

Pomona Police Department

Pomona, California



1999 Herman Goldstein Award Entry



POP Project:
Angela/Chanslor Area



*"Working Together...
Pomona's Future"*



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Abstract

Problem: Angela/Chanslor/Orchid Area, City of Pomona

In a .03 square mile area of the City of Pomona, California, the Pomona Police Department responded to over 8,247 calls for service during the period of 1990 to 1998. This area is officially known as the Angela/Chanslor/Orchid corridor, but is commonly called the "Angelos" by residents and police officers.

Comprised of high density apartment complexes, this neighborhood houses a multi-ethnic population. Many of the people are limited in their English speaking abilities or only speak Spanish as their primary language. The majority of the population is of an immigrant background (legal and illegal). The transitory nature of the residents and the absenteeism of the property owners, has posed challenges in establishing positive police/community partnerships.

Problems identified have been high incidence of property crimes, drug dealing, prostitution, drive by shootings, assault with deadly weapons and other violent gang activity. The environment matched the type of activity that was prevalent and further contributed to graffiti, abandoned automobiles, apartments in disrepair and code violations that fostered a lawless neighborhood attitude.

Traditional police response by uniformed police personnel was the manner in which problems were addressed. The focus being to drive-in, arrest law breakers and

confiscate drugs and weapons. Such responses only impacted the incident and generally did not contribute to a long term solution.

Even if a law breaker was arrested, the residents realized that they would return to the area. As such, very few of the residents involved themselves in reporting crimes or offered to get involved.

The Pomona Police Department attempted to introduce a greater police presence by deploying a mobile neighborhood command center with increased frequency. This center served as the focal point for bike patrols, foot beats and mobile operations. During this time period, police officers and volunteer Reserve Officers and Explorer Scouts went door to door conducting surveys and interviews of residents.

The information obtained, combined with Crime Analysis Data, helped to support the procurement of a State of California Office of Criminal Justice and Planning Neighborhood Revitalization Grant. A nearby store front Community Service Center was established as well as programs fostering partnerships in improving the area.

Significant to this effort has been the use of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) to discourage criminal activity and Code Enforcement to cause physical change in the neighborhood. This combined proactive approach has resulted in significant positive change in this neighborhood.

Description

History

In the early 1960's, the City of Pomona enjoyed the benefits of a booming Aerospace industry. With General Dynamics as a key fixture in the town, private businesses flocked to the city and new schools and homes were being built at a rapid pace. During this boom era, Pomona was an example of the prime Southern California community. Conveniently located to newly built major freeways, a cluster of colleges and universities, recreation and cultural activities, the city was a natural draw for new residents as well as investors.

In 1963, local private investors purchased a .03 square mile land parcel in the southeast section of the city. The investors developed multiple apartment complexes on this land which was designated as the Angela/Chanslor/Orchid corridor. The living space was spaciouly designed, featured built in fireplaces, and ranged from two to four bedrooms. The units were constructed to attract working families with school age children. Cost for these apartments were affordable and ranged from \$75.00 to \$175.00 per month.

Once this development was complete, it remained virtually crime free. In the late 1970's this area began to take a different direction and the ideals of community living were all but thrown out the window. As a result, property values began to decline and the original investors began to liquidate their assets.

The ownership of many of the properties began to change hands and the picture of the "absentee" landlord began to emerge. Sound on-site management was almost non-existent and tenant screening was unheard of during this time period. As a result, the quality of the residents slipped and opened the door for opportunists who sought out economical housing with little or no tenant restrictions.

By the eighties, street drug traffickers who plied "crack" and "rock cocaine" had firmly inserted themselves into the neighborhood. Angela and Chanslor Streets became an open drug open market and the regarded territory of the Angela Mafia Crips and the entire area assumed the slang name of the "Angelos". The mere reputation of the "Angelos" was enough to keep good citizens from renting in this neighborhood. Those tenants who had the misfortune of living in one of the apartments had to face threats from gang members who had free reign. Often these tenants had their monthly rent extorted and routinely paid gang members "taxes" to insure their well being.

As property values plummeted, owners simply allowed banks to foreclose on their properties. This further exasperated the situation as a new round of investors took ownership. Just like before, these new investors lived out of the city (some out of state) and had little or no involvement in the managing of the apartments. Basic repairs such as plumbing, exterior property appearance and landscaping were ignored. The quick turnover of tenants was evident in the alleyways and alcoves, as these people

simply discarded their old refrigerators, mattresses and other furniture as a means of avoiding the physical labor associated with moving.

The discarded appliances became the ideal place for gang members to secrete their drugs and weapons when they saw an approaching police car. Strewed about mattresses became a draw for street prostitutes who would bring "Johns" into the alleyways bordering the apartments. The graveyard of old appliances symbolized a "who cares?" attitude that encouraged others to add their own discards and garbage to the problem. Residents from outside the area as well as landscapers and contractors also began to dump loads of debris and garbage.

Naturally, graffiti began to adorn these appliances and like a plaque, increased throughout the area defacing fences, walls, dumpsters, buildings and pretty much anything else that offered space for a "tag" or a gang symbol. This image of decay promoted the "anything goes" attitude that destroys neighborhoods. The area became a magnet for abandoned and stripped cars — many of them stolen. Drinking, loud music, fighting, public urination, and gambling were common place. These crimes were also precursors to the stabbings and shootings that also occur in such environments.

In the late eighties to early nineties, the cheap rent offered at these apartments attracted an influx of immigrants (both legal and illegal) who originated from Mexico and Central America, A great majority of these individuals being Spanish speaking only or very

limited in their English speaking ability. Not being inclined to report crimes, these individuals became the ideal prey for the drug dealers and gang members.

In 1992, the Patrol Watch Commander for Swing Shift (5:00 PM - 3:00 AM), began to deploy a mobile Command Post in the center of the Angela/Chanslor area. This was primarily done on Friday and Saturday nights and was scheduled when manpower was optimum and calls for service were manageable. This effort, was certainly better than no action at all, but clearly was not based upon a problem solving model. Since it basically dealt with short term strategy, it emphasized a "show the flag" presence that is often prevalent in police sweeps or other high profile police actions.

Also robbing the effort of its full potential was the fact that the deployments were basically limited to the interest of this one particular manager and not embraced by other Watch Commanders with the same zeal. Without full organizational commitment, the deployments also lacked essential data from Crime Analysis personnel and most of all, there were no stakeholder partnerships with any of the other city departments that could make a difference in the area. Those departments being Street Maintenance, Code Enforcement, Housing and Fire.

A (36) foot, two axle Silver Streak trailer, outfitted with a dispatch center and other command post amenities, served as the gathering point for foot beats, bike patrols and mobile parking enforcement. This mobile command center is known as the

Neighborhood Law Enforcement Center (NLEC). In addition to on-duty personnel, volunteer Reserve Police Officers and Explorer Scouts complimented the assembled teams. Although the increased police presence drew praise from many of the residents, there was also criticism that "good" citizens were being stopped along with the criminal element. To many, the presence of the police was similar to an occupational army or an old time cavalry troop stationed at an outpost.

Clearly it was evident that the Police Department did not know enough about the residents or their concerns. To help break down this barrier, police officers accompanied by Reserves and Explorers, went door to door to introduce themselves and to interview them about problems in the area. The teams also took the opportunity to provide pamphlets and other crime prevention material to the residents. Children were encouraged to visit the Command Post and were given "Police Helper" adhesive badges and other small giveaway items provided by local service clubs.

From the information that was obtained, there was a realization that many of the residents felt that the Police Department was only interested in short term solutions and was not eager to commit to far reaching efforts. The residents also indicated that they were fearful to talk openly about concerns and wished to talk over the telephone with anonymity. This at least was the start of communication that was destined to improve and grow between the police and residents.

In 1993, a small group of residents began to meet with police officers at a nearby elementary school to talk about their concerns. In the beginning, this group often numbered only five. However, slowly it grew to a nucleus of about 15 regulars. Most importantly, out of this group informal citizen leadership began to establish itself. Although a majority of the group required English to Spanish translation, communication did not appear to suffer and as a side benefit, some young people were brought by their parents as translators, thus getting them involved with the group.

During the year that transpired, the Police Department helped the group organize several neighborhood cleanups and began to gel as a forum to talk about how to better the neighborhood. One of their key accomplishments was the hosting of a neighborhood Fiesta that drew residents together in a social setting that was family oriented. This particular event seemed to stand as a milestone for the group and sent a loud and clear message that working together was the course to follow.

Armed with a greater insight of resident concerns, the Pomona Police Department approached the Pomona Unified School District regarding partnering together to pursue a State of California Operation Revitalization (OR) Grant administered by the Office of Criminal Justice and Planning (OCJP).

In August of 1995, the Department received notification that it had garnered a \$284,438 grant award for the period of September 1, 1995 through February 28,

1997. This grant was designated for a geographical area of about .56 square miles, designated as Reporting Districts 83 and 84. The area of Angela/Chanslor pretty much falls within the southern tip of Reporting District #84, The grant provided "Safe Haven" funding for impacted schools and allowed the Police Department to institute programs following the "Weed and Seed" model. The success of the grant project helped to establish sound support from area residents.

At the conclusion of the 18 month grant period, state funding ceased. However, the Pomona Police Department was committed to continuing the development of community and problem oriented policing and began to fund the office and staff through the Department's regular budget (general funding). Three civilian Public Service Technicians from Crime Prevention were merged with a Sergeant and five police officers from Patrol to form the Department's STOP Team (Stop Trouble Occurring in Pomona). The sworn officers were not new positions, and were the result of realignment of personnel.

In addition to supporting the concept of STOP Team, store front Community Service Centers, decentralized decision making, and continued partnerships with community stakeholders, the Department's administration elevated the importance of formal training in community oriented policing and problem solving. It was recognized that to effect further change in the work environment and the department's "mind-set", formal training was essential.

Taking advantage of free regional training offered through the Los Angeles County Sheriffs Department which is a designated Regional Community Policing Institute for Southern California (funded by a grant from the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, U.S. Department of Justice), Pomona Police employees systematically began to receive training.

The Department also put together a six person team to attend a three day Community Oriented Policing and Problem Solving (COPPS) Train the Trainer Seminar financed by the U.S. Attorney's Office and created by the California Commission on Peace Officers Standards and Training (POST). The team consisted of an Executive Officer (Captain), a first line supervisor, a local government representative, COPPS practitioner, Department non-sworn and a Community Organization Representative.

In the area of training, most important was the emphasis on insuring that supervisors and managers within the department receive formal training that offered courses such as "Community Policing Strategies" and "Community Policing for Supervisors and Managers".

POP Project

In March of 1998, twenty-six members of the Pomona Police Department attended a Preventing Violence through Community Policing Seminar. The attendees represented

not only Patrol Services, but Detectives from Special Services Division. Very visible were all of the Patrol Division's management staff—five lieutenants and a captain.

One of the sessions highlighted Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) and profiled other agencies utilizing barriers and one-way traffic flow as a means of stemming various problems in their own communities. This concept was also touched upon through handouts and copies of magazine articles that were contained in the reference binder assembled by the trainers.

During a subsequent break from the session, a few of the Pomona Officers began to throw out ideas to each other regarding the concept of CPTED and asked themselves if such strategies could be used in our community. In particular the Angela/Chanslor area became a topic of discussion. Although progress had been achieved through the department's most recent efforts, further strategy was needed to raise the quality of life to an even higher level.

Despite a greater willingness on the part of many residents to be involved and to participate in events such as neighborhood clean ups, the area was still afflicted by phantom dumping of garbage and debris, parking problems and vehicle traffic that fostered dilemmas —particularly as it related to vehicles used for gang or drug activity.

The officer assigned to the Beat 4 area containing the Angela/Chanslor apartments began to rough out a map depicting potential traffic flow changes. At face value the concept seemed so logical that the question, "Why haven't we thought of this before?" came to everyone's mind. This rough draft sketch and an impromptu proposal was presented to the Captain of Patrol at the very next break. The Captain, having been the Lieutenant Watch Commander who originally started the Neighborhood Law Enforcement Center deployments in the "Angelos", was particularly enthusiastic due to his involvement and committed on the spot to making a refined presentation to the Chief of Police.

The Chief of Police endorsed the concept and briefed the City Administrator regarding the Department's intentions. They also discussed the importance of this being a city project and not just the Police Department's. The City Administrator had no reservations in offering his full support and at a later Department Head meeting briefed his executive team of the intended action. He also pledged the assistance of the City Attorney's Office.

A series of meetings were set up with representatives from Traffic Engineering to ascertain what was required to create a one-way flow of traffic through the Angela/Chanslor corridor as well as reconfiguring parking. In order to broaden the Traffic Engineer's perspective beyond his expertise, the Police Department presented various scenarios related to actual crime activity and sought a perspective of the

situation beyond a pure traffic flow concept. This included an on site tour with police personnel.

With the City Engineer's input in hand, other city representatives from Street Maintenance, Housing, Public Works, Economic Development, Parks and Recreation, Finance and the Fire Department were also brought into the planning process. Mutual expectations were established and a better understanding of each others roles and duties was arrived at. It was also agreed that group meetings would be coordinated by Officer Linda Weidner. Among her responsibilities would be periodic updates to all involved.

Crucial to the plan was the support of the Council person representing the area and her commitment to support the proposed changes. She helped facilitate several community meetings to get resident input and suggestions and to help the Police Department explain the proposed changes to her constituents. The one way traffic flow was to discourage cars driven by gang members and drug dealers from cruising the area, stopping in the middle of the road to talk car to car and various parking problems such as parking adjacent to trash dumpsters and preventing waste haulers from emptying the containers.

The Police Department prepared a completed staff report for a "Street Redirection" Project for the Mayor and the entire City Council. This report was discussed at a public

hearing on June 25, 1998. Prior to this meeting, the Department worked extensively with the District Councilwoman to insure that she understood each and every aspect of the plan.

Key members of the Angela/Chanslor Community Group were provided the same type of orientation and from that overture they were able to lay a plan among themselves on how to educate other neighbors as well as establish a letter writing campaign to the entire City Council urging support of the project. As a part of their strategy, they also insured that a contingent of residents was on hand during the public hearing.

On July 6, 1998, the City Council unanimously voted for the recommendations to eliminate parallel parking, parking in the alleyways and to reconfigure parking with diagonal spaces complimenting a one-way traffic flow. This was approved on the Council's Consent Agenda with no dissent or questions. After the vote, key elements of the approved Council resolution were put together in a visual Power Point program presentation to educate the entire Pomona Police Department and to be shown at a meeting with the Angela/Chanslor Community Group.

To further educate the area residents and foster goodwill, the Police Department utilized inserts in the City's Water billing and door-to-door fliers to spread information about the plan. Since parking was going to be drastically altered, Parking Enforcement Technicians began distributing warning fliers on the windshields of automobiles in the

area. On July 30, 1998, Officers and volunteer personnel conducted a final round of door to door visits to explain the program and pass out flyers announcing a clean up campaign.

On August 1, 1998, Public Works personnel began to install one-way traffic and restricted parking signs as well as restripe the roadway and paint curblines red. Gates were installed at the entrance of certain alleys and speed bumps created at specified locations. As the project progressed, meetings were held with all of the stakeholders to monitor the progress, and to identify achievements as well as drawbacks. During the progress meetings several unanticipated concerns were discussed and the plan was reassessed and minor changes made without any detriment to the project. For approximately 30 days, parking enforcement was carried out through warnings and education. With only a few exceptions, the majority of the residents had no complaints.

On August 4, 1998, the Pomona Police Department hosted a Landlord Training session for property owner's and managers. Included was a walk through of the area and showcase of the traffic and parking changes. On the agenda at this meeting was the topic of Code Compliance and the announcement that the Pomona Police Department's Code Inspectors were going to begin a door-to-door inspection of properties.

Of the (74) properties within the Angela/Chanslor area, (72) were found to be in violation of various City, Zoning, Housing, Uniform Building, Uniform Fire, Uniform Plumbing and Health and Safety Codes. Violations ranged from a lack of required landscaping, accumulated trash and debris to serious structural deficiencies such as unsecured stairways leading to second story apartments. Other violations included illegal garage conversions, poor building exteriors, lack of fencing and unsafe utility rooms.

After all of the preliminary violations were noted, file searches were conducted to ascertain the identities of property owners. Information sources included the City's Water and Business Licensing Departments, Los Angeles County Tax Assessor, and credit agencies. It was determined that (45) separate people owned property within the project boundaries and that 98% of the owners were identified as residing outside of the city. All of the owners were sent a "Notice of Public Nuisance; Order to Abate and Right To Appeal" which identified violations present required corrections, compliance date as well as their right to appeal.

The City's Code Compliance Attorney and a Code Inspector held formal office conferences with property owners who had not previously responded or had yet to comply with the "Notice of Public Nuisance" letters. Property owners were presented case files and allowed to view photographs that had been taken of their particular violations. They were also given formal notice that the City intended to prosecute

them for any non-compliance. The office conferences were conducted in a non-threatening manner with the objective of attaining voluntary compliance in lieu of court action.

For those properties that did not attain any improvement, additional re-inspections were carried out by Code Inspectors who documented their cases in police reports to be used in filings. From the reports, the City began prosecution of (10) property owners. Within five days of being notified that a case had been filed, and that they faced the possibility of jail and fines and penalties in excess of \$2,500, (5) of the defendants made the required corrections. Their cases were subsequently dismissed by the court.

The remaining (5) property owners continued with the court process, making little or no repairs. All of these last defendants entered pleas of guilty or no contest. The court imposed fines, placed them on summary probation for a three year period with the stipulation that they make all required repairs and reimburse the City for Court costs. Two of the defendants are currently facing probation violations for failing to repay investigative costs and for paying with bad checks.

Of note, one of the four-plexes inspected, was found to be the investment property of two City of Pomona Housing Inspectors. The tenants of these individuals had a long list of complaints and were skeptical that their landlords would be held to the same

regulations as every other property owner. To the contrary, the two inspectors were held to the same standards and were even filed upon by the City Attorney handling code cases and taken to court. After this particular case was reported by the local newspaper, many citizens telephoned the police department to compliment its unbiased approach. It also seemed to prompt some other landlords to become more responsive.

The Angela/Chanslor area has enjoyed a significant drop in crime in most classifications as well as a reduction in calls for service. This has occurred as a result of a combination of efforts. However, the most visible results have been achieved through the POP endeavor designated as the "Angela/Chanslor Project". As children walk to school they actually see a difference in their environment. As new tenants consider renting in the area they see an atmosphere that appears orderly. Without question, the appearance of a neighborhood that does not tolerate graffiti, abandoned cars, trash and nuisance behavior, sends a strong message to the people who live there.

Such an apparent transformation has also sent a message to Pomona's rank-and-file police officers that it is possible to effect change through community oriented policing and problem solving models. For many Pomona officers, this project provided tangible correlations to theories that they had only experienced or discussed in a classroom setting or in textbooks. The project also serves as a testament that proactive policing efforts need to go beyond sweeps or mere arrest.

In 1992, when the Neighborhood Law Enforcement Center was utilized as a mobile command post in the Angela/Chanslor area, there was a concerted effort to enforce the law through citation issuance and arrests. Although this focus on selective enforcement resulted in the highest number of arrests and cites that are recorded in any year falling within the span of 1990 -1998, the effort fell short of establishing a lasting impact.

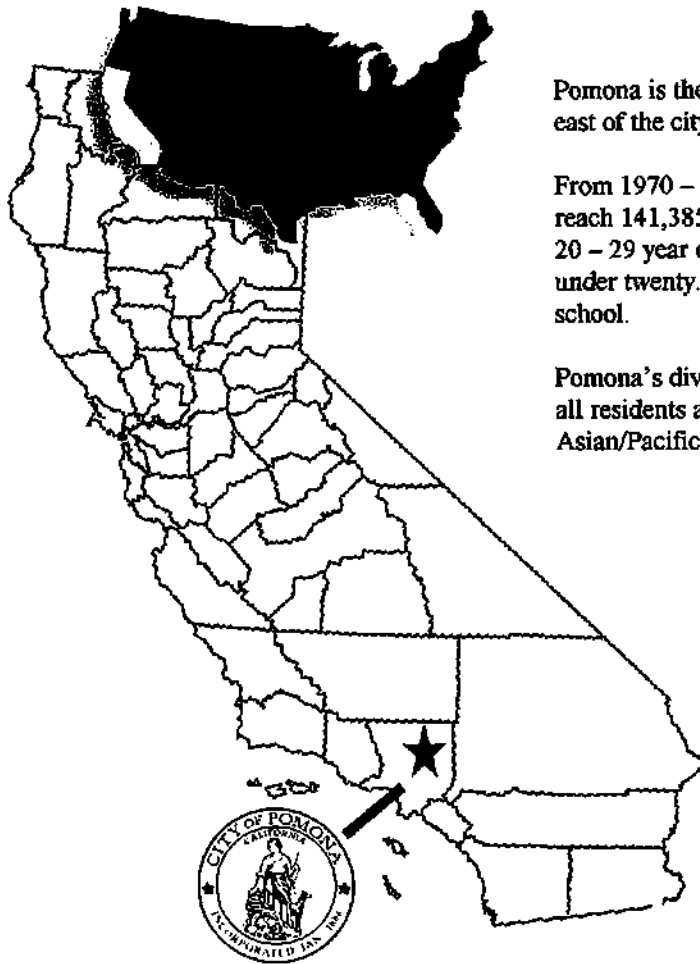
Mobilizing the community, using civil law to control public nuisances, connecting with other municipal services and altering physical environments, are among the viable alternatives that improve police operations. The project has provided greater insight into the handling of problems versus the handling of incidents and the importance of working with the community. It has demonstrated the value of working with other city departments and reinforced the realization that police officers are not the only resource for fighting crime.

Beyond what is shown on paper, the results of the Angela/Chanslor project are reflected in the optimism that residents, landlords, public officials and others have in changing the area even more. Rather than abandoning the locale, the city and private investors are exploring ways to add more green space, incorporate recreational activities and identify potential Block Grant funding for further environmental improvements such as increased street lighting. Property owners are now discussing ideas such as establishing voluntary color coordinated exteriors for the entire area,

hiring qualified managers, and most of all, the importance of tenant screening following lawful guidelines.

Other segments of the community have also taken note of the progress of the Angela/Chanslor area and began to dialogue with the Pomona Police Department on what can be done in their neighborhoods. As the Department commits itself to future projects, it is important for the entire agency to recognize that there are no quick fixes. Equally, the Department cannot abandon neighborhoods like Angela/Chanslor as it moves on to the next neighborhood or problem area.

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Pomona is the second largest municipality in the I-10 corridor east of the city of Los Angeles.

From 1970 – 1977, Pomona added 9,685 people (7.4%) to reach 141,385. In 1990 the largest population group was its 20 – 29 year old group. Altogether, 36.2% of the population is under twenty. 40% of the city's adults have not completed high school.

Pomona's diversity is seen in 1995 data. An estimated 55% of all residents are Hispanic, 13% African-Americans and 7% Asian/Pacific Islander.

State Gas Tax Fund

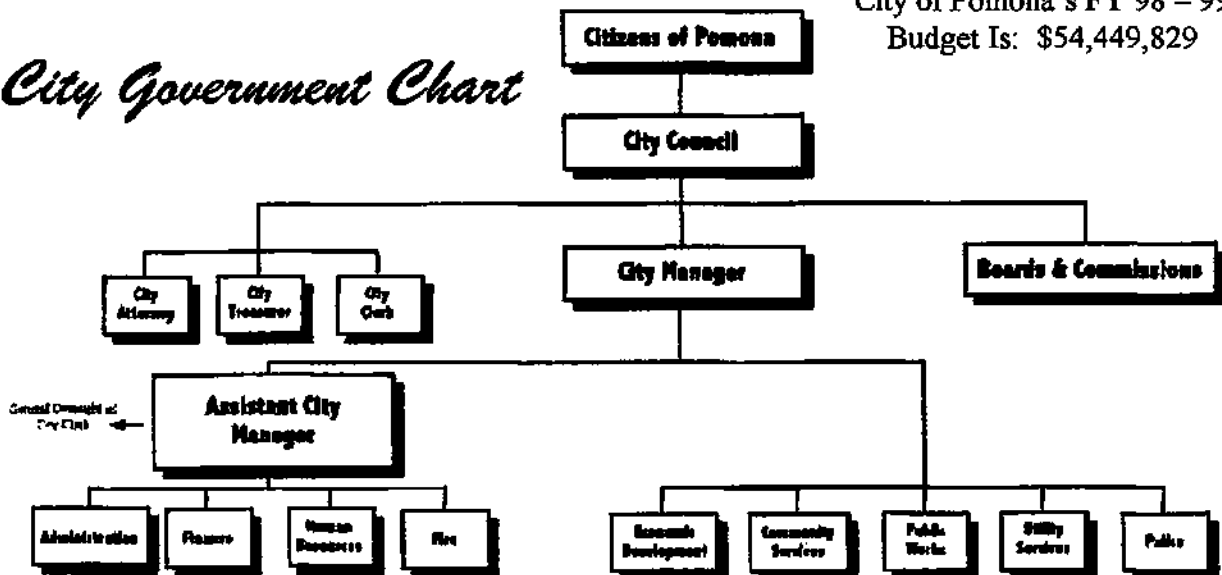


The State Gas Tax is revenue received by the City from the State of California. These funds include Gas Tax revenues under Section 2106 and 2107 of the Street and Highway Code, which can be used for either street maintenance or construction.

Monies allocated for the Angela/ Chanslor traffic redirection plan was approximately \$10,000.

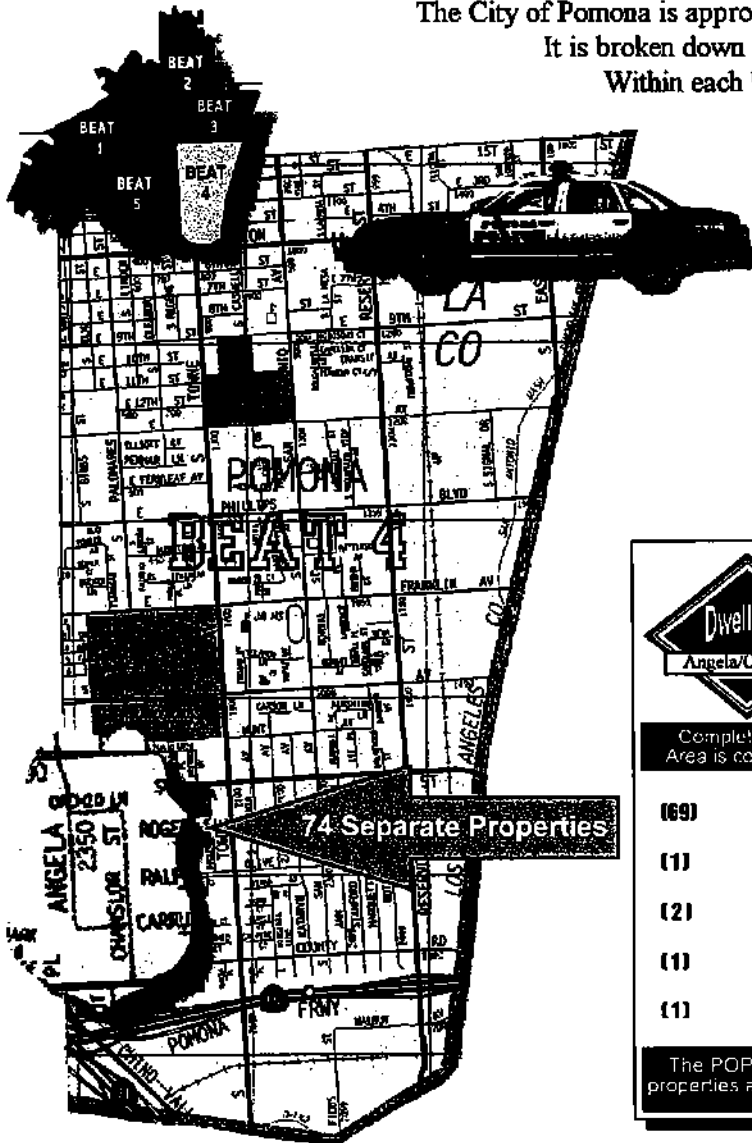
City Government Chart

City of Pomona's FY 98 – 99 Budget Is: \$54,449,829






The City of Pomona is approximately twenty-four square miles. It is broken down into five geographical patrol beats. Within each beat are smaller reporting districts.



The Angela/Chanslor corridor is located at the southern tip of beat 4. It falls within reporting district number 84. There are a total of 100 reporting districts within the city of Pomona.

The geographical area of the Angela/Chanslor corridor is approximately .03 square miles.



Completed in 1965, the Angela/Chanslor Area is comprised of the following dwellings

(69)	4	- Unit Apartment Buildings
(1)	23	- Unit Apartment Buildings
(2)	19	- Unit Apartment Buildings
(1)	10	- Unit Apartment Buildings
(1)	9	- Unit Apartment Buildings

The POP project dealt with a total of (74) properties and (45) separate property owners.

HISTORICAL TIME LINE

- 1965
Angela/Chanslor Corridor Developed
- 1970-90
Area in Decline High Crime.
- 1992
Patrol Watch Commander initiates NLEC deployments
- 1993-1994
Patrol & Residents start to organize
- 1995-1997
State OCJP Grant Beat District Established
- 1998
Traffic Re-direction POP Project
- 1999
Continued COP & maintenance of POP project

To change the world we must begin in our own community...



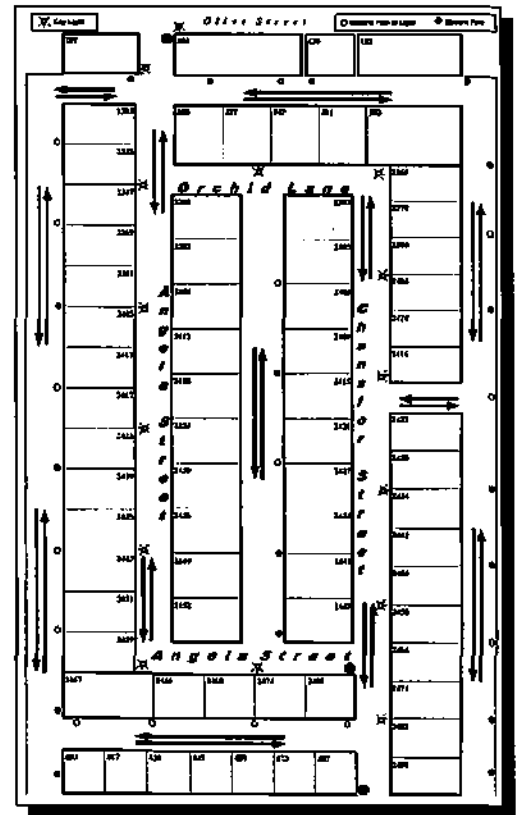
Volunteers await assignment at clean-up event.



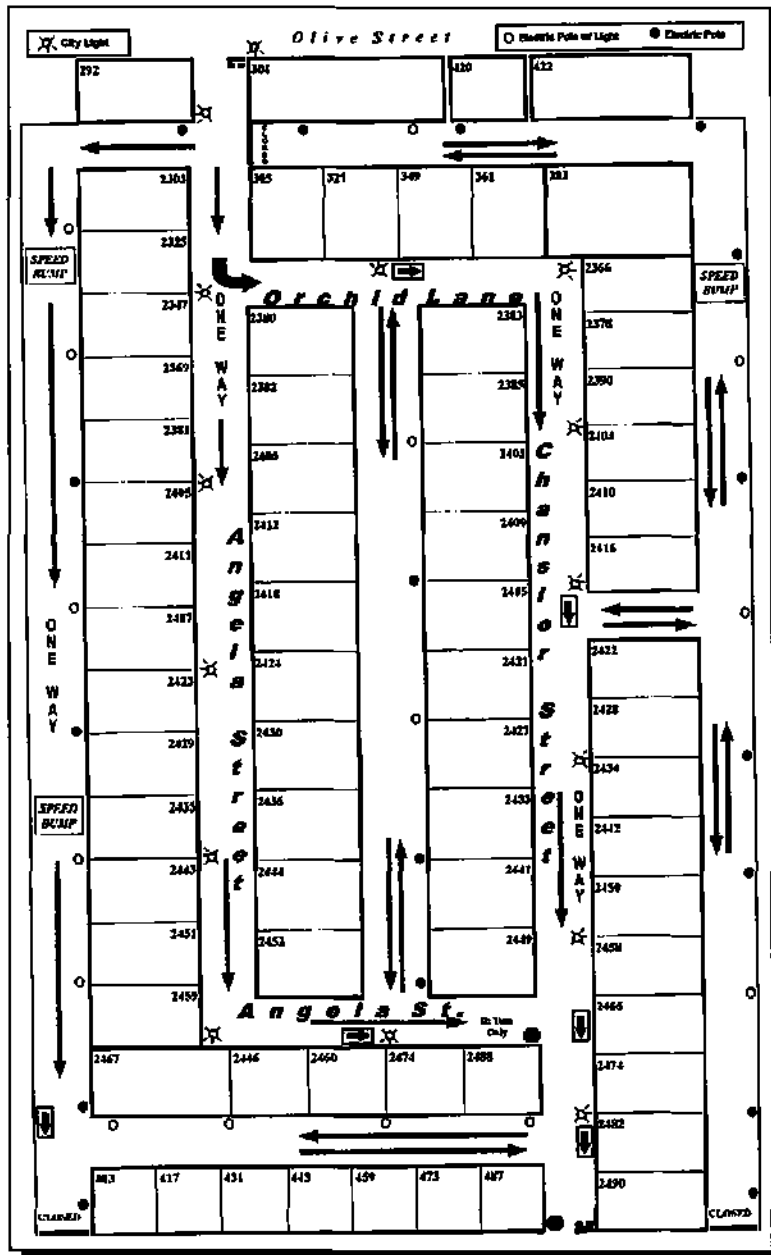


Angela/Chanslor Area Traffic Flow

The traffic flow of the Angela/Chanslor area allowed vehicles the ability to cruise through the area in a pattern that took the vehicle around and around. Drug dealers found this to be ideal for plying their trade. Gang members enjoyed the same flow of travel and would often stop their vehicles in the middle of the road, side by side, blocking both directions of travel. This was intimidating to other drivers. The unrestricted traffic flow was also conducive for drive by shootings and relatively easy escape.



Prior to August 1999



August 1999 to Present as a result of STOP Team Project.

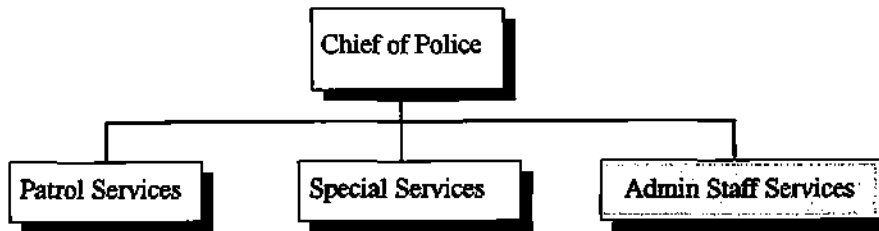
Key Features of Angela/Chanslor Traffic Restriction Plan:

- ▶ South side alleyway access denied by gate arms.
- ▶ Access to the entire corridor restricted to the north side (off of Olive Street).
- ▶ One way traffic flow instituted on Angela, Orchid and Chanslor Streets.
- ▶ Three alleyway speed bumps installed (two on the Angela side and one on the Chanslor side).

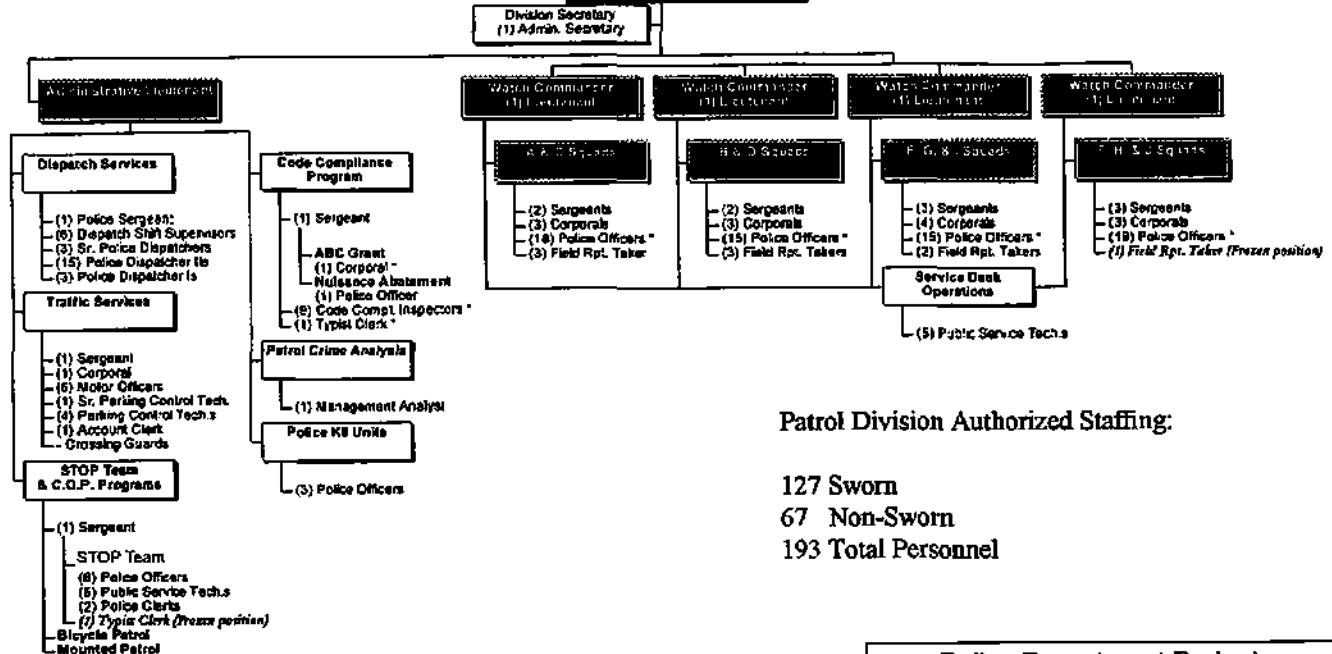




Pomona Police Department's Division Breakdown

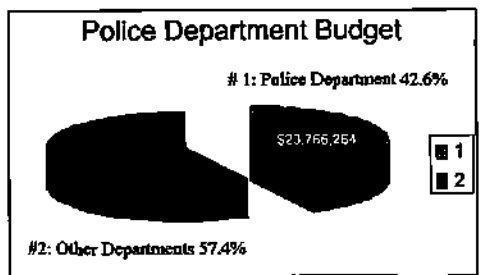
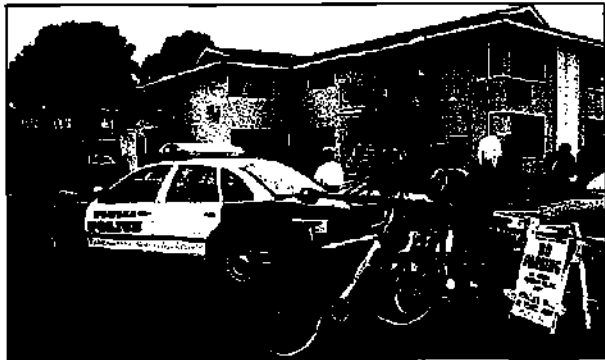


Patrol Services Captain



Patrol Division Authorized Staffing:

127 Sworn
 67 Non-Sworn
 193 Total Personnel





Reporting District 84

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Homicide	4	1	1	3	3	1	2	0	2
Rape	4	4	2	4	1	3	0	0	0
Robbery	29	40	24	39	20	18	10	4	4
Aggravated Assault	24	44	90	84	31	19	51	52	89
Burglary	51	71	71	58	62	58	41	23	24
Larceny	98	71	123	115	107	112	85	48	38
Grand Theft Auto	62	57	97	68	80	58	56	32	18

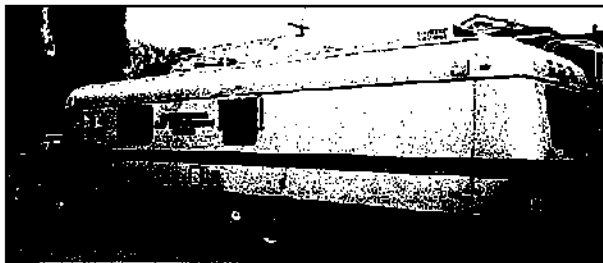
Statistics For Just Three Streets Within District 84: Angela/Chanslor/Orchid

	1990	1991	1992*	1993**	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999***
Total Calls	670	650	898	1,206	1,017	970	929	1,031	876	208
Reports Taken	163	165	220	248	174	170	156	128	115	50
Arrests Made	0	0	82	30	33	51	30	25	31	4
Citations Issued	3	0	178	8	7	9	3	6	13	3
Calls Canceled	54	60	74	160	113	95	110	120	95	18

* In 1992, the Police Department's Neighborhood Law Enforcement Center (NLEC) was utilized extensively in this area, dramatically increasing the number of citations and the number of arrests.

** In 1993, a change was implemented to more accurately capture the number of reports taken and the number of arrests made. Disposition codes were concurrently changed to reflect the differentiations.

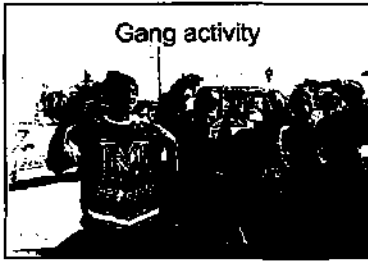
*** January 1 through April 19, 1999 only.



Thirty-six foot, two axle, silver streak trailer utilized as a mobile command post. This trailer is designated as the Pomona Police Department's Neighborhood Law Enforcement Center (NLEC).

In 1992 it was a key component to special details in the Angela/Chanslor area.





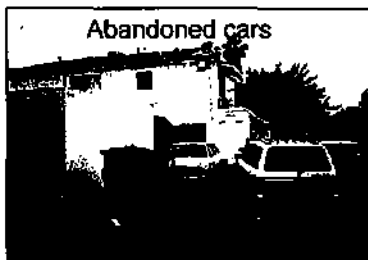
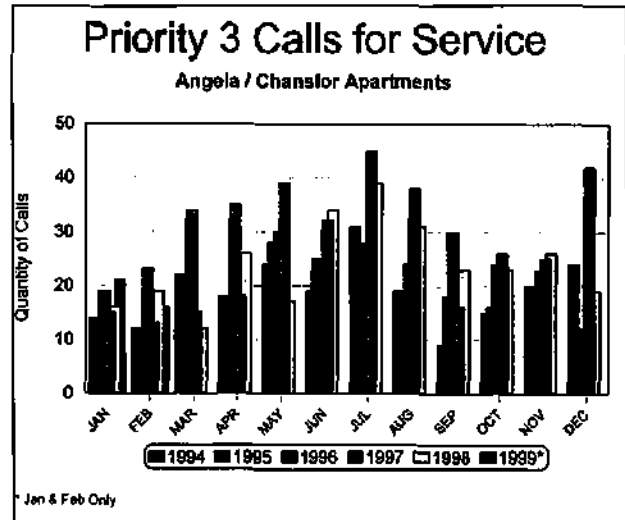
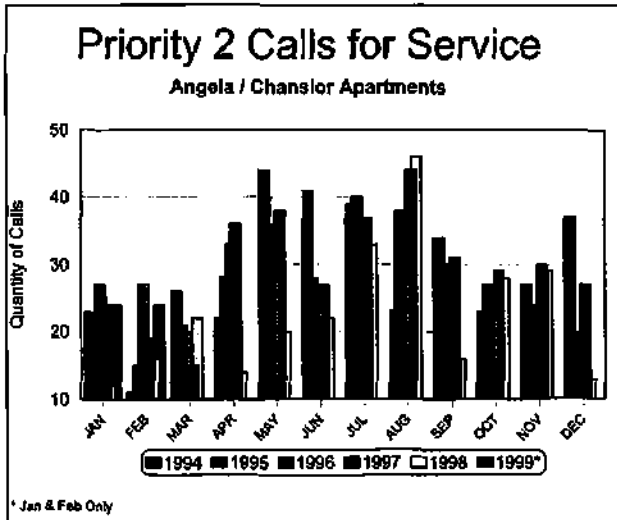
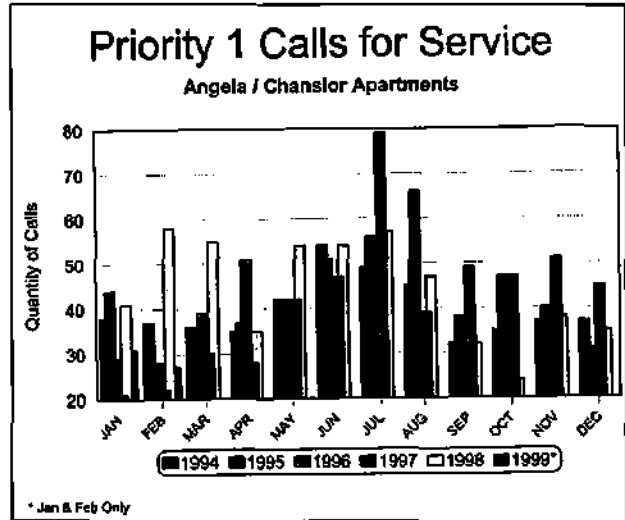
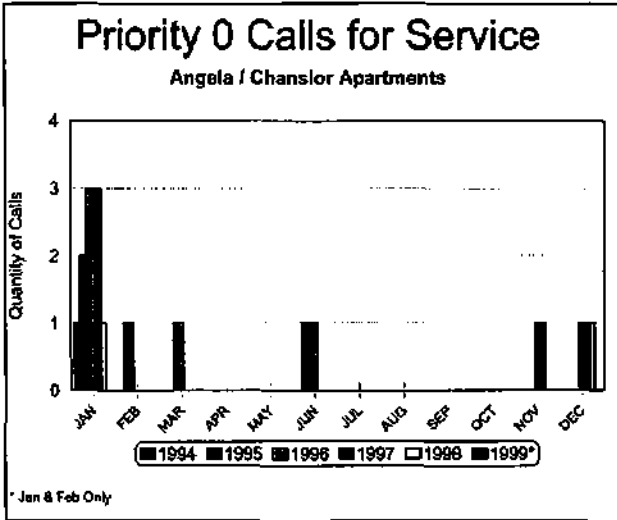
Gang activity

Calls for Service Data

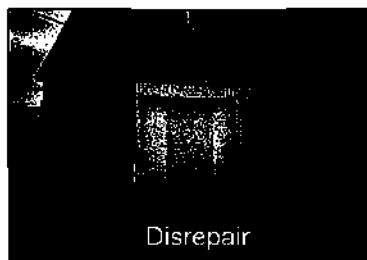
Calls for Service are often influenced by a variety of factors.



Gang graffiti



Abandoned cars



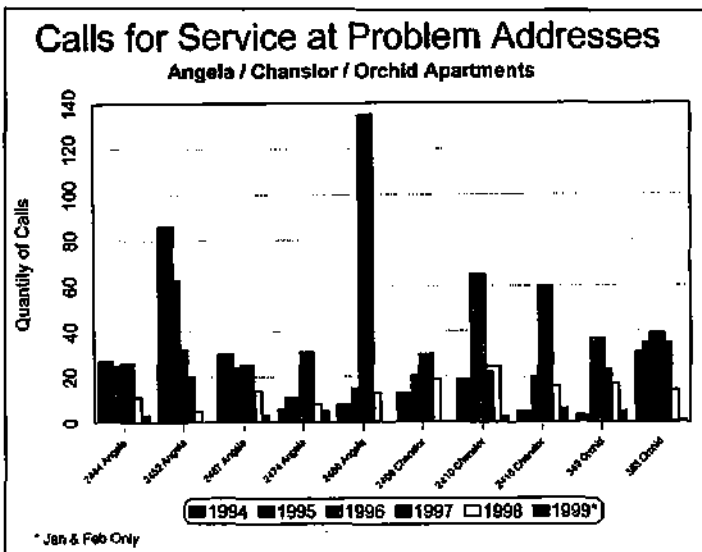
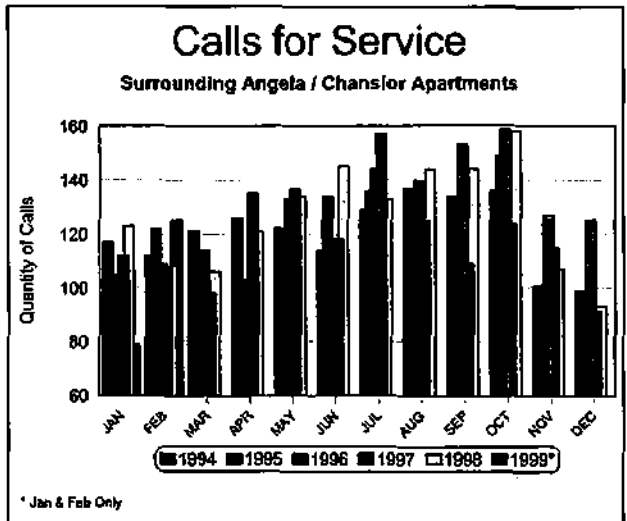
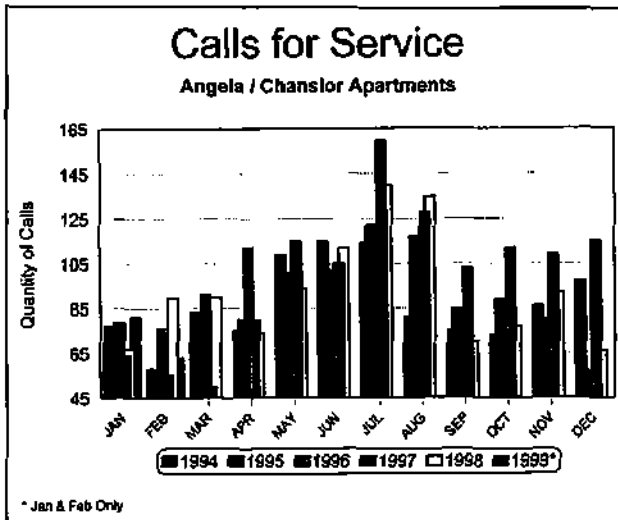
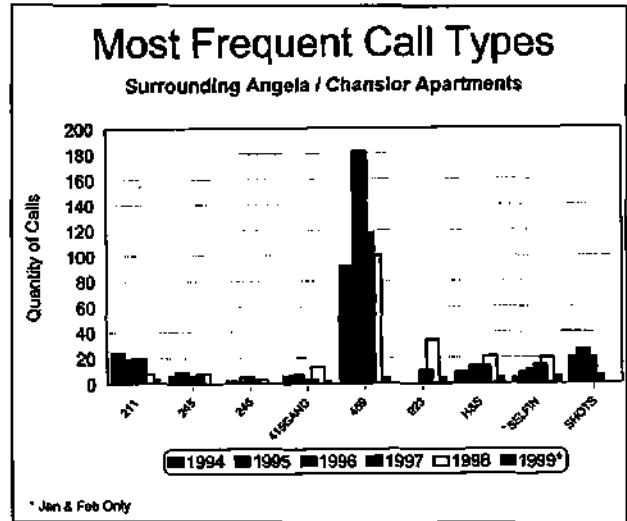
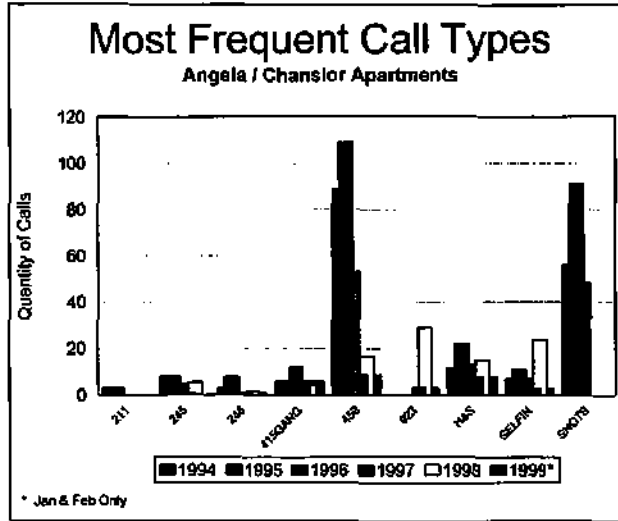
Disrepair



Overflowing trash

Data and Charts Prepared by:
Mark Robledo, Analyst, Pomona P. D.





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Pomona City Council
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Councilman Willie White
Councilman Marco Robles
Councilman Elliott Rothman
Councilman George Hunter
Councilwoman Paula Lantz
and
Representing the Angela/Chanstor Area
Councilwoman Cristina Carrizosa

Mr. Severo Esquivel
City Manager

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and
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*Our Grateful Appreciation to
the many people who have contributed to the Angela/Chanstor Project,
particularly our friends in the community.
— "Working Together...Pomona's Future"*

In Memory of
Officer Daniel Fraembs
Killed in the Line of Duty
May 11, 1997