLATIONS

Determined by gang unit personnel from source records or from the Probation Officers. These records cover an amount of time which varies from case to case depending on records available.

- A. Number of technical violations: Violation of basic terms of probation
- B. Number of gang-related violations: Violation of gang-related terms of probation
- C. Number of weapons violations
- D. Number of new law violations: Committed new crime

9. WAS INDIVIDUAL ON PROBATION BEFORE TARGET SELECTION

Information provided by Probation Officer

- 1. Before Target (7)
- 2. After Target (8)
- 3. Not a Target (9)

10. TOTAL NUMBER OF TIMES ON PROBATION TO DATE

Information provided by Probation Officer.

11. TOTAL NUMBER OF MONTHS ON PROBATION TO DATE

Information provided by Probation Officer.

12. TOTAL NUMBER OF PROBATION VIOLATIONS TO DATE

Information provided by Probation Officer.

13. NUMBER OF TIMES ON PAROLE BEFORE TARGET SELECTION

Information provided by police/gang unit personnel from source records.

14. HISTORY OF FIREARM USE

Information provided by police/gang unit personnel from source records.

- (1) No
- (2) Yes

15. HISTORY OF FIREARM POSSESSION

Information provided by source records.

- (1) No
- (2) Yes

16. ON PROBATION FOR FIREARM USE

Information provided by Probation Officer

(1) No (2) Yes

17. ON PROBATION FOR FIREARM POSSESSION

Information provided by Probation Officer

(1) No (2) Yes

18. NUMBER OF KNOWN HANDGUNS

Information provided by Probation Officer

19. NUMBER OF KNOWN SHOTGUNS/RIFLES

Information provided by Probation Officer

20. CURRENT SCHOOL STATUS

Information provided by Probation Officer

(1) High School (4) Drop-out/Truant
(2) Continuation School (5) Adult
(3) Youth Institution (6) Unknown

MOST CURRENT GANG UNIT PROSECUTION

1. WESTMINSTER POLICE DEPARTMENT CASE NUMBER
2. COURT NUMBER
3. DISTRICT ATTORNEY NUMBER
- 3A. CARRY OVER CASE FROM PREVIOUS PERIOD
4. DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR OF CRIME
- 4A. DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR OF FILING
5. MOST SERIOUS CHARGE

Information provided by Deputy District Attorney on staff in the gang unit.

BCS Code = Bureau of Criminal Statistics Code. Ranking of offenses in order of seriousness.

6. SECOND MOST SERIOUS CHARGE FILED
Same as #5.
7. THIRD MOST SERIOUS CHARGE FILED
Same as #5.
8. FOURTH MOST SERIOUS CHARGE FILED

Same as #5.

9. GANG ENHANCEMENTS FILED

Information provided by Deputy District Attorney.

Gang Enhancements are charges filed if a crime is committed under the direction of, for the benefit of, or in association with a street gang. Enhancements add additional time to a sentence following a conviction.

10. WEAPONS USED ENHANCEMENTS FILED

Information provided by Deputy District Attorney.

Weapons Used Enhancements are charges filed if a weapon is used in the commission of a crime. Enhancements add additional time to a sentence following a conviction.

11. WEAPONS POSSESSION ENHANCEMENTS FILED

Information provided by Deputy District Attorney.

Weapons Possession Enhancements are charges filed if the defendant committed a crime with a weapon in his/her possession.

12. FIRST CONVICTION/SUSTAINED PETITION

Information provided by Deputy District Attorney

BCS Code = Bureau of Criminal Statistics Code. Ranking of offenses in order of seriousness.

13. SECOND CONVICTION/SUSTAINED PETITION

Same as #12.

14. THIRD CONVICTION/SUSTAINED PETITION

Same as #12.

15. FOURTH CONVICTION/SUSTAINED PETITION

Same as #12.

16. CURRENT PROSECUTION STATUS

Information provided by Deputy District Attorney

(0)	No charges	(2)	Complete
(1)	Pending	(3)	Unknown

17. CASE DISPOSITION

Information provided by Deputy District Attorney

1.	Pled guilty to charge	(04)	6.	Found not guilty by jury	(09)
2.	Pled guilty to lesser charge	(05)	7.	Case dismissed	(10)
3.	Found guilty by court	(06)	8.	Prosecution in progress	(11)
4.	Found not guilty by court	(07)	9.	Case transferred to another unit	(99)
5.	Found guilty by jury	(08)	10.	N/A	(00)

18. INCARCERATION FACILITY

Information provided by Deputy District Attorney

1. State Prison	(12)	4. County Jail	(15)
2. Federal Prison	(13)	5. House Arrest	(16)
3. California Youth Authority	(14)	6. Juvenile Hall/Local youth institution	(17)

19. TOTAL TIME TO SERVE (MONTHS)

Information provided by Deputy District Attorney

20. PROBATION AS RESULT OF PROSECUTION

Information provided by Deputy District Attorney

(1) No (2) Yes

PROSECUTION HISTORY AFTER TARGET SELECTION

1. MOST SERIOUS CHARGE: SECOND MOST RECENT CASE, THIRD MOST RECENT CASE

Information provided by Deputy District Attorney on staff in gang unit.
BCS Code = Bureau of Criminal Statistics Code. Ranking of offenses in order of seriousness.

2. DISPOSITION: SECOND MOST RECENT CASE, THIRD MOST RECENT CASE

Information provided by Deputy District Attorney on staff in gang unit.

1. Pled guilty to charge	(04)	6. Found not guilty by jury	(09)
2. Pled guilty to lesser charge	(05)	7. Case dismissed	(10)
3. Found guilty by court	(06)	8. Prosecution in progress	(11)
4. Found not guilty by court	(07)	9. Case transferred to another unit	(99)
5. Found guilty by jury	(08)	10. N/A	(00)

TARGET SUBJECT DATA ENTRY

1. TRACKING DATABASE

1. SUBJECT'S NAME (LAST, FIRST):	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>
2. PD (ARREST) #	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	
3. STUDY NUMBER	S- <input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	
4. DDMMYY SELECTED AS TARGET	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	
5. PRIMARY GANG AFFILIATION	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>
6. POSITION IN GANG	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>
7. ACTIVITY STATUS	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>
8. SECONDARY GANG AFFILIATION	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>
9. CITY OF RESIDENCE	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>
10. RACE	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>
11. GENDER	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>
12. DDMMYY OF BIRTH	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	
13. MONIKER	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	

2. HISTORY PRIOR TO TARGET SELECTION

1. KNOWN FAMILY GANG MEMEBER(S) (YES/NO)	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>
2. MOST SERIOUS ARREST	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>
3. VICTIM IN A VIOLENT CRIME (YES/NO)	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>
4. WITNESS IN A VIOLENT CRIME (YES/NO)	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>
5. SUSPECT IN A VIOLENT CRIME (YES/NO)	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>
6. FIREARM WEAPONS KNOWN TO POLICE (NO/TYPE)	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>
7. NON-FIREARM WEAPONS KNOWN TO POLICE (NO/TYPE)	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>

3. ARREST HISTORY SINCE TARGET SELECTION

	MOST CURRENT INCIDENT	2ND INCIDENT	3RD INCIDENT	4TH INCIDENT
1. MOST SERIOUS ARREST	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>			
2. MOST SERIOUS CHARGE	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>			
3. CASE DISPOSITION	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>			
4. FIREARM USED	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>			
5. AGENCY	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>			

TARGET SUBJECT DATA ENTRY

4. PAROLE/PROBATION STATUS

1. CURRENTLY ON PAROLE/PROBATION (NO/SPECIFY)

2. PROBATION NUMBER

PAROLE NUMBER

AFTER TARGET

BEFORE TARGET

3. DDMMYY MOST RECENT PAROLE/PROBATION STARTED

4. NUMBER OF PROBATION GRANTS PRIOR TO TARGET SELECTION

5. PAROLE/PROBATION TERMINATION (NO/WHY)

6. DDMMYY OF PAROLE/PROBATION TERMINATION

7. TOTAL NUMBER OF PROBATION SEARCHES

7A. NUMBER OF TIMES FIREARMS FOUND

7B. NUMBER OF TIMES NON-FIREARM WEAPONS FOUND

7C. NUMBER OF TIMES DRUGS FOUND

7D. NUMBER OF TIMES STOLEN PROPERTY FOUND

7E. NUMBER OF TIMES GANG PARAPHERNALIA FOUND

7F. NUMBER OF NEGATIVE SEARCHES

8. TOTAL NUMBER OF OF PAROLE/PROBATION VIOLATIONS

8A. NUMBER OF TECHNICAL VIOLATIONS

8B. NUMBER OF GANG-RELATED VIOLATIONS

8C. NUMBER OF WEAPONS VIOLATIONS

8D. NUMBER OF NEW LAW VIOLATIONS

9. WAS INDIVIDUAL ON PROBATION BEFORE TARGET SELECTION

10. TOTAL NUMBER OF TIMES ON PROBATION TO DATE

11. TOTAL NUMBER OF MONTHS ON PROBATION TO DATE

12. NUMBER OF TIMES ON PAROLE BEFORE TARGET SELECTION

13. HISTORY OF FIREARM USE (YES/NO)

14. HISTORY OF FIREARM POSESSION (YES/NO)

15. ON PROBATION FOR FIREARM USE (YES/NO)

16. ON PROBATION FOR FIREARM POSESSION (YES/NO)

17. NUMBER OF KNOWN HANDGUNS

18. NUMBER OF KNOWN SHOTGUNS/RIFLES

19. SCHOOL STATUS

TARGET SUBJECT DATA ENTRY

5. MOST CURRENT GANG UNIT PROSECUTION

1. WPD CASE NUMBER	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	
2. COURT NUMBER	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	
3. DA NUMBER	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	
3A. CARRY OVER CASE	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px;" type="checkbox"/>
4. DDMMYY OF CRIME	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	
4A. DDMMYY OF FILING	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	
5. MOST SERIOUS CHARGE FILED	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px;" type="checkbox"/>
6. SECOND MOST SERIOUS CHARGE FILED	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px;" type="checkbox"/>
7. THIRD MOST SERIOUS CHARGE FILED	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px;" type="checkbox"/>
8. FOURTH MOST SERIOUS CHARGE FILED	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px;" type="checkbox"/>
9. GANG ENHANCEMENTS FILED	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px;" type="checkbox"/>
10. WEAPONS USE ENHANCEMENTS FILED	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px;" type="checkbox"/>
11. WEAPONS POSSESSION ENHANCEMENTS FILED	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px;" type="checkbox"/>
12. FIRST CONVICTION/SUSTAINED PETITION	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px;" type="checkbox"/>
13. SECOND CONVICTION/SUSTAINED PETITION	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px;" type="checkbox"/>
14. THIRD CONVICTION/SUSTAINED PETITION	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px;" type="checkbox"/>
15. FOURTH CONVICTION/SUSTAINED PETITION	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px;" type="checkbox"/>
16. CURRENT PROSECUTION STATUS	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px;" type="checkbox"/>
17. CASE DISPOSITION	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px;" type="checkbox"/>
18. INCARCERATION FACILITY	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px;" type="checkbox"/>
19. TOTAL TIME TO SERVE (MONTHS)	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	
20. PROBATION AS RESULT OF PROSECUTION	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px;" type="checkbox"/>

6. PROSECUTION HISTORY AFTER TARGET SELECTION

	SECOND MOST RECENT CASE	THIRD MOST RECENT CASE
1. MOST SERIOUS CHARGE	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>
2. DISPOSITION	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>