

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE ELEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
OF FLORIDA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF DADE

FALL TERM A.D. 1987

FINAL REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY

FILED

MAY 11, 1988

Circuit Judge Presiding

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I N D E X

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DADE COUNTY GANGS - 1988

Webster's dictionary defines a gang in two ways: 1) as a group of persons working to unlawful or antisocial ends, especially a band of antisocial adolescents; and 2) a group of persons having informal and usually close social relations. Both these terms correctly describe the nature of gangs in Dade County.

In May of 1985, the Dade County Grand Jury released its report on "Dade Youth Gangs". This report analyzed the existence, nature, numbers and activities of gangs as they existed three years ago. At that time there were approximately 36 known gangs in Dade County. Today, law enforcement officials estimate that more than 70 gangs exist in Dade County consisting of over 3,500 members. This represents an approximate 95% increase since our predecessors issued their report precisely three years ago.

We have heard from individuals with knowledge of gangs, including police officers, gang specialists, gang members, school principals and resource officers, county officials and representatives from the Dade County Department of Parks and Recreation. While a few witnesses minimized the extent of the gang problem in this community, other witnesses perceived that "this community is on the verge of a gang explosion". We have concluded that Dade County does have a very real gang problem. If this issue is not effectively addressed by the private and government sectors, it may escalate to the unmanageable levels experienced today in cities such as Los Angeles and Chicago.

Our predecessors warning of three years ago may be the reality of today. The 1985 report stated:

Dade County gangs appear to have advanced to a point...but no further. We have learned that there is an additional evolutionary step which brings the gang from fighting and relatively disorganized criminality to the level of organized criminal activity with adult participation. In other cities, such as New York, Philadelphia and Los Angeles, adults have recognized

that the existing gangs provide a street level work force ("soldiers") with organization and skills which, appropriately compensated, might be utilized to accomplish tasks, such as narcotics distribution, extortion. The transition from "protecting" a street corner, or a series of street corners, to the utilization of the same power base to control narcotics flow on those same street corners should not be an unexpected one.

Given the high levels of narcotics trafficking in Dade County, the recruitment of Dade youth gangs into adult criminal activity may well be imminent.

The structure of Dade's gangs has become surprisingly well organized. Although, historically, youth and street gangs have always been prone to delinquency and crime, today's formation and evolution of gangs appears to lead toward organized criminal activity and a greater propensity for violence.

Each gang generally has one or two leaders, a hard core group consisting of generally three to ten members and an associated membership consisting of dozens of youths. To insure loyalty, initiation into a gang can be quite dangerous. For instance, the "accidental" shooting deaths of two juveniles while playing Russian Roulette is believed by experts to be part of an initiation process. Most of Dade's gangs have established rules and by-laws. Sanctions for their violation can be severe. Two gang members, one fifteen years old, were shot in the legs by gang members in October of 1987 and January of 1988, respectively. The experts attribute these shootings to rule violations. Quitting a gang is regarded as a most egregious violation, and may result in serious bodily harm or even death.

Additionally, local gangs are increasingly being influenced and organized by established gangs from such cities as Chicago, where there is a long history of organized, structured gang activity. More adults appear to be associated with gangs and there are now more adult gangs who exist for the sole purpose of deriving financial gain from criminal activities. In some cases it is difficult to distinguish between gangs which are an organized criminal enterprise and those which represent the

traditional street or youth gang.

Because of ongoing criminal investigations, we are unable to elaborate on specific crimes committed by specific gangs or gang members. Nonetheless, many of our witnesses reported that many of the identified gangs now specialize in a particular area of organized criminal activity. Some gangs specialize in a sophisticated form of auto theft with the reported capacity to steal a locked car within seven seconds. The distribution of the parts and engines from these stolen vehicles is equally sophisticated. Other gangs steal cars for use in burglaries and narcotics trafficking and then abandon them. Police attribute over 150 stolen vehicles to the individual activity of one recently arrested gang member.

Given the ever prevalent and pervasive drug supply in Dade, it is not surprising that many gangs have evolved to sophisticated drug networks. These drug gangs not only control the supply of drugs in many of their "turf" neighborhoods, but have a distribution system that extends through Florida and as far as the Northeast United States. Several gangs are reported to have healthy arsenals of high powered weapons. For instance, in a January 5, 1988 raid on one gang's headquarters, the Miami Police Department discovered rifles, shotguns, automatic revolvers, inert hand grenades, machetes, and a kilogram of cocaine. By most accounts the occurrence of gang related violence and criminal activity is far greater today than it was three years ago. In addition to the incidents already cited herein, consider only a sampling of known and reported police incidents by gangs since October:

On October 4, 1987, three gang members and two associates met the victim and all drove in the victim's car. The gang members forced the victim to drive to a hidden lake saying they had a gun and forcing him to strip and surrender his jewelry. The gang members beat the victim, and believing him dead, dumped the body in the weeds and took the car. Upon arrest, the gang members confessed to the assault. One gang member confessed to a previous robbery where the victim's jaw was broken in two places.

On October 7, 1987, three gang members, one male and two females, snatched a gold chain and pendant from a fifty year old woman.

On October 7, 1987, six gang members were riding in a car. The car stopped and two gang members exited and snatched a gold chain from a fifteen year old victim. Upon apprehension it was learned that one of the robbers was presently released on a felony bond and was wanted by the Metro-Dade Police Department on an armed robbery charge.

On October 7, 1987, three gang members followed a male victim by car. The gang members exited the car with one grabbing the victim's chains and the other two stopping anyone from aiding the victim.

On October 8, 1987, police officers were notified of a robbery and gave chase to a gang member. Upon apprehension police found a .23 caliber blue steel revolver in the waistband of his pants. The gang member had pointed a gun at the victim and an unknown white male accomplice told the victim to remove his gold chain.

On October 12, 1987, two gang members became involved in a traffic dispute, started kicking the victim's car and threatened the victim with a baseball bat.

On October 16, 1987, two gangs met for a gang fight. When one group emerged with baseball bats, an opposing gang member fired several shots.

On October 16, 1987, a South Miami Police officer was stabbed trying to break up a fight between rival gangs.

On October 17, 1987, four gang members drove to a Dade corner. The occupants opened fire on two youths using a sawed off shotgun and two .38 caliber revolvers. One victim died and the other was wounded.

On October 27, 1987, two gang members were shot by rival gang members.

On October 27, 1987, two youths in the parking lot of Castle Park became embroiled in an argument with a gang member. He pulled a gun and wounded both youths. The victims were members of a rival gang.

On November 3, 1987, a gang shooting occurred at Kinloch Park Junior High School.

On November 28, 1987, a gang member became embroiled in an argument with the victim while at a gas station convenience store. The argument stopped when the victim left the store but restarted when the gang member followed the victim outside. The victim entered his car and the gang member ran to the car and shot the victim twice. One bullet entered the victim's neck and the other entered his arm. The victim is now paralyzed.

On December 6, 1987, the victim was walking in the rear of a food market when he was approached by two gang members. After asking the victim if he were a gang member, the gang members grabbed the victim's gold chain and fled. One of the gang members was armed with a knife.

On December 10, 1987, the leader of one of Dade's gangs was shot seven to nine times in retaliation for an alleged cocaine ripoff. The victim, who lived, identified the assailant as a rival gang member.

On December 11, 1987, three gang members stole two consecutive cars. While riding in the second car they were approached by a rival gang member who fired on the car with a 9 mm. semiautomatic pistol. One gang member died and one was wounded.

On December 11, 1987, three gang members approached two males on bicycles and demanded the bikes. A fight ensued and one gang member produced a knife. The victims managed to escape with their bikes.

On December 27, 1987, a gang member was asked to leave a Flagler Street hotel because he had too many people in his room. The gang member returned with a friend and proceeded to beat the victim. A struggle ensued whereupon the gang member produced a 9 mm. pistol, shot the victim in the upper leg and took the victim's gold chain.

On December 28, 1987, police were dispatched in reference to a man being beaten with a bat. As police arrived, three gang members fled. Their car was stopped and a bat, a metal rod and a flashlight were found in the car. The victim, a mentally retarded white male, was bruised all over his body.

On January 8, 1988, an assault occurred on a rival juvenile gang member by five members of a gang.

On January 12, 1988, the second in command of a South Dade gang was shot and killed. In the last four months, two other homicides and two other shooting incidents have occurred which are attributed to this gang.

On January 14, 1988, an FBI agent was shot in an armed robbery by three gang members.

On January 14, 1988, a gang member was arrested for robbery after attacking and robbing a male and female at North Miami Beach Senior High School.

On January 18, 1988, an armed robbery occurred. Three gang members were arrested and charged for the offense and for an armed robbery that had occurred on December 28, 1987.

On February 12, 1988, the shooting death of one victim and wounding of two others in a gang fight occurred at a carnival in Hialeah.

During the week of January 19, 1988, at Franjo Road and SW 184 Street, there were several gang fights at a neighborhood carnival.

On January 29, 1988 a gang fight at Richmond Junior High school occurred.

Between January 28 and February 2, 1988, gang fights at North Miami Junior High School occurred.

On February 9 and 10, 1988, gang fights at Norland Senior High School occurred.

On February 5 and 11, 1988, gang fights at North Miami Beach Senior High School occurred.

On February 24, 1988, a female gang member was stopped after being observed in a park for two hours with her gang member boyfriend. The boyfriend was an escapee from the Ocheechobee Youth Detention Center. The female admitted she knew he was an escapee and that she was assisting him in order to avoid rearrest.

On March 2, 1988, police executed a search warrant at the home of a gang member. The police found a loaded gun which had been stolen in a residential burglary and car parts stolen on February 2, 1988.

On March 9, 1988, a car with three gang members was stopped for a traffic violation. The police officer observed a large knife inside the car and had the occupants exit the car for his own safety. As he removed the knife he observed that the car radio was missing and the wires were cut. The gang members admitted stealing the car and removing the radio.

On March 10, 1988, a gang member drove to South Dade High School. He sought out and approached his victim and started kicking and beating him about the face and body.

On March 17, 1988, a gang member and another youth were seen fighting in the street. The youth stated that the gang member had hit him with a bat and had bitten him.

On March 23, 1988, a gang member broke into a Metro-Dade Police Department rental vehicle and removed a badge, handcuffs and a briefcase containing miscellaneous papers.

On March 30, 1988, after previously telling a group of youths to leave the front of a South Dade home, two gang members drove by in a car and fired a shotgun. Two girls were shot.

On April 9, 1988, a van with four gang members chased a car with two rival gang members. The car and the van stopped. The two gang members eventually sped away. One of the gang members from the van fired a shotgun blast at the fleeing car.

April 17, 1988, two rival gang members became involved in a fight. One struck the other over the head with a golf club causing a large laceration.

On April 17, 1988, a gang fight occurred between two rival gangs. The two gangs began to pursue each other by car. Eventually one gang caused a head-on collision with the other gang's vehicle by ramming it. Several injuries occurred including two broken legs suffered by one of the gang members.

Associated with many of the local gangs are "tag crews". These crews may consist of gang members, "want to be gang members" or a combination of both. Primarily, these crews vandalize property with graffiti. Much of the graffiti observed around Dade County represents gang language. Graffiti is often used as a means of communication among and between gangs. When used as such it usually signals upcoming fights or other gang

activities. It can also announce the formation of a new gang and the establishment of their territory or "turf". According to a local survey of one hundred gang members, 84% had done graffiti while a gang member. By comparison to the more serious offenses already discussed, graffiti may appear harmless and minor. Nonetheless, it is a costly nuisance which further aggravates and damages the image of our community. A Dade County school security officer estimated one million dollars per year is spent by the county to clean and paint over gang graffiti. An equal amount or more is believed to be spent by private business, homeowners and municipalities.

Local law enforcement efforts to combat gangs have progressed within the last few years. Each department has a handful of officers who have developed expertise in gang structure and its membership. Additionally, many school resource officers have developed gang expertise during the last few years. The county and many of the municipal police departments have been pooling their intelligence information on gang members and gang activities. Gangs today are highly mobile, and for the most part, have broken the tradition of being neighborhood or "turf" gangs. The result is a greater need for coordination among law enforcement and other government agencies.

Recently with the guidance of the Metro-Dade Department of Justice Assistance, a multiagency task force was created. A goal of this task force is to centralize all gang intelligence into one uniform computer system. This would greatly aid law enforcement personnel in the identification and tracking of gang members and their activities. We applaud this goal and urge that its implementation be swift and its resource needs adequately funded.

The witnesses who appeared before us appeared genuinely dedicated to curtailing the criminal activity of gangs. Effective law enforcement in this area requires training and education as to the nature of gangs. Training for police

officers in recognizing and confronting gang activity is either non-existent or inadequate at best. Failure to provide adequate training jeopardizes the safety of officers and exacerbates the already present hostility between youths and authority.

Increasing and enhancing law enforcement efforts alone is not the answer. Gang prevention programs need to be developed which can identify youths at risk and be followed by tangible intervention programs. Interest in gang membership begins as early as the elementary and junior high school levels and in many cases continues to adulthood. We echo the astute insights and findings in our predecessors' report regarding the individual characteristics of those prone to gang membership. The most likely potential members are those who are jobless, bored, uninvolved in after school sports or other activities, have an abundance of free time and have a need for attention and a sense of belonging. During the winter of 1985, a local survey was conducted to ascertain a profile of gang members. At the direction of the U.S. Department of Justice the survey was conducted by many of the same gang specialists we later interviewed. The age range of the one hundred gang members interviewed was eleven to twenty four years of age. Highlights from the survey are:

- 75% lived with the mother only and 62% of these mothers worked out of the house
- 91% came from households with more than one gang member
- 96% had not graduated high school and 81% of those had dropped out prior to eighth grade 98% were unemployed and 91% a job was the most immediately desirable goal
- 91% had a history of arrests
- 92% had tried drugs
- 86% hated authority such as police, school, military
- 94% claimed they were bored because there was nothing to do and nowhere to go

These characteristics are not surprising. To some extent, gang membership is predictable. Yet, alarmingly, little or no intervention appears to exist which can respond effectively to youths at risk in an attempt to prevent their membership or redirect their energies. The "Drop-In" program at Miami Jackson

High School is a shining example of how gang energies can be directed and diverted from street and criminal activity. The Miami Beach Police Department's job placement program is another example of effective prevention techniques. But these programs only reach a small percentage of Dade's gang membership.

We fear the same gang problems which are presently plaguing other major cities, such as Los Angeles, Chicago and New York. For instance the Los Angeles metropolitan area now reports the existence of over 400 gangs, totaling over 70,000 members. From the perspective of simple numbers the approximately 14,000 members of the Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles County Sheriffs Office are overwhelmed by gang activity. In 1987, there were three hundred eighty seven (387) reported gang homicides in Los Angeles, and some experts attribute 50 - 60% of the county's violent crime to gangs.

We firmly believe that developing vocational and job placement programs, structured sports activities in schools and parks for after school hours, although costly in the short-term are a worthwhile investment for our future generation. Government and tax payers should not shortsightedly view these activities as "frills". The relationship between leisure time and crime and delinquency should be recognized and acted upon. Unless and until this community and its government develop aggressive concrete prevention programs, gang membership will continue to escalate to an alarming level.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Develop a computerized central registry, accessible to police officers twenty four hours a day, containing information of youth gang membership, crimes and activities throughout Dade County. All of Dade County's police departments should be involved in the collection, storage, updating and distribution of this information to other agencies.

2. Improve interdepartmental and cross jurisdictional cooperation among all law enforcement and other appropriate agencies both within Dade County and between agencies in Broward and Palm Beach Counties to better track gang members and their criminal activities.

3. The Dade County School System should ensure that school administrators, teachers and parent organizations are aware of the existence of gangs and become aware of those who are vulnerable to gang membership.

4. The Dade County School System should minimize the use of out-of-school suspension for those school offenders who are likely to participate in gangs or criminal activity. Creative alternatives to out-of-school sanctions should be developed, such as painting school walls to eliminate graffiti, instead of releasing them to unsupervised activities in the streets or at home.

5. The Dade County School System should continue to co-ordinate with law enforcement in reporting gang activities within and about its schools.

6. The Dade County Multi-Agency Gang Task Force should create an advisory committee to develop effective after school activities both in schools and in parks and recreational centers throughout the county. This committee should be comprised of local gang specialists, school officials, and park and recreation administrators. These programs should include structured sports activities as well as vocational instruction with a follow-up job placement component. No youth should be denied access to these

programs and activities because he or she cannot afford it. The Department of Parks and Recreation should develop alternative scheduling which would provide structured supervision in their centers from 3:00 P.M. through 10:00 P.M.

7. The County Multi-Agency Task Force should develop an educational series on the existence of gangs and on the characteristics of youths who are prone to gang membership. This series should be developed for its use by schools, law enforcement, parent organizations and health and social service professionals who deal with youths.

8. Training on gangs, their structure and activities should be established by each law enforcement department for new recruits as well as for all existing personnel.

9. Law enforcement , the criminal justice system, particularly the juvenile justice system, should enhance their coordinated efforts in targeting the leadership and the core criminal components of known existing gangs.

CAPITAL AND OTHER CRIMINAL CASES PRESENTED TO THE GRAND JURY

<u>Defendant</u>	<u>Charge</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
GREG BOOTH	First Degree Murder Attempted Armed Robbery	True Bill
DANNY TYRONE MILLER	First Degree Murder Attempted Robbery Unlawful Possession of a Firearm while Engaged in a Criminal Offense	True Bill
ROLANDO BECERRIL	First Degree Murder Attempted First Degree Murder Attempted First Degree Murder Shooting into or within a Public Building Use of a Firearm during the Commission of a Criminal Offense	True Bill
RAUL GARCIA	First Degree Murder Unlawful Possession of a Firearm while engaged in a Criminal Offense	True Bill
URBANO ACUNAS TORRES, also known as RAFAEL HERNANDEZ, and RAMON ALBERTO FONSECA	Burglary of a Dwelling (with an Assault) First Degree Murder Robbery	True Bill
KENNETH SOREL WILLIAMS, also known as BOOBIE, and KEITH R. JOHNSON	First Degree Murder Attempted First Degree Murder Use of a Firearm in the Commission of a Felony	True Bill
MANUEL BENITEZ, also known as MIGUEL ALVAREZ	First Degree Murder Use of a Firearm in the Commission of a Felony	True Bill
KEVIN CARROLL	Second Degree Murder Armed Robbery	True Bill
THOMAS CHARLES BUSH	First Degree Murder Robbery Burglary	True Bill
ERNEST LEE GRISSOM	First Degree Murder Unlawful Possession of a Firearm while engaged in a Criminal Offense	True Bill

<u>Defendant</u>	<u>Charge</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
ISAAC SHAVERS, also known as ISAAC LUCKETT, and ROGER MOSS	First Degree Murder Use of a Firearm while engaged in a criminal offense Accessory after the fact	True Bill
ED LUCIUS STOKELING	First Degree Murder Unlawful Possession of Firearm while engaged in a Criminal Offense	True Bill
KENNETH SOREL WILLIAMS, also known as BOOBIE, KEITH R. JOHNSON, DWAYNE B. LAWTON and STACEY VERNON LEWIS	First Degree Murder Attempted First Degree Murder Use of a Firearm in the Commission of a Felony	True Bill
JAMES HERNDON	First Degree Murder First Degree Murder Kidnapping Aggravated Assault First Degree Murder Attempted First Degree Murder	True Bill
EDILIO REYES, FEDERICO SUAREZ and ORESTES ALONSO	First Degree Murder Armed Burglary Armed Kidnapping Attempted Armed Robbery Unlawful possession of a firearm while engaged in a Criminal Offense	True Bill
CHARLES EARL WOFFORD, and KEVIN CARROLL	First Degree Murder Armed Robbery Armed Robbery Armed Robbery	True Bill
SAMUEL KEITH THOMAS	First Degree Murder Armed Kidnapping Armed Kidnapping Armed Burglary Armed Robbery Possession of a Firearm while engaged in a Criminal Offense	True Bill
THOMAS LEROY HOLMES	First Degree Murder Robbery	True Bill
JOSE MAQUEIRA	First Degree Murder First Degree Murder Armed Burglary Attempted Armed Robbery	True Bill

<u>Defendant</u>	<u>Charge</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
ANDRE GONZALEZ	First Degree Murder Unlawful Possession of a Firearm while engaged in a Criminal Offense	True Bill
CARLOS LOPEZ, KEITH GLADSTON WILLIAM also known as "KID", LARRY SANTOS, VICTOR HUGO SANCHEZ-JARAMILLO and MEHIL ROLDAN VASQUEZ	Kidnapping Kidnapping Kidnapping Kidnapping False Imprisonment False Imprisonment False Imprisonment False Imprisonment Armed Robbery Armed Burglary Armed Burglary Aggravated Battery Battery Battery Aggravated Assault Aggravated Assault Aggravated Assault Aggravated Assault Aggravated Assault Aggravated Assault Aggravated Assault Aggravated Assault Possession of Firearm during Criminal Offense Possession of Firearm during Criminal Offense Possession of Firearm during Criminal Offense Possession of Firearm during Criminal Offense Possession of Firearm during Criminal Offense	True Bill
FRANK TYRONE EVANS, also known as JEFFREY DAVIS, also known as "BUMBLE BEE"	First Degree Murder Possession of a Firearm during the commission of a Felony Possession of a Firearm by a convicted Felon	True Bill

<u>Defendant</u>	<u>Charge</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
FRANK TYRONE EVANS, also known as JEFFREY DAVIS, also known as "BUMBLE BEE" (reindictment)	First Degree Murder Possession of a Firearm during the Commission of a Felony Possession of a Firearm by a Convicted Felon	True Bill
JAVIER REYES also known as RAMON MONTOYA	First Degree Murder Trafficking in Cocaine	True Bill
DIETER RIECHMANN	First Degree Murder	True Bill
NATHANIEL WILLIAMS	First Degree Murder Possession of a Firearm in the Commission of Criminal Offense	True Bill
GILBERT FERNANDEZ	Second Degree Murder	True Bill
LUIS ALBERTO DOMENECH and LIVINGSTON PINDER	First Degree Murder	True Bill
MARK ALLEN ROBINSON	Second Degree Murder	True Bill
DIETER RIECHMANN (reindictment)	First Degree Murder Possession of a Firearm during Criminal Offense	True Bill
ODALYS FERNANDEZ	First Degree Murder Use of Firearm during the Commission of a felony	True Bill
SEDRICK LAMON CLARK, a/k/a "MONEY"	First Degree Murder Unlawful possession of a firearm while engaged in a criminal offense	True Bill
ROLANDO BECERRIL (reindictment)	First Degree Murder First Degree Murder Attempted First Degree Murder Shooting into or within a public building Use of a Firearm during the commission of a Criminal Offense	True Bill
HARRISON E. WALSON	First Degree Murder	True Bill
LUIS OCTAVIO ALVAREZ MUNOZ, also known as LUIS GOGO	First Degree Murder Unlawful possession of a Firearm while engaged in a Criminal Offense	True Bill
TERRY GRAHAM	First Degree Murder	No True Bill

<u>Defendant</u>	<u>Charge</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
DARREN WOODY and GREGORY DAVIS	I. First Degree Murder Murder II. Attempted First Degree Murder III. Shooting or throwing deadly missile into occupied building or vehicle	True Bill
RICARDO HERNANDEZ, also known as "EL NEGRO", RENE ALONSO, also known as "RENECITO", LUIS DOMINGUEZ, and NESTOR TRIMINO	Conspiracy to commit Burglary Armed Burglary Armed Kidnapping Attempted Armed Robbery First Degree Murder First Degree Murder First Degree Arson	True Bill True Bill
JORGE GONZALEZ, JR.		
TYRONE WILLIAMS, also known as TYRONE EDWARDS	Burglary - First Degree Robbery Battery	True Bill
WILBERT OWENS	First Degree Murder Unlawful Possession of a Firearm while engaged in a criminal offense	True Bill
SHEDREN BERNARD JONES, also known as "BINKY", and TOMMY LEE SPENCER	First Degree Murder Armed Burglary Armed Robbery	True Bill
VINCENT TRACEY ALLEN, also known as "BOO", GWENDLYN SMITH, also known as "GWEN", ANTHONY HUBBARD, also known as "TONY"	First Degree Murder Robbery with a Firearm Unlawful Possession of a firearm while engaged in a criminal offense (A)	True Bill
TOMAS NARANJO	First Degree Murde Robbery with a Firearm Unlawful Possession of a firearm while engaged in a criminal offense (A)	True Bill

<u>Defendant</u>	<u>Charge</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
RENEE ADDISON and LARONYA PILE, also known as "TINY"	First Degree Murder Unlawful Possession of a firearm while engaged in a criminal offense Carrying a concealed weapon	True Bill
RODOLFO BLANCO	First Degree Murder Trafficking in Cocaine	True Bill
RICARDO HERNANDEZ, also known as "EL NEGRO", RENE ALONSO, also known as "RENECITO", JUAN ANTONIO MENDIOLA also known as "EL INDIO", LUIS DIMINGUES, and NESTOR TRIMINO (reindictment)	Conspiracy to commit burglary Armed Burglary Armed Kidnapping Attempted Armed Robbery First Degree Murder	True Bill
DAVID LEE HODGES	First Degree Murder First Degree Murder Attempted Robbery Kidnapping Conspiracy to Traffic in Narcotics Unlawful possession of a firearm while engaged in a criminal offense	True Bill
DANIEL ALEJANDRO SANTOS	First Degree Murder Use of Firearm in Commission of Felony	True Bill
TRACY HENRY	First Degree Murder Aggravated Child Abuse	True Bill
DAISY CARIDAD PEREZ	First Degree Murder Unlawful Possession of a firearm while engaged in a criminal offense	True Bill
JOHN SHERMAN and GAVIN SEAN RALPH	First Degree Murder Attempted First Degree Murder Conspiracy to traffic in Cocaine Attempted Trafficking in Cocaine	True Bill
EXDOL MIGNOTTE	First Degree Murder	True Bill
KENNETH ARTHUR BROOKS	First Degree Murder Shooting or throwing deadly missile into occupied building or vehicle	True Bill

<u>Defendant</u>	<u>Charge</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
WILLIAM E. MOSKAL	First Degree Murder	True Bill
GARY LEE ATKINSON	First Degree Murder Armed Burglary Armed Robbery Armed Robbery Armed Robbery Armed Robbery Attempted Armed Robbery	True Bill
TIMOTHY SHANE MAY	First Degree Murder Robbery	True Bill
LAZARO DIAZ and GILBERTO CHINEA	First Degree Murder Attempted First Degree Murder Armed Burglary Armed Robbery Possession of Firearm while engaged in a Criminal Offense	True Bill
SIMON PETER MYERS	Attempted First Degree Murder Armed Burglary with an assault Carrying a concealed weapon	True Bill
LUIS ALBERTO DOMENECH, LIVINGSTON PINDER and LORENZO BERGAMO	First Degree Murder (A&B) Conspiracy to Traffic in Cocaine (A,B,C) Possession of controlled substance (C) Unlawful Possession of Cannabis (C)	True Bill
TONY TYRONE JONES (A) and DAVID BAILEY (B)	First Degree Murder Robbery (Armed) Burglary (Armed) Possession of a Firearm while engaged in a criminal offense	True Bill
JONAS PIERRE JEAN	First Degree Murder Attempted First Degree Murder	True Bill
RADAMES CASTRO	First Degree Murder	True Bill
XAVIER ARCHIE (A) and JAVIER REYES, also known as RAMON MONTOYA (B) (reindictment of "B" only)	First Degree Murder Trafficking in Cocaine Attempted Trafficking in Cocaine	True Bill

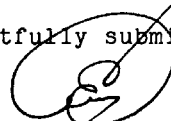
<u>Defendant</u>	<u>Charge</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
GUILLERMO OCTAVIO ARBOLEZ	First Degree Murder Kidnapping	True Bill
ANA MARIA MATEO	First Degree Murder Aggravated Child Abuse Possession of a deadly	True Bill
CALVIN WILCOX	First Degree Murder Possession of a Firearm while engaged in a criminal offense	True Bill
GARY LEE ATKINSON "A" and JOHNNY C. HARRIS "B" (reindictment of "B" only)	First Degree Murder "A & B" Armed Burglary "A & B" Armed Robbery "A & B" Armed Robbery "A & B" Armed Robbery "A & B" Armed Robbery "A & B" Armed Robbery "A & B" Attempted Armed Robbery "A & B" Possession of a firearm by a convicted felon "B" Possession of a Firearm during the commission of a Felony "B"	True Bill
JOSE SUAREZ (reindictment)	First Degree Murder Shooting into an occupied dwelling Unlawful Possession of a firearm while engaged in a criminal offense Armed burglary	True Bill
HOWARD TERRENCE GAGE and MELVIN CULPEPPER, JR.	First Degree Murder (A & B) Armed Robbery (A & B) Armed Burglary (A & B) Possession of a firearm by a convicted Felon	True Bill
NATHANIEL ROWELL	First Degree Murder First Degree Murder First Degree Murder First Degree Murder First Degree Arson	True Bill

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

On the morning of November 10, 1987, we were chosen to serve as Dade County Grand Jurors for the 1987 Fall Term. We would like to express our gratitude to His Honor Stuart M. Simons and State Attorney Janet Reno. We are especially grateful to the many dedicated individuals who helped us carry out this awesome responsibility; specifically, Katherine Fernandez Rundle, Chief Assistant State Attorney, whose dedication and capable assistance greatly simplified our work, Rose Anne Dare, our Administrative Assistant, for her efficient and professional handling of an enormous volume of work, and our Bailiff, George Barnes, for always looking after our needs.

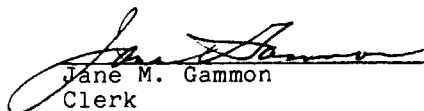
During our Term we heard numerous capital crime cases. We acknowledge the professionalism of all the Police Departments, including Metro-Dade, City of Miami, Hialeah and Miami Beach in the performance of their duties. We are also very grateful to the numerous officers and gang specialists who testified and guided us to a better understanding of this area. Without their insights and knowledge on this topic, our task would have been greatly hampered.

Respectfully submitted,



Emilio Dirube, Foreperson
Dade County Grand Jury
Fall Term 1987

ATTEST:


Jane M. Gammon
Clerk

Dated: May 11, 1988