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# A HARDER EDGE TO GANG VIOLENCE

As Sonoma County gangs become more entrenched, bloodshed more common

By **JEREMY HAY**

THE PRESS DEMOCRAT

**O**n a May evening in 2003, a group of Asian Boyz Crips, aged 15 to 20 and wearing blue, drove to Rohnert Park looking for their rivals, the LOK, or Loked Out Khmer Bloods.

They found them, four young men also aged 15 to 20, wearing red and playing basketball at Sunrise Park.

Fists, feet, sticks and broken beer bottles were wielded in a fight that lasted only a few minutes. Finally, a 9mm handgun was fired.

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### MOORLAND GANG TIES

Neighborhood has long history of violence / **A12**

### BREAKDOWN OF GANGS

A list of some of county's gangs / **A12**

Roeun Kloat, an 18-year-old LOK member, was shot in the abdomen and died at Santa Rosa Memorial Hospital.

Kloat lived his short life in a slice of

Sonoma County society in which gang culture is at once more widespread and more entrenched, where violence is more commonplace and increasingly serious.

The violence often is more public, too. It erupted in gathering spots like Sunrise Park and more recently at Santa Rosa Plaza, where two shots were fired through a door at Sears in January.

Last weekend, a 25-year-old man was shot in the leg on a South Park street, apparently by gang members who mistook him for a rival, police said.

Although the number of gang members appears to be holding steady, police and prosecutors say their caseloads are growing as gangs cleave into new factions, fostering rivalries that spur more violence. Trauma surgeons are treating more stabbing and shooting victims. The number of homicides and other serious crimes involving gang members is rising.

"The nature of our gang cases has changed," said Chris-

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## SIGNS OF THE TIMES

### IN THE COURTS

Prosecutions of serious gang crimes have nearly doubled in the past 6 years.

### ON THE STREETS

Gangs are blamed for a growing percentage of Santa Rosa homicides. From 1991 through 1997, 27 percent of the homicides involved gang members as either victims or suspects or both. From 1998 through this month, that number has grown to 58 percent.

### IN THE E.R.

At Memorial Hospital's trauma center, patients with penetrating wounds — shootings and stabbings — rose from 45 in 2000 to 96 in 2004.

## TEEN AT A CROSSROADS



JOHN BURGESS / The Press Democrat

**Eric Rodriguez, 17, got the tattoo of the Angelino Heights gang in 2002 after he was shot in the face during an altercation with a rival gang. Rodriguez is under house arrest after spending three months in juvenile detention.**

## 'I just don't know what I want'

Once he's free from house arrest, Eric Rodriguez says he'll be torn between a fresh start and a return to his gang

By **JEREMY HAY**

THE PRESS DEMOCRAT

**T**hursday will come and Eric Rodriguez will turn 18. His house arrest, which has confined him 24 hours a day for the final weeks of a three-month juvenile hall sentence, is set to end that day.

These things he knows.

The gangs and violence and drugs that have ruled

his teenage years, helped shape his identity and nearly cost him his life, will again beckon.

That, too, Rodriguez knows.

What he doesn't know is how he will respond. "Sometimes I want to go back," he said. "Sometimes I want to make a life. Make a life with my girlfriend and my son and get out."

His mother, Jovita Rodriguez, 38, a Head Start teacher, can't imagine what more she could have done in the past four years to steer her son from the life he chose to lead.

"He wants to change," she said, sounding hopeful. "He has a good heart."

His father, Victor Rodriguez, 39, blames himself

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## GANGS: Battle for notoriety can start cycle of violence

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tine Cook, a deputy district attorney with the gang prosecution unit. "We have a lot more multiple-defendant attempted murders, serious assaults and violent assaults than we did just a few years ago."

For instance:

■ Prosecutions of serious gang crimes have nearly doubled in the past half-dozen years. Cook's unit prosecuted 95 serious crimes and 162 defendants during a three-year period ending in June 2003. In the next 32 months, the numbers jumped to 162 cases and 286 defendants.

■ Gangs are blamed for a higher share of Santa Rosa homicides. From 1991 through 1997, 27 percent of the 37 homicides in the city involved gang members as either victims or suspects or both. From 1998 through this month, 58 percent of the 26 homicides involved gang members.

■ Medical records also reflect rising violence. At Santa Rosa Memorial Hospital's trauma center, the number of patients with penetrating wounds — shootings and stabbings — rose from 45 in 2000 to 96 in 2004.

"The gang violence is probably at least 30 percent of our penetrating wounds," said Brian Schmidt, chief surgeon at the hospital's trauma center, where the medical staff asked for a briefing from gang investigators after seeing a big spike in serious injuries in 2002.

The roots of the gangs run deep: Nearly a third of the known Sonoma County gang members have been on a state gang list for at least five years.

Several factors contribute to the growing intensity of gang rivalries and the increasingly violent conflicts, say police, probation officers and intervention workers.

"The numbers haven't really changed a lot, but it's become more mature," said Sheriff's Sgt. Lorenzo Duenas, who heads the county's Multi-Agency Gang Task Force.

"Before, I'd say they were trying to find their way, establish their identities, and now they're farther along and they're playing hardball," Duenas said.

Rafael Vasquez is a gang prevention counselor who grew up in west Santa Rosa. He is often a critic of police tactics, saying teenagers from poorer communities are too quickly labeled as gang members.

But on this point, he is in agreement with Duenas.

"It's all about sending messages," he said.

The battle for notoriety takes place against a backdrop of crime that includes drug dealing, robberies, burglaries and auto theft, which often provoke their own violent encounters, gang investigators say.

Immigration has distinctly influenced how Sonoma County's gang presence has developed.

The county's two largest gang fac-



Santa Rosa Police Officer Rick Kohut holds a flashlight to the face of a suspected norteño gang member at the 7-Eleven on Steele Lane so the victim of an assault could identify his attacker. Police say three norteños attacked a sureño gang member.

Photos by JOHN BURGESS / The Press Democrat

tions are norteños and sureños; both primarily Latino and each an umbrella for many smaller gang "sets."

The two gangs attained roughly equal numbers early this decade, as immigration swelled the ranks of sureños. That parity has led to a more sustained level of violence, gang investigators say.

"They consider themselves to be at war with one another," said Santa Rosa Police detective Robert Scott, a gang investigator since 2001.

Norteño gangs have been in the county for at least 20 years. There are 1,400 to 1,800 members, most locally-born Latinos, although many are white and a lesser number are African-American, American Indian or Asian, Duenas said.

Police estimates of the number of sureño gang members — typically recent immigrants from Mexico and elsewhere in Latin America — grew from about 200 in 1991 to between 1,400 and 1,500 today. The seven-fold increase took place as the county's Latino population nearly doubled to 80,000 over the 1990s.

Vasquez believes fractured relationships between economically-pressed immigrant parents and children growing up in a foreign culture are a major factor pushing many teenagers into gang life.

"I think it's one of the greatest problems I find when working with my community, the Latino community," he said. "And when a child turns 13 or so, there is a sense of being lost."

The county's gang atmosphere has intensified as Asian gangs — mostly Vietnamese, Lao and Cambodians from refugee families — have grown and developed their own rivalries.



A task force meets to discuss strategy for a search on a house containing gang members suspected in a drive-by shooting in the South Park area of Santa Rosa.

There are about 200 known Asian gang members in the county, most in Santa Rosa, with the Asian Boyz Crips outnumbering LOK. Each has ties to nationwide Asian crime gangs, and each gang also clashes with sureños, Scott said.

The Asian gangs' enmity led to Kloat's slaying and has grown because of it, Scott said.

In September 2003, at a preliminary hearing for the Kloat murder trial, friends of an LOK member involved in the deadly fight threatened two women and a child, family members of the Asian Boyz' defendants.

"Kill 'em, Kill 'em," the young men

said in the hallway, according to court documents.

In 2004, a 17-year-old who claimed to be a founding member of LOK was paralyzed in a drive-by shooting, the fourth to target his Campbell Drive home.

A troublingly large number of gang members in the county are teenagers, police say.

Of 3,250 Sonoma County residents in a statewide law enforcement gang database, 851, or 26 percent are 19 or younger. And 2,323, or 71 percent, are between 20 and 28.

From March 2004 to March 2005, 267 juveniles were ordered onto probation

with what are known as gang conditions, barring them from associating with gang members or displaying gang colors, according to Probation Department figures.

"Everybody is sensitive to the level of violence our kids are capable of," said Robert Ochs, deputy chief probation officer for Sonoma County. "This is not just boys will be boys. It's not petty stuff."

The department — which last year began arming its two gang-case probation officers — has a juvenile caseload of 600 to 700 clients at any one time, Ochs said.

One measure of how entrenched gang life may be becoming is found in CalGang, the statewide gang information database. Under federal law, a person's name must be purged from the database if they have no contact with law enforcement for five years.

As of April, of 3,250 Sonoma County gang members currently listed on CalGang, 930 had been listed for more than five years, Sheriff's Sgt. Dennis Smiley said.

Of those currently listed, 430 have been in the database since 1997, said Smiley, who heads the department's criminal intelligence unit.

Where the gangs settle, violence often follows.

Countywide, the state collected reports of 256 people aged 14 to 25 who were hospitalized from 1996 through 2003 because they'd been violently assaulted — an average of about 3.7 assaults per 1,000 people.

In that same eight-year period, 48 people ages 14 to 25 in the 95407 ZIP code — which includes most of southwest Santa Rosa and the neighborhoods of Roseland and Moorland — were intentionally shot, stabbed or beaten, a rate of about 9 in 1,000, a Press Democrat analysis found.

In the 95492 ZIP code that takes in Windsor — where Dylan Katz, 16, was beaten nearly to death in 1996 by gang members from the West Side Windsor sureños who mistook his red sweatshirt for a sign of norteño affiliation — 22 people between ages 14 and 25 were intentionally shot, stabbed or beaten from 1996 through 2003, the state data shows.

That's about 7 per 1,000, the Press Democrat analysis shows.

"The issue is the youth," said Duenas, who grew up in Roseland and now helps police his old neighborhood. "The violators are becoming younger and they're more willing to be more violent, and they're more apt to use weapons."

Among the group that went looking for rivals in Rohnert Park that May 2003 evening was a high school student named Yai Phanchanh.

He had no prior criminal record, but was a documented member of the Asian Boyz Crips. He was 16 when he shot Roenu Kloat at Sunrise Park.

He was 17 in 2004, when he was sentenced to 25 years to life in prison for the murder.

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## CROSSROADS: It made me feel like, if anyone messes with me, they're going to back me up

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for working too many long days at the Petaluma chicken farm where he is a supervisor, for spending too little time with his son.

"I had to start staying away, and that's when, I assume, I lost him," he said.

He and his wife immigrated separately from Mexico three decades ago. They met at a dance in Guerneville, and have since climbed from rural poverty into a solid working class life, into a two-story home and mortgage in north Santa Rosa.

They have five children and Eric is their second son, the troubled center of a storm that has consumed so much of their hearts and minds.

They are willing to talk about their troubles, they said, because perhaps something can come of them.

### Torn between family, gang

Eric Rodriguez has a shaved head, chestnut brown eyes and when he smiles, which is frequently, a look of surprise steals over his face. He has a gang tattoo covering one brawny tricep and, since a rival gang member shot him in 2002, he has had a .22-caliber bullet lodged in his sinus cavity.

"I kept on thinking to myself that in another minute I'll be dead and I won't be here," he said, recalling that night. "I've never been so scared."

But when Thursday comes, he still will be torn between the gang that made him happier than his family did, and the knowledge that if he returns to it he may end up dead or behind bars.

"I think I just want to get out of this gang stuff, just get totally out of it," he said. "But at the same time, I don't want to leave my friends, leave my gang. I just don't know what I want for myself sometimes."

Indecision rules his days as he waits for Thursday, for freedom and all its uncertainties.

He's removed the three dots that once were tattooed on his left hand and signified his sureño loyalties.

But his upper left arm still carries the "VAh" tattoo that tells of his membership in Angelino Heights, the

street gang he's hung with since he was 14.

### The beginning

At the start of it all, his family lived in Roseland, on Sunset Avenue. It was a rough neighborhood but one they could afford, Jovita Rodriguez said.

She shook her head. Eric blames the neighborhood, she said, but she and Victor tried. They don't drink; they don't smoke; they tried hard.

"I used to talk to them," she said about her children. "I would check up on them. They played soccer with their dad."

His parents always were working, said Rodriguez. He was bored and wanted out.

Don't go across the street, his mother said. But his father said, "He's getting older, let him grow up, have more freedom."

He was 12 and playing soccer on a Roseland field — he was a good player back then, he said — and some older gang members, from VSL, a long-time sureño set, asked to join in.

"It was like, 'OK,'" Rodriguez recalled. "We were hanging out. They started smoking weed with us and next thing you know, I was claiming" — responding "VSL," when asked who he was with.

### Little steps

He started going to parties, started wearing blue, the color that sureños claim. "Little by little, I started caring about gangs," he said.

"It made me feel like, if anyone messes with me, they're going to back me up," he said.

Not gangs, his mother thought, it couldn't be. She didn't believe it at first.

But the signs were clear.

"I noticed right away he was different," she said. "He was angry, he was going with them and coming home late."

She refused to buy him blue clothes. He'd bring them home; she'd throw them out. She and Victor "would go out and look for him in the bad streets at night."

Rodriguez was expelled from Cook

*"I kept on thinking to myself that in another minute I'll be dead and I won't be here. I've never been so scared."*

ERIC RODRIGUEZ

On the 2002 shooting that left a .22-caliber bullet lodged in his sinus

Middle School for fighting the same year the family bought a house off Moorland Avenue. His parents began accompanying him to his counseling sessions for drug abuse and anger management.

He resisted the counseling — "it irritated me," he said — but the move was good for his aspirations as a gang member.

He'd avoided getting "jumped in" to VSL — the initiation rite of being beaten by gang members to gain full-fledged status — because his eyes were on Angelino Heights, which had staked out Moorland in the early 1990s.

"I got recruited in and I felt they were harder than any other gang," he said. "If they had a problem they could handle it. They kept their word about what they said they would do."

He started "putting in work" for the gang, earning stripes that would qualify him to get jumped in: "Crimes against rivals, fighting, just like shootings, just stuff like that."

The rules were simple, he said. For a sureño who saw a norteño, "it was mandatory, go and challenge him."

And he started using methamphetamine. "I'm really addicted to it," he said. "If I use it I won't stop until I get arrested or something bad happens."

As they had in Roseland, his parents got to know the Moorland streets as they tried to keep him safe, rein him in.

"He used to go with his friends and I used to go looking for him, knocking on doors in really bad areas," his

mother said.

The family, growing desperate, moved again, to its current home in north Santa Rosa, and sent Eric to live with Victor Rodriguez's parents in Guadalajara, Mexico.

There were a lot of girls there, and he liked his grandparents, liked working as a cook at his uncle's restaurant. But he was told he'd have to stay back a year in school, and he worried he'd fall behind his friends. He was 15 when he returned to Santa Rosa.

He no longer lived in Moorland. But it was still his neighborhood, he said. Angelino Heights was still his gang.

"After two months he started getting back with his friends," his mother said. She and Victor attended parenting classes, "for weeks and weeks."

"I think I did more than I was supposed to do," she said. "We did a lot to help him, and it's been working with my other kids, but not with him."

### Shot in the face

It was July 9, 2002, and Rodriguez and two friends had been driving around Roseland, spray-painting "Varrío AH" in the streets around Sunset Avenue. On West Avenue, they saw some girls by the roadside and started talking with them.

Rodriguez, in the back seat and wearing a blue jersey, saw a car parked across the road and guessed it was a rival.

Rival gang shouts were exchanged: "Norte." "Sur Trece." "Angelino Heights."

"I thought we were going to fight," he said. "Let me out," he told his friends. Then a bullet shattered the window. It tore into his face just between his nose and the corner of his left eye.

Rodriguez turned on the car's overhead light, he said, and, "I could see my blood squirting out like a hose." He called his mother from the car, screaming that he'd been shot.

"I told her I loved her," said Rodriguez, who left the hospital vowing to be more careful, thinking about

staying away from the life altogether.

"I would just try to kick back, not do any crimes," he said. "It would only last a few weeks."

His friends asked him: "What are you going to do about it?"

So for a time he carried a gun and looked for whoever it was that shot him. He didn't find him; nor have the police, and the case remains open.

The bullet that still causes Rodriguez to get headaches also elevated his status with the gang, saving him the trouble of getting jumped in. His friends told him, "That's it, you're already from the 'hood," he said.

### 'I have hope'

Gangs, drugs, violence. He stayed in the life. He was violent at home. Last year, he and his 16-year-old girlfriend had a son and named him Angel. Eric came home late and challenged his father to fights, frightening his mother. His sisters cried. His parents' marriage grew strained. His older brother grew angry at the disruptions.

Time and again, Victor Rodriguez called 911, filed assault charges against his son, sent him back to juvenile hall.

"I explained to Eric a lot of times, I prefer to see in (him) jail than to see (him) die," the father said. "Believe me, before I make the decision, I discuss with my wife. And I cry to myself. I don't want to do this thing."

Thursday will come. "I have hope," he said.

Eric Rodriguez misses fighting, misses the feeling he gets when fists are swinging.

Whoever his opponent, he said, whether he knows his name or not, "I'm just taking out all my anger on him. I used to like that rush."

Maybe, he said, he'll finish high school somewhere and get a job; he's interested in construction. And during his last stay in juvenile hall, "I told my dad I loved him, because I haven't told him that for a long time."

Victor Rodriguez still smiles when he talks about his son.

"Eric is special," he said. "It's more important, the family, than the job. That's what I'm learning now."

# History of deep-rooted violence

Moorland neighborhood's gang ties have death grip on inhabitants, their families

By JEREMY HAY

THE PRESS DEMOCRAT

**A**t Santa Rosa's southern edge, amid the everyday routines of the Moorland neighborhood, the enmities and violence that suffuse gang life carry across the years.

They echo down streets like Neville Court, where Rogelio Bautista lived in a concrete-floored room off a garage; down streets like Barbara Drive, where the 16-year-old was shot dead on New Year's Eve.

It's a neighborhood of short streets, many without sidewalks, of ranch houses with faded paint jobs and a few apartment complexes crammed between the old Northwestern Pacific Railroad tracks and Highway 101, just south of the Corby Avenue auto dealers.

It once was norteño territory, according to neighborhood lore. Then a man — whom some call Mike and others Mickey — moved up from Los Angeles in the 1990s, and a gang named Angelino Heights took hold.

The gang — whose "AHTS" graffiti is found around Moorland's streets — is allied with the sureños.

With sureños growing in number, the norteños were pushed aside.

More recently, it is said, some norteño families have moved back. And pushed back.

So it goes, "generation to generation," said Gloria Lawson, who from her front door can see the driveway across the street where Bautista died.

She is 35, and says her "gang banging" days are over. The norteño tattoo on her left forearm is covered with one of a tangled rose, but she can still seem as hard-bitten as the Moorland streets where she was raised.

She has a gravelly laugh and three nephews who are charged in connection with Bautista's slaying.

She says someone else shot Bautista as he led a crowd of gang members wielding bottles and



JOHN BURGESS / The Press Democrat

**Friends of Rogelio Bautista, 16, hold a vigil at his home on Moorland Avenue in Santa Rosa. Bautista was shot and killed by gang members on New Year's Eve.**

rocks to attack the house across the street where one of her nephews was hanging out with friends.

It was, Lawson said, just one in a string of conflicts that sureños have started with her extended family, which has long norteño ties.

"It's because we're from here and they want to take it over. That's what it comes down to," she said. "We're the last northerners who are still here. All the others have moved out."

Whatever the truth of that night, the persistent and increasingly violent reality of gangs in Sonoma County has textured life in Moorland for years.

It shades Bautista's death, the arrests of Lawson's nephews and the stories people in the neighborhood tell about what went down Dec. 31 and why.

Two of Lawson's nephews who are charged in connection with Bautista's murder are norteños, prosecutors say: Dominic Nevarez, 21, the alleged gunman, and Abraham Gonzales, who faces attempted-murder charges for allegedly firing at the crowd that gathered. The third isn't a gang member, according to prosecutors.

Authorities say Bautista, who

lived two blocks away, was on probation for a gang-related offense but, citing his age, won't say if he was an active gang member.

In Moorland, there seems little doubt that he was.

"My son was in the same gang Rogelio was in," said Michelle Southers, 51, who moved from Fort Bragg to Moorland in 1993, and now lives in the single-story, four-unit apartment house down the street from Lawson's.

Her son has a baby boy named after Rogelio, she said. The gang was Angelino Heights.

Southers spent her son's teenage years trying to keep him out of the gang and failing, so instead, she said, "I worried all the time that he would end up in jail or dead."

Her son, whom she declined to identify, is now 25 and out of the life, she said.

Others on the street say he's not. Who is and who isn't; what happened to Bautista and what didn't; who is to blame and what will happen next?

In the months since Bautista was shot, questions like these have ricocheted along Barbara Drive.

Southers doesn't know the exact chain of events that led to Bautista's death.

But she knows too well the atmosphere in which the animosities underlying it were nurtured.

"It's what gangs do to people," she said. "It makes you violent, it makes you want more power and it makes you feel safe in a way."

She remembers the day her 13-year-old son was jumped in the street for his brand new red 49ers sweatshirt, a color the norteños claim.

Soon he was rolling with Angelino Heights.

"His explanation was so that he could feel safer in the neighborhood, because he had the gang to back him up," she said.

Linda Gonzalez, 19, Lawson's daughter, knows that feeling, but from the street's other side.

"I was out running the streets here. I was gang banging too," she said.

Now, with two children of her own, she wants that past to stay in the past. When her cousins' trial is done, she said, she's moving away, to Virginia.

"I'm going to be 20, and I'm scared to walk down the street," she said. "That's so embarrassing. I'm scared to walk down the streets that I've been in forever."

Her mother, listening nearby, laughed, shaking her head.

Bautista's family, who have denied his gang involvement, moved from the neighborhood in March. Gloria Lawson's sister, the mother of her jailed nephews, has moved to Texas.

"It's torn up our family," Lawson said. "It's not like we don't feel for them, for the mother, but we think the wrong people are in jail."

One day in April, a memorial to Bautista was finally taken down from the courtyard in front of Souther's apartment.

When she turned 50, Southers recalled later, her son threw her a party. Rogelio Bautista came, she said, and gave her a jewelry box.

He was a sweet kid, she said, and a gang member who led a life that put him in danger, and in that way, she said, he shared in the responsibility for his own death.

"Just being in a gang, of course he did," she said, "and so did everyone who recruited him. I hold them responsible too."

## SIZING UP GANGS

Gangs are a fluid and elusive slice of Sonoma County society. Their names and the numbers of their members change frequently, as different loosely knit alliances appear and disappear.

But police have identified a number with a consistent influence and presence in the county's gang scene. For the most part, investigators say, Sonoma County gangs attach themselves to identities not territories, but in some cases the locations each tend to cluster around are identified.

The gangs' criminal activities vary, police say. For example, white-power gangs focus on crimes such as vehicle theft and property crimes, while much of the crime involving the rival norteños and sureños is violence toward other gang members. All are involved in drug sales, police say.

### WHITE-POWER GANGS

Engaged mostly in home invasions, drug sales and property crimes:

**Nazi Low Riders:** 20 to 30 members; ties to prison gangs; mostly in Santa Rosa

**Barbarian Brotherhood:** about 30 members around Sonoma County

### NORTEÑO GANGS

A presence in the county for at least two decades. The membership is mostly locally born Latinos, but includes whites, blacks, American Indians and Asians. The estimated 1,400 to 1,800 members, divided chiefly among:

**VS RN, or Varrío Santa Rosa Norte:** The oldest Sonoma County norteño gang, with about 300 members around Sonoma County

**VSP:** 80 to 100 members, South Park area of Santa Rosa

**Pachucos Locos:** 70 to 100 members; Santa Rosa

**NX4:** 50 to 75 members, Santa Rosa

**V.O.P. or Valley Oak Posse:** About 100 members who are generally Latino or Eritrean, based on Northcoast Street, in Santa Rosa

**Barrios Cliques Norte:** Cloverdale

**H-Town:** Healdsburg, based largely along Grove Street

**West Side Windsor:** Windsor; members of this gang were convicted of the 1996 attack in which 16-year-old Dylan Katz was almost beaten to death

### SUREÑO GANGS

Less organized than the norteños, according to police, having grown up faster and more recently. About 1,400 to 1,500 members around Sonoma County, who clustered along the Highway 101 corridor but also in the Sonoma Valley:

**V.S.L., or Varrío Sureño Locos:** about 300 to 400 members

**W 9th Street Clique:** an offshoot of V.S.L.; about 75 to 100 members

**Rohnert Park Sureños**

**Puro Sureño Cholos:** about 300 to 400 members

**A.V.S., or Apple Valley Sureños**

### ASIAN GANGS

About 200 members, based mostly in Santa Rosa and, to a lesser extent, Rohnert Park:

**Asian Boyz Crips:** about 125 members

**L.O.K., or Loked Out Khmer:** about 75 members