

SUMMARY REPORT
GANG ACTIVITY THREAT ASSESSMENT
FISCAL YEAR 2006



A Review of Gang Activity Affecting the Army
1 December 2006

Summary Report: Gang Activity Threat Assessment Fiscal Year 2006

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BACKGROUND

- During August 2005, US Army Soldiers were involved in two homicide cases believed to be connected to gangs. In Germany, a Soldier undergoing a suspected gang initiation rite died after receiving numerous punches and blows from fellow gang members. In Alaska, three Soldiers got involved in a dispute with civilian gang members off-post, and after an exchange of gunfire, one civilian was killed. The incident occurred just days prior to the Soldiers' deployment to Iraq.
- On 23 August 2005, the Chief of Staff of the Army tasked CID to do an assessment of gang activity in the US Army. An initial assessment was provided 30 September 2005, and a six month follow-up was provided in June 2006. The US Army CID continues to monitor, collect and assess gang activity in or affecting the Army.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS IN BRIEF

- There are indicators that gangs remain active in some military communities. All CID field offices provided Gang Activity Threat Assessment briefings to their local supported Commanders during the months of September and October 2006.
- This report indicates an increase in both CID investigations and gang related incidents with an Army nexus. The increase in reported incidents appears to be due to the Army's adoption of the NCIC definition of gangs and gang members which expands the criteria used in previous studies.
- The majority of subjects in gang related investigations appear to be junior enlisted (E1-E4) and/or youthful civilian dependent family members.
- Much of the gang growth across the US can be attributed to the influence of the gang subculture rather than actual gang migration. Many communities, and the Army as well, are experiencing gang emulation of nationally recognized gangs.¹
- Few gangs have been found to associate with terrorist organizations. The susceptibility of gang members to any type of terrorist organization (especially domestic) appears to be highest in prison.
- Overall, military communities continue to be a more stable, secure and lawful environment than their civilian counterparts, especially given recent access control and other security enhancements.

¹ National Alliance of Gang Investigators Association (NAGIA), 2005 National Gang Threat Assessment Report (most recent version)

- Forming multi-agency task forces and joint community groups is an effective way to combat the problem. However, decreases in funding and staffing to many task forces have created new challenges for civilian communities.² Limitations placed on funding for authorized criminal intelligence and joint terrorism task force spaces have had a similar effect on CID.

² National Alliance of Gang Investigators Association (NAGIA), 2005 National Gang Threat Assessment Report

I. METHODOLOGY

The methodology required each CID unit to review its own criminal intelligence and investigative case files, and to coordinate with other appropriate local law enforcement and civic organizations. The goal was to capture available criminal intelligence in which an Army nexus existed on gang related activity. The resulting data was consolidated at Headquarters, USACIDC, for this report. Once approved, it will be provided to Army commanders and their staffs to assist in planning and implementing Force Protection measures.

The distinction between the terms “incident” and “investigation” should be noted. For this report, an “incident” was considered to be any complaint, information or pertinent intelligence that was collected, evaluated and retained. An “investigation” was the subsequent investigative effort expended on an alleged felony incident, which resulted in a formal CID report of investigation (ROI). Definitions of other terms used in this report are contained in Appendix C.

This report adopted a standardized definition derived from the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) to characterize criminal gangs and gang members (see this report’s glossary). Across civilian law enforcement agencies, there are numerous definitions and characterizations in use. This wide disparity in defining gangs and gang members has resulted in disparate reporting in the past when CID coordinated with local authorities. The adoption of a standardized definition that CID elements could use to evaluate the information being gathered resulted in a more uniform application and collection of data worldwide.

CID units process gang incidents using one of two courses of action (COA). In the first COA, if the reports of suspected gang activity are deemed to be not credible or if CID lacks investigative jurisdiction and responsibility, the incident is documented, retained and shared with the appropriate agency. In the second COA, if the reports of suspected felony gang activity are credible and within CID jurisdiction and responsibility, they are investigated.

This summary report gives visibility to gang activity that has actual or potential influence on unit readiness or community safety and security. This report presents data through 30 September 2006.

II. SUMMARY OF GANG ACTIVITY

This section analyzes suspected gang activity reported to CID units in terms of suspected gang incidents and investigations of cases involving gang activity.

A. GANG INCIDENTS, INVESTIGATIONS AND DEMOGRAPHICS

A total of 104 suspected gang related incidents and felony investigations were identified by Military Police/CID during FY03 through FY06. There has been an increase in the number of gang related

cases reported during FY06, when compared to previous years. Table 1 provides a breakdown of all suspected gang related incidents and felony investigations reported for FY03-06.

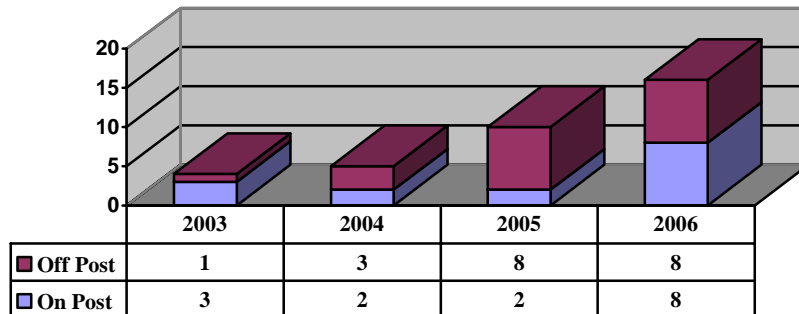
Table 1

TOTAL SUSPECTED GANG RELATED INVESTIGATIONS & INCIDENTS					
Fiscal Year	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	TOTAL
Reports of Investigation (ROIs)	4	5	10	16	35
Other Suspected Gang Incidents	8	4	13	* 44	69
Total	12	9	23	61	104

* Significant increase in other suspected gang incidents due to application of NCIC definitions of gang and gang activity

There has been an increase in both gang related investigations and incidents reported in FY06 over previous years. As previously noted, the significant increase in other suspected gang incidents appears to be due to the application of the NCIC definition of gang and gang members for this year’s study. There also has been an increased emphasis placed on gang awareness by both CID and MP field units. Graph 1 depicts the felony investigations (ROIs) of suspected gang activity from FY03 through FY06, on and off post.

Graph 1- Gang Investigations - On and Off Post



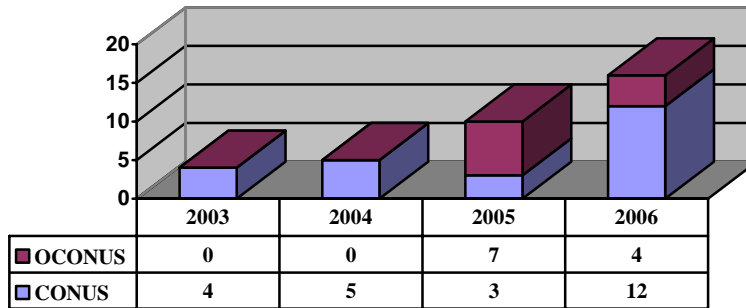
The number of gang related felony investigations continues to be an extremely small percentage of the overall number of CID investigations Army-wide. Table 2 depicts the total number of all felony investigations opened by CID, the total number of felony investigations determined to be gang related and the resulting percentage of those investigations. The low number of felony investigations may be attributed in part to the continued awareness of gang related activities by Army commanders, and the elimination of gang members from the Army.

Table 2

TOTAL CID INVESTIGATIONS AND TOTAL GANG RELATED INVESTIGATIONS			
FY	Total Investigations	Gang Investigations	% of Total CID Investigations
2003	10,212	4	0.04%
2004	9,382	5	0.05%
2005	10,121	10	0.10%
2006	10,309	16	0.16%

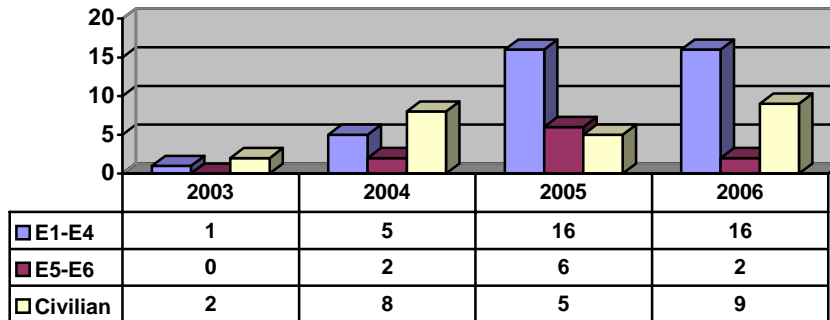
CONUS investigations exceed OCONUS investigations, most likely due to the differing civilian demographics of the communities involved. Graph 2 depicts the felony investigation of suspected gang activity from FY03 through FY06, CONUS and OCONUS. Specific details of FY06 investigations and gang related incidents are included in Appendix A.

Graph 2- Gang Investigations - CONUS and OCONUS



The 35 gang related investigations for FY03 through FY06 identified 72 offenders. Of the 72 offenders identified, 38 (53%) were in the grades of E1-E4, 10 (14%) were in the grades of E5-E6, there were no Commissioned Officers or Senior NCOs and 24 (33%) were civilian subjects. Graph 3 depicts a breakdown of offenders by rank or status. There were no offenders identified above the rank of E-6. The individual offender demographics for FY06 investigations were consistent with previous years and showed no different trends.

Graph 3 – Gang Investigations - Rank or Status of Offender



B. DISTRIBUTION OF CID UNITS REPORTING

To provide a sense of the incidents by geographic location, this section of the report presents the total incidents and felony investigations of gang related cases for FY06. Many CID units support several installations. For example, Ft Lewis’ area of responsibility includes the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana. Incidents occurring at the Yakima Training Center, Ft Lawton or Umatilla Chemical Depot, as well as at Ft Lewis, would all be listed for the reporting CID unit at Ft Lewis.

During FY06, 18 CID units (or 27%) reported a total of 60 incidents, 16 of which resulted in CID investigations with suspected gang activity within their areas of responsibility. Tables 3 and 4 represent all reporting CID units and their total number of actions where “incidents” or “investigations” were documented. A total of 48 CID units (or 73%) reported no incidents or investigations.

REPORTED INCIDENTS AND INVESTIGATIONS WITH SUSPECTED GANG ACTIVITY

Table 3 (CONUS)

Installation	Incidents & ROIs	Threat Assessment	Installation	Incidents & ROIs	Threat Assessment
Aberdeen PG	0	Low	Ft Lewis	6	Low
Carlisle Barracks	1	Low	Ft McPherson	0	Low
Ft Belvoir	0	Low	Ft Meade	0	Low
Ft Benning	0	Low	Ft McCoy	0	Low
Ft Bliss	1	Low	Ft Monmouth	0	Low
Ft Bragg	4	Low	Ft Myer	0	Low
Ft Campbell	8	Low	Ft Polk	0	Low
Ft Carson	0	Low	Ft Richardson	4	Low
Ft Drum	4	Low	Ft Riley	0	Low
Ft Eustis	0	Low	Ft Rucker	0	Low
Ft Gordon	0	Low	Ft Sam Houston	0	Low
Ft Hamilton	0	Low	Ft Sill	1	Low
Ft Hood	9	Low	Ft Stewart	2	Low
Ft Huachuca	2	Low	Ft Wainwright	0	Low
Ft Irwin	0	Low	Hunter Air Field	0	Low
Ft Jackson	0	Low	Monterey	1	Low
Ft Knox	0	Low	New England	0	Low
Ft Leavenworth	0	Low	Redstone Arsenal	0	Low
Ft Lee	2	Low	Walter Reed	0	Low
Ft Leonard Wood	5	Low	West Point	0	Low

Table 4 (OCONUS)

Installation	Incidents & ROIs	Threat Assessment	Installation	Incidents & ROIs	Threat Assessment
Ansbach	4	Low	Korea	0	Low
Bamberg	0	Low	Kosovo	0	Low
Baumholder	0	Low	Mannheim	0	Low
Darmstadt	0	Low	Netherlands	0	Low
Friedberg/Giessen	0	Low	Okinawa	0	Low
Grafenwoehr	0	Low	Puerto Rico	0	Low
Hanau	0	Low	Schofield Barracks	2	Low
Heidelberg	0	Low	Schweinfurt	2	Low

Hohenfels	0	Low	Stuttgart	0	Low
Honduras	0	Low	Vincenza(Camp Darby)	0	Low
Iraq & Kuwait	2	Low	Wiesbaden	0	Low
Japan	0	Low	Wuerzburg	0	Low
Kaiserslautern	0	Low	Yongsan	0	Low

C. GANGS AND ACTIVITY IDENTIFIED DURING INVESTIGATIONS

A review of the 16 gang related CID felony investigations for FY06 identified eight known gang organizations in 12 investigations. Specific gang affiliation was not determined or claimed in four of the investigations, but suspected gang related activity was noted during those investigations. The crimes involving the Gangster Disciples (GD) appear to be more sophisticated and widespread than those committed by other gangs. Table 5 depicts the different gang organizations identified by name, and the offenses associated with their activity in the investigations.

Table 5

GANG	INSTALLATION	INVESTIGATIONS	OFFENSES
Georgia Boys/GD	Ft Bliss, TX	1	Robbery
Bloods	Ft Campbell, KY	1	Drugs
Soreno	Ft Hood, TX	1	Robbery
Mexican Mafia	Ft Hood, TX	1	Provoking Gestures
Outlaw MC Gang	Ft Leonard Wood, MO	1	Fraudulent Enlistment
MS-13	Ft Lewis, WA	1	Assault
Street Military	Schofield Barracks, HI	2	Drugs
Gangster Disciples	Ft Stewart, GA	2	Drugs
Crips	Schweinfurt, Germany	1	Assault
Gangster Disciples	Camp Taji, Iraq	1	Sexual Assault

A review of the 44 gang related incidents that did not result in investigations for FY06 identified 15 categories of incidents. Incidents can be violations of Army regulations, non-felony level crimes or crimes investigated by civilian law enforcement. Incidents are defined as complaints, allegations or pertinent information that was collected, retained or appropriately shared between law enforcement agencies. The 44 gang related incidents for FY06 identified 63 offenders. Of the offenders identified, 15 (24%) were Soldiers, 39 (62%) were military dependents and nine (14%) were civilian subjects. Table 6 depicts the different types of gang activity, the category and number of individuals involved.

Table 6

Type of Gang Activity	Soldiers Involved	Dependents Involved	Other Civilians Involved
Provoking Gestures	2	0	0
Gang Tattoos MS13	0	0	1
Gang Tattoos SUR-13	0	0	1
Gang Tattoos Hells Angels	0	0	1

Murder off Post	4	2	0
Drive-by Shooting Off Post	0	1	0
Theft of Hand Guns On Post	0	1	0
Gang Related Assault	1	20	5
Gang Intimidation	0	10	0
Gang Membership	1	3	0
Extremist Membership	2	1	0
Weapon Possession	0	1	1
Gang Related Drug Incident	5	0	0
Graffiti -10 Incidents	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Total of Category	15	39	9

The most common felony crime associated with suspected gang activity was illegal drug offenses. Assaults, followed by homicides and robberies, completed the top four most frequent crimes investigated with suspected gang involvement, and those cases accounted for 75% of all the suspected gang related investigations. The majority (another 75%) of those incidents were investigated in CONUS. Table 7 depicts the different types of criminal gang activity, the related number of CID investigations and the general area where the offenses occurred.

Table 7

OFFENSES	INVESTIGATIONS	LOCATION
Drugs	5	3-CONUS; 2-OCONUS
Assaults	3	2-CONUS; 1-OCONUS
Homicides	2	2-CONUS
Robberies	2	2-CONUS
Sexual Assaults	1	1-OCONUS
Weapon Smuggling	1	1-CONUS
Fraud Enlistment	1	1-CONUS
Provoking Gestures	1	1-CONUS
Total	16	12-CONUS; 4 OCONUS

D. COORDINATION WITH CIVILIAN LAW ENFORCEMENT

Across the law enforcement community, gang related statistics are maintained sporadically, making it difficult to obtain exact measurements of gang activity. Further compounding the problem is that various agencies use different definitions of gangs, gang activity and different criteria on the collection of data related to gangs and gang activity. This report, and reports obtained from civilian law enforcement, can only estimate actual gangs and gang related activity. The most recent survey (2004) by the National Youth Gang Center estimates the number of youth gangs in the US to be 21,500, with 731,500 gang members. The 2004 National Youth Gang Survey found that all US cities with populations of 250,000 or more reported a youth gang problem; and 87 percent of cities with populations between 100,000 and 249,999 reported youth gang problems.

The 2005 National Gang Threat Assessment Reports notes the pervasiveness of gangs throughout society is undeniable. They incite fear and violence within our communities. Gangs threaten our

schools, our children and our homes. Gangs today are more sophisticated and flagrant in their use of violence and intimidation tactics. As they migrate across the country, they bring with them drugs, weapons and criminal activity. Identification of the problem and joint community and law enforcement responses are our best defense.

Military Police and CID offices work with local law enforcement authorities to investigate gang related activities and crimes. This Gang Activity Threat Assessment required each CID office both CONUS and OCONUS to make contact with Military Police, DoD Police and local law enforcement within their area of responsibility to collect information about local gang activity.

E. SUMMARY - FY06 GANG ACTIVITY IN THE ARMY THREAT ASSESSMENT

- Overall, the assessment of the threat of gang activity in the Army is considered LOW.
- There are indicators that gangs remain active in some military communities. Appendix A provides an overview of 16 gang investigations and 44 gang related incidents which occurred on Army installations or in Army communities. All CID offices have provided Gang Activity Threat Assessment briefings to their local commanders during the months of September and October 2006.
- Reports indicate there is a small number of Soldiers involved in gangs or gang related activity. However, there has been an increase in violent gang related investigations in FY06. Gang related violence in FY06 resulted in the loss of life of one US Army Soldier.
- The majority of subjects in gang related investigations are junior enlisted (E1-E4) and/or youthful civilian dependent family members. During the period of October 2003 to September 2006, a total of 35 CID investigations were identified as felony crimes with gang related activity. There have been no senior NCOs or Officers identified in any gang related incidents or investigations.
- Military communities continue to be a more stable, secure and lawful environment than their civilian counterparts, especially given recent access control and other security enhancements.
- Much of the gang growth across the US can be attributed to the influence of the gang subculture rather than actual gang migration. Many communities are experiencing gang emulation of nationally recognized gangs.³
- Forming multi-agency task forces and joint community groups is an effective way to combat the problem. However, decreases in funding and staffing to many task forces have created new challenges for civilian communities.⁴ Limitations on resources for authorized spaces,

³ National Alliance of Gang Investigators Association (NAGIA), 2005 National Gang Threat Assessment Report

⁴ National Alliance of Gang Investigators Association (NAGIA), 2005 National Gang Threat Assessment Report

especially criminal intelligence spaces, have had a similar effect on CID's ability to be proactive in this area.

APPENDIX A

CID INVESTIGATIONS (ROI) WITH GANG RELATED ACTIVITY DURING FY 2006

- 1. Ft Bliss, TX: 0203-06-CID014-07333 (Robbery)** was an investigation in which two Soldiers were assaulted and robbed by four other Soldiers in a parking lot on post. The four Soldier suspects are believed to be associated with the Georgia Boys set of the Gangster Disciples. One of the four Soldiers identified received a General Court Martial and was found guilty. He received a reduction to E1, confinement for 14 months and is to be dishonorably discharged. A second Soldier received a Special Court Martial and was ordered to forfeit \$500 per month for three months and reduced to E2, restricted to the installation for 45 days and serve hard labor for 30 days. While the other two Soldiers were found to be in violation of Army Regulation 635-200, chapter 14, paragraph 14-12c.
- 2. Ft Bragg, NC: 0953-05-CID023-23869 (Murder)** was an investigation in which a Soldier was arrested by civilian police for the robbery and murder of an off-post convenience store. The Soldier was driving the getaway vehicle. The Soldier drove two civilians to the store where the victim was mortally wounded during a struggle with the two civilians during the robbery. One of the civilian suspects was also shot during the struggle. Civilian police identified the offenders as gang members, but did not identify the specific gang. No disposition has yet been recorded for the Soldier.
- 3. Ft Campbell, KY: 0178-06-CID033-57026 (Drugs)** was an investigation of the presence of marihuana and ecstasy found in a search of government quarters. A civilian was identified as living in the quarters with the spouse of a deployed Soldier. The civilian was identified as a member of the Birchwood Bloods.
- 4. Ft Campbell, KY: 0332-06-CID033-57094 (Murder)** was an investigation in which one Soldier was killed and another was wounded in an off-post shooting. In Clarksville, the two Soldiers became involved in a verbal altercation with one or more unidentified individual(s) in a nightclub parking lot. The altercation escalated and one Soldier was shot in the chest and the other was shot in the hand. The first Soldier later died, but the second Soldier lived. Local police suspect the incident was gang related, but the matter is still under investigation and no specific gang has been identified.
- 5. Carlisle Barracks, PA: 0055-06-CID342-60198 (Smuggling/Conspiracy)** was an investigation involving an Army Reservist who had deployed to Iraq. The Soldier was under investigation by the BATF and the FBI as the result of a bank robbery investigation. The Soldier allegedly smuggled five AK-47s back to the US, at least four of which were sold to the bank robbery suspects and used in a total of six bank robberies. During the arrest and prosecution of the bank robbers, four of the five weapons were recovered. While there was no direct evidence of a gang connection between the Soldier and the bank robbers (who were gang members), this investigation was included in this report because of the interest raised in the media of gang members in the military providing weapons and equipment to non-military affiliated gang members.

6. Ft Hood, TX: 0502-06-CID034-68556 (Robbery) was an investigation of a Soldier identified as a member of the Soreno street gang and arrested in California for Robbery and Aggravated Assault while he was Absent Without Leave (AWOL). Investigation by the Ukiah Police Department revealed the Soldier, while with two known Soreno gang members, approached three individuals and forced them to remove their red shirts. A subsequent interview revealed the Soldier was a member of the Soreno street gang prior to joining the military, and he still maintained a tattoo of "1" on his left calf and "3" on his right calf, which is consistent with the number "13" used by the Soreno street gang.

7. Ft Hood, TX: 0679-06-CID034-96355 (Provoking Gestures) documented four Soldiers detained by Bexar County Sheriff's Office, San Antonio, TX, for possible involvement with the Mexican Mafia gang. The Sheriff's Office identified the Soldiers and released them to Ft Sam Houston Military Police subsequent to a suspected gang related incident that was investigated by local police. When interviewed, all of the Soldiers denied being active members of the Mexican Mafia. They were not found in possession of any gang affiliated items or markings. The Soldiers were referred to their respective chains of command for appropriate action.

8. Ft Leonard Wood, MO: 0254-06-CID045-71606 (Fraudulent Enlistment) was an investigation of a Soldier with suspected gang membership, due to suspicious looking tattoos. Investigation revealed the Soldier belonged to the Outlaw Motorcycle Gang (OMG) prior to enlistment. No disposition of the Soldier has been recorded.

9. Ft Lewis, WA: 0619-06-CID016-66379 (Assault) was an investigation of an incident involving a Soldier who was assisting a friend with a stalled vehicle. As the Soldier was placing jumper cables in the trunk of his vehicle, he was approached by an unidentified male. The unidentified male brandished a pistol and instructed the Soldier to relinquish ownership of his property. A struggle ensued and the pistol discharged striking the Soldier in the right arm. Tacoma Police believe the incident could be gang related because the Soldier admitted to being a former member of MS13 prior to Army service.

10. Ft Sill, OK: 0286-06-CID024-71850 (Assault) was an investigation of a Soldier injured in an off-post drive-by shooting. Lawton, OK, law enforcement officers responded to an incident at a convenience store located south of the Cameron University campus. Investigation revealed bullet holes in the victim's sport-utility vehicle, and the victim had been shot twice in the upper arm and torso. According to a witness, there were several male passengers in the vehicle from which the shooting occurred. Lawton Police stated they had several reports of drive-by shootings that same weekend. The incidents are suspected of being gang related.

11. Schofield Barracks, HI: 0176-06-CID108-72869 (Drug) investigation involved the Wrongful Possession of Cocaine and Drug Paraphernalia by a 21-year old military dependent who claimed to belong to a street gang calling themselves "Street Military." The civilian suspect was the husband of a Soldier assigned to Schofield Barracks. The suspect was stopped by Military Police for excessive speeding. A subsequent search of the suspect's vehicle resulted in the recovery of 17 bags of Marihuana (a total of 35 grams), various items of drug paraphernalia and a small amount of cocaine.

12. Schofield Barracks, HI: 0381-06-CID108-73024 (Drug) investigation involved the Wrongful Possession with Intent to Distribute, Distribution, Introduction, Use of a Controlled Substance (Marihuana, Cocaine, Ecstasy, Methamphetamine), Wrongful Appropriation of a Firearm, Desertion, Wrongful Possession of Drug Paraphernalia, and Resisting Arrest. Investigation established a Soldier was in possession of the illegal drugs and two scales in his barracks room. The Soldier purchased a "stolen pistol" from a semi-covert investigator. The Soldier had a tattoo of a Japanese Kanji symbol that translates to mean family with "Bama-Boy" under it. This is a marking known to be associated with the Street Military street gang.

13. Ft Stewart, GA: 0019-06-CID093-61228 (Drug) investigation disclosed that while conducting a crime scene examination at an on-post quarters for an infant death case, CID agents found a small amount of Marihuana, a Black Gangster Disciple gang handbook and a loaded 9mm magazine. The occupants denied any knowledge of, or membership in, any gang. Investigation to date has not confirmed any gang involvement.

14. Ft Stewart, GA: 0082-06-CID093-61260 (Drug) investigation disclosed that while conducting a crime scene examination of an empty on-post housing unit, 16 grams of cocaine were found. A civilian, who worked at the dining facility, reportedly slept at the empty quarters. The male had a tattoo "Georgia Boy" on his arm, which is often associated with a gang known as the "Down Home Gangster Boys." The civilian denied any knowledge of the drugs or gang association.

15. Schweinfurt, Germany: 0065-06-CID847-55178 (Assault) investigation involved a Soldier who received a broken leg during a fight at an off-post night club. A source reported that the fight stemmed from a rivalry between two groups of Soldiers that emulated street gangs. The investigation identified a Soldier who admitted to being an active member of the Crips street gang. A criminal record check with the Soldier's home of record police failed to identify his affiliation with any criminal street gang. However, it confirmed the Crips street gang was active in that area.

16. Camp Taji, Iraq: 0081-06-CID979-78989 (Indecent Assault/Rape) investigation involved a Soldier assaulting another Soldier. During the search of the suspect's room, several photographs were discovered of the suspect and several additional males and females displaying hand gestures/signs appearing to be the letter "W." The Soldier claimed affiliation with a group called "WGT" (When Gangsters Get Together). The abbreviation of WGT is correct.

SUSPECTED GANG RELATED INCIDENTS DURING FY 2006 - CONUS

1. Ft Bragg, NC: 0523-06-CID023 documented information provided to Military Police Investigations (MPI) by local law enforcement of two Soldiers displaying hand gang signs in an off-post location. The MPI received a photograph obtained by local law enforcement and interviewed the two Soldiers.

2. Ft Bragg, NC: 0523-06-CID023 documented the identification of a civilian suspected gang member detained while traveling in a vehicle with three illegal aliens on Ft Bragg. During an

interview, the individual was identified with multiple MS-13 tattoos. The tattoos were photographed and reported to US Immigration and Custom Enforcement (ICE).

3. Ft Bragg, NC: 0523-06-CID023 documented the identification of a civilian suspected gang member detained during an ICE operation on Ft Bragg, NC. During the operation, an individual was arrested by ICE personnel and was identified as a member of SUR-13 gang.

4. Ft Campbell, KY: 0046-06-CID033 documented a gang homicide in Clarksville, TN being investigated by the Clarksville City Police Department. Detectives identified eight members of the Birchwood Bloods who participated in the group homicide of a rival gang member. A review of the identified individuals revealed two of the subjects were military family members who resided off-post.

5. Ft Campbell, KY: 0323-06-CID033 documented assistance provided to the Clarksville Police Department concerning the search for an unidentified gang member of the Birchwood Bloods, who participated as a shooter in an off-post drive-by killing of a rival gang member. The subject was identified as a family member residing on-post in government quarters. The subject was subsequently arrested and indicted by civilian authorities.

6. Ft Campbell, KY: 0356-06-CID033 documented the on-post theft of five handguns by a family member of a military sponsor. The family member was allegedly coerced by a member of the Birchwood Bloods to provide the weapons to pay off a debt owed to the gang. The sponsor reported the weapons missing when the family member confessed to him why the weapons were missing. At the time of this report, none of the weapons have been recovered.

7. Ft Campbell, KY: 0345-06-MPC033 documented a mass assault by members of the "Come and Get It" aka "International Thugs" gang against several juveniles at the 24/7 youth center on-post. The group consisted of both known gang members and approximately 20 other unidentified males. The Military Police intercepted as many of the participants as possible. It was discovered that one of the International Thugs members, a family member resident, was in the possession of a loaded firearm. The individual was charged with disorderly conduct and possession of a defaced weapon. The court case is pending.

8. Ft Campbell, KY: 1836-06-MPC033 documented the coordinated assault against a juvenile victim in which suspected gang members used two vehicles to trap the victim's vehicle in an on-post housing area. After forcing the victim to stop, the individuals approached the vehicle and struck the victim in the face at least once with a closed fist. Further investigation revealed the victim of the assault had previously been a witness against another suspected gang member.

9. Ft Campbell, KY: 0046-06-CID033 documented an incident investigated by MPI. A juvenile wearing a red bandana who was outside his on-post residence was threatened. A vehicle passing by stopped, and an unknown member of the International Thugs gang exited and approached the youth in a threatening manner. The gang member directed the youth to remove the bandana and then departed.

10. Ft Drum, NY: 1088-06-MPC552 documented threats of violence made to a military spouse by several juvenile family members. Information showed that the juveniles were involved in a verbal altercation with the victim when she was threatened by one of the juveniles. The threats were not carried out and no other incidents were reported regarding these individuals.

11. Ft Drum, NY: 1142-06-MPC552 documented the investigation into a simple assault of a family member son by another family member son. There was no mention of gang related information gained in the investigation. However, several of the witnesses have been involved in other similar incidents in the past that may be gang related.

12. Ft Drum, NY: 1182-06-MPC552 documented investigation of approximately 10 family member juveniles blocking a road and denying a Soldier access to his government quarters. The incident was suspected of being gang related, but ended without incident or repercussions.

13. Ft Drum, NY: 1845-06-MPC552 documented investigation into an assault on a 15 year old family member. The incident occurred in an on-post field near government housing. The assault was reported to be the initiation of the 15 year old into a gang. The victim suffered minor bruising and a chipped tooth from a subsequent fall.

14. Ft Hood, TX: 0031-06-CID034 documented fourteen names and aliases pertaining to suspected gang members, or individuals involved in illegal drug usage, provided through an interview of a civilian from the Killeen, TX area. A subsequent search of military databases determined one of the named individuals was a military dependent spouse who resided on post. No other individuals were identified as active-duty military.

15. Ft Hood, TX: 0378-06-CID034 documented a concert organized by the Skinheads Against Racial Prejudice (SHARPS) in the off-post community, and the interception of a public internet blog prior to the scheduled event that indicated individuals were intending to disrupt the event. The event was cancelled, and an operation to identify potential Soldiers attending the event was conducted. The operation identified five Soldiers who attempted to attend the night club where the event was scheduled.

16. Ft Hood, TX: 0378-06-CID034 documented the investigation of a Soldier who was arrested for transporting illegal immigrants from Mexico and possible involvement with the Chicano Brotherhood street gang. The Soldier was released by Homeland Security, and no federal judicial action was taken for his involvement.

17. Ft Hood, TX: 0378-06-CID034 documented the investigation of a Soldier making internet postings on the White extremist website Stormfront.org. Efforts are on-going to fully identify the Soldier and take appropriate action.

18. Ft Hood, TX: 0378-06-CID034 documented gang graffiti which was spray painted on the wall of a barracks. The graffiti consisted of gang symbols representing Gangster Disciples and the High Five Bloods.

- 19. Ft Hood, TX: 0378-06-CID034** documented various graffiti at numerous locations on-post. The graffiti was general in nature, consisting of various writings, and was not associated with any specific gang. The graffiti was most likely placed by juveniles within the housing area.
- 20. Ft Hood, TX: 0379-06-CID034** documented the investigation of a Soldier who was reportedly a member of the Hammerskins, a White extremist organization. Investigation revealed the Soldier was also closely associated with the Celtic Knights of Austin, TX, another White extremist organization. A joint investigation is on-going by the FBI and CID at the time of this report.
- 21. Ft Huachuca, AZ: 0901-06-MPC446** documented damage to government property, which entailed following up on leads of possible juveniles participating in gang type graffiti tagging on the installation.
- 22. Ft Huachuca, AZ: 1062-06-MPC446** documented damage to government property, which entailed following up on leads of possible juveniles participating in gang type graffiti tagging on the installation.
- 23. Ft Lee, VA: 0001-06-CID022** documented Prince George County Police reports that they had an incident involving a 17 year old military dependent from Ft Lee who was apprehended in possession of a .40 caliber Sig Saur with the serial number filed off. Local police suspected he was involved in gang activity. The individual received one year probation and was barred from post.
- 24. Ft Lee, VA: 0001-06-CID022** Military Police report that four military dependent juveniles were charged with Assault and Battery for the on-post beating of a 16 year old. One of these juveniles was reported to be a member of the "Bloods" gang and was trying to recruit the other three juveniles. All were tried in Federal Court, Richmond, VA, for the beating. Each received one year probation.
- 25. Ft Leonard Wood, MO: 0013-06-CID045** documented the arrest of a military dependent, believed to be associated with an alleged "Playboy Crips" who was arrested off-post for Armed Criminal Action.
- 26. Ft Leonard Wood, MO: 0013-06-CID045** documented that a second military dependent currently on "house arrest" for Armed Criminal Action was residing on-post. The military dependent committed the offense, along with a civilian alleged "Blood" gang member, allegedly as part of an action against the victim because he was going to testify in court.
- 27. Ft Leonard Wood, MO: 0013-06-CID045** documented two students at an off-post High School were involved in a physical altercation. According to the school's Resource Officer, the students were members of rival gangs, the "Kings" and the "ABM" (All 'bout Money). Twelve of sixteen names provided as alleged gang members were active duty military dependents, nine of whom lived in family housing on-post. Military family members were identified and information was documented and provided to appropriate commanders.

28. Ft Leonard Wood, MO: 1499-06-MPC045 documented the investigation of an alleged "Blood" gang member, who had been barred from post, as a subject of Federal Criminal Trespassing, when he tried to gain access to post with other alleged gang members. The second individual had been entering post allegedly to pick up his medical records from the hospital, as he was a military dependent and Army Reservist.

29. Ft Lewis, WA: 01298-06-MPC016 documented the investigation of a verbal altercation outside a barracks. Investigation revealed a Soldier was involved in a verbal altercation with another Soldier over an unwelcome visit to his room. The altercation turned physical, resulting in injuries to both Soldiers. During an interview, one of the Soldiers admitted to being a member of a gang. He reported that his tattoos of skulls on his left and right arms represented a fallen member of his gang. Although the altercation was not gang related, the incident was documented to identify the Soldier as a possible gang member. The Soldier has since been discharged.

30. Ft Lewis, WA: 0582-06-CID016 documented the investigation of a uniformed National Guardsman who was assaulted by strangers as he walked to a convenience store. Pierce County Sheriff's Department investigators reported that the Soldier was apparently attacked because he was in uniform. The Soldier reported that the five unidentified individuals were wearing red hats and red shirts. The incident is believed to be gang related.

31. Ft Lewis, WA: 2776-06-MPC016 documented the damage to government property as the result of unidentified individual(s) spray painting the words "Blood" and "BLD" on the side of a building.

32. Ft Lewis, WA: 0590-06-CID016 documented the investigation of a letter sent to the commanding general. The correspondence made derogatory references to "White and Black" people and America. The letter praised an Asian Soldier who was facing charges for refusing to return with his unit to Iraq. Because of the racist tone of the letter, the incident was classified as possible gang/extremist related.

33. Ft Lewis, WA: 0574-06-CID016 documented the investigation of an inactive member of the National Guard who was being interviewed by the Thurston County Sheriffs Department for a recent theft of a neighbor's flag. The investigators observed items in the individual's residence that appeared to be associated with the Hell's Angels and the Nomads, known criminal motorcycle gangs. The subject's information was documented on the Military Police blotter and also referred to the National Guard unit's Action Officer.

34. Ft Richardson, AK: 0073-06-CID009 documented the investigation of four Soldiers who were at the scene of a gang related shooting. The Anchorage Police reported that after moving to Anchorage, a Soldier's fiancé befriended several admitted female gang members belonging to a gang know as the Soulja Crew. After patronizing a local club, the four Soldiers and three civilian females stopped at a convenience store. While there, an altercation between two females ensued, resulting in a civilian male firing a handgun into the Soldiers' vehicle, hitting two civilian female passengers, one of whom was involved with the altercation.

35. Ft Richardson, AK: 0073-06-CID009 documented the investigation of a Soldier by the Anchorage Police Department. The Soldier was stopped for a traffic violation, resulting in the passenger of his vehicle being arrested and charged with possession of a stolen handgun. The passenger was an admitted member of the Little Soulja Crew street gang. The Soldier has since received a general discharge from the Army for unsatisfactory performance.

36. Ft Richardson, AK: 0073-06-CID009 documented the investigation of a recruitment flyer found posted at the University of Alaska Anchorage Campus, advertising recruitment for the Sons of Liberty. The flyer indicated the Sons of Liberty was a new organization in Alaska, dedicated to securing the blessings of liberty and protecting our freedom from all enemies, foreign and domestic. Coordination with the FBI indicated that the Sons of Liberty was formally known as a White extremist group. Investigation also revealed the flyer was connected with a Soldier. A MySpace.com website was also located belonging to the Soldier. The website displays the Soldier wearing a black beret, with his infant son seated on his lap, while both are holding an AK-47 assault rifle. Coordination and notification was made to the Soldier's chain of command.

37. Ft Richardson, AK: 0073-06-CID009 documented the investigation of an Army National Guard member who is reportedly the leader and recruiter for the Alaska Front, a White Supremacist group. The Soldier is a person of interest to the FBI due to statements made by the Soldier relating to the robbery of armored cars. The Soldier and another member of the Alaska Front were employed by the same security company in Anchorage responsible for transporting money using armored cars. The Soldier's Commander was briefed for appropriate action. No further investigation has occurred by the FBI since the Soldier has been mobilized to Camp Shelby, MS in preparation for deployment to Iraq.

38. Schofield Barracks, HI: HPD 06-00597 documented the investigation involving five military members, who were reportedly part of the previously mentioned gang "Street Military." The incident occurred in Honolulu, HI. The investigation established the individuals had a rifle that was discharged in a parking lot. The individuals were also found in possession of illegal drugs (Marihuana). Action is pending by local commanders and civilian authorities. The Soldier's Commander was briefed for appropriate action.

39. Schofield Barracks, HI: 0446-06-MPC208 documented the investigation of an Assault with a Deadly Weapon, Hindering Prosecution and Assault by eight juvenile dependants. Two of the dependents claimed to be members of the Crips street gang. The suspected gang members were the dependent sons of active duty Soldiers. Investigation established the subjects were involved in a disagreement over suspected drug activity. The altercation became physical, at which time one of the suspected gang members produced a screwdriver and stabbed multiple individuals.

SUSPECTED GANG RELATED INCIDENTS DURING FY 2006 - OCONUS

1. Ansbach, Germany: 00618-06-MPC137 documented the investigation of graffiti in the Katterbach Housing Area. Unknown person(s) defaced the mailboxes and glass of a stairwell in the

housing area. The graffiti on the stairwell appears to read "Knight" and the mailboxes read "UTZ." It is unknown if this is gang related.

2. Ansbach, Germany: 0659-06-MPC137 documented the investigation of graffiti in the Katterbach housing area. Unknown person(s) damaged the basement walls of a housing building by spray painting the letters "DX." It is unknown if this is gang related.

3. Ansbach, Germany: 0667-06-MPC137 documented the investigation of graffiti in the Katterbach Housing area. Unknown person(s) vandalized the basement walls of the housing building by spray painting the letters "BH" and a picture of a heart with horns and pitchforks. It is unknown if this is gang related, but pitchforks have been used by the Gangster Disciples.

4. Ansbach, Germany: 0708-06-MPC137 documented the investigation of graffiti in the Katterbach Housing area. Unknown person(s) damaged the basement walls of the housing building by spray painting a crown and the letters "J King." It is unknown if this is gang related, but the crown has been used by the Latin Kings.

5. Camp Taji, Iraq: 0096-06-CID979 documented the investigation of suspected gang graffiti at the Tank Yard. A total of ten writings and symbols were identified as suspected gang graffiti. It was undetermined how long the gang graffiti was present. However, since May 06, there has not been any additional graffiti discovered at the location.

APPENDIX B

GANG ORGANIZATION INFORMATION

Bandidos Outlaw Motorcycle Group (OMG) – The Bandidos, also known as Bandido Nation, is an OMG formed in 1966 by Donald Eugene Chambers in Houston, TX. It is estimated that there are 700 members and 69 chapters in the US and as many as 2,000 members worldwide. Bandidos OMG members are typically caucasian or hispanic males with criminal records who are at least 21 years of age. The organization has also begun to try to improve its public image by recruiting members without criminal records who possess business skills, computer skills, links to law enforcement or links to public officials. Within the US, the club is concentrated in Texas, New Mexico, Louisiana and Washington State. However, it also includes a “Nomad Chapter” that is not associated with any specific geographic area whose responsibility is to perform security and counterintelligence functions for the organization. The Bandidos OMS primary rival is the Hells Angels OMG.

The Bandidos OMG colors consist of patches that include a caricature of a Mexican bandit derived from an old Frito Lay commercial referred to as the “Fat Mexican.” It is typically seen as the patch on the back of leather or denim vests called “cuts” (jackets with the collar and sleeves cut off).

The Bandidos OMG derive most of their revenue through the production and trafficking of methamphetamines, but are also involved in the smuggling of marihuana and cocaine. They are also involved in criminal activity such as prostitution, contract murder, money laundering, weapons smuggling and arson.



SIPR URL: <http://ndicosa.adnet.sgov.gov/pubs/1649/index.htm>, Document ID: 2002-M0148-001, Oct. 2002
<http://www.segag.org/mcgangs/bandido.html>

Bloods – The Bloods (Black Liberation Organization of Defense) was formed in the early 1970s in Los Angeles, CA, as a means to provide members protection from the Crips street gang. There are over 600 Blood sets (cliques) in the US with approximately 15,000 to 20,000 members. The presence of Bloods has been reported by law enforcement in 40 states. Members range in age from 10-40 years of age and consist primarily of African American males, although many sets do have Asian, Native American and Caucasian members. The Bloods are known to feud with Crips and Hispanic gangs, although it has been reported that there is a peace treaty in place between the Crips and Bloods.

The Bloods’ colors include the color red, a five-pointed star (symbolic of the gang’s association with People Nation), the words Piru (a street in Los Angeles) or Damu (Swahili for Blood) or numbers such as 135 or 92 (streets with Blood sets named after them). Some members also wear their clothing in a manner that emphasizes the left side of the body (also symbolic of the gang’s

association with People Nation) such as, red laces in only the left shoe, tilting hats to the left or folding only the left pant leg.

The Bloods' primary source of income comes from drug trafficking; including powdered and crack cocaine, marihuana, heroin, methamphetamine and PCP. Larger sets are also involved in the wholesale and retail distribution of drugs. Some sets are also involved in the production of PCP. Other criminal activities the gang is involved in include the laundering of drug proceeds through real estate, barbershops, and the music industry; assault, auto theft, extortion, homicide and identity theft.



Examples of Bloods Graffiti



Bloods Sign

SIPR URL: <http://ndicosa.adnet.sgov.gov/pubs3/3275/index.htm>, Document ID: 2003-M0465-002, Feb. 2003
<http://www.knowgangs.com>

People Nation – People Nation is the rival gang alliance of the Folk Nation gang alliance. It was created to protect gang members incarcerated in the federal and state prison systems. It is effective inside the prison system, but weakens once the members are released. The People Nation alliance includes *Bloods*, Black Peace Stone Nation, Cobra Stones, Insane Popes, Gaylords, Future Stones, Insane Unknown, King Cobras, Latin Counts, Latin Dragons, Latin Kings, Latin Pachucos, Latin Saints, Spanish Lords and Vice Lord Nation.

SIPR URL: <http://ndicosa.adnet.sgov.gov/pubs3/3275/index.htm>, Document ID: 2003-M0465-002, Feb. 2003
<http://www.knowgangs.com>

Crips – The Crips, originally called the Avenue Cribs, was formed in the mid-1960s in Los Angeles, CA, as a political organization. It later transformed into a means to provide protection from other gangs and to profit from criminal activity. The Crips have over 800 sets and a total US membership approximated at 30,000 to 35,000 individuals. California, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas have the highest estimated number of Crips sets. Members are typically African American males in their 30s, but can range from 10-40 years of age. Some sets also include Asian, Native American and Caucasian members. The Bloods gang is the historical main rival of the Crips, although it is reported that there is currently a peace treaty between the gangs. Violence between Crips sets is also common due to personal conflicts.

The Crips' colors include the color blue, a six-pointed star (a symbol of the gang's affiliation with Folk Nation), inverted, crossed pitchforks, letters such as RSC (Rolling 60s Crips) or numbers that identify their set. They often emphasize the right side of their body by wearing blue shoelaces in only the right shoe, tilting their hats to the right or rolling up only the right pant leg.

The Crips' chief source of income comes from the transport and distribution of drugs such as powdered cocaine, crack cocaine, marihuana, PCP, heroin and methamphetamine within 48 states. Some sets are also involved in the production of PCP and other sets are involved in the wholesale and retail distribution of drugs. Like the Bloods street gang, Crips are also involved in the laundering of their drug proceeds through real estate, barbershops and the music industry. Crips members are also involved in criminal activity such as extortion, homicide, auto theft and identification fraud.

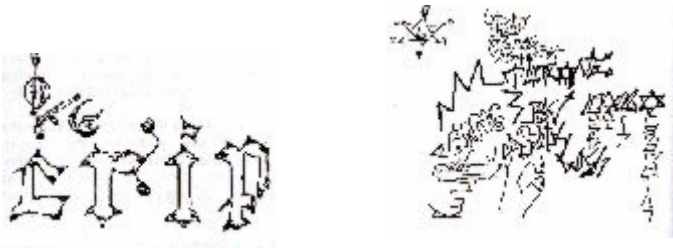
Crips "C" Sign



Crips "C" Sign



Examples of Crips Graffiti



SIPR URL: <http://ndicosa.adnet.sgov.gov/pubs2/2417/index.htm>, Document ID: 2002-M0465-001, Nov. 2002
<http://www.knowgangs.com>

Folk Nation – Folk Nation is a gang alliance established in the 1980s as a means of protecting gang members confined in the state and federal prison systems. The coalition is strong inside the prison system, but considerably weaker after members are released. The Folk Nation alliance includes Crips, Gangster Disciples, Black Disciples, Black Gangsters, Imperial Gangsters, International Posse, La Raza, Latin Disciples, Spanish Gangster Disciples, Party People and Satan Disciples.

SIPR URL: <http://ndicosa.adnet.sgov.gov/pubs2/2417/index.htm>, Document ID: 2002-M0465-001, Nov. 2002
<http://www.knowgangs.com>

Mexican Mafia – The Mexican Mafia, also referred to as La Eme (Spanish for the letter "M"), The Black Hand, Emily, Eme and Los Emeros, was formed in 1957 at a home for youthful offenders in Tracy, CA. It is the oldest of the prison gangs in the US and it was established as a means to protect Hispanics from assaults and mistreatment at the hands of Caucasian and African American inmates, as well as correctional staff. It is estimated that the Mexican Mafia currently has 350 validated members and over 1,400 suspected members and associates. Membership has traditionally been restricted to Mexican American males or males from Mexican American inner-city neighborhoods. While there is no minimum age, the youngest known member is in his mid-thirties and the oldest was born in



1935. Mexican Mafia is closely associated with most Hispanic street gangs in Southern California and its primary adversary is La Nuestra Familia. Mexican Mafia graffiti and tattoo symbols include the number 13 (representing the letter "M"), an eagle with a serpent in its mouth, "EME" or "EMERO" or a black hand. The gang raises most of its income through drug trafficking. Including extorting profits from street gangs operating outside prison and distributing drugs, such as cocaine, heroin, marihuana and methamphetamine, inside and outside prison. Members are involved in the smuggling of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, which they use to manufacture methamphetamine. Mexican Mafia also has a direct line to the Mexico-based Arellano-Felix drug trafficking organization. Inside the prison system, the gang is also involved in the control of sexual prostitution and gambling operations.

SIPR URL: <http://ndicosa.adnet.sgov.gov/pubs4/4555/index.htm>, Document ID: 2003-M0465-004, Jul. 2003

Street Military - Criminal acts attributed to the gang, occurring on and off-post include Illegal Weapons Charges, Possession/Use/Distribution of Controlled Substances, and Desertion. To date there are three incidents involving weapons. This gang is determined to have a moderate propensity to commit violence. Available intelligence suggests that the gang is moderately organized and has a rank structure. The gang was organized on Schofield Barracks, HI. The gang consists of approximately 20-25 members ages 18-30. The group is comprised of mostly military members that have come from gang related backgrounds (Bloods, Crips, Gangster Disciples, Latin Kings). These members are not known to proclaim gang involvement but due to intelligence gathered they definitely fit the definition of a gang. Due to the versatile background there are no known colors, clothing or signs. Several members are reported to have a Japanese Kanji symbol on their forearm, which translates into "The Family" with their nickname under the symbol. There is additional intelligence that members of Street Military have decided to form a separate gang called "Wolfgang". These members motivation to sell drugs was to make money to support a music career. This gang was unstable and unorganized which caused it to break down and disseminate.

Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13) - A primarily El Salvadoran street gang, originated in Los Angeles in the 1980's. Since then, the gang has successfully migrated from southern California to the East Coast, establishing a significant presence in Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina and New York.

Mara Salvatrucha members identify themselves with tattoos such as the number "13" or *trece* in Spanish. MS gang members will also use the Spanish word *sureno*, meaning "southerner" to identify themselves. Sometimes *sureno* is abbreviated to SUR. These terms make reference to the fact that MS gang members like to claim they are from southern California as opposed to northern California and are rivals with northern California gangs. Often, this rivalry is taken outside the state of California. Additionally, Mara Salvatrucha gang members have several ongoing rivalries with large southern California gangs, including the 18th Street gang, and in California, commonly attack 18th Street gang members on sight. There are many Hispanic gangs, including MS, which use the number "13" and the terms *sureno* and SUR as identifiers, including street/prison gangs outside of California. Thus, it is important to identify specific tattoos used by the Mara Salvatrucha gang, which include "M" or "MS" in addition to the 13 or SUR identification.



MS13 Tattoos

Another common tattoo seen is “Salvadorian Pride.” There is also a good chance that the member will also have the name of his particular clique tattooed on his/her body. Other tattoos encountered with MS members have included pentagrams and other occult symbols. These can be confusing when found in conjunction with gang tattoos and can cause misconceptions of Satanic involvement by the gang. The most common hand sign used by MS members is the letter M formed by using three fingers and pointing the hand downward. This hand sign can resemble the pitchfork sign used by Folk/People Nation gangs from the Midwest and can be made with the fingers pointing up or down. The symbols used as tattoos are also used in graffiti and personal writings.

In general, Mara Salvatrucha members show no fear of law enforcement. They are not easily intimidated and frequently act defiantly. Mara Salvatrucha gang members have been responsible for the execution of three federal agents and numerous shootings of law enforcement officers across the country. MS gang members have been known to booby-trap their drug stash houses using antipersonnel grenades on the assumption that these structures will be searched by law enforcement. MS members at one time often bragged of assaulting law enforcement officers as a means of showing their loyalty and commitment to the gang. However, these claims have never been confirmed. Today, assaults on law enforcement officers are not required for membership, but are always an option. Thus, officers dealing with MS members (or any street gang members for that matter) should always use extreme caution.⁵

⁵ 2005 National Gang Threat Assessment, Bureau of Justice Assistance

APPENDIX C

GANGSTER DISCIPLES PROFILE

The Gangster Disciples (GD) is one of the largest and fastest growing African American street gangs in the US. The gang, which was originally known as the Black Gangster Disciple Nation, was formed out of an alliance between two notorious gangsters, Larry Hoover and David Barksdale, and the merger of their two gangs, Gangster Nation and the Black Disciples. The gang was formed on the south side of Chicago during the early 1960's.



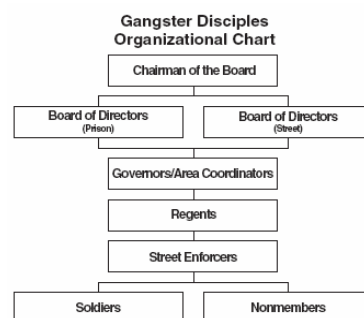
Larry Hoover **David Barksdale**

During the 1970's the GD gang was heavy into the distribution of narcotics in the Chicago area and ultimately attracted the attention of local law enforcement which led to an increase in arrests and prosecutions to include the conviction of Hoover for a gang related homicide. Hoover was sentenced to 200 years in prison. Shortly after Hoover was sent to prison, Barksdale died from kidney failure, which led to a power struggle within the gang. The Black Gangster Disciple Nation split into three factions, the GD being one of them. Despite his incarceration, Hoover was able to maintain control of the GD.

During the 1980's, Hoover restructured the GD to resemble a corporation structure with Hoover being the chairman of the board and having two boards of directors. Hoover created detailed rules and regulations for the gang and also increased its membership to over 20,000 members in eight states. With the increase in membership, Hoover was able to dramatically increase the distribution of drugs, making the gang one of the most powerful and violent street gangs in the US.

During the 1990's the GD continued to increase its illegal drug distribution, however, in 1995, 39 members, to include Hoover, were indicted on federal narcotics distribution charges. Hoover was transferred to a federal prison in Colorado. Despite this set back, the GD continued to grow, ultimately expanding to over 42 states. Hoover continues to lead the GD from his prison cell in Florence, Colorado.

The GD is set up much like a corporation. The gang is highly structured and organized under a centralized leadership. At the top of the structure is the Chairman of the board (Hoover). The Chairman is responsible for creating policy and for command and control of the two boards of directors. The first board of directors is responsible for prison operations comprising of five incarcerated board members. The second board is responsible for street operations and is comprised of five board members on the street. The boards of directors are responsible for implementing the chairman's directives.

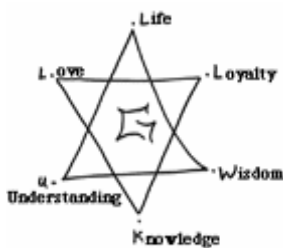


Beneath the Boards of Directors is the Governors or Area Coordinators. Governors are responsible for drug distribution for their assigned geographic areas. Governors also collect dues from the members which are used to help fund the organizations operations to include paying for legal counsel and death benefits to family members. Governors are also responsible for the command and control of the Regents.

Regents coordinate the daily drug operations and overseas operations conducted by the street enforcers. Street enforcers are responsible for the soldiers and the soldiers are responsible for the distribution of drugs and other criminal activity.

The GD is one of the largest street gangs in the US. Gang experts estimate membership to be between 50,000 and 100,000 members with 35,000 operating in the Chicago area. Members range in age from 10-40. The majority of the members are African American males in their early 30's. Members are required to follow all gang rules and regulations as well as taking an oath of allegiance to the gang.

The GD was created out of alliances with numerous gangs and still maintains numerous alliances with gangs nationwide. The biggest alliances are within the prison system in order to protect gang members while incarcerated. The GD also maintains alliances outside of the prison system to include the Black Disciples, Imperial Gangsters, International Posse, La Raza, Latin Disciples, Spanish Gangster Disciples, Party People and the Satan Disciples. As with any gang, the GD have many rivals. The GD's main rivals are the Vice Lord Nation and the Black Peace Stone Nation. Other rivals of the GD include the Latin Kings, Cobra Stones, El Rukn, Insane Popes, Gaylords, Future Stones, Insane Unknown, King Cobras, Latin Counts, Latin Dragons, Latin Pachucos, Latin Saints and the Spanish Lords.



GD members, like other gang members, can be identified by clothing and tattoos that they wear. The official symbol of the GD is the Star of David. The six pointed star was adopted by GD to honor the founder David Barksdale and to represent the gang's six principles of love, loyalty, wisdom, knowledge and understanding. The gang also uses upward crossed pitchforks, hearts, wings, flames, crowns, devil's tails and the letters GD. The gangs so called "colors" are black and blue.



Drug trafficking continues to be the Gangster Disciples main source income. The GD is one of the largest distributors of illegal narcotics to include crack cocaine, marihuana and heroin. The GD has established operations in over 41 states to include the District of Columbia. It is estimated that the gang generates over 100,000 dollars a year in revenue generated by the distribution of drugs. Additional monies are generated through the collection of membership dues and extorting local retail vendors. GD members are also known for “taxing” non-GD gang members for selling drugs in GD territory. The GD gang launders a majority of its drug earnings through political and charitable organizations it has established such as the Growth and Development Organization, the 21st Century V.O.T.E., Save our Children Foundation and Ghetto Prisoner Clothing Inc.

Although GD members have confined most of their drug activities to the continental United States, the gang has demonstrated its willingness to expand internationally for profit. Open source and law enforcement reporting suggest that members of the Gangster Disciples may have been directly and indirectly involved in trafficking drugs to Canada, Great Britain and Panama. The Gangster Disciples are also suspected to maintain alliances with foreign criminal organizations. According to the FBI and DEA, such alliances may make the gang more amenable to further associations with foreign criminal organizations and international expansion, should it serve their financial objectives.

The GD have become one of the most violent gangs in the US. More than 300 homicides have been attributed to the gang since 1994. In addition to murder, the GD is also known to extort, intimidate and commit assaults to accomplish their missions. Most of the violence however has been targeted at rival gangs.

Sources:

Federal Bureau of Investigation, “International Expansion and Influence of US Based Gangs”, 16 Dec 05.

National Drug Intelligence Center, “Drugs and Crime Gang Profile: Gangster Disciples”, Feb 03.

National Alliance of Gang Investigators Associations, “2005 National Gang Threat Assessment”, 2005.

GLOSSARY

DEFINITIONS

For clarification, definitions of the following pertinent terms are provided:

Gang: A group, organization or association of three or more persons, and the group must have a common interest and/or activity characterized by the commission of or involvement in a pattern of criminal activity or delinquent conduct. Criminal activity includes illegal drug distribution, firearms or explosives violations, murder, extortion, obstruction of justice (including witness tampering or intimidation), any other violent offenses such as assaults, threats, burglaries, and/or carjacking or any acts committed during incarceration that are often labeled as disruptive and that could be punished as crimes. Delinquent conduct is any conduct of a juvenile which would be a crime if committed by an adult.

Gang Member: For NCIC entry, the following criteria must exist with respect to any individual to be entered in the system as a gang member:

a. Must be a member of a group, or sub-group thereof, which meets the criteria for a gang (see above).

b. Has admitted membership in that gang at the time of his arrest or incarceration.

c. Meets any two of the following:

i. Has been identified as a gang member by an individual of proven reliability.

ii. Has been identified as a gang member by an individual of unknown reliability, and that information has been corroborated in significant respects.

iii. Has been observed by law enforcement members to frequent a known gang's area, associated with known gang members, and/or affect that gang's style of dress, tattoos, hand signals or symbols.

iv. Has been arrested on more than one occasion with known gang members consistent with gang activity.

v. Has admitted membership in a gang at any time other than at the time of current arrest/incarceration.

Incidents: Complaints, allegations or pertinent information that was collected, retained and appropriately shared.

Investigations: Incidents that resulted in investigative effort being expended. Some of the investigations may have resulted in formal Reports of Investigation while others were not reported formally.