

# COOPIS

**COMMUNITY ORIENTED PROBLEM SOLVING**

**OXNARD POLICE DEPARTMENT**

**Robert P. Owens-Chief**

Organizational

Plan

# COOPSE

COMMUNITY ORIENTED PROBLEM SOLVING

OXNARD POLICE DEPARTMENT

Robert P. Owens-Chief

Together

We can make a difference



POLICE DEPARTMENT • 251 S. "C" STREET • OXNARD, CALIFORNIA 93030 • (805) 486-4311

ROMRT f. OWENS, PUIUC SAFETY MIECTOR

## C.O.P.S.

April 18, 1990

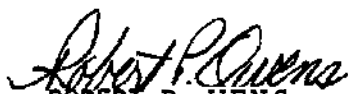
TO THE CITIZENS OF OXNARD AND CONCERNED LAW ENFORCEMENT:

Crime and disorder that affect our neighborhood often result from the breakdown in social controls that act to discourage antisocial behavior. If neighbors fail to protect one another's property, if homeowners permit their surroundings to reflect neglect, then vandals and thieves will assume no one cares and will treat the neighborhood as their exclusive turf. Equally as important, if the public agencies responsible for maintaining our streets, alleys and parks are not alerted to deteriorating conditions, then the decline of these neighborhoods is accelerated.

The Oxnard Police Department has accepted the responsibility to identify these conditions and then provide direction and support to the public and private resources that can reduce the harm that may accompany them. This is accomplished by insuring that each of the seven beats in the city have assigned to them a Senior Police Officer trained in the techniques of Community Oriented Problem Solving (C.O.P.S.). Following a carefully developed program guide the officers identify problems, analyze their causes and contributing factors and then, with the aid of supporting elements within the department, propose solutions to the problems.

This manual is the guide used in the C.O.P.S. Program and attempts to bring the public and private resources of our community together to make positive and fundamental change in our neighborhoods.

Sincerely,

  
ROBERT P. OWENS  
Chief of Police

RP0:mah

COMMUNITY ORIENTED PROBLEM SOLVING

(C.O.P.S.)

OXNARD POLICE DEPARTMENT

<u>BEAT COORDINATOR</u>	<u>BEAT</u>
Cliff Troy	1
Bryan MacDonald	2
Donald Boger	3
John Ahearn	4
Ralph Nieves	5
Doug Wiley	6
James Struck	7

COMMUNITY ORIENTED PROBLEM SOLVING

(C.O.P.S.)

	<u>Page</u>
I. Introduction to C.O.P.S.	1
II. Defining the Problem (^Scanning)	1
III. Researching the Problem	3
IV. Exploring the Alternatives (Analysis)	4
1. Physical Changes	4
2. Changes in the Service of Other City Departments	5
3. Conveying Reliable Information	5
4. Developing New Skills Among Police Officers	5
5. New Forms of Authority	5
6. Development of New Community Resources	6
7. Increased Regulation	6
8. Increased Use of City Ordinances	6
9. Use of Zoning	7
10. The Private Sector	7
V. Implementing the Process (Response)	8
VI. Assessment	9
1. Maintenance of C.O.P.S. Program	9
2. Closing Out a C.O.P.S. Project	9
VII. Effect on the Organization	10
VIII. Effect on the Community	11
1. Pre-involvement	11
2. Active Involvement	12
3. Post Involvement	13
VIII. Forms	
IX. Case History	

## I. INTRODUCTION TO C.O.P.S.

The primary mission of C.O.P.S., Community Oriented Problem Solving, is to identify and reduce citizens' fear through close interaction with the community. C.O.P.S. is a Community Oriented, rather than police oriented, approach in combating both real and perceived crime, and the fear and anxiety that stems from both.

Priority is given to citizen perceptions with an emphasis on community identification of problems and concerns. C.O.P.S. examines all facets of a community problem and does whatever is appropriate to restore the perceived and desired quality of life to a community. The key strategy is to establish and maintain a close and positive interaction with the citizens who live within your community.

Examples of the tactics that may be employed to accomplish the goals of C.O.P.S. are: attending community meetings, conducting door-to-door surveys, motivating citizens to improve their efforts in crime prevention, tapping the resources of a variety of public and private groups, including various city departments, and using highly visible police patrol.

Looking beyond the "short term" solution of problem solving, the C.O.P.S. philosophy is directed at actively working with the community to pursue both the root causes of the fear of crime and the ultimate solution.

Beat Coordinators and officers using the Scanning, Analysis, Response, Assessment (S.A.R.A.) methodology for problem solving will specifically confront community problems to resolve perceived or real fears and concerns. After a problem of consequence has been defined, it will be addressed on the Problem Identification Form for the action to be taken.

Teamwork is the essence of the C.O.P.S. Program, both with the department and with the community at large.

## II. DEFINING THE PROBLEM (Scanning)

The importance of defining problems more precisely becomes apparent when one reflects on the long-standing practice of using overly broad categories to describe police business. The problem can be anything within an incredibly broad range of troublesome situations that prompt the citizens to turn to the police for help.

Police business is often subdivided by means of the labels tied to the criminal code, such as robbery, burglary, and theft. These are not adequate for several reasons.

Labels frequently mask diverse forms of behavior. For example, incidents classified under "arson" might include fire set by teens as vandalism, fires set by those suffering psychological problems, fires set to destroy evidence at a crime scene, and fires set to collect insurance. Each type of incident poses a radically different problem to police.

Secondly, if police depend heavily on categories of criminal offenses to define problems of concern to them, others may be misled to believe that if a given form of behavior is not criminal, it is of no concern to the police. The problem is a problem for the police whether or not it is defined as a criminal offense.

Finally, use of offense categories as descriptive of police problems implies that the police role is restricted to arresting and prosecuting the offender. In fact, we all know the police job is much broader.

It seems desirable, at least initially in the development of the problem solving approach to improved policing, to press for as detailed a breakdown of problems as possible. It is helpful to be much more precise regarding location and time of day, the type of people involved, and type of people victimized. Different combinations of these variables may present different problems, posing different policy questions and calling for different solutions.

In the analysis of a given problem one may find, for example, that the concern of the community is primarily fear of attack, but the fear is not warranted given the pattern of actual offenses. Where this situation becomes apparent, the police have two quite different problems. We have to first deal more effectively with the actual incidents where they occur and to respond to groundless fears; each calls for a different response.

One of the major values in subdividing police business (crime prevention, analysis, and special programs such as the Field Tactical Unit) is that it gives visibility to some problems that have traditionally been given little attention, but which warrant more careful attention.

The Senior Police Officer Beat Coordinator plays a major role in the C.O.P.S. Program. Seven Beat Coordinators are each assigned to one of the designated established beats, the primary goal of the Beat Coordinator Officers, including



patrol of his/her assigned beat, is a citizen oriented approach in combating both real and perceived crime and the fear that stems from both.

Looking beyond the traditional police response approach to problem solving, the Beat Coordinator shall have broad authority to utilize a systematic process for examining and addressing problem oriented policing. This process requires identifying these problems in precise terms, researching each problem, documenting the nature of the current police response, assessing its adequacy of existing authority and resources, engaging in a broad exploration of alternatives to present responses, weighing the merits of these alternatives, and choosing from among them. The Beat Coordinator shall implement the selected responses through available resources and will continually monitor the progress. When appropriate the Beat Coordinator will adopt a direct leadership role in implementing the response/s. The Beat Coordinator will coordinate his/her activities with the on-duty shift Sergeant. The Beat Coordinator will give direction to the patrol officers in these beat areas to assist in the program.

A potential problem can be submitted in many ways: directly to Beat Coordinators through contacts on patrol, to any beat officer, to the Detective Division, to Crime Analysis, to City Council, and/or to the Communications Center.

### III. RESEARCHING THE PROBLEM (Analysis)

Gathering the most basic information about a specific problem can be extremely difficult. First, the magnitude of the problem and the various forms in which it surfaces must be established. One is inclined to turn to police reports for such information. The department routinely collects and stores large amounts of data, if used cautiously, some of the information may be helpful.

A vast reservoir of knowledge may be tapped in questioning the beat officers who work daily in the area where the problem exists. Many officers develop a unique understanding of problems that frequently come to their attention. They learn to make important distinctions among different forms of the same problem. They become familiar with the many complicating factors that are often present. They develop a feel for what, under the circumstances, constitutes the most effective responses.

What is the magnitude of the problem as reflected by the number of actual complaints received? What is the source of the complaints: residential neighborhoods, apartment or condominium complexes, the business community? In the past, the police department has not needed to employ these studies because they have not been expected to address specific problems in a systematic manner. We are now expected to examine in great detail, the problems we are expected to resolve.

#### IV. EXPLORING THE ALTERNATIVES

The C.O.P.S. concept of policing may be applied whenever there is a need for an innovative, community based approach to law enforcement with the emphasis on reducing fear, community problem solving, enhancing police service, and improving the community environment toward resisting crime.

Support from outside the police department is needed to facilitate the C.O.P.S. effort and its interaction with other government agencies will help to insure interagency cooperative, and that adequate financial resources will be available to support its function. Due to the variety of factors contributing to the problems we will encounter, an equally varied sequence of solutions will emerge.

Because the vast majority of these solutions will go beyond the scope of traditional law enforcement efforts, we should call upon several different sources to address the problems, including but not limited to, other city departments, county government agencies, state agencies, and the private sector.

Through a systematic process of defining and researching the problems, we will have a clearer idea of the true problem to be addressed. From this point we will endeavor to go beyond the present or future potential of the police, to include as the alternative, the broader commitment of our total resources. Several alternatives should be explored when addressing a problem through the C.O.P.S. approach.

##### 1. Physical Changes

Can the problem be reduced or eliminated through a physical change? We may refer to this part of the problem as "target hardening" (or reducing opportunities). This may include the installation of dead bolt locks on doors, the placing of security gates on entrances to apartment buildings, or putting high-intensity lighting in the breezeways or alleyways of apartment complexes. These changes and others like them will tend to create an environment that is not conducive to criminal activity.

2. Changes in the Services of Other City Departments

Can the problem be alleviated through a change in the service from another department within the city or county? If we can help improve the condition or the problem by pressing for changes in the policies and operations of other departments, we may be able to eliminate the recurrence of some of these same problems. This might include close scrutiny by Code Enforcement, more lenient collection policies by refuge, a change of operating conditions in the parks, or a shuffling of priorities for redevelopment.

3. Conveying Reliable Information

A great deal of citizen concern stems from their lack of knowledge concerning the problems they experience. All that many of them would like is simply reliable information. Our officers should try to provide accurate, concise information to assist the citizen in resolving their own situation.

4. Developing New Skills Among Police Officers

The greatest potential for improvement in the handling of some problems is providing the officer with new forms of specialized training. Our extensive in-depth training on domestic violence, and the seminars on citizen/victim stress are excellent examples of how specialized training can help to improve our service and job performance in specific problem areas.

5. New Forms of Authority

There may be occasion when the police need specific limited authority which they do not now have. If the most intelligent response to a problem lies outside our present authority, perhaps we need to look into an expansion of our powers, keeping constitutional rights always in mind. Perhaps officers need to be empowered to disperse a group of individual from in front of a residential apartment building at 1:00 a.m. who are yelling and whistling *in* the street, even though no citizen is willing to come forward as a victim. We are commonly called upon to handle such calls, but our authority is questionable unless the behavior is made criminal by a willing victim.

#### 6. Development of New Community Resources

Analysis of a problem may lead to the conclusion that assistance is needed from another government agency, but often the problem is not clearly within the realm of an existing agency. They may never have been asked to address such a situation before, or without the resources to do anything about it.

In these cases since the problem is likely to be of little general community concern, it usually falls back on the police to address. We should take the initiative as a sort of community coordinator of resources, and get others to respond to the problem that, realistically, is in their realm of operations.

The pattern for creating new services to address problems that bear a relationship with the police operation is well established today. Detoxification centers for those incapacitated by drugs or alcohol, shelters for the homeless (the Oxnard Mission and Zoe Christian Center), and support services for victims four Victim Assistance Program) are just a few examples of services already present in our community.

#### 7. Increased Regulation

We might want to impose regulatory codes throughout the city to address certain specific problems that the police respond to. When there are conditions present or proposed that necessitate police action, or create an environment conducive to criminal activity, perhaps we should endeavor to change or prevent such conditions. Our City Planning Department should be made aware of what geographic or physical conditions have been shown to cause or attract problems. These may include traffic congestion and a lack of adequate parking availability, each access and egress for residential burglaries, difficult access for emergency equipment, or a population density not conducive to the surrounding neighborhood as examples.

#### 8. Increased Use of City Ordinances

Many of the problems we encounter call for a sanction less drastic than a criminal arrest. Our City Ordinance Code is an excellent source for enhancing our ability to respond to the less serious problems in our community. Several factors make the use of city ordinance violations desirable for certain offenses. In most cases it is an Infraction, may be disposed of without a

court appearance, we can cite and release, and the penalty is less severe. The City Ordinance Code can be expanded to address a variety of problems that would help to facilitate our efforts, and may be a source from which we base our new forms of authority, discussed earlier.

9. Use of Zoning

Much of our time is spent resolving conflict between opposing or competing interests in the community. We already have zoning ordinances to control the normal and regular use of land in the city. Recently, zoning regulations have been utilized to change the usage of property for the enhancement of the neighborhood. Restrictions on the placement and operation of adult bookstores and sex shops have been accomplished through zoning changes in many cities. Although this is a relatively new approach, it is an alternative that should be considered.

10. The Private Sector

We must not ignore the private sector when considering all our alternatives in the C.O.P.S. Program. The private sector is definitely a part of the community resources that we should consider involving. The public utilities have several services available that can help in our efforts. Southern California Edison has the ability to install new streetlights, repair damaged lights, and increase the output of presenting lighting. General Telephone has a low-cost/low-use phone service available called "life line." This is a way to get phone service to homes that don't feel able to afford the regular phone service rates, thereby putting an increased number of telephones in the community that can be utilized to assist us in our efforts.

Landlords and property management firms can be especially helpful particularly when addressing problems on their property. We can be successful in soliciting their cooperation by presenting a program that will include their input, attempt to resolve their perceptions of the problems, and one that makes them an active participant to the solution of the situation. This is made easier when they can be shown how their cooperation is in their own best financial interest. Even though there might be some expenditures necessary on their part, these expenditures are made directly on their own property.

These minor outlays of funds made on the proper Improvements will enhance the property and Improve the overall environment of the neighborhood. Additionally, we have seen how these rehabilitation efforts have increased the valuation of the property, allowed for rent increases, and enhanced the return on their Investments.

These aspects are very important to the property owners. Some areas where expenditures might be suggested are: security gates, increases exterior lighting, installation of dead bolt locks, certain types of landscaping, redesign of parking areas, and employing professional managers.

V. IMPLEMENTING THE PROCESS (Response)

After the problem has been identified and once it has been researched and all alternatives have been explored, the selected community oriented approach to solving the problem is implemented.

To be effective, the entire police organization must operate under the concept of community oriented problem solving. The concept represents a new way of looking at the process of improving police functioning. It is a way of thinking about the police and their function that, when carried out over an extended period of time, would reflect in all that the department does.

The selected problem solving process can now be implemented. The following are some avenues of implementation:

- High visibility directed patrol using officers on regularly assigned patrol or overtime as deemed necessary.
- Community meetings between the police and affected community to promote police/citizen contact.
- Crime prevention meetings to reduce vulnerability such as neighborhood watch programs.
- Local media including newspapers, radio and television, can be a useful tool to report accurate accounts of crime and solicit community support toward problem solving.
- Other police department operations may be used to target a problem such as the Field Tactical Unit, Traffic Unit, Narcotics Division, and the Juvenile Unit.

- Interacting with the person/s causing the problem. A one-on-one conversation with the person/s causing the disorder to determine the reasons for their behavior, to advise of probable consequences, and to explore positive methods to alter their behavior.
- Arresting the offenders for the crimes that have been committed.
- The use of other government agencies including Federal, State and local, for assistance as needed.
- Use of various private sector groups to obtain assistance as needed.

The decision to implement the process will be one decided upon collectively between the affected units of the department. The implementation will be prioritized based on the extent and magnitude of the problem as determined by previous research.

#### VI. ASSESSMENT

How effective was the response? What are the short/long range implications, maintenance, closing out of a project, affect on the organization/community, post-involvement?

##### 1. Maintenance of C.O.P.S. Program

At some point in time the main thrust of the C.O.P.S. action will withdraw from the community. This does not signal the end of the C.O.P.S. involvement.

A maintenance program will be planned, developed and implemented. The maintenance program will monitor the community's progress in relation to the remaining short- and long-term goals as prescribed in the C.O.P.S. "Problem Analysis" report.

Maintenance insures that previous accomplishments and commitments are preserved and do not alter or lose direction. It allows C.O.P.S. to redirect its endeavors if necessary in order to keep in line with goals previously set forth.

##### 2. Closing Out a C.O.P.S. Project

For practical purposes, a project is considered completed when short- and long-term goals have been met. The community has been stabilized and surveys indicate fear has been eliminated or reduced to a level

acceptable to the community. At this point the C.O.P.S. maintenance program would cease. The community should be checked at some time in the future to insure that accomplishments made during the active project are still in place and that the community is not experiencing further problems.

#### VII. EFFECT ON THE ORGANIZATION

In the context of this reordering of police priorities, efforts to improve the staffing, management, and procedures of police agencies must continue.

Those who have been strongly committed to improving policy through better administration and organization may be disturbed by any move to subordinate their interests to a broader concern with the end product of policing. However, a problem-oriented approach to police improvement may actually contribute in several important ways to achieving their objective.

This approach calls for the police to take greater initiative in attempting to deal with problems rather than resign themselves to living with them. It calls for tapping police expertise. It calls for the police to be more aggressive partners with other public agencies. These changes, which would place the police in a much more positive light in the community, would also contribute significantly to improving the working environment within a police agency -- an environment that suffers much from the tendency of the police to assume responsibility for problems which are insolvable or ignored by others. And an improved working environment increases, in turn, the potential for recruiting and keeping qualified personnel and for bringing about needed organizational change.

Focusing on problems, because it is a practical and concrete approach, is attractive to both citizens and the police. By contrast, some of the most frequent proposals for improving police operations, because they do not produce immediate and specifically identifiable results, have no such attraction. A problem-oriented approach, with its greater appeal, has the potential for becoming a vehicle through which long-sought organizational change might be more effectively and more rapidly achieved.

Administrative rule making, for example, has gained considerable support from policy makers and some police administrators as a way of structuring police discretion, with the expectation that applying the concept would improve the quality of the decisions made by the police in the



field. Yet many police administrators regard administrative rule making as an idea without practical significance. By contrast, police administrators are usually enthusiastic if invited to explore the problem of car theft or vandalism. And within such exploration there is the opportunity to demonstrate the value of structure police discretion in responding to reports of vandalism and car theft. Approached from this practical point of view, the concept of administrative rule making is more likely to be implemented.

An important factor contributing to these successes is that a problem-oriented approach to improvement is less likely to be seen as a direct challenge to the police establishment and the prevailing police value system.

As a consequence, rank-and-file personnel do not resist and subvert the resulting changes. Traditional programs to improve the police, labeled as efforts to "change," "upgrade," or "reform" the police or to "achieve minimum standards," require that police officers openly acknowledge their own deficiencies. Rank-and-file officers are much more likely to support an innovation that is cast in the form of a new response to an old problem, a problem with which they have struggled for many years and which they would like to see handled more effectively. It may be that addressing the quality of the police product will turn out to be the most effective way of achieving the objectives that have for so long been the goal of police reform.

Under the C.O.P.S. concept the Police Officer III's assigned as Beat Coordinators would be responsible for addressing the citizen concerns/problems within a specific geographical area. The Sergeant's role under this concept, when necessary, would assist with the initial planning stages, monitoring of specific plans addressed to solve a problem, liaison with other governmental agency resources and departmental staff members.

#### VIII. EFFECT ON THE COMMUNITY

As related to the C.O.P.S. concept, involvement of the community can most easily be evaluated on three levels. Pre-, Active and Post C.O.P.S. involvement.

##### 1. Pre-Involvement

The community environment creating a need for specific C.O.P.S. intervention has usually been a long growing and continuously escalating problem until "fear" causes a recognition of the problem. "Fear" can be defined in the community in many different ways, all unique to each

community and their problem. "Fear" as a definition applicable to all communities: is the adverse or negative environment or situation that rules or dictates one's life, eventually creating recognition of a problem. Unique to the "fear" stage is that the community is many individuals each living within themselves and surrounded by their own perceptions of fear. Stated perceptions of fear amongst communities in this situation have been paranoia within their own residence, insecurity within their own homes, a feeling of uneasiness, a lack of trust amongst neighbors and fellow community members, and personal stress, resulting in lack of sleep, loss of appetite, illness and victimization.

After "fear" is recognized as a problem, the pre-involvement community begins to "blame" the community. Individually and beginning in small groups, the community begins to question why the problem exists. The public resources, neighbors and police are blamed. Many neighbors have stated "why aren't police around, existing laws don't protect us, our neighbors allow this to occur, I don't know which neighbors are causing this." During this state some requests for assistance are attempted. Calls for service are requested from public resources. These requests, usually on an individual basis, do not define the full problem or direct specific problem solving attention.

"Blame" by the pre-involvement community seldom provides solutions and the community develops into "angry/frustration." A community contacted during this time is a community that is more verbal and more open about needs and requests. The community is more demanding of services and willing to assist in problem solving and becomes actively involved. The community begins to change from an individual atmosphere to a group atmosphere.

## 2. Active Involvement

The community actively involved in the C.O.P.S. concept of policing has recognized a need to change. Recognition is not only individualized, but becomes a group, neighborhood and community recognition for a need to change and a need for problem solutions. A community turns toward public services for assistance and answers. At this point the police department is contacted with the community's perceived problems and demands.

From this recognition grows a commitment as a community to specific problem solving tactics. Groups organize, neighborhood watches begin. Support amongst separate groups grow together and the community begins to grow together. Neighbors meet each other, exchange of information begins between police and community members. People do not feel as alone and isolated as they did before. The active participation in a program is implemented and seen through to conclusion. The C.O.P.S. concept has been fully implemented when cooperation with police and other agencies begins.

### 3. Post Involvement

Conclusion of C.O.P.S. involvement is based on the community goals, community feelings and the specific involvement of the community. Active involvement may abruptly stop or curtail gradually, depending on the circumstances of the community.

Without a doubt, the process through Pre- and Active Involvement has led to a change in the community. Because of C.O.P.S. concept, the community is educated about community resources and has begun to implement the use of these resources without police involvement. Community becomes Independent again from police and begins to thrive on its own. The community has grown through fear, paranoia, anger, blame, recognition and commitment. The community, through its involvement, has established a sense of belonging. The community has experienced pride and excitement in its achievements. The community members have restored themselves a sense of well-being and security to their lives. Communities have experienced improvement to the quality of their lives because of the C.O.P.S. concept of involvement.

man

Problem - Analysis

Tools

FORMS

OXNARD POLICE DEPARTMENT

PROBLEM ANALYSIS REPORT

1. SUBMITTED BY: \_\_\_\_\_ ID# \_\_\_\_\_  
2. Date Submitted: \_\_\_\_\_

A. PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION (SCANNING):

3. Describe the Problem: (Who, what, when, where, how, and why)

4. Problem Reported by \_\_\_\_\_  
5. Location of Problem (circle) BEAT 1 T~ 3 4 5 6 7  
6. Date(s) and Time(s) Problem(s) Occurring \_\_\_\_\_

B. PROBLEM EXAMINATION (ANALYSIS):

7. Shifts affected: (Circle) I II III IV  
8. Division affected: \_\_\_\_\_

9. Information Sources: (This list does not include all possible information sources. There may be other places where you can get information.) Please indicate all sources.

- | Y                                   | N                        |                                   | Y                        | N                        |                        |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 Crime Analysis Unit             | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 Parole Office        |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 Vice                            | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 Investigations       |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 Neighborhood Watch              | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 Neighborhood Canvass |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 Literature Search               | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 Citizen Complaints   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 Personal Observations           | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 Surveys              |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 Police Informants               | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 Churches             |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 Schools                         | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 Media                |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 Central Records                 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 Community Leaders    |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 Local Businesses                | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 DMV                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 Other Law Enforcement Agencies  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 Beat Coordinator     |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 Government Agencies, list _____ |                          |                          |                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other, list _____                 |                          |                          |                        |

10. Findings: (Based on the information you have collected, describe the problem.)

C. STRATEGIES (Responses):

---

11. Goals and Objectives: (What do you expect to accomplish?)
12. Recommended strategies: (How do you expect to obtain the above result?)
13. Date and time for implementation: \_\_\_\_\_
14. Expected date and time for termination: \_\_\_\_\_
15. Expected number of officers needed: \_\_\_\_\_
16. Expected number of vehicles needed: \_\_\_\_\_ Types: \_\_\_\_\_
- 

D. SUPERVISORY REVIEW OF STRATEGIES:

---

Approved                       Disapproved

Recommendations:

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Supervisor: \_\_\_\_\_

---

E. EVALUATION (Assessment):

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17. Did you get the results you expected?
- Yes       No       Partially       Temporarily
18. Actual Number of Officers Used: \_\_\_\_\_
19. Actual Number of Vehicles Used: \_\_\_\_\_
20. Actual Number of Hours Used: \_\_\_\_\_
21. Describe the results of what happened.
22. Is any further action required? If yes, explain.
23. Additional comments:

AH01SIH 3SV3

Case  
Studies

# Oxnard Police Department

## PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION FORM

PROBLEM LOCATION 1610 Coronado Place, Oxnard  
Owner: Ida Gaston  
Rented and occupied by: Sharon Dedrick Brown  
Victor Brown

### PROBLEM(S) IDENTIFIED-

(Initial identification of problem obtained from citizen complaint. In depth problem defined from problem interview with twenty-five households).

Ongoing drug sales and use occurring at 1610 Coronado Place directly resulting in robbery, theft, vandalism, assault and disturbances in the neighborhood. Extensive traffic from non-residents, mostly drug users.

General feeling of fear for safety, uneasiness in neighborhood, lack of secure feeling in one's own home.

### ACTION RECOMMENDED

1. Neighborhood Watch meeting for area residents.
2. Follow-up and review of investigations involving narcotics investigators (Sgt. Velasquez).
3. Review City Ordinance code violation and City Abatement possibilities (City Attorney Wessler).
4. Examine probability of Task Force targeting area.
5. Eviction process request from private attorney to property owner.
6. Contact county agencies reference welfare, child neglect, etc.
7. Assistance and follow-up from Victim Services Unit reference support and restraining order.
8. High visibility patrol.
9. Court follow-up on arrests. Condition of probation, not to return to house.



**RECOMMENDATION(S)(cont)**

Current Action: As of February 4, 1988 the current action is high visibility from black and white police units at all times in the area with a Field Tactical Unit target area and continued investigation by narcotics units. And an ongoing contact by Victim Services Unit and Beat Coordinators to continue community involvement and calls for service by the community.

Ongoing Action: Sheriff's eviction process to be completed on February 11, 1988 and filing harassment restraining order against the Browns for neighborhood protection.

Future Action: Continued contact with Victim Services Unit for the next approximately three months with a three month Field Tactical Unit maintenance program in the area with high visibility of patrol from patrol unit, monthly Neighborhood Watch meetings for follow-up and review on neighborhood feelings of security in their area.

**EXPECTED RESULTS**

Eviction of tenants at 1610 Coronado Place resulting in curtailment of narcotics activity in the area.

Give residents back a feeling of security and peace of mind in their neighborhood.

# Oxnard Police Department

## PROBLEM UPDATE FORM

**PROBLEM LOCATION**

1610 Coronado Place, Oxnard

**PROBLEM UPDATE**

The area of 1600 Coronado Place is a community of upper middle class single family homes. For the past three years the area has experienced a continued increase of narcotics associated disturbances directly related to 1610 Coronado. The most victimized resident is directly south of 1610 Coronado, the Means family residence at 1604 Coronado. Blatant vandalism to their yard, loud music and vehicle disturbances and theft of their residential electricity. The police department was contacted with a long history and description of the problem by Mrs. Caroline Means during the last, week of January, 1988. Review of the complaint from Mrs. Means showed a long term narcotics problem at 1610 Coronado, resulting in at least three narcotics search warrants served during the past six months. Six narcotics arrests, two weapons arrests, one warrant arrest with eleven calls of disturbances (narcotic related), four 459 and theft calls and one vandalism call.

The residence at 1610 Coronado is owned by Ida Gaston of Cedar Court and is presently being rented by Ida Gaston's niece, Sharon Dedrick Brown and her brother, Victor Brown. Other identified associates that frequent the residence and are involved in disturbances in the area are April Allen, 17 years; Lela McLucas -Johnson, 17 years; Cassandra Jackson; Sharon Brown's daughter, Suanna Brown, 15 years and Ola Brown Dedrick, 5 years. Other unidentified occupants and frequenters of the residence, include many Los Angeles based subjects involved in narcotics use.

Because of Mrs. Means<sup>1</sup> complaints and concerns for the neighborhood I contacted her on January 27, 1988 concerning the problem. I was advised by her that the neighborhood has been living in fear because of the subtle takeover by black subjects relating to 1610 Coronado Place who are involved with narcotic sales, distribution and use. She advises the neighborhood is living in fear and most residents are experiencing lack of sleep, loss of property value, conflicts, with the-neighbors-over the-suspects and a growing concern- of.-whom.-to-trust in the neighborhood.

PAGE 1 OF 3

UPDATE (CONT.)

At that time Mrs. Means stated that she was willing, in conjunction with a Beverly Breeland at 1520 Coronado Place, to organize a Neighborhood Watch program and to conduct a meeting of concerned neighbors in the area. At that time a Neighborhood Watch meeting was proposed for February 2, 1988 at 1900 hours.

On February 2, 1988 a Neighborhood Watch meeting was held with Senior Officer L. Mulville, City Attorney Chuck Wessler, Neighborhood Watch Crime Prevention Coordinator Jennifer Quinlan, Narcotics Officer Steve Ramirez and private attorney, James T. Holmes. The Neighborhood Watch meeting was attended by approximately 50 residents representing 25 residential homes. Each representative from each home was requested to fill out a problem identification interview form. The interview forms were reviewed and it was noted that the number one problem among all the residents was the concern for neighborhood crime relating to drugs, robbery and personal assault. Without exception, all persons named 1610 Coronado Place as the center of the problems resulting in fear among the neighborhood for their own personal safety and lack of security within their own homes. The meeting then progressed with requests from the residents to voice their concerns for the neighborhood problems. Without a doubt, the main conversation during the two and one half hour meeting was how to "Get rid of" the occupants of 1610 Coronado Place. Through cooperative efforts between residents and police the following was established:

1. Continued Neighborhood Watch meetings for the area residents in conjunction with Jennifer Quinlan's program and a meeting set for February 16, 1988.
- 2. A continued follow-up and review of investigations involving narcotics investigators. Sergeant Velasquez was contacted and an ongoing investigation concerning sales and use of narcotics out of the residence is continuing. Search warrants will be continuing as information is received.
3. "Review of the City Ordinance code violations and City Abatement possibilities through Assistant City Attorney, Chuck Wessler. Certain abatement sections giving the city attorney power to abate were reviewed" and with proveable violations would be followed up. In addition, City Ordinance code violations involving building and safety and health violations will be referred to the City Code, Enforcement Officer for follow-up.

BEAT COORDINATOR

DATE

PAGE 2 OF 3

UPDATE CCONT.)

Code Enforcement Supervisor McIntosh was contacted. He has been in contact with the owner of 1610 Coronado Place, Ida Gaston, and has had some results with her assistance in having water, gas and electricity returned to the residence. He was advised of the problem and will continue any Code Enforcement follow-up.

4. The Oxnard Police Department Field Tactical Unit supervisor, Sergeant Skeeters, was briefed on the existing problem and has allotted for some targeting of the area by the Field Tactical Unit.
5. Eviction process request from private attorney James T. Holmes on behalf of the residents in the area was presented to the property owner, Ida Gaston.
6. County agencies to be contacted reference possible violations of welfare assistance by Sharon Brown and child neglect by Sharon Brown to her minor children, specifically relating to the condition of the interior of the residence.
7. Assistance and follow-up from Victim Services Unit of the Oxnard Police Department reference support and restraining orders.
8. High visibility patrol in the area.
9. Court follow-up on arrests. As a condition of probation, not to return to the residence.

*Latimer*



FEBRUARY 5, 1988

TO: DAVID R. MORA, CITY MANAGER  
FROM: ROBERT P. OWENS, PUBLIC SAFETY DIRECTOR  
SUBJECT: NARCOTICS ACTIVITY AND POLICE RESPONSE TO 1610 CORONADO PLACE.

Over the past few weeks the police department has received numerous calls from residents living in the vicinity of 1610 Coronado Place regarding drug trafficking and narcotic use at that address. Neighbors are reporting that this activity is resulting in numerous crimes taking place in the area including robbery, assault, vandalism, and other types of disturbances. In one case a neighbor's home was broken into and the inside vandalized. It is strongly suspected by the neighbors on Coronado Place that this act was committed by the tenants or their associates at 1610 Coronado Place in retaliation for this neighbor's cooperation with police.

Neighbors also report there is extensive traffic in the area by people who do not live in the neighborhood and that these people appear to be drug users. Overall, there is a general feeling of fear in the neighborhood and residents report they do not even feel secure in their own homes.

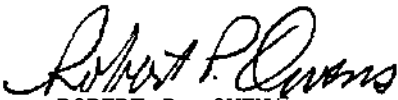
The department has taken several steps to help alleviate the problem at 1610 Coronado Place.

1. A Neighborhood Watch meeting was scheduled and held on February 2, 1988. During this meeting fifty neighbors expressed concern for their safety and their general feeling of helplessness. The department's Crime Prevention Coordinator and the Coronado neighborhood Beat Coordinator have agreed to set up a Neighborhood Watch Program in the area.
2. The Narcotics Unit has been involved in an on-going investigation into the activities at 1610 Coronado Place for some time. Three narcotics search warrants have been served at this residence in the past six months. Six narcotics arrests, two weapons arrests and one warrant arrest have been made. Investigations are continuing.
3. The police department's Field Tactical Unit has been briefed on the situation and targeting of this residence is planned.

MEMO - NARCOTICS ACTIVITY  
FEBRUARY 5, 1988  
PAGE TWO

4. An eviction notice will be served on Friday, February 5th to the tenants at 1610 Coronado Place. This notice gives the tenants until February 11th to vacate the premises. If the tenants refuse to vacate, the eviction notice permits the Sheriff's Department to physically remove the tenants from the residence.
5. The department's Victim Services Specialists have been and will continue to work with the neighbors in the area. Restraining orders prohibiting the tenants at 1610 Coronado Place to harass the neighbors will continue to work with the neighbors until the tenants have been evicted or as long as their services are needed.
6. The department is continuing a high level of patrol throughout the neighborhood.
7. The department is working toward a court order, as a condition of probation, prohibiting the tenants from returning to 1610 Coronado Place for any reason.

It is anticipated that these steps will help alleviate the problems currently being experienced on Coronado Place and I will continue to keep you informed of any further developments.

  
-ROBERT P. OWENS  
Public Safety Director

RP0:sw

# Oxnard Police Department

## PROBLEM UPDATE FORM

PROBLEM LOCATION 1610 Coronado Place, Oxnard

### PROBLEM UPDATE

Eviction process from private attorney, J.T. Holmes has been processed and Ida Gaston has hired a private attorney, Eugene C. Peck of 426 North "A" Street, Suite H. On February 4, 1988 an unlawful detainer default judgement was filed with the courts and the Sheriff's Civil Division was contacted and on February 5, 1988 the residents at 1610 Coronado Place will be served with eviction notices with Sheriff's Department eviction completed on February 11, 1988.

Protective Social Services was contacted with a formal complaint referral form with a mandatory three day investigation request and P.S.S.A. has been in contact with Oxnard Police Department juvenile detectives for follow-up concerning child neglect to Sharon Brown's juvenile children.

The police department's Victim Services Specialist, Mario Bermudez, was contacted and began restraining order process for harassment against occupants at 1610 Coronado Place on behalf of the neighbors in the area.

There have been numerous arrests and contacts by police in the area because of the increased patrol and visibility of police.

L. Mulville, Senior Police Officer 02/06/88 PASS 1 OF 1

# Oxnard Police Department

## PROBLEM UPDATE FORM

PROBLEM LOCATION

1610 Coronado Place, Oxnard

PROBLEM UPDATE

Since the February 2, 1988 Neighborhood Watch meeting for the 1600 block of Coronado Place, the neighborhood has become a united front against the continued drug related problems at 1610 Coronado Place. The high level of patrol in the area has resulted in numerous stops and arrests and is obviously putting a damper on the activities at 1610 coronado place.

I submit the following follow-up for the nine suggested actions:

1. The Neighborhood Watch meeting is still planned for February 16, 1988, and because of the continued neighborhood involvement there have been numerous calls and complaints which have resulted in arrests and field interviews.
2. Sergeant Velasquez has continued an ongoing narcotics investigation, with a search warrant pending in the near future, and he has been in specific contact with Protective Social Services in their follow-up to the child neglect and will coordinate their two investigations for when he enters in on a search warrant and they can examine the premises.
3. There have been numerous complaints concerning "build up of trash being received since the Neighborhood Watch meeting and Code Enforcement has been kept updated. There has also been a complaint from neighbors reference animal neglect. Lisa Jenkins of Animal Control from the department was advised reference starving animals in the rear yard of 1610 Coronado Place. She is conducting an investigation in conjunction with County Animal Control.
4. Field Tactical Unit has no specific updates.
5. Eviction process as of this time is continuing as planned"...



UPDATE (CONT.)

6. On February 8, 1988 Protective Social Services responded to the station and had attempted to contact the occupants at 1610 Coronado Place. At that time they were contacted by Sergeant Velasquez and a joint effort as to the follow-up investigation concerning Protective Social Services will be done on a coordinated level with our narcotics detectives and P.S.S.A.
7. Mario Bermudez has made two contacts with victims in the area and at this point the neighbors wish to wait for the completion of the eviction notice and see what kind of retaliation, if any, is received toward the neighborhood. At that time they will continue their contact with Mario Bermudez and make a mutual decision as to restraining orders.
8. High visibility patrol in the area is continuing. For further information refer complete packet of F.I.'s, citations and arrest attached.
9. No follow-up on probation terms at this point. Probation will be contacted for their input.

An update for all calls for service and incidents from November 1, 1987 to February 8, 1988 for the total grid area 309, which includes the 1600 block of Coronado Place, breaks down as follows:

TYPE OF CALLS	TOTAL RECEIVED
Disturbances - vehicle and person	28
Alarm	2
Suspicious persons and vehicles	17
Residential burglaries	8
Auto burglaries and thefts	5
Malicious mischief	6
Narcotics related calls for service	8
Assaults and threatening subjects	2

BEAT COORDINATOR L. Mulville,

DATE 02/08/88 PAGE 2 OF 2

Senior Police Officer

# Oxnard Police Department

## PROBLEM UPDATE FORM

### PROBLEM LOCATION

1610 Coronado Place, Oxnard

### PROBLEM UPDATE

#### FINAL RESULTS:

As of March 12, 1988 there has been successful completion of all recommended actions. The ongoing drug problem at 1610 Coronado Place has been curtailed, causing non-resident traffic and associated criminal activity to stop. Submitted is the final results of the nine recommended actions.

1) The Neighborhood Watch has been established and a block captain has been appointed. There has been one planned and completed Watch meeting involving the department's crime prevention officer, Jennifer Quinlan. The residents voiced their appreciation for the police effort involved with the project. A second meeting is planned for the third week in March and the neighborhood is together planning a summer block party to celebrate "Our New Neighborhood."

2) On February 10, 1988 Sergeant Velasquez served a narcotics search warrant on 1610 Coronado Place. The warrant resulted in the arrests of the renters, Sharon and Victor Brown, and several juveniles and other adults on narcotics related charges.

3) City and Animal Control Codes have been enforced as applicable. The owner of 1610 Coronado Place, Ida Gaston, has given the responsibility for cleanup of the residence to her son, Jerry Gaston. A large city trash dumpster was delivered to the residence and on March 1, 1988 the Gastons had completed the cleanup of the back yard and were starting to "gut" the interior. Lisa Jenkins, Animal Control Officer, completed her investigation and removed two "Pitbull" dogs from the rear yard of the residence.

PAGE 1 OF 3

UPDATE (CONT.)

4) The Task Force continued surveillance for approximately two weeks past the completed eviction to stop any possible retaliation. Their presence offered the area residents an added feeling of security. The Task Force completed follow-up contacts with other agencies reference gang relationships of subjects arrested during the targeting. The Task Force, as of March 12, 1988, has curtailed its surveillance in the area, specifically due to lack of activity in the area.

5) Eviction process by Ida Gaston was completed on February 11, 1988 with the sheriff's department executing the writ of possession and posting the residence to prevent trespassing.

6) County agencies have completed investigations against Sharon Brown. Welfare fraud investigations found no violations. On February 10, 1988 Protective Social Services Agency, in conjunction with narcotics search warrants, removed Sharon Brown's minor children and placed them in protective custody. P.S.S.A. advised that the younger minor child will be placed with relatives and not returned to Sharon Brown.

7) Mario Bermudez, Victim Services Specialist for the Oxnard Police Department, has continued contact with the victims in the area. The residents are comfortable with the results of the eviction. Except for two threatening phone calls to area residents there has been no retaliation. The residents do not feel a need for a restraining order at this time and expressed a desire to forget the past contacts and get on with their lives. (Refer memo).

8) High visibility patrol has been discontinued. Regular beat officers do frequent the area, mainly due to personal contacts made during the initial targeting phase.

9) Court follow-up continues. Probation "stay-away" conditions are probably not appropriate as no one has returned or continued to be in the area. Research through Los Angeles Gang Task Force indicates that the majority of the subjects arrested are active "LA. Crip" gang members with active probation terms to not leave the L.A. area. These subjects are being targeted by the Los Angeles gang officers for probation violations.

BEAT COORDINATOR

DATE

PASS 2 OF 3

UPDATE CCONT.)

SUMMARY

Culmination of the targeting of 1610 Coronado Place came on February 10, 1988 with warrants service and arrests of all tenants of that residence. Neighbors in the area during the evening hours of February 10, 1988 were gathering and "celebrating" the eviction process. Unknown residences in the area posted 1610 Coronado Place with handmade signs that stated "No Drugs" and "Out of Business" signs.

On February 10, 1988 at approximately 2130 hours, Sharon Brown returned to the residence to gather some clothing and at that time called police because she was "afraid" of staying home alone in that residence. She was then seen walking northbound alone, "scared" from the area.

On March 1, 1988 trash dumpsters were delivered and active clean up began on the residence. Many of the neighbors were outside during this time cheering the workers, and although newspaper reporters responded to the area, neighbors were still uncomfortable with being interviewed and were uncomfortable with having their pictures taken, but did express their pleasure with the results.

Neighborhood Watch meetings are still continuing. An informal neighborhood survey indicated, without exception, a feeling of relief that comes with knowing that drug dealers are out of the area. Residents have expressed great appreciation for the police service and have taken deep pride in their own accomplishments of ridding the neighborhood of the problem.

PERSONAL FOOTNOTE:

A personal note/observation from myself, Lieutenant Kelley and all officers who worked closely on this project:

The residents' feelings of pride and excitement extended to us as well. After the eviction of the Browns the neighbors came into the street and cheered the black and white police units as they drove down the street. It was an accomplishment we are proud of.

# Neighborhood WATCH PROGRAM



★ HELP US  
PREVENT  
CRIME

★ JOIN  
NEIGHBORHOOD  
WATCH

THE MEETING WILL BE CONDUCTED BY THE  
CRIME PREVENTION COORDINATOR,  
FROM THE CITY OF OXNARD

HOST SENIOR OFFICER L. HULVILLE OXPD

LOCATION OXNARD POLICE DEPARTMENT. 251 SO. "C" STREET

DATE TUESDAY FEB. 2, 1988 TIME 7:00 P.M.

The Ventura County (Calif.) Star & Free Press \* FrL, Feb. 5, 1988 A-7

### Compton man arrested

A Compton man was arrested on suspicion of possessing rock cocaine for sale after a traffic stop in Oxnard early this morning.

Anthony Dawson, 18, was arrested at 2 a.m. after the car in which he was riding was pulled over in the 1600 block of Coronado Street. The driver of the car had made a right turn at an unsafe speed, police said.

Officers said that after the car was stopped, Dawson, who was sitting in the back seat, appeared to be trying to hide something.

A search of the car revealed 13 grams of rock cocaine with a street value of \$1,300, police said.

Dawson remains in County Jail, Ventura, with bail set at \$10,000.



LAW OFFICES of  
**HOWE AND HOLMES**  
\* DOUGHERTY LAW CENTER \*  
SUITE 101  
VENTURA, CALIFORNIA. 03003

TELEPHONE (805) 433-1100  
JFKB C. AVCV (1984-1985)

Oscar M. Howt  
J. C. T. HOLMES  
EDYEN A. BORNIN  
J. MICHAEL W. KNIF

January 22, 1984

Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Gaston

REF: Your rental property at 1610 Coronado Place, Oxnard,  
California

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Gaston:

This office has been retained by several members of the local community in regards to the property located at 1610 Coronado Place, Oxnard, California, to pursue a civil remedy to the problems created by your tenants (?) at the above location. It appears that your tenants in the property are conducting some type of illegal activity on the premises which has necessitated numerous police calls and a number of police raids.

It is the opinion of this office that perhaps you, in allowing the tenants to remain on the property and conduct illegal activities, are maintaining a nuisance for which there are civil damages available to the other land owners in the local area. These civil remedies could result in a "class action" suit by the local community members against you which could result in substantial civil damages imposed against you, as it appears that the illegal activities being conducted on the rental premises have and continue to substantially reduce the property values of the local area. It is this office's opinion that an ADVERSE JUDGMENT against you could be extremely detrimental financially.

In order to avoid the unpleasantness of a highly publicized lawsuit against you by the members of the local community, this office believes that you should be given an opportunity, prior to the filing of this lawsuit with its accompanying publicity, to rectify the situation by evicting or otherwise removing your tenants from 1610 Coronado Place, Oxnard, California.

Therefore, if you fail to initiate some type of eviction action within the next ten (10) days from the date of this letter and carry the eviction through to its conclusion with the tenants, who are conducting this illegal activity, vacating the premises, this office

Chr.tcn tetter  
Jarurry ??, 19PP.  
Page 2

will be forced i o file the "class a c t W euit ecainst you, \*s owners of  
the pi'Terty, for maintainine tle nuisance.

free to co  
convenienc  
If you have any questions concerning this matter please feel  
T: C, this office on h  
ave your att. give us a call your

Sincerely yours,

HOWE & HOLMES

By: 

JAMES T. HOLMES

Note to Coronado neighbors:

As you can see, this letter went out to the Gastons on January 22,  
1988 on behalf of the community in the vicinity of Coronado Place.  
(The Gaston's address has been purposely left off this copy).

Per this office's conversation with Mrs. Gaston and her attorney  
on January 25, Mrs. Gaston has signed the required documents and  
eviction proceedings were commenced on January 25, 1988. The case  
will be watched closely.



AREA CODE  
805

EUGENE C. PECK  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
426 NORTH A STREET, SUITE H  
OXNARD, CALIFORNIA 93030

TELEPHONE  
483-2391

February 11, 1988

Oxnard Police Department  
251 South C Street  
Oxnard, California 93030

RE: 1610 Coronado Street  
Oxnard, California

Dear Sirs:

I represent Mrs. Ida L. Gaston, owner of the above property.

This Thursday morning at 10:00 AM we completed unlawful detainer proceedings for eviction of Sharon Dedrick, aka Brown, by Writ of Possession (copy enclosed). Sheriff's Deputy Frobisher executed the writ and posted the house to prevent anyone from re-entering the premises.

No one has authority to re-enter now except Mrs. Ida L. Gaston; her sons, Jerry and Glenn; her brother-in-law, Norris Gaston; and any workman they may to help them clean up, repair and restore the premisses.

Mrs. Gaston's telephone number is 483-5672 if you wish to telephone her.

Very truly yours.

*Eugene C. Peck*

Eugene C. Peck  
Attorney at Law

ECP/am

cc: Mrs. Ida L. Gaston  
Charles Wessley, Oxnard City Attorney

FILED  
Ventura County Municipal Court

FEB 4 1988

By CJff L GGO'c o/p.cfc\*

VENTURA COUNTY MUNICIPAL COURT  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Civil Division  
800 South Victoria Avenue  
Ventura, CA 93009

UNLAWFUL DETAINER DEFAULT JUDGMENT - POSSESSION ONLY

Case Number MC 079659

IDA L. GASTON vs\* SHARON DEDRICK  
PLAINTIFF(S) DEFENDANTS)

This cause came before the clerk, under C.C.P 1169, the clerk being satisfied

The Defendant(s) SHARON DEDRICK

having been served with summons and copy of complaint, having failed to appear and answer plaintiff's complaint within the time allowed by law, and default of said defendant having been duly entered;

It is Adjudged that the plaintiff(s) IDA L. GASTON  
recover from the defendant(s) SHARON DEDRICK

the restitution and possession of those certain premises situated in the City of Oxnard County of Ventura, State of California, and more particularly described as follows: 1610 Coronado, Oxnard, Ventura County, California

DATED: FEB 0\*1988

CAROL GOOD  
DEPUTY CLERK

The foregoing judgment was  
Entered on FEB 01 | 1968

Unlawful Detainer Default Judgment - Possession Only

. L

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (S'm the Address):  
 Bicoffling requaitid by «nd ratum to:  
 EUGertE C. PECK (305) 483-2391  
 426 North A Street, Suite H  
 Oxnard, California 93030

TELEPHONE NO.: (305) 483-2391

ATTORNEY for  JUDGMENT CROITQH  ASSIGNEE OF RECORD

fanaico\*Di\*suse ONLY

CASE NUMBER:  
MC 079659

PCA COUHT use ONLY

NAME OF COURT: VENTURA COUNTY MUNICIPAL COURT  
 STREET ADDRESS: 800 South Victoria Avenue  
 MAILING ADDRESS: Post Office Box 6489  
 CITY AND ZIP CODE: Ventura, CA 93006-6^89  
 BRANCH NAME: Ventura Department ^

PLAINTIFF: IDA L. GASTON  
 DEFENDANT: SHARON DEDRICK

WRIT OF  EXECUTION (Money Judgment)  
 POSSESSION OF  Personal Property  
 SALE  Real Property

1, To the Sheriff or any Marshal or Constable of the County of: VENTURA

You are directed to enforce the judgment described below with daily interest and your costs as provided by law.

2. To any registered process server: You are authorized to serve this writ only in accord with CCP 699.080 or 715.040.

3. (Name): Ida L. Gaston ia the  
 judgment creditor  assignee of record  
 whose address is shown on this form above the court's name

4. Judgment debtor (name and last known address!):  
 Sharon Dedrick  
 1610 Coronado  
 Oxnard, California 93030

additional judgment debtors on reverse

5. Judgment entered on (date) 2/4/3 \$ Ccy  
 6.  Judgment renewed on (dates):

7. Notice of sale under this writ  
 a.  has not been requested.  
 b.  has been requested (see reverse).  
 a.  Joint debtor information on reverse.

(SIALI)

9.  See reverse for information on real or personal property to be delivered under a writ of possession or sold under a writ of possession.
10.  This writ is issued on a sister-state judgment.
11. Total judgment . . . . . \$ 14,145-00  
 12. Costs after judgment (per filed order or memo CCP 685.090) . . . . . \$ -0-  
 13. Subtotal (add 11 and 12) . . . . . \$ 14,145.00  
 14. Credits . . . . . \$ -0-  
 15. Subtotal (subtract 14 from 13). . . . . \$ 14,145.00  
 16. Interest after judgment (per filed affidavit CCP 685.050). . . . . \$ -0-  
 17. Fee for issuance of writ! . . . . . \$ 3.50  
 18. Total (add 15, 16, and 17) . . . . . \$ 14,143.50  
 19. Levying officer Add daily interest from date of writ (at the legal rate on 15) of . . . . . \$
20.  The amounts called for in items 11-19 are different for each debtor. These amounts are stated for each debtor on Attachment.

Issued on FEB 0 A 198P  
 (date):

by & WEA. COOD, D

- NOTICE TO PERSON SERVED: SEE REVERSE FOR IMPORTANT INFORMATION -  
 (Continued on reverse)

# OXNARD POLICE

COUNTY OF VENTURA  
PUBLIC SOCIAL SERVICES AGENCY

D.R. 88-2753  
C.C. 3228

if a CP>CT RESPONSE REFERRAL

**N** PRIOR(S): \_\_\_\_\_  
• SPANISH SPEAKING

2-1-88 2:10p  
 OD/DATE TIME  
 MSOIT.XK PARTY  MANDATED  ANONYMOUS  
 NAME/RELATIONSHIP TO VICTIM(S): fk\*-!££!?. MULLINE PO3  
 ADDRESS: INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM POLICE OBSERVATION  
 PHONE NUMBER: AND ANONYMOUS REQUESTS

ROOSEBOLD KDCBELS  
 MOTHER  DED jutyyn Q FATHER  SURKOCAR   
 NAME: SHARON BROWN ACE/DOB: 4-27-53 NAME: deceased ACE/DCB: \_\_\_\_\_  
 ADDRESS: 1111 E. (Z) BROWN PL ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_  
 CITY: OXNARD PHONE: U.K/hEK)CUD \*J CITY: \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE: \_\_\_\_\_  
 BUS/PH I/KRS: NONE BUS/PH //HRS: \_\_\_\_\_

MINORS	V/S	MF	ACE/DCB	MINORS	V/S	MF	ACE/DOB
<u>OLA DEDRICK</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>6</u>				
<u>SHARON BROWN</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>15-11-72</u>				
<u>SHAWANNA</u>							

VICTIM'S PRESENT LOCATION: Rg&O./ZX JOJC  
 VICTIM'S SCHOOL/DAY CARE SCHEDULE: "NOT ATTENDING"

UCIDEWT IKT0MAT10H  
 DATE/TIME OF INCIDENT: Feb 1 1988 SUSPECT, REL. TO V: MOTHER

EVENTS (INCLUDE NATURE & EXTENT OF INJURIES): SEVERE NEGLECT: MOTHER MAINTAINS HOME FOR NARCOTIC USE AND SALE - SEARCH WARRANTS SERVED ON RESIDENCE BOTH MINORS PRESENT WHEN NARCOTICS ARE FOUND AND NUMEROUS SUICIDES ARRESTED W/ NO BEDDING FACILITIES FOR MINORS, KITCHEN SINK STOPPED UP, STOVE NOT USABLE, NO FOOD IN FRIDGE. BATHROOM IN DISPAIR HUMAN EXCREMENT ON FLOOR, WALLS SHOWERS TOILETS NOT USABLE MINOR SLEEPS ON CHAIR WITH BLANKET CONT'D PG. 2

SITPBTZSCZ'S DSE  
 IMMEDIATE RESPONSE (CROSS REPORT)  
 3-DAY (CROSS REPORT)  1  
 PHYSICAL ABUSE  2  
 SEXUAL ASSAULT/EXPLOITATION  
 SEVERE NEGLECT  
 DATE REC'D \_\_\_\_\_ DATE ASSIGNED: \_\_\_\_\_  
 WORKER: \_\_\_\_\_  
 DISPOSITION- NOTICE REQUIRED 111170 PC)  
 10-DAY\*  
 \_\_\_\_\_ GENERAL NEGLECT  
 \_\_\_\_\_ OTHER: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \*CROSS REPORT IF INVESTIGATION SUBSTANTIATES AN ABUSE AND/OR A PETITION IS TO BE FILED.

CLERICAL DSE  
 CASE # \_\_\_\_\_  
 FORMER SUB-9: \_\_\_\_\_ FORMER CHILD'S: \_\_\_\_\_  
 DATE CLOSED: \_\_\_\_\_ COR?: \_\_\_\_\_  
 DATE SENT FOR: \_\_\_\_\_  
 IOC.I: \_\_\_\_\_  
 PHONE CROSS REPORT: OXNARD POLICE DEPARTMENT  
251 SOUTH C STREET  
OXNARD, CALIFORNIA 93030  
 LAW ENFORCEMENT: \_\_\_\_\_  
Agency, Name/Date  
 DISTRICT ATTORNEY: \_\_\_\_\_  
 N<n<Dat<

COUNTY OF VENTURA  
PUBLIC SOCIAL SERVICES AGENCY

DISPOSITION OF EMERGENCY RESPONSE REFERRAL

Penal Code Sec. 11170 (b)(2)

TO MANDATED REPORTER:                      Date:                      EX//O                      /?                      f

Name: 6#UFA jf T&d1XliL • fPD  
Address: 251 So C St  
City: Oxnard State: CA Zip: 93030

Re: Derrick  
Name of Child or Family

Thank you for your \*~? ~/~ 80 referral of suspected child abuse/neglect on the above named child(ren). Pursuant to Section 11170 of the California Penal Code, I am reporting to you the results of my evaluation/Investigation of your referral:

- The circumstances do not warrant intervention; report unfounded.
- The circumstances warrant intervention, but the situation is more appropriately handled by another agency and a referral has been made to another agency.
- An informal Child Protective Services case has been opened and a program of supervision and provision of services has been initiated.
- Juvenile Court proceedings have been Initiated on behalf of the child(ren).
- Child Protective Services already has an open case and will rniiniip to provide services.
- Child Protective Services was unable to locate the child(ren).
- The circumstances do not warrant continuing CPS services at this time.
- No Investigation Initiated at this time. Referral filed for informational purposes.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

I appreciate your continued cooperation with Child Protective Services and your concern for children who are victims of parental maltreatment. Should you wish to discuss the referred situation further, please feel free to call me at 516 5 2 ^.

Sincerely,

Kail DeWine  
Children's Services Social Worker

**DISTRIBUTION:** Original - Mandated Reporter                      Of? - E4 Gae file

Coronado Street is a great example of the quote on the front of this flyer! Congratulations for all your hard work and concern about your block, but let's keep it up and make it better.

In Neighborhood Watch, we encourage you to get to know one another, recognize and report suspicious activity, and to evaluate the security of your home.

Please make every effort to be at this meeting:

DATE: February 16, Tuesday

TIME: 7:00 p.m.

PLACE: 1720 Coronado

Beat Coordinator Leeann Mulville and Asst. City Attorney Chuck Wessler will also attend as a follow-up to the last meeting.

See you then--



Jennifer Quinlan  
Crime Prevention Coordinator  
984-4694

# WRITE IT - DON'T SAY IT

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

To Leeann Mulville  
From Jennifer Quinlan

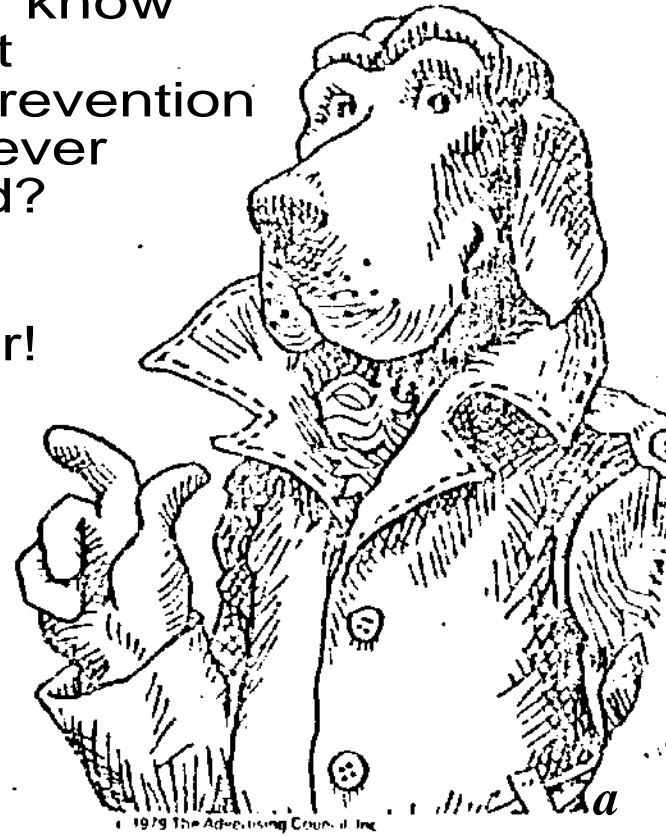
Date 2-16-88  
Subject Coronado NW

Tonight's meeting was great - enthusiastic reception to the information presented, and the residents are extremely happy with police efforts. Caroline Means is talking about having another meeting in a month, which I may or may attend (depending on what's going on) I'll let you know about it, and any other upcoming meetings in your beat.

Congrats on a great job!

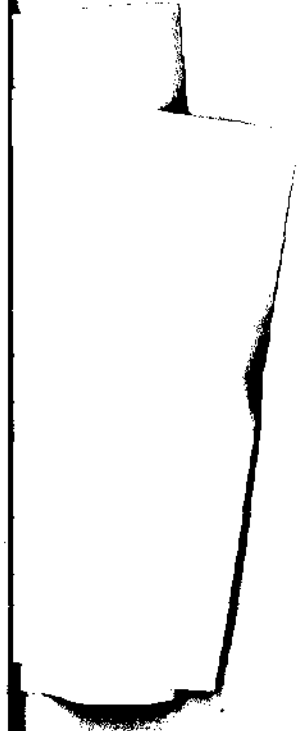
Want to know  
the best  
crime prevention  
device ever  
invented?

A good  
neighbor!



*In fact, neighbors working  
together in cooperation with  
law enforcement can make  
one of the best crime-fighting  
teams around.*

We call it—  
**Neighborhood Watch**



Omit-

Copyrights



FEBRUARY 16, 1988

TO: JENNIFER QUINLAN, CRIME PREVENTION COORDINATOR  
FROM: LEEANN MULVILLE, BEAT THREE COORDINATOR  
SUBJECT: PROBLEM ORIENTED POLICING PROJECT  
1600 BLOCK CORONADO PLACE

The police department is very pleased with the concerted efforts the neighborhood put together in working with us to solve the long-term drug problem at 1610 Coronado Place. The neighborhood is looking forward to a long-term neighborhood watch program and the police department, specifically myself, wish you all the best of luck in your efforts with that neighborhood and specifically with your first meeting, February 16, 1988.

I offer the following information that you may relate to the neighbors that is a direct relationship to their involvement in the problem. From February 3, 1988, the day after the first meeting of the neighborhood, through February 13, 1988 the police department conducted the following investigations:

51 traffic citations

29 arrests for drug related charges

6 juvenile arrests, which were either cited and/or placed in juvenile hall.

34 people contacted and field interviewed.

Also of interest to some people in the neighborhood:

8 vehicles impounded

1 dog taken by animal control

In addition, two juveniles were placed in protective custody with P.S.S.A. doing a detailed follow-up for future placement.

The neighbors need to be commended in their cooperation with us and we request their ongoing support and cooperation.

LEEANN MULVILLE  
Beat Three Coordinator

cr



~~FEB~~ FEB. 11. 1988

SFP

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## Crime & courts

### **Six arrested in drug raid**

• Six men were arrested Wednesday afternoon after narcotics officers served a search warrant on an Oxnard home. Arrested on suspicion of being under the influence of cocaine were Darrell Fields, 19, Sharon Dedrick, 35, Victor Brown, 32, Donald Gibson, 22, and Alfonso Hall, 19, all of

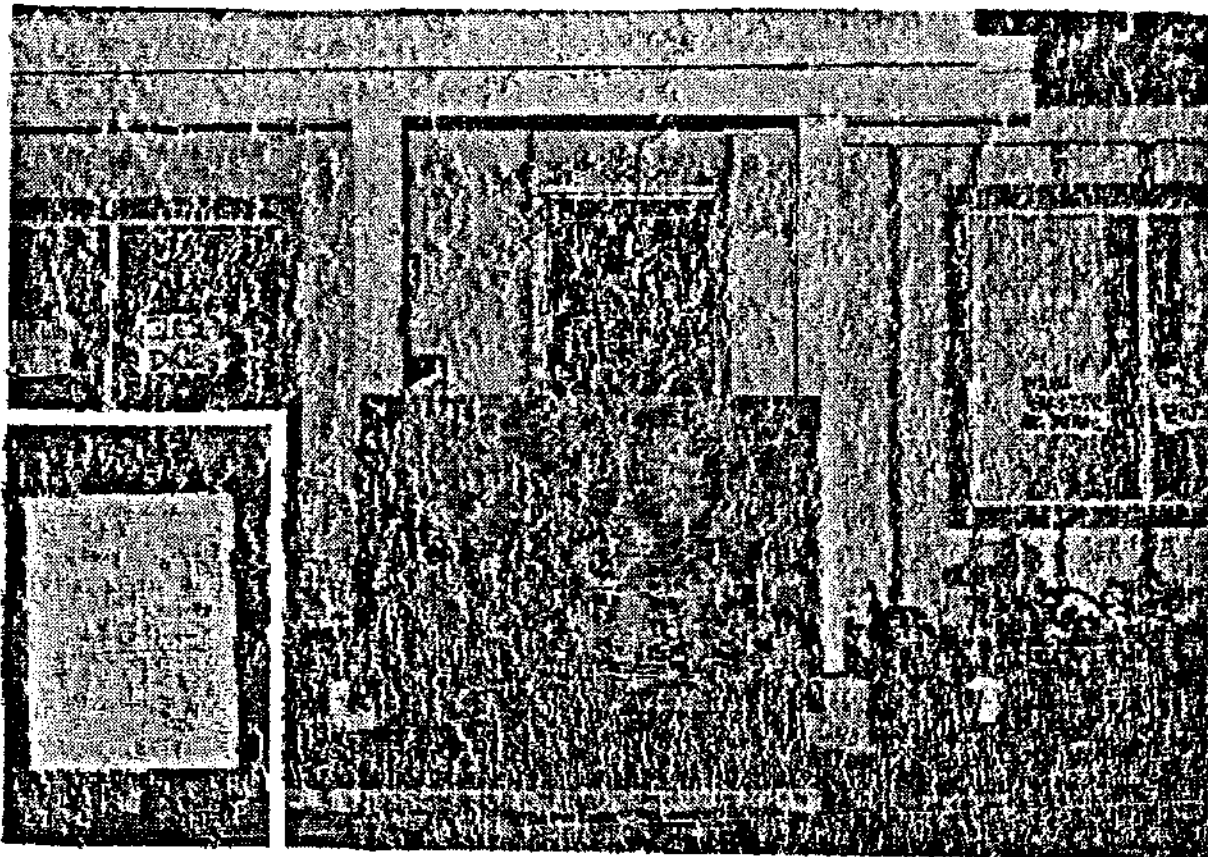
Oxnard; Antwan Easley, 19, Los Angeles; and two juveniles from Oxnard.

A 6-year-old, also at the house, was placed in protective custody.

Dedrick was also arrested on suspicion of maintaining a place for the purpose of selling, giving away or using a controlled substance. Police served the warrant at the home, in the 1600 block of Coronado Place, at 7:10 a.m. Wednesday. Rock cocaine and drug paraphernalia were found, police said.

# THE PRESS-

# COURIER



SK8V\* XMBOL OF BATTLE IN NEIGHBORHOOD DEUG WAR  
Oxaarders'«//<\*\*\*# effective \*s erk tf< notice, inset, denotes closure of alleged drug Wcse.

## Oxnarders' Efforts Pay Off

## rug War

REFER COMPLETED ARREST, F.I., CITATION

PACKET

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ase of the Police Department, especially  
U. Robert Kelley and Officer Leeann  
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(See Neighborhood. Page 7>

FEBRUARY 12JW8

(Continued from P 1)

neighbourhood of the undesirable\*, one wo\$»a» said.

The occupants of the house were evicted Thwiday, « day after »«mbers o (the. Nince DepajUnenit's Nawffcs aswJ Vice myt raided the house »t 1640 C»ow<jo Plæe, a\* resting <<4ujts and r\*o juveniles, on n%rcou«avt &Uons,

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the county Sheriffs Department dux, fcgthe laSt eight months.

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J S A a S A \* \* i < | e n . M i d v \* n d a l s e ( t e r e 4 R y I w e v e , a . 1 d a y a f t e r e h e l d f t n t t g h a r i t f i o d ( Z L t i \* \* , a \* \$ c a u s e d b e t w e e n \$ 0 , 0 0 0 a n d \$ 7 , 0 0 0 d a m a g e .

^ T o e y a A d a J s p o u r e d U e a o h f r o m o n e e n d o f t h e j ^ J S S g K K d u m p e d a . b i a c k s h o \* p o U s l - t y u e g ^ U n c e w U s e c a r p e t i n g , a n d s l a s h e d t h e w a j j p a p e r a n d f u r n i t u r e , " M s a i q .

Neighboring homes also were burglaried. The b

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01> rtiident faid aha «declai«H w U ^ ^ r a i d e d t h e h o u s e . w a i n . p a & l f P S R w t p a g a j n s f a n d i n g u n q u e s i r a b j s i l e i n t n t s I j y j u s t C t e a g t h e r , ' o ^ - t f \* s i d e < t s a d

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her home.

She said at^t\*ttf w.oaiab, (he\$ orga- nized neighbor Ut the fight to rid treg neighborhood. o7 the s<H>iled "roci house," a place where rock cocaine, was allegedly being used and sold.

"Ninety-nine percent 0/ the neighbors joined," she said.

The operation appeared ta be «very organized, They had walkie-t talkie's & beepers, ^pparently to alert one' iffittiaer when a police office\* wag s&m in the area," one resi- dentsaW.

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^First the Qars went, then bicycles djsappeared and finally the walkers vanished," she said.

Qxna/d Narcoticf officer Robert Camarijo said th^ bpme was rented by Sharon D\$hieK, 35, and Victor Brawn, SA.

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Two juveniles, eni age 15 and #her /, both 0\$ Oxnard, were detained on suspicion of being under the influence of cocaine, and then lodged at Clifton JtupiQer^ter in Ventura.

Mrs. Dedi-ck was released on her written promise to ^poear for arfa^mentinMunicipaiceurt Brown rertained in county jail in lieu of posting \$5,000 bail bond.

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The equipment is being examined to determine whether it had been ftofen, and then possibly traded for narcotics, he.s\$id.

He said tW two earlier raids \$t the home were conducted by narcotics officers of the SheRiffs pepartroeHt, res^ltin^ in at. jeas> 12 othef arre^s.

Carnarillq described the; operation as^ghborbojodrck."

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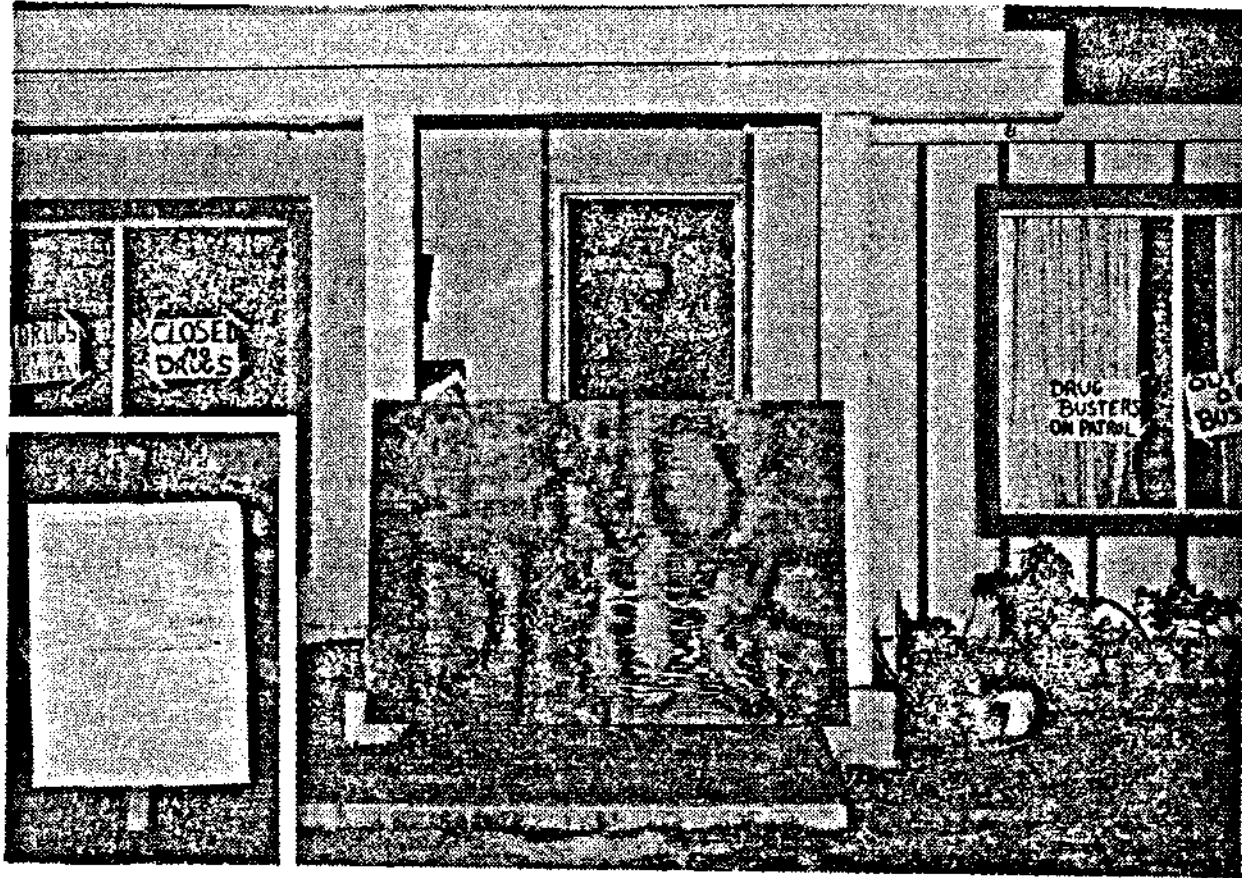
Meanwhile, residents \$f Coronado P j a n e , p l a n t o m e e t n e x t w e e k a t e s t a b l i s h « N e i g h b o r h o o d W a t c h P r e g . a m .

Our fight is a perfect examBle t hat the p^&lf P S R w t p a g a j n s f a n d i n g u n q u e s i r a b j s i l e i n t n t s I j y j u s t C t e a g t h e r , ' o ^ - t f \* s i d e < t s a d

Angela, 19, aliflE

# THE PRESS-

# COURIER



SIGNS SYMBOL OF BATTLE IN NEIGHBORHOOD DRUG WAR  
Oxnarders' efforts effective as eviction notice, inset, denotes closure of alleged drug house.

## Oxn orders' Efforts Pay Off

# Victory Won in Drug War

By RICK NIELSEN  
Press-Courier Staff Writer

Residents of a northern Oxnard neighborhood have pulled together to help shut down a home that was an alleged haven for the use and sales of narcotics.

But it is a somewhat cautious victory. Although they are willing to speak out about their efforts to fight drug activity near their homes, they painfully realize they must do so anonymously. The reason: threats of harm and fear of reprisals linger.

"They are gone. We feel great. It's like taking a boulder from our

shoulders and we can now come and go from our homes in peace," said one resident of Corona do Place who asked not to be identified.

Two residents declared war on the occupants of one house, and with the help of other neighbors on Coronado Place and the Oxnard Police Department, shut the doors of the house to illicit narcotic's activities.

"It proves that people don't have to be afraid and sit behind a closed door when such activities occur in a neighborhood," said another resident, also asking anonymity. "We have our rights and if we all join we

can force such activity out of the city."

Two of the residents who helped spearhead the drive to rid the neighborhood of undesirables have lived there 17 and 20 years, respectively.

The two women praised the efforts of the Police Department, especially Lt. Robert Kelley and Officer Leeann Mulville, coordinator of the area.

"The (the police) gave us great support and they showed great professionalism in helping us rid the

(See Neighborhood Page 7)

FEBRUARY 12, 1988

(Continued from Page 1)

neighborhood of the undesirables," one woman said.

The occupants of the house were evicted Thursday, a day after members of the Police Department's Narcotics and Vice unit raided the house at 1610 Coronado Place, arresting six adults and two juveniles on narcotics violations.

The raid was the fourth at the house by both the Police Department and the county Sheriff's Department during the last eight months.

The neighbors had threatened the owner of the house with a class one suit until the renters were evicted, according to one resident.

Posters and signs were placed in front of the house, some reading; "No Drugs," "Drug Busters on Patrol," and "Out of Business."

Although the battle was victorious for the neighbors, it did leave a few scars.

One longtime resident said vandals entered her home, a day after she held a neighborhood meeting, and caused between \$6,000 and \$7,000 damage.

"The vandals poured bleach from one end of the house to the other, dumped a black shoe polish-type substance on the carpeting, and slashed the wallpaper and furniture," she said.

She said her teen-age daughter also was repeatedly threatened with death.

Neighboring homes also were burglarized.

The neighbors also were constantly confronted by verbal abuse from the occupants of the house and those who went there to reportedly use or buy cocaine.

One resident said she "declared war on the house" in July after she and her family returned home from vacation to find that the occupants of the house had stoled electricity from

her home.

She and another woman then organized neighbors in the fight to rid the neighborhood of the so-called "rock house," a place where rock cocaine was allegedly being used and sold.

"Ninety-nine percent of the neighbors joined," she said.

The operation appeared to be "very organized. They had walkie-talkies and beepers, apparently to alert one another when a police officer was seen in the area," one resident said.

She said police set up both visible and undercover patrols of the house.

"First the cars went, then bicycles disappeared and finally the walkers vanished," she said.

Oxnard Narcotics officer Robert Camarillo said the home was rented by Sharon Dedrick, 35, and Victor Brown, 32.

"For some unknown reason the couple permitted an out-of-county group to take over the house for alleged narcotics violations," he said.

He said the group had been chased to the house by narcotics officers after operating at an apartment complex in the area of Ventura and Gonzales roads, located less than a mile from the house.

Camarillo said the house is an "eyesore" in the neighborhood. "The home is very unkempt both inside and outside," he said.

He said Police Department narcotics officers raided the house on Jan. 20 and arrested three people on suspicion of being under the influence of narcotics.

Camarillo said officers seized four weapons and ammunition but no cocaine was found inside the home at the time.

The officers raided the house again Wednesday, arresting Ms. Dedrick, Brown, Darrell Fields, 19, of Oxnard, Donald Gipson, 22, Alfonso Hall, 19, and Antwan Easley, 19, all of Los Angeles.

They were booked into Ventura County Jail on suspicion of being under the influence of cocaine.

Ms. Dedrick also was booked on suspicion of maintaining a place for the use and sales of narcotics, and Brown on suspicion of possession of cocaine.

Two juveniles, one age 15 and other 17, both of Oxnard, were detained on suspicion of being under the influence of cocaine, and then lodged at Clifton Tatum Center in Ventura.

Mrs. Dedrick was released on her written promise to appear for arraignment in Municipal Court. Brown remained in county jail in lieu of posting \$5,000 bail bond.

Camarillo said a small quantity of cocaine was seized and electronic equipment, consisting of video cassette recorders and video cameras, was confiscated.

The equipment is being examined to determine whether it had been stolen, and then possibly traded for narcotics, he said.

He said the two earlier raids at the home were conducted by narcotics officers of the Sheriff's Department, resulting in at least 12 other arrests.

Camarillo described the operation as "neighborhood rock."

"It was not a major operation, but it appeared to be well known for narcotics users in the city and surrounding areas. It supplied moderate quantities of cocaine," he said.

Meanwhile, residents of Coronado Place plan to meet next week to establish a Neighborhood Watch Program.

"Our fight is a perfect example that people can win against these undesirable elements by just banding together," one resident said.