

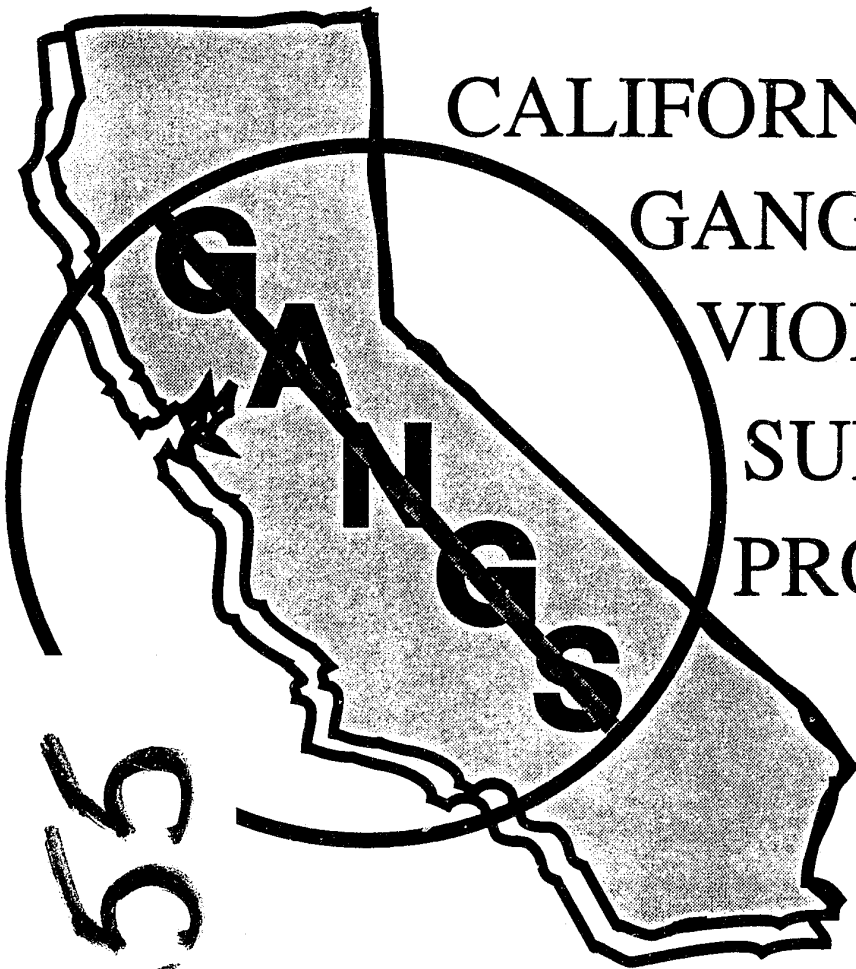


PETE WILSON  
Governor

## OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING

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*Providing Support to Criminal Justice Agencies,  
Victim Service Organizations and Crime Prevention Programs*



## CALIFORNIA GANG VIOLENCE SUPPRESSION PROGRAM

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE  
LEGISLATURE

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November 1990

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## GANG VIOLENCE SUPPRESSION PROGRAM

## ANNUAL REPORT

## Foreword

In recent years, gang violence has spread throughout the state, leaving death, destruction and ruined lives in its wake. The GVS Program is designed to assist local communities develop comprehensive strategies that meet the challenges caused by gangs and their criminal activities. Governor Pete Wilson's FY 91/92 Budget reflects his commitment and support for this valuable program. Communities throughout the state see the multi-component GVS Program as an effective means to reduce the carnage of gang violence.

Five related components form the core of the GVS Program. The collaboration of these components, law enforcement, prosecution, probation, prevention and education working together in targeted communities, combat this growing criminal menace.

- Law enforcement agencies have assigned seasoned officers to investigate suspected and reported gang activity, gather street intelligence, apprehend offenders, and provide the district attorneys' offices with the detailed information needed to successfully prosecute gang-related cases;
- GVS prosecution projects have assigned experienced prosecutors and investigators to vertically prosecute gang cases;
- Probation departments have concentrated on supervising identified gang members to ensure their conformance to court-ordered conditions of probation;
- The education component has assisted schools in implementing gang prevention curricula to assist students and their parents in resisting gang involvement;
- Community-based organizations have worked closely with the other components to provide neighborhood-level gang life alternatives, counseling opportunities, community mobilization, and mediation services to communities.

This report details the activities and accomplishments of the GVS Program from July 1, 1989 to June 30, 1990. Requests for additional copies of this report or questions concerning this program should be directed to the Gang Violence Suppression Branch of the Office of Criminal Justice Planning at (916) 327-3676.



G. ALBERT HOWENSTEIN, JR.  
Executive Director

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This is to acknowledge the efforts of the Gang Violence Suppression Branch, Kirby Everhart, Herman Hill, Stanley Harkness, Olin Jones, Susan O'Connell and Theresa Patino and all other Office of Criminal Justice Planning Staff who contributed to the preparation of this Annual Report. Special appreciation is extended to Herman Hill, Susan O'Connell, and Theresa Patino for their extra effort on this report.

GANG VIOLENCE SUPPRESSION BRANCH

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE

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## OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING

### GANG VIOLENCE SUPPRESSION PROGRAM

#### ANNUAL REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE

## I. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

### A. PURPOSE OF THE PROGRAM

The California Gang Violence Suppression (GVS) Program was established in the Office of Criminal Justice Planning (OCJP) with the passage of Assembly Bill 788, Chapter 1030, Statutes of 1981, and expanded by three additional legislative measures: Assembly Bill 2682, Chapter 1093, Statutes of 1982; Assembly Bill 441, Chapter 621, Statutes of 1986; and Assembly Bill 1990, Chapter 929, Statutes of 1986. All of this legislation was incorporated into Chapter 3.5 of the Penal Code commencing with Section 13826, (See Appendix A). The program's purpose is to reduce gang violence in the community and to divert potentially dangerous gang activity into more positive and constructive behavior.

Five related components form the program: prosecution, law enforcement, probation, education, and prevention. The program provides funding to district attorneys' offices, law enforcement agencies and probation departments to identify, prosecute and remove gang violence perpetrators from the community, and to schools and community-based organizations (CBOs) to prevent and reduce gang-related violence.

Prosecution projects assign experienced investigators and prosecutors using proven techniques to prosecute cases. Law enforcement agencies assign experienced officers to investigate suspected and reported gang activity, apprehend offenders, and provide the district attorney's office with the information necessary for successful prosecutions. Probation departments provide intensive supervision of identified gang members and ensure that court-ordered conditions of probation are enforced. Schools develop and implement gang prevention curricula to educate youth and their parents regarding the dangers and negative impact gang involvement can have on their lives. The community-based agencies work with law enforcement, probation and parole officials, schools, parents, and youth to provide education, mediation services and alternatives to gang-related activities. These components are supported by community mobilization activities designed to enhance community involvement and strengthen interagency cooperation toward a comprehensive approach to the problems of gang violence.

All components of the program work toward the same goals, establishing cooperative relationships and compatible activities. To this end, the objectives and required activities for each of the five components were developed and prescribed in the GVS Program Guidelines. Section II of this report summarizes this information.

The program also seeks to maintain communication among law enforcement agencies, prosecutors' offices, schools, community-based organizations, probation departments, the community, and family members of gang or potential gang members. Based upon the experience of local efforts and the growing gang problem, a coordinated, comprehensive approach is necessary to effectively deal with gang violence. All GVS projects must demonstrate a commitment to work with other component projects and must participate on local task forces. In most areas, the task force is coordinated through the district attorney's office.

Criminal justice agencies participating in the GVS Program are required to outline specific methods and criteria for addressing gang violence and gang membership, that are consistent with Penal Code Sections 13826-13826.7. The Penal Code specifies the criteria for gang member identification and gang violence activities subject to prosecution, and requires the same for law enforcement and probation. Methods of operation must be developed with the district attorney's office, and must clearly distinguish between gang members and young people engaged in cultural behavior.

Two new legislative measures were added during this reporting period which affected the Gang Violence Suppression Program. Assembly Bill 3494 Chapter 1307, statutes of 1988 provided for an addition to Penal Code Section 13826. Section 13826.5 established T.E.A.M. (Together Each Achieves More) sports camp program. AB 3494 allowed county probation departments to establish T.E.A.M. Camps using funds from the existing GVS budget as there was no appropriation for these added activities. Another addition was Senate Bill 831, Chapter 791, Statutes of 1989. That bill added Penal Code Section 13826.62 which created the Urban Corps Program. The Urban Corps Program established an optional activity for community-based organizations allowing them to implement a program that identifies, catalogues and promotes other projects involved in gang violence prevention and suppression, and to list those resources in their respective communities. In addition, this optional activity allowed for the recruitment and exchange of volunteer resources. Also included in this section was the provision for an urban respite program, designed to identify at-risk youth and provide them with activities inhibiting their participation in criminal gangs. However, at this time no state funds have been appropriated to implement either of these new activities.

## B. HISTORY OF THE PROGRAM

### 1. Origin of the GVS Program

The GVS Program was originally designed to concentrate enhanced prosecution efforts and resources on gang members engaging in violent criminal activities. The concept of focusing on more serious or repeat offenders was initially shown to be successful by California's Career Criminal Prosecution (CCP) Program. Under the CCP Program, special experimental units were staffed with experienced trial attorneys, investigators and support staff. The units worked with local law enforcement personnel to develop successful case investigative procedures identifying and apprehending repeat or "career" offenders. In preparing cases for trial, law enforcement and unit investigators questioned witnesses and provided them with



necessary protective services. At trial, CCP prosecutors vertically prosecuted cases, that is, the same attorney handled the case through the judicial process from filing or arraignment to sentencing.

In 1979, the CCP Program concept was adapted to focus enhanced prosecution efforts on more serious and violent gang members. The experiment proved successful and was instrumental in gaining the passage of AB 788 (Chapter 1030, Statutes of 1981). Beginning April 1, 1982, the new statewide GVS Program was implemented by OCJP utilizing federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) funds. The complexity of the gang violence problem and the requirements regarding the use of the federal funds led to a portion of the funds being reserved for community-based organizations implementing prevention activities to complement the legislatively required prosecution efforts. OCJP prepared the GVS Program Guidelines, the written program and administrative guidelines required by the authorizing statutes. Selection criteria to award GVS Program funding were developed by OCJP, in consultation with the Gang Violence Suppression State Advisory Committee. The committee, which included prosecutors, public and private counsel, law enforcement officials, probation officers, community-based agency representatives, and representatives of state-level criminal justice agencies, met and provided advice and recommendations to OCJP. (Refer to Appendix C for a list of current committee members.)

## 2. Implementation of the GVS Program

During the first year of operation, the increasing concern about the gang problem resulted in the 1982 enactment of AB 2682. This legislation included the prevention component and expanded the legislative authorization for the program to include probation and law enforcement components. However, at that time no state funds were appropriated to implement the new components. Using available funds, six prosecution and three prevention programs were funded.

For fiscal year (FY) 1983/84, State General Fund moneys were appropriated to continue the prosecution and prevention components. These funds were matched with federal JJDP funds, as required by the state budget act. Using these new funds, FY 1983/84 and FY 1984/85 programming was expanded to include three new prosecution programs in addition to the previously funded six prosecution and three prevention programs.

## 3. Expansion of the GVS Program

An expansion of the program occurred during FY 1985/86, with an increased state appropriation to fund the authorized probation and law enforcement program components. Money from the State General Fund and the federal JJDP fund for that year was supplemented with federal funds made available through the new Justice Assistance Act (JAA). The increased funding level allowed OCJP to make grant awards to nine prosecution offices, five law enforcement agencies, three probation departments, and ten CBO prevention programs. Of these 27 projects, nine existing prosecution projects and three prevention projects operated by CBOs were continued. The fifteen new projects

initiated during this period included programs encompassing seven prevention programs, five law enforcement programs and three probation programs.

Also during that year, Governor Deukmejian requested that the California Council on Criminal Justice (CCCJ) form the State Task Force on Youth Gang Violence in recognition of California's growing gang violence problems. The Task Force held hearings in four locations and heard testimony from experts, practitioners and gang members in order to develop and recommend statewide policy, and legislative and budget priorities to the Governor and the Legislature. The findings and recommendations contained in the December 1985 final report of the Task Force parallel the purpose and objectives of the GVS Program, as referenced throughout this document. Copies of the Task Force report are available from OCJP. The GVS Program Guidelines were revised to incorporate the recommendations of the Gang Violence Suppression State Advisory Committee and, as appropriate, the State Task Force on Youth Gang Violence, for the new law enforcement and probation components.

During FY 1986/87, the GVS Program was expanded again when Governor Deukmejian requested an increase in the state General Fund appropriation for the GVS Program and two additional legislative measures were enacted. The program was expanded to include school prevention activities and to have all five components operating in each jurisdiction. AB 1990, (Chapter 929, Statutes of 1986) formally established the education component, and AB 441, (Chapter 621, Statutes of 1986) provided for CBOs to implement prevention and intervention activities in the schools to discourage students from joining gangs. A Request-for-Proposals was developed and distributed, with new projects starting on February 1, 1987.

The increased funding level allowed OCJP to make grant awards to nine prosecution offices, eleven law enforcement agencies, six probation departments, eight school districts, and ten CBOs. Four CBOs were each awarded \$25,000 for school intervention projects. Of the 48 projects, 27 projects were already in existence, and 21 new projects were initiated. The 21 newly funded projects included six law enforcement, three probation, eight education and four prevention projects.

The GVS Program continued to expand as additional funding was provided through an interagency agreement with the Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs to increase the number of prevention projects. Four additional projects were funded in 1988 with these funds in Los Angeles, Orange and San Diego counties emphasizing the prevention of gang-related drug activities. During that period, additional funding was provided to begin development and testing of a statewide, gang prevention curriculum model for distribution to local school districts. The Orange County Office of Education was selected to spearhead this project. This curriculum development project eventually became known as "Project YES" (Yes to education and skills). That project is discussed in greater detail on page 35. During the 1988/89 fiscal year, funding was committed to conduct a feasibility study of a computer-based, statewide, gang information

system. In addition, new resources were allocated to enhance existing programs by mobilizing the community against the threat of gang violence. This program was the precursor to the current Community Mobilization projects.

#### 4. Creation of the Gang Violence Suppression Branch

During FY 1988/89, the GVS Program underwent a major change. Resources were allocated to create a separate branch within the Office of Criminal Justice Planning. In March 1989, the GVS Branch, consisting of one chief and three program specialists was created. During this year, activity within the branch continued to expand with provisions made to provide for the continued funding of all 56 existing programs in ten counties.

Appendix B contains a complete list by county of all GVS projects funded with FY 1988/89 funds.

In February 1989, \$2,031,011 was awarded to 18 new projects pursuant to a competitive Request for Proposal generated in the Fall of 1988. The 18 new projects were selected on the basis of need, lack of previously funded anti gang projects, and their commitment to the concept of a multi-component operation. The multi-component concept required that each element develop the instrumentalities that would insure their mutual cooperation and teamwork to combat the gang problem in their particular area. This concept has greatly impacted the overall efforts of the agencies involved, and has set a precedent for other communities and counties to develop the same kind of mutually supportive and collaborative relationships.

These new projects represent an extension of GVS gang programming into three counties previously unfunded. They further enhanced the multi-component model in five counties previously implementing the GVS program. This expansion represented OCJP's commitment to use funds in areas identified as being heavily gang impacted and enabled OCJP to expand the overall statewide anti gang strategy to 74 projects covering 13 counties.

During FY 1989/90, the GVS Program continued to receive the same state appropriation, augmented with federal JJDP and ADP funding. At that time, no additional state funds were appropriated to expand the existing GVS Program to other counties. Regardless of this fact, the GVS Program continued to operate successfully with existing allocations (see figure 1). During this period the GVS Program Guidelines were again revised to provide further clarity and strengthen the intent of program objectives and activities for newly established projects and to simplify execution and program implementation.

Based on the successes achieved with the Community Mobilization and Drug Prevention projects, funding was continued for the second and third years, respectively. These activities provided substantial support and reinforcement to communities who have taken a proactive stance to rid their communities of the influence of gangs and drugs.

Achievements sustained in these programs will be specifically addressed later in this report.

Although the GVS Program did not expand in terms of increased funding allocations or the addition of new projects, there were certain challenges within the program that were confronted and overcome. A feasibility study was conducted for a statewide Gang Information System, and the computer-based system was approved for pilot program implementation by OCJP and the Department of Justice (DOJ). Additionally, a Community Mobilization Conference was held in February of 1990. This conference resulted in the development and distribution of a three volume set of publications which included a report of conference proceedings with a presenter's resource list, a manual on proposal writing techniques, and the California Statewide Directory of Anti Gang Efforts.

This report period also marks the culmination of the Curriculum Development Project developed by the Orange County Office of Education and funded by OCJP. The results of this project will be discussed in greater detail later in this report.

Still another innovation reached fruition during this report year with the funding of a project to implement a statewide toll free gang hotline. This community service operates 24 hours a day, 365 days a year and is designed to collect and disseminate information on gang activities for all jurisdictions in California. It allows citizens the opportunity to anonymously report gang activities without fear of reprisal. Added to this feature is the capability of referring citizen's and governmental agencies to effective gang prevention/intervention programs. The Hotline also refers gang members making an effort to disavow affiliation with gangs to organizations capable of supporting them in that effort.

## II. PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

### A. PROSECUTION COMPONENT

The prosecution component is designed to reduce the level of gang violence by swiftly identifying and prosecuting perpetrators and removing them from the community. Successful prosecution of gang-related crime is the cornerstone of the GVS Program. For this reason, funding for any GVS component is available only to counties where the District Attorney is committed to the concept and practice of the vertical prosecution of gang cases. In counties that receive GVS funding, vertical prosecution is required, whether or not the district attorney's office is the recipient of a GVS grant award.

#### 1. Prosecution Component Description

A premise of this program is that a few gang members commit a significant proportion of the crimes and negatively influence the behavior of other gang members. One effective deterrent is to incapacitate criminal gangs through targeted special prosecution of

leaders, particularly those whose actions stimulate other gang members to commit illegal, violent activities.

The GVS Program targets gangs composed of juveniles or a mixture of juveniles and adults. Prosecuting and incarcerating violent gang members regardless of age significantly impacts their influence, particularly over younger members.

Historically, gang violence cases are difficult to prosecute since many witnesses are either gang members or are reluctant to testify for fear of retaliation. To help overcome these difficulties, GVS-supported units are required to have witness protection programs and experienced investigators and attorneys handling a lower number of cases than their office average.

In accordance with the authorizing legislation, each GVS prosecution project contains four characteristics:

- Vertical prosecution, whereby the prosecutor who makes the initial filing or appearance in a gang-related case performs subsequent court appearances on that particular case through its conclusion, including the sentencing phase, rather than having several prosecutors sporadically involved in the case;
- Highly qualified investigators and prosecutors assigned to gang-related cases;
- Significantly reduced caseloads for investigators and prosecutors assigned to gang-related cases; and
- Coordination with law enforcement agencies to protect cooperating witnesses from intimidation or retribution by gang members or associates.

The legislation also specifies the criteria by which GVS prosecution units must make case selections. For the unit to accept a case, an individual must be under arrest for the commission or attempted commission of any gang-related violent crime where the individual is a known gang member and has a history of prior criminal activity.

## 2. Prosecution Component Objectives

Each of the prosecution projects strives to do the following:

- a. Resist the release prior to trial or hearing of a charged defendant meeting the selection criteria;
- b. Eliminate or reduce the use of plea bargaining;
- c. Increase conviction or sustained petition rates for offenders prosecuted by specialized gang violence units;
- d. Achieve a higher rate of conviction or petitions sustained on the most serious charges;

- e. Increase the length of sentences or commitments and the ratio of maximum sentences or commitments in cases prosecuted;
- f. Reduce the GVS unit prosecutor's average caseload;
- g. Achieve vertical prosecution;
- h. Enhance coordination among agencies involved in the suppression of gang violence, including law enforcement, probation, schools and community organizations; and
- i. Increase coordination with law enforcement agencies to protect cooperating witnesses from intimidation and retribution.

3. Prosecution Component Implementation

District attorneys' offices operated 12 GVS projects during FY 1989/90. The 12 project sites/offices were awarded a total of \$1,060,473 in grant funds with a local match of \$267,641. The Riverside County District Attorney's Office implemented a project without funding under a grant award provided to the Riverside County Probation Department.

APPLICANT	TITLE	AMOUNT
<u>PROSECUTION PROJECTS</u>		
Alameda County District Attorney's Office	Gang Violence Suppression Project	\$163,333
Fresno County District Attorney's Office	Metropolitan Area Gang Network and Enforcement Team	94,810
Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office	Gang Violence Suppression Project	200,000
Orange County District Attorney's Office	Gang Violence Suppression Project	60,390
Riverside County District Attorney's Office	Riverside County Mission: Commitment To A Safe Community	not funded separately
Sacramento County District Attorney's Office	Gang Violence Suppression Project	60,750
San Bernardino County District Attorney's Office	Gang Violence Suppression Project	103,500
San Diego County District Attorney's Office	Gang Violence Suppression Project	85,750
San Francisco County District Attorney's Office	Gang Violence Suppression Project	75,000

San Joaquin County District Attorney's Office	Gang Violence Suppression Project	56,850
Santa Barbara County District Attorney's Office	Gang Violence Suppression Project	45,750
Santa Clara County District Attorney's Office	Gang Violence Suppression Project	114,340

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PROSECUTION TOTAL \$1,060,473

During the past year, GVS projects employing vertical prosecution activities achieved significant rates for prosecuting gang members. With the introduction of several new GVS projects that include the district attorneys' offices of Alameda, Fresno, and Riverside counties, gang prosecution trends have reached a new high. One of the initiatives that make this trend more readily apparent is the ongoing training administered by the California District Attorneys' Association (CDAA). With funding from OCJP, this organization provides specialized training, interpretation of case law, discussion of recent court rulings, and practical applications of courtroom procedure and technique, specifically tailored to prosecution of gang members. Deputy district attorneys currently prosecuting gang cases throughout the state augment this training by providing training sessions and presentations to other criminal justice agencies. The result not only confirms the accuracy of the training given, but indicates a substantial increase each year in the number of convictions in gang cases. The number of convictions increases in proportion to the number of gang attorneys who receive specialized training through CDAA and from the growing number of seasoned GVS prosecutors throughout the state.

#### 4. Prosecution Component Accomplishments

During FY 1989/90, specialized vertical prosecution units continued to successfully prosecute gang offenders, as evidenced by the following accomplishments:

- Eight hundred ninety-one defendants were prosecuted: Seventy-two per cent were convicted. As was the case in the previous year (FY 1988/89), a slight decrease (8%) in the conviction rate may be attributable to the increasing number of multiple defendant cases that were heard but unresolved at the end of this report period. Other causes to the seemingly declining conviction rate are trained gang prosecutors moving to other prosecutorial offices; fewer cases being processed through the specialized unit that qualify as gang-related, and defendants not being convicted on any charge. This report includes the prosecutorial efforts from new projects that reported partial statistics in last year's report. This fact may have driven an apparent reduction in overall prosecution rates but covered a larger portion of gang related offenses (see Figure 2).

- Of those prosecuted, 112 defendants were charged with homicide. When compared to the last two reports, a pendulum affect may be noticeable. However, this slight reduction in homicide rates as compared to last year's report may be precipitated by variables such as a larger target population where these types of offenses may occur, and the actual status of the case, e.g., pending trial, pleas to a lesser offense, etc., when this report was compiled.
- Fifty-five percent of charged defendants remained in custody at the time of their trial.
- Based on the number of agencies that reported, the average caseload of GVS unit prosecutors was 15 cases. This achievement represents the required legislatively mandated standard for the Statewide Gang Violence Suppression Program. Prosecution caseloads handled by other deputy district attorneys are lessening in proportion to the number of prosecutors in each office. Fewer vertical prosecutors continue to handle more cases in FY 1989/90 as was the case in FY 1988/89.
- Six hundred and forty-one defendants (72%) were convicted on charges filed, including the most serious and lesser charges. Only 122 cases (14%) were dismissed. Here again, one should not be disillusioned by the number of cases that were dismissed, as the conviction rate nearly doubled from the previous year (see Figure 2).
- The number of convicted defendants sentenced to life imprisonment more than doubled with 59 for FY 1989/90 compared to the FY 1988/89 rate of 17. The average state prison/CYA sentences decreased to five years from a term of nine years from last year. A slight increase in sentences to jail/work camps occurred for this report period. Defendants received an average of eight months imprisonment compared to an average of six months imprisonment during the FY 1988/89 report period. Only one defendant was sentenced to a diversion program in lieu of incarceration. None had been sentenced to alternative diversion programs during previous reports.
- Local and county task forces met regularly in 13 counties with GVS units. An average of 25 agencies were represented at each coordinating committee meeting. District attorneys' offices frequently provided the impetus and leadership for the GVS program and strengthened existing working relationships between participating agencies and the community.
- One hundred and seventy witnesses needed protection from gang reprisals and intimidation and were either relocated or given other forms of referral assistance. This constitutes another increase from last year's report due primarily to the number of witnesses that are now coming forward with complaints of intimidation, some with little regard for their own personal safety.



- As a result of these reports of aggression aimed against witnesses, 32 cases were brought to trial on charges ranging from attempted homicide, extortion, assault and battery, communication of threats, robbery as ruse for other acts of intimidation, and other lesser offenses. This is a 66% increase from last year's rate of only 11 cases brought to trial. Equally convincing is the fact that all defendants suspected of intimidation were prosecuted and convicted of the charges filed against them.
- Thirty-five cases were dismissed due to non-appearance or lack of cooperation by witnesses.

## B. PREVENTION COMPONENT

This component consists of three elements which include: gang prevention; drug prevention emphasis; and community mobilization. This component is designed to prevent gang-related crimes by working directly with gang members, potential gang members and their parents.

### 1. Gang Prevention Element

The purpose of these projects, commonly referred to as "full service", is to target the population located around community-based organizations who are closer to the problems found in a gang active community, and fund innovative programming designed to impact specific segments of the affected community.

#### a. Element Description

- Funded projects provide direct services to gang members and potential gang members. These services include vocational training, job placement assistance, organized sports activities, and specialized remedial education programs. The activities are designed to divert potential and actual gang members into constructive activities and "gang proof" individuals to resist gang recruitment.
- The projects' staff interact with all elements of the local criminal justice community to coordinate gang diversion activities, proactive enforcement strategies, and the sharing of information and intelligence.
- Participating agencies position themselves within the communities they serve in order to carry out conflict resolution, mediation and counseling services to suppress potential violent criminal activity by gang members and potential gang members.
- Agencies participate on the local area gang violence suppression task force. Working with the task force, they determine the need and appropriateness of establishing a subcommittee to focus more specifically on their area of concern. When appropriate, they identify community members interested in serving on the local task force. Agencies work

with the committee to develop and meet specific objectives for the committee and for the project.

b. Element Objectives

- The objectives of the Gang Prevention Element are to:
- Maintain a close, cooperative, working relationship with local law enforcement and prosecution officials, particularly by assisting such officials to distinguish between gangs involved in serious crime and groups of young people involved in unlawful activity which is not of a violent nature.
- Maintain a close, cooperative, working relationship with local school representatives through regularly scheduled meetings and the training of school personnel in gang violence suppression techniques.
- Increase witness cooperation through coordination with local law enforcement agencies and prosecutors, and through educating the community about the roles of these governmental agencies and the availability of witness protection services.
- Prevent violent gang-related crimes through conflict resolution, mediation, counseling services and direct involvement, keeping local law enforcement agencies advised when project staff is unable to prevent the commission of violent criminal acts.
- Redirect gang members and their activities to more constructive behavior, through at least one of the following:
  - vocational training and job placement
  - competitive sports and athletics
  - school and community service activities
  - returning school dropouts to the classroom
  - referring gang members, as needed, to appropriate agencies for the treatment of health, psychological and drug-related problems.
- Enhance coordination among agencies involved in the suppression of gang violence, including law enforcement, defense attorneys, prosecuting attorneys, probation, schools and community organizations.

c. Element Implementation

Fourteen projects were implemented with \$986,946 in FY 1989/90 to continue prevention activities. These projects focused on innovative programs geared to the needs of communities in relationship to the need to empower the neighborhood with effective tools to remove the influence of gang violence. In so

doing, these prevention projects mobilized people and resources to regain control of their communities. The Urban League of Riverside implemented a project without funding under a grant award administered to the Riverside County Department of Education.

Applicant	Title	Amount
<b>PREVENTION PROJECTS (COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATIONS)</b>		
Black Sacramento Christian Club (Sacramento County)	Save Our Children Protection Plan	\$ 58,333
Boys & Girls Club of Fresno (Fresno County)	Metropolitan Area Gang Network and Enforcement Team	75,425
Chino Youth Services (San Bernardino County)	Chino Youth Services Gang Diversion Project	33,759
Community Youth Gang Services (CYGS) (Los Angeles County)	Target Area Strategy	37,500
Community Youth Gang Services (CYGS) (Los Angeles County)	Reduction of Street Violence Program (R.S.V.P.)	116,667
Council for the Spanish Speaking (San Joaquin County)	Gang Violence Suppression	58,509
HELPLINE Youth Counseling, Inc.	Hawaiian Gardens Project	75,000
Oakland Asian Advisory Committee on Crime (Alameda County)	Gang Violence Suppression	116,778
Urban League of Riverside (Riverside County)	Riverside County Mission: Commitment To A Safe Community Separately	Not Funded
San Diego Youth & Community Svcs. (San Diego County)	Neighborhood Outreach	65,250
Soledad Enrichment Action (Catholic Charities) (L.A. County)	Soledad Enrichment Action Concerned Parent Program	57,075
Turning Point, Family Services (Orange County)	Positive Alternatives to Gangs	66,000

SEY YES, Inc.  
(L.A. County)

An Alternative Approach  
to the Reduction of  
Gang Violence

126,914

Vietnamese Community Center  
of Orange County, Inc.

Youth Counseling and  
Crime Prevention Program

99,736

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PREVENTION PROJECT TOTAL

\$986,946

During FY 1989/90 each project made successful attempts to expand the type and quality of services rendered to the community. One example is The Boys and Girls Club of Stockton which continued to establish linkages with other GVS components to strengthen the kinds of referral services provided to youth-at-risk. Several programs were implemented by this project to provide job skills development and placement through the developing relationship with Delta College and several automotive dealerships and repair services. This relationship provided a signal to the community that valuable resources were already in place. Agencies not ordinarily associated with solutions to people problems had taken responsibility for improving the quality of life for youth who would otherwise fall victim to the influence of gang violence.

Another example is The Boys and Girls Club of Fresno which continued to achieve observable successes with the program called "Camp Esteem". Members of local law enforcement, schools and the probation department placed at-risk youth or youths identified as gang members into a camp-like environment, where esteem issues were confronted and alternatives to gang involvement were presented. Trends in the continuation of this program indicated that the staff should be informed and prepared to influence the behavior of the youth involved to assure that the youth sustain long-term positive behavior. Pre-camp training sessions are a prerequisite of this program so that the staff can work more effectively with high-risk youth. Volunteerism has been strengthened to a point that there is never a lack of trained staff to accompany the youth to Camp Esteem facilities. Major positive changes in the personalities of the participating youth have been witnessed. Another benefit of this program is that it produces additional youthful role models and teen counselors.

d. Prevention Element Accomplishments

Projects continued to demonstrate noteworthy successes in meeting their objectives. Through their singular and collective efforts, they achieved the following:

- Over 3,500 contacts were made with criminal justice agencies, averaging 130 contacts per project with law enforcement, 24 contacts with prosecution, 13 contacts with the judiciary, 20 contacts with defense attorneys, and an average of 125 contacts with probation and parole officers.
- An average of 23 local Gang Violence Coordinating Committee meetings per project was attended. An increased number of subordinate planning committee meetings were held or attended by project staff with community members and other participating agencies.
- An average of 54 Gang Violence Prevention Training sessions were held per project for school personnel, with an overall total of 7,944 persons attending these sessions. There were an additional 756 presentations made for school parent groups where over 17,500 individuals were in attendance. This total indicated a significant increase of 58% over last year's reported total of 10,144 persons attending these special presentations. Information provided during these sessions included local gang characteristics, graffiti abatement techniques, community-based gang suppression and intervention strategies, and conflict resolution training.
- Individual counseling sessions increased substantially from 4,591 during FY 1988/89 to 6,661 for FY 1989/90. Further, these sessions were facilitated by slightly more project counseling staff than for the previous year, indicating an ever increasing counseling caseload commitment (see Figure 3).
- Over 10,900 individuals attended group counseling sessions during this same period, which averaged around 390 separate counseling sessions between eight participating GVS prevention projects.
- Project staff mediated over 1,418 potentially violent gang-related situations between gangs, gang members and the community and other youth groups.
- Four hundred and twenty-six meetings were conducted with community representatives to explain witness protection and referral services.
- Five hundred and twenty-three witnesses were provided referral services for either financial assistance, child care, transportation, or other requested referral/protective services. This is an increase of over 69% from the results of last year's report.
- Efforts continued to redirect gang members and at-risk youth which included 10,214 additional target area youth. This was achieved by providing vocational/technical training, job placement, school and community service activities, and remedial education programs for dropouts.

- Of the 10,214 youth participating in the school dropout program, 543 returned to complete their high school education or enrolled in alternative forms of education.
- Over 1,460 clients (gang members and at-risk youth) were referred to treatment agencies for health, psychological or drug-related problems.

## 2. Drug Prevention Element

This element's main goal is to educate gang members and potential gang members on the consequences of using illegal drugs. Activities center around the schools and include a variety of presentations and educational curricula designed to increase community, student and parent knowledge about drug usage. Another targeted program area is community mobilization against drugs through community sponsored activities and participation events.

### a. Element Description

- These projects provide direct assistance to gang members and potential gang members. The assistance includes counseling services, educational/vocational counseling, job placement assistance, competitive sports and athletics, school dropout counseling, and referral for gang members to appropriate agencies for the treatment of health, psychological and substance abuse problems.
- The projects' staff interact with the local criminal justice community to coordinate gang diversion activities, proactive enforcement strategies and the sharing of information and intelligence. Representatives from the prevention projects belong to each local gang violence suppression task force. A gang task force operates in each implementing county to coordinate efforts of all participating agencies addressing the problem of gang violence.
- To suppress potentially violent drug-related acts, participating agencies position themselves within the communities they serve to carry out conflict resolution, mediation and counseling services.
- Component projects provide gang members, potential gang members and their parents with information and educational programs about drug abuse and the illegalities surrounding this problem.
- Projects participate on the local area task force coordinated by their district attorney's office. Working with the task force, they determine the need and appropriateness of establishing a subcommittee to focus on the drug problem. When appropriate, these projects identify community members interested in serving on the local task force. They work with the committee to develop and meet specific objectives for the committee and for the project.

b. Element Objectives

The objectives of the Drug Prevention Element are to:

- Maintain a close, cooperative, working relationship with local law enforcement and prosecution officials, particularly by assisting law enforcement through training programs and sharing information and intelligence.
- Maintain a close, cooperative, working relationship with local school personnel through efforts such as training school teachers and administrative staff in gang and drug identification and suppression techniques.
- Provide individual and group counseling to gang members and potential gang members on the effects and problems associated with drug usage and gang involvement.
- Redirect gang members and activities to more constructive behavior, through at least one of the following:
  - vocational training and job placement
  - competitive sports and athletics
  - school and community service activities
  - returning school dropouts to the classroom
  - referring gang members, as needed, to appropriate agencies for the treatment of health, psychological and drug-related problems.
- Provide drug education and parenting skills classes for the parents of gang members and potential gang members.
- Develop and implement drug-related educational curricula for community use and school-based programs.
- Develop and implement programming for community presentations on the relationships between drugs and gang activity in order to enlist community members into anti-drug programs.
- Provide mediation and conflict resolution opportunities for gang members and members of the community who reside in areas of high drug and gang activity.

c. Element Implementation

Four established projects received \$295,000 in FY 1988/89 to implement their service projects.

APPLICANT	TITLE	AMOUNT
<b>DRUG PREVENTION EMPHASIS</b>		
Community Youth Gang Services (L.A. County)	Career Paths: Alternatives to Gang Membership	\$ 75,000
Orange County Office of Education	Drug Prevention Program	75,000
San Diego Youth and Community Services	Drug Prevention Program	70,000
Vietnamese Community Center of Orange County	Youth Counseling & Drug Abuse Prevention	75,000
	<b>DRUG PREVENTION TOTAL</b>	<b>\$295,000</b>

The San Diego Youth and Community Services, in conjunction with the Mayor's office, sponsored a Youth Summit designed to provide an opportunity for San Diego's young people to share their ideas and energies, and assist in the development of an urban agenda for youth which reflects their needs. Topics included gangs, alcohol and drug use and abuse issues, education, job and career preparedness, abuse and violence, homelessness and cultural diversity. As a result, resolutions were drafted and forwarded to various city council offices for comment and implementation of recommendations presented at this summit.

The Orange County Office of Education developed an anti-drug education curriculum and corresponding activities that targeted grades three, five, and seven. During the test phase of the curriculum, school districts throughout California were targeted for pilot implementation. The most dynamic feature of the curriculum was the infusion of gang/drug information into the social studies framework of existing school curricula. Preliminary results indicate noticeable successes in culturally diverse communities experiencing difficulties with gangs and drugs.

Community Youth Gang Services expanded services provided to at-risk youth by introducing a Star Kids Mentor Program. The program provided additional personalized attention to youth outside the classroom setting where they could experience the successes necessary for improving self-esteem, confidence, and respect within themselves and others.

The Vietnamese Community of Orange County implemented a special anti-drug curriculum targeted for Kindergarten through 12th grade Vietnamese students in Orange County schools. They also extended



counseling services normally provided to youth referred by the criminal justice system, to include the parents of the youth involved. Topics discussed included cultural values, parental responsibility, and drug abuse in the home.

d. Element Accomplishments

During FY 1989/90, these four projects accomplished the following:

- A total of 6,042 students, teachers, school officials, and other community leaders and private organizations were trained in 93 elementary, middle and high schools to teach a specialized gang and drug prevention curriculum.
- As a direct result, over 14,523 students heard and benefited from this curriculum. After the curriculum was presented and administered, a random survey was conducted to determine the number of students who continued to view gangs as positive. Of this total number, only 238 students continued to look favorably on gang affiliation/involvement.
- Over 3,000 parents attended training and education seminars that provided expanded information on gangs and their impact on the community. Over 7,500 community members were in attendance during the 234 community meetings held during this reporting period. The current period's results are phenomenal when compared to the first year of operation, which drew only 643 participants.
- Eighty-seven instructors were trained to provide conflict resolution training to over 11,800 high school students, parents, school administrators and teachers. The latter number are now trained in the techniques of conflict resolution. This is a 21% increase from the last annual report.

3. Community Mobilization Element

This element was implemented in FY 1989/90 to meet specific needs that were identified in local communities. Community Mobilization activities are used to mobilize the community to share joint responsibility with local criminal justice agencies to prevent and suppress gang violence. In carrying out these activities, communities experience a renewed sense of control over their lives and their neighborhoods. Through the establishment of local coordinating committees and educational efforts, community mobilization projects attempt to energize and sustain an active awareness of how individual communities can combat gangs and their criminal activities.

a. Element Description

- These projects establish local task forces of members from the community groups to implement a local action plan. Those

plans delineate goals and objectives, based upon an evaluation of the local community's needs, and establish responsibility and time frames to meet those goals and objectives. The goal of the local task force is to prevent violence and gang infiltration into the community, allowing individuals to reclaim their communities from gangs.

- The projects' staff interact with the local criminal justice community to coordinate gang awareness education activities, proactive enforcement strategies and public relations among the affected communities and the agencies designed to support and assist them.
- The projects provide each community served with gang awareness educational programming. Projects train community members to continue the process so that the community is provided proper services, such as victim and witness services.
- The projects participate on the local area gang violence suppression coordinating committees and working with the committee, projects determine the need and appropriateness of establishing a subcommittee to focus more specifically on the community mobilization element. When appropriate, projects identify members of the community interested in serving on the local coordinating committee, and work with the committee to develop and meet specific objectives for the committee and for the project.

b. Element Objectives

The objectives of the Community Mobilization Element are to:

- Provide one of the following services:
  - a 24-hour public telephone message center to receive information and to assist individuals seeking services from the organization; or
  - maintain a rumor control, public telephone service to provide accurate and reliable information to concerned citizens.
- Develop and implement graffiti removal activities by working with businesses, local associations, and private and public agencies.
- Promote community awareness concerning gangs through meetings and gang awareness forums. Publish and distribute printed, audio and video materials concerning gangs, drugs and public services available to gang affected community areas.
- Coordinate with local law enforcement, probation and prosecutors to educate the community about the roles of these governmental agencies and the availability of witness protection and victim services.

- Train community members in gang/drug identification and provide parents with parent education and parenting skills training.

c. Element Implementation

Nine projects received \$629,000 in FY 1989/90 to implement their service projects.

APPLICANT	TITLE	AMOUNT
<b>SPECIAL EMPHASIS ACTIVITIES-COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION PROJECTS</b>		
Community Youth Gang Services (L.A. County)	100 Men-Plus	\$ 85,000
Ontario Police Department (San Bernardino County)	Community Mobilization	65,000
Orange County Probation Department	Empowering the Community	60,000
County of Santa Barbara District Attorney's Office	Community Mobilization	24,000
Santa Clara County Probation Department	Community Mobilization	70,000
San Diego Youth and Community Services (San Diego County)	Community Mobilization Program	50,000
Community Boards (San Francisco County)	Community Mobilization Program	65,000
Boys & Girls Club of Stockton (San Joaquin County)	Community Mobilization Program	70,000
Soledad Enrichment Center (Catholic Charities) (Los Angeles County)	Concerned Parents Program	140,000
<b>COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION PROJECTS TOTAL</b>		<b>\$629,000</b>

Representative of the success of these projects are the accomplishments of the Orange County Probation Department,

Community Youth Gang Services in Los Angeles and the San Diego Youth and Community Services.

The Orange County Probation Department's community mobilization program responded to the increased need for GVS training to the media and surrounding communities. Additionally, the project sponsored youth programs that elicited participation by school youth in events such as poster/slogan/essay contests with gang and drug themes, which increased the level of community participation. The project also developed a South County Gang Prevention and Suppression Program that replicated the community mobilization project in Santa Ana, California.

Community Youth Gang Services in Los Angeles County developed the "Late Night Basketball Program", that targeted dominant gang members of south central Los Angeles. This sports activity did not support gang rivalry, but placed warring gangs on the same competitive teams between 10:00 p.m. and 2:00 a.m. for 12 weeks. Counseling services and job placement specialists were also available to provide necessary services during rest periods and breaks in the sports activities.

San Diego Youth and Community Services developed parenting training classes for the community and parents of high-risk youth. The project also sponsored a Mid-City for Youth Workshop that was primarily designed for the community to determine solutions for prevalent issues such as drugs, gangs, prostitution, and other community oriented problems. Recommendations were formulated and introduced in local action plans.

d. Element Accomplishments

Eight projects were provided funding to develop and implement Community Mobilization activities and objectives designed to reduce the spread of gang violence within their respective communities. These projects were successfully implemented during FY 1989/90, and their accomplishments are as follows:

- Six hundred and twenty-nine Gang Awareness Education Training sessions were conducted. This is a 61% increase over the previous year. Proportionately, those who attended and completed training increased from 24,218 participants in FY 1988/89 to over 94,450 in FY 1989/90. Training session attendees included religious leaders, students, civic leaders, and parent/teacher organizations.
- One thousand four hundred and twenty-eight community members who volunteered as trainers were provided Gang Awareness Training for Trainers. This is a remarkable increase over the previous report that indicated only 39 community members had been trained as Gang Awareness Trainers.
- A direct result of increased trainer recruitment is that Gang Awareness Trainers conducted over 445 training sessions to 82,835 community members.

- Due to the obvious positive effects of this program, 338 persons were subsequently "recruited" to become Gang Awareness Trainers. Again, this trend revealed an increase of 86% over last year's report which indicated that only 46 community members were recruited.
- Over 200 meetings were held in communities, resulting in the creation of a community action plan from which an average of 11 community strategies per project were developed. These strategies reflected the communities' commitment to reduce gang violence.
- An average of 13 objectives per project area were developed that included:
  - Targeting at-risk youth for specially structured educational programs.
  - Conducting anti gang rallies and community-based "action plan" development conferences.
  - Providing public awareness training presentations.
  - Developing video productions emphasizing the negative impact of gang violence.

#### C. LAW ENFORCEMENT COMPONENT

This component's goal is to develop and enhance specialized gang units in law enforcement agencies to assist with the identification, investigation and apprehension of gang violence perpetrators. These specialized law enforcement units coordinate with other funded components addressing the problem of gang violence by sharing intelligence information and strategies.

##### 1. Law Enforcement Component Description

Law enforcement projects perform the following functions:

- They establish an identifiable GVS unit within the agency and assign highly qualified and trained personnel to the unit. The unit is responsible for identifying gang members and gang-related activities, investigating suspected and reported gang activity, apprehending offenders, and providing the district attorney's office with the information necessary for successful prosecutions.
- They concentrate efforts on individuals identified in accordance with the established GVS selection criteria. As a result of the specialized GVS units, the agency is able to increase the number of individuals identified as gang members and the number arrested for violent gang-related crimes. The units concentrate on improving the clearance rate of reported crimes targeted as gang-related.

- They identify crime analysis capabilities and establish systems that allow the GVS unit and the crime analysis unit to work together in gathering, analyzing and disseminating information.
- They maintain an outreach program designed to inform local prosecutors, probation officers, parole agents, schools, and CBOs of the existence of the unit. The units work with those agencies to develop the criteria used to identify gang members and the written procedures for the exchange of information.
- They work with other agencies involved in the prevention and suppression of gang violence to implement consistent and compatible data systems.
- They work with the district attorney's office and develop a written procedure to protect witnesses from intimidation and retribution.

## 2. Law Enforcement Component Objectives

The law enforcement projects are to accomplish the following:

- a. Form specialized gang violence suppression units.
- b. Increase apprehension of hard core gang members.
- c. Increase the clearance rate of reported crimes which are gang-related.
- d. Maintain crime analysis capability for gang-related criminal activity.
- e. Enhance coordination among agencies involved in the suppression of gang violence, including district attorneys' offices, probation departments, parole offices, schools, and CBOs.
- f. Increase coordination among agencies to protect cooperating witnesses from intimidation and retribution.

## 3. Law Enforcement Component Implementation

The 13 projects which implement the law enforcement component were funded with \$1,312,061 in FY 1989/90. The Riverside County Sheriff's department implemented a project without funding under the terms of a grant award administered to the Riverside county Probation Department.

Applicant	Title	Amount
<b>LAW ENFORCEMENT PROJECTS</b>		
Baldwin Park Police Department (L.A. County)	Gang Activity Prevention	\$ 44,066
Compton Police Department (L.A. County)	Street Crime Suppression Unit	88,000
*Fresno Police Department (Fresno County)	Metropolitan Area Gang Network and Enforcement Team	130,379
Los Angeles Sheriff's Department	Gang Awareness Resource Program	126,030
Long Beach Police Department (L.A. County)	Street Gang Criminal Offenders Program	159,390
Modesto Police Department (Stanislaus County)	Gang Violence Suppression Program	79,200
*Oakland Police Department (Alameda County)	Gang Violence Suppression Unit	72,518
Ontario Police Department (San Bernardino County)	Gang Violence Suppression Program	81,061
Pomona Police Department (L.A. County)	Suppress Gang Violence in Pomona	136,000
Riverside County Sheriff's Dept. Riverside P.D. & Perris P.D. (Riverside County)	Riverside County Mission: Commitment to a Safe Community	Not funded Separately
Sacramento Police Department (Sacramento County)	Gang Suppression Unit	86,250
San Francisco City and County Police Department	Identification, Apprehension and Prevention Project	105,000
*Stockton Police Department (San Joaquin County)	Gang Violence Suppression Unit	204,167
<b>LAW ENFORCEMENT</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,312,061</b>

Law enforcement agencies throughout the state continued to rally and provide mutual support in disseminating information concerning gang-related issues. Projects with proven successes within their individual programs shared their experiences and procedures with newly developing gang units, providing an information network that

complimented the Gang Reporting, Evaluation and Tracking (GREAT) system, implemented by the Los Angeles Sheriff and Police Departments.

No less noteworthy is the growing level of law enforcement commitment to establish improved community relations through concerted efforts to reduce the influence and resulting casualties of gang violence. New strands of cooperative efforts have formed to bind law enforcement and the community together.

Law enforcement and community relationships are developing in areas such as Stockton between the Stockton Police Department, the Boys and Girls Club of Stockton, and the Council for the Spanish Speaking. The Compton Police Department and local business ventures interact to secure and nurture job skills development with former gang members. The Riverside Sheriff's and Police Departments and the Perris Police Department coordinate with the Riverside Department of Education to implement GVS and Project Courage activities. Other similar programs are currently operating jointly to support the initiatives expressed in the state Gang Violence Suppression Program (GVS).

#### 4. Law Enforcement Accomplishments

The 12 funded law enforcement agencies operating in FY 1989/90 accomplished the following:

- Over 6,700 gang members were arrested. Of those arrested, 6,083 (90%) were referred for prosecution. This indicates an overall increase of 10% over the previous report period. Of the number of gang members referred for prosecution, 4,820 (79.2%) were prosecuted or adjudicated.
- Law enforcement agencies investigated 8,992 gang-related crimes during FY 1989/90.
- Of the 8,992 crimes investigated, over 4,020 were cleared by arrest. The remaining 4,972 were cleared by other means, such as either not classified as gang-related or referred to other departments for further investigation or no charges filed.
- Projects were able to identify an additional 162 newly formed gangs in FY 1989/90, with an estimated cumulative membership of at least 11,822 gang members. Membership in any gang fluctuates drastically: however, total gang membership is estimated at around 90,477, given the fact that some gangs may have dissolved due to arrest, death, or consolidation of gang sets within any given geographic location (see Figure 4). Figure 4 indicates that new gang membership decreased in FY 1988/89, when compared to FY 1987/88 statistics. In FY 1989/90, there was a slight upsurge of newly active youth gangs. This phenomenon may be attributed to older, more established gang sets splintering into new factions, then moving to different territories. This trend involves all youth gang ethnicities, e.g., Black, Hispanic, and Asian youth gangs.



- Five hundred and thirty-two coordinating committee meetings were held to share gang intelligence and officer survival information. Additionally, 1,161 meetings were held with prosecutors, 1,035 meetings with probation department officers and executives, 168 meetings with jurors to resolve procedural problems, and other criminal justice agencies to discuss intelligence information on specific cases. A noticeable increase in planned meetings with community-based organizations (446), schools (690), and members of victim/witness organizations (69) occurred. Law enforcement and community organizations have collaborated successfully on matters affecting the community and the protection of its citizens, such as explaining community policing techniques, establishing Neighborhood Watch Programs, developing Victim/Witness protection processes and strengthening intelligence gathering information.
- One hundred and forty-seven witnesses reported being intimidated in gang-related cases. Of those who reported being intimidated, 80 received law enforcement protection.

#### D. PROBATION COMPONENT

The probation component is designed to enforce court-ordered conditions of probation designed for gang members, and to coordinate with law enforcement, prosecution, prevention, and education agencies in identifying and monitoring gang members placed on probation.

##### 1. Probation Component Description

Probation departments establish intensive supervision units which concentrate efforts and resources on individuals identified as gang offenders, in accordance with the established GVS selection criteria. They also interact with other funded components and the courts to ensure a comprehensive and coordinated effort.

Probation departments engage in the following activities:

- They establish an identifiable GVS unit within the department and assign highly qualified and trained personnel to it. The GVS unit provides intensive supervision of the probationers assigned to the unit. The caseloads in the GVS units are reduced by one-third of the standard caseload or restricted to 50 probationers per deputy probation officer, whichever is less.
- They develop written criteria and procedures to determine which probationers will be assigned to the unit. The district attorney must approve that selection criteria in writing.
- They inform all probationers assigned to the GVS unit about prescribed/forbidden behaviors, and document the provisions of that notice.
- They inform probationers, in writing, that all court-ordered conditions of probation will be strictly enforced, and that all violations will be reported to the court through the district attorney's office. They also provide copies of the probation

orders to both law enforcement and prosecution units for each probationer assigned to the unit.

- They develop written procedures for strictly enforcing all conditions of probation, and coordinate the development of procedures with prosecution and law enforcement GVS units. They also work with the district attorney's office to ensure that court-ordered conditions of probation are consistently enforced.
- They work with CBOs to ensure that probationers adhere to their court-ordered conditions.

## 2. Probation Component Objectives

The objectives for probation projects are:

- a. Establish special supervision units.
- b. Coordinate with law enforcement and prosecution personnel to develop specific conditions of probation.
- c. Insure that court-ordered conditions of probation are strictly and consistently enforced.
- d. Enhance coordination among agencies involved in the suppression of gang violence, including law enforcement, prosecution, parole, schools and CBOs.

## 3. Probation Component Implementation

Nine agencies were funded a total of \$1,107,214 in FY 1989/90 to operate special supervision units for gang members on probation.

APPLICANT	TITLE	AMOUNT
PROBATION PROJECTS		
Alameda County Probation Department	Gang Violence Suppression Project	\$ 70,000
Fresno County Probation Department	Metropolitan Area Gang Network and Enforcement Team	125,789
County of Los Angeles Probation Dept. #2	Gang Adult Pushers & Sellers	150,509
Riverside County Probation Department	Commitment to a Safe Community	232,075
Sacramento County Probation Department	Gang Violence Suppression	75,000

San Francisco City and County Adult Probation Department	Gang Caseloads Component Intensive Supervision Unit	41,500
Orange County Probation Department	Vertical Case Supervision	159,048
Santa Clara County Probation Department	Probation Gang Violence Suppression	49,126
San Bernardino County Probation Department	Gang Supervision Unit	204,167
PROBATION TOTAL		<u>\$1,107,214</u>

These units provided community protection by closely supervising gang members and providing the courts with accurate information regarding the probationers. The GVS projects provided probation services to adjudicated minors and adult probationers.

The probation projects have established networks with law enforcement, prosecution, education, and CBOs and sit on various gang task forces and coordinating committees with the same agencies in a cooperative effort.

One such collaborative effort was evidenced with the Riverside Probation Department. In conjunction with the Riverside Department of Education, Riverside Sheriff's, Perris Police and Riverside Police Departments, a two day gang training session was conducted for criminal justice agencies throughout California. Presenters with expertise in gang intelligence, trends, officer safety, and networking strategies, were instrumental in making this training session a great success. The spirit of information sharing and providing effective strategies bound each participant to other agencies to strengthen existing relationships for a common purpose.

#### 4. Probation Component Accomplishments

Projects reported success during FY 1989/90. Some of their accomplishments included the following:

- The specialized units had an average annual caseload of 58 juvenile and 34 adult probationers, compared to the office averages of 67 juvenile and 26 adult non-gang probationers.
- Probationers newly assigned to the projects totaled 3,257. With the exception of 140 probationers, all had special conditions of probation imposed because of their previous gang activities, as required by the program (see Figure 5).
- The number of probationers who were removed from the responsibility of the GVS unit decreased during this period with 573 being returned to court for violations of probation. This is a reduction of over 40% from last years total of over 815 cases of probation

violations. It should be noted that the total number of probationers removed from the responsibility of the GVS unit was 2,576 last year, compared to only 2,331 for FY 1989/90. This may be viewed as a positive trend. Of this number, 249 probationers were committed to CYA; 964 were released from probation; 332 were transferred to a regular probationary supervision unit, and the remaining 214 probationers were released for various other reasons. Overall, violations of conditions of probation decreased by 10% when compared to last year's statistics.

- Probation violations were processed for 1,300 youth. Of those, 844 (65%) were sent to county juvenile facilities, 231 (18%) to the Department of the Youth Authority (CYA), 137 (16%) to the Department of Corrections (CDC), and 87, less than 1%, to local county jails/facilities.
- Deputy probation officers continued their collaborative efforts by conducting over 4,785 meetings, conferences, presentations, and youth counseling sessions at schools, community gatherings and business engagements. The probation officers continued to promote the use of teen role model programs, social skills building, and conflict resolution training, to influence youth not to join or associate with gangs.

#### E. EDUCATION COMPONENT

Gang participation often begins at a young age. Involvement of the education system is imperative if efforts to prevent the spread of gang violence are to succeed. During the preteen years, a prevention curriculum is needed to solidify anti gang and anti-drug attitudes. As students enter middle and high schools, the emphasis must include intervention.

In order to have an effective prevention program, it is necessary to focus efforts on educating potential and active gang members and their parents. Past experience has revealed that parents of gang members lack appropriate parenting skills, and that gang members themselves have limited access to positive adult role models. Another element underlying the gang problem is that most gang members lack basic learning and educational skills. In addition, drug activity is increasing among youths who are involved in criminal gangs.

The education component is designed to address these findings by providing prevention policies and curriculum to solidify anti gang and anti-drug attitudes, and to include intervention services as students enter middle and high schools.

##### 1. Education Component Description

The education component of the GVS Program is implemented by local school districts or county offices of education, and in some cases by a

consortium between those agencies and a CBO. All of the education projects in the GVS Program engage in the following activities:

- They work with law enforcement representatives or a local steering committee to review existing prevention programs designed to discourage gang and drug involvement, or other programs which may be adapted to accomplish that goal. Once the review has been completed, the projects select the most appropriate curriculum for the targeted age level of the students and their schools. The curriculum are designed to address the role of peer pressure and offer the students techniques to assist them in saying "no" to gang and drug involvement.
- They work within the school district and with school officials to train appropriate educational staff to implement the selected curriculum.
- They develop intervention strategies for gang-involved students. These strategies include methods to identify gang-involved students, the role of teachers, services available, and school district policies and procedures.
- They participate on the local gang violence suppression task force or coordinating committee. Working with the task force, they determine the need and appropriateness of establishing a subcommittee to focus more specifically on the education component. If appropriate, the projects identify members of the community interested in serving on the local task force. In addition, the projects work with the subcommittee to develop and meet objectives specifically designed for the subcommittee and for the project itself.
- In addition to these standard activities several of the projects engage in optional activities designed to provide for parent education and to strengthen their respective school policies.
- They work with the school board, teachers, law enforcement, probation, parole, parent groups, and community representatives to review existing rules, policies and procedures and to make any required alterations. These projects establish cooperative agreements with local law enforcement agencies specifying their mutual roles and responsibilities.
- They monitor the progress of follow-up activities.
- They work with CBOs to develop after-school activities.
- They review Adopt-A-Youth and similar programs and determine how such efforts can be successfully adopted in their particular community. In addition, they contact local business and community service groups to encourage their involvement.
- They review the established gang prevention curricula with local law enforcement to determine when references to the relationship between gang activities and drug involvement can be incorporated.
- Finally, they work with the business community, CBOs and criminal justice agencies to accomplish project goals.

## 2. Education Component Objectives

The education projects work in the schools to achieve the following:

### Mandatory Objectives

- a. Develop, adopt and implement a gang violence prevention curriculum appropriate to the grade level of the student involved.
- b. Provide intervention services for gang-involved youth.
- c. Enhance coordination among agencies involved in the suppression of gang violence, including law enforcement, prosecution, probation, and CBOs.

### Optional Objectives

- a. Develop and distribute information concerning parent education and parenting classes, including methods showing parents how to recognize youth gang involvement.
- b. Establish and enforce clear and specific rules, policies and procedures which promote a safe and violence-free environment conducive to academic achievement. At a minimum, these rules and policies will consider gang attire, graffiti, and the role of school security and local law enforcement.
- c. Develop methods of assuring follow-up services for school age children receiving the initial gang violence prevention and intervention services.
- d. Identify and use the resources of appropriate CBOs involved in the coordination of after-school activities for school aged youth.
- e. Establish contact between positive role models and youth involved in gang activity through Adopt-A-Youth or similar programs.
- f. Incorporate into gang prevention activities references to the relationship between drug abuse and gang violence.
- g. Develop partnerships between schools and businesses for the purpose of enhancing pupil achievement through tutorial services, field trips, role modeling, and other supportive services.

## 3. Education Component Implementation

Fourteen projects were funded a total of \$1,770,866 to implement their projects.

APPLICANT	TITLE	AMOUNT
<b>EDUCATION PROJECTS</b>		
Anaheim Union High School District (Orange County)	Gang Violence/Suppression Education	\$ 72,000
Center For Law Related Education (Santa Barbara County)	K.O./O.K. The Compression Approach	100,000
Compton Unified School District (L.A County)	Operation New Start	80,000
Fresno County Department of Education	Metropolitan Area Gang Network and Enforcement Team	31,668
Inglewood Unified School District (L.A. County)	Prevention, Intervention Program Alternative	152,000
Long Beach Unified School District (L.A. County)	Gang Violence Suppression Program	140,000
Harbor Area Gang Project	Gang Alternatives Program	106,793
Orange County Office of Education	Operation Safe Schools (O.S.S.)	160,000
Orange County Office of Education	Curriculum Development Project	200,000
Pomona Unified School District (L.A. County)	Gangs Can Be Hazardous to Your Health	80,000
Riverside County Department of Education	Commitment to a Safe Community	224,239
Stockton Unified School District (San Joaquin County)	Project ADVANCE	150,000
New Haven Unified School District (Alameda County)	Alameda County GVS Education Project	40,833
Sweetwater Union High School District (San Diego County)	Gang Violence Suppression	233,333
EDUCATION TOTAL		<u>\$1,770,866</u>

The Orange County Office of Education was provided an additional \$200,000 for FY 1989/90 to continue development of the Gang Violence and Drug Prevention Model Curriculum (Project Yes). The primary design of the project was to coordinate, evaluate and centralize existing gang prevention and drug prevention curricula currently being implemented and taught throughout California.

Other school districts varied their approaches to target populations by adjusting their curriculum to be sensitive to the ethnicity, cultural valuation, and community issues of that location. The Sweetwater Unified School District is showcased in the manner in which project staff evaluated the adequacy and effectiveness of their own project. Each of the Student Assistance Team Facilitators (SATs) were asked to evaluate the GVS project by responding to three questions: 1) In what way has the SAT program assisted your school? Specific examples were required; 2) How has the gang influence changed on your campus? 3) What suggestions would you make to improve this program? As a result of the questions, a consolidated list of options for program improvement was developed and additional successes were achieved.

#### 4. Education Component Accomplishments

During FY 1989/90, project accomplishments were significant and included the following:

- One thousand one hundred and forty-six, (1,146) teachers were trained in over 246 elementary, middle and high schools to teach the gang violence prevention curriculum.
- Over 114,034 parents and community representatives were provided information on gang violence prevention alternatives.
- Over 6,000 parents attended specially designed "parenting" classes jointly sponsored by the projects and the community.
- Over 404 schools now prohibit gang attire, colors or symbols. Graffiti etched on school and community property is removed immediately by special crews in over 83% of the participating school districts.
- Over 286,527 students were made aware of these anti gang school policies. This represents a 37% increase over FY 1988/89 statistics.
- The number of students who participated in community-based organization sponsored activities totaled over 28,285. Although it may appear to be a slight reduction from last year's total of 30,386, the rate of participation in after-school activities was consistent throughout the year.
- Over 24,402 students actively participated in "role model" programs offered throughout each participating county and sponsored by school districts in conjunction with CBOs.



- Another 9,741 students participated in renewing or developing school and business partnerships to reduce the adversities associated with gang violence. This year-end total more than tripled last year's level of participation.
- An additional 114,168 students participated in gang prevention activities that addressed specific gang violence/drug abuse relationships (see Figure 6).

#### Curriculum Development Project YES (Yes to Education and Skills)

The escalation in gang/drug violence in California has produced numerous curricular approaches to prevent students and school personnel from becoming victims of drug abuse and gang violence. Studies revealed that all of the curricula varied in clarity, scope, depth, ethnic sensitivity, targeted youth, and measurable impact.

The Orange County Office of Education, funded by and receiving technical guidance from OCJP, developed the following goals with corresponding accomplishments for the first and subsequent years of operation:

- Developed a state clearing house to include curriculum/resource and to provide an interagency communications network.
  - Established the Curriculum Clearing House on School Safety using a computerized information dissemination system, commonly referred to as the Electronic Bulletin Board System (EBBS).
  - Identified 102 separate gang/drug curricula that were catalogued and evaluated by age and ethnic group.
  - Identified 175 instructional media, of which 166 were logged, reviewed, and evaluated for possible use in the gang/drug curriculum.
  - Over 221 users statewide logged onto the EBBS that uses the Curriculum Clearing House on an ongoing basis.
  - A Curriculum Task Force on School Safety (CTFSS), was developed consisting of 36 professionals in varying fields of expertise in gang/drug violence prevention. Their responsibilities included assisting in the development, coordination, and dissemination of the gang/drug curriculum and training program. The members of the CTFSS represented criminal justice agencies, community-based organizations, school districts and offices of education, universities, data automation specialists, and other participating private agencies throughout the state.
  - Over 96 school districts, 194 schools, 57 cooperating agencies, and five involved groups participated in testing, evaluating, and making constructive developmental recommendations concerning the curriculum model, training guide, and supporting media and student materials. The pilot classrooms included urban, suburban, and rural school districts. Preliminary results of the pilot testing

indicated that teachers found the lessons easy to prepare and administer to the students. With only a few exceptions, teachers found that all students, irrespective of their degree of involvement in gangs, which ranged from complete innocence to heavy participation, understood and appreciated the messages taught, and enjoyed participating.

The following components of the Project Yes were completed and produced prior to June 30, 1990:

- Fifteen lessons including variations, extension activities, student materials, and teaching aids; with five lessons each for grade levels 3, 5, and 7.
- A Training Manual for staff development purposes.
- A Practical Guide for Decision Makers for administrators and other decision makers for use in developing other prevention programs.

This is a comprehensive "how-to" guide for administrators and other decision makers that describes successful school and community-based prevention programs.

- Five videotapes, that may be used as a guide for classroom presentation methodology. Two of these are focused on background on gangs and three are grade level specific that present selected lessons of the curriculum.
- Two audiotapes with accompanying scripts on gang and drug information.
- Additional resource information on gangs and drugs which includes:
  - Annotated literature list on supporting information on gangs and drugs.
  - Curricula resources currently being taught throughout the state.
  - Extracurricular resources and nonclassroom activities.
  - Media resources.
  - Information on the Drug/Gang Curriculum Resource Directory, formerly called the Electronic Bulletin Board (EBBS) in previous reports.

## 5. Gang Risk Intervention Pilot Program (G.R.I.P.P)

During the 1988 legislative year, the State Assembly introduced a bill designed to focus on the schools and communities of Los Angeles hardest hit by the presence of gang violence. With the enactment of AB 3723, Chapter 1250, Statutes of 1988, GRIPP was implemented and placed under the direction of the Los Angeles County Office of Education. Funds were made available from the State Asset Forfeiture Distribution Fund, through OCJP, for \$2,000,000, covering a two-year period, commencing July 1, 1989, to June 30, 1991. Fourteen projects were selected to implement GRIPP by the Los Angeles County Office of Education. These projects are implemented by local community agencies through school districts to local schools. Over 89 schools and over 5,000 students have been targeted to receive services under this pilot program.

AB 3723 also established the criteria for satisfactory performance in the development and implementation of GRIPP with participating agencies which include:

- Reducing the probability of youth involvement in gang activities and consequent violence.
- Establishing ties at an early age between youth and community organizations.
- Committing local businesses and community resources to positive programming for youth.
- Placing community organizers at each program school or group of schools where non-profit community agencies operate jointly with the school or schools.
- Providing counseling for targeted, at-risk students, parents, and families, individually or collectively.
- Exposing targeted students to positive sports and cultural activities, promoting affiliations between youth and the local community.
- Providing job training, which may include apprenticeship programs in coordination with local businesses, job skills development in schools, or in the case of elementary schools, information about vocational opportunities in the community.
- Providing positive interaction with local law enforcement.

The Los Angeles County Office of Education reported that, during the initial year of operation, projects funded under GRIPP accomplished the following:

- Over 50 students were processed and registered in a three-hour paid community work experience program.
- Direct intervention services were provided to over 495 students within the first six months of GRIPP implementation. These services included individual and group counseling sessions, drug

rehabilitation, special group presentations, and referrals to other health support agencies.

- Non-violent conflict resolution training was provided to 309 students through the use of professional conflict resolution trainers.
- Over 8,000 students were involved in recreational, cultural, role model building events. This is a 36% increase over the projected outcome for the first year of GRIPP's operation.

### III. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Several developments have occurred since the last Annual Report to the Legislature was submitted. The developments of interest are as follows:

1. In February 1990, a Community Mobilization Conference was held, sponsored jointly by OCJP, the Los Angeles County Interagency Task Force on Gang Violence, and the California Council on Criminal Justice (CCCJ). This conference was in response to the directions given by the CCCJ in the 1989 Final Report of the Task Force on Gangs and Drugs. The conference was designed to generate cooperation and communication among law enforcement personnel, community-based organizations, and concerned citizens. The ultimate goal of the conference was for each participant to gain significantly more information on how to mobilize their communities against the violence and terror of gangs.

As a result of this conference, OCJP developed and published a three volume set of documents which included the proceedings of the conference, a manual on proposal writing techniques with tips on handling media issues, and a statewide directory of anti gang efforts. The directory was designed to assist with coordination and communication among anti gang efforts statewide. It includes all of the anti gang efforts known to OCJP, regardless of funding source. The intended objective of the directory is to facilitate collaboration, reduce program duplication, and develop more effective use of existing resources. This three volume set was distributed to the public in August 1990.

2. In April 1990, OCJP submitted a Feasibility Study Report to the Legislature which identified the need for a statewide gang drug information system. The study recommended conducting a three-year pilot program to fully address the concerns presented in AB 3414 and mirrored through recommendations made in the 1989 Final Report of the State Task Force on Gangs and Drugs. This pilot program has not been implemented due to budget restrictions.
3. In June 1990, OCJP funded a community based organization named WE TIP (We Turn In Pushers) organization, based in Rancho Cucamonga, California to implement a statewide toll-free anti gang hotline. The purpose of this activity is to provide additional support services to criminal justice agencies and the community, to fight the spread of gang violence and the pervasive spread of illicit drug use. A special feature of the hotline is the ability to assure the caller that the call is secure from third party intercept and will remain totally anonymous. The hotline is

designed to collect and disseminate information on gang activities to local law enforcement agencies 24-hours a day, 7-days a week, for all jurisdictions in California. Additional features of the hotline include the capability of providing citizen referrals to CBOs conducting local anti gang efforts and advertisement of the services offered by the hotline in local jurisdictions throughout California. Another significant goal of the hotline is to provide referrals of gang-involved individuals to local CBOs for the purpose of assisting these individuals in eliminating their involvement with gangs and drugs.

Further details concerning the effects and result of the first year's effort will be submitted in the Annual Report to the Legislature in November 1991.

4. The Curriculum Development Project, implemented by the Orange County Office of Education and funded by OCJP, was completed during this report year. The curriculum targets grades 3, 5, and 7, using a lesson infusion model which allows for coordination of academic and prevention objectives within each lesson. These lessons provide a multi-faceted approach to the prevention of gang violence/drug abuse in our schools and communities. One component of the project is the Gang/Drug Curriculum Resource Directory. This is a computerized electronic bulletin board system which contains catalogued information regarding gang violence/drug prevention curriculum, materials, and audio/visual resources that have been evaluated as effective in schools and communities throughout California. The directory can be easily accessed by any computer with a modem and telecommunications software. The next phase of this project will be to publicize the availability of the curriculum and to arrange for its distribution. The outcome of these efforts will be submitted in the next report due in November 1991.

#### IV. CONCLUSIONS

The Gang Violence Suppression Program continues to be on the cutting edge of developing and implementing programs designed to effectively dissolve the influence of gang violence in our communities.

District attorneys' offices with specially trained vertical prosecutors have accounted for the continuing successes in prosecuting gang cases. Prosecution rates decreased over previous years, but did not diminish the effects these cases have on removing the criminal element from the community. Specialized gang prosecutors sustained more convictions with longer sentences than during any other period. These achievements can be attributed to the kind of training, professional dedication, and investigative and prosecutorial linkages prosecutors have established with the community and other agencies. Although additional funding did not materialize to increase the number of prosecutors, significant successes continue to occur. Community-based prevention activities continued to provide valuable services to communities. When compared to previous reports, CBOs reached 58% more of their communities in providing training, education, and orientation regarding gang and drug issues. They reinforced existing linkages with other community services designed to determine the actual and unique needs of the community. Action plans were developed and implemented; personalized counseling sessions for gang members and parents of high-risk youth increased substantially. To assure the effectiveness of these sessions, formalized referral follow-up

systems were developed. Successful programs were implemented to redirect the energies of gang members and high-risk youth, allowing the participants to contribute to the community.

Law enforcement and probation have worked in concert to bring about positive changes in the way criminal justice and community support agencies respond to the needs of the community. GVS program activities have been successfully replicated in communities experiencing gang and drug-related problems. Information sharing networks are being operated through the use of automated gang tracking systems, gang hotlines, information/prevention programs, and curriculum resource directories. The universally accepted goal is - a concerted effort between all participants toward the resolution of gang/drug problems, which will benefit the entire community.

Gang violence continues to spread throughout California and shows very little indication of lessening. The barometer that confirms the need to continue GVS Program services is the residents of communities where gang violence and drugs continue to prevail. Previous reports substantiate the positive effects of GVS Program innovations implemented with emphasis on community involvement and action. California is experiencing a dramatic population increase, as revealed in the recent census. With this increase comes the permeation of gangs in areas previously untouched by their criminality.

#### V. RECOMMENDATIONS

With each passing day, renewed hope and vigor emerge to demonstrate that the programs supported by OCJP's GVS Branch continue to make a difference. The sense of safety and security for the citizens and youth of our communities continues to be at great risk. OCJP, therefore, recommends the continuation of support and further recommends targeted expansion of the GVS Program. OCJP also recommends that any agency or organization initiating an anti-gang project, regardless of funding source, coordinate their activities with local law enforcement, prosecutors, probation departments, school districts, and community-based organizations through the mechanism of a local coordinating committee, and that those efforts be coordinated statewide through the mechanism of the Statewide Directory of Anti-Gang Efforts maintained by OCJP. In addition, OCJP recommends that all agencies conducting anti-gang efforts make use of the electronic bulletin board and educational resources available through Project YES at the Orange County Department of Education.

## APPENDIX A

### APPLICABLE PROVISIONS OF THE CALIFORNIA PENAL CODE

#### Chapter 3.5 GANG VIOLENCE SUPPRESSION

##### Section 13826. Legislative Finding, declarations, and intent

The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

- (a) That the violent activity by gangs is a serious and growing problem in the State of California.
- (b) There is an increasing percentage of school age pupils involved in gang activity.
- (c) There are many schools that serve a disproportionate number of youth involved in gang activity which are unable to effectively implement programs designed to prevent youth from becoming involved in gang activity. There is no statewide funded educational program developed for this purpose.
- (d) There is evidence that gang involvement among youth begins at an early age.
- (e) There is evidence that the parents of gang members lack appropriate parenting skills.
- (f) There is evidence that drug activity is increasing among youth involved in gang activity.
- (g) There is evidence that gang members have no contact with positive role models.
- (h) There is evidence that most gang members lack basic educational skills.

In enacting this chapter, the Legislature intends to support increased efforts by district attorneys' offices to prosecute the perpetrators of gang violence, support increased efforts by local law enforcement agencies to identify, investigate, and apprehend perpetrators of gang violence, support increased efforts by county probation departments to intensively supervise gang members who are on court-ordered probation, support gang violence prevention and intervention efforts by school districts and county offices of education, and support gang violence suppression efforts by community-based organizations.

Section 13826.1. Establishment of program; administration, allocation and award of funds; guidelines and procedures; annual report; criteria for funding; composition of advisory committee.

- (a) There is hereby established in the Office of Criminal Justice Planning, the Gang Violence Suppression Program, a program of financial and technical assistance for district attorney's offices, local law enforcement agencies, county probation departments, school districts, county offices of education, or any consortium thereof, and community-based organizations which are primarily engaged in the suppression of gang violence. All funds appropriated

to the Office of Criminal Justice Planning for the purposes of this chapter shall be administered and disbursed by the executive director of the office in consultation with the California Council on Criminal Justice, and shall to the greatest extent feasible be coordinated or consolidated with federal funds that may be made available for these purposes.

- (b) The executive director is authorized to allocate and award funds to cities, counties, school districts, county offices of education, or any consortium thereof, and community-based organizations in which gang violence suppression programs are established in substantial compliance with the policies and criteria set forth in this chapter.
- (c) The allocation and award of funds shall be made on the application of the district attorney, chief law enforcement officer or chief probation officer of the applicant unit of government and approved by the legislative body, on the application of school districts, county offices of education, or any consortium thereof, or on the application of the chief executive of a community-based organization. All programs funded pursuant to this chapter shall work cooperatively to ensure the highest quality provision of services and to reduce unnecessary duplication. Funds disbursed under this chapter shall not supplant local funds that would, in the absence of the Gang Violence Suppression Program, be made available to support the activities set forth in this chapter. Funds awarded under this program as local assistance grants shall not be subject to review as specified in Section 14780 of the Government Code.
- (d) The executive director shall prepare and issue written program and administrative guidelines and procedures for the Gang Violence Suppression Program, consistent with this chapter. These guidelines shall set forth the terms and conditions upon which the Office of Criminal Justice Planning is prepared to offer grants of funds pursuant to statutory authority. The guidelines do not constitute rules, regulations, orders, or standards of general application.
- (e) Annually, commencing November 1, 1984, the executive director shall prepare a report to the Legislature describing in detail the operation of the statewide program and the results obtained by district attorneys' offices, local law enforcement agencies, county probation departments, school districts, county offices of education, or any consortium thereof, and community-based organizations receiving funds under this chapter and under comparable federally financed awards.
- (f) Criteria for selection of district attorney's offices, local law enforcement agencies, county probation departments, school districts, county offices of education, or any consortium thereof, and community-based organizations to receive gang violence suppression funding shall be developed in consultation with the Gang Violence Suppression Advisory Committee whose members shall be appointed by the Executive Director of the Office of Criminal Justice Planning, unless otherwise designated.
- (g) The Gang Violence Suppression Advisory Committee shall be composed of five district attorneys; two chief probation officers; two representatives of community-based organizations; three attorneys primarily engaged in the practice of juvenile criminal defense; three law enforcement officials with expertise in gang-related investigations; one member from the California Youth



Authority Gang Task Force nominated by the Director of the California Youth Authority; one member of the Department of Corrections Law Enforcement Liaison Unit nominated by the Director of the Department of Corrections; one member of the Department of Justice nominated by the Attorney General; one member from the Employment Development Department nominated by the Director of the Employment Development; one member from the State Department of Social Services nominated by the Director of the State Department of Social Services; the Superintendent of Public Instruction, or his or her designee; one member of the California School Boards Association; and one representative of a school program specializing in the education of the target population identified in this chapter.

- (1) The Gang Violence Suppression Advisory Committee shall assist in the coordination and review of gang prevention, intervention, and suppression programs on state level. The executive director shall convene the Gang Violence Suppression Advisory Committee as deemed necessary by the committee to perform its duties and responsibilities under this section.
  - (2) The executive director shall prepare an annual report to the Legislature describing in detail the coordination of the programs described in paragraph (1) administered by state boards and departments and submit recommendations to Legislature and the Governor regarding statutory strategies for the improvement of those programs. This report, with the recommendations, may be incorporated into the annual report specified in subdivision (e).
- (h) This section shall remain operative only until January 1, 1994, and as of that date is repealed unless a later enacted statute, which is enacted before January 1, 1994, deletes or extends that date.

#### **Section 13826.2. Enhanced prosecution efforts.**

Gang violence prosecution units receiving funds under this chapter shall concentrate enhanced prosecution efforts and resources upon cases identified under criteria set forth in Section 13826.3. Enhance prosecution efforts shall include, but not be limited to:

- (a) "Vertical" prosecutorial representation, whereby the prosecutor who makes the initial filing or appearance in a gang-related case will perform in subsequent court appearances on that particular case through its conclusion, including the sentencing phase.
- (b) Assignment of highly qualified investigators and prosecutors to gang-related cases.
- (c) Significant reduction of caseloads for investigators and prosecutors assigned to gang-related cases.
- (d) Measures taken in coordination with law enforcement agencies to protect cooperating witnesses from intimidation or retribution at the hands of gang members or associates.

Section 13826.25. Special training for prosecutors; gang violence, vertical prosecution, gang identification and witness intimidation; duration of section.

The Office of Criminal Justice Planning through its programs establish under Title 1.5 (commencing with section 11500) shall provide special training for prosecutors in the areas of gang violence, vertical prosecution, gang identification, and witness intimidation.

This section shall become inoperative on July 1, 1993, unless a later enacted statute which becomes effective on or before July 1, 1993, deletes or extends that date. This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 1994, and on that date is repealed unless a later enacted statute which becomes effective on or before January 1, 1994, deletes or extends that date.

**Section 13826.3. Individuals subject to gang violence prosecution efforts**

- (a) An individual shall be subject to gang violence prosecution efforts who is under arrest for the commission or the attempted commission of any gang-related violent crime where the individual is (1) a known member of a gang, and (2) has exhibited a prior criminal background.
- (b) For purposes of this chapter, gang-related means that the suspect or victim of the crime is a known member of a gang.
- (c) For the purposes of this chapter, gang violence prosecution includes both criminal prosecutions and proceedings in Juvenile Court in which a petition is filed pursuant to Section 602 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

**Section 13826.4. Law Enforcement agencies; enhanced efforts; criteria.**

Law enforcement agencies receiving funds under this chapter shall concentrate enhanced law enforcement efforts and resources upon cases identified under criteria set forth in Section 13836.3. Enhanced law enforcement criteria efforts shall include, but not be limited to:

- (a) The formation of a specialized gang violence unit whose staff shall be composed of the most highly qualified and trained personnel.
- (b) The efforts of the gang violence unit shall include, but not be limited to:
  - (1) Increased efforts to apprehend, prosecute, and convict violent "hard core" target gang members.
  - (2) Increasing the clearance rate of reported crimes which are targeted as gang-related.
  - (3) Establishing more positive relations with, and encouraging the support of local citizens, community-based organizations, business representatives, and other criminal agencies.
  - (4) Aiding and assisting other criminal justice and governmental agencies in protecting cooperating witnesses from intimidation or retribution at the hands of gang members and their associates.

(c) Law enforcement agencies receiving funds under this program shall maintain a crime analysis capability which provides the following type of information:

- (1) Identification of active gang members who have exhibited prior criminal background.
- (2) Identification of evolving or existing criminal patterns that are gang-related.
- (3) Providing investigative leads.
- (4) Maintaining statistical information pertaining to gang-related criminal activity.

**Section 13826.5. County probation departments; enforcement of court-ordered conditions or probation; activities.**

County probation departments receiving funding under this chapter shall strictly enforce court-ordered conditions of probation for gang members.

(a) County probation departments supported under the Gang Violence Suppression Program shall implement the following activities:

- (1) A Gang Violence Intensive Supervision Unit dealing with gang members shall be established.
- (2) Criteria used to determine which probationer shall be assigned to the Gang Violence Intensive Supervision Unit shall be approved by the district attorney having a Gang Violence Prosecution Unit described in Section 13826.2.
- (3) Probationers whose cases are assigned to the Intensive Supervision Unit must be informed of what types of behavior are proscribed or forbidden. Such notice shall be provided in both oral and written form.
- (4) Probationers whose cases are assigned to the Intensive Supervision Unit must be informed in writing, that all court-ordered conditions of probation will be strictly enforced.
- (5) Deputy probation officers in the Intensive Supervision Unit shall have reduced probationer caseloads and shall coordinate their supervision efforts with law enforcement and prosecution personnel. Such coordination shall include informing law enforcement and prosecution personnel of the conditions set for probationers and of the strict enforcement procedures to be implemented.
- (6) Deputy probation officers in the Intensive Supervision Unit shall coordinate with the district attorney in ensuring that court-ordered conditions of probation are consistently enforced.
- (7) Intensive Supervision Unit deputy probation officers shall coordinate, whenever feasible, with community-based organizations in seeking to ensure that probationers adhere to their court-ordered conditions.

(b) County probation departments may implement the following activities:

- (1) The California TEAM (Together Each Achieves More) Sports Camp Program, as described in Article 23.5 (commencing with section 875) of Chapter 2 of Part 1 of Division 2 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

**Section 13826.6. Community-based organizations; activities.**

For purposes of this chapter, a "community-based" organization is defined as a nonprofit operation established to serve gang members, their families, schools, and the community with programs of community supervision and service which maintain community participation in the planning, operation and evaluation of their programs.

(a) Unless funded pursuant to subdivision (c), community-based organizations supported under the Gang Violence Suppression Program shall implement the following activities:

- (1) Providing information to law enforcement agencies concerning gang-related activities in the community.
- (2) Providing information to school administrators and staff concerning gang-related activities in the community.
- (3) Provide conflict resolution by means of intervention or mediation to prevent and limit gang crisis situations.
- (4) Increase witness cooperation through coordination with local law enforcement and prosecutors and by education of the community about the roles of these government agencies and the availability of witness protection services.

(b) Community-based organizations funded pursuant to subdivision (a) shall also implement at least one of the following activities:

- (1) Maintaining a 24-hour public telephone message center for the receipt of information and to assist individuals seeking services from the organization.
- (2) Maintaining a "rumor control" public telephone service to provide accurate and reliable information to concerned citizens.
- (3) Providing technical assistance and training concerning gang-related activities to school staff members, law enforcement personnel, and community members including parental groups. Such training and assistance shall include coverage of how to prevent and minimize inter-gang confrontations.
- (4) Providing recreational activities for gang members or potential gang members.
- (5) Providing job training and placement services for youth.

- (6) Referring gang members, as needed, to appropriate agencies for the treatment of health, psychological, and drug-related problems.
  - (7) Administration of the Urban Corps Program pursuant to Section 13826.62.
- (c) Community-based organizations funded under the Gang Violence Suppression Program for specialized school prevention and intervention activities shall only be required to implement activities in the schools which are designed to discourage students from joining gangs and which offer or encourage students to participate in alternative programs.

**Section 13826.62. Urban Corps; establishment; activities.**

- (a) There is hereby established in the Office of Criminal Justice Planning, the Urban Corps Program. The Urban Corps Program is established as an optional activity under Section 13826.62. Community-based organizations receiving grants to participate in the Urban Corps Program shall implement the following activities:
- (1) Identification of publicly and privately administered programs in the county dealing with the suppression or prevention of criminal gang activities, or both.
  - (2) Maintenance of a listing of programs within the county identified as dealing with the suppression or prevention of criminal gang activities, or both.
  - (3) Surveying gang suppression and prevention organizations for the types of services and activities each is engaged in, and identifying needs among these organizations for resources to provide services and fulfill their activities.
  - (4) Recruitment of volunteers, identification of their skills, abilities and interests, and matching volunteers with the resources needs of gang prevention and suppression organizations.
  - (5) Establishment of an urban respite program for the purpose of preventing self-destructive activities and diverting (A) identified youth gang members, and (B) youths who are at risk of becoming gang members, for the purposes of reducing or eliminating incentives for those youths to participate in gang-related crime activities.
- (b) The Urban Corps Program shall operate within the Office of Criminal Justice Planning for two years following the establishment of a community-based organization to administer the program.
- (c) The Office of Criminal Justice Planning shall complete and submit a report on the Urban Corps Program to the Legislature within six months after the completion of the project. The report shall include all of the following:
- (1) A master list of available community resources that are involved in the suppression or prevention of criminal gang activities, or both.

- (2) A list of volunteers and private sector resources recruited.
  - (3) The number of volunteers trained.
  - (4) The number of volunteers matched with identified needs.
  - (5) The number of private sector resources matched with identified needs.
  - (6) The number of youth gang members and the number of youths who are at risk and who were referred to the urban respite program
  - (7) The number of gang members and the number of youths who are at risk and who participated in the urban respite program.
- (d) This section shall be implemented to the extent that funds are available to the Office of Criminal Justice Planning.

**Section 13826.65. School districts, county offices of education , or any consortium thereof; duties, activities that are encouraged.**

School districts, county offices of education, or any consortium thereof, receiving funding under this chapter shall develop or adopt and implement a gang violence prevention curriculum, provide gang violence prevention and intervention services for school-aged children, and shall be encouraged to do all of the following:

- (a) Establish a local steering committee comprised of representatives of each local program funded under this chapter, corporations, small businesses, and other appropriate local, county, and community organization knowledgeable in the area of youth gang violence.
- (b) Develop and distribute information concerning parent education and parenting classes, including methods whereby parents may recognize youth gang involvement.
- (c) Identify and utilized the resources of appropriate community-based organizations involved in the coordination of after school activities for school-aged youth.
- (d) Establish contact between positive role models and youth involved in gang activity through Adopt-A-Youth programs and similar programs.
- (e) Incorporate into gang prevention activities references to the relationship between drug abuse and gang violence.
- (f) Develop partnerships between schools and businesses for the purpose of enhancing pupil achievement through such methods as tutorial services, field trips, role modeling, and other supportive services.
- (g) Develop methods of assuring follow-up services for children receiving the initial gang violence prevention and intervention services.

**Section 13826.7. Federal funds; operative effect of act.**

The Office of Criminal Justice Planning and the California Council on Criminal Justice are encouraged to utilize any federal funds that may become available for purposes of this act. This act becomes operative only if federal funds are made available for its implementation.

# APPENDIX B

## GANG VIOLENCE SUPPRESSION PROGRAM

### FISCAL YEAR 1989/90 FUNDING BY COUNTY

APPLICANT	TITLE	AMOUNT
<b>ALAMEDA COUNTY</b>		
County of Alameda District Attorney's Office	Gang Violence Suppression Project	\$163,333
County of Alameda Probation Department	Gang Violence Suppression Project	\$ 70,000
City of Oakland Police Department	Gang Violence Suppression Unit	\$ 72,518
Oakland Asian Advisory Committee on Crime	Gang Violence Suppression Project	\$116,778
New Haven Unified School District	Gang Violence Suppression Project	\$ 40,833
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>\$463,462</u> <sup>x</sup>
<b>FRESNO COUNTY</b>		
County of Fresno District Attorney's Office	Metropolitan Area Gang Network and Enforcement Team (MAGNET)	\$ 94,810
County of Fresno Probation Department	Metropolitan Area Gang Network and Enforcement Team (MAGNET)	\$125,789
City of Fresno Police Department	Metropolitan Area Gang Network and Enforcement Team (MAGNET)	\$130,379
Boys and Girls Club of Fresno	Metropolitan Area Gang Network and Enforcement Team (MAGNET)	\$ 75,425



APPLICANT	TITLE	AMOUNT
FRESNO COUNTY (Continued)		
Fresno County Office of Education	Metropolitan Area Gang Network and Enforcement Team (MAGNET)	\$ 31,668
	TOTAL	<u>\$458,071</u>
LOS ANGELES COUNTY		
Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office	Gang Violence Suppression Project	\$200,000
County of Los Angeles Probation Department (#2)	Gang Adult Pushers and Sellers (G.A.P.S.)	\$150,509
City of Compton Police Department	Street Crime Suppression Unit	\$ 88,000
City of Long Beach Police Department	Street Gang Criminal Offenders Program	\$159,390
City of Baldwin Park Police Department	Gang Activity Prevention Project	\$ 44,066
City of Pomona Police Department	Suppress Gang Violence in Pomona	\$136,000
County of Los Angeles Sheriff's Department	Gang Awareness Resource Program (G.A.R.P.)	\$126,030
Community Youth Gang Services	Reduction of Street Violence (R.S.V.P.)	\$116,667
Community Youth Gang Services	Target Area Strategy Crew (T.A.S.C.)	\$ 37,500
Catholic Charities Archdiocese of LA	Concerned Parents Project	\$ 57,075
Helpline Youth Counseling, Inc.	Helpline Options for Participation and Empowerment (H.O.P.E.)	\$ 75,000
SEY YES, Inc.	An Alternative Approach to the Reduction of Gang Violence	\$126,914
Community Youth Gang Services	100 Men-Plus (Community Mobilization)	\$ 85,000

APPLICANT	TITLE	AMOUNT
LOS ANGELES COUNTY (Continued)		
Soledad Enrichment Center Catholic Charities	Concerned Parents (Community Mobilization)	\$140,000
Community Youth Gang Services	Target Area Strategy Crew (Community Mobilization)	\$ 75,000
Compton Unified School District	Project New Start	\$ 80,000
Long Beach Unified School District	Gang Violence Suppression Project	\$140,000
Harbor Area Gang Alternative	Gang Alternative Project	\$106,793
Inglewood Unified School District	Prevention, Intervention Program Alternative	\$152,000
Pomona Unified School District	Gangs Can Be Hazardous To Your Health	\$ 80,000
	TOTAL	\$2,175,944

ORANGE COUNTY

County of Orange District Attorney's Office	Gang Violence Suppression Project	\$ 60,390
County of Orange Probation Department	Vertical Case Supervision Project	\$159,048
County of Orange Probation Department	Empowering the Community (Community Mobilization)	\$ 60,000
Vietnamese Community of Orange County, Inc.	Youth Counseling and Crime Prevention Project	\$ 99,736
Vietnamese Community of Orange County, Inc.	Youth Counseling and Drug Prevention Project	\$ 75,000
Orange County Office of Education	Operation Safe Schools	\$160,000
Orange County Superintendent of Schools	Drug Prevention Program	\$ 75,000

APPLICANT	TITLE	AMOUNT
<b>ORANGE COUNTY (Continued)</b>		
Orange County Office of Education	Curriculum Development Project	\$200,000
Anaheim Union High School District	Gang Violence Suppression/ Education Project	\$ 72,000
Turning Point Family Services, Inc.	Positive Alternatives to Gangs	\$ 66,000
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,027,174</b>
<b>RIVERSIDE COUNTY</b>		
County of Riverside Probation Department	RIVERSIDE COUNTY MISSION: Commitment to a Safe Community	\$232,075
County of Riverside Office of Education	RIVERSIDE COUNTY MISSION: Commitment to a Safe Community	\$224,239
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$456,314</b>
<b>SACRAMENTO COUNTY</b>		
Sacramento County District Attorney's Office	Gang Violence Suppression Project	\$ 60,750
Sacramento County Probation Department	Gang Violence Suppression Project	\$ 75,000
City of Sacramento Police Department	Gang Suppression Unit	\$ 86,250
Black Sacramento Christian Club Organizers	Save Our Children Protection Plan	\$ 58,333
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$280,333</b>
<b>SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY</b>		
County of San Bernardino District Attorney's Office	Gang Violence Suppression Project	\$103,500
County of San Bernardino Probation Department	Gang Supervision Unit	\$204,167

APPLICANT	TITLE	AMOUNT
<b>SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY (Continued)</b>		
City of Ontario Police Department	Ontario Gang Violence Project	\$ 81,061
City of Ontario Police Department	Community Mobilization Activities	\$ 65,000
City of Chino Youth and Recreational Services	Chino Youth Services Gang Diversion	\$ 33,759
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$487,487</b>
<b>SAN DIEGO COUNTY</b>		
San Diego County District Attorney's Office	Gang Violence Suppression Project	\$ 85,750
San Diego Youth and Community Services	Neighborhood Outreach Program - Gang Prevention	\$ 65,250
San Diego Youth and Community Services	Neighborhood Outreach Program - Community Mobilization Program	\$ 50,000
San Diego Youth and Community Services	Neighborhood Outreach Program - Drug Prevention Program	\$ 70,000
Sweetwater Union High School District	Gang Violence Suppression Program	\$233,333
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$504,333</b>
<b>SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY</b>		
City and County of San Francisco District Attorney's Office	Identification, Apprehension and Prevention Project	\$ 75,000
City and County of San Francisco Adult Probation Department	Gang Caseload Component	\$ 41,500
City and County of San Francisco Police Department	Identification, Apprehension, and Prevention Project	\$105,000
Community Boards Program, Inc.	Collaborative Strategies for Gang Awareness	\$ 65,000
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$286,500</b>

APPLICANT	TITLE	AMOUNT
<b>SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY</b>		
County of San Joaquin District Attorney's Office	Gang Violence Suppression Project	\$ 56,850
City of Stockton Police Department	Stockton Gang Violence Project	\$204,167
Council for the Spanish Speaking (CONCILLIO)	Gang Violence Suppression Project	\$ 58,509
Stockton Unified School District	Project - ADVANCE	\$150,000
Boys and Girls Club of Stockton	Community Mobilization Activities	\$ 70,000
	TOTAL	<u>\$539,526</u>
<b>SANTA BARBARA COUNTY</b>		
County of Santa Barbara District Attorney's Office	Gang Violence Suppression Project	\$ 45,750
County of Santa Barbara Probation Department	Community Mobilization Activities	\$ 24,000
Center for Law-Related Education	K.O. - O.K - The Compression Approach	\$100,000
	TOTAL	<u>\$169,750</u>
<b>SANTA CLARA COUNTY</b>		
County of Santa Clara District Attorney's Office	Gang Violence Suppression Project	\$114,340
County of Santa Clara Probation Department	Probation Gang Violence Suppression Project	\$ 49,126
County of Santa Clara Probation Department	Community Mobilization Activities	\$ 70,000
	TOTAL	<u>\$233,466</u>
<b>STANISLAUS COUNTY</b>		
City of Modesto Police Department	Modesto Gang Violence Suppression Project	\$ 79,200
	TOTAL	<u>\$ 79,200</u>

## APPENDIX C

### GANG VIOLENCE SUPPRESSION PROGRAM STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Mr. Donald V. Bolton, Administrator  
Student Adjustment Services  
Los Angeles Unified School District  
P.O. Box 3307, Terminal Annex  
Los Angeles, CA 90051

Mr. Cois Byrd, Sheriff  
Riverside County  
P.O. Box 512  
Riverside, CA 92502

Ms. Sharon English  
Department of Youth Authority  
4241 Williamsborough Drive  
Sacramento, CA 95823

Mr. Gus Frias  
Project Coordinator  
Orange County Office of Education  
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Costa Mesa, CA 92628-9050

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Executive Director  
SEY YES, Inc.  
3840 Crenshaw Boulevard, #216  
Los Angeles, CA 90008

Mr. Jim Guiton  
Senior Special Agent  
Special Services Unit  
California Department of Corrections  
1515 S Street  
Sacramento, CA 95814

Mr. George T. Hart  
Chief of Police  
City of Oakland  
455 Seventh Street  
Oakland, CA 94541

The Honorable Cecil Hicks  
District Attorney  
County of Orange  
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Santa Ana, CA 92702

Mr. Don Hogner  
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Alameda County  
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Honorable Edward W. Hunt  
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Los Angeles, CA 90012

Honorable John J. Meehan  
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Courthouse  
1225 Fallon St., Room 900  
Oakland, CA 94612

Honorable Edwin L. Miller  
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County of San Diego  
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Mr. Barry Nidorf  
Chief Probation Officer  
County of Los Angeles  
9150 East Imperial Highway  
Downey, CA 90242

APPENDIX C (Continued)

Mr. Richard M. Tefank  
Chief of Police  
City of Buena Park  
6650 Beach Boulevard  
Buena Park, CA 90622

Ms. Mary Weaver, Manager  
School Climate Unit  
State Office of Education  
721 Capitol Mall, 3rd Floor  
Sacramento, CA 95814

Honorable Terry B. O'Rourke  
Superior Court Judge  
San Diego County  
1452 Normandy  
San Diego, CA 91103

Mr. Joseph Wilson  
School Board Member  
San Jose Unified School  
District  
928 Lincoln Court  
San Jose, CA 95125

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