

***Roseville Police Department***  
*(California)*



***The Crime Suppression Unit:***  
***Targeting Gangs: One Gangster at a Time***

*Herman Goldstein Award for Excellence in Problem-Oriented Policing*  
*2010*



**Targeting Gangs: One Gangster at a Time**

**SUMMARY**

**SCANNING:** Through the first few years of the new decade, incidents of gang violence, gang intimidation, drug dealing, and a general degradation of the quality of life in certain Roseville neighborhoods began occurring as a direct result of the increase in activity of local criminal street gangs. With the limited police resources available at the time, gang enforcement rested within the Patrol Division whose officers were also responsible for general law enforcement. A series of drive-by shootings drove home the need for a different approach to regain our neighborhoods from the increasing gang presence.

**ANALYSIS:** As the gang presence increased, resources were shifted to create the Crime Suppression Unit, a problem oriented policing unit with a primary task for targeting street gangs. CSU began the process of identifying who the gang members were and the most effective means of reducing their ability to commit crime and intimidate neighborhoods. Ultimately, CSU determined that the best means of targeting gangs in these neighborhoods was through partnering with the community and other law enforcement partners and then targeting one gang member at a time. Statistically, tracking gang reported crimes alone was difficult due to the manner in which crimes are tracked in Roseville. Additionally, many gang crimes go unreported. As a result, the means of tracking used was to track the number of gang members arrested and contacted, the number of cases being filed using the Street Terrorism Enforcement and Prevention Act, and observations from officers and residents about the quality of life in the neighborhoods.

**RESPONSE:** As individual gang members and gang locations were identified, specific targeted plans were identified for each and a team based enforcement action began. From 2006 through the end of 2009, this team based approach targeted gang members and the places where they congregated, worked with prosecutors while following cases through the court system, and then assisted Probation/Parole with close supervision of the offenders with the goal of creating a substantial deterrent to gang members committing crime or continuing gang activities in the neighborhoods of Roseville.

**ASSESSMENT:** Initial contacts and arrests of gang members rose rapidly as the program began, then dropped over 60%. Incidents at the targeted locations dropped 85-100%. Gang graffiti has become near non-existent, and neighborhood groups no longer complain about gang issues. The ability of gangs to intimidate the neighborhoods has been severely reduced along with their ability to commit crime.



## **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

### **SCANNING**

Roseville (CA) is a city of 115,000 that has seen rapid population growth in the past twenty years. The City is situated twenty miles east of the state capital of Sacramento at the base of the Sierra Nevada foothills. When most people think of Roseville, they think of new neighborhoods, new schools, gated communities, and shopping malls. Most people think of a higher quality of life and the low crime rates of a suburban city in the height of new development and investment. Many people moved here to escape the high housing costs, overcrowding, and crime of the San Francisco Bay Area 100 miles to the west. Most people have no idea that there is another side of Roseville.

Since the early 1990's, criminal street gangs began arriving in Roseville. Hispanic street gangs of the Nortenos and Surenos began forming in economically depressed, older neighborhoods, particularly in the areas of Roseville Heights and the Thieles neighborhood. As the gangs increased, Surenos over ran Thieles, and the Nortenos began claiming Roseville Heights with the only separation between the two being a train yard. As time passed by, the gangs became more entrenched and crime began increasing. By late 2004 to early 2005, gang assaults were becoming commonplace and evolved into a series of drive-by shootings.

In the summer of 2005, the Police Department created the Crime Suppression Unit, a team comprised of five officers and one sergeant with a primary goal of reducing gang violence. The question now became: How do we accomplish this goal?

### **ANALYSIS**

Over the course of the first six months of CSU's existence, officers identified the involved gangs, many of the involved gang members, and suspected gang locations. At the time, it was estimated that there were approximately 300 gang members in four different gangs within Roseville. Officers began meeting with neighbors and neighborhood organizations hearing complaints of gang members selling drugs, intimidating residents, and committing other crimes. The gangs were very much territorial and not only claimed their respective neighborhood, but stood to consolidate their control of the neighborhoods. Graffiti was prevalent coming into the neighborhoods to further intimidate residents and rival gang members.

However, it was also readily apparent that the gang problem was not something that could be measured by simply looking at calls for service. In talking to residents, it became apparent that many incidents like fights and minor crimes went unreported. The common complaint from neighbors and the neighborhood organizations were that gang members simply intimidated everyone in the neighborhood from challenging people as they walked on the sidewalk or went to area parks, to walking down the middle of the street and refusing to move for residents driving

## **ROSEVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT**

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home. While larger incidents were reported to the police, there was no way to report the decline in quality of life being suffered by residents at the hands of gang members. At several eventual target locations, it was common for gang members to sit in front of their houses with the sole purpose of staking claim to that corner of “their” neighborhood. The neighborhood residents had a low perception of their level of safety. What also became readily apparent was that a relatively small number of gang members were impacting the larger population of descent neighborhood residents.

Prior to the existence of CSU, the responsibility of gang suppression rested largely within the Patrol Division whose officers were responsible for general response to crimes throughout the city. There was little time for suppression activities and the gang members continued unabated. It was very clear that the traditional reactive policing approach was not going to solve this problem; a targeted enforcement plan for ridding the neighborhoods of gang intimidation was needed.

In the beginning of 2006, CSU instituted a gang enforcement strategy that included a simple solution in its basic form: one at a time. The task of targeting four gangs and 300 gang members was boiled down to starting one at a time with one location and focusing all of the team’s efforts on that singular issue. It was felt that since overall, the number of gang members was relatively low, that targeting the biggest problems first would send a clear message to those that followed them. The goal of increased enforcement was to not let any crime go unanswered. For several years, limited enforcement had led to an atmosphere amongst gang members that nothing was going to happen unless they did something major. The goal was to spread the word that any crime, starting at a simple traffic infraction and moving on up, was going to be rigorously enforced. The hope was that once gang members found themselves being cited or arrested for numerous violations that it would initially move them off the street corners to avoid police contact: a simple win that would lessen their ability to intimidate the neighborhoods.

This was looked at as our first “broken window” to fix. Utilizing the Broken Windows theory, CSU felt that serious crime would continue to increase if relatively minor violations were left unchecked. These minor violations created an environment where disorder was acceptable. CSU’s goal was to reclaim that sense of order for the small things and then move on to other “windows” that needed tending such as drug dealing until all the “windows” of our neighborhoods had been repaired.

After beginning with these specific target location concentrations, CSU was able to identify who the main agitators were within the gangs. CSU then set about with the same strategy for gang members that had been employed with gang locations: start with one. Through our street contacts and experience working these neighborhoods, CSU developed a graduated approach so that we were expending our resources targeting the “right” individuals rather than trying to target as many as possible. The goal was to create a deterrent effect on the lower level gang members by being aggressive in enforcement when it came to the higher level gang members. By removing the higher level gang members from the equation, the hope was that the lower level gang members, many of whom were borderline active gang members to begin with, would slowly melt away without the need for police intervention.

## **ROSEVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT**

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It was known amongst the implementing officers that the approach of aggressive, targeted enforcement had been tried in other places and that it might not be successful. The goal of targeting specific locations would be unsuccessful if gang members simply went somewhere else in the city. Additionally, if the higher level gang members were removed, the plan would be unsuccessful if the lower level members simply stepped into the void rather than melting away.

Officers were also aware that the approach could not be only from a Police Department standpoint. Police efforts that met with lax response from the District Attorney's Office or other partners in law enforcement would lead to project failure. As a result, the building of relationships with these outside agencies to work together became of paramount importance. CSU established relationships with the Placer County District Attorney's Office, Probation, State Parole, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and other law enforcement agencies in our area. This relationship building process eventually led to the formation of the Placer County Gang Intelligence Network which is a group of law enforcement officials from throughout Placer County and some surrounding counties that meet once a month to share gang intelligence as well as have partnered in joint operations in multi-jurisdictional gang sweeps in an effort to stop the effects of displacing gang members from one city to the next within the county.

While there were specific reportable crimes that could be charted, it was apparent that simply tracking calls for service or crimes in the neighborhoods was not going to shine a true light on the problem of gangs in these neighborhoods. CSU could track a swing in statistical values of crime statistics, but would that really show if the influence of gangs was being reduced? It was determined that the evaluation criteria to be monitored for success was how many contacts and arrests CSU was having with gang members. While that was a function of activity levels, it was felt that with the common presence of CSU in the areas, if contacts dropped considerably then it would be indicative of fewer gang members in the neighborhood. Conversely, if contacts remained high, then the increased police presence would not be deemed successful, as gang members were not being deterred from congregating in the neighborhoods. Finally, the general impression of safety and quality of life by residents during our contacts with them on the street or at neighborhood meetings would be valuable in determining success.

### **RESPONSE**

Over the course of 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009, the targeted enforcement effort began with locations targeted first followed by individuals. CSU utilized foot patrol, bike patrol, vehicle patrol, probation/parole searches, and code enforcement strategies to address the problem locations. During the course of that time frame, three specific target locations were identified in Roseville Heights as being the center of Norteno gang activity and four were identified as being the center of Sureno activity in the Thieles neighborhood. These specific locations and individuals were chosen based on previous calls for service, complaints from neighbors and informants, and based on the experience of the involved officers as to the most active gang locations and members.

## ***ROSEVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT***

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### Roseville Heights Target #1 ~ Atkinson St. Gang House

It was common for WRN members to hang out in front of the houses in gang colors intimidating neighbors. WRN was also involved in drug sales, drug use, assaults, and a variety of other crimes. This initial problem house had been the target of three drive-by shootings as WRN frequently congregated in front. These subjects were also well known drug dealers. Neighbors would park their vehicles blocking the fronts of their homes to avoid stray bullets and were scared to go into their own front yards. As a result, this house and its residents were the primary target as they were the largest threat to public safety. In 2005, there were 20 calls for service and 3 arrests made at the house including the mentioned shootings, drug arrests, and an arrest for possession of a loaded firearm.

### Roseville Heights Target #2 ~ Berkeley Ave. Gang House

A second WRN house was situated on a corner that received heavy foot traffic of people walking in the neighborhood. People were scared to go around the corner and would walk blocks out of their way to get to a neighborhood store. There had been several violent assaults in front of the house and the house had been the target of a drive-by shooting.

### Roseville Heights Target #3 ~ High St. Gang House

The third house was a known hangout where WRN members would congregate to use and sell drugs. This house was the second most complained about house in the entire neighborhood by the neighborhood association as well as informants provided detailed information about the activities of the residents.

### Thieles Target #1 ~ Fifth St. Gang House / 200 block

This target location had been a gathering point for the Tiny Locos Surenos for several years and became the first target in the Thieles neighborhood. The house sat on a corner as you entered the neighborhood and had a large porch where gang members would frequently gather. The house was a known location for drug use and sales. The position on the corner afforded the gang members the ability to intimidate anyone coming into the neighborhood.

### Thieles Target #2 ~ Fifth St. Gang Houses / 400 block

Two houses situated across from each other became a gathering point for the Varrio Street Villains Sureno gang. So many gang members would hang out in front of the houses that they would block the street and refuse to move. The house had been the target of a drive-by shooting and the residents were very uncooperative with the police. During one traffic stop for a minor violation, subjects poured out of both houses confronting officers requiring numerous additional officers and a Sheriff helicopter to quell the disturbance.

### Thieles Target #3 ~ Windsor St. Gang Houses

One family with two residents a few houses apart stirred considerable problems, particularly since one of them was a violent Sureno gang member and a leader of the Tiny Locos Surenos. He had been to prison on previous occasions and younger gang members would rally around him. Officers believed that targeting this individual and his family members would severely affect the gang's ability to recruit new members in the neighborhood as the gang would be losing an experienced member.

## ***ROSEVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT***

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### Individual Targets

As specific locations were targeted one by one over the three years, individuals were also targeted that were believed to be higher level gang members. Many of these gang members were also the predominant drug dealers in the neighborhoods or shot callers in the gangs. CSU would track offenders every time they were arrested, would follow their cases through the court system, and be waiting when they were eventually released from jail for additional probation and parole searches as appropriate. The level of enforcement was extreme if you were one of the targeted individuals. The biggest tool available when targeting these individuals was the use of the Street Terrorism Enforcement and Prevention Act (186.22 PC). CSU worked with the District Attorney's Office to form a partnership where a specific Assistant DA was assigned to CSU initiated gang related cases for vertical prosecution. As a result, CSU was able to track individuals as their cases made their way through the court system and work with the District Attorney in prosecuting the cases.

### ASSESSMENT

The results of the targeted enforcement plan were substantial in reducing gang activity. Refer to Matrix A for an overview of the results.

#### Roseville Heights Target #1 ~ Atkinson St. Gang House

The problem was abated in the first week of 2006 when CSU worked in conjunction with the Vice-Narcotics Enforcement Team and arrested two of the residents in a drug sales operation that resulted in prison terms. Shortly thereafter, the remaining family members moved out. While this house had been a frequent source of problems, violence, and a major source of the gang intimidation prevalent in the neighborhood, the Police Department has not responded there once in over three years. The bullet holes are covered with a fresh coat of paint, the lawn is fresh grass rather than littered with the garbage gang members used to leave behind, and a sense of peace has returned to the corner. (Refer to Appendix A)

#### Roseville Heights Target #2 ~ Berkeley Ave. Gang House

From 2006 to 2008, officers responded to calls for service related to the house 89 times and made 50 arrests as a result. Officers made contacts in front of the house almost nightly and it was the most frequently complained about house when CSU attended neighborhood meetings. CSU identified two brothers and several of their cousins who all are WRN gang members that were the source of the problems. CSU monitored the individuals and arrested them for a variety of violations in an effort to have them placed on gang related probation. Once this occurred, arrests continued until several of the problems, including both brothers, were sent to prison. In 2009, the Police Department only responded to the house 4 times from a high of 41 times in 2007. (Refer to Appendix B)

#### Roseville Heights Target #3 ~ High St. Gang House

Beginning in 2006 the Police Department responded 31 times in two years resulting in 19 arrests. Numerous gang members were repeatedly arrested for drug possession, drug sales, and violations of parole and probation. On New Year's Day 2008, CSU conducted another probation search during which three more gang members were arrested for drug violations. The owners of the

## ***ROSEVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT***

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residence then finally evicted the residents, who was their granddaughter, and the following year of 2009 resulted in zero calls for service or arrests. (Refer to Appendix C)

### Thieles Target #1 ~ Fifth St. Gang House / 200 block

CSU identified the main resident who was the cause of everyone else coming to the house. From 2006 to 2007, police responded to the residence 23 times resulting in 19 arrests, a vast majority of those being arrests of this main target for drug violations and probation violations. In early 2008, 3 more calls for service resulted in a final 2 arrests and then this main target spent most of the year in jail. By 2009, the residents had moved, and the once prominent gang hang out location had only one call for service. (See Appendix D)

### Thieles Target #2 ~ Fifth St. Gang Houses / 400 block

From 2006 through 2008, officers responded to the house 30 times, resulting in 27 arrests. During November of that year, CSU, in partnership with ICE gang investigators, targeted the residents of the house. During a search, 17 people were arrested by ICE for federal immigration violations. Immediately afterward, problems ceased to exist at the house. In 2009, calls for service dropped to 4 with 5 arrests, some of which were follow-up arrests by CSU and ICE for targets missed during the first sweep. This house is no longer a source of tension, while family members still live there, the congregation of gang members has stopped. (See Appendix E)

### Thieles Target #3 ~ Windsor St. Gang Houses

From 2006 to 2008, CSU targeted the residences for probation and parole searches netting several arrests for drug possession and violations of probation or parole. During 61 calls for service, 62 arrests were made. In 2009, the gang leader was arrested for a series of crimes including kidnapping, carjacking, assault on a police officer, and parole violation. He was sentenced to numerous years in prison and as a result, the houses are no longer a gathering point for the gang members that used to gather around him. (See Appendix F)

### Individual Targets

Over the course of three years, CSU in cooperation with the District Attorney's Office applied the gang related criminal enhancement to over 110 individuals leading to much lengthier prison sentences than normally would have been obtained. As a result of the use of the gang enhancement, gang members quickly learned that simply standing on a corner in gang clothing or being with other gang members could later come back to haunt them in court when they were shown to be a gang member and the enhancement was applied. As a result, the sighting of gang members grouped together or walking the streets showing off their gang colors quickly ended. This was a major step in reducing the level of intimidation felt by the neighborhoods.

Gang members began leaving the neighborhoods quickly, but many were just moving to surrounding communities and continuing to commit crimes like drug sales in the Roseville neighborhoods. Many times, they would commit crimes here and then feel safe in hiding in their new city of residence. CSU's commitment to targeting the individuals one by one continued as officers would track the gang member where ever they lived and arrest them, each time reminding them that they were going to jail for what they were doing in Roseville. Many offenders began telling CSU officers they would never return to Roseville because they were

## **ROSEVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT**

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tired of all of the police contact. An example of one targeted individual is outlined in Appendix I.

### Gang Contacts and Arrests

In the first full year of the enforcement action, 280 gang members were contacted and 151 were arrested. By the third year, over 500 gang members were contacted and over 200 were arrested. The third year was the peak year of enforcement and when the most drastic changes were observed in the neighborhoods. By the fourth year in 2009, large drops in both contacts and arrests were observed, for a total decline of over 60%. In the fourth year of the program, arrests dropped to 88 from a high of 222. (See Appendix G and H)

One specific case followed an individual known to be a prison gang member that was believed to be controlling the activities of WRN. From his release from prison in 2007, it took only two days for CSU to contact and arrest him for parole violation. From then through fall of 2008, he was arrested 5 additional times and spent several months in custody for parole violations. In December of 2008, he ran from a vehicle stop and escaped, however a gun and drugs packaged for sale were found in his car. CSU facilitated a warrant for his arrest and he was caught four months later hiding in Oklahoma. CSU tracked his case and found through jail calls that he was building a conspiracy to get others to take his case. Our close monitoring of his case has led to his current awaiting of trial for numerous crimes and a potential life sentence.

However more importantly than arrest or contact numbers, subtle things were noticed. Some residents started to take better care of their homes once gang members were not next door, kids returned to playing in front of their homes and in the neighborhood parks. The complaints of gang and drug houses at neighborhood meetings changed to talks of movie night in the park and neighborhood garage sales. Gang graffiti, once notable in alleyways and fences is now almost non-existent in the neighborhoods. Gang members are not observed walking down the middle of street blocking traffic if they are observed at all. Many nights, the officers of CSU take to the streets and cannot find any gang members to contact at all.

The most notable evidence of the success of the enforcement program comes from gang members themselves. In reviewing jail mail seized during searches, gang members identified the changes in the neighborhoods including comments from a reputed West Roseville Norteno gang leader to another incarcerated gang member saying, "The Westa (West Roseville) has fell apart! The RPD has swept up the blocks like you wouldn't understand. It is going to be a cold winter." And in another letter later that year, "We have been blackballed from our own homefield".

### ASSESSMENT CONCLUSIONS

Initially viewed as a possible short-term solution to singular target locations, individualized and targeted enforcement produced dramatic results. The success of the approach was the result of dedicated and unrelenting enforcement efforts on behalf of the officers of CSU. Offenders literally had nowhere else to turn as every time they committed a crime, they were getting arrested. Once CSU was able to get the person placed on gang related probation, the pressure

## **ROSEVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT**

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increased as they would go to jail for simply wearing the wrong color shirt or being with the wrong person. Gang members quickly realized that the pressure was not going away and they retreated from the streets. It truly began as focusing on one house and one gang member, then expanded to the next and continued to the point of near elimination of street gangs.

At the peak of gang issues in 2005 to 2006, there were upwards of six active street gangs in Roseville, with the predominant gang being the West Roseville Nortenos. As 2010 began, WRN is nearly eliminated. Another Norteno gang has been eliminated completely. Of the two predominant Sureno gangs, one has been eliminated and one has been reduced to fewer than ten members. One lone Sureno gang remains, but it lacks older experienced gang members to guide it. Overall, the response to gangs in Roseville has kept the gang issue from exploding and returned neighborhoods to the rightful residents rather than gangsters on the corner. However, the effort must be maintained. The process and the framework have been built between the Police Department, the District Attorney's Office, and other agencies. The deterrent has been created in that gang members are not willing to commit crimes here like they once were; the difficulty now is in maintaining that deterrent capability.

### **AGENCY INFORMATION**

Project Team Members:

#### **The Roseville Police Department Crime Suppression Unit**

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- Officer Ken Nakamura
- Officer Patrick Ganguet
- Officer Bret Brzyszc
- Officer Michael Anderson

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**ROSEVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT**

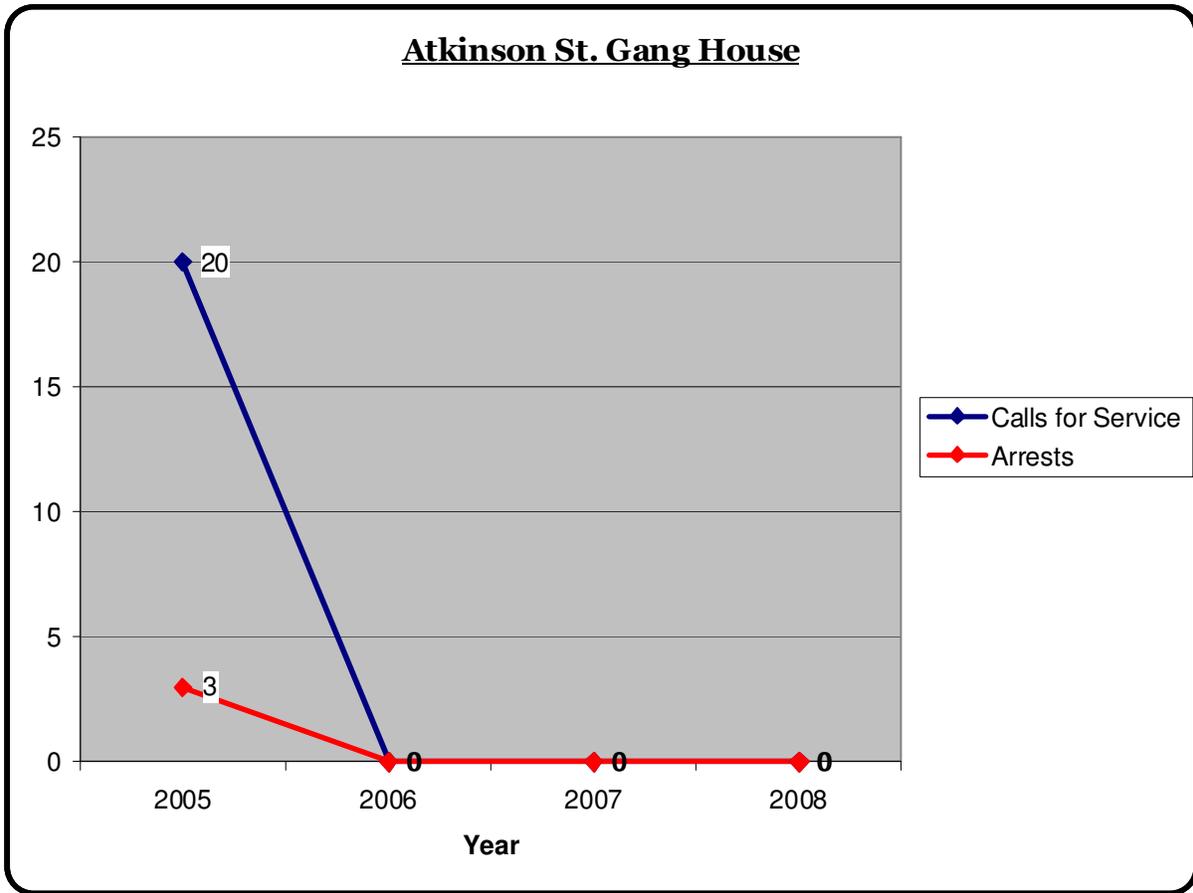


**APPENDIX A**

<b>Target</b>	<b>Problem Nature</b>	<b>Response</b>	<b>Assessment</b>	<b>Change</b>
RH1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Drug sales</li> <li>- Shootings</li> <li>- Intimidation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use of informant</li> <li>- Enforcement pressure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Targets arrested in buy/bust</li> <li>- Residence vacated</li> </ul>	100% drop in calls for service
RH2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Drug sales</li> <li>- Assaults</li> <li>- Intimidation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enforcement pressure</li> <li>- Use of probation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 89 responses for enforcement</li> <li>- 50 arrests</li> <li>- Drop from high of 41 calls to 4</li> </ul>	90% drop in calls for service
RH3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Drug sales/use</li> <li>- Gathering point for gang</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enforcement pressure</li> <li>- Use of informant</li> <li>- Use of probation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 31 responses for enforcement</li> <li>- 19 arrests</li> <li>- Residence vacated</li> </ul>	100% drop in calls for service
T1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Drug sales</li> <li>- Intimidation</li> <li>- Gathering point for gang</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enforcement pressure</li> <li>- Use of probation &amp; parole</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 23 responses for enforcement</li> <li>- 19 arrests</li> <li>- Residence vacated</li> </ul>	97% drop in calls for service
T2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assaults</li> <li>- Shootings</li> <li>- Intimidation</li> <li>- Gathering point for gang</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enforcement pressure</li> <li>- ICE partnership</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 30 responses for enforcement</li> <li>- 27 arrests</li> <li>- Targeted by ICE operation</li> </ul>	87% drop in calls for service
T3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gathering point for gang</li> <li>- Gang leader residence</li> <li>- Drug sales</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enforcement pressure</li> <li>- Use of probation &amp; parole</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 61 responses for enforcement</li> <li>- 62 arrests</li> <li>- Main offender sentenced 10 years CDC</li> </ul>	86% drop in calls for service
Contacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identified 6 gangs</li> <li>- Identified 300 gang members</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enforcement pressure</li> <li>- Use of Probation &amp; Parole searches</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High of 506 contacts</li> <li>- Final year 185</li> </ul>	64% drop in contacts
Arrests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identified 6 gangs</li> <li>- Identified 300 gang members</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enforcement pressure</li> <li>- Probation searches</li> <li>- Parole searches</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High of 222 arrests</li> <li>- Final year 88 arrests</li> </ul>	61% drop in arrests



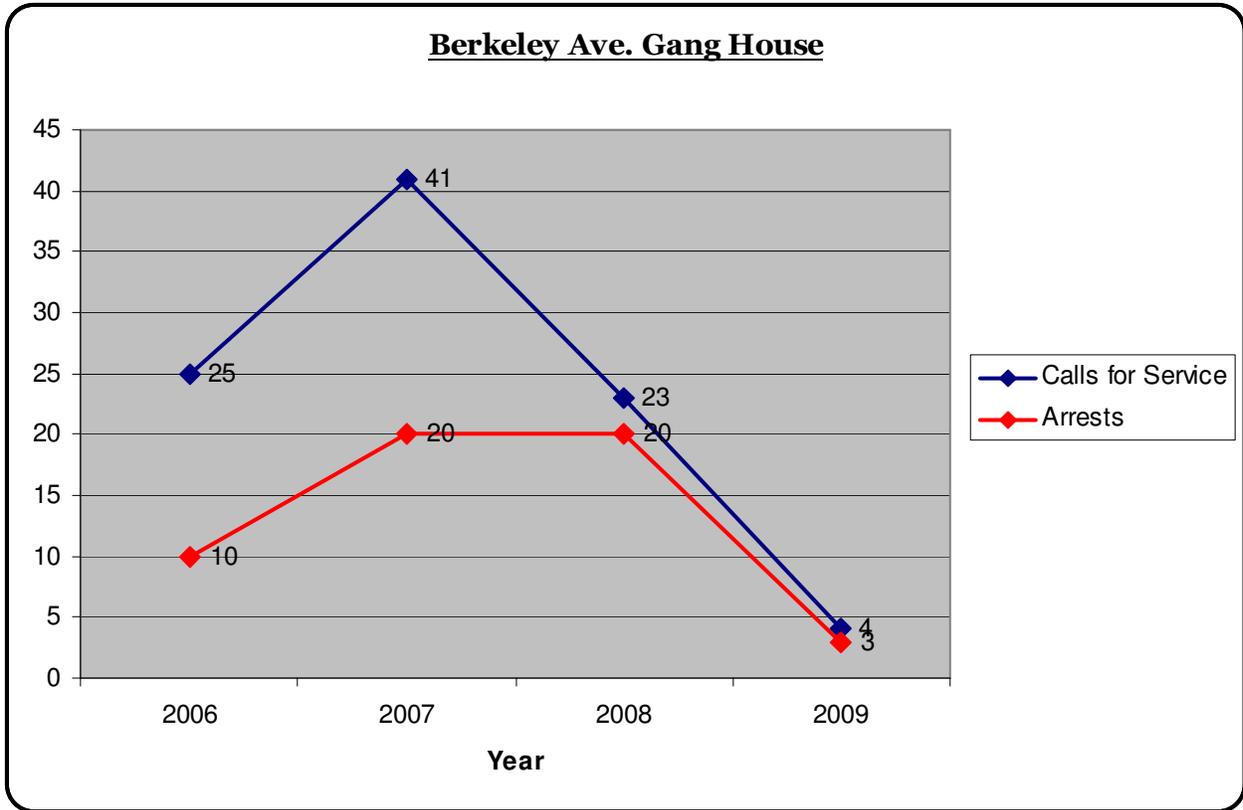
APPENDIX A



- 100% drop in calls for service
- 100% drop in arrests



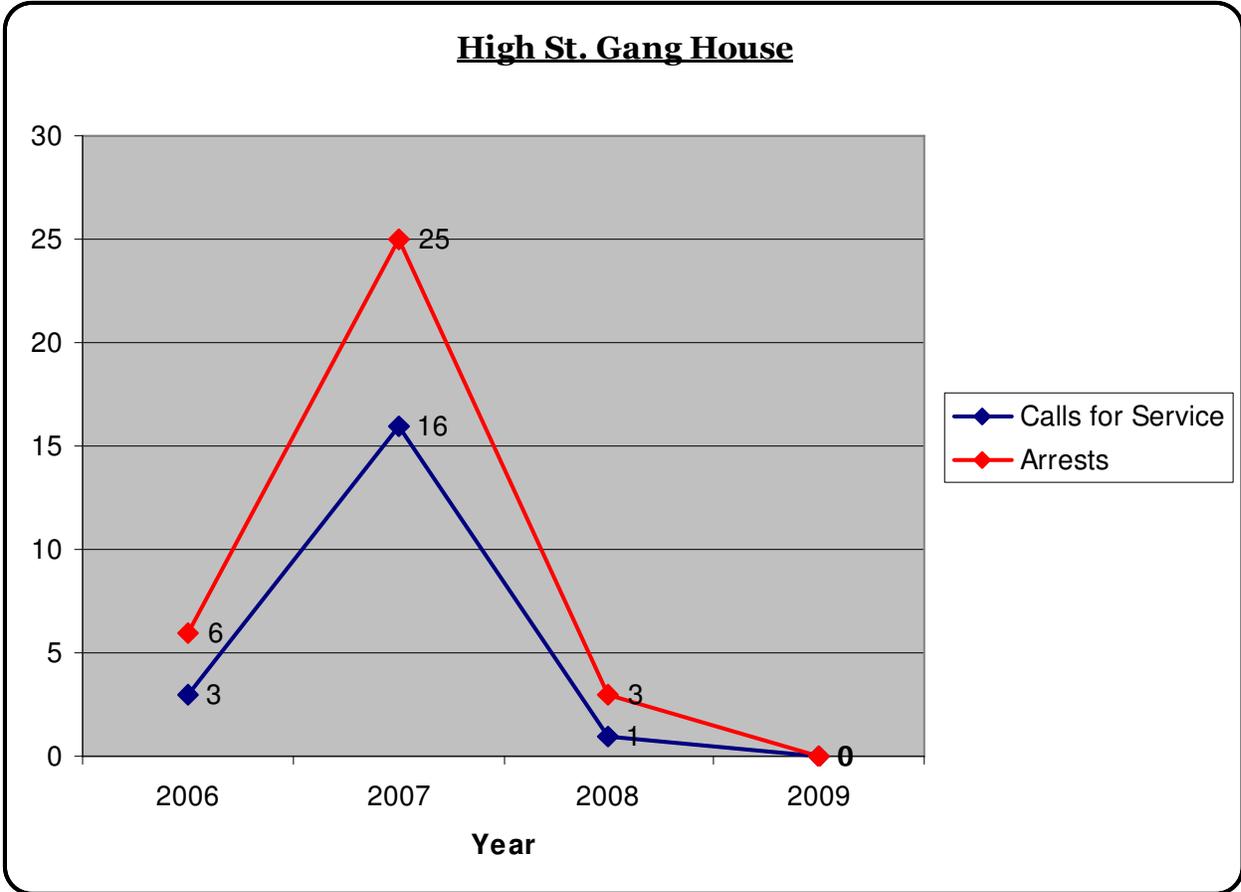
APPENDIX B



- 90% drop in calls for service
- 85% drop in arrests



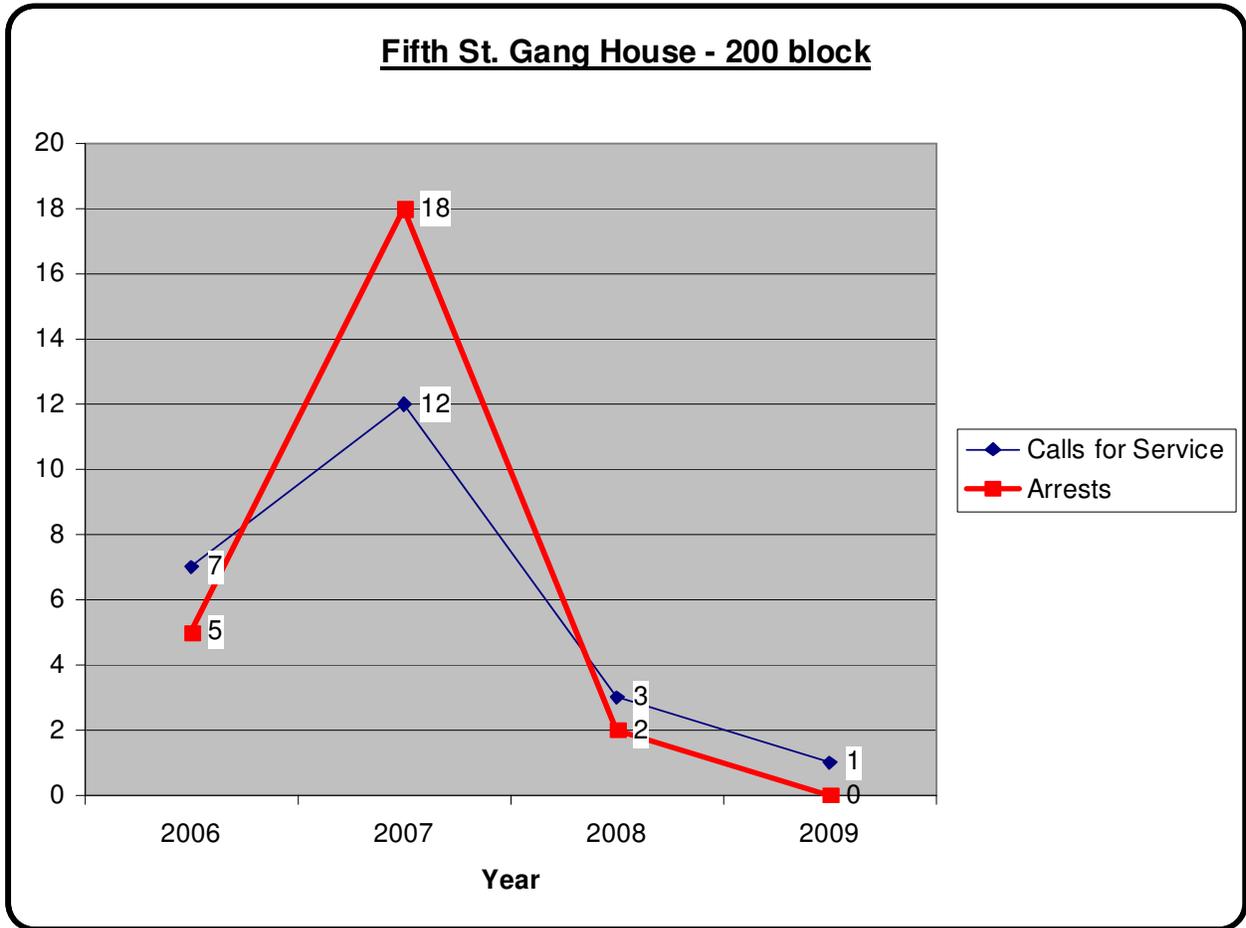
APPENDIX C



- 100% drop in calls for service
- 100% drop in arrests



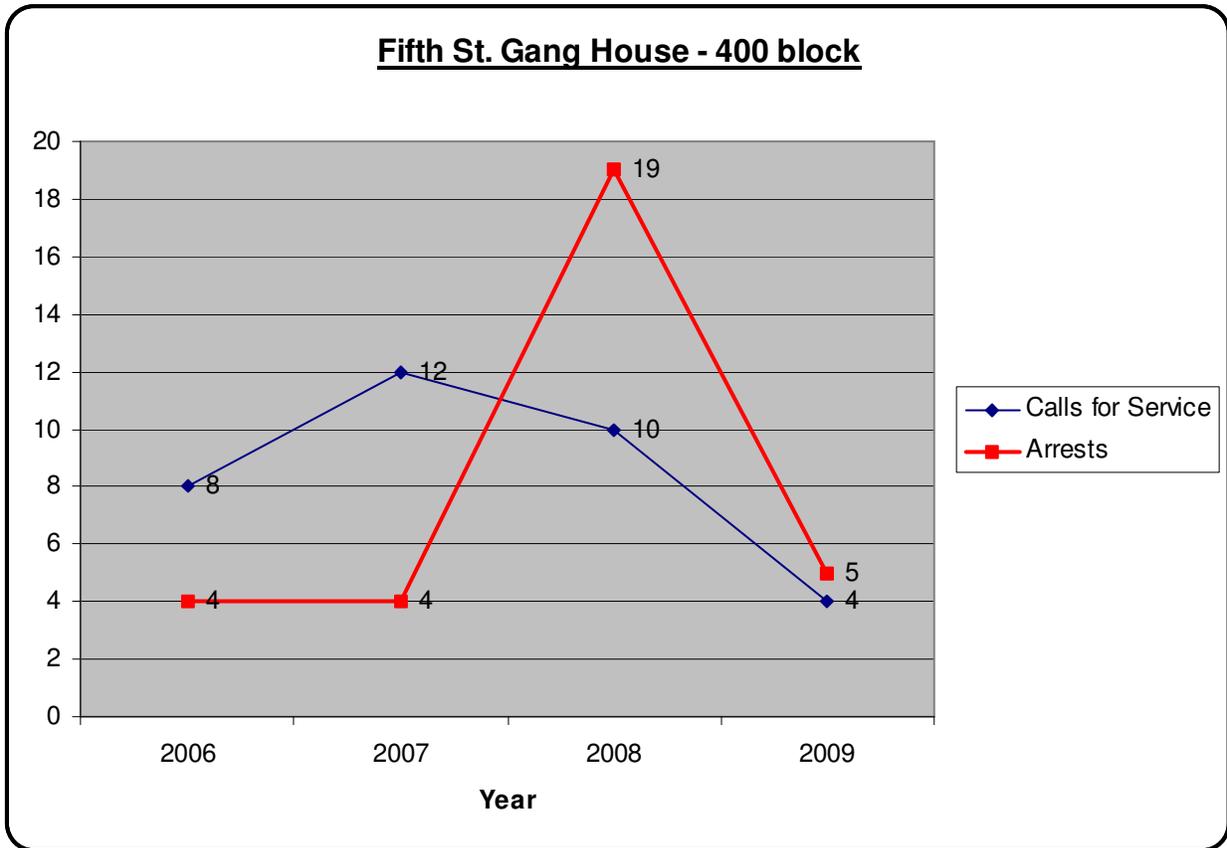
APPENDIX D



- 87% drop in calls for service
- 100% drop in arrests



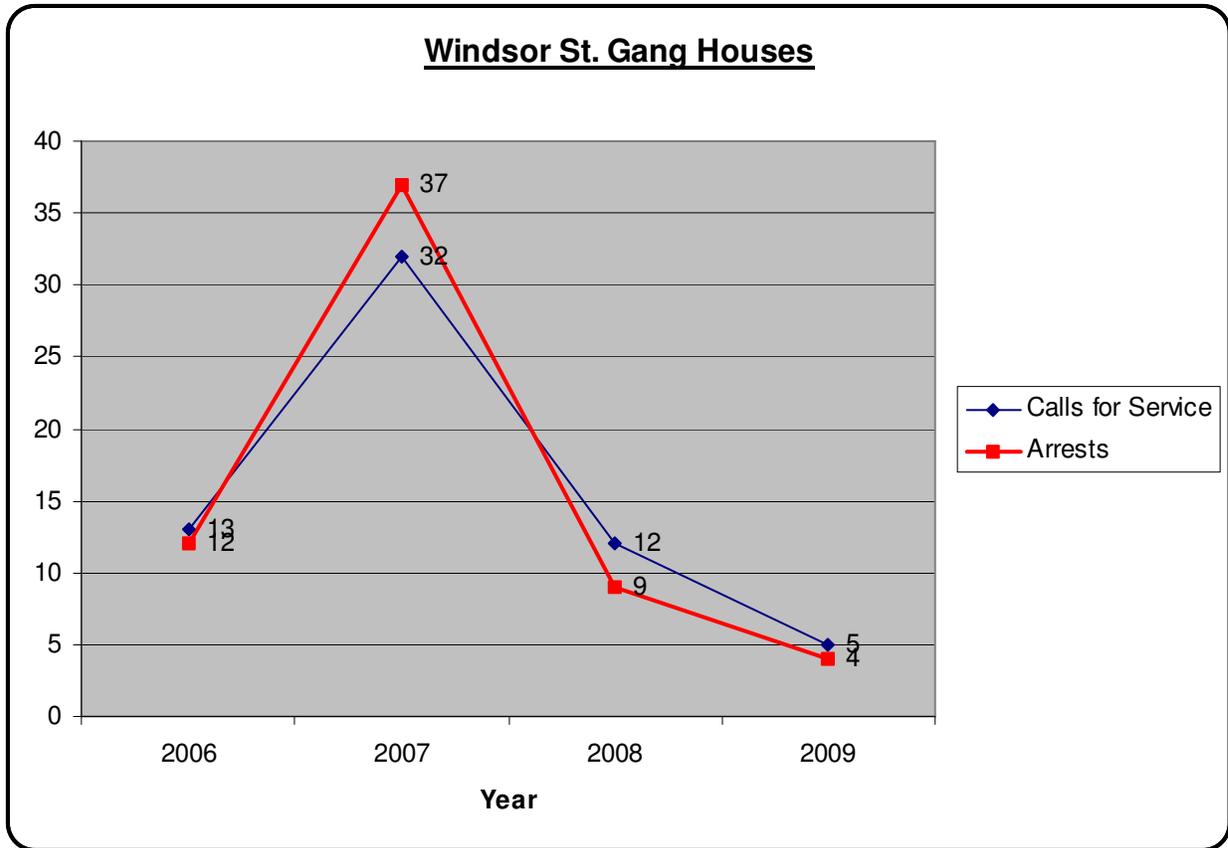
APPENDIX E



- 67% drop in calls for service
- 74% drop in arrests



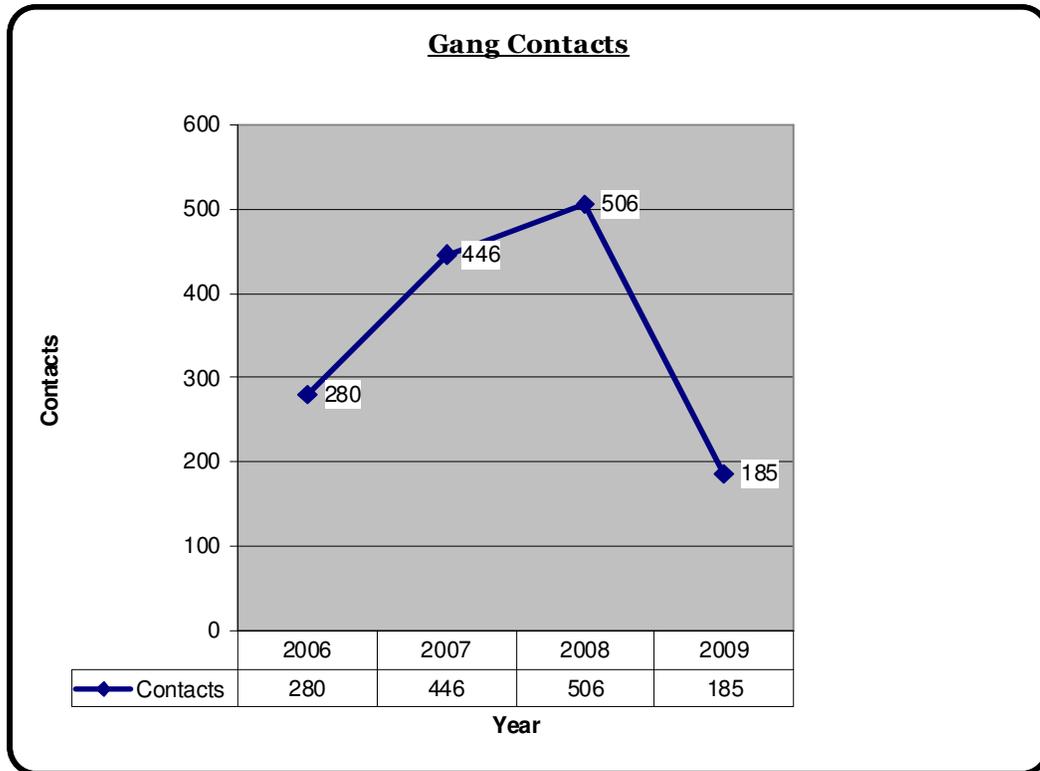
APPENDIX F



- 84% drop in calls for service
- 89% drop in arrests



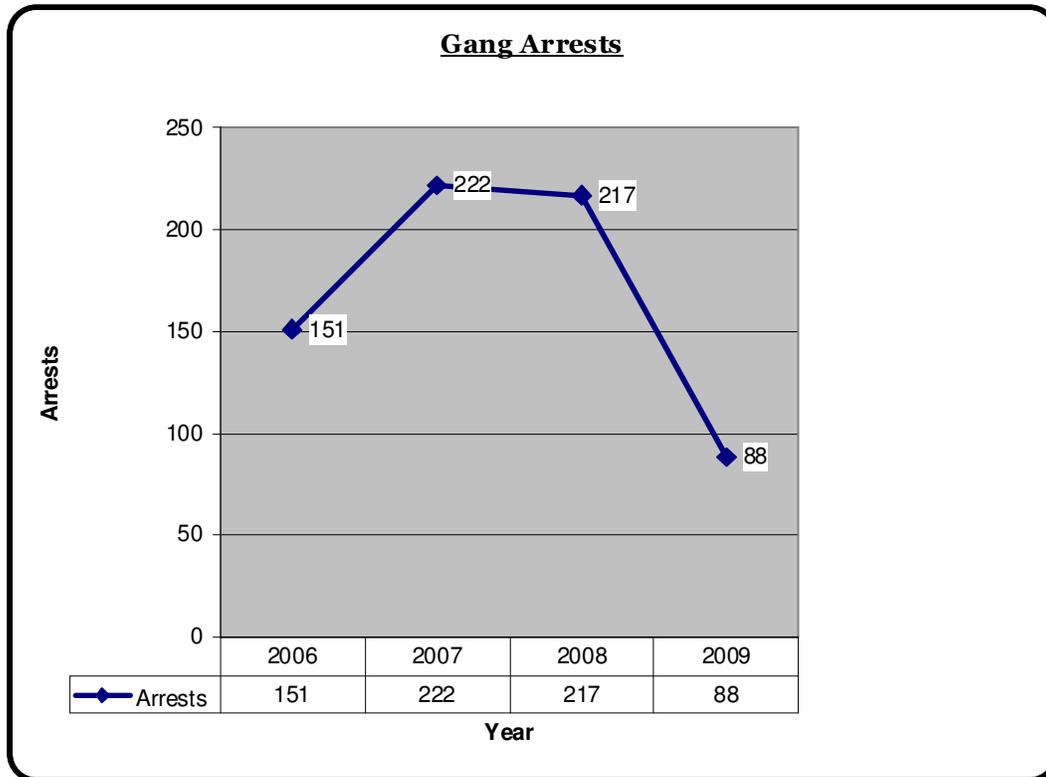
**APPENDIX G**



- 64% drop in gang contacts from high of 506 to low of 185



APPENDIX H



- 61% drop in gangs arrests from high of 222 to low of 88

# ROSEVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT



## APPENDIX I

### Individual Offender Tracking

Following is an example of how an individual target was identified, tracked, and a specific enforcement plan was developed. The offender is identified only as "Target 1".

#### Target #1 History

- Identified as being a WRN gang member since approximately 1993
- Had been involved in numerous previous crimes including attempted murder, assault with a deadly weapon, assault, and resisting arrest
- Sentenced to a term in the California Youth Authority
- Sentenced to a term in California State Prison
- Paroled back to Roseville in 2003 and remains on parole until 2005

#### Targeted Enforcement

Summer 2006	CSU receives information from informant that Target is selling drugs
August 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- CSU begins surveillance of house</li><li>- CSU makes traffic stop on target leaving residence</li><li>- Target is arrested for possession of methamphetamine for sale</li></ul>
March 2007	Target is arrested for a misdemeanor drug violation
Summer 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- CSU attempts to use informant to purchase drugs from Target without success</li><li>- CSU sets up video surveillance on suspected connection of Target</li></ul>
September 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- CSU begins surveillance of Target's house as he has several warrants for his arrest</li><li>- CSU observes target leaving and makes traffic stop</li><li>- Target is arrested for possession of methamphetamine for sale</li></ul>
November 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- CSU is able to obtain search warrant for Target's residence</li><li>- During warrant service, Target is found holding methamphetamine</li><li>- Target is arrested for possession of meth for sale, possession of marijuana for sale, operating a drug house, and child endangerment</li><li>- Over \$4,000 is seized</li></ul>
Spring 2008	Target stays in custody from November arrest, but is able to bail out
May 1, 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- CSU serves a search warrant on Target's wife for forgery</li><li>- Two known gang members run out of the back of the house</li><li>- Target is arrested for possession of stolen property</li></ul>
May 10, 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Target is stopped leaving his house while in the company of another gang member and arrested again for possession of methamphetamine for sale</li></ul>
December 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- CSU works with District Attorney in filing gang enhancement charges on the several cases</li><li>- Target sentenced to 10 years in prison</li></ul>