

ICI Gang Foundation Specialty Investigations  
Expanded Course Outline  
Los Angeles Police Department  
POST Course Control Number 1850-26011

**Program Manager Note:** The ICI Gang Foundation Specialty Course is 40 hours in total; however, the minimum number of hours for required topics is 33. Each presenter may devote the remaining discretionary 7 hours to one or more required topics and/or, with the ICI POST Program Manager's approval, develop an Expanded Course Outline (ECO) for a stand-alone topic. The intent of this discretionary time is to provide flexibility for regional training needs.

**Statement of Purpose:** This ICI Foundation Specialty course is designed for peace officers who are currently assigned or will be assigned to investigate gang investigations. This course is designed to enhance the effectiveness of the individual criminal investigator's skills in performing the multi-disciplined, multi-leveled tasks necessary to successfully conduct a comprehensive gang investigation. Instruction in this course is provided through a coordinated, experience-based adult learning approach which addresses case law review, search warrants, informant management, social media investigations, gang documentation, expert testimony and gang subcultures.

**References:** Instructors, facilitators and training supervisors shall ensure that current references are utilized

- I. Course Introduction & Overview (1 Hour)**
  - A. Introduction to course
    - 1. Expectations
    - 2. Student profiles
    - 3. Course schedule
  - B. Course administration
    - 1. Rosters
    - 2. Safety briefing, as appropriate
  - C. POST ICI certificate
    - 1. Requirements to earn an ICI certificate
    - 2. Foundation specialty courses
    - 3. Elective course criteria
    - 4. How to apply for an ICI certificate
    - 5. How to earn more than one ICI certificate
    - 6. Use of foundation specialty courses as electives
  - D. Introductions
    - 1. Coordinator and instructor(s)
    - 2. Students
  
- II. STEP Act Review/Case Law Update (4 Hours)**
  - A. STEP Act core statutes
    - 1. Describes the crime of PC 186.22(a)
    - 2. Describes the allegations of 186.22(b) & 186.22(d)
    - 3. Provides the legal definition of criminal street gang 186.22(f)
    - 4. Describes documentation required to charge...186.22(e) & (f)

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- B. PC 186.22(a) – Crime
  1. A substantive crime (not allegation)
  2. The participation in a gang while committing a felony crime
  3. Committed crime does not need to be a 186.22(e) crime
  4. Must be at least two gang members committing crime
  5. Cal Supreme Court People v. Rodriguez – At least two gang members
  6. Promoting, furthering, assisting criminal conduct
  7. Review the specific elements of 186.22(a)
  8. Sentencing: 16 months-2 years-3 years + strike offense
- C. PC 186.22(b) – Allegation
  1. Allegations first require conviction of charged crime
  2. Bifurcated-try crime first, then second phase is allegation charge
  3. Elements-committing crime for benefit, direction, association of gang
  4. Establish group as a gang per 186.22(f)
  5. Demonstrate gang primary activities per 186.22(e)
  6. Elements of 186.22 are supported by gang expert opinion
  7. The charged crime does not have to be a 186.22(e) crime
  8. The charged crime does not have to be a “gang related” crime
  9. General felony penalties 2-3-4 years
  10. Serious felony penalties +5 years
  11. Violent felony penalties +10 years
  12. Review 186.22(b)(4) penalties – 15 years to life
  13. Review 186.22(b)(4)(c) penalties – 7 years to life
- D. PC 186.22(d) – Allegation
  1. Misdemeanor conduct/crimes
  2. Review of the elements of 186.22(d)
  3. Any “gang related” misdemeanor elevates to a felony
  4. Defendant must be an active participant
  5. Best if defendant is a “documented” gang member
  6. 186.22(d) cannot be used on a gang injunction violation (PC 166(4))
  7. 186.22(d) is not a “strike” allegation
- E. PC 186.22(f) – Definition of a criminal street gang
  1. Ongoing organized organization of 3 or more formal/informal
  2. The gang has a common name or identifying symbol
  3. One of its primary activities is committing 186.22(e) crimes (predicates)
  4. The members collectively engage in pattern of criminal activity
  5. Common name/symbol can include hand signs, tattoos, graffiti, clothing, etc.
- F. PC 186.22(e) – Definitions/Predicate Acts
  1. Pattern of criminal activity shown by commission of 186.22(e) crimes
  2. Review of 186.22(e) predicate crimes; crimes 1-30
  3. Gang “Primary Activity” means one of gang’s chief/principal occupations
  4. Gang expert proves the gang’s primary activities
  5. Gang expert must mention specific Penal Code violations in testimony

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6. Predicate crime must have been committed by a Doc. gang member
  7. A pattern of criminal activity is defined by two or more crimes by gang
  8. Predicated offenses within three years of each other
  9. Offense date is controlling
  10. One offense must have occurred after 09/23/1988
  11. Prosecuting DDA will want most serious crimes as predicates
- G. PC 186.30 – Gang member registration
1. Any adult/juvenile convicted of a 186.22(a) or (b) must register
  2. Register within 10 days with Sheriff or Police
  3. If defendant relocates to new area, must re-register or in violation
  4. PC 186.33 is penalty for failing to register
  5. Violation of 186.33 is a misdemeanor
  6. Failing to register & committing a new gang crime is a felony
- H. PC 186.30 – Juvenile offenders
1. Convicted juvenile gang member requires registration with parent
  2. Both juvenile offender and parent are served gang registration notice
  3. Juvenile offender is photographed and fingerprinted
- I. *Optional Learning Activity: In this module of instruction, students will apply the legal components of PC 186.22 to a gang case study.*

**III. Informant Management (4 Hours)**

- A. Informants defined
1. Source of information
  2. Confidential informant
  3. Confidential reliable informant
  4. Examples: Defendant informant, paid informant, citizen informant
- B. Investigator considerations
1. Department policy and procedures
  2. Discovery
  3. In camera hearing
  4. Hobbs warrant
  5. Evidence Code 1040 exclusions
- C. Informant cultivation
1. Identifying informants
  2. Creating a network within law enforcement to cultivate informants
  3. Recruitment strategies/approach
  4. Informant motivation and vulnerabilities
- D. Informant management files
1. General record keeping
  2. Confidential informant files and security
  3. Deactivation files
- E. Informant management
1. Administrative/Department policies on management

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2. Building a professional relationship
- F. Protecting informants
  1. Selecting safe meeting locations and times
  2. Operational considerations
  3. Long term protection resources (i.e., relocation, financial buy outs, Cal WRAP, WITSEC, etc.)
- G. *Optional Learning Activity: In this module of instruction, students will analyze various informant scenarios and develop a plan to approach and navigate working with each type of informant.*

**IV. Warrant Service Planning & Tactics (3 Hours.)**

- A. Learning Goals
  - 1.Understanding why it is important to plan before serving a warrant
  - 2.Knowing what and how to plan
  - 3.Understanding why it is important to debrief after serving a warrant and what factors to consider
- B. General consideration
  - 1.Department policy
  - 2.Tactics
  - 3.Being prepared is the key
- C. Types of warrant service
  - 1.Non-dynamic entry
  - 2.Dynamic entry
  - 3.Risk categories
- D. Legal Requirements
  - 1.844 PC
  - 2.1531 PC
  - 3.1533 PC
- E. Planning
  - 1.Writing the warrant
  - 2.Background information on suspect(s) or location
- F. Recon of location
  - 1.Photos (air/ground)
  - 2.Children, elderly, handicapped, dogs
  - 3.Lighting
  - 4.Traffic to location
  - 5.Background info on the area
  - 6.Map(s)
  - 7.Suspect vehicle(s)
- G. Date/time of warrant
  - 1.Arrest warrants
  - 2.Search warrants
  - 3.Warrant return

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- H. Staging – strategic concerns
  - 1. Knock/Notice requirements
  - 2. Forcible entry
  - 3. Protective sweep prior to service
  - 4. Scope of search
  - 5. Warrant receipt to occupant
  - 6. Resources required
- I. Briefing time/location
  - 1. Contemporaneous with the time of warrant service
  - 2. Safe and covert location
- J. Personnel
  - 1. Responsibilities/assignments
  - 2. Training and tactical experience
  - 3. Equipment and skills to use it
- K. Operations Plan Components
  - 1. Warrant type, date, time, etc.
  - 2. Intel on suspect/associates
  - 3. Notifications
  - 4. Mission objectives
  - 5. Communications
  - 6. Nearest trauma center
  - 7. Equipment
  - 8. Hazards
  - 9. Roster and specific assignments
  - 10. Entry locations/secondary entry location(s)
  - 11. Surveillance point location
  - 12. Specific perimeter locations / assignments
  - 13. Other information
- L. Service of the warrant
  - 1. Briefing
  - 2. Initiation of warrant
- M. De-Briefing
  - 1. Held at pre-designated location
  - 2. ASAP after warrant service
  - 3. Include everyone in de-brief
  - 4. All problems/positives encountered during warrant service
  - 5. Be open to feedback – Check egos at door
- V. **Gang Search Warrants (S/Ws)** **(4 Hours)**
  - A. Advantages of search warrants
    - 1. Search warrants are presumed lawful (*US v. Ventresca*)
    - 2. Expect legal issues with non-search warrant searches

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3. Appellate courts are hostile toward a search and seizure without a search warrant
4. Liability issues
- B. PC 1523 – Search warrant
  1. An order in writing
  2. Directed to a peace officer
  3. Signed by magistrate
- C. PC 1524(a) – What items can you seize when executing a search warrant
  1. Stolen or embezzled property (includes misdemeanors)
  2. Items used to commit a felony
  3. Items possessed with intent to commit crime or delivered to another to conceal
  4. Items that are evidence of a felony crime committed
  5. Child pornography/exploitation per PC 311.3 or PC 311.11
  6. Have an arrest warrant
  7. Electronic communication service provider (ESP)
  8. See additional items
- D. PC 1525
  1. Definition of probable cause
  2. Probable cause requirement (crime, location, evidence)
  3. Particularity description/requirement
- E. PC 1526
  1. Fax
  2. Electronic
  3. Hybrid
  4. Oath requirement
- F. PC 1527
  1. Search warrant requires affidavit that contains facts that establish PC
  2. Affidavit must contain facts that would lead an ordinary person with some sense a strong suspicion that items you want are at place you search
  3. Have to establish that a crime(s) has been committed
  4. That evidence of the crime(s) exists
  5. That it is fairly probable that the evidence is at the location listed
  6. It's all about facts and nexus to location
- G. PC 1528
  1. Jurisdiction
  2. Peace officer
  3. Magistrate
- H. PC 1530
  1. Assistance
  2. Documentation/Court Order
- I. PC 1531
  1. Knock/Announce
  2. Procedural requirement

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- J. PC 1533
  - 1. Night service definition
  - 2. Jurisdiction
- K. PC 1534
  - 1. 10-day rule
  - 2. GPS tracking S/Ws
  - 3. Duplicate original
  - 4. Return
- L. PC 1535
  - 1. Receipt
  - 2. Listed and no listed items
  - 3. Tracking S/Ws and Cover S/Ws
- M. PC 1536
  - 1. Disposition order
  - 2. County preference
  - 3. Non-listed items
- N. PC 1537
  - 1. Return
  - 2. Late returns
- O. Three items required for a legal search warrant
  - 1. Affidavit – made under oath
  - 2. Search warrant document
  - 3. Receipt and inventory – documents items seized
- P. Search warrant affidavit parts
  - 1. Beginning legal language
  - 2. Location(s) to be searched
  - 3. Property to be seized
  - 4. Statement of probable cause
  - 5. Opinions and conclusions
  - 6. Special requests
  - 7. Ending legal language
- Q. Part I – Where do you want to search?
  - 1. Locations – residences, storage units, motorhomes, businesses, etc.
  - 2. Include all parts therein – garages, sheds, outbuildings, etc.
  - 3. Describe the location so anybody could find the target location
  - 4. Affiant should view location & have intimate knowledge of location
  - 5. Attach pictures, diagrams, parcel maps of location if necessary
  - 6. Affiant can place more than one location on one single affidavit/warrant
  - 7. Listing vehicles – include compartments, containers, trunks
  - 8. Searching a person – list with specificity, name, DOB, height, weight, CDL#
- R. Part II – What? (When PC exists)
  - 1. Describe items with “reasonable particularity”
  - 2. An uninformed person should be able to recognize & select items listed

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3. Property to be seized must have meaningful restriction, not “Everything”
  4. Include items of dominion & control to be seized
  5. Include answering telephone calls & articulate why (nexus)
  6. Include computers and cell phones as evidence/dominion & control
  7. Under ECPA, only seize items at scene
  8. Include firearms
  9. Include gang drawings, monikers, logos, slogans showing gang affiliation
  10. Include photographs/photo albums relevant to gang affiliation
  11. Include newspaper clippings relative to gang criminal activity
  12. Include address books, telephone numbers relative to gang activity
- S. Part III – Affiant’s qualifications
1. Agency you work for, and your current assignment/responsibilities
  2. List your law enforcement training, both formal and informal
  3. List your law enforcement experience (prior assignments)
  4. List what qualifies you to make the opinions you are going to make
- T. Part IV – Probable cause
1. The story of the crime and of your investigation
  2. Identify your sources (not your cooperating individuals)
  3. Tie each item to be seized to the target locations in your affidavit
  4. Connect target (suspect) to the premises to be searched
  5. Use your training & experience to explain anything your facts don’t
  6. Explain how the affiant got involved in the investigation
  7. Connect the evidence/contraband sought to the crime
  8. Connect the suspect to the location to be searched
  9. Connect evidence /contraband sought to location to be searched
  10. Always provide the source of the information in your affidavit
  11. Always include negative probable cause – be unbiased fact finder
  12. Information related to informant or good citizen should be sealed
  13. In sealed portion, list all information (good/bad) regarding informant
- U. Part V – Opinions and conclusions
1. These are not facts
  2. Your opinions and conclusions based on facts of the case
  3. Opportunity to tie up any loose ends of the case
  4. List any other needed justifications
  5. Opinions & conclusion indicate why you believe the items to be seized will be found at location, in possession of suspect
- V. Part VI – Special requests
1. Sealing the affidavit, warrant, receipt & inventory, or parts therein
  2. Night service requests
  3. Deferred notice requests
  4. The need for a Special Master
- W. California ECPA update
1. PC 1546 and 638.50



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2. Supreme Court decisions - *US vs Andres Lopez-Cruz; Cal vs David Leon Riley*
  3. Applies to a government entity
  4. Defines parameters to compel information from
    - a. Communications service provider
    - b. Person other than the authorized possessor
    - c. From a device by means of physical interaction
  5. Applies to records requests for all electronic communication providers
  6. Applies to device that stores, generates, transmits information electronic
  7. How to obtain ESP records
  8. Review of ESP search warrant PC 1546.1(d)
  9. Review of ESP deferred notice PC 1546.2(b) and 638.54(b)
  10. Review of exigency – PC 1546.1(h)
  11. Review of lost/stolen/abandoned device – PC 1546.1(c)
  12. Review of sealing information on ESP and device warrants
- X. *Required Learning Activity: In this module of instruction, students will be provided with a gang fact pattern/case for the purposes of developing the criteria necessary for each of the five segments of a search warrant affidavit.*

**VI. Gang Case Study**

**(4 Hours)**

- A. *Required Learning Activity: In this module of instruction, students will analyze a gang case study, focusing on the challenges navigated, techniques utilized, personnel and investigative equipment used as well as court preparation.*
- B. Case inception
  1. Review how case started
  2. Initial investigative techniques to identify targets of interest and locations
  3. The process of obtaining “buy-in” from agency command and DA’s office
- C. Working the case
  1. Initial field work to corroborate information
  2. Identifying case priorities
  3. Team dynamics/personnel issues
  4. Financial/budget issues
  5. Surveillance techniques
  6. Use of confidential informants
  7. Use of undercover operators
  8. Use of investigative equipment
  9. Ongoing documentation of timeline of the case (report writing)
- D. Takedown/closing of the case (operational)
  1. All case targets and locations identified (individual case packets)
  2. Case agent designates individual team assignments
  3. Selection of proper date and time to conduct takedown
  4. Obtaining collateral assistance from various outside units/agencies
  5. Briefing of collateral assistance units
  6. Command post location, protocols, logistics, equipment

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7. Media relations/press release
- E. Court preparation
  1. Importance of obtaining a DDA/AUSA from beginning of case
  2. Working in conjunction with DDA/ASUSA – communication and decisions
  3. Preparing the evidence – takes time, start early
  4. Meeting with DDA/AUSA prior to testimony for preparation
  5. Understanding defense strategies in case

**VII. Social Media Investigations (4 Hours)**

- A. Social media investigative techniques
  1. When monitoring social media, use designated “cold” computer
  2. Start from neutral site such as Google
  3. Create a “searching only” profile
  4. Utilization of Google alerts
  5. Capturing relevant information (screen capture, Snag-it, etc.)
- B. Preservation of information via social media company
  1. Preservation letter – do you care if account is closed?
  2. Determine what company needs for preservation letter
  3. Determine what company needs for search warrant
  4. Time is of essence - files may be deleted every 3-30 days
  5. Do you care if suspect knows you are monitoring - deferred notice?
- C. Searching social media
  1. Layers of searching
  2. Critical identifying information
  3. Online resources demonstration
  4. Identifying identifiers
- D. Geolocation data
  1. What is geolocation data?
  2. Exif and metadata analysis
- E. Advertising Identifiers
  1. What are they?
  2. Linking account by advertising IDs
  3. Advertising ID investigative limitations
- F. Website analysis – exploitation of website code
  1. Google Chrome browser
  2. Locating identifiers
  3. Social media platforms
- G. Google Geofencing
  1. How Google obtains & maintains location data via satellites
  2. Wardriving & crowdsourcing
  3. Significance of Wi-Fi routers
  4. The Geofence process (3-stage process)
  5. Legality of Geofencing

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- 6. Google geofence warrants
- H. Mobile application investigations
  - 1. Mobile applications
  - 2. Mobile emulation
- I. Uncommon evidence
  - 1. Bluetooth
  - 2. Other technology devices
- J. Case Preparation/Presentation for Prosecution
  - 1. Initial evidence preservation at the scene once suspect is arrested
  - 2. Pre-arraignment priorities
  - 3. Preparing for preliminary hearing
- K. *Optional Learning Activity: In this module of instruction, students will practice using social media to gather information about various gang activity, gang relationships and other information to enhance investigations.*

**VIII. Gang Documentation**

**(2 Hours)**

- A. Identification
  - 1. Tattoos
  - 2. Self-admission
  - 3. Monikers
  - 4. On-going association
  - 5. Clothing (shoes, buckles, jewelry, etc.)
  - 6. Prior law enforcement contacts
  - 7. Department database resources
  - 8. Indicia
  - 9. Graffiti
  - 10. Informants
  - 11. Photographs
  - 12. Arrests
  - 13. Letters
- B. Documentation
  - 1. Parameters for how to document
    - a. Review California Department of Justice (CA DOJ) guidelines on documentation
    - b. Department policy documentation guidelines
  - 2. Sources of information to assist in documentation:
    - a. Field interviews (FIs)
    - b. Police reports (crime/arrest)
    - c. Jail classification
    - d. Probation/parole reports
    - e. Gang registration
    - f. RAP sheets
    - g. Due diligence

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- h. Outside agency resource/Contact with other law enforcement agencies
  - i. Court records
  - j. Media (print, TV, documentaries, social media, etc.)
- C. File management
- 1. Rules and regulations – CFR compliant (Code of Federal Regulations)
  - 2. Legal requirements
  - 3. Departmental policies
  - 4. Right to know/Need to know
  - 5. Security
  - 6. Logistics (location, storage, maintenance)
  - 7. Supervisor oversight (inspection, audit, accuracy – how to document subsets)
  - 8. Cal Gangs
- D. *Optional Learning Activity: In this module of instruction, students will document a gang, per PC 186.22(f), and document individual gang members in alignment with Department of Justice (DOJ) policy and their own department policy.*

**IX. Expert Testimony (2 Hours)**

- A. Laws of expert testimony
- 1. Federal Rules of Evidence – Rule 702
  - 2. Frye vs. United States (1923)
  - 3. Daubert standard (1993)
  - 4. Voir dire
- B. Pre-testimony preparation (186.22(b))
- 1. Review facts of the case
  - 2. After reviewing the facts, does the gang meet the 186.22(f) criteria?
  - 3. Is the defendant a documented member of this gang?
  - 4. Are you able to testify that the crime(s) benefitted the gang?
  - 5. Gang opinion documents (may vary by jurisdiction)
- C. Testifying as an expert
- 1. Articulating the benefit concept
    - a. How did the crime benefit the gang?
    - b. Fear/Intimidation within the community
    - c. Witness reluctance to come forward
    - d. Allows gang to continue acts of violence/crime
    - e. Financial benefits
    - f. Causes fear and intimidation within the gang subcultures with rivals
  - 2. Familiarity with 186.21 – preamble key concepts
    - a. STEP – Street Terrorism Enforcement and Prevention Act
    - b. Established by State Legislature 1988
    - c. California in state of crisis due to gang violence
    - d. Gangs are clear and present danger to public safety
    - e. Public has right to be protected from fear, intimidation and physical harm from street gangs

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3. Knowledge of 186.22(e) – pattern of criminal activity
    - a. What crimes does your gang commit?
    - b. Know your predicates/predicate book(s)
  4. 186.22(f) – criminal street gang definition
    - a. 3 or more
    - b. Formal/Informal
    - c. Common name, sign, symbol
    - d. Participates in pattern of criminal activity
  5. Testifying to the membership of an individual within a gang
    - a. Penal code does not define individual gang membership
    - b. Department policy determines individual gang membership
    - c. Review Cal DOJ criteria
  6. Specific gang subculture questions
    - a. Know structure of gang
    - b. Who is the OG/keyholder?
    - c. How does one become member?
    - d. Any affiliation with prison gang structure
- D. Optional Learning Activity: In this module of instruction, students will apply the basics of testifying as an expert witness in a gang investigation.*

**X. Asian Gangs (2 Hours)**

- A. Overview of training goals and objectives
  - 1.Overview of training goals and objectives
    - a. The differences between Asian gangs and other ethnic gangs
    - b. It is important to be familiar with the Asian culture to be effective
    - c. Officer safety concerns specific to Asian gangs
    - d. Asian gang members by their tattoos and burns
- B. The differences between Asian gangs and other ethnic gangs
  - 1.They have no set territory and are highly mobile: Except for Cambodian
  - 2.Many live in the San Gabriel Valley area but commit crimes in Los Angeles
  - 3.They have different ways of identifying their groups
  - 4.Anyone can join the gang, no prejudice
  - 5.Respect could mean life or death
  - 6.Strict code of silence
  - 7.Loyalty to fellow brothers
  - 8.Their main goal is making money
    - a. They have no long-term rival to distract them
    - b. They have no long-term friends
- C. Asian Organized Crime Structure Map
  - 1.Dragon head: boss
  - 2.White fan: enforcer, Sergeant at Arms,
  - 3.Lieutenant 1, 2, 3...
- D. Main ethnic subgroups in Asian street gangs

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- 1.Southeast Asia (Vietnamese, Cambodian, Laotian)
  - 2.Chinese
  - 3.Korean
  - 4.Filipino
  - 5.Pacific Islander
- E. Cultural cues
- 1.Making eye contact: briefly is ok, but prolonged eye contact is considered disrespectful
  - 2.It is important to be respectful of the elderly
    - a. Always greet the eldest of the house
    - b. Then to the next oldest, etc.
  - 3.Voices are kept at normal volumes and are not confrontational
  - 4.Handshaking is generally not done in the case of authority figures
    - a. Instead, they make brief eye contact followed by a nod of the head
  - 5.The order of Asian names:
    - a. Last, first, middle
    - b. It is important that officers get both American and traditional names of the individuals they are dealing with
    - c. Brothers often share the same middle name
  - 6.Profile of an Asian gang member
    - a. Age: 12 to unknown upper age limit
    - b. Very little or no parental control
    - c. The gangs were formed by new immigrants for protection
    - d. Individuals will stay in school; gang activity is for after school
    - e. They think being in a gang is “cool”
  - 7.Modus operandi
    - a. Use extreme violence
    - b. Usually weapons (knives, guns) and multiple suspects are involved
    - c. Knives are usually their weapon of choice
    - d. Now street gangs are controlled or in some way connected to organized crime for the purpose of making money
    - e. There are college and graduate students
  - 8.Identifying Asian gang members
    - a. Self-admittance
    - b. By who they associate with
    - c. Where they live and frequent
    - d. School they attend, talk with School Police Dept
    - e. Tattoos: Dragons, tigers, eagles
    - f. Colors: Wearing a specific color to identify themselves as a member
    - g. Self-inflicted scars/cigarette burns, 3 or 5 dots
    - h. Jump in and out (initiation and exit from a gang)
    - i. Walk in and out
    - j. Burn in and out

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- k. Sex in and out
  - l. Arrest, probation, parole records
  - m. Use of hand signs (see p.p. slide)
  - n. Graffiti/tagging
9. Asian gangs are known to have superior weapons compared to other ethnic gangs
- a. Knives, handguns, rifles, shotguns, fully automatic assault weapons
  - b. Sawed off shotguns and rifles are preferred because they are easier to conceal
10. Common criminal activities
- a. Murder
  - b. Home invasion robbery
  - c. Business take over robbery
  - d. Burglary (weapons for wars, money)
  - e. Auto theft
  - f. Drive by shooting
  - g. Organizing rave parties
  - h. Car-jacking
  - i. Sexual assault/gang rape: They tell the victim that her father will disown her, and then they send her to another city to be a prostitute for them
  - j. Witness intimidation; very common
  - k. Fraudulent credit cards or checks
  - l. High tech crime such as counterfeit computer software
11. Officer safety issues
- a. Female Asian gangs: These have been evolving since the 1980s
  - b. Use of females to flirt with officers to distract them
  - c. Used to carry weapons
  - d. Officers should not let physical size or gender fool them
  - e. Trailer cars are often used
  - f. These gang members practice their tactics
12. Asian gang related investigations
- a. Know about or at least try to understand and respect the Asian cultures
  - b. Treat people the way you want to be treated
  - c. Try not to stereotype
  - d. Know how to gain their trust
- F. CLOSING: Reinforce key learning points
- 1. Asian gangs have no set territory and can therefore be anywhere
  - 2. Asian gangs often have superior weapons than what officers expect
  - 3. Female Asian gangs have been around since the 1980s and they are known to be very violent
  - 4. It is important to be respectful in the Asian cultures; no prolonged eye contact, always recognize the eldest first

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- XI. Armenian Power and Eurasian Organized Crime Groups (2 Hours)**
- A. Armenian Diaspora & the Genocide
    - 1. Armenian immigration into the US
    - 2. Political tensions regarding the Armenian Genocide
    - 3. US formally recognizes the genocide in 2021
  - B. Armenian Power (AP)
    - 1. Early history and evolution
    - 2. Relationships with the Mexican Mafia (La eMe)
    - 3. Modern day
    - 4. Rank structure
    - 5. Significant investigations & prosecutions
    - 6. AP in county jails & prisons
  - C. Eurasian Organized Crime (EOC)
    - 1. Organizational structure
    - 2. Relationship with AP
    - 3. Relationship with La eMe
    - 4. Criminal conduct
    - 5. Dispute resolution
    - 6. Thief-in-Law/ Vor
  - D. Enforcement Strategies & Operations
    - 1. Detailed FI Cards with photos
    - 2. Intelligence
    - 3. Gang Units/ Specialized Expertise
    - 4. Search Warrants
    - 5. Probation & Parole Compliance Searches
    - 6. Body Camera Review of AP & EOC contacts
    - 7. Informants
    - 8. In custody “gang roll calls” to identify and prove membership
    - 9. Networking opportunities
    - 10. Federal Task Forces
      - a. FBI Safe Streets
      - b. ATF
      - c. EOCTF
    - 11. Learning Activity: Round table discussion related to student experiences with AP and/or EOC
- XII. Prison & Street Gang Subcultures (6 Hours)**
- A. Mexican Mafia (La Eme)
    - 1. Historical overview
    - 2. Relationship to street gang activity and politics
  - B. Aryan Brotherhood (The Brand)
    - 1. Historical overview
    - 2. Relationship to street gang activity and politics



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- C. Nuestra Familia (NF)
  - 1. Historical overview
  - 2. Relationship to street gang activity and politics
- D. Black Guerilla Family (BGF)
  - 1. Historical overview
  - 2. Relationship to street gang activity and politics
- E. Others
  - 1. Asian, Samoans, Native American Indians, etc.
  - 2. Regional variances
- F. *Optional Learning Activity: In this module of instruction, students will research one or more of the above prison and/or street gang subcultures, then provide a teach back to the class focusing on the gang's history, symbols, demographics, communication, operations and other relevant information.*

**XIII. Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs (OMGs) (2 Hours)**

- A. Basic motorcycle club organization
  - 1. Chapter officers
  - 2. Motorcycle club members
  - 3. Prospect
  - 4. "Hangaround"
  - 5. Citizen support
  - 6. "Property of" women
- B. Main three motorcycle clubs in California
  - 1. Hells Angels
  - 2. Mongols
  - 3. Vagos
- C. Hells Angels (HAMC)
  - 1. Number of active chapters
  - 2. Review of HAMC corporate officers & responsibilities
  - 3. Review of east/west coast officers & responsibilities
  - 4. Membership application & paperwork
  - 5. Property agreement
  - 6. Funeral wishes
  - 7. Various club patches and meanings
  - 8. Various tattoos and meanings
  - 9. Club medals awarded and meaning
- D. Mongols
  - 1. Review of active chapters
  - 2. Mongols commandments
  - 3. Review of Mongols membership requirements
  - 4. Club patches and meanings
  - 5. Various club tattoos and meanings
- E. Vagos

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1. Review of active chapters
  2. Vagos rules and regulations
  3. Vagos membership requirements
  4. Various club patches and meanings
  5. Various club tattoos and meanings
- F. Motorcycle club's violence & threats
1. Violence usually tied to territory, monetary gains, dominance
  2. History of on-going war between Hells Angels and Mongols
  3. Review of significant acts of violence of various clubs
- G. Weapons commonly utilized by OMG clubs
1. Common weapons used
  2. How weapons commonly carried
  3. How weapons may be stored
- H. OMG enforcement operations
1. Intelligence
  2. Enforcement
  3. Review officer safety / traffic stops
  4. Review Terry Frisks
  5. Review vehicle code violation relative to motorcycles
- I. *Optional Learning Activity: In this module of instruction, students will analyze various OMG patches and document on a field interview card.*