

Mississippi Analysis and Information Center Gang Threat Assessment 2010



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Purpose

This Mississippi Analysis and Information Center (MSAIC) Gang Threat Assessment provides a general outlook on gang activity in the state of Mississippi by focusing on snapshots of major gangs. The assessment incorporates Mississippi Department of Corrections (MDOC) Inmate Release Data, analytical research of social network site profiles associated with gang members in Mississippi, and Internet research. This information is accurate as of December 2010.

According to The Mississippi Code of 1972, § 97-44-3, a gang is defined as “any combination, confederation, alliance, network, conspiracy, understanding, or other similar conjoining, in law or in fact, of three (3) or more persons with an established hierarchy that, through its membership or through the agency of any member, engages in felonious criminal activity.” A full copy of the section is included at the end of this document in Appendix A.

SPECIAL THANKS TO THESE AGENCIES FOR THEIR HELP:

**United States Attorney’s Office – Southern District of Mississippi
Mississippi Department of Corrections**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following Gang Threat Assessment, prepared by the Mississippi Analysis and Information Center (“MSAIC”), was produced to provide a general outlook of gang presence and criminal activity in the State of Mississippi. Data in this report was obtained from the Mississippi Department of Corrections (“MDOC”) and provides statistics, research and key findings from corrections data, law enforcement reports as well as academic and open source research. This assessment is a follow-up from the Interim Gang Threat Assessment issued by MSAIC in September of 2010. The assessment contains crime-specific and corrections statistics attributed to the four most prevalent gangs (“core” gangs) in the state: Gangster Disciples, Simon City Royals, Vice Lords and Latin Kings. From the four core groups they are attributed to the higher affiliations which are Folk Nation (Gangster Disciples and Simon City Royals) and People Nation (Vice Lords and Latin Kings). The assessment also includes brief descriptions of other gangs including MS-13, Aryan Brotherhood and Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs.

Gang members in Mississippi continue to be involved in a number of criminal activities, the primary goal of which is to make money. Most frequently, gang members are incarcerated for drug violations, burglary, larceny, robbery, and assault. Although the gangs present in Mississippi may use the same name as the highly-organized, Chicago-based gangs, they primarily operate independently in Mississippi and do not appear to be in the hierarchy or in the direct control of the Chicago-based gangs.¹ However, because some of the early organizers of the most prolific street gangs in the country have roots in Mississippi, the state has a unique relationship with these groups, their senior leadership and families.

KEY FINDINGS

Prevalence

- In 2008, gang membership in the United States was estimated at 1 Million individuals belonging to more than 20,000 criminally active gangs within all 50 states and the District of Columbia – this represents a 20% increase from the 2005 estimate.²
- In the four-year period from 2004 – 2008, reports of gang activity from local and state law enforcement agencies increased by 28%.³
- According to a 2001 Department of Justice survey, 20 % of students aged 12 through 18 reported gang presence at their school. More than a quarter (28%) of students in urban schools reported a street gang presence, and 18% of students in suburban schools and 13% in rural schools reported the presence of street gangs. Public schools reported a much higher percentage of gang presence than private schools.⁴
- As of December 31, 2010, the MDOC housed approximately 21,565 inmates, 3,015 or 14% of which are validated gang members. MDOC uses a Security Threat Group Validation Form (see addendum page 23) within their correctional facilities to identify gang members. Of those validated gang members, 2,611 or 87% were members of the core groups described in this report.[†]
- The increase use of social media has created a new outlet for gangs to recruit members. Younger members have posted their affiliation with gangs on websites such as MySpace, Bebo, and YouTube.⁵
- From 2008 – 2010; 6,122 validated gang members completed their sentences and were released.[†]

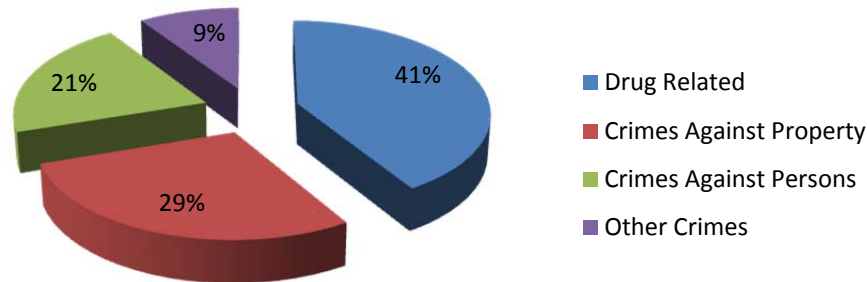
Demographics

- The MDOC reports that the youngest incarcerated gang members are 16 years old (four Gangster Disciples and one Imperial Insane Vice Lord) and the oldest gang member is 76 and is affiliated with the Ku Klux Klan. Gang membership is broken down as follows:
 - 24.72% are 18-25 years of age;
 - 24.97% are 26-30 years of age; and
 - 23.97% are 31-35 years of age.[†]
- Eighty percent (80%) of the incarcerated gang members are African American; 20% are Caucasian and less than 1% are Spanish/Hispanic/Native American.[†]

Criminal Activity

- According to law enforcement officials throughout the nation, criminal gangs commit as much as 80% of the crime in many communities and are the primary retail-level distributors of most illicit drugs – the majority of the crack cocaine trade in Mississippi is controlled by members or affiliates of gangs.⁶

- The chart below depicts the breakdown of criminal activity in Mississippi (totaling 8,888 convictions) by the four core gangs. Forty-one percent (41%) of the convictions were drug-related; followed by Crimes Against Property at 29%; Crimes Against Persons at 21%; followed by Other Crimes at 9%.[†]



EMERGING THREATS

- Gang migration from urban communities to suburban and rural locations poses a unique threat to the state of Mississippi as gangs seek to expand membership, increase revenue and avoid contact with law enforcement.⁷
- Larger domestic street gangs are allying with transnational drug trafficking organizations (“DTO”) in order to gain access to new supplies of narcotics and weapons.⁸
- Many gangs which have historically been competitors and rivals are cooperating to expand narcotics trafficking and exert greater influence in their areas of presence; these alliances are often formed out of necessity and are not regionally consistent. (HUMINT)

METHODOLOGY, SOURCES & FORMAT

The statistics in this assessment were drawn from an analysis of the inmate population, criminal activity and release dates of validated gang members who are/were incarcerated by MDOC. Criminal activity is broken into four categories: Crimes against persons, Crimes against property, Drug-related crimes and Other Crimes.

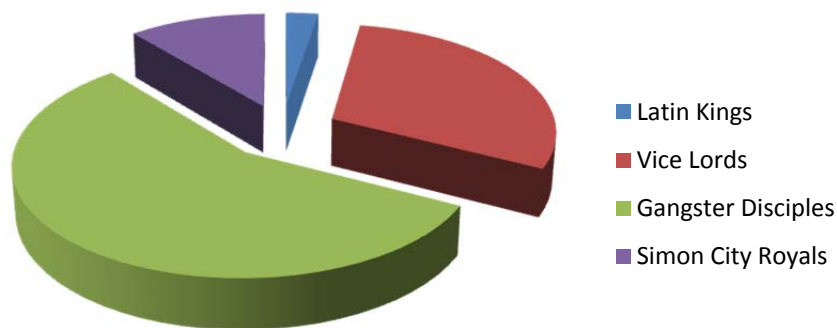
The data in this report represent crimes committed by validated gang members – while it is probable that much of the activity is gang-related, this report does not delineate general criminal activity from specific gang-related acts.

Social network sites are being utilized by gangs, particularly by younger members. The profiles on these sites include pictures showing gang signs, weapons, and graffiti. It is probable that gangs are using these sites for communication, recruitment and display purposes.

MSAIC analysts collected data from social networking websites with the goal of identifying gang activity in the state of Mississippi. Visual representations of gang loyalty and photos of drugs, weapons, gang signs, colors, tattoos and graffiti were considered as indicators of gang activity. While there was no obvious activity on Facebook, social networking outlets MySpace and Bebo; particularly Bebo showed significant use.

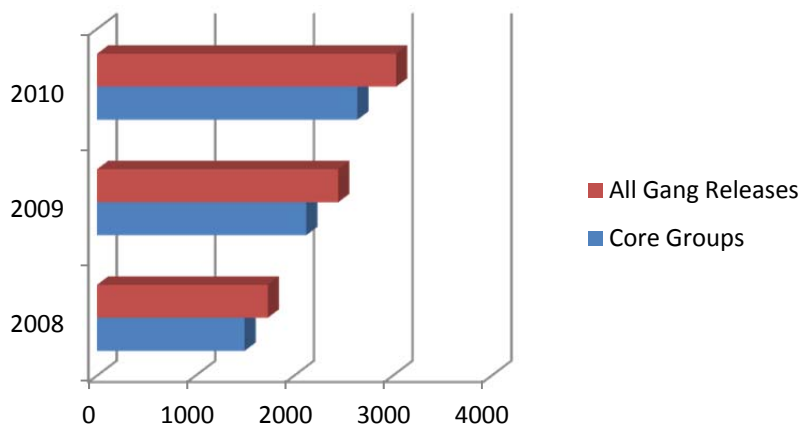
MDOC GANG AFFILIATION COMPOSITION

The following chart depicts the composition of the four core gangs and the 6,122 gang members – 56% of the core gang population is attributed to the Gangster Disciples, followed by the Vice Lords with 30%; Simon City Royals with 11% and finally the Latin Kings with 3%.[†]



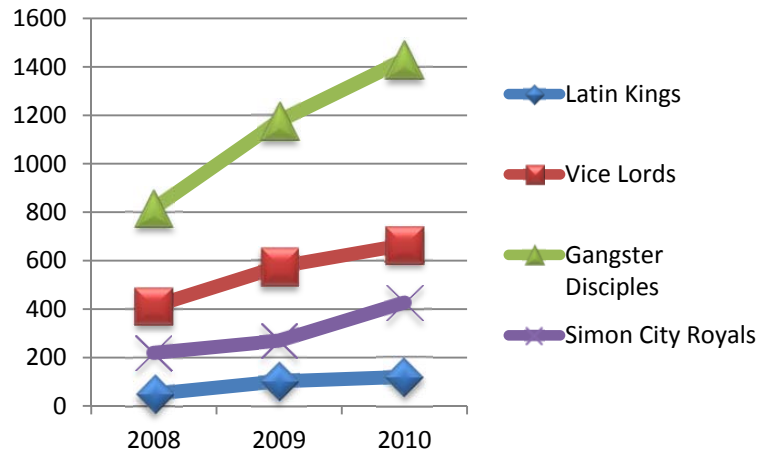
MDOC GANG MEMBER RELEASES

The chart below illustrates the overall volume of gang member releases with relation to the core group of four gangs - overall, 6,122 gang members from the four core gangs were released between 2008 and 2010 with the number affiliated with the four core gangs has remained consistent at 87% of the overall gang population.[†]



MDOC GANG MEMBER RELEASES BY AFFILIATION

The chart below illustrates the volume trend of releases with regard to the four core gangs present in the MDOC.[†]



Folk Nation Gangs



Black Gangster Disciples Graffiti in Sunflower, MS

The Folk Nation History

The Folk Nation is an alliance of street gangs which originated during the late seventies and has spread throughout the United States. The Folk Nation is comprised of many gangs that have their own unique colors, hand signs and organizational structure. Many of the gangs signed a charter to join the Folks alliance. The Folk Nation was formed November 11, 1978, within the Illinois Department of Corrections facilities. Shortly thereafter, the People Nation was formed to counter the Folks alliance.⁹

Larry Hoover, also known as King Larry, envisioned himself as the ultimate leader of all the Chicago gangs, as well as gangs in the Illinois penal system. Hoover was born in Jackson, Mississippi, but moved to Chicago, Illinois, with his parents at the age of four. By the age of 12, Hoover was on the streets with his friends, who called themselves “**The Supreme Gangsters.**” The group engaged in petty crimes, including stealing and mugging, and later evolved to shootings and assaults. The gang grew and Hoover emerged as its natural leader.⁹

Black Disciple Nation

David Barksdale, also known as David King, President of **The Disciple Nation**, was born May 24, 1947, in Sallis, Mississippi. Barksdale, along with his parents and 13 siblings, moved to Chicago, Illinois in 1957. Within three years, Barksdale had become a notorious gang leader. By 1966, Barksdale’s gang absorbed several others and became known as the **Black Disciple Nation**. In 1968, a rival gang member, Eugene Hairstone of the Black Stone Rangers, ordered a hit on Barksdale. Consequently, Barksdale was shot six times while exiting a bar one night, but survived and continued running the gang. Hairston was imprisoned for conspiring to murder Barksdale.⁹

The Black Gangster Disciple Nation

During 1969, Barksdale propositioned Hoover to merge the two nations. Reportedly, Barksdale had become weary about the senseless violence within African American communities because of gang warfare. Barksdale presented a proposal to Hoover that they merge their organizations, sharing equal power, and Hoover concurred. This merger resulted in the emergence of the Black Gangster Disciple Nation.⁹

Analysis of the Folk Nation

Information used to analyze the Folk Nation in this assessment was derived from data retrieved from the Mississippi Department of Corrections (MDOC). MDOC utilizes security coordinators to identify inmates who pose a threat to the security and orderly operations within correctional facilities. Once identified, the inmates are categorized as Security Threat Groups (STGs). Inmates are considered STGs when their activities are disruptive, they have a propensity to be violent, and their ideologies and organizational structures are considered to be threatening in nature. All inmates who are determined to be affiliated with gangs are categorized as STGs.

This section of the assessment addresses trends and analysis of the Folk Nation, as well as gangs within the nation. Though the various gangs have unique identifiers, a comparison has been made regarding the criminal activities, racial, gender and age composition of the Folk Nation. Gang sets within this group that have been identified at MDOC include, but are not limited to following:

Black Disciples	Black Growth and Development
Black Gangsters	Brothers of the Struggle
Black Gangster Disciples	Insane Gangsters
Gangsters	Insane Gangster Disciples
Gangster Disciples	Crips
High Supreme Gangsters	Piru Crips
Devils	Disciples
Simon City Royals	

MDOC statistics revealed the Folk Nation to be the most predominant gang in the State of Mississippi. As of December 2010, there were approximately 3,821 gang members operating within the Folk Nation alliance, according to MDOC active inmate data. MDOC gang data reflected a total of 16 factions within the Folk Nation.

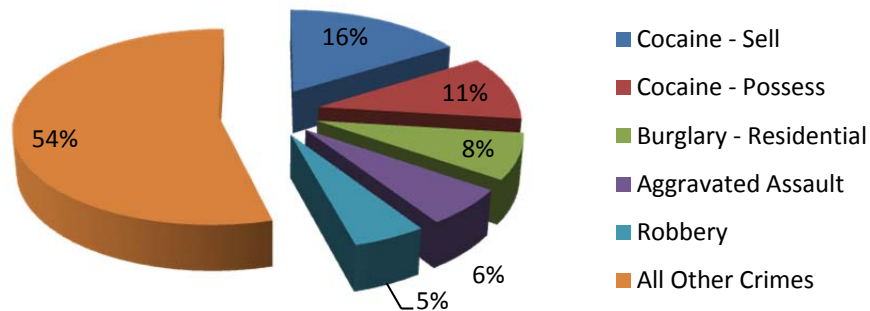
Assessment Notes

Part of this assessment focuses on the gang factions reported by MDOC. It should be noted, however, that historical data for several gang factions was not available through open source research. For example, information regarding the Disciple and Gangster factions usually alluded to Gangster Disciples or Black Gangster Disciples. Regarding the Devil Disciples and High Supreme Gangsters, these were reportedly two gang factions under David Barksdale (Disciple Nation) and Larry Hoover's (Supreme Gangsters) organizations, respectively. Information regarding these factions was very limited.

In cases where historical data was very limited, only a synopsis of MDOC statistical data is presented. There were various discrepancies noted during open source research, particularly regarding gang names.

GANGSTER DISCIPLES

The Gangster Disciples and their affiliates are the most populous core gang in the Mississippi prison system with 56% of core gang members. The Gangster Disciples incarcerated committed a total of 4813 crimes. The crime for which most Gangster Disciples were incarcerated for was the sale of cocaine, followed by possession of cocaine, these two charges alone account for 27% of the gangs total convictions. The chart below depicts the top five crimes for which Gangster Disciples were incarcerated (Note: “All Other Crimes” may be the majority, but if broken down into their own groups the offenses would not be in the top five).



While the Gangster Disciples are most commonly known for their drug-related crimes, a recent investigation uncovered that the gang has expanded its criminal activity to include financial crimes – more specifically the manufacture and utterance of counterfeit checks as well as printing and passing counterfeit U. S. Currency (\$100 bills).

Other recent intelligence indicates a high level of organization in the Southern part of the state that includes regular meetings and an identified rank structure. Information has been received that members of a Gangster Disciple affiliated group (South Mississippi Black Gangster Disciples or “SMBGD”) are involved in drug trafficking, gambling and gang-related deaths in Marion County – it has also been reported that the SMBGD have a stockpile of illegal firearms, including an AK-47 “Chopper.”¹⁰

Social Network Presence

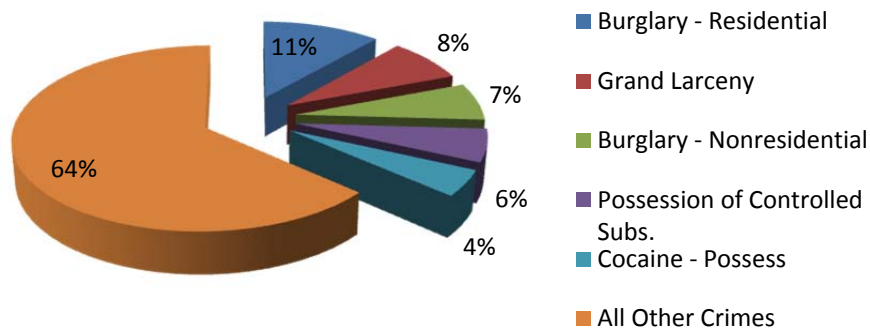
GANGSTER DISCIPLES – 56 individuals with social network profiles in the below counties.

Hinds County	18
Panola County	10
Coahoma County	6
Washington County	6
Adams County	4
Bolivar County	2
Lauderdale County	2
Carroll County	1
Clay County	1
Forrest County	1
Harrison County	1
Jones County	1
Lee County	1
Monroe County	1
Tallahatchie County	1



SIMON CITY ROYALS

The Simon City Royals are the third most frequently claimed core gang group in the Mississippi prison system with approximately 9% of the core gang population. The total crimes committed by the Simon City Royals were 1,340. Burglaries and grand larceny are the crimes most commonly committed by the Simon City Royals and account for nearly 26% of their total criminal activity.



In spite of the perceived lack of structure of the Simon City Royals, the Mississippi Gulf Coast has seen a surge in criminal activity by the group since 2008. On the Mississippi Gulf Coast, the Simon City Royals tend to have separate and distinct rank structures inside and outside of correctional facilities, with more elaborate rank structures inside such facilities. It has also been found that a member’s position within a

correctional facility does not necessarily transfer to the street. Intelligence sources and LEO contacts indicate that this group is broken into loosely affiliated cliques; lower level members are rarely familiar with the activities of other cliques and operate independently with no coordination. Recent intelligence suggests that more structured sets of Simon City Royals from Central Mississippi have been actively attempting to bring the many Gulf Coast cliques together with a higher degree of organization, including coordinated attempts to facilitate the trafficking of Methamphetamine between the Central Mississippi Simon City Royals (*Mississippi Combat Legion [M/CL]*) and the Royals on the Gulf Coast.¹¹

Social Network Presence

Simon City Royals has a total of 4 individuals associated with the gang with social network profiles.

Grenada County	1
Jackson County	1
Lauderdale County	2



People Nation



Latin Kings Graffiti in Flowood, MS

People Nation is an alliance of street gangs, which is generally associated with the Chicago area. In 1978 through an alliance of the El Ruken gang (now Black Peace Stones), Vice Lord Nation, and Latin King Nation, the People Nation was formed. The migration of the gangs affiliated with People Nation to Mississippi has not been documented; however, gang graffiti began to appear in Mississippi during the 1990s.¹²

There are numerous gangs associated with the People Nation in Mississippi, ranging from mainstream national gangs to homegrown neighborhood gangs. The following gangs account for the identified gang members both released and incarcerated in correctional facilities within Mississippi:

Bloods

Ciero Insane Vice Lord
 Conservative Vice Lord
 Four Corner Hustler Vice Lords
 Imperial Insane Vice Lord
 Insane Vice Lord
 Latin King

Piru Bloods

Stones
 Traveling Vice Lords
 Unknown Vice Lords
 Mickey Cobra Stone
 Cobra Stone
 Mafia Insane Vice Lords

The majority of gang members under the People Nation for the state of Mississippi are African American males, between the ages 21-39. Adolescent affiliations with gangs are also likely to rise due to the recruitment of minors from both the community and within school. It is estimated that African American gangs will continue to grow as gangs become more prevalent in schools and affiliation continues with homegrown gangs.

Hispanic Gangs, such as the Latin Kings, may be on the rise as the population of Hispanics in Mississippi continues to grow. With the rise of Hispanic gangs there may be a moderate increase in drugs to Mississippi from Texas (a known transportation route for drugs).

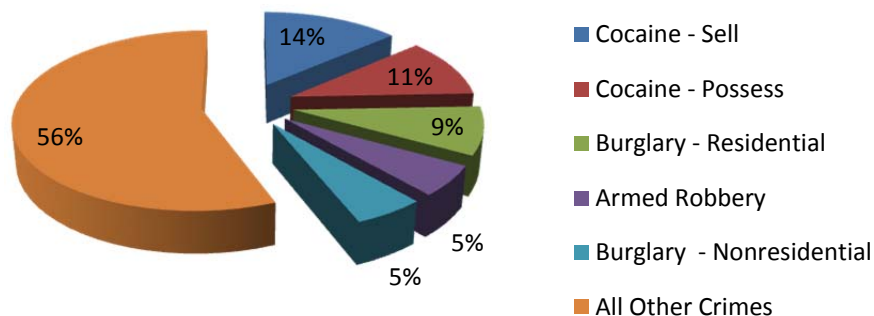
VICE LORDS

The Vice Lord street gang is the oldest and second largest gang. It was formed at an Illinois correctional facility by three African Americans from Chicago. Although there is not a definite time span that shows the migration of the Vice Lord street gang into Mississippi, it was during the 1990s that street gangs became present in nearly every state. It was during this span that Chicago gang graffiti began to appear in Mississippi.

In 2009, an estimated 377 Vice Lords were released from correctional facilities in Mississippi and another estimated 496 released in 2010. Between 2009 and 2010 there was an increase of about 32%.

Leadership within Mississippi's Vice Lord gangs has been identified as mostly homegrown neighborhood gangs with some connection to gangs from other states. However most leadership that has been identified is leadership based on neighborhood association, with the leaders from various neighborhoods throughout the community. In some cases there have also been other members of leadership identified such as a treasurer, which shows the increasing level of organization within these smaller factions.

The Vice Lords are the second most common gang in the Mississippi prison system and account for 30% of the core gang population. They committed a total of 2,325 crimes. The crime for which most Vice Lords were incarcerated was for the sale of cocaine, followed by the possession of cocaine – these two crimes account for 25% of the gang's total criminal activity. The chart below illustrates the top five crimes committed by the Vice Lords.



Vice Lords are organized into numerous subsets each with their own leadership and rank structure that engage in violence to protect their territories and drug trade. Three separate factions have been identified within the Jackson area, each with its own territory and leadership. Further, in mid-2010, over seventy students at a Jackson, Mississippi high school were witnessed displaying colors consistent with the Vice Lord gang.¹³

An emerging subset of the Vice Lords is the Four-Corner Hustler Vice Lords – this group has established itself as more organized and more violent than other sets of Vice Lords. (HUMINT).

Social Network Presence

VICE LORDS – 45 individuals with social network profiles in the below counties.

Hinds County	22
Coahoma County	8
Madison County	3
Jones County	2
Monroe County	2
Panola County	2
Carroll County	1
Chickasaw County	1
Forrest County	1
Harrison County	1
Pike County	1
Quitman County	1



LATIN KINGS

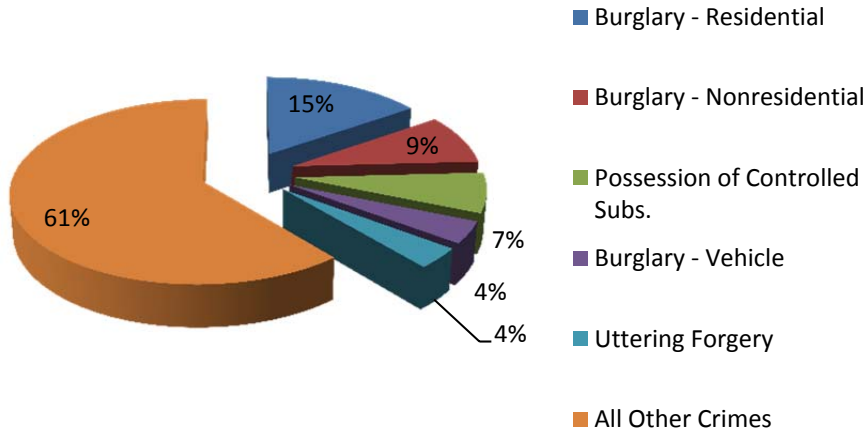
The Latin King street gang is believed to be one of the largest and most organized Hispanic street gangs in the United States. They first emerged in Chicago in the 1940s with a goal of helping each other overcome the problems of prejudice and racism experienced by Puerto Rican immigrants.

Leadership within the Mississippi for the Latin King gang has been identified as very structured, both while incarcerated and throughout the communities. There has also evidence of a connection to Latin King members from other states.

In Mississippi the majority of identified Latin King members are Caucasian, with very few identified as either Spanish or Hispanic and/or American Indian or Alaskan Native. FBI reporting revealed that most members are from multi-racial backgrounds, which is believed to be the dominant branch of the Latin Kings in Mississippi.

The majority of validated and identified Latin King members are male, however reporting does show that there are a few female members in Mississippi.

Latin Kings are the least common core gang group in the Mississippi prison system and account for less than 3% of validated core members. These members committed a total of 410 crimes. The crimes for which most Latin Kings are convicted are residential and non-residential burglary – these crimes account for over 26% of the gang’s total crimes.



Although the chart above indicates that property crimes are most common to the Latin Kings; the recent arrest of two Latin King members from Texas for possession of approximately 10 pounds of marijuana with intent to distribute indicates that the group is active in trafficking narcotics in multiple states.¹⁴

Social Network Presence

Latin Kings has a total of 3 individuals associated with the gang with social network profiles.

Harrison County	1
Lowndes County	1
Pearl River County	1



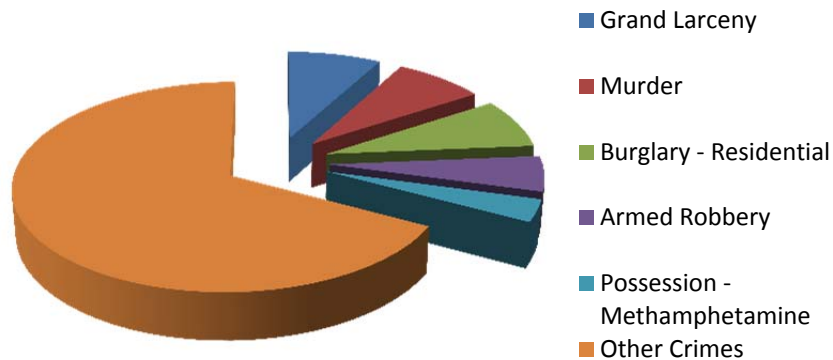
UNAFFILIATED, PRISON GANGS AND OUTLAW MOTORCYCLE GANGS

ARYAN BROTHERHOOD

HISTORY

The Aryan Brotherhood, also known as The Brand, the AB, or the One-Two, is a white prison gang and organized crime syndicate in the United States with thousands of members operating both inside and out of prison. It is believed to have formed in San Quentin state prison in 1964 when prisons began to desegregate – they were in conflict with black inmates who had formed their own militant group called the Black Guerrilla Family. By the 1990s, the Aryan Brotherhood had shifted its focus away from killing for racial reasons and focused on organized crime such as drugs, prostitution and murder for hire. Today the Aryan Brotherhood remains structured, organized, and is actively recruiting new members.

As of December 31, 2010, the MDOC reported 152 incarcerated members of the Aryan Brotherhood. The chart below depicts the crimes for which members of the Aryan Brotherhood were convicted.



MARA SALVATRUCHA (MS-13)

HISTORY

The Mara Salvatrucha (“MS-13”) is an extremely violent transnational criminal gang composed mainly of Central American members. The MS-13 first originated in Los Angeles, California (CA) sometime in 1980 and was initially organized by Salvadoran immigrants fleeing the civil war in El Salvador to protect Salvadoran immigrants from other established gangs in the Pico Union neighborhood in Los Angeles, CA. Their reputation for violence has earned them a path to be recruited as enforcers by other criminal organizations such as the SINALOA Cartel, the GUZMAN Cartel and more recently the ZETAS. The MS-13 has been involved in murder, drug smuggling, extortion, gun running, murder-for-hire, theft, arson and human trafficking.

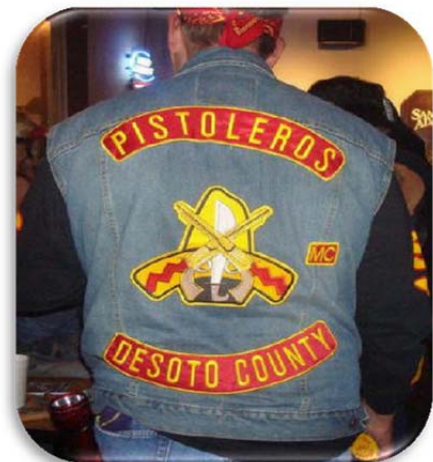
Although the MDOC reports that there is only one validated member of the MS-13 in the Mississippi state prison system, approximately 14 sightings of possible members of this gang have been reported by law enforcement in twelve counties.

OUTLAW MOTORCYCLE GANGS (“OMGs”)

Although the MDOC reports no known members of any OMG being currently incarcerated, they (OMG’s) present a threat to law enforcement and the general public alike – OMG’s are known to engage in narcotics and related activities, weapons trafficking, murder for hire, extortion and money laundering. The current trend is for these groups to recruit young members with no criminal history to engage in the straw purchase of weapons.¹⁵

BANDIDOS

The Bandidos Motorcycle Club, also known as the Bandido Nation, is a 1% motorcycle gang and crime syndicate. It was founded in 1966 by Donald Chambers in Texas and now has chapters worldwide. The Bandidos have a number of “puppet” or support clubs that are used in both legal and illegal activities. Bandidos can be identified by three-piece patches that are red and yellow in color as shown in the pictures below. Criminal activity most commonly associated with the Bandidos includes drug trafficking, extortion, fencing stolen property and witness intimidation.¹⁶



The Bandidos currently have two chapters in Mississippi: the Gulf coast chapter and the Jackson chapter. The Pistoleros are the main support club, and have five chapters in Mississippi.

SONS OF SILENCE

The Sons of Silence motorcycle gang (“SOSMC”) is a one percenter gang founded in Niwot, Colorado, in 1966. The first chapter outside of Colorado was established in Iowa in 1968. There are now chapters in Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, North Dakota, and also Germany, making the SOS an international criminal organization. The primary support club in Mississippi for the SOSMC is the Deadnecks.

The SOSMC became a full charter chapter in Rankin County in October 2008; the Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics has identified three (3) members in Rankin and Scott Counties.¹⁷

The SOSMC have been involved in criminal activities such as drug trafficking, extortion, weapons, and other violent acts.



GALLOPING GOOSE

The Galloping Goose, a motorcycle named and owned by Dick Hershberg, is the origin of the singular term now used to refer to members of the Galloping Goose motorcycle gang. The well-known Bike had its name along with a running middle finger painted on the gas tank.¹⁸

Between 1943 and 1946, Hershberg and the Galloping Goose motorcycle club used to meet with many others for weekend runs. They all soon became known as the “Galloping Goose” or “GG Bunch”. Prior to the formation of the gang, the group was known for their hill climb runs near Bakersfield, California.

During 1948, two groups from the Valley chapter, and the Los Angeles chapter merged to become the Southern California chapter. Soon after the merger, the members voted on and passed the changing of the original patch to the circular patch worn by members today.

Currently in Mississippi there is one chapter out of Picayune. They are known to run drug distribution and extortion.



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

MSAIC would like to thank the following agencies, departments and organizations for the contributions they made in producing this assessment. Products such as this provide the information necessary to formulate and execute crime-reduction strategies for the State of Mississippi.

- **Mississippi Department of Corrections**
- **Mississippi Department of Public Safety**
 - Mississippi Bureau of Investigation
 - Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics
- **Mississippi Association of Gang Investigators**
- **Jefferson County, MS Sheriff's Office**
- **Bolivar County, MS Sheriff's Office**
- **Oxford Police Department**
- **Biloxi Police Department**
- **Gulfport Police Department**
- **McComb Police Department**
- **Sumner Police Department**
- **Pontotoc Police Department**
- **University of Mississippi Police Department**
- **Mississippi State Police Department**
- **United States Department of Justice**
 - **Federal Bureau of Investigation** – Jackson Field Office
 - **United States Attorney's Office** – Northern District of Mississippi
 - **United States Attorney's Office** – Southern District of Mississippi
 - **Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives**

END NOTES

¹ Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics, Drug Threat Assessment, March 2012.

² National Drug Intelligence Center, "2009 National Gang Threat Assessment." January 2009.

³ Ibid 2.

⁴ National Drug Intelligence Center, "Drugs and Gangs – Fast Facts." 2005.

⁵ Ibid 2.

⁶ Ibid 1.

⁷ Ibid 2.

⁸ Ibid 2.

⁹ Knox, George Ph. D. (2004). Gang Threat Analysis: The Black Disciples. National Gang Crime Research Center. Retrieved from <http://www.ngcrc.com/bdprofile>

¹⁰ FBI Situational Information Report, (U//LES) "Sale of Narcotics by members of the Southern Mississippi Black Gangster Disciples (SMBGD) in the Marion County area." April 23, 2010.

¹¹ Biloxi Police Department Criminal Intelligence Unit, (U//LES) "Simon City Royals on the South Mississippi Gulf Coast: Threat Assessment." October 24, 2010.

¹² Knox, George Ph. D. (2003). Gang Profile Update: The Black P. Stone Nation (BPSN). National Gang Crime Research Center. Retrieved from <http://www.ngcrc.com/bpsn2003.html>

¹³ FBI Situational Information Report, (U//LES) "Identification of Vice Lord Gang Leaders and the Territories They Control in Jackson, Mississippi." June 25, 2010.

¹⁴ The Clarion Ledger "Deputies jail two in bus station pot bust." December 23, 2010.

¹⁵ Ibid 1.

¹⁶ United States Department of Justice (2002). Bandidos. Drug and Crime Outlaw Motorcycle Gang Profile. Product No. 2002-M0148-001. Retrieved from <http://cryptome.org/gangs/bandidos.pdf>

¹⁷ Ibid 1.

¹⁸ Galloping Goose (n.d.). History of the Galloping Goose MC. Retrieved from <http://www.galloping-goosemc.com/Hisotry.htm>

† Data compiled by the Mississippi Department of Corrections.

Appendix 1 – The Mississippi Streetgang Act

§ 97-44-1. Short Title.

This chapter shall be known as the “Mississippi Streetgang Act.”

§ 97-44-3. Definitions.

For the purposes of this chapter, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings ascribed herein, unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

(a) "Streetgang" or "gang" or "organized gang" or "criminal streetgang" means any combination, confederation, alliance, network, conspiracy, understanding, or other similar conjoining, in law or in fact, of three (3) or more persons with an established hierarchy that, through its membership or through the agency of any member, engages in felonious criminal activity. For purposes of this chapter, it shall not be necessary to show that a particular conspiracy, combination or conjoining of persons possesses, acknowledges or is known by any common name, insignia, flag, means of recognition, secret signal or code, creed, belief, structure, leadership or command structure, method of operation or criminal enterprise, concentration or specialty, membership, age or other qualifications, initiation rites, geographical or territorial sites or boundary or location, or other unifying mark, manner, protocol or method of expressing or indicating membership when the conspiracy's existence, in law or in fact, can be demonstrated by a preponderance of the competent evidence. However, any evidence reasonably tending to show or demonstrate, in law or in fact, the existence of or membership in any conspiracy, confederation or other association described herein, or probative of the existence of or membership in any such association, shall be admissible in any action or proceeding brought under this chapter

(b) "Public authority" means the state and political subdivisions as defined in Section 11-46-1, Mississippi Code of 1972.

(c) "Streetgang member" or "gang member" means any person who actually and in fact belongs to a gang, and any person who knowingly acts in the capacity of an agent for or accessory to, or is legally accountable for, or voluntarily associates himself with a gang-related criminal activity, whether in a preparatory, executory or cover-up phase of any activity, or who knowingly performs, aids or abets any such activity.

(d) "Streetgang related" or "gang-related" means any criminal activity, enterprise, pursuit or undertaking directed by, ordered by, authorized by, consented to, agreed to, requested by, acquiesced in, or ratified by any gang leader, officer or governing or policymaking person or authority, or by any agent, representative or deputy of any such officer, person or authority:

(i) With intent to increase the gang's size, membership, prestige, dominance or control in any geographical area; or

(ii) With intent to exact revenge or retribution for the gang or any member of the gang; or

(iii) With intent to provide the gang with any advantage in, or any control or dominance over, any criminal market sector, including but not limited to the unlawful manufacture, delivery, possession or sale of controlled substances; arson; traffic in stolen property or stolen credit cards; traffic in prostitution, obscenity or pornography; or that involves robbery, armed robbery, burglary or larceny; or

(iv) With intent to obstruct justice, or intimidate or eliminate any witness against the gang or any member of the gang; or

(v) With intent to otherwise, directly or indirectly, cause any benefit, aggrandizement, gain, profit or other advantage whatsoever to or for the gang, its reputation, influence or membership.

Appendix 2 – Mississippi Department of Corrections Security Threat Group Validation Form

MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
SECURITY THREAT GROUP VALIDATION FORM
(Identify all applicable criteria in each category)

Offender # _____ Last Name _____ First _____
STG Organization: _____ Rank/Position _____

STG VALIDATION CRITERIA

Offenders must meet at least one of the following criteria to be validated:

- Offender admits he is a member of STG
Membership is documented in law enforcement reports, a pre-sentence report, previous MDOC record or report from the courts
Offender's crime is suspected to be associated with STG activities
Offender commits a rule violation or unlawful act during incarceration suspected to be related to activities of an STG

If the offender does not meet any of the above criteria the offender must meet at least two of the following criteria to be validated:

- Has tattoos/brands or symbols of an STG
Uses hand gestures identified as STG hand signals
Uses language or jargon of an STG member
Wears clothes or colors in the same manner or styles as other STG members
Wears clothes or colors identified with known STG members
Possesses documents or materials pertaining to STG activities
Possesses paraphernalia/contraband pertaining to STG membership
Associates with known members of an STG

Additional Information:

Validated By _____ FACILITY _____ DATE _____
SECURITY THREAT GROUP COORDINATOR
CHIEF OF SECURITY/DESIGNEE _____ CONCUR _____ NOT CONCUR _____ DATE _____
SUPERINTENDENT/WARDEN _____ CONCUR _____ NOT CONCUR _____ DATE _____

MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
SECURITY THREAT GROUP PARTICIPATION FORM
(Identify all applicable criteria in each category)

STG Participation Criteria

Category One: STG Validated (Member)

Validated member must meet one of the following criteria to be considered a "Member"

- Activity includes: displaying colors or styles, gesturing with hand signals, displaying graffiti and tattoos
- Receives/Sends correspondence and/or communications with offenders at other correctional facilities or the free world regarding documented STG membership and/or activity
- Uses religious, recreational, educational or other prison organizations to engage in STG activity
- Violates institutional rules connected with STG an activity
- Reliable documentation regarding STG involvement

Category Two: STG Validated (Core Member)

Validated member must meet one of the following criteria to be considered a "Core Member"

- Drug smuggling/trafficking
- Recruits other offenders into an STG
- Incites/Participates in a disturbance or riot
- Refusal to follow MDOC policy and procedures
- Participates in criminal activity
- Threatens or assaults a staff member or offender
- Extorts for personal gain or for the organization
- Follows instructions ordered by the leader
- Reliable documentation regarding STG involvement

Category Three: STG Validated (Leader)

Validated member must meet one of the following criteria to be considered a Leader"

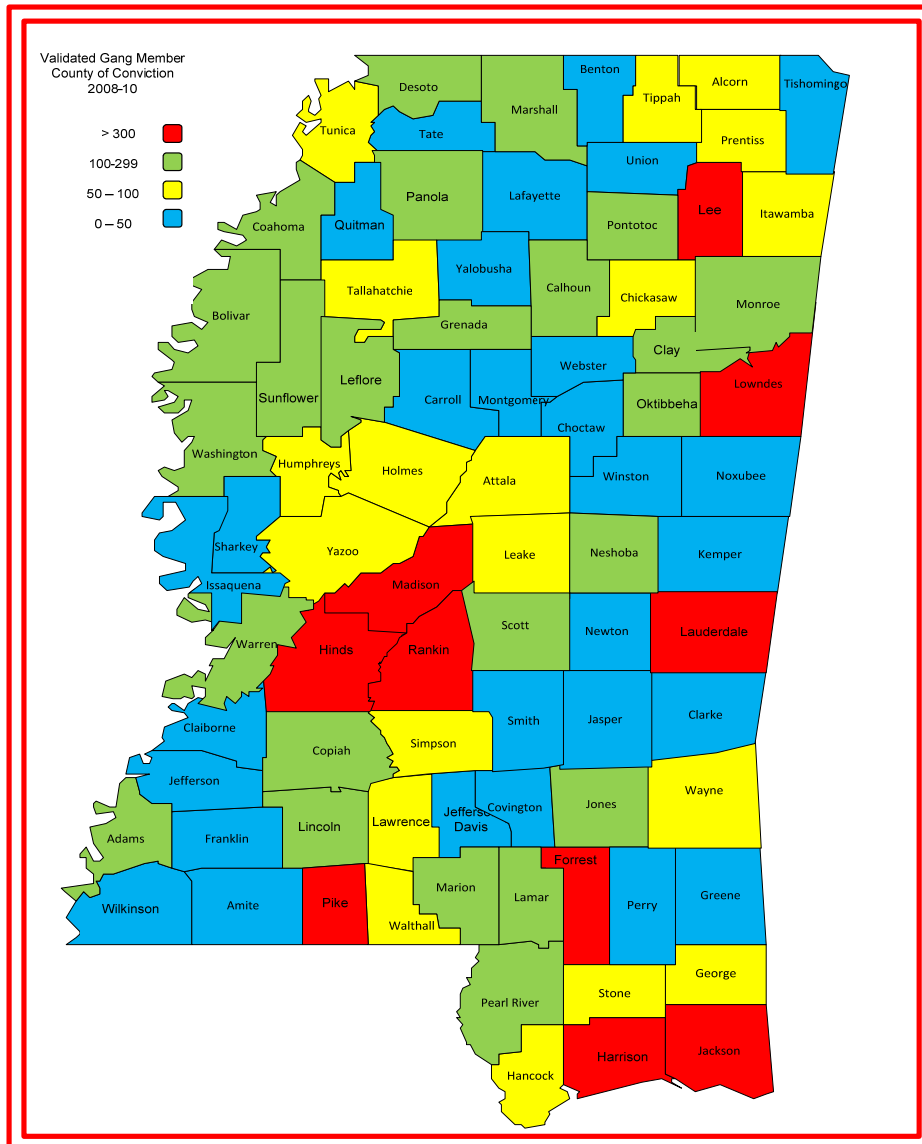
- Verbal acknowledgement of leadership rank
- Directs criminal activities
- Leadership role in uprising/riots
- Orchestrates and promotes prohibited actions
- Reliable documentation regarding STG leadership role

For internal Use

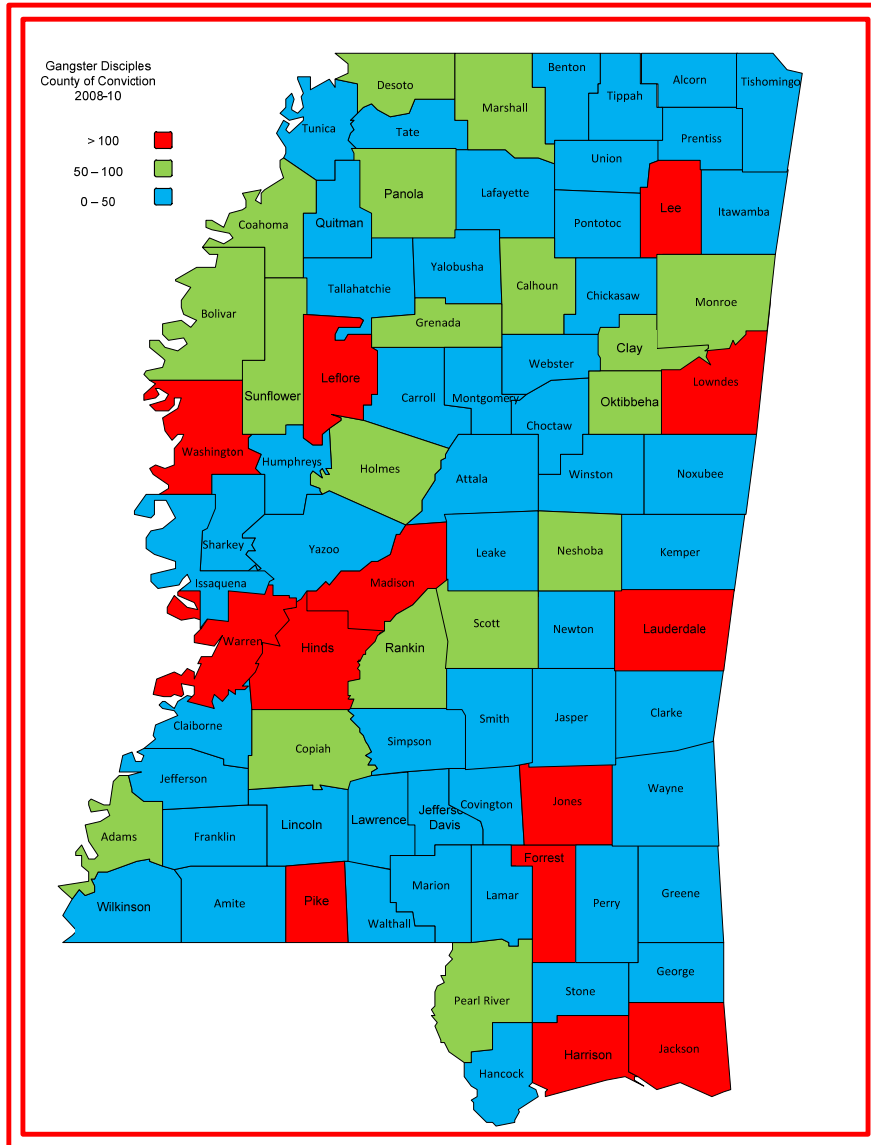
Date	Category	Initials	Date	Category	Initials

MDOC GANG MEMBER RELEASES BY COUNTY OF CONVICTION; 2008-2010

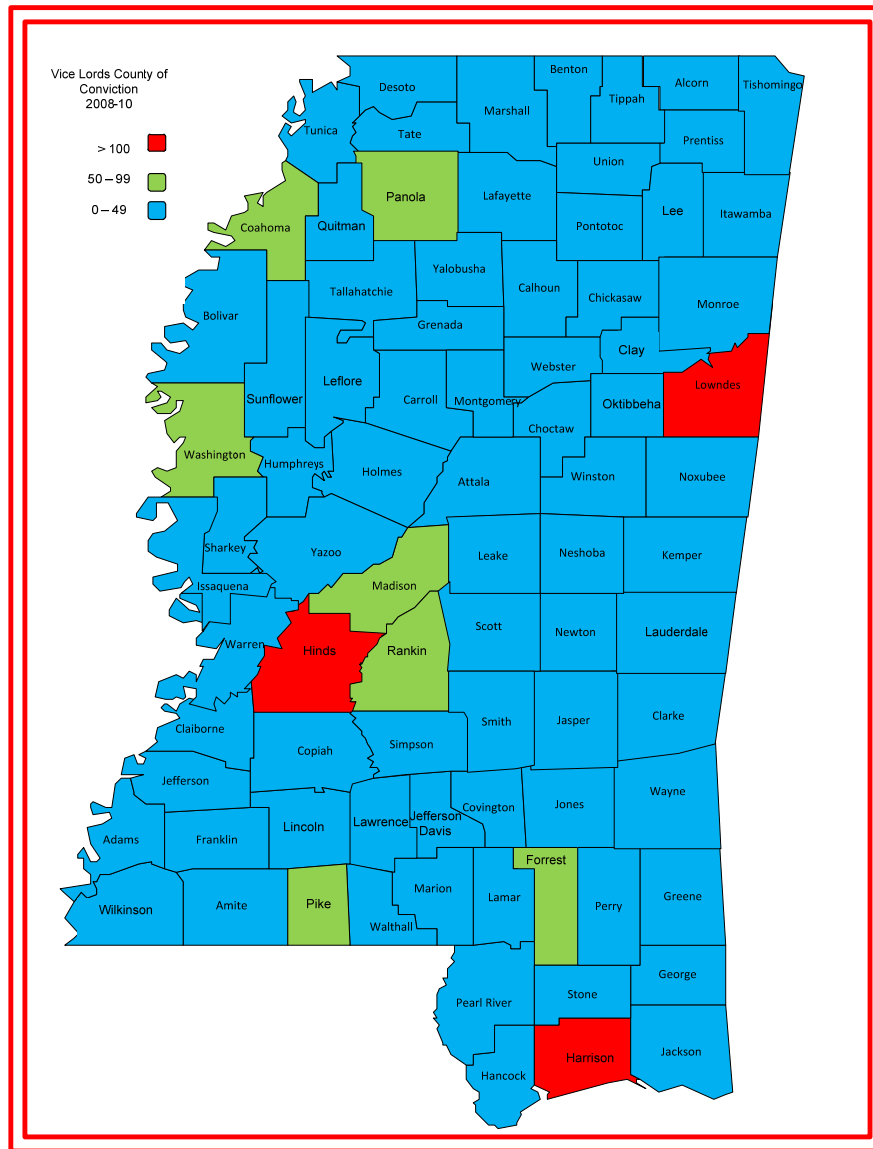
The following map illustrates the county of conviction for validated gang members released by the MDOC in the period mentioned above. The top five counties are: Harrison with 891 releases; Hinds with 731 releases; Lowndes with 462 releases; Forrest with 403 releases; and Lauderdale with 353 releases.[†]



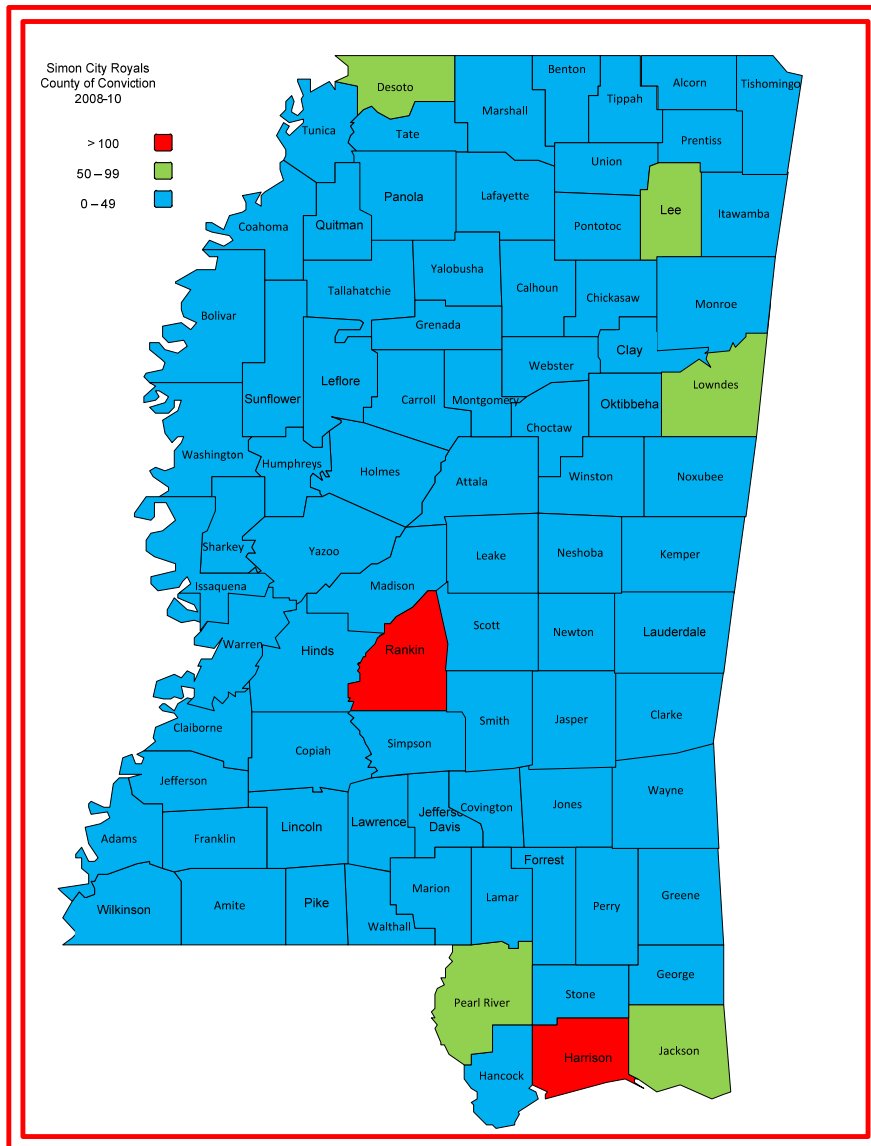
The map below illustrates the county of conviction for members of the Gangster Disciples released from Mississippi prisons from 2008-2010. Harrison (434), Hinds (313), Lowndes (237) and Lauderdale (204) counties had the highest quantity of convictions/releases.



The map below illustrates the county of conviction for members of the Vice Lords released from Mississippi prisons from 2008-2010. Hinds (299); Harrison (185) and Lowndes (119) counties had the highest quantity of convictions/releases.



The map below illustrates the county of conviction for Simon City Royal members released from Mississippi prisons from 2008-2010; Harrison (175) and Rankin (104) counties had the highest quantity of convictions/releases.



The map below illustrates the county of conviction for Latin King members released from Mississippi prisons from 2008-2010. Jackson (34), Rankin (28) and Harrison (20) counties had the highest quantity of convictions/releases.

