



OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

**STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
Office Of Justice Programs
Project Safe Neighborhood Anti-Gang Initiative**

App # APG06007

To Be Completed by Project Director

Section 1

County Name: 04 - ANDERSON

Section 2

Grant Period:

Begin: 10/1/2006

End: 9/30/2007

Section 3

Project Title: Anti-Gang Initiative

Section 4

Project Summary:

To fund a Gang Initiative Program for the City of Anderson, South Carolina. This initiative will provide 1 Investigator to investigate, apprehend, and prosecute individuals who commit acts of gang violence. This will be achieved by increasing the overall number of sworn officers by 1, the additional slot being a Gang Violence Investigator requested in this proposal. The Gang Initiative will also involve the grant-funded personnel in the education of the public by acting as a source of information through presentations, etc.

Section 5

Type of Application

a. Initial

b. Year of Funds : 1st

Other:(Specify)

c. Reimbursable

Section 6

a. Organization Type : City

Other:(Specify)

b. U. S. Congressional District 3

Section 7

FEIN: 576000221

Agency Name Anderson Police Department

Address 401 South Main Street

City

State

(Please use the Name/Address
above instead of this field)
Name and Address of Implementing
Agency

10 Digit Zip

(Area) Phone #:

(Area) Fax #:

COMPLETE PAGES 2&3 BEFORE COMPLETING THIS SECTION

Section 8

BUDGET

Use whole dollars only (For example: \$1,500 not \$1,500.00)

a. BUDGET CATEGORIES	GRANTOR	AGENCY MATCH	TOTAL
Personnel	<input type="text" value="\$46,670"/>	<input type="text" value="\$0"/>	<input type="text" value="\$46,670"/>
Contractual Services	<input type="text" value="\$0"/>	<input type="text" value="\$0"/>	<input type="text" value="\$0"/>
Travel	<input type="text" value="\$6,300"/>	<input type="text" value="\$0"/>	<input type="text" value="\$6,300"/>
Equipment	<input type="text" value="\$34,400"/>	<input type="text" value="\$0"/>	<input type="text" value="\$34,400"/>
Other	<input type="text" value="\$8,309"/>	<input type="text" value="\$0"/>	<input type="text" value="\$8,309"/>
TOTAL:	<input type="text" value="\$95,679"/>	<input type="text" value="\$0"/>	<input type="text" value="\$95,679"/>
b. PERCENTAGE:	100%	0%	0%

Section 9

APPROPRIATION OF NON-GRANTOR
MATCHING FUNDS

Other (Explain):

**MATCHING FUNDS
CATEGORIES**

GRANTOR CASH TOTAL

PERSONNEL

SALARIES Position Title	% of Time On Project	Quantity			
Gang Initiative Investigators	100	1	\$32,016	\$0	\$32,016
			\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL SALARIES:			\$32,016	\$0	\$32,016

EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS (Fringe Benefits)

% or Rate	X Base				
Social Security & Medicare (FICA)	.0765	32016	\$2,449	\$0	\$2,449
Retirement	.103	32016	\$3,298	\$0	\$3,298
Worker's Compensation Insurance	.056	32016	\$1,793	\$0	\$1,793
Unemployment Insurance (on first \$7,000 only)	.02	32016	\$640	\$0	\$640
Health Insurance	1	6012	\$6,012	\$0	\$6,012
Dental Insurance			\$0	\$0	\$0
Pre-Retirement Death Benefit			\$0	\$0	\$0
Accident Death Benefit (Police Officers)			\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Employer Contributions (Itemize)	2 Wellness B	462	\$462	\$0	\$462
TOTAL EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS:			\$14,654	\$0	\$14,654
TOTAL PERSONNEL:			\$46,670	\$0	\$46,670

CONTRACTUAL SERVICES:

(Itemize DO NOT include professional fees for doctors, psychologist, etc.)

	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	\$0	\$0	\$0

TRAVEL:

(Itemize-include mileage, airline cost, lodging, per diem, parking, car rental)

Mileage: 10,000 miles @ .43 per mi. X 1 Inv X 1 Yr.	\$4,300	\$0	\$4,300
Lodging, Per Diem & Airfare	\$2,000	\$0	\$2,000
	\$0	\$0	\$0
	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL TRAVEL:	\$6,300	\$0	\$6,300

MATCHING FUNDS**CATEGORIES**

GRANTOR

CASH

TOTAL

EQUIPMENT (\$1,000 or more per Unit):

(Itemize - DO NOT USE BRAND NAME.- Also, DO NOT include leased, rented items or software)

ITEM	QUANTITY			
Vehicle & Accessories	1	\$25,000	\$0	\$25,000
Mobile Radio	1	\$3,000	\$0	\$3,000
Computer System & Printer	1	\$2,200	\$0	\$2,200
Walkie-Talkie 800 MHz	1	\$4,200	\$0	\$4,200
TOTAL EQUIPMENT:		\$34,400	\$0	\$34,400

Other:

Registration Fees		\$1,000	\$0	\$1,000
Clothing Allowance		\$500	\$0	\$500
Cell Phone & Service		\$1,320	\$0	\$1,320
Beeper - monthly fees		\$400	\$0	\$400
Office Supplies		\$200	\$0	\$200
		\$0	\$0	\$0
Evidence Bags		\$200	\$0	\$200
Personal Recorder Cassettes		\$180	\$0	\$180
Computer Ink Cartridges		\$288	\$0	\$288
Phone (Surveillance) Recorder		\$260	\$0	\$260
Camcorder (or Video recorder)		\$996	\$0	\$996
Video Tapes or DVDs (Blank)		\$350	\$0	\$350
Shotgun for Vehicle		\$400	\$0	\$400
Television and VCR or DVD setup		\$680	\$0	\$680
Camera for Still Photos		\$440	\$0	\$440
Film or digital data storage card		\$125	\$0	\$125
Firearm		\$450	\$0	\$450
Body Armor		\$520	\$0	\$520
		\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL OTHER:		\$8,309	\$0	\$8,309

BUDGET NARRATIVE

List items under each Budget Category heading. Explain exactly how each item in your budget (both grantor and match) will be utilized. It is important that the necessity of these items, as they relate to the operation of the project, be established. Dollar amounts DO NOT have to be provided

PERSONNEL

Salary, fringe benefits, and overtime for one municipal police investigator who will be designated as a Gang Initiative Investigators for the City of Anderson.

TRAVEL

"Mileage: Estimated mileage of 10,000 miles for 1 officer. These miles will be traveled to carry out the duties of the job and to go to any training courses offered to enhance the job.

Lodging and per diem: Needed for out-of-town training and to retrieve fugitives being extradited by the investigator."

Airfare: Round trip tickets for the investigator to use for transportation to & from at least two (2) national training classes per year on Gang Violence - Investigation, Prosecution, and/or Prevention.

EQUIPMENT (Note: All equipment is for the additional investigator)

Vehicle & Accessories: One (1) Sport Utility Vehicle outfitted with all necessary accessories including but not limited to a light bar (or undercover light package), siren, striping (optional), console, long barrel gun (and rack), cage (optional), and etc. This will be necessary for the investigator to carry its equipment to and from the crime scenes.

Mobile Radio: To allow the investigator to communicate with Anderson County Central Dispatch while in the vehicle.

Computer System & Printer: One (1) military grade computer, one (1) docking station with monitor, keyboard, & printer to allow the investigator to prepare paperwork required by the department, maintain performance reports, track court proceedings, and devise lesson plans on Gang Identification, Apprehension, Prosecution, Prevention, and/or Education to be presented to other department officers and officers from other agencies who attend the training sessions and the general public at civic meetings and schools functions.

Walkie-Talkie: One 800 MHz Walkie-Talkie to allow the Investigator to communicate with Anderson County Central Dispatch, other city & county officers and any and all other entities while away from the vehicle.

OTHER

Registration fees: To be paid for training courses offered to the Gang Initiative Investigator. The Inv. will average at least 2 classes each year that specialize in Gang Crime & Violence investigation, prosecutions, or prevention.

Clothing Allowance: To be used for the investigators to purchase and maintain the proper attire for required duties.

Cell Phone and Service: To be used by the investigators to return calls when a phone is not readily available.

Beeper: To pay the monthly fee for 1 beeper for each investigator for each year, which will allow the department to have contact with the investigator at all times.

Office Supplies: To be used in the performance of day-to-day duties. Examples: paper, paper clips, folders, pencils, pens, calendars, staple gun, staples, tape and/or dispenser, calculator, scales (to weigh drugs), diskettes and/or CDs, hole puncher, file cabinet, highlighters, notebooks, labels, etc.

Evidence Bags: Several sizes of evidence bags as authorized by the City of Anderson Police Department Forensic Evidence Unit to be used to properly collect, log, and preserve evidence to be later analyzed and used to prosecute offenders in Gang-Crime cases.

Personal Recorder Cassettes: High quality cassettes for gathering evidence to be used in prosecution of crimes

committed by gangs. The Personal Recorder allows the investigator to record interviews with victims and defendants in order to build stronger cases and reduce the overall number of victim interviews.

Computer Ink Cartridges: Computer ink cartridges to replace the printers' factory installed cartridges when they require replacing.

Phone Surveillance Recorder: One (1) Phone/Surveillance system to be used for purposes similar to the personal recorder. This device will allow the investigator to record phone conversations between themselves and victims, witnesses, and suspects (or some combination thereof) and will further allow the investigator to strengthen cases for prosecution. This is for the additional Investigator.

Camcorder, Video, DVD or Similar Video/Audio Recording Medium: One (1) video camera (camcorder) to allow the investigator to video gangs on the street to identify colors, slogans, demarcations on clothing and tatoos and to film crime scenes and victim, witness, and interrogational type interviews, thereby helping to build stronger cases. This is for the additional Investigator.

Video Tapes - VCR Camcorder Tapes and/or DVDs: Blank Video Tapes or DVDs or similar data-storage medium to video crime scenes and interviews with victims and defendants in order to build stronger cases and reduce overall victim interviews

Shotgun for Vehicle: To purchase a shotgun and a shotgun rack for the vehicle. This is for the additional Investigator.

Television and VCR or DVD setup: One (1) television and VCR or DVD outfit to allow the investigator to make effective presentations to civic organizations and high schools, and junior high school children. Also allows for the review of video with prosecutors during case preparation where video will play a role in the trial. This is for the additional Investigator.

Camera: A Digital or 35MM (or similar camera) to be used by the investigator to gather and document evidence of GANG VIOLENCE and/or GAND-RELATED CRIMINAL ACTIVITY. It will be utitized to photograph crime scenes and victims' injuries. (The type of camera selected will be determined by the gang-crime prosecutor's preference for use during trial.) This is for the additional Investigator.

Film or data Storage Card: To be used by the investigators in the selected type of camera to gather and document evidence of Gang Activity and Violence by photographing the crime scene and victim's injuries.

Firearm: A service weapon for the Investigator to carry while on duty. This is for the additional Investigator.

Body Armor: A "Bullet Proof Vest" for the Investigator to wear while on duty. This is for the additional Investigator.

BUDGET NARRATIVE (Continued)

ACCEPTANCE OF AUDIT REQUIREMENTS

PLEASE NOTE: State Agencies whose annual audit is covered by the State Auditor's office do not have to complete this form. Please enter "NA" in the boxes

We agree to have an audit conducted in compliance with OMB Circular A-133, whichever is applicable. If a compliance audit is not required, at the end of each audit period we will certify in writing that we have not expended the amount of federal funds that would require a compliance audit (\$300,000). If required, we will forward for review and clearance a copy of the completed audit(s), including the management letter if applicable, to:

Stephen Fulmer, Manager
Accounting - Grants
S.C. Department of Public Safety
P.O. Box 1993
Blythewood, SC 29016

The following is information on the next organization-wide audit which will include this agency: (Use your Agency's fiscal year)

1. *Audit Period: Beginning 7/01/06 Ending 6/30/07

2. Audit will be submitted to Accounting - Grants by: 3/31/08

(Date)

NOTE: The audit or written certification must be submitted to Accounting - Grants, S.C. Department of Public Safety, no later than the ninth month after the end of the audit period.

Additionally, we have or will notify our auditor of the above audit requirements prior to performance of the audit for the period listed above. We will also ensure that, if required, the entire grant period will be covered by a compliance audit which in some cases will mean more than one audit must be submitted. We will advise the auditor to cite specifically that the audit was done in accordance OMB A-133. Any information regarding the OMB Circular audit requirements will be furnished by Accounting - Grants, S.C. Department of Public Safety, upon request.

***NOTE: The Audit Period is the organization's fiscal or calendar year to be audited.**

Failure to complete this form will result in your grant award being delayed and/or cancelled.

PROGRAM NARRATIVE

1) **PROBLEM STATEMENT:** First, define the problem exactly as it exists in your particular community. Describe the nature and magnitude of the problem using valid, updated statistical data, and cite the source and date of your information. Prior data may be used to show changes in the magnitude or severity of the problem. Remember to document the problem and not the symptoms or solutions of the problem. Second, identify your existing efforts, current resources and problems being utilized to deal with the problem.

PLEASE SEE ATTACHMENT FOR CHARTS, PICTURES AND PROPERLY FORMATTED TABLES

Proposal for a Gang Initiative Program for the
City of Anderson, South Carolina

Definitions of a Gang

1. Webster's Dictionary - A number of persons associated together for a particular purpose; a company banded together for criminal or sinister designs. (*Italics added*)

2. Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia - A group of individuals who share a common identity and, in current usage, engage in illegal activities. Historically the term referred to both criminal groups and ordinary groups of friends, such as Our Gang. Some anthropologists believe that the gang structure is one of the most ancient forms of human organizations. (*Italics added*)

Some commentators use "gang" to refer to small, informal, and disorganized "street gangs", while "syndicate" or "organized crime" are used to refer to larger, more powerful organizations, such as the Italian-American Mafia, which may control entire legitimate businesses as "fronts" for their illegal operations.

The word "gang" generally appears in a pejorative context, though within "the gang" itself members may adopt the phrase in proud identity or defiance.

3. Gangout.com - The police's definition of a gang is a group of individuals, juvenile and or adult, who associate on a continuous basis, form an allegiance for a common purpose, and are involved in delinquent or criminal activity. (*Italics added*)

This definition is simple and functional. It allows the police departments to take proactive law enforcement action normally before the gang gets an organized structure. The gang may range from a loose knit group of individuals who hang around together and commit crimes together, to a formal organization with a leader or ruling council, gang colors, gang identifiers, and a gang name.

Behavioral Characteristics of gangs

Behavioral characteristics of gang members are varied and may include having poor general attitudes to clear-cut personality disorders. All gang members, however, cannot be placed into one behavioral category.

Gang members on their own "turf," in school or in the community, may be openly hostile. Outside the turf, the gang member may seem likable and friendly. But they usually have a "code" and sense of fairness all their own, and may suddenly become uncooperative or even violent when they believe that code has been violated.

Gang members often are con artists and attempt to manipulate their environment as it suits their needs. Appearances can be very deceiving. Gang members may display poor internalizing skills, be chronically angry and defensive, resentful of authority, and may be skilled liars.

More violent gang members may be calloused, remorseless, lack realistic long-term goals, be prone to boredom and have trouble controlling their impulses. To many mature, modern criminal street gangs today, violence is often a means to an end. Material profit, through drug trafficking and other criminal activities, often is a prime objective for gang involvement.

Studies indicate that violent gangs are not easily intimidated by authority and don't scare easily. They experience excitement at every stage of a crime, have little interest in responsible performance and often do not own up to their actions.

Many consider themselves basically decent human beings, and therefore justified in what they do. Gang members often want to be in charge, but usually have poor leadership skills.

Demographic Characteristics

The average age of youth gang members is about 17 to 18 years, but tends to be older in cities in which gangs have been in existence longer, like Chicago and Los Angeles. The typical age range is 12 to 24. Although younger members are becoming more common, it is the older membership that has increased the most. Male gang members outnumber females by a wide margin, and this span is greater in late adolescence than in early adolescence. Gangs vary in size by type of gang. Traditional (large, enduring, territorial) gangs average about 180 members, whereas specialty (e.g., drug trafficking) gangs average only about 25 members. In large cities, some gangs number in the thousands and even tens of thousands.

In the early 19th century, youth gangs in the United States were primarily Irish, Jewish, and Italian. According to a recent national law enforcement survey, the ethnicity of gang members is 48 percent African-American, 43 percent Hispanic, 5 percent white, and 4 percent Asian. However, student surveys show a much larger representation of white adolescents among gang members. In a survey of nearly 6,000 eighth graders in 11 sites, 31 percent of the students who said they were gang members were African-American, 25 percent were Hispanic, 25 percent were white, 5 percent were Asian, and 15 percent were of other racial and ethnic groups. Two researchers have pointed out that, despite the disproportionate representation of minority group members in studies as compared with white youth, "blacks and Hispanics have no special predisposition to gang membership. Rather, they simply are overrepresented in those areas most likely to lead to gang activity."

Another researcher noted that "observers of any given period tend to relate the characteristics of gangs to those of the particular ethnic groups prominent in the urban lower class during that period . . . , roughly, the more prevalent the lower-class populations, the more gangs." Other have agreed but with an important caveat: "Contemporary youth gangs are located primarily in lower-class, slum, ghetto, barrio, or working-class changing communities, but it is not clear that either class, poverty, culture, race or ethnicity, or social change per se primarily accounts for gang problems." This observation appears to be correct, because gangs have recently become much more prevalent in rural counties, small cities, and towns, for reasons that are not well understood.

I. PROBLEM STATEMENT

Premise

For the purposes of this paper, the premises are that (1) gang formation and gang membership encourages and reinforces unethical and illegal behavior which is a negative deviation from the overall norm(s) of American society and (2) the personalities of individual gang members engaging in the deviant behavior have been influenced by external factors, of which the sociocultural component is one. Since sociocultural factor(s) appear to be the primary causative factor within the gang-formation-equation that ultimately results in the commission of crime by gang members, this paper will concentrate primarily on the control of gang proliferation & influence via a law enforcement response.

Sociocultural Precursors to Gang Formation

Historical research has documented a theoretical correlation between depressed levels of education, social isolation, / unemployment, / low socioeconomic status, / and confirmed instances of various types of violence. In other words, in places where people are socially isolated, under educated, and poor, there seems to be disproportionately more robbing, raping, pillaging, and murdering. Added to that research are more findings that strongly suggest that children reared in antisocial families may simply observe and imitate the undesirable behavior and attitudes of their parents.

A generation ago, in an effort to determine if social class was related to the development of criminal behavior, a large-scale study was conducted with a well-documented sample of 3,421 subjects. The researchers found that social class of the family of origin was indirectly related to later criminality, with education as the mediating experience: low education was strongly related to adult criminality, and social class was directly related to educational attainment. This it stands to reason that in areas where people are uneducated and live in lower socioeconomic conditions, criminal activity will be more prevalent. However, they have found no differences in the extent to which some gang members, nongang street offenders, and nonoffenders were involved in eight different conventional activities: holding school year jobs, holding summer jobs, attending school, participating in school athletics, other school activities, community athletics, community activities, and religious activities. Nor have long-term studies succeeded in identifying characteristics that distinguish gang members from other serious, violent, and chronic offenders. The main difference between the two groups is gang members' higher propensity for violence; however, this could be because more violent adolescents may be recruited into gangs.

Gang norms also constitute an important factor in the elevated level of violence in gang peer groups: "Violence that is internal to the gang, especially during group functions such as an initiation, serves to intensify the bonds

among members". Most gangs are governed by norms supporting the expressive use of violence to settle disputes and to achieve group goals associated with member recruitment, defense of one's identity as a gang member, turf protection and expansion, and defense of the gang's honor. Gang sanctioning of violence is also dictated by a code of honor that stresses the inviolability of one's manhood and defines breaches of etiquette. Violence is also a means of demonstrating toughness and fighting ability and of establishing status in the gang.

These norms - coupled with the fact that violence is contagious and clustered in space, escalates over time, and likely spreads more quickly among youth who are violence prone - may explain why the level of violence in gangs is higher than in other delinquent peer groups. Willingness to use violence is a key characteristic distinguishing gangs from other adolescent peer groups. Violence also serves to maintain organization within the gang and to control gang members.

Levels of gang violence differ from one city to another, from one community to another, from one gang to another, and even among cliques within the same gang. Violence in a particular clique changes as the group evolves:

"Violence is a variable. Violence is not something inevitable and fixed with gangs." According to a researcher documented by the OJJDP, the following seven-step process accounts for the peaks and valleys in levels of gang violence. The process begins with a loosely organized gang:

1. Gang members feel loose bonds to the gang.
2. Gang members collectively perceive a threat from a rival gang (which increases gang cohesion).
3. A mobilizing event occurs -- possibly, but not necessarily, violent.
4. There is an escalation of activity.
5. One of the gangs lashes out in violence.
6. Violence and activity rapidly deescalate.
7. The other gang retaliates.

Although our society has substantial basis for fearing the violence of certain gangs, most gang violence is directed at other gangs. Of nearly 1,000 gang-related homicides in Chicago from 1987 to 1994, 75 percent were intergang, 11 percent were intragang, and 14 percent involved nongang victims murdered by gang members. Most of the intergang conflicts are concentrated in specific areas of cities with gang problems. These disputes over turf are generally played out in fights along the borders of disputed territory. Also, as one study indicated, "Spatial analysis suggests a 'marauder' pattern, in which members of rival gangs travel to the hub of their enemy's territory in search of potential victims." Violent episodes generally occur within a mile of the attacker's residence. Rivalries with other gangs, not vengeance against society, provide the motivation for gang growth and expansion.

Guns

Adolescent propensity for violence and gun ownership and use are closely linked. Juvenile males who own guns for protection rather than for sport are six times more likely to carry guns, eight times more likely to commit a crime with a gun, four times more likely to sell drugs, almost five times more likely to be in a gang, and three times more likely to commit serious and violent crimes than youth who do not own guns for protection. Gangs are more likely to recruit adolescents who own firearms, and gang members are more than twice as likely as nongang members to own a gun for protection, more likely to have peers who own guns for protection, and more likely to carry their guns outside the home.

Gangs have always been armed with weapons of some sort. Recent studies have found that most violent gang members illegally own or possess a firearm, and the lethality of assaults appears to have increased steadily because of the availability and use of deadlier weapons. Gang members arm themselves because they believe their rivals have guns. According to a 1996 study, "The proliferation of guns and shootings by gang members escalates violence by creating a demand for armaments among rival gangs." They feel they need more guns, and more sophisticated ones, so they will not be caught at a disadvantage.

Homicides

Gang homicides have characteristics that distinguish them from nongang homicides. Homicides by gang members are more likely to take place in public settings (particularly on the street), involve strangers and multiple participants, and involve automobiles (drive-by shootings). Gang homicides are three times more likely than nongang homicides to involve fear of retaliation. Unlike other homicides, gang homicides fluctuate from one racial/ethnic group to another at a given point in time and in different community areas within the same city. Gang homicide trends are also characterized by periodic spurts, peaking, retreating to higher plateaus than before, then surging upward again. Spurts in gang homicides are explained largely by turf disputes between gangs. The spurts are not citywide, but occur in specific neighborhoods and involve particular gangs. Each homicide peak tends to correspond to a series of escalating confrontations, usually over control of territory - either traditional street gang turf or an entrepreneurial drug market.

National trend data on gang homicides are scant. A study conducted in 1982 provided the first national tabulation of gang homicides, reporting a total of 633 gang-related killings in major gang cities in 1980. Since that time, gang homicides have increased dramatically, reaching epidemic proportions in certain cities like Chicago and Los Angeles. The annual number of youth and adult gang-motivated homicides in Chicago increased almost fivefold between 1987 and 1994, then dropped slightly in 1995. Youth and adult gang-related homicides in Los Angeles County more than doubled from 1987 to 1992, from 387 to 803, dropped slightly in 1993, climbed back to the 800 level by 1995, then dropped by 20 percent in 1996.

Although current national data on youth gang homicides is sparse, they may be following the national homicide pattern, which is in a downturn according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The growing use of more lethal weapons in gang assaults has been driving gang homicides. For example, from 1987 to 1990, virtually all of the increase in Chicago gang-motivated homicides appears to be attributable to an increase in the use of high-caliber, automatic, or semiautomatic weapons. That study found that during a period in which there was no increase in street gang assaults, gang homicides increased, indicating that the lethality of weapons (deaths per incident) accounted for the greater number of homicides. In Los Angeles, the proportion of gang-related homicides involving firearms increased from 71 percent in 1979 to 95 percent in 1994, mainly because of the increased use of handguns, particularly semiautomatics. Surprisingly, assault weapons are rarely used in gang-related drive-by shootings and other homicides.

Data on youth gangs in particular reveal that a member's risk of being killed is 60 times greater than that of the general population and even higher in certain cities. For example, researchers have found that in St. Louis, the gang member homicide rate is 1,000 times higher than the U.S. homicide rate.

Drive-by shootings are often employed by gangs. Gang-related drive-by shootings have increased in certain cities. Interestingly, some research indicates that killing is a secondary intent; promoting fear and intimidation among rival gangs is the primary motive.

From 1989 through 1993, 33 percent of Los Angeles gang-related homicides were drive-bys, resulting in 590 homicides. In Chicago, from 1965 through 1994, only 120 gang homicides resulted from drive-by shootings (about 6 percent of the total), most of which (59 percent) occurred after 1984.

Drug Trafficking

Although youth gangs appear to be increasing their involvement in drug trafficking, empirical research has not documented extensive networks of drug trafficking as an organized activity managed by youth gangs. The consensus among the most experienced gang researchers is that the organizational structure of the typical gang is not particularly suited to the drug-trafficking business.

Some gang members become involved in drug trafficking by acting on their own, and some by involvement in gang cliques. Several researchers have identified drug-trafficking gangs and cliques within gangs established for drug distribution purposes. In Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, and San Francisco, a few gangs have developed lucrative drug-trafficking enterprises, and in some cases most of their violence is associated with drug trafficking. Chicago's Vice Lords and the Black Gangster Disciples are notable examples.

Much has been made of the supposed relation between adolescent drug trafficking and violence. However, several gang studies have found the relation between these two behaviors to be weak or nonexistent. Despite a high prevalence of drug trafficking among Seattle gang members, accelerated adolescent involvement in drug trafficking after joining a gang, and a strong correlation between drug trafficking in midadolescence and selling drugs in late adolescence, a recent analysis of longitudinal data showed that gang involvement in drug trafficking is not a strong predictor of violence and several other gang studies have produced similar findings..

Drug use, drug trafficking, and violence overlap considerably in gangs. Moreover, gang involvement appears to increase individual involvement in drug use, drug trafficking, gun carrying, and violence and, perhaps, to prolong involvement in drug sales. Although drug use is strongly associated with drug trafficking, which is strongly associated with gun carrying and other serious and violent crimes, drug trafficking is not necessarily a direct cause of more frequent violent offending except in established youth and adult drug-trafficking gangs. (More research is needed to resolve this issue.)

Gang migration

There is some discrepancy between research results and law enforcement investigatory agency reports on youth and adult gang migration and drug trafficking. This discrepancy has many determinants, including different research methods used in the various studies, different definitions, and different information sources. Most of this gap may be accounted for by variations in definitions of gangs - and also the lack of a clear distinction between youth gangs and adult criminal organizations in reports of gang migration and drug trafficking. Some of the apparent affiliation of small local youth gangs with large gangs in major cities, indicated by similar gang names, may involve imitation or symbolism.

There may be some possible expansion. A California study has suggested that the two major Los Angeles gangs, the Crips and the Bloods, were expanding their drug-trafficking operations to other cities. The National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC) has reported "a noticeable spread of Bloods/Crips gangs across the United States in the late 1980s and early 1990s." Gangs claiming affiliation with the Bloods or Crips have been reported in as many as 180 jurisdictions in 42 States and by at least 301 local law enforcement agencies.

There are some common reasons to migrate. A 1992 nationwide gang migration study of youth and adult gangs surveying 1,100 U.S. cities shows that the most common reasons to migrate (movement of members from one city to another) are social considerations, including family moves to improve the quality of life and to be near relatives and friends. Drug franchising is not the principal driving force. Migrants usually arrive individually rather than with gang companions, and existence of local gangs precedes migrating gang members in almost every instance. Only

one-fifth of cities reporting gang migration attributed their gang problem to this factor. However, cities reporting gang migration said local crime rates or patterns generally were affected by migrants, primarily through increases in theft, robbery, and other violent crimes: "Gang migrants were generally not perceived as having a substantial impact on the local drug market, probably because of their relatively low numbers". In reference to youth gangs, most gang problems are "home-grown". Several local studies of drug-trafficking youth gangs also have not found migration to be an important factor.

Drug trafficking is a small factor. The availability of more intelligence has enabled investigatory agencies to track the movement of youth and adult gangs more precisely. The NDIC Street Gang Symposium concluded that, as the exception rather than the rule, some well organized street gangs are engaged in interstate drug trafficking. As youth and adult gang members relocate throughout the country for various reasons, the gang's drug-trafficking connections are indirectly expanded. This new information is fairly consistent with findings from other studies. It is clear that some youth gangs have extended their drug-trafficking operations to other States and cities. Their impact on local markets could be significant. Some of the migrant connections may be initiated by distant gangs for the purpose of obtaining drugs or guns. However, gang migration for drug-trafficking purposes is mainly limited to within-the-region movement. Further research is needed on the impact of migrating gangs on local drug trafficking.

Homicide and the drug trade

Because the growth in youth gang violence coincided with the crack cocaine epidemic, the two developments appeared to be interrelated. Nonempirical assessments conducted by local governmental agencies, the U.S. Congress, and by the executive branch of the Federal Government concluded that gangs were instrumental in the increase in crack cocaine sales and that their involvement in drug trafficking resulted in a growth in youth violence, including homicide.

The presumed strong correlation between youth and adult gang-related homicides and drug trafficking has been questioned in several studies. Studies in Boston, Chicago, Miami, Los Angeles, and St. Louis have consistently shown a low correlation between gang-related homicides and drug trafficking. Two caveats explain important exceptions.

First, some youth and adult gang homicides are related to the drug business, from a low of 2 percent in Chicago for the period from 1965 to 1994 up to 34 percent in Los Angeles for the years 1988 and 1989. Although most gang drug wars appear to involve adult criminal organizations, some do involve youth gangs. These can produce a large number of drug-related homicides, particularly in the case of prolonged gang wars.

Second, drug trafficking contributes indirectly to youth and adult gang homicides. Although studies indicate that drug trafficking is an infrequent cause of youth and adult gang homicide, the existence of gang drug markets provides a context in which gang homicides are more likely to occur. Most youth and adult gang homicides involve intergang conflicts and drug markets bring rival gang members into proximity with one another.

There is no question that in particular communities in certain cities, youth gangs are very active in drug trafficking. However, the common stereotypes of the relationships between gangs, drug trafficking, and violence are sensationalized. Where drug-related violence occurs, it mainly stems from drug use and dealing by individual gang members and from gang member involvement in adult criminal drug distribution networks more than from drug-trafficking activities of the youth gang as an organized entity.

Youth gang homicides result more from intergang conflict than from the drug trade. Most are due to impulsive and emotional defense of one's identity as a gang member, defense of the gang and gang members, defense and glorification of the reputation of the gang, gang member recruitment, and territorial disputes. Most drug distribution network groups involving youth grew out of criminal organizations formed solely for crack distribution and bear little resemblance to traditional youth gangs. These findings suggest that interventions should be designed to target youth and adult gang homicides and drug trafficking as separate phenomena, except in cases in which street gang drug markets overlap with violence "hot spots" (areas with high gang crime rates).

American Gangs and Crime

As of 2006, about 30,000 violent street gangs, motorcycle gangs, and prison gangs with approximately 800,000 members are operating in the U.S. Many are sophisticated and well organized; all use violence to control neighborhoods and boost their illegal money-making activities, which include drug trafficking, robbery, theft, fraud, extortion, prostitution rings, and gun trafficking. Although the number of gangs and gang members seem to be diminishing, the amount of control exercised by gangs has increased dramatically due to their evolution toward more sophisticated ways to use violence and crime to strengthen their hold on neighborhoods and communities.

In 2005, Chris Swecker, the top criminal investigative executive for the FBI testified to the House Committee on International Relations' Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere during a hearing on rising gang violence across Latin America—and how it's not only destabilizing the region but also fueling crime and violence here in the U.S.

Mr. Swecker provided plenty of detail on the growing menace of gangs and the United States' increased efforts to defeat them, including a task force specifically focused on disrupting and dismantling Mara Salvatrucha, or MS-13. The following list is a few highlights of the threats that were discussed during the hearing:

- Today, gangs are more violent, more organized, and more widespread than ever before.
- There are approximately 30,000 gangs, with 800,000 members, impacting 2,500 communities across the U.S."
- Latino gangs are sowing violence and crime in big cities like Los Angeles, Chicago, and New York, but are also spreading to rural and suburban areas.
- The violent gang MS-13—composed mainly of Central American immigrants from El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala—"has a significant presence in Northern Virginia, New York, California and Texas, as well as places as disparate and widespread as Oregon City, Oregon, and Omaha, Nebraska." MS-13 is estimated to have some 8,000 to 10,000 hardcore members—and is growing in-cresingly sophisticated, widespread, and violent.

According to the F.B.I. Annual Report Crime in the United States, preliminary figures indicate that, as a whole, law enforcement agencies throughout the Nation reported an increase of 2.5 percent in the number of violent crimes brought to their attention in 2005 when compared to figures reported for 2004. The violent crime category includes murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. The number of property crimes in the United States from January to December of 2005 decreased 1.6 percent when compared to data from the same time period in 2004. Property crimes include burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Thus it appears that although some crimes are subsiding, violent crimes which had been decreasing for several years, are beginning to reverse their downward trend and beginning to rise. The occurrence of violent crime throughout the Nation in 2005 was estimated at a rate of 477.1 violent offenses per 100,000 inhabitants, reversing a 13-year decline. Overall, as the following chart indicates, through the end of 2005, the violent crime rates for the U.S. seemed to be decreasing.

Age of Illegal Gun Possessor Coincides with that of Gangs

According the Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF), the single most frequent age of crime gun possessors in 1999 was 19, followed closely by ages 20 and 18. There was a significant in-crease in the number of traces from 131 at age 13 to 2,204 at age 19. Each year, more than 14,000 crime guns are recovered from individuals between the ages of 18 and 24, the peak years for being a crime gun possessor. The number of crime gun trace requests drops steadily from 1,699 at age 24 to 895 for posses-sors at age 30, and at the age of 50, there were only 298 trace requests.

Furthermore, among the ATF trace requests for which the possessor's age was known, adult possession ac-counted for almost 57 percent of the trace requests, youth possession accounted for 34 percent, and the juvenile category accounted for over 9 percent. Note the following table which was taken from the Bu-reau of ATF's report:

Age Group of Crime Gun Possessor

Trace Requests for which Possessor's Age can be determined 40,730 100.0%

Crime Gun Trace Requests with:

Juvenile Possessor (Ages 17 & Under) 3,790 9.3%

Youth Possessor (Ages 18 – 24) 13,838 34.0%

Adult Possessor (Ages 25 & Older) 23,102 56.7%

Interestingly, the 24 & under age group comprises 43.3% of all possessors. This is basically the same age group that is most prevalent in gangs (15-24) This shows the importance of conducting a full inves-tigation into the chain of possession of crime guns because previous research has demonstrated that illegal weapons possession has a strong nexus (correlation) to gangs and gang-related violent crime.

The Southern States

The data for the southern states is more distressing than the data for the United States as a whole and the numbers indicate that something must be done to decrease the occurrence of violence in the South and pre-vent further criminal acts that result from this violence. The south has lower literacy rates, more poverty, more persons living in lower socioeconomic conditions and less education per capita than the rest of the U.S. In 2005, the South, the Nation's most populated region, had an estimated 36.1 percent of the Nation's inhabitants. In 2004, an estimated 41.9 percent of the Nation's violent crimes occurred in this region and it is expected top be slightly higher for 2005 when the final figures are tabulated. According to the F.B.I's Preliminary Annual Uniform Crime Report,

the south experienced a 1.8% overall increase in violent crime in 2005, but had a whopping 5.3% increase in murders. The estimated rate of violent crime in the South was 550.3 offenses per 100,000 in population, 15% worse than that of the United States as a whole.

The State of South Carolina

The rate of illiteracy, under educated people, and persons living in low socioeconomic conditions in South Carolina is much worse than for the U.S. as a whole and the average of the rest of the southern states. These factors have been correlated with violence and gang formation. In 2004, there were a total of 32,922 violent crimes committed in South Carolina. Based upon the 1.8% estimated increase for the region, we estimate that there will be approximately 33,515 violent crimes reported in the final tally for 2005. The estimated violent crime rate for the state is expected to be near 798.3 violent crimes per 100,000 population. This was 45% worse than the rate for the other southern states (550.3) and 67% worse than the overall average for the United States (477.1). In calendar year 2004, of all states, including Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia, South Carolina had the second highest violent crime rate in the United States. Only Washington, DC had a higher violent crime rate than South Carolina.

Law Enforcement officials believe that a substantial portion of the violent crime in South Carolina results from gang activity. According to the 2005 National Gang Assessment, intelligence indicates the presence of numerous Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs (OMGs) in the Southern region. South Carolina is listed as having a documented presence of Hells Angels, Outlaws, Pagans and Bandidos. The report seems to insinuate that many areas have chapters of OMGs, but because their membership numbers are smaller than those of street gangs and because OMGs receive less political attention, many jurisdictions do not consider them as great a threat as other street gangs. In the current survey, more than 30 percent of officials in the region reported the presence of the Outlaws. Officials reported the presence of the Hells Angels and Pagans as well, with a low level of activity.

The City of Anderson South Carolina

The City of Anderson, South Carolina is located approximately half way between Atlanta, Georgia and Charlotte, North Carolina, three miles east of interstate 85 near the base of the Blue Ridge mountains and has city, county, and state government offices, as well as a federal courthouse, a major hospital, six public schools, a four-year college, and a two-year community college. Anderson City, with an area of 15 square miles and a population of approximately 25,877 which temporarily "spikes" to an estimated 110,000 some days during the year, is the county seat. Individuals come into Anderson from the surrounding counties in South Carolina and northeast Georgia to work, transact business, and shop at the many outlets as well as the mall. Many citizens come into the city from the county of Anderson on a daily basis in order to engage in commerce and trade as well as interact with the various government agencies available. The violent crime rate for the City of Anderson, South Carolina was 860.8 per 100,000 population in 2004. That was 9% worse than the rest of the state, 59% worse than the rest of the south and 84% worse than the entire country.

According to the 2000 census, the city of Anderson has significantly more illiterate people without a high school education than the rest of the state, region and country. Based upon preliminary FBI reports, Anderson City appears to have one of the highest violent crime rates in the country. The following chart depicts the relative increase in the violent crime rates starting with the United States as a whole, moving across to the Southern states, then to the State of South Carolina and finally to Anderson City.

Mindset Predisposed Toward Violence

In the late 19th and early 20th century the city of Anderson developed into what was to become the center of a major textile manufacturing area. The people who first settled and worked in what is now Anderson City had been farmers in the southern-planter class whose culture evolved into that of working class blue-collar mill employees. Ordinarily, the typical factory workers' level of education was below average and their dropout rate was high. It was common for these people to exit the educational system while still in grammar school. The factory owners encouraged these types of people to work in their plants because, even though the mill was dirty, the hours were long, and the work was hard, these people were excellent employees and worked benevolently in order to avoid having to return to a life of starvation on the farmstead.

A significant problem area for the planter class as they evolved into a working class was that prior to leaving their farms, they had been accustomed to living their lives in a less social manner and with fewer social constraints than their educated, middle-class, and urban contemporaries. Because of a value system that favors immediate gratification over long-term development, the planter/working class has tended to disdain education and drop out of school prematurely to seek employment in factory jobs and other types of menial labor. This mindset and social

class, which has been correlated with elevated levels of violence in numerous academic studies, has been proliferated throughout the successive generations and continues to the present. From all observations, it appears that even though the manufacturing business has subsided tremendously, the class culture of the descendants of the planter class (present day working and lower classes) has remained substantially intact. In fact, based upon public reports of S.A.T. scores, it seems that many of the ones who complete high school are relatively uneducated compared to the remainder of the country.

Approximately 29.7% of Anderson City's population has less than a high school diploma. That is a 25.3% higher dropout rate than South Carolina, 31.4% more than the average for the south, and a 51.4% higher rate than the United States. Applying the theory of a correlation between low education level, violence and gang participation, it's logical to infer that Anderson City's higher drop out rate would lead to an increased rate of violence for the City as compared to the rest of the nation because non-educated/non-intellectual individuals tend to solve problems with violence as opposed to reason.

The following chart representing persons 25 years old and older depicts the percent of people per capita in different areas of the country that have less than a high school diploma (or its equivalent). The chart explicitly compares Anderson City to South Carolina, the Southern states, and the U. S. as a whole.

Given the high number (per capita) of individuals in Anderson, South Carolina (compared to the state and the United States as a whole) who drop out of school before receiving their diploma, it naturally follows that the rate of violence will conform to a similar trend. This conclusion is in keeping with one of the accepted theories of violence, which states that anti-social behavior may be correlated with educational level.

Concerning the theory that income level is correlated with victimization in crimes of violence, the latest income based data that is available is from 1997. The rate of victimization in violent crimes nationwide was 39.2 per 1,000 persons for all violent crimes. The highest rate per 1,000 persons (71.0) was observed in households with an annual income less than \$7,500. The lowest rate per 1,000 (30.7) was in households where income exceeded \$75,000.

Considering that there are 25,877 persons living in the city of Anderson, which has a theoretical violent crime rate of 40.1 per 1,000, there should hypothetically be approximately 1,038 violent crimes per year in the city. During 2004 there were 223 known violent offenses in the city. That means that the city potentially had 3.65 violent crimes committed for each one that was reported to the police (i.e. 815 violent crimes including simple assault went unreported). The City of Anderson Police Department believes that a substantial portion of these crimes are committed by individuals affiliated with gangs or by persons actively engaged in gang activity at the time of the commission of the crime.

Violent Crime and Gangs in Anderson City

As with much of the rest of the United States, gangs are perceived as playing a major role in the commission of violent crimes in Anderson City. Law Enforcement recognizes the necessity of aggressively prosecuting persons and groups who engage in illegal activity. In September 2005, in response to a drive-by shooting at a local restaurant termed the Applebee's Shooting, the City of Anderson Police Department established a part-time and temporary street crimes unit to focus on illegal gang activity. Since that time the APD has documented 22 cases that had gang affiliation. Those documented cases have involved some incidents wherein individual gang members seemed to act alone and in those cases the individual gang members were sometimes victims and sometimes suspects. Also, it appears that in many of the circumstances wherein the individual gang member was acting alone, the solo gang member seemed to be "taking on" a rival (individual) gang member. Police personnel believe that there are some additional cases that are gang-related but they have been unable to follow up on them to make a final determination as such.

The following chart depicts the number and type of cases and the age status of the offenders who were charged from September 1, 2003 – August 31, 2006 by the Project Safe Neighborhoods Firearms Violence Investigator.

According to an internal memo, there are 6 documented street gangs operating within the city limits of Anderson. They are as follows:

1. 219 Northside Crips
2. 031 Piru
3. 9 Tre Gangsters
4. East Brick
5. Southside Gangstger Disciples
6. N.F.T. 0 Nevitt Forest Thugs

In addition, an ATF Task Force Officer has reported that on 05/28/06 he observed a large congregation of Hispanic males with a vehicle marked "El Salvador" and matching t-shirts/clothing consistent with gang attire congregating at the Darwin Wright Park (a.k.a. Anderson Beach). This agent advises that the subject who appeared to be the leader was covered in tattoos including the "MS-13" logo. We have been actively seeking further information on this and any other MS-13 members and have passed this along to street crimes/narcotics officers. In our opinion, it would be safe to assume that this is a 7th gang that is now in our jurisdiction. We have some information on these gang members including photos and documentation.

The following pictures are an example of the graffiti that marks the territory that is staked out by the South-side Gangster Disciples.

The primary rival gang of the Southside Gangster Disciples in Anderson City at this time seems to be the East Brick gang. Their members like to get tattoos. The following are some examples of their logo.

The Southside Gangster Disciples are located primarily in the southern end of the city and east brick is on the east side. Both are situated in economically distressed areas. In fact, most if not all of the documented gangs in Anderson City are located in economically distressed areas. This is in keeping with the findings of the research cited in this paper.

The City of Anderson Police Department has affected arrests of a number of gang members since September 2005. Some of the cases that the APD has brought against suspected gang members are misdemeanor and felony drug possession and assaults all the way across the continuum from Simple Assault to Assault & Battery of a High & Aggravated Nature. The department has also documented a great deal of graffiti throughout the city, especially in economically distressed areas. Between April and June of 2006 the department has seen a rise in the number of physical confrontations between rival gang members.

Anderson City has a long history of violence that may be individual gang members acting alone and/or as a part of a larger undiscovered design. As far back as the early seventies, the city was having problems with shooting at school events. Indeed, circa 1972, City of Anderson Police Department officers were fired upon during a Tuesday night basketball game. Four officers were injured (three were hit with shotgun pellets) and three police cars were damaged by shotgun blasts. Three officers were standing outside the gymnasium when someone began firing at them from the dark. Two officers were hit under the chin and in the chest with shotgun blasts and one officer was shot in the leg.

In March 2002, in the City of Anderson, a double murder was committed by a 12 year-old juvenile armed with a handgun. This act of firearm violence occurred in a residential neighborhood, in public, on a city street (sidewalk), and in broad daylight. The shooter actually had control of two weapons. The murder weapon was a .380 semi-automatic that he had taken from one of the victims shortly before killing both victims. The shooter had another weapon "stashed" in a separate location. That weapon was a 9mm semi-automatic that he had allegedly stolen from a car parked at the mall. The department was unable to determine the original source of the .380 murder weapon (where the victim procured that weapon), nor were we able to determine with reasonable accuracy who the 9mm was stolen from. When the weapons were located, the homicide detectives assigned to the Investigative

Services Division (ISD) to investigate this crime cleared both weapons. Those investigators report that the guns had full clips “with a round in the chamber”. That means the weapons were “locked and loaded” (i.e. ready to fire).

Finally, in 2005 the infamous “Applebee’s Shooting” took place. In this incident it was alleged that an unsuspecting patron of the Applebee’s restaurant suffered a gunshot wound that resulted from an alleged gang incident wherein evidently the supposed gang member(s) were shooting at people who were unknown to and unaffiliated with the patron who was shot in Applebee’s. The restaurant patron who was reported as having been shot was possibly struck by ricocheting ammunition. It appears that the actual shooting (possible drive-by) may have taken place next door. This is an example of inno-cent people getting caught in the cross fire of gangs.

The picture to the right is a person who was beaten up in gang-related violence in Anderson City in January 2006. (His face and back looked even worse but could not be included in this pa-per.)

The suspects involved in these types of cases are typically “insulated” by their isolation from society at large and constitute a subgroup quite similar to the antisocial personality type referred to in the earlier sections on the subject of the studies of Cause and Effect. It is a logical inference that many persons in Anderson City are either involved in the drug trade or “Drugged UP”, two of the many factors determined by social re-searchers to be correlated with gang and gun violence.

II. EXISTING EFFORTS and CURRENT RESOURCES

During FY 2005, in the City of Anderson, South Carolina, there were a total of 3,935 criminal incident re-ports turned in containing 15,371 documented incidents, 2,085 total charges were filed by police depart-ment personnel, and approximately 3,841 incidents were initiated by and/or referred to the ISD and Vice-Narcotics units for investigation. In addition to investigating personal and property crimes, narcotics vio-lations and crimes of vice, the ISD unit and the Vice-Narcotics unit spends a corresponding amount of time in court. This reduces their available time to pro-actively follow up on the crimes and reports that poten-tially result from gang activity. With the current resources, investigators are available to address a criminal act only after it has occurred and someone has been injured or killed. Due to the continuous influx of vio-lent and property crime reports it would be virtually impossible for the existing number of investigators to increase the amount of investigations performed or for them to increase the number of charges filed.

In addition to the above-referenced investigative personnel, the city of Anderson Police Department cur-rently employs a full time Firearms Violence Investigator under the Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) grant award program. A great many of the cases prosecuted by the PSN Investigator involve juveniles and seem to be gang-related. The PSN Firearms Violence Investigator position is extremely valuable to the de-partment and the department would like to continue the PSN funding for this investigator in order to main-tain the position and make it transitory into a Gang-Initiative slot which would focus on gangs and gang violence.

According to the PSN Firearms Violence Investigator, since 2003, his efforts to apprehend and prosecute individuals who violate the law while armed have resulted in the arrests of 18 documented gang members. Twenty firearms were seized which are directly related to those 18 arrests. Those 20 weapons do not in-clude weapons that were discarded, dropped, or otherwise seized without a lawful arrest. The numbers are as follows: In 2003, 5 arrests and 6 firearms seized; in 2004, 6 arrests and 6 firearms seized; in 2005, 4 ar-rests and 5 firearms seized; in 2006 (through June 2006), 3 arrests and 3 firearms seized.

The following table is a summary depiction of the cases included in the progress reports of the City of Anderson Police Department’s grant-funded Firearms Violence Investigator over a three year period:

One-Year Period Ending	8/31/2004	8/31/2005	8/31/2006*
Number of incidents investigated	35	144	150
Number of persons investigated:	30	85	96
Adults:	22	73	90
Juveniles:	8	12	6
Total number of charges:	28	142	138
State adults:	14	109	108

Federal adults: 9 10 24
State juveniles: 5 23 6
Federal juveniles: 0 0 0
Total number of cases prosecuted: 28 140 96
State adults: 14 99 78
Federal adults: 9 18 12
State juveniles: 5 23 6
Federal juveniles: 0 0 0
Total number of convictions: 17 84 62
State adults: 12 45 56
Federal adults: 0 19 0
State juveniles: 5 20 6
Federal juveniles: 0 0 0

According to the South Carolina Attorney General's protocols for law enforcement:

"Prosecution is the formal expression of social norms. If these crimes are to stop, those who commit abuse must be prosecuted; if they are not, they are given tacit permission to continue. Unless there is prosecution following arrest, law enforcement is a fiction. Only the prosecutor and judge may exercise continuing authority over an arrested defendant."

In an attempt to stretch limited resources as far as possible and investigate, apprehend, and prosecute a maximum number of gang participants (who commit crimes), the department actively participates and co-operates in various mutual aid agreements with other law-enforcement agencies in the upstate of South Carolina and the federal government. The department also has an investigator that has been assigned to the ATF Gang Task Force through the Greenville ATF Office. The ATF gang Task Force has members from Greenville City and County, Spartanburg, Greer, ATF, DEA, and the FBI along with the US Attorney's office. If this proposal is approved for funding, the Gang Initiative Investigative Unit will work closely with these entities as well as the Victim's Advocate, School Resource Officers, the City Court, General Sessions Court, Federal Prosecutors, the Bureau of ATF and other agencies that work with individuals who have interaction with persons involved in gang violence, whether as a victim or as an offender.

III. CONCLUSION

Anderson, South Carolina has a higher per capita rate of non-educated people than the average for the United States, the southern region of the United States, and the state of South Carolina. Anderson also has comparably less household earnings. These two factors contribute disproportionately to and are correlated with increased levels of violence observed in Anderson as compared to the rest of the nation. Added to this is the fact that persons of low socioeconomic status disproportionately inhabit Anderson City. That class of people tends to value gang affiliation more strongly than persons of higher socioeconomic status. They also seem to acquire firearms at higher rates than the "average" citizen and carry those weapons "on their person" more often. This class of people does not limit itself to positive social, psychological and physical development through legitimate channels. In fact, according to the research presented in this paper, these type of people seem to seek to fill the voids in their lives by pursuing status and a sense of belonging through being a member of a pseudo-family, i.e. a gang.

The severity of gang violence in the United States, South Carolina, and Anderson City is rising. Contemporary gangbangers are carrying weapons that have an ever-increasing capacity of ammunition and stronger firepower. When attacks occur, more people are killed faster than a decade ago. Statistics indicate that proactive measures must be taken or there will be an annual increase in the number of people who lose their lives through incidents of gang violence. South Carolina continues to remain at or near the top of the list of states wherein people are violently victimized and Anderson City contributes disproportionately to the numbers.

Based upon our model theory for violence which demonstrates an estimated 815 unreported violent crimes in the City of Anderson, approximately 13% of which involves juveniles in some way, it appears that approximately 106 potentially gang related violent incidents went unreported in calendar year 2005. Work-study analysis of the City of Anderson Police Department Detective Unit indicates that when functioning at or near 100% efficiency, individual investigators can build and prosecute 63 - 96 cases per year. To go after and prosecute all potential gang violence cases would require several additional investigators. Although the City of Anderson currently has one grant-funded investigator assigned specifically to crimes involving gun-violence, the City of Anderson cannot afford to continue or increase the number of these types of investigators with existing municipal funding. Police Department funding through the general revenue is projected to stay at its current level for at least two more years

thus precluding the department from adding additional personnel without outside funding. Funding for a two-person Gang-Violence Investigative Unit will result in a higher clearance rate for Gang-Violence cases starting in fiscal year 2007 and reduce future occurrences of gang violence, as the investigators will be removing bad role-models from society, taking illegal weapons off the streets and following up on and prosecuting individuals who conspire with gangs and/or within gangs to commit acts of violence against other gangbangers and innocent members of society.

ent, relative to mainstream society.

Contemporary criminals have evolved into a "different breed" from what they had been prior to about 1960.

Obviously, they are still deviant, but their motivators seem to have changed. During the early 1960s a number of investigators noted the growing prevalence of individuals who committed criminal acts primarily for ego-satisfaction and "kicks". A thrill is derived from performing some taboo act – usually a senseless act of violence – which serves to intensify the present moment, clearly differentiating it from the routine of daily life. Whereas professional criminals carefully calculate their acts, usually with an eye on material gain with minimum risk, this new criminal type commits violent acts on impulse, simply because it "makes [him] feel good". As one youth was quoted as saying after a gang killing,

"If I would of got the knife, I would have stabbed him. That would of gave me more of a build-up. People would have respected me for what I've done and things like that. They would say, 'There goes a cold killer'"

Typically, the illegal acts of such criminals are spontaneous and unpremeditated; in most cases there is no evidence that they even had prior contact with their victims. Even when they participate in planned criminal acts, they are still interested primarily in kicks. Unlike most other criminals, they seek no gain other than the pleasure to be derived from the criminal act itself. It is as if the deviant act is intrinsically pleasing to such criminals.

Recently still, another group of criminals has emerged, who now constitute a large segment of today's prison population. As one researcher described them,

"They are mostly losers, mostly poor... Their chief crime, in Huey Newton's memorable phrase, is being 'illegitimate capitalists,' unemployables whose only hope of enjoying the good things of life is in ripping off the system."

Admittedly the causes of violence and other forms of crime in the United States are both complex and varied. But as a former United States Attorney General has pointed out,

"Much crime develops from poverty and deprivation. Most victims of crime are the poor themselves..."

Interestingly, when writing about political extremism and terrorist activities, a popular columnist recently noted that "...we are learning of more and more extremists that are homegrown... and the implications of this shift are important". When referring to these type people, the writer further states that "They live off the industrial order of the west and its welfare system and plot against it" .

Research supports the finding that narcotics dependence tends to develop in association with psychopathic personality and other psychopathology. However it is noted that one must distinguish between personality traits present before and after addiction, for the high incidence of psychopathology among narcotics addicts may in part result from rather than precede, the long-term effects of addiction. With time, young addicts withdraw from the wider culture into a more isolated drug culture and tend to abandon scholastic and athletic endeavors. While feeling progressively isolated from the broader culture, they experience a bolstering of their feelings of group belongingness by continued association with the addict milieu. At the same time they tend to revolt against constituted authority and conventional values as a device for alleviating personal anxieties and tensions.

According to the Broken Window Theory of criminal causation, an area that has some crime tends to attract more crime, simply because it has a little. The theory is so named because a study of homes and buildings reveals that structures with one broken window tends to get more windows broken out extremely disproportionately as compared to surrounding structures without broken windows. In other words, a structure with a broken window seems to be a magnet for rocks. Areas that have criminal activity have been described in the same way.

Reasons for Gang Formation

Gang behaviors, related incidents, and involve-ments are issues that afflict the urban inner cities, as well as suburbs. It has ceased to be an "inner city" problem. Its increased growth can be largely blamed on factors surrounding the physical, men-tal, social, and family climate of the member's childhood. The family, the individual gang mem-ber's sense of self, and other social factors can be included in the list of reasons why gangs develop.

Family

Growing up in a gang family could be considered quite normal for some people. The home environment a family provides for their children could be harmful or neglectful. Abuse and neglect in the family could leave young members seeking care and protection elsewhere. The following photo is a depiction of poten-tially improper socialization that could possibly lead to some form of degenerate behavior in later years for the affected child.

Note the unsafe environment resulting from the placement of live weapons near ammunition. Ac-cording to Parenting Teens, in 10 to 20 percent of families, parents and adolescents are in distressed relationships characterized by emotional coldness and frequent outbursts of anger and conflict. Un-resolved conflicts produce discouragement and withdrawal from family life. Adolescents in these families are at high risk for various psychological and behavioral problems.

Youth gangs, commonly associated with inner-city neighborhoods, are becoming a recognizable peer group among youth in smaller cities, suburbs, and even rural areas. Gangs are particularly visible in communities with a significant portion of economically disadvantaged families and when the parent is conflictual, distant or unavailable.

Self

Young people seek out situations in which they can be successful. Often, they do not consider if it's right or wrong. The contributing factors leading to this are:

- a total lack of self-esteem
- a loss of control over one's life
- a lack of knowledge on how to handle peer pressure

- a lack of successful experiences

Previous and well documented research has correlated all four of the preceding points with a dysfunctional upbringing. Other factors affecting the child's view of self are learning and behavioral disabilities. Often these learning and behavioral problems result in poor grades further lowering self-esteem.

Social:

The social reasons why young people get involved in gangs, (especially if they do not have the support of their families) are:

- the "glamorous" lifestyle of gang members
- the greed of money and the ease of making it
- a sense of social status by "hanging out" with the "right contacts"

A mixture of these factors, as well as others, may be an individual's reasons for becoming part of a gang. Gangs occur due to voids that are created in an individual's life that cannot be filled. They happen due to a breakdown in their family, social and individual environment.

Socio-cultural Factors as an Influence Upon Gang Formation

Antisocial personalities are a mixed group of individuals who nevertheless have certain characteristics in common. Although the causal factors differ from case to case, varying combinations of constitutional, psy-chosocial and sociocultural factors appear to be involved.

Antisocial and Pathogenic Influences upon Behavior

Western society exposes its human subjects to many competing values and behavioral patterns during the critical years when their world-view is developing. This is the polar opposite of the more consistent patterns of behavior of many simpler societies. In American society several social and cultural influences may act to increase the vulnerability of people to abnormal behavior. Particular factors that may increase vulnerabilities are low socioeconomic class, disorder-engendering social roles, economic and employment problems and social change and uncertainty.

In much the same sense that humans receive a genetic inheritance that is the end product of millions of years of biological evolution, they also receive a sociocultural inheritance that is the end product of many thousands of years of social evolution. This phenomenon was researched in 1965 by a social scientist who described it as follows:

The native or genetic capacities of today's bright city child are no better than the native capacities of a bright child born into a family of Upper Paleolithic cave-dwellers. But whereas the contemporary bright baby may grow up to become almost anything – a Presbyterian engineer, for example, a piano-playing Marxist, a professor of biochemistry who is a mystical agnostic and likes to paint in water colors – the paleolithic baby could not possibly have grown into anything except a hunter or food-gatherer, using the crudest of stone tools and thinking about his narrow world of trees and swamps in terms of some hazy system of magic. Ancient and modern, the two babies are indistinguishable... But the adults into whom the babies will grow are profoundly dissimilar; and they are dissimilar because in one of them very few, and in the other a good many, of the baby's inborn potentialities have been actualized.

Because each group fosters its own cultural patterns by systematically teaching its offspring, all its members tend to be somewhat alike – to conform to certain "basic personality types." That's why individuals reared among headhunters become headhunters and individuals who are reared in societies that do not sanction violence learn to settle their differences in nonviolent ways.

The more uniform and thorough the education of the younger members of a group, the more alike they will become. Thus in a more simple society (presently characterized by a limited and consistent point of view), there are not the wide individual differences typical of complex societies such as America where children have contact with many diverse, often conflicting, beliefs. But even in American society there are certain core values that we attempt to perpetuate as essential to our way of life.

Subgroups within a general sociocultural environment – such as family, sex, age, social class, occupational, and religious groups – also foster beliefs and norms of their own, largely by means of social roles that their members learn to adopt. For example, expected role behaviors exist for the student, the teacher, the army officer, the priest, and the nurse. Role-specific behaviors also exist for members of gangs. There is a "pecking order" and "role expectations".

An inverse correlation exists between socioeconomic class standing and the prevalence of abnormal behavior – the lower the socioeconomic level, the higher the incidence of abnormal behavior, at least in American society. Economic and employment difficulties have repeatedly been implicated as factors that enhance vulnerability and therefore lead to elevated rates of abnormal behavior.

Sociocultural factors also influence the prevalence of antisocial personality development which is thought to be more common in lower socioeconomic groups. Although there are constitutional and family factors that come to play in the formation of psychopathic personalities, it would appear that social conditions such as those found in our urban ghettos also produce their share of antisocial individuals. An environment characterized by the breakdown of social norms and regulations, disorganization, undesirable peer models, and pervasive alienation from and hostility toward the broader society appears to produce inadequate conscience development, lack of concern for others, and destructive, antisocial behavior.

On a family level, the picture is often aggravated by broken homes, parental rejection, and inconsistent discipline, leading to distrust, a confused sense of personal identity, self-devaluation, and feelings of hurt and hostility. The end result may be overt aggressive behavior, directed especially at the representatives of "conventional" society.

Many such individuals believe other people can not be counted on and see their own future as out of their control. In essence, they feel helpless and hopeless – as well as resentful and hostile – in relation to their aversive life situations. Seeing no way they can "make it," they lash out to make others suffer too.

With gangs (i.e. the delinquent gang culture), we are dealing not so much with personal psychopathology as with organized group pathology involving rebellion against the norms of society. In other words, gangs (which are nothing more than groups of individuals), seem to take on their own life-form and personality, which deviates grotesquely from the greater society.

American (teenage) youth are in a stage of psychological development wherein they are seeking their own identity aside and separate from that of their family and as such they are routinely trying out different roles. This may explain (at least part of) the reason why gang participation is disproportionately high among young people. They are trying to "find themselves". According to one researcher, the socialized delinquent does not represent a failure of socialization but a limitation of loyalty to a more or less predatory peer group. The basic capacity for social

relations has been achieved. What is lacking is an effective integration with the larger society as a contributing member. Young people from sociocultural backgrounds that are more likely to produce antisocial personalities are disproportionately represented in gangs.

While the problem of delinquent gangs is more prevalent in lower socioeconomic areas, it is by no means restricted to them. Further, deviant gangs are not a male province. In recent years, female delinquent gangs have also been formed. Nor does the problem of juvenile delinquent gangs occur only in particular racial, ethnic or social groups.

It is pervasive, most particularly in inner city areas. While there are many reasons for joining delinquent gangs – including fear of personal injury from gang membership if one does not join, - most members of delinquent gangs appear to feel inadequate in and rejected by the larger society. Gang membership provides those types of personalities with a sense of belonging and a means of gaining a measure of status and approval. It may also represent a means of committing robberies and other illegal acts for financial gain – acts that the individual could not successfully perform alone.

The Gang Archetype

Gang activities

Most commonly, the word "gang" refers to street gangs or sometimes "youth gangs", groups who take over territory or "turf" in a particular city and are frequently involved in "providing protection", often a thin cover for extortion, as the "protection" is usually from the gang itself, or other criminal activity. Since roughly the 1970s, street gangs have been strongly connected with drug sales (especially crack cocaine). Some commit burglaries, car theft, and armed robbery. Most members retain their gang affiliations when sent to prison. Many gangs use fronts to demonstrate influence and gain revenue in a particular area. These clandestine bases may include restaurants, bars, casinos, race tracks, strip clubs, or other business.

Some very well known gangs are the California-based Crips and Bloods, or the Sureños and Norteños. Other large gangs include the Aryan Brotherhood, a mostly prison-based white power gang, the Nazi Low Riders, or NLR, the Latin Kings, the Gangster Disciples of Chicago, the Los Angeles-based 18th Street gang, and the Jamaican Posses. In the 1980s, other gangs, such as the Central American gang named Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13), the Miami based International Posse or In/p and the Cambodian gangs, Long Beach Tiny Raskal Gang (TRG) and Asian Boyz (ABZ) emerged. Gangs often spread by a parent or family moving out of the gang neighborhood and the children taking the gang culture and lore with them to a new area and recruiting new members for their old gang. This concept has been referred to as satellite gangs.

Gangs in schools

Gangs are portrayed as integrated entities within the public school system of many states. Although this assumption is mainly superfluous, a few discerning factors have brought it to the attention of many households.

For instance, according to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), a significant factor contributing to a climate of fear and intimidation in schools is the presence of youth gangs in the community and at school. Based on a study of 4,000 local law enforcement agencies in urban, rural and suburban areas, The United States Department of Justice estimated that there are as many as 23,000 youth gangs in the United States with more than 660,000 members. The existence of youth gangs has been reported in all 50 states. The fear associated with gangs is related to such student-expressed concerns as:

- Fearing Gang disruptions at school or in the neighborhood
 - Encountering gang members on the way to and from school
 - Anticipating violence from known gang members enrolled at school
 - Receiving specific threats or being harassed by gang members who stake out territory on school campuses or in neighborhoods
 - Facing peer pressure to join a gang
 - Being mistaken as a gang member during school or in neighborhood skirmishes between rival gangs
 - Feeling threatened by school/neighborhood graffiti displaying gang territorial claims
 - Perceiving an increased presence at school of firearms and other weapons related to gang activity
 - Experiencing alarm due to escalating interracial/ethnic tensions between gangs at school and in the community
- Gang members

Individual members of gangs may be referred to as "gangsters", "gangstas", or "gangbangers". Frequently, the members of a street gang are only in their teens, resulting in early exposure to drugs and violence, and the short life expectancy associated with a "gang-banging" lifestyle. Entry into a gang often entails being "jumped in", where other members beat up the recruit in order to test his dedication. Sometimes the recruit may be given a crime to commit (robbery, rape, or murder) as another route of entry. Often, the decision to join a gang is purely practical,

where the danger of being unaffiliated, and thus unprotected, outweighs the risks of gangbanging. Unfortunately, this perpetuates a vicious cycle, only contributing to the violence and corruption of a neighborhood. Other temptations to join a gang also exist: money, drugs, power, and pride for the neighborhood. Although the gang's very existence harms the community, members take great pride in "defending" their local turf. Tattoos and body markings are popular among gang-bangers. The below pictures from an internet source depicts gang members' pride in their colorful tattoos placed onto their legs and hands.

Once in the gang, the recruit is now a member of the street family, and any offense towards him or any of his brethren will be retaliated against strongly by the gang. They are often given nicknames, partially to prevent their identity from being revealed to law enforcement, but also to denote their rank within the gang. Younger members may start out performing minor crimes, working their way up within the organization, building their reputation through criminal acts. Common gang activities include dealing drugs, extortion, robbery, and war with rival gangs. Because of these "do or die" situations, morality is almost always pushed onto the back burner. Murder is not taboo, and is in fact lauded by fellow gang members, adding to the reputation. Usually the member is affiliated for life, with two unfavorable options for exiting the gang: one, he may be killed; two, he may desert the gang, essentially forfeiting his life if any of the gang should see him again.

Gang warfare

Gang warfare is the conflict between opposing gangs and commonly results from turf boundary disputes, the takeover of an area in order to bring in narcotics to push on the streets, personal rivalries, or simply the fact that the opposing group is different in some way. Gang warfare takes a huge toll on cities, families, and communities involved.

The United States

History of Youth Gangs

Youth gangs may have first appeared in Europe or Mexico. No one is sure when or why they emerged in the United States. The earliest record of their appearance in the United States may have been as early as 1783, as the American Revolution ended and it is possible that they emerged spontaneously from adolescent play groups or as a collective response to urban conditions in this country. Some suggest they first emerged following the Mexican migration to the Southwest after the Mexican Revolution in 1813. They may have grown out of difficulties Mexican youth encountered with social and cultural adjustment to the American way of life under extremely poor conditions in the Southwest. Gangs appeared in New England in the early 1800's as the Industrial Revolution gained

momentum in the first large cities in the United States: New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

Gangs began to flourish in Chicago and other large cities during the industrial era, when immigration and population shifts reached peak levels. Early in American history, gangs seem to have been most visible and most violent during periods of rapid population shifts. Their evolution has been characterized by an ebb and flow pattern that at any given time more closely resembles that of, say, influenza rather than blindness. The United States has seen four distinct periods of gang growth and peak activity: the late 1800's, the 1920's, the 1960's, and the 1990's. Gang proliferation, in other words, is not a constant.

In the modern era, youth gangs have been influenced by several trends. In the 1970's and 1980's, because of increased mobility and access to more lethal weapons, many gangs became more dangerous. Gang fights previously involving fists or brass knuckles increasingly involved guns. The growing availability of auto-mobiles, coupled with the use of more lethal weapons, fueled the growth of drive-by shootings, a tactic that previously took the form of on-foot hit-and-run forays. Gangs of the 1980's and 1990's seem to have both more younger and more older members than before, more members with prison records or ties to prison inmates, and more weapons of greater lethality. They are less concerned with territorial affiliations, use alcohol and drugs more extensively, and are more involved in drug trafficking.

Some youth gangs appear to have been transformed into entrepreneurial organizations by the crack cocaine epidemic that began in the mid-1980's. However, the extent to which they have become drug-trafficking organizations is unclear. Some youth groups, many of which are not considered bona fide gangs, are not seriously involved in illegal activities and provide mainly social opportunities for their membership. Some gangs seldom use drugs and alcohol, and some have close community ties.

The United States has seen rapid proliferation of youth gangs since 1980. Since then, the number of cities with gang problems increased from an estimated 286 jurisdictions with more than 2,000 gangs and nearly 100,000 gang members in 1980 to about 4,800 jurisdictions with more than 31,000 gangs and approximately 846,000 gang members in 1996. An 11-city survey of eighth graders found that 9 percent were currently gang members, and 17 percent said they had belonged to a gang at some point in their lives. The number of gang members and the number of active gangs varies from study to study but the number is consistently in the 30,000-range for the number of gangs and consistently over 1/2 million for gang members nationwide. It appears that the estimated 31,000 gangs from over a decade ago had merged into more powerful and better organized groups that are fewer in number but more violent.

Numerous studies have reported that gang members are responsible for a large proportion of violent offenses. In Rochester, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) funded a study on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency. In that study, gang members self-reported committing 68 percent of all violent offenses. In a Denver, Colorado study, adolescent gang members self-reported committing 89 percent of all serious violent offenses. In a widely-published study conducted in Seattle, supported by OJJDP and several other agencies and organizations, adolescent gang members self-reported involvement in 85 percent of robberies committed by the entire sample. The following chart depicts the self-reported offense rates for three different types of offenses.

According to the OJJDP, gang membership intensifies delinquent behavior. From the earliest to the most recent investigations, criminologists have consistently found that, when compared with youth who do not belong to gangs, gang members are far more involved in delinquency, especially serious and violent delinquency. Associating with delinquent peers also contributes to delinquency and peer delinquency is one of the strongest predictors of delinquency researchers have identified. In addition, some gang researchers have suggested that gang membership constitutes a qualitatively different experience than merely associating with delinquent peer groups. For example two researchers documented in the OJJDP report stated:

"...gangs are no longer just at the rowdy end of the continuum of local adolescent groups – they are now really outside that continuum" and "...street gangs are something special, something qualitatively different from other groups and from other categories of law breakers".

The OJJDP-funded studies seemed to conclude that gang membership contributes to delinquency above and beyond the influence of associating with delinquent peers. Previous research had consistently found that gang members are more involved in serious and violent delinquent offenses than nonmembers, but the effect of belonging to a gang had not been separated from the effect of simply associating with delinquent peers. The Seattle Social Development Project and the Rochester Youth Development Study – both documented in the October 1998 OJJDP bulletin, provided strong consistent evidence that being a member of a gang increases the rate of involvement in a variety of deviant behaviors over and above the impact of having delinquent peers. Gang membership significantly predicts delinquency, even when controlling for other predictors of both delinquency and

gang membership. The following chart depicts the significant difference in the court-reported rates of delinquency in the Seattle study and helps in understanding why a program that concentrates merely on treating juvenile delinquency would be inadequate.

As indicated in the above chart, gang members have:

- A rate that is two and two-thirds that of delinquent peers for violent individual offense rates.
- A rate that is twice that of delinquent peers for nonviolent individual offense rates.
- A rate that is approximately two and one-half that of delinquent peers for general i/o rates.

The consistency and strength of the individual results of the Seattle and Rochester studies are convincing evidence concerning the impact of gang membership on deviant behavior. Even more impressive is the consistency of the results across the two studies. The studies were conducted in cities that differ in histories and demographics. For example, according to the OJJDP, the majority of the Rochester respondents were African-American while most of the Seattle-study respondents were European-American and the studies also used somewhat different measures and included somewhat different variables in their multivariate equations. Yet both studies came to the same fundamental conclusion: the observed effect of gang membership on involvement in delinquency is not unique to one city or to one ethnic group.

Youth Gangs and Violence

Youth gang violence from the 1950's to the 1980's had a curious history. The national perspective of gangs during that period was dominated by a New York City media view: "a flowering in the 1950s, death in the 1960s, revival in the early 1970s, and dormancy in the later 1970s." A survey of gang problems in major American cities proved the latter part of this media theory to be wrong. The study showed that gang violence was very prevalent in the 1960's and 1970's and that nothing had changed from the 1950's; rather, media and public attention were diverted from gangs to the Vietnam War, the civil rights movement, and ensuing riots.

That study indicated that gangs had become more dangerous than ever in the 1970's. This was attributed to four major motives: honor, defense of local turf, control of facilities, and gain of money and goods. In the 1970's, "gang crime was more lethal than any time in history; more people were shot, stabbed, and beaten to death in gang-related incidents than during any previous decade . . . and the prevalence and sophistication of firearms used was unprecedented" according to the researcher.

In addition to illegal activities, for the most part, gang members often "hang out" and are involved in other normal adolescent social activities, but drinking, drug use, and drug trafficking are also common. Although a direct comparison cannot be made, it is apparent that the relative proportion of violence in gang behaviors has increased since the 1950's.

Gang members commit a disproportionate share of offenses, including nonviolent ones. In the previously mentioned Seattle study supported by OJJDP, gang members self-reported committing 58 percent of general delinquent acts in the entire sample, 51 percent of minor assaults, 54 percent of felony thefts, 53 percent of minor thefts, 62 percent of drug-trafficking offenses, and more than 59 percent of property offenses. In the OJJDP-funded Causes and Correlates study, Denver gang members self-reported committing 43 percent of drug sales and 55 percent of all street offenses. In the same study, Rochester gang members self-reported committing 70 percent of drug sales, 68 percent of all property offenses, and 86 percent of all serious delinquencies.

Gang members commit serious and violent offenses at a rate several times higher than nongang adolescents. In Denver, gang members have committed approximately three times as many serious and violent offenses as nongang youth. Even greater differences were observed in the Rochester study, where gang members committed about seven times as many serious and violent delinquent acts as nongang adolescents. In the Seattle study, gang youth self-reported more than five times as many violent offenses (hitting someone, fighting, and robbery) as nongang youth. In Rochester, two-thirds of chronic violent offenders were gang members for a time. This further supports one researcher's previously reported conclusion that "gangs are no longer just at the rowdy end of the continuum of local adolescent groups -- they are now really outside the continuum." (Italics added)

How strong are the effects of gang membership on the behavior of individual members? Studies in the three cities (Denver, Rochester and Seattle) showed that the influence of the gang on levels of youth violence is greater than the influence of other highly delinquent peers. Youth commit many more serious and violent acts while they are gang members than they do after they leave the gang. However, the influence of a gang is long lasting. In all three sites, although gang members' offense rates dropped after they left the gang, they still remained fairly high. Drug use and trafficking rates, the most notable exceptions to offense rate drops, remained nearly as high after members left the gang as when they were active in it. This study also showed that in comparison with single-year gang members, multiple-year members had much higher robbery and drug-trafficking rates while in the gang.

Gangs are highly criminogenic in certain cities and communities. Studies have not yet determined what accounts for the high levels of individual serious and violent offense rates in gangs or the lasting effects of gang involvement.

Are the individual characteristics of gang members a key factor? These characteristics may be important, but some researchers

PROGRAM NARRATIVE

PROJECT PURPOSE: First, describe the broad goals of your project. Then describe a specific plan for conducting the project and a rationale for the tasks and activities to be employed to address the problem outlined on Page 7.

PROJECT PURPOSE

Broad Goals

The primary purpose of this program is to improve investigations of Gang-Related Criminal Activity. Through increased resources and the exercise of the department's Mutual Aid Agreements with other agencies, coordination of investigations as well as department sponsored training will increase the number of officers with specialized skills in handling investigations into crimes that are committed by suspects who are involved in gang activity. A secondary purpose is to take a proactive stance in an effort to prevent gang-related violent activity by following up on ALL gang related calls-for-service in an effort to identify the alleged perpetrators, secure all weapons involved, and trace all firearms through the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms' National Tracing Center to determine the source and identity of suppliers of firearms to gangs.

Specific Plan

The following tasks and activities will be employed to aggressively combat Gang Violence.

1. All members of the agency will attend training to make them aware of current laws and policies concerning combating gang violence initiatives. Training should also be offered to other law enforcement and community agencies, such as the solicitor's office, the local hospital, schools, and businesses who express a desire to attend, in order to enable citizens and other individuals with a vested interest in law enforcement to have an understanding of the department's policies in handling gang-related incidents and to enlist the community's cooperation in reducing the occurrence and recurrence of such violence.
2. Every report of gang violence and calls-for-service involving gangs will be referred to the Gang Violence Investigator designed to address this specific problem. This investigator will be responsible for the investigation of any criminal activity that occurs in these incidents. This investigator would also be responsible for coordinating with other upstate agencies to address the issues that cause the violence and or have allowed it to continue.
3. The Gang Violence Investigator will be responsible for investigating all calls of this nature. The investigator will be available 24 hours a day to process these types of crime scenes. A listing of prior contacts will be maintained by computer and any new cases added after regular office hours will be placed into this information system.
4. The investigator assigned to this position will make contact with the victims the same day that the case is assigned. An intake form will be filled out on all victims and offenders. Information gathered will include the names of the victim(s) and the offender(s) as well as all other witnesses known to law enforcement at that time. By statute, Law Enforcement must notify victims of the status of their case until it is resolved.
5. After regular office hours, cases of Gang Violence which result in injuries requiring treatment or which result in death would require the investigator to be notified and respond. Unless otherwise directed, the crime scene will be processed for finger prints, fibers, etc and documented via photographs and video.
6. After meeting the victims, and when possible, the offenders in particular cases, the investigator will refer these individuals to other agencies for assistance when necessary. Contact and referral will occur as soon as possible.
7. The Gang Violence Investigator will have available program literature that describes the services provided by the unit and explains Frequently Asked Questions. The Investigator will also be available to assist victims in filling out forms to initiate legal action.
8. The Gang Violence Investigator will ensure that the Victim's Advocate is aware of every new case.
9. The Gang Violence Investigator will notify the Criminal Domestic Violence Unit and the Child/Elder Investigative Unit in cases where Gang members commit acts of family violence, child abuse, or elderly abuse.
10. The Gang Violence Investigator will attend all pertinent training classes that will assist it in being better qualified to investigate these types of crimes as well as improve its qualifications to instruct other officers in

conducting these types of investigations.

11. The Gang Violence Investigator will trace all guns seized by the City of Anderson Police Department and any other agency requesting the service through the National Tracing Center of ATF to determine the source of the weapons and to identify “straw” purchasers. The investigator will also review trace reports to identify potential gun traffickers who supply weapons to gangs and to identify the location where crime guns originate.

12. The Gang Violence Investigator will meet regularly with Agents of the ATF, Joint Terrorism Task Force, and Upstate Violent Crime Task Force to identify and target gangs that use violence and/or the threat of violence to intimidate people.

13. The investigator will be responsible for notifying the victims of the status of their case.

PROGRAM NARRATIVE

PROJECT OBJECTIVE(S): Objectives are specific, quantified statements of expected results of the project. The objectives must be described in terms of measurable events that can be realistically expected under time constraints and resources. Objectives must be related to the Problem Statement and Project Purpose outlined on Pages 7 and 8.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

1. To decrease the number of calls-for-service that involve individuals who are members of gangs.
2. To increase knowledge of all members of the City of Anderson Police Department in the area of gang violence.
3. To increase the knowledge of the investigator assigned to this program by their attending at least two training sessions / seminars during the grant period.
4. To increase coordination and cooperation among other agencies in the Northwest corner of South Carolina.
5. To decrease, at all levels of court, the number of repeat offenders who go on to commit additional acts of gang violence.
6. To increase the number of weapons violations cases against gang members who are investigated and prosecuted in City, General Sessions (State) and Federal Court.
7. To develop and maintain a Memorandum of Understanding with other/outside agencies.
8. To identify as many local gangs as possible, identify as many members thereof as possible and prosecute participants who commit acts of violence, domestic terrorism or other criminal acts.

PROGRAM NARRATIVE

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR(S): State exactly how each objective will be measured. **Performance indicators must be matched to each specific program objective on Page 9** (i.e., if there are **5** objectives, then there must be 5 corresponding performance indicators). Performance indicators are based on quantitative (numbers) and qualitative (opinions organized in meaningful ways) data gathering procedures which evaluate and document your project.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

1. The number of calls-for-service for gang-related incidents will be monitored and statistics will be maintained for comparison to the previous month and to the same month one year prior.
2. A record will be maintained for all members receiving training from the Gang Violence Investigator.
3. Training sessions attended by the investigator will be documented.
4. A record of meetings with other agencies as well as joint investigations conducted therewith will be maintained along with information documenting accomplishments. These meetings and investigations may include representatives from both public and private agencies. Statistical data will be maintained on the number of cases that result in apprehension and prosecution.
5. Statistical data will be maintained on the number of cases identified as being related to Gangs and further identified as to whether the offender had been previously adjudicated as a participant in a gang. This data will then be compared to data compiled from previous years to determine if the trend is decreasing or increasing.
6. Statistical data will be maintained on the number of cases investigated and prosecuted in City, General Sessions (State) and Federal Court.
7. The Project Director will maintain copies of the Memorandum of Understanding(s).
8. The Investigator will maintain records of all weapons tracings along with a log of the weapons' original source. These records will be routinely analyzed to determine if there are persons and/or establishments that show up significantly more than others who seem to be supplying gangs with guns or other weapons.

PROGRAM NARRATIVE

PROJECT EVALUATION: This requirement is to: (1) establish an evaluation plan or process to assess the impact of your project on the drug and violent crime problem in your jurisdiction, (2) conduct the evaluation during the grant funded period, and (3) submit a formal written evaluation report at the close of the grant period. The purpose of evaluating each project is to assess how well it has been implemented in your jurisdiction and to assess the extent to which the activities funded have achieved the project's goals. The plan or process must describe how the evaluation will be accomplished and must describe the range of activities that will serve as vehicles for obtaining general qualitative and specific quantitative information. **The plan or process must be completed and submitted on this page.**

EVALUATION PLAN and REPORT

1. The evaluation of this grant will be conducted by the Project Director, who will compile information on all acts of violence committed by gangs and that are reported to the local agency. Information on each case will include the following: case number, investigator assigned, date of incident, incident heading, victim name, suspect, and disposition of case. Comparisons between current and past statistics will be made through this compilation of data in order to determine progress.
2. The investigator will document all training received and given.
3. Records of all meetings will be kept and reviewed by the investigator and the Project Director in order to determine what if any changes or additions need to be made.
4. The Project Director will compile and submit quarterly progress reports as well as the year-end evaluation report.
5. The project Director will keep records indicating the extent of training that has been provided to the department as a whole by the Gang Violence Investigator.

PROGRAM NARRATIVE

Total Population for county(ies):

Or City/Town:

Site source of information

Agency Information: (for Law Enforcement Agencies ONLY)

Number of sworn officers in agency

Number of non-sworn staff in agency

Total number of personnel in agency

GRANT-FUNDED PERSONNEL TRAINING: A formal training plan should be prepared for grant-funded personnel to provide qualification training necessary to adequately implement the first year of the grant project. For continuation grant projects, sustainment-training needs are encouraged and expected. Cite the training plan and training courses below.

TRAINING PLAN:

The investigator will attend two (2) or more Gang-related and/or Violence-related training courses and/or seminars during the grant-funded years. This may include training courses through the SCCJA, IPTM, and training courses offered through the St. Petersburg Community College. National courses (offered by entities outside of South Carolina) and training will also be attended. Examples of National Organizations that offer education and training in conducting investigations into gang and Weapons/Firearm Violence offenses are the Federal Bureau of Investigations' facility at Quantico, the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, and the Gatlinburg Law Enforcement Conference. If time permits, the grant-funded investigator will attend computer training class(es) to establish computer skills proficiency.

PROJECT CONTINUATION POTENTIAL: Explain how the project activity will be continued after federal assistance is no longer available.

Upon the conclusion of the requested grant-funding, city officials will propose continuation of this project through the municipal budget.

Implementation Tasks	Person Responsible	Implementation Proposed (Proposed Quarters)			
		1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr
Hire Personnel	Project Director	X			
Develop investigator schedule	Project Director / Invest	X			
Purchase additional grant-funded equipment / supplies	Project Director / Invest	X			
Interagency Coordination Tasks	Project Director	X	X	X	X
Hire Second Investigator	Chief of Police	X			
Solicitor's Office Coordination	Investigator	X	X	X	X
Attend Training	Investigator	X	X	X	X
Conduct Officer Training	Investigator	X	X	X	X
Public Presentations	Investigator	X	X	X	X
Conduct Investigations	Investigator	X	X	X	X
Collect/maintain data	Investigator	X	X	X	X
Provide counseling (Schools)	Investigator	X	X	X	X
Refer victims to appropriate agencies	Investigator	X	X	X	X
Serve as resource information	Investigator	X	X	X	X
Survey victims, offenders, and family members	Investigator	X	X	X	X
Compile/submit progress reports	Project Director		X		X
Adjust/Improve investigative methods	Project Director / Invest	X	X	X	X
Compile/submit evaluation	Project Director				X
Additional Responsibilities TBD by Program	Project Director / Invest	X	X	X	X
Perform Additional Requirements as Required by SCDPS	Project Director / Invest	X	X	X	X

The implementation schedule is intended to give our office a proposed list of activities planned, when they are to be implemented, and the person responsible. Exact dates are not necessary in the "Implementation Proposed Time Frame" section. Please use an "X" to denote which quarter you plan to implement the activity. This schedule will be used to reflect the actual activities, dates, etc. in the "Implementation Actual Time Frame" section when the grant project is monitored.

PROJECT SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD ANTI-GANG INITIATIVE GRANT TERMS AND CONDITIONS

NOTE: THE GRANT TERMS AND CONDITIONS MUST BE SUBMITTED WITH GRANT APPLICATION

1. **Availability of Federal Funds:** This grant award is contingent upon availability of federal funds approved by Congress.
2. **Applicable Federal Regulations:** The Subgrantee must comply with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circulars, as applicable: A-21 Cost Principles for Educational Institutions; A-87 Cost Principles for State and Local Governments; A-110 Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Agreements with Institutions; and, A-122 Cost Principles for Non-Profit Organizations. Also, the Subgrantee must comply with the provisions of 28 CFR applicable to grants and cooperative agreements including Part II, Applicability of Office of Management and Budget Circulars; Part 18, Administrative Review Procedure; Part 20, Criminal Justice Information Systems; Part 22, Confidentiality of Identifiable Research and Statistical Information; Part 23, Criminal Intelligence Systems Operating Policies; Part 42, Non-discrimination Equal Employment Opportunity Policies and Procedures; Part 61, Procedures for Implementing the National Environmental Policy Act; Part 63, Floodplain Management and Wetland Protection Procedures; and Part 66 (formerly OMB Circular A-102), Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements to State and Local Governments.
3. **Allowable Costs:** The allowability of costs incurred under any grant shall be determined in accordance with the general principles of allowability and standards for selected cost items as set forth in the applicable OMB Circulars referenced above.
4. **Audit Requirements:** The subgrantee agrees to comply with the requirements of OMB Circular A-133. Further, records with respect to all matters covered by this grant shall be made available for audit and inspection by the State Funding Agency (SFA) and/or any of their duly authorized representatives. If required, the audit report must specifically cite that the report was done in accordance with the OMB Circular. If a compliance audit is not required, a written certification must be provided at the end of each audit period stating that the subgrantee has not expended the amount of federal funds that would require a compliance audit. The subgrantee agrees to accept these requirements by the completion of Page 6 of this application. **The State Funding Agency (SFA) will only pay the grant portion of compliance audit costs and only if a compliance audit is required. Funding for accounting services is not allowed.**
5. **Equal Employment Opportunity:** No person shall on the grounds of race, creed, color or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be refused the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under subgrants awarded pursuant to the Act governing these funds or any project, program, activity or subgrant supported by such requirements of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and all applicable requirements pursuant to the regulations of the Department of Commerce (Title 15, code of Federal Regulations, Part 8, which have been adopted by the Federal Funding Agency); Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972; the Age Discrimination Act of 1975; Department of Labor Regulation 41 CFR Part 60; and the Department of Justice Non-discrimination Regulations 28 CFR Part 42, Subparts C, D, E and G. The subgrantee must therefore ensure it has a current Equal Employment Opportunity Program (EEOP) which meets the requirements of 28 CFR 42.301. The Subgrantee further agrees to post in a conspicuous place, available to all employees and applicants for employment, notices setting forth the provisions of The EEOP, as supplemented in Department of Labor Regulations 41 CFR Part 60.

The Subgrantee assures that in the event a federal or state court or federal or state administrative agency makes a finding of discrimination after a due process hearing on the grounds of race, color, religion, national origin or sex against a recipient of funds, the recipient will immediately forward a copy of the findings to the SFA.

6. **Conflict Of Interest:** Personnel and other officials connected with this grant shall adhere to the requirements given below:

- a. **Advice:** No official or employee of a state or unit of local government or of non-government grantees/subgrantees shall participate personally through decision, approval, disapproval, recommendation, the rendering of advice, investigation, or otherwise in any proceeding, application, request for a ruling or other determination, contract, grant, cooperative agreement, claim, controversy, or other particular matter in which these funds are used, where to his knowledge he or his immediate family, partners, organization other than a public agency in which he is serving as officer, director, trustee, partner, or employee or any person or organization with whom he is negotiating or has any arrangement concerning prospective employment, has a financial interest.

PROJECT SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD ANTI-GANG INITIATIVE GRANT TERMS AND CONDITIONS

NOTE: THE GRANT TERMS AND CONDITIONS MUST BE SUBMITTED WITH GRANT APPLICATION

b. Appearance: In the use of these grant funds, officials or employees of state or local units of government and non-governmental grantees/subgrantees shall avoid any action which might result in, or create the appearance of:

- 1) Using his or her official position for private gain;
- 2) Giving preferential treatment to any person;
- 3) Losing complete independence or impartiality;
- 4) Making an official decision outside official channels; or
- 5) Affecting adversely the confidence of the public in the integrity of the government or the program.

7. **Bonding:** It is strongly recommended that all officials identified on this grant who have authority to obligate, expend or approve expenditures be bonded for an amount no less than the total amount of the grant, including match.

8. **Non-Supplanting Agreement:** The subgrantee shall not use grantor funds to supplant state or local funds or other resources that would otherwise have been made available for this program. Further, if a position created by a grant is filled from within, the vacancy created by this action must be filled within 30 days. If the vacancy is not filled within 30 days, the subgrantee must stop charging the grant for the new position. Upon filling the vacancy, the subgrantee may resume charging for the grant position.

9. **Project Implementation:** The Subgrantee agrees to implement this project within 90 days following the grant award effective date or be subject to automatic cancellation of the grant. Evidence of project implementation must be detailed in the first quarterly report.

10. **Written Approval of Changes:** Any changes to this subgrant, which are mutually agreed upon, must be approved, in writing, by the SFA prior to implementation or obligation and shall be incorporated in written amendments to this grant. This procedure for changes to the approved subgrant is not limited to budgetary changes, but also includes changes of substance in project activities and changes in the project director or key professional personnel identified in the approved application.

11. **Contract Approval Requirements:** The Subgrantee must receive approval of all contract agreements for services and products from the SFA prior to execution. The contract will require review and approval by appropriate staff. Every contract will identify by name all researchers, agents or vendors providing the service or product stipulated. If written approval of the contract is given, an executed copy of the contract must be submitted to the SFA prior to payment or within 30 days of signature, whichever comes first.

In addition to the above requirements, consultant contractors (both individual and consulting firm) will be required to file quarterly progress and fiscal reports. Such reports will include an accounting of all financial transactions completed during the reporting period as well as a description of the actual services provided. Final progress, narrative and fiscal reports will be required within 30 days after the completion of the contract. The final fiscal report must contain a complete accounting of financial transactions for the entire contract period. In the final narrative report, the contractor must provide a specific statement as to the total services or products provided under the terms of the contract.

12. **Individual Consultants:** Billings for consultants who are individuals must include at a minimum: a description of services; dates of services; number of hours services performed; rate charged for services; and, the total cost of services performed. Individual consultant costs must be within the prevailing rates, not to exceed the maximum of \$450.00 per day.

13. **Dual Employment Compensation:** Dual employment compensation must be approved by the SFA prior to contracting with consultants. An appropriate dual employment compensation form must be completed and submitted to the SFA.

14. **Sole Source Procurement:** Use of sole source procurement is discouraged. Sole source purchases will be awarded

only under exceptional circumstances and must follow precisely the procedure set forth in the South Carolina Consolidated Procurement Code. All sole source purchases will require the explicit **prior written approval** of the SFA.

PROJECT SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD ANTI-GANG INITIATIVE GRANT TERMS AND CONDITIONS

NOTE: THE GRANT TERMS AND CONDITIONS MUST BE SUBMITTED WITH GRANT APPLICATION

15. Bidding Requirements: The subgrantee must comply with proper competitive bidding procedures as required by 28 CFR Part 66 (formerly OMB Circular A-102) or OMB Circular A-110, as applicable.

On any items, including those bids in the aggregate, whose total cost is less than \$5000, the bids do not have to be submitted to the SFA for review and approval; but adequate documentation must be maintained in the subgrantee's files. For items costing \$2,501 to \$4,999, this documentation must include written quotes. For items \$2,500 or less, written documentation of verbal quotes is acceptable.

On any items, including those bids in the aggregate, whose total cost is \$5000 or more, bids must be submitted to the SFA for review and approval prior to acceptance of any bid. Please refer to the Administrative Procurement Procedures for further instructions.

16. Personnel and Travel Costs: Personnel and Travel costs must be consistent with the agency's policies and procedures and must be applied uniformly to both federally financed and other activities of the agency. In the absence of agency regulations, travel costs must not exceed the rate set by state regulation, a copy of which is available upon request. However, at no time can the agency's travel rates exceed the federal rate established by the Internal Revenue Service. If travel costs are included in the grant application, a copy of the agency's policies and procedures manual or its Board's signed minutes must be submitted with the application which provide mileage and per diem rates.

17. Rental Cost: The SFA will only pay the grant portion of rental costs. Grant participation in mortgage payments is unallowable. Prior to final approval of rental costs, a copy of the lease agreement must be provided to the SFA as well as the total square footage included in the rental agreement and the amount of square footage requested to be funded under this grant. The Subgrantee must request approval, in writing, when:

a. The total rental space requirement, including space for files, conference, mail, supply, reproduction and storage rooms, is in excess of 150 square feet per employee. Space required for intermittent and/or part-time employees may be included in the space requirement.

b. The rental charge exceeds \$10 monthly per square foot. The subgrantee must certify in writing that the requested rental charge is consistent with the prevailing rates in the local area and shall maintain documentation in its files to support such a determination.

18. Obligation of Grant Funds: Grant funds may not, without advance written approval by the SFA be obligated prior to the effective date of award or approved revision. No obligations are allowed after the end of the grant period, and the final request for payment must be submitted no later than 45 calendar days after the end of the grant period.

19. Utilization and Payment of Grant Funds: Funds awarded are to be expended only for purposes and activities covered by the subgrantee's approved project plan and budget. Items must be in the subgrantee's approved grant budget in order to be eligible for reimbursement. Payments will be adjusted to correct previous overpayments and disallowances or under payments resulting from audit.

Claims for reimbursement must be submitted no more frequently than once a month and no less than once a quarter. Grants failing to meet this requirement, without prior written approval, are subject to cancellation. Claims for reimbursement must be fully documented as detailed in the Request for Payment Instructions.

20. Recording and Documentation of Receipts and Expenditures: Subgrantee's accounting procedures must provide for accurate and timely recording of receipt of funds by source, of expenditures made from such funds, and of unexpended balances. These records must contain information pertaining to grant awards, obligations, unobligated balances, assets, liabilities, expenditures and program income. Controls must be established which are adequate to ensure that expenditures charged to the subgrant activities are for allowable purposes. Additionally, effective control and accountability must be maintained for all grant cash, real and personal property, and other assets. Accounting records must be supported by such source documentation as cancelled checks, paid bills, payrolls, time and attendance records, contract documents, grant award documents, etc.

PROJECT SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD ANTI-GANG INITIATIVE GRANT TERMS AND CONDITIONS

NOTE: THE GRANT TERMS AND CONDITIONS MUST BE SUBMITTED WITH GRANT APPLICATION

21. Financial Responsibility: The financial responsibility of subgrantees must be such that the subgrantee can properly discharge the public trust which accompanies the authority to expend public funds. Adequate accounting systems should meet the following criteria as outlined in the Office of Justice Programs guideline manual entitled, "Financial and Administrative Guide for Grants."

a) Accounting records should provide information needed to adequately identify the receipt of funds under each grant awarded and the expenditure of funds for each grant.

b) Entries in accounting records should refer to subsidiary records and/or documentation which support the entry and which can be readily located.

c) The accounting system should provide accurate and current financial reporting information.

d) The accounting system should be integrated with an adequate system of internal controls to safeguard the funds and assets covered, check the accuracy and reliability of accounting data, promote operational efficiency and encourage adherence to prescribed management policies.

22. Reports: The subgrantee shall submit, at such times and in such form as may be prescribed, such reports as the SFA may reasonably require, including quarterly financial reports, progress reports, final financial reports and evaluation reports.

23. Program Income: All program income generated by this grant during the project must be reported to the SFA quarterly (on the quarterly fiscal report) and must be put back into the project or be used to reduce the grantor participation in the program. The use or planned use of all program income must have prior written approval from the SFA.

24. Retention of Records: Records for non-expendable property purchased totally or partially with grantor funds must be retained for three years after its final disposition. All other pertinent grant records including financial records, supporting documents and statistical records shall be retained for a minimum of three years after the final expenditure report. However, if any litigation, claim or audit is started before the expiration of the three year period, then records must be retained for three years after the litigation, claim or audit is resolved.

25. Property Control: Effective control and accountability must be maintained for all personal property. Sub-grantees must adequately safeguard all such property and must assure that it is used solely for authorized purposes. Subgrantees should exercise caution in the use, maintenance, protection and preservation of such property.

a. Title: Subject to the obligations and conditions set forth in 28 CFR Part 66 (formerly OMB Circular A-102), title to non-expendable property acquired in whole or in part with grant funds shall be vested in the subgrantee. Non-expendable property is defined as any item having a useful life of more than one year and an acquisition cost of \$1,000 or more per unit.

b. Property Control Record Form: At the time the final request for payment is submitted, the subgrantee must file with the SFA a copy of the Property Control Record Form (provided by the SFA) listing all such property acquired with grant funds. The subgrantee agrees to be subject to a biennial audit by the SFA and/or its duly authorized representatives for verification of the information contained in the Property Control Record Form.

c. Use and Disposition: Equipment shall be used by the subgrantee in the program or project for which it was acquired as long as needed, whether or not the program or project continues to be supported by federal funds. When use of the property for project activities is discontinued, the subgrantee shall request, in writing, disposition instructions from the SFA prior to actual disposition of the property. Theft, destruction, or loss of property shall be reported to the SFA immediately.

PROJECT SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD ANTI-GANG INITIATIVE GRANT TERMS AND CONDITIONS

NOTE: THE GRANT TERMS AND CONDITIONS MUST BE SUBMITTED WITH GRANT APPLICATION

26. Performance: This grant may be terminated or fund payments discontinued by the SFA where it finds a substantial failure to comply with the provisions of the Act governing these funds or regulations promulgated, including those grant conditions or other obligations established by the SFA. In the event the subgrantee fails to perform the services described herein and has previously received financial assistance from the SFA, the subgrantee shall reimburse the SFA the full amount of the payments made. However, if the services described herein are partially performed, and the subgrantee has previously received financial assistance, the subgrantee shall proportionally reimburse the SFA for payments made.

27. Deobligation of Grant Funds: All grants must be deobligated within forty-five (45) calendar days of the end of the grant period. Failure to deobligate the grant in a timely manner will result in an automatic deobligation of the grant by the SFA.

28. Project Evaluation Report: The formal evaluation report must be received by the SFA not later than 45 days after the end of the grant funding period. The report is in addition to the cumulative Fourth Quarter (Final) Progress Report also due 45 days after the end of the grant funded period.

29. Copyright: Except as otherwise provided in the terms and conditions of this grant, the subgrantee or a contractor paid through this grant is free to copyright any books, publications or other copyrightable materials developed in the course of or under this grant. However, the federal awarding agency and/or state funding agency (SFA) reserve a royalty-free, non-exclusive, and irrevocable license to reproduce, publish or otherwise use, and to authorize others to use, for federal government and/or SFA purposes:

- a. the copyright in any work developed under this grant or through a contract under this grant; and,
- b. any rights of copyright to which a subgrantee or subcontractor purchases ownership with grant support.

The federal government's rights and/or the SFA's rights identified above must be conveyed to the publisher and the language of the publisher's release form must ensure the preservation of these rights.

30. Cash Depositories: Subgrantees are required to deposit grant funds in a federally insured banking institution, and the balance exceeding insurance coverage must be collaterally secured.

31. Furniture Purchase Requirements (For State Agencies Only): The SFA requires that furniture funded by the grant (both grantor and match) be purchased through the South Carolina Department of Corrections, Prison Industries Program (PI). The subgrantee may purchase grant funded furniture through another vendor only if, (a) PI is unable to guarantee delivery within eight (8) weeks of the placement of the order, or (b) the subgrantee receives a bid for furniture of equal or higher specifications for less than the PI cost. If (a) or (b) is utilized, the Project Director or Authorized Official must certify this process. The certification must accompany the Request for Payment for the applicable items.

Regardless of purchase source, the PI cost will be the maximum allowed by the grant. The maximum limit applies to Grantor funds and Match funds and any combination of the two. The subgrantee should contact a customer services representative at PI at 1-800-922-8121.

32. Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA): The subgrantee must comply with all requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA), as applicable.

PROJECT SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD ANTI-GANG INITIATIVE GRANT TERMS AND CONDITIONS

NOTE: THE GRANT TERMS AND CONDITIONS MUST BE SUBMITTED WITH GRANT APPLICATION

33. Compliance With Section 504 Of The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (Handicapped): All recipients of federal funds must comply with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (The Act). Therefore, the federal funds recipient pursuant to the requirements of The Act hereby gives assurance that no otherwise qualified handicapped person shall, solely by reason of handicap be excluded from the participation in, be denied the benefits of or be subject to discrimination, including discrimination in employment, in any program or activity that receives or benefits from federal financial assistance. The recipient agrees it will ensure that requirements of The Act shall be included in the agreements with and be binding on all of its subgrantees, contractors, subcontractors, assignees or successors.

34. Utilization of Minority Businesses: Subgrantees are encouraged to utilize qualified minority firms where cost and performance of major contract work will not conflict with funding or time schedules.

35. Confidential Information: Any reports, information, data, etc., given to or prepared or assembled by the subgrantee under this grant which the SFA requests to be kept confidential shall not be made available to any individual or organization by the subgrantee without prior written approval of the SFA.

36. Political Activity: None of the funds, materials, property or services provided directly or indirectly under this contract shall be used for any partisan political activity, or to further the election or defeat of any candidate for public office, or otherwise in violation of the provisions of the "Hatch Act."

37. Debarment Certification: The subgrantee must comply with Federal Debarment and Suspension regulations by requiring completion of "Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion - Lower Tier Covered Transactions" by subrecipients prior to entering into a financial agreement with the subrecipients for any transaction as outlined below:

a. Any procurement contract for goods and services, regardless of type, expected to equal or exceed the Federal procurement small purchase threshold (which is \$25,000 and is a cumulative amount from all federal funding sources).

b. Any procurement contract for goods and services, regardless of amount, under which the subrecipient will have a critical influence on or substantive control over the transaction.

The subgrantee is responsible for monitoring the submission and maintaining the official document.

38. Drug-Free Workplace Certification: This Certification is required by the S. C. Drug-Free Workplace Act #593 of 1990 and federal regulations implementing the Federal Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988. The federal regulations, published in the January 31, 1989 Federal Register, **require certification by state agency subgrantees** that they will maintain a drug-free workplace. The South Carolina Drug-Free Workplace Act **requires certification** by all **subgrantees receiving \$50,000 or more**. The Certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance will be placed when the SFA determines to award the grant. False Certification or violation of the Certification shall be grounds for suspension of payments, suspension or termination of the grant; or government-wide suspension or debarment.

39 Disclosure of Federal Participation: In compliance with Section 623 of Public Law 102-141, the subgrantee agrees that no amount of this award shall be used to finance the acquisition of goods and services (including construction services) for the Project unless the subgrantee:

a. specifies in any announcement of the awarding of the contract for the procurement of the goods and services involved (including construction services) the amount of Federal funds that will be used to finance the acquisition; and,

b. expresses the amount announced pursuant to paragraph (a) as a percentage of the total cost of the planned acquisition.

The above requirements only apply to a procurement for goods or services (including construction services) that has an aggregate value of \$500,000 or more.

PROJECT SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD ANTI-GANG INITIATIVE GRANT TERMS AND CONDITIONS

NOTE: THE GRANT TERMS AND CONDITIONS MUST BE SUBMITTED WITH GRANT APPLICATION

40. Publications: The subgrantee agrees that any publication (written, visual, or sound, but excluding press releases, newsletters, and issue analyses) issued by the subgrantee describing programs or projects funded in whole or in part with federal funds, shall contain the following statement:

"This project was supported by Federal Formula Grant # _____, (refer to the Grant Award for the Federal Formula Grant Number which can be found immediately after the CFDA No.) awarded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, U.S. Department of Justice through the South Carolina Department of Public Safety. The Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs, coordinates the activities of the following program offices and bureaus: Bureau of Justice Assistance, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Institute of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Office for Victims of Crime. Points of view or opinions contained within this document are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U. S. Department of Justice."

The subgrantee also agrees that one copy of any such publications will be submitted to the SFA to be placed on file and distributed as appropriate to other potential subgrantees or interested parties. The SFA may waive the requirement for submission of any specific publication upon submission of a request providing justification from the subgrantee.

41. Closed-Captioning of Public Service Announcements: Any television public service announcement that is produced or funded in whole or in part by any agency or instrumentality of Federal Government shall include closed captioning of the verbal content of such announcement.

42. Non-Profit Organization Special Requirement: In accordance with the revised OMB Circular A-110, effective February 10, 1987, non-profit organizations shall maintain advances of federal funds in interest bearing accounts. Interest amounts earned on all advances of Federal grant funds up to \$250 per fiscal year may be retained by the recipient for administrative expense. This amount is not per award but from all funds received as a result of Federal programs. Annually remit interest earned (over and above the \$250 per fiscal year) on advances of Federal grant funds to the United States Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Payment Management Services, Post Office Box 6021, Rockville, MD 20852. In order to simplify compliance with this requirement, we suggest that the subgrantee have a separate bank account for funds received under this grant.

43. Fiscal Regulations: The fiscal administration of grants shall be subject to such further rules, regulations and policies concerning accounting and records, payment of funds, cost allowability, submission of financial reports, etc., as may be prescribed by the SFA Guidelines or "Special Conditions" placed on the grant award.

44. Compliance Agreement: The subgrantee agrees to abide by all Terms and Conditions including "Special Conditions" placed upon the grant award by the SFA. Failure to comply could result in a "Stop Payment" being placed on the grant.

45. Higher Education Institutions: Where cash match is required subgrantees must show the applicable percentage match for each line item entry on the respective budget pages. An exception is made for institutions of higher education operating in accordance with OMB Circular A-21. In those instances the subgrantee may show an aggregate, bottom line match rather than a line item match. However, eligible applications utilizing this option must document in their Request For Payments some amount of match on at least a quarterly basis. They also must fulfill the total match amounts required under the grant prior to disbursement of the final payment from the Department of Public Safety to the subgrantee.

PROJECT SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD ANTI-GANG INITIATIVE GRANT TERMS AND CONDITIONS

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46. Suspension or Termination of Funding: The SFA may suspend, in whole or in part, and/or terminate funding for or impose another sanction on a subgrantee for any of the following reasons:

- a. Failure to comply substantially with the requirements or statutory objectives of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended; Block Grants Program Guidelines issued thereunder, or other provisions of Federal Law.
- b. Failure to adhere to the requirements, standard conditions or special conditions.
- c. Proposing or implementing substantial program changes to the extent that, if originally submitted, the application would not have been approved for funding.
- d. Failure to submit reports.
- e. Filing a false certification in this application or other report or document.
- f. Other good cause shown.

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47. This special condition facilitates compliance with the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) relating to clandestine methamphetamine laboratory operations, including the identification, seizure, or closure of clandestine methamphetamine laboratories [hereinafter, "meth lab operations"]. No monies from this award may be obligated to support meth lab operations unless the grantee implements this special condition.

The Office of Justice Programs (OJP), in consultation with the Bureau of Justice Assistance, the Drug Enforcement Administration, and the Office for Community Oriented Policing Services, prepared a Program-level Environmental Assessment (Assessment) governing meth lab operations. The Assessment describes the adverse environmental, health, and safety impacts likely to be encountered by law enforcement agencies as they implement specific actions under their methamphetamine laboratory operations. Consistent with the Assessment, the following terms and conditions apply to the grantee for any OJP funded meth lab operations:

- A. The grantee shall ensure compliance by OJP funded sub-grantees with federal, state and local environmental, health, and safety laws and regulations applicable to meth lab operations, to include the disposal of the chemicals, equipment, and wastes resulting from those operations.
- B. The grantee shall have a Mitigation Plan in place that identifies and documents the processes and points of accountability within its state. This plan will be used to ensure that the adverse environmental, health, and safety impacts delineated in the Assessment are mitigated in a manner consistent with the requirements of this condition.
- C. The grantee shall monitor OJP funded meth lab operations to ensure that they comply with the following nine mitigation measures identified in the Assessment and whose implementation is addressed in the grantee's Mitigation Plan. These mitigation measures must be included as special condition in all subgrants: (See below)
1. Provide medical screening of personnel assigned or to be assigned by the grantee to the seizure or closure of clandestine methamphetamine laboratories;
 2. Provide Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) required initial and refresher training for law enforcement officials and all other personnel assigned to either the seizure or closure of clandestine methamphetamine laboratories;
 3. As determined by their specified duties; equip the personnel with OSHA required protective wear and other required safety equipment;
 4. Assign properly trained personnel to prepare a comprehensive contamination report on each seized/closed laboratory;
 5. Utilize qualified disposal personnel to remove all chemicals and associated glassware, equipment, and contaminated materials and wastes from site(s) of each seized laboratory;
 6. Dispose of the chemicals, equipment, and contaminated materials and wastes at properly licensed disposal facilities or, when allowable, at properly licensed recycling facilities;
 7. Monitor the transport, disposal, and recycling components of subparagraphs numbered 5. and 6. immediately above in order to ensure proper compliance;
 8. Have in place and implement a written agreement with the responsible state environmental agency. This agreement must provide that the responsible state environmental agency agrees to (i) timely evaluate the environmental condition at and around the site of a closed clandestine laboratory and (ii) coordinate with the responsible party, property owner, or others to ensure that any residual contamination is remediated, if determined necessary by the state environmental agency and in accordance with existing state and federal requirements; and
 9. Have in place and implement a written agreement with the responsible state or local service agencies to properly respond to any minor, as defined by state law, at the site. This agreement must ensure immediate response by qualified personnel who can (i) respond to the potential health needs of any minor at the site; (ii) take that minor into protective custody unless the minor is criminally involved in the meth lab activities or is subject to arrest for other criminal violations; (iii) ensure immediate medical testing for methamphetamine toxicity; and (iv) arrange for any follow-up medical tests, examinations, or health care made necessary as a result of methamphetamine toxicity.

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CERTIFICATIONS REGARDING LOBBYING; DEBARMENT, SUSPENSION AND OTHER RESPONSIBILITY MATTERS; AND DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE REQUIREMENTS

Applicants should refer to the regulations cited below to determine the certification to which they are required to attest. Applicants should also review the instructions for certification included in the regulations before completing this form. Signature of this form provides for compliance with certification requirements under the applicable CFR covering New Restrictions on Lobbying, Government-wide Debarment and Suspension (Non-procurement) and Government-wide Requirements for Drug-Free Workplace (Grants). The certifications shall be treated as a material representation of fact upon which reliance will be placed when the State Funding Agency (SFA) determines to award the covered transaction, grant or cooperative agreement.

1. LOBBYING:

As required by Section 1352, Title 31 of the U.S. Code, and implemented by the applicable CFR, for persons entering into a grant or cooperative agreement over \$100,000, as defined by the applicable CFR, the applicant certifies that:

A. No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of the undersigned, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the making of any Federal grant, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal grant or cooperative agreement;

B. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal grant or cooperative agreement, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form -- LLL, "Disclosure of Lobbying Activities," in accordance with its instructions;

C. The undersigned shall require that the language of this certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subgrants, contracts under grants and cooperative agreements, and subcontracts) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

2. DEBARMENT, SUSPENSION, AND OTHER RESPONSIBILITY MATTERS (SUB-RECIPIENT)

As required by Executive Order 12549, Debarment and Suspension, and implemented under the applicable CFR, for prospective participants in primary covered transactions, as defined in the applicable CFR -

A. The applicant certifies that it and its principals:

(1) Are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, sentenced to a denial of Federal benefits by a State or Federal court, or voluntarily excluded from covered transactions by any Federal department or agency;

(2) Have not within a three-year period preceding this application been convicted of or had a civil judgment rendered against them for commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public (Federal, State, or local) transaction or contract under a public transaction; violation of Federal or State antitrust statutes or commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, or receiving stolen property;

(3) Are not presently indicted for or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a government entity (Federal, State or local) with commission of any of the offenses enumerated in paragraph A(2) of this certification; and

(4) Have not within a three-year period preceding this application had one or more public transactions (Federal, State or local) terminated for cause or default; and

B. Where the applicant is unable to certify to any of the statements in this certification, he or she shall attach an explanation to this application.

PROJECT SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD ANTI-GANG INITIATIVE GRANT TERMS AND CONDITIONS

NOTE: THE GRANT TERMS AND CONDITIONS MUST BE SUBMITTED WITH GRANT APPLICATION

CERTIFICATIONS REGARDING LOBBYING; DEBARMENT, SUSPENSION AND OTHER RESPONSIBILITY MATTERS; AND DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE REQUIREMENTS

3. A. DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE (GRANTEES OTHER THAN INDIVIDUALS) -- APPLICABLE TO GRANTEES RECEIVING \$50,000 OR MORE AND ALL STATE AGENCIES REGARDLESS OF GRANT AMOUNT.

As required by the S.C. Drug-Free Workplace Act #593 of 1990 and the Federal Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and implemented under the applicable CFR for grantees -

The applicant certifies that it will or will continue to provide a drug-free workplace by:

(1) Publishing a statement notifying employees that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in the grantee's workplace and specifying the actions that will be taken against employees for violation of such prohibition;

(2) Establishing an on-going drug-free awareness program to inform employees about --

(a) The dangers of drug abuse in the workplace;

(b) The grantee's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace;

(c) Any available drug counseling, rehabilitation and employee assistance programs, and

(d) The penalties that may be imposed upon employees for drug abuse violations occurring in the workplace;

(3) Making it a requirement that each employee to be engaged in the performance of the grant be given a copy of the statement required by paragraph (1);

(4) Notifying the employee in the statement required by paragraph (1) that, as a condition of employment under the grant, the employee will -

(a) Abide by the terms of the statement; and

(b) Notify the employer in writing of his or her conviction for a violation of a criminal drug statute occurring in the workplace no later than five calendar days after such conviction;

(5) Notifying the agency, in writing within 10 calendar days after receiving notice under subparagraph (4)(b), from an employee or otherwise receiving actual notice of such conviction. Employers or convicted employees must provide notice, including position title, to the State Funding Agency. Notice shall include the identification number(s) of each affected grant;

(6) Taking one of the following actions, within 30 calendar days of receiving notice under subparagraph (4)(b), with respect to any employee who is so convicted -

(a) Taking appropriate personnel action against such an employee, up to and including termination, consistent with the requirements of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended; or

(b) Requiring such employee to participate satisfactorily in a drug abuse assistance rehabilitation program approved for such purposes by a Federal, State, or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency;

(7) Making a good faith effort to continue to maintain a drug-free workplace through implementation of paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6).

4. DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE (GRANTEES WHO ARE INDIVIDUALS) -- **APPLICABLE TO GRANTEES RECEIVING \$50,000 OR MORE.** As required by the S.C. Drug-Free Workplace Act #593 of 1990 and the Federal Drug-Free Workplace of 1988, and implemented under the applicable CFR for grantees -

A. As a condition of the grant I certify that I will not engage in the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance in conducting any activity with the grant; and

B. If convicted of a criminal drug offense resulting from a violation occurring during the conduct of any grant activity, I will report the conviction, in writing, within 10 calendar days of the conviction to the State Funding Agency.

PROJECT SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD ANTI-GANG INITIATIVE GRANT TERMS AND CONDITIONS

NOTE: THE GRANT TERMS AND CONDITIONS MUST BE SUBMITTED WITH GRANT APPLICATION

GRANT NO. 1PG06005

CERTIFICATION BY PROJECT DIRECTOR *

I certify that I understand and agree to comply with the general and fiscal terms and conditions of this application including special conditions; to comply with provisions of the Act governing these funds and all other federal laws; that all information presented is correct; that there has been appropriate coordination with affected agencies; that I am duly authorized by the Applicant to perform the tasks of Project Director as they relate to the terms and conditions of this grant application; that costs incurred prior to grant approval may result in the expenses being absorbed by the subgrantee; and, that the receipt of grantor funds through the State Funding Agency will not supplant state or local funds.

Prefix: Captain

First Name: Kevin

Middle Name: G.

Last Name: Marsee

Suffix:

Title: Captain

Agency: Anderson Police Department

Mailing Address 401 South Main Street

City: Anderson

State: South Carolina

10 Digit Zip: 29624-2301

Phone Number: (864) 844-1560

Fax Number: (864) 260-4615

E-Mail Address: kmarsee@cityofandersonsc.com

Signature:

Bonded: **Yes**

CERTIFICATION BY FINANCIAL OFFICER *

I certify that I understand and agree to comply with the general and fiscal terms and conditions of this grant application including special conditions; to comply with provisions of the Act governing these funds and all other federal laws; that all information presented is correct; that there has been appropriate coordination with affected agencies; that I am duly authorized by the Applicant to perform the tasks of Financial Officer as they relate to the fiscal terms and conditions of this grant application; that costs incurred prior to grant approval may result in the expenses being absorbed by the subgrantee; and, that the receipt of grantor funds through the State Funding Agency will not supplant state or local funds.

Prefix: Mrs.

First Name: Peggy

Middle Name: Maxwell

Last Name: Scott

Suffix:

Title: Finance Director

Agency: City of Anderson, Inc.

Mailing Address 401 South Main Street

City: Anderson

State: SC

10 Digit Zip: 29624-2301

Phone Number: (864) 231-2204

Fax Number: (864) 231-5939

E-Mail Address: pmaxwell@cityofandersonsc.com

Signature:

Bonded: **Yes**

PROJECT SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD ANTI-GANG INITIATIVE GRANT TERMS AND CONDITIONS

NOTE: THE GRANT TERMS AND CONDITIONS MUST BE SUBMITTED WITH GRANT APPLICATION

GRANT NO. 1PG06005

CERTIFICATION BY OFFICIAL AUTHORIZED TO SIGN *

I certify that I understand and agree to comply with the general and fiscal terms and conditions of this application including special conditions; to comply with provisions of the Act governing these funds and all other federal laws; that all information presented is correct; that there has been appropriate coordination with affected agencies; that I am duly authorized to commit the applicant to these requirements; that costs incurred prior to grant approval may result in the expenses being absorbed by the subgrantee; and, that the receipt of grantor funds through the State Funding Agency will not supplant state or local funds.

The Omnibus Appropriations Act of 1996 requires that subgrantees provide assurance that subgrant funds will not be used to supplant or replace local or state funds or other resources that would otherwise have been available for law enforcement and/or criminal justice activities. In compliance with that mandate, I certify that the receipt of federal funds through the State Funding Agency shall in no way supplant or replace state or local funds or other resources that would have been made available for law enforcement and/or criminal justice activities.

Prefix: Mr.

First Name: John

Middle Name: R.

Last Name: Moore

Suffix: Jr.

Title: City Manager

Agency: City of Anderson

Mailing Address: 401 South Main Street

City: Anderson

State: South Carolina

10 Digit Zip: 29624-2301

Phone Number: (864) 231-2200

Fax Number: (864) 231-7854

E-Mail Address: jmoore@cityofandersonsc.com

Signature:

Bonded: **Yes**

* **NOTE:** THE PROJECT DIRECTOR, FINANCIAL OFFICER AND OFFICIAL AUTHORIZED TO SIGN CANNOT BE THE SAME PERSON. STAFF BEING FUNDED UNDER THIS GRANT MAY NOT BE ANY OF THE ABOVE OFFICIALS WITHOUT SFA APPROVAL.