

000269

REQUEST FOR COUNCIL ACTION
CITY OF SAN DIEGO

1. CERTIFICATE NUMBER
(FOR AUDITOR'S USE)

106

TO: CITY ATTORNEY

2. FROM (ORIGINATING DEPARTMENT): POLICE DEPARTMENT

3. DATE: 10/23
July 2, 2007

4. SUBJECT: COPS 2007 COMMUNITY POLICING DEVELOPMENT: VIOLENT CRIME AND GANGS GRANT PROGRAM

5. PRIMARY CONTACT (NAME, PHONE & MAIL STA.)
DONNA J. WARLICK 531-2221

6. SECONDARY CONTACT (NAME, PHONE & MAIL STA.)
KIMBERLY GLENN 531-2415

7. CHECK BOX IF REPORT TO COUNCIL IS ATTACHED

8. COMPLETE FOR ACCOUNTING PURPOSES

FUND	DEPT.	ORGANIZATION	OBJECT ACCOUNT	JOB ORDER	C.I.P. NUMBER	AMOUNT	9. Additional information / estimated cost:
							The Office of Community Oriented Policing (COPS) has solicited proposals, under a 2007 Community Policing Development program, to combat violent crimes and gangs. SDPD has prepared a proposal in collaboration with NCIS requesting \$342,990 to be used for Equipment, Technology, Supplies and Overtime for gang and narcotics staff. There is no requirement for matching funds, nor to continue program operations or expenditures after grant funding has been exhausted.

10. ROUTING AND APPROVALS

ROUTE (#)	APPROVING AUTHORITY	APPROVAL SIGNATURE	DATE SIGNED	ROUTE (#)	APPROVING AUTHORITY	APPROVAL SIGNATURE	DATE SIGNED
1	ORIGINATING DEPARTMENT	<i>[Signature]</i>	7/16/07	8	CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER	<i>[Signature]</i>	8-28-07
2	ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS	<i>[Signature]</i>	7/19/07	9	ORIGINATING DEPARTMENT	<i>[Signature]</i>	9-28-07
3	EOGR	EXEMPT		10	CITY ATTORNEY	<i>[Signature]</i>	9-10-07
4	LIAISON OFFICE		8/3/07				
5	FINANCIAL MGMT.	<i>[Signature]</i>	8/9/07		DOCKET COORD: <i>[Signature]</i>	COUNCIL LIAISON: <i>[Signature]</i>	
6	AUDITOR	<i>[Signature]</i>	08/20/07		COUNCIL PRESIDENT <input type="checkbox"/> SPOB <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONSENT <input type="checkbox"/> ADOPTION		
7	DEPUTY CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER	<i>[Signature]</i>	8/28/07		<i>[Signature]</i> <input type="checkbox"/> REFER TO: _____	COUNCIL DATE: 10/23/07	

11. PREPARATION OF: RESOLUTION(S) ORDINANCE(S) AGREEMENT(S) DEED(S)
- Authorize the Mayor or his representative to apply for, accept and expend the grant proposal.
 - Authorize the Auditor and Comptroller to accept, appropriate and expend \$342,590 in grant funds, when the grant is officially authorized by USDOJ/COPS.
 - Authorize the Chief of Police to administer and operate this program.

11A. STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS:
AUTHORIZE THE ACTIONS IN BOX 11.

12. SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

COUNCIL DISTRICT(S): ALL

COMMUNITY AREA(S): ALL

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT: This activity is not a "project" and therefore is exempt from CEQA pursuant to the state guidelines section 15060 (c) (3).

HOUSING IMPACT: NONE

OTHER ISSUES: PLEASE SEND A COPY OF THE FINALIZED RESOLUTION TO DONNA WARLICK, MS 704A

000271

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY SHEET
CITY OF SAN DIEGO

DATE ISSUED: July 6, 2007 REPORT NO:
ATTENTION:
ORIGINATING DEPARTMENT: POLICE DEPARTMENT
SUBJECT: **COPS 2007 COMMUNITY POLICING
DEVELOPMENT: VIOLENT CRIME AND GANGS
GRANT**
COUNCIL DISTRICT(S): ALL
CONTACT/PHONE NUMBER: DONNA J. WARLICK 531-2221

REQUESTED ACTION:

1. Authorize the Mayor or his representative to apply for, accept and expend the grant proposal.
2. Authorize the Auditor and Comptroller to accept, appropriate and expend \$342,590 in grant funds, when the grant is officially authorized by USDOJ/COPS.
3. Authorize the Chief of Police to administer and operate this program.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION: Authorize the requested actions.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Justice (USDOJ), Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) has published a solicitation for 2007 Community Policing Development: Violent Crime and Gangs grant programs.

The San Diego Police Department has designed a project in collaboration with the Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS).

Military officials estimate that there are approximately 1,000 active gang members in the services stationed in San Diego. These gang members pose an especially high danger, because they are trained in lethal military tactics, and they may suffer from post traumatic stress. In addition, another estimated 1,000 military dependents are gang members.

Military officials are eager to collaborate with SDPD in discovering criminal activities of these gang members, so that they can be prosecuted and discharged. In order to do so, SDPD has prepared a proposal requesting \$342,590 in grant funds, for the purchase of officer overtime, equipment and supplies with which to conduct surveillance, buy/bust, and other law enforcement operations. The project will be managed jointly by the commanders of the SDPD Gangs and Narcotics Units.

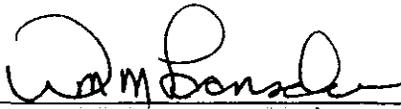
000272

FISCAL CONSIDERATIONS: None. There is no cash match requirement, and no requirement to continue grant activities or expenditures after grant funds are exhausted. SDPD has pledged a voluntary in-kind match of \$80,509 in Indirect Costs.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL and/or COMMITTEE ACTION: NA

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND PUBLIC OUTREACH EFFORTS: NA

KEY STAKEHOLDERS AND PROJECTED IMPACTS: NA



William M. Lansdowne
Chief of Police
Originating Department



Jill Olen
Deputy Chief Operating Officer
Public Safety/Homeland Security

RESOLUTION NUMBER R-_____

DATE OF FINAL PASSAGE _____

WHEREAS, the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS), has solicited proposals for Community Policing Development: Violent Crime and Gangs; and

WHEREAS, City of San Diego Police Department (SDPD) wishes to apply for, accept and expend grant funds for the proposed program under this solicitation;

WHEREAS, the SDPD intends to use the grant funds to expand a joint community framework with the local U.S. military in order to implement intervention and suppression tactics that reduce the impact of military gang members on the community; and

WHEREAS, SDPD is requesting \$342,590 for surveillance equipment, technology, supplies, officer overtime, and funds to conduct undercover and other related operations; and

WHEREAS, the SDPD will voluntarily contribute \$80,509 in indirect costs to the project;
NOW THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED, by the Council of the City of San Diego, that the Mayor or his designee, including the Chief of Police be, and is hereby authorized and empowered, for and on behalf of the City of San Diego, to submit an application for, accept, expend and manage the grant funds and program for the purposes stated in the attached application.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this authority includes the execution of all aspects of fund and program operation, including any amendments, extensions, augmentations, or renewals from the U.S. Department of Justice for identical or closely related purposes; and to certify that the City will comply with all applicable statutory or regulatory requirements.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Auditor and Comptroller are authorized to accept, appropriate and expend these funds if grant funding is secured.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this authorization shall be valid for a period of up to five years, provided funding for this purpose is made available by the U.S. Department of Justice.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that any resources received hereunder shall be used to supplement and not to supplant expenditures controlled by this body.

APPROVED: MICHAEL J. AGUIRRE, City Attorney

By Mary T. Muesca
Mary T. Muesca
Deputy City Attorney

MTN:lb
09/17/2007
Or.Dept: Police
R-2008-227

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was passed by the Council of the City of San Diego, at this meeting of _____

ELIZABETH S. MALAND
City Clerk

By _____
Deputy City Clerk

Approved: _____
(date)

JERRY SANDERS, Mayor

Vetoed: _____
(date)

JERRY SANDERS, Mayor

THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO POLICE DEPARTMENT - CA03711
OFFICE OF COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES
COMMUNITY POLICING DEVELOPMENT 2007 GRANT PROGRAM (CPD 2007)
VIOLENT CRIME/GANGS
PROJECT DESCRIPTION (NARRATIVE)



A. PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION:

The Applicant Jurisdiction: San Diego, California is a fast growing metropolis with a strong international character. Once dubbed "a Navy town," San Diego is now America's seventh largest city. Within the 342 square mile land area, plus over 50 square miles of bay, resides a population of 1,311,162.¹ The population is 27% Hispanic, 15% Asian/Pacific Islander, and 7% African American.² There are large Southeast Asian, Eastern European, Middle Eastern and African populations, often clustered in poor, crime infested neighborhoods. These crowded enclaves contribute to San Diego's diversity, while at the same time generating communication and law enforcement complexities not present in communities that are more homogeneous.

San Diego's history, social, and economic makeup are inextricably tied to the military's presence in the region, and the military is clearly an integral part of San Diego's way of life. One third of the U.S. Naval Pacific Fleet is home ported in San Diego Bay, making it instrumental in the National Defense. The Navy has designated San Diego Bay as a West Coast 'megaport.'

San Diego County ranks first in the nation for military and civilian DOD wages and salaries. The military brings over \$13 billion annually to the regional economy. About one-fourth of local employment is due to the military. The multiplier effect of the military base operations, defense contracts, payrolls, and other spending accounts for up to one-fourth of the regions' total economic output. Revenues from defense spending in San Diego county account for 13% of the regional economy. The military has a large impact on local educational institutions through the \$15 million distributed to school districts under a U.S. Office of Education program providing funds to districts based on average daily attendance of the children of federal employees.

San Diego's elected officials have maintained good working relations with local military officials, who occasionally retire to take high-level City management positions.

Despite a vibrant economy, the City of San Diego faces unprecedented revenue difficulties. Because of attrition related to the fiscal difficulties, there are just 1,678 sworn officers available for duty, out of a budgeted strength of over 2,100. San Diego 1.28 officers per thousand

¹ 2006 Population Estimate from the "San Diego Association of Governments," (SANDAG) www.sandag.org.

² All statistical information not otherwise attributed is taken from the "San Diego Association of Governments," (SANDAG) www.sandag.org.

residents is by far the lowest of any major U.S. city.

As with many other metropolitan areas, a critical concern in San Diego is the proliferation of gangs and their crimes throughout the region. The urgency of the City's gang situation is highlighted by the nine gang-related shootings and three gang-related homicides (one involving a 15 year old male and another a 20 year old male) over the past two months. The annual SDPD Crime Briefing on January 24th indicted that gang related homicides for the past year were up by 50%, assaults with deadly weapons were up by 3%, and robberies were up by 80%. From January to March 2007, there were 216 gang- related crimes in San Diego, including four homicides, four attempted homicides, and 53 assaults. 821 Gang members were arrested. There were 2,187 juvenile arrests during the same period. The city has 3,629 documented gang members; including 188 documented gang members under the age of 18.³

SDPD detectives have identified at least 20 specific neighborhoods where criminal gang members congregate. These include Colina Del Sol, Lincoln Park, Valencia Park, Skyline, Shelltown, Encanto, Logan Heights and San Ysidro. While ethnic based gangs continue to dominate, gangs no longer fall into these neat categories. San Diego gangs are based on a multitude of characteristics.

Drug And Ethnic Based Gangs: Gangs find a fertile recruitment base in problem neighborhoods with high incident of existing gang activity and violence, poverty, poor school attendance, frequent criminal activities, and contact with military gang members. SDPD Gang and Violent Crime Supervisors estimate that there are approximately 80 street gang sets, with 350 documented, and ___ undocumented members in San Diego. The influence of gangs in troubled neighborhoods is persuasive to preadolescent and adolescent children.

The power base of ethnic and drug gangs is exacerbated by the narcotics and human trafficking facilitated by the City and County's 60 miles of Mexican border. While much of this trade is controlled by Mexican cartels, gang members from both sides of the border serve as couriers and distributors. The scourge of Mexican drug gangs is well documented. Violence plaguing Tijuana, where there have been some 300 recent narcotics-related homicides, inevitably spills over into San Diego. Specific credible threats against law enforcement, long prevalent in Mexico, now occur here in San Diego. Recently, local ICE and FBI agents have been relocated out of the region due to threats by the Arellano Felix organization. Recently, gang members have become involved in transport of illegal immigrants, finding this to be a "safer" and more lucrative smuggling enterprise. Demand is enormous: along just one 14-mile-stretch of San Diego/Tijuana border, an estimated 100,000 individuals have crossed illegally each year, from South and Central America as well as Mexico.⁴

African Refugees, particularly Somalis, are becoming more organized and violent in their gang activities. Many use and deal in Khat, a traditional African biological stimulant, as well as other drugs.

Asian Drug Trafficking Organizations are increasing their control over MDMA and marijuana distribution. The influence and breadth of Asian criminal groups, particularly Vietnamese but also Chinese and Korean groups, are expanding to regions throughout the country. Asian criminal groups are active in every region of the country but are most active in metropolitan areas with large Asian populations, including New York City, Los Angeles, San

³San Diego Police Department Crime Briefing, January –March 2007 Index of Crimes

⁴ National Public Radio, "The Border Debate," June 19, 2007;
www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=5323928

Diego, Dallas, and Houston.⁵

White Supremacist And Outlaw Biker Gangs: San Diego County has been a breeding ground for white supremacist gang activity. In the film "Culture of Hate," young white supremacists named the East San Diego County community of Lakeside as a "center of racist activity they looked up to." Targets of their crimes tend to be Hispanic migrants. East County, not coincidentally, is a locus of methamphetamine manufacture, distribution and abuse.

Several violent outlaw motorcycle gangs and subsets, including Hell's Angels, Nomads, Bandidos, Vagos and Rebels, are active in the San Diego region. Many are involved in narcotic trafficking (primarily methamphetamine) as well as inter-gang combat and retribution killings.

The North San Diego County town of Fallbrook is a locus of Ku Klux Klan activity, as well as youth white supremacist offshoots. In addition, the Arizona-trained Minutemen have turned their sights on San Diego, and have been responsible for intimidation and violence against immigrants, both at the border and inland.

Military Gang Members: There are approximately 95,000 uniformed military personnel assigned to seven major installations in the San Diego area, including the Marine Corps Recruit Depot/Miramar, and the Marine Corps Amphibious Training Station, Camp Pendleton. Their dependents and families bring the total military population in the county to approximately 175,000.⁶ Most of the local military housing is located throughout the communities, as opposed to being on-base as in other areas. A majority of dependent children attend community schools. Junior members and their dependents either live in military housing, or clustered around the bases and in heavy gang-infested neighborhoods, where the affordable rentals are located. SDPD has enforcement responsibility for military housing, and is the primary investigator for violent crimes occurring in these communities. Investigations are conducted jointly with NCIS, FBI, and in some cases, private security.

Military members from all over the nation come to San Diego, often bringing their gang ties with them. Military officials admit that they do not know the full extent of their gang problem.

Incredibly, the U.S. Military does not prohibit gang membership. In fact, there are photos of gang graffiti and signs by active duty members in Iraq. SDPD and military officials estimate that there are approximately 1,000 Naval and Marine gang members in the San Diego area. Military dependents – children and adult partners – are believed to account for a similar number of gang members. One local female service member was recently found to have four male gang members living with her on base; she was the only member of the household with legal employment.

In striking similarities to prison dynamics, military gang members tend to combine resources while they are in the service. For example, normally adversarial Black gangs merge, Latino gangs unite, etc., setting up shop locally and engaging in drug dealing, drive-by shootings, robberies, and other criminal activity. Military members become both suspects and victims in criminal street gang crimes.

The military provides not only as a meeting ground for gang members, but also training in combat skills. U.S. military ZETA special operations commando groups, trained in extremely

⁵ National Drug Threat Assessment 2007 Drug Trafficking Organizations: Strategic Findings, October 2006.

National Drug Intelligence Center: www.usdoj.gov/ndic/pubs21/21137/dtos.htm

⁶ "San Diego's Military Presence," NBC San Diego, June 19, 2007; www.nbcsandiego.com/militaryconnection/2035521/detail.html

violent tactics, sporadically evolve into fierce drug mini-cartels, threatening U.S. law enforcement and public safety. There have been incidents around the country of gang members returning from Iraq and Afghanistan, highly trained in military tactics, which they employ for domestic criminal purposes. Military officials also report increasing problems with outlaw motorcycle gangs, as well as newly formed street bike groups that are becoming involved in trafficking stolen property and narcotics.

Military gang members have an impact on the San Diego community out of proportion to their numbers. They live throughout the community; they are combat trained and experienced; some have post-traumatic stress; they have access to weapons and knowledge of their use; they are away from their families of origin and may experience alienation and anomie; they have no ties or loyalty to the community; and their gang-affiliated dependents attend local schools.

SDPD has a long history of cooperative working relationships with the local military community. Naval Criminal Investigative Services (NCIS) assigns a liaison to our Narcotics Unit who is available on a 24/7 basis. An NCIS agent is assigned full-time to our Homicide Cold Case Team. We have worked numerous undercover operations with military personnel. They have supplied agents to serve as undercover operatives, and provided security for our undercover operatives. Local military authorities are eager to collaborate with the San Diego Police Department to combat gang problems that impact both their own installations, and San Diego communities.

B. PROJECT NARRATIVE

Goal: To expand a joint community framework with the local U.S. military in order to implement intervention and suppression tactics that reduce the impact of military gang members on San Diego communities and individuals.

Project Design:

The BJA Model: The Bureau of Justice Assistance provides a comprehensive outline of responses to gang problems in the 1997 monograph, *Addressing Community Gang Problems: A Model for Problem Solving*.⁷ The monograph identifies three vital characteristics of a successful gang abatement program. It must be:

- **Adaptable**, to be applied to a variety of gang-related problems as well as to a variety of jurisdictions.
- **Flexible** to respond quickly to, or anticipate, changes within gangs, gang problems, and community circumstances.
- **Multifaceted**, linking government and private agencies that cooperatively address the factors that give rise to and sustain gang problems, and supportive of community self-help in intervention efforts.

Objectives:

Suppression Tactics: Because military gangs are heavily involved in drug-related crimes; our tactics employ a strong drug enforcement orientation.

Use of Confidential Informants and Undercover Officers. A central strategy of gang suppression efforts is cultivation and use of CI's. Under the direction of investigators, CI's provide four major services:

- Purchase drugs, weapons, and other items from, or selling them to, gang members who thereby expose themselves to arrest and prosecution.
- Introduce undercover officers to gang members to infiltrate, purchase or sell drugs, and

⁷ *Addressing Community Gang Problems: A Model for Problem Solving*. Bureau of Justice Assistance Monograph, January 1997

collect essential information.

- Provide data such as the location of crack houses and other business locations, assets held by gang members, the identity of gang leaders and violent members, past crimes and who committed them, planned crimes, MO's, addresses, and telephone numbers.

Surveillance/Arrest is a traditional approach to curb drug trafficking that results in the arrest of involved parties. Surveillance may occur from unmarked vehicles, buildings, or other location providing a clear view of the market area. Alternatively, the surveillance officer may observe transactions from a more distant point and identify the buyer and seller by radio to patrol personnel, which then moves in and makes the arrests.

Buy/Bust Operations target drug sellers by using undercover officers to make drug buys. Patrol Units then arrest the seller. All transactions are videotaped.

Interdiction of gang drug supplies through traffic stops supported by observation of illegal activity, or at least by reasonable suspicion. Searches of vehicles and occupants are based on probable cause unless they occur as incidental to arrest, in conformance with the plain view exception, with the consent of the driver or owner, or in accordance with agency regulations governing impoundment searches.

Barriers are an environmental approach, in which temporary street barriers are erected and combined with increased police presence in neighborhoods seriously afflicted with drug trafficking, drive by shootings, and other illegal gang activity. This impedes the ease with which drug purchasers and sellers can maneuver through neighborhoods.

Sweeps focus intense resources on criminal activity to removing a large number of gang members from the area in a short time. To ensure that criminal activity does not reassert after a high-profile sweep, intense patrol presence is maintained in the area for some time afterward. During that period, other city agencies may work to rehabilitate the neighborhood by cleaning up streets and alleys, boarding up unoccupied buildings, demolishing unsalvageable structures, and enforcing fire and housing codes. Police officers and other government officials identify the area's needs on a continuing basis

Surveillance is appropriate in many investigative contexts. Techniques applicable to gangs include use of listening devices, wiretaps, body wires, car-tagging devices for electronic tracking, audio and video equipment, and simple observation. Surveillance is used to identify suspects, as well as stash houses, safe houses, crack houses, and street sales locations.

Follow-up Investigations may involve Gang Detectives in retaining intense observation on locations or groups previously targeted to detect any future infraction. Follow-ups may be useful in probation revocation, three-strikes charges, intelligence gathering, and other tactics.

Task Force. Organizing a working task-oriented group comprised of local law enforcement and military officials will maximize our effectiveness by supporting:

- Availability of more resources than otherwise could be brought to bear, including personnel, skills, and specialized equipment.
- A pool of undercover officers whose identities are not known by local gangs.
- Avoidance of duplicate investigations.
- A wider range of laws on which to base investigations and prosecutions or to seek court permission to use investigative techniques such as electronic surveillance.
- Coordination in gathering and sharing gang-related information.
- Containment of the inter-jurisdictional mobility of some gangs and members.

Other Approaches. Investigations leading to the arrests of gang members for violations of State local or federal firearms laws may qualify for referral, via NICS, to U.S. attorneys for

prosecution under one of the Federal Triggerlock statutes, which often carry stronger penalties than those authorized by State firearms legislation. Gang investigators rely on the Federal Continuing Criminal Enterprise Statute or its State counterparts or on Federal or State RICO statutes, resulting in additional sanctions such as erosion of their economic base through asset forfeiture. Asset forfeiture is also used in connection with drug trafficking and manufacture, as well as some other crimes. Referral to the Department Financial Investigation unit may pursue forfeiture on a criminal or civil basis.

Directed Patrol provides relevant information about gang-related problem to officers, who proactively enforce drug and other criminal laws and local ordinances. Visible police presence hinders gang street activities and encourages citizens to participate in safe outdoor neighborhood activities.

Police-Prosecutor Collaboration, especially on an early and ongoing basis, supports a wide variety of tools, including:

- Vertical Prosecution
- Preparation and execution of search warrants.
- Avoidance of entrapment during buy/bust and reverse sting operations.
- Use of electronic surveillance.
- Selection of charges most likely to result in no bail or high bail.
- Asset seizure and forfeiture.
- Prosecutor presence at the scene of raids and other operations to provide on-the-spot advice as legal questions arise.

C. MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The San Diego Police Department's Street Gang Unit consists of twenty Detectives, twenty-eight uniformed officers, eleven Sergeants, and two Lieutenants. The mission of the Street Gang Unit is to reduce the incidence of gang related criminal activity and their impact on the community. Street Gang Unit personnel make more than 1,000 arrests yearly. They also conduct approximately 8,000 field interviews of persons of interest during the year.

Uniformed Street Gang Unit personnel respond to all reported gang related, felony crimes during normal working hours (1400-2400 hours) and support area command personnel with preliminary investigations and investigative follow-up. Uniformed personnel also monitor gang activity throughout the city, collect intelligence and take appropriate enforcement action when possible.

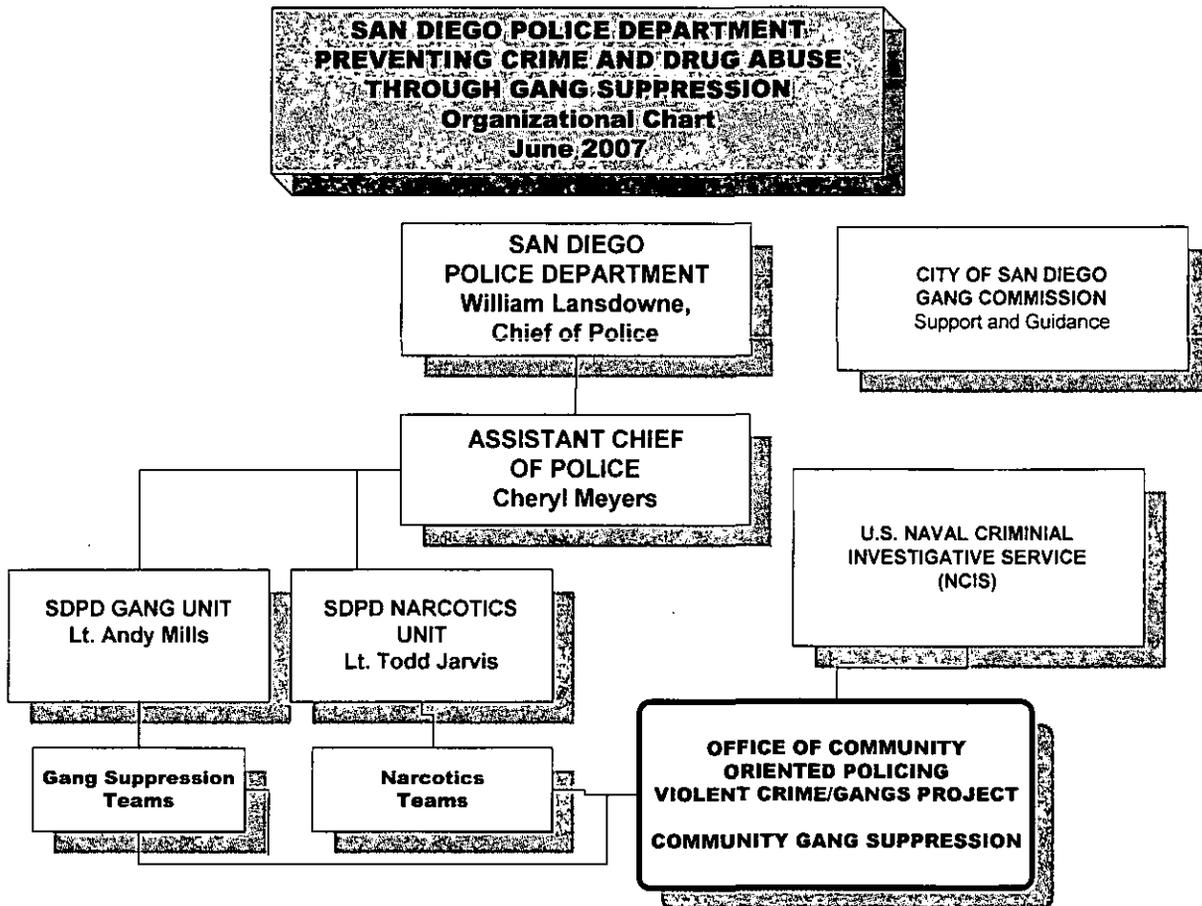
Investigative personnel respond to crime scenes involving known gang members and initiate a thorough investigation of the incident including preparing the case for prosecution. Detectives support patrol and other investigative units with any arrest of gang members who are being prosecuted for gang crimes where a gang enhancement is possible. Street Gang Unit detectives document gang sets based on the STEP (Street Terrorism Education and Prevention) Act.

The Gang Unit receives completed preliminary investigations on crimes that appear to be gang motivated from all nine police divisions and centralized investigative units. Gang personnel determine if the crime report meets the criteria for gang motivation through an internal vetting process. Once the report meets internally established guidelines, the investigation is assigned to a detective for follow-up investigation. After a thorough investigation, a final determination is made as to the motivation of the criminal act and classification for gang motivation.

While police do an excellent job preventing gang crimes through enforcement strategies and follow-up investigations, long-term solutions come from within the community. The San Diego

Police Department fully supports the coordination of community resources that prevent further gang membership and related violence.

The San Diego Commission on Gang Prevention and Intervention was established by the City of San Diego in April 2006. The first meeting of Commissioners was in November 2006. The Commission has set as its goal to focus on specific neighborhoods using coordinated and strategic collaborative with strategies that have documented outcomes that impact gang involvement. The Commission is comprised of 17 key community stakeholders with representatives from organization already working in areas on anti-gang initiatives in a variety of San Diego communities. The Gang Commission is a concrete illustration of the City's commitment to eradicating gangs from our neighborhoods, and will be a valuable resource in our collaborative program.



Timeline:

Months 1-2:

- Finalize project administrative requirements;
- Accomplish any modifications required;
- Brief Gang and Narcotics Staff on project requirements;
- Initiate purchases of Equipment and Supplies;
- Assemble baseline data of target neighborhoods for later outcome evaluation;

- Conduct immediate needs assessment to determine where and which tactics are most appropriate;
- Schedule and implement suppression tactics by:
 - Listing the tasks required to carry out the response.
 - Selecting a manager or coordinator for the response.
 - Setting timelines for accomplishing tasks.
 - Designing an assessment of the response (discussed later in this chapter).
 - Coordinating tasks carried out by separate groups.
 - Developing a written action plan.

Months 3-17:

- Obtain and equip one Undercover House;
- Conduct a minimum of 1 project supported buy-bust operation per month;
- Investigate, arrest and refer for prosecution a minimum of 14 gang criminals per month;
- Cultivate and use a minimum of one confidential informant per month;
- Assess target areas for environmental modifications to inhibit crime and gang activity;
- Execute approximately two to three warrants per month;
- Utilize project-funded equipment and supplies for ongoing surveillance related to all other tactics;
- Participate actively in San Diego Violent Crime Task Force; brief Task Force on operations; coordinate operations with other Task Force members;
- Conduct briefings of patrol officers for targeted patrol operations and follow-ups;
- Coordinate with District Attorney to ensure most effective prosecutions and most serious charges, resulting in prison time whenever possible;
- Investigate the possibility of implementing Gang-Free Zones, modeled after Drug-Free Zones.

Month 18:

- Integrate and consolidate data from quarterly progress reports into a final report that incorporates both a process and outcome evaluation to measure project success.

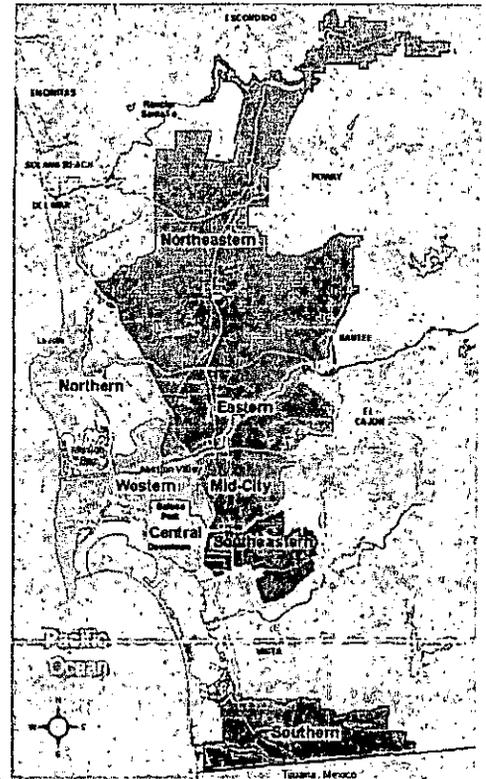
D. EVALUATION PLAN/PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS

The program is designed to directly and forcefully suppress and prevent the problem of gang activities by military personnel, as identified on an ongoing basis. Gang and Narcotic officers are well aware of where the problem gang activity occurs, and of the propensity of enforcement activities to displace and reposition the individual and their criminal activities. Therefore, the activities and tactics are adaptable, flexible and mobile. The entire project, all activities and tactics conducted, will be fully documented in an ongoing series of progress reports, culminating in a final comprehensive report at the end of the funded project. Such information as military drug/gang crimes, fights, shootings, disruptive behavior, harassment, and recruitment efforts will be quantified and identified by location in order to document ongoing progress and results. After a response has been implemented, staff will conduct an analysis of the target location or individuals to determine what effect was achieved, such as reduced crime and loitering and resident perceptions of safety.

The impact of the project will be evaluated by its effect on the problems identified. An outcome evaluation will be conducted at the end of the project to quantify and measure the effect that the overall project had on the problem in the various locations. Outcomes will include 1) joint collaborative investigations of military gang activity; 2) increased arrests, investigations and prosecutions of military members for gang-related crimes; 3) reduction of observed

gang/drug activity; 4) more peaceful and orderly communities, 5) resident perception of safer streets, 6) school and community organization reports on quantity of objectionable activities, and other indicators as identified. Changes in seriousness, frequency and audacity of gang activities are also valid measures of project impact.

E. RESUMES OF KEY PROJECT PERSONNEL: Attached



THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO POLICE DEPARTMENT - CA03711
OFFICE OF COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES
COMMUNITY POLICING DEVELOPMENT 2007 GRANT PROGRAM (CPD 2007)
VIOLENT CRIME/GANGS: COMMUNITY GANG SUPPRESSION
BUDGET NARRATIVE

A. Sworn Personnel: None requested.

B. Civilian Personnel: None requested.

C. Equipment/Technology:

- **Undercover Vehicle**, a used car or van that can be fully and permanently wired for remote sight and sound. (NOTE: A purchased vehicle is necessary for project operations due to the need to install sophisticated permanent surveillance equipment.) 1 @ \$20,000
- **GPS And Full Hardwiring For Undercover Vehicle** for remote sight and sound. Minimum capacity of five to six hours to accommodate surveillance operations. 1 @ \$5,000
- **GPS Tracking Devices** for use on suspect vehicles, to track their location and movements remotely on a laptop computer. 2 @ \$6,000 each = \$12,000
- **Remote Portable Action-Activated Mini-Camera**. These state-of-the-art cameras are about the size of a tennis ball, and can be hidden in a bag, cup, etc., for covert observation of gang activities in parks, recreation centers, alleys, etc. 1 @ \$1,000
- **Portable Microwave Remote Boom Microphone** for covert listening to and recording suspects' conversations from up to 100 yards away. 1 @ \$1,000
- **Tactical Entry Equipment Sets** including door knocker, puller, and halogen pry claw for Gang and Narcotics Teams. 3 sets @ \$1,000 = \$3,000

TOTAL EQUIPMENT = \$42,000

C. Other Costs:

- **Undercover Rental Vehicles**. In order to conduct successful buy/bust, surveillance, and other covert operations, Gang Suppression Teams must ideally have access to constantly changing vehicles. These funds will permit the short-term rental of undercover vehicles for successful implementation of the planned tactics. \$700 per week X 50 weeks = \$35,000.
- **House, Apartment Or Garage Rental** for up to six months in order to wire the house with internal and external cameras and sound equipment. Project staff will use the space to conduct deep undercover operations, bring suspects in to make drug deals, buy and sell weapons, etc. This will facilitate civil and criminal indictments against target individuals. Request includes funds for cable, electricity, water, sewer, etc. \$2,500 per month X 6 months = \$15,000
- **Buy/CI/Informant/Intelligence Funds** to facilitate proposed tactics and strategies. Funds will be used for Buy/Busts, Confidential Informant and other Intelligence Payments. These funds will be used to augment funds available from SDPD for these purposes. 200 buys @ \$40 each \$8,000 month. Payments to CIs depend on value of the information received. \$50,000. Total Request for this line item = \$58,000

- **Overtime:** Because SDPD is dealing with severe budget limitations and staffing shortage, all proposed activities must be conducted on an overtime basis. We are therefore requesting sufficient overtime costs to successfully achieve the anticipated objectives and activities.

- Police Officers II, \$49.50 per hour X 1,000 hours = \$49,500
- Police Officer II Detectives, \$51.95 per hour X 1,000 hours = \$51,950
- Police Sergeant Detectives, \$61.80 per hour X 300 hours = \$18,540

TOTAL OTHER COSTS = \$227,990

E. Supplies: SDPD officers are out-armed and out-staffed by many criminal gangs. In order to successfully achieve the proposed goals and objectives, SDPD officers must rely heavily on current labor-saving technologies and surveillance devices to maximize their effectiveness.

Therefore, we are requesting the following items:

- **Hardwired Listening Devices** for each existing Gang Suppression Team vehicle to permit remote monitoring of potential criminal conversations and activities. 12 @ \$250 each = \$3,000
- **Digital Cameras With Trunk-Mounted Printers** for each Gang Suppression Team vehicle, to permit evidence gathering, record Field Investigations, and prepare field line-ups. Request includes screens to back subjects during photography. 12 @ \$300 each = \$3,600
- **Digital Cameras With Trunk-Mounted Printers** for patrol officers to conduct directed, intense, informed patrols in order to gather intelligence, conduct curbside lineups, and other project activities. Request includes screens to back subjects during photography. These will be checked out to officers who are known to be proactive high achievers from the most highly gang impacted divisions of Southeastern, Central, Mid-City, Central and South Bay divisions. 50 sets @ \$300 each = \$15,000.
- **Night Vision Goggles** for to facilitate nighttime surveillance, allowing officers to get close to subjects under cover of darkness. Items sufficient to equip one full Gang Suppression Team of six officers, and one full Narcotics Team of six officers. 12 @ \$3,000 each = \$36,000
- **MP5 Semiautomatic Rifles** to assist Gang and Narcotic officers in meeting the weaponry capability of target gang members, and to provide officer protection, IF WEAPON PURCHASE IS AUTHORIZED BY GRANT FUNDS, 5 @ \$3,000 each = \$15,000

TOTAL SUPPLIES = \$72,600

F. Travel: None Requested

G. Consultants/Contracts: None Requested.

I. Indirect Costs: None Requested. SDPD will contribute Indirect Costs of 23.5% as voluntary match. This represents a voluntary match of \$80,509.

TOTAL FEDERAL FUNDS REQUESTED:

\$342,590

SDPD Voluntary Match @ 23.5%:

\$ 80,509