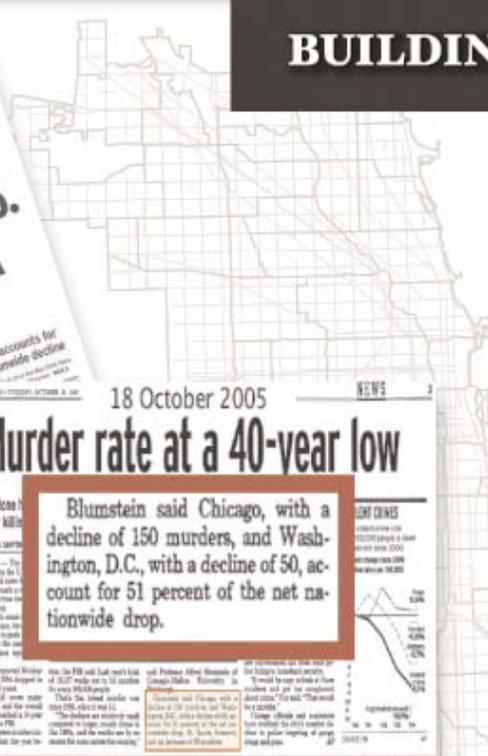


the chicago police department



BUILDING UPON SUCCESSES



18 October 2005
Murder rate at a 40-year low
 Chicago alone had 150 fewer killings than in 2000, according to a report by the FBI. Blumstein said Chicago, with a decline of 150 murders, and Washington, D.C., with a decline of 50, account for 51 percent of the net nationwide drop.



NEW TOOLS AND BEST PRACTICES

2005 GANG CRIME SUMMIT

19 NOVEMBER 2005



2005 GANG CRIME SUMMIT

Gang activity is a concern in many Chicago neighborhoods. Today's gangs are sophisticated criminal organizations that disrupt neighborhoods by selling drugs and engaging in violent crime.



Superintendent Philip J. Cline, Chicago Police Department

Through a variety of initiatives spearheaded by Superintendent Philip J. Cline, the Chicago Police Department (CPD) has remained one step ahead of gangs. Since Supt. Cline's violence reduction initiatives were implemented in June 2003, violent crime incidents in Chicago have dropped considerably. Drops in gang-related violent crimes, including gang-motivated murders and drive-by shootings, have been a major contributor to this citywide decrease.

Despite this success, CPD recognizes the need to reinforce current efforts, while also developing new strategies. CPD is committed to developing the best strategies for responding to gang-related crime, then implementing those strategies in the most effective manner possible. With this in mind, the Chicago Police Department and the federal Office of National Drug Control Policy's High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) co-hosted the 3rd annual Gang Summit on November 19, 2005. The theme of this year's summit was "Building on Successes: New Tools and Best Practices."



Deputy Superintendent Ellen M. Scrivner, Chicago Police Department

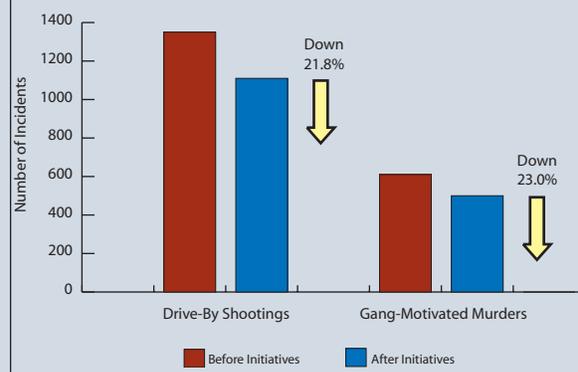
The Gang Summit brought together gang crime experts to share their knowledge with an audience of police supervisors from a variety of CPD and suburban police units. Topics on the agenda included targeting buildings with gang and drug activity, removing illegal guns from the streets, and using technology to assist in gang investigations. In addition to providing a wealth of information, the Gang Summit also provided an opportunity for participants to share success stories and to network in the common effort of addressing gang violence.



Chicago Mayor Richard M. Daley

Chicago Mayor Richard M. Daley provided opening remarks at the Gang Summit. Mayor Daley highlighted the challenges that lay ahead. Underscoring the theme of the Gang Summit, Mayor Daley noted that, "The strategies always have to change. You cannot keep one strategy." Mayor Daley also provided a reminder of why it is important to address gang violence. Most citizens in gang-ridden neighborhoods are not criminals. "That's why we're here, fighting for the family, child, block, church, community, park," Mayor Daley said.

Reductions in Gang-Related Violent Crime



Note: The Before Initiatives time period encompasses a 28 month period from February 1, 2001 to May 31, 2003. The After Initiatives time period encompasses a 28 month period from June 1, 2003 to October 31, 2005.

Midnight Gang Teams: A New Violence Reduction Tool



Several days before the 2005 Gang Summit, the Chicago Police Department initiated a new violence reduction strategy. Midnight Gang Teams were assigned to reduce violence within targeted areas. Within two months of operation, the Midnight Gang Teams had already made nearly 500 arrests, impounded 28 vehicles, and made over 1,200 community contacts to improve future criminal investigations.

MIDNIGHT GANG TEAM SUCCESS STORIES

- ◆ On December 26, 2005, CPD Detectives issued an investigative alert for a suspect wanted for intimidation. The suspect, a convicted felon with a history of firearm-related arrests, had threatened to kill a witness in a murder trial should he testify. On December 27, 2005, Midnight Gang Team officers located and apprehended the suspect.

- ◆ On December 29, 2005, Midnight Gang Team officers were on a directed mission in response to a series of armed robberies that had occurred in the 5th District. The officers were flagged by a citizen, who reported that two individuals had attempted to rob him. The officers established a perimeter search in the area surrounding where the offenders were last observed. Two suspects were located and arrested. One suspect was holding a loaded AK47 rifle.

- ◆ On January 17, 2006, Midnight Gang Team officers were on a directed mission to locate a convicted felon wanted for burglary. While touring the area, a Sergeant observed a suspect that he recalled was wanted for an armed robbery of a 64 year old woman. The suspect was arrested and charged. Shortly thereafter, the burglary suspect was also placed in custody.

2005 GANG CRIME SUMMIT

An Emphasis on Collaboration

An important theme in the 2005 Gang Summit was the emphasis on inter-agency collaboration and cooperation. Recently, local gang activity has been spreading across Chicago's borders, requiring coordinated efforts between CPD and neighboring law enforcement agencies. Chief Frank Kaminski of the Evanston Police Department commended CPD for their efforts in networking with suburban agencies and sharing gang intelligence. Chief Kaminski noted that the Evanston and Chicago police departments have been participating in joint roll calls outdoors at the Evanston/Chicago border. As Chief Kaminski commented, "When you've got 50-60 cops on the corner, and you've got the lights all on, it sends a powerful message of unity to the community."



Chief Frank Kaminski, Evanston Police Department

Ultimately, good law enforcement practices can be made even better by pooling resources and efforts. The Gang Summit was used as an opportunity to reinforce important relationships between the Chicago Police Department and a variety of local, state, and federal partners. Summit participants included experts from:

- ◆ the Cook County State's Attorney's Office,
- ◆ the City of Chicago Department of Law's Drug and Gang House Enforcement Section,
- ◆ High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area,
- ◆ the United States Attorney's Office,
- ◆ the United States Drug Enforcement Administration, and
- ◆ the United States Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives

Effective Strategies

Through the violence reduction initiatives, the Chicago Police Department targets individual gang members, gang and drug houses, and gang territories. For each of these types of targets, presenters at the Gang Summit reinforced best practices and identified new practices.

Targeting Individuals

The Chicago Police Department uses intelligence to identify individuals with a high potential for involvement in gang violence. Once identified, detailed information on these individuals is provided throughout the department. Area One Deputy Chief Jack Killackey shared insights on how to effectively develop, maintain, and utilize this information.

Removing the right individuals from the street can have a great impact. Thanks to the efforts of the Chicago Police Department, the first gang member targeted through the CPD violence reduction Initiatives was sentenced to 30 years in federal prison. A recent Chicago Sun-Times article (October 22, 2005) noted that, in the time period prior to the gang member's conviction, eight people in the gang member's neighborhood were wounded and five were killed by gunfire. Since conviction, one person has been shot and none were killed.

Targeting Gang and Drug Houses

Properties that serve as focal points for gang activity and drug sales can cause a great deal of disruption to communities. The Chicago Police Department partners with the City of Chicago Department of Law's Drug and Gang House Enforcement Section (DGHES) to ensure that property owners and managers combat illegal activities that occur on their property. DGHES prosecutors meet monthly with CPD to review information on problem locations. The locations are analyzed for possible violations of Chicago Municipal Code 8-4-090, which requires owners and managers to respond to illegal activities occurring on their property. Owners and managers who are in violation of this code are notified and, if necessary, prosecuted. "Our ultimate goal is to get rid of the problem," said Tracy Payne from DGHES, "And one way to get rid of the problem is to remove the owner or the resident."

BUILDING UPON SUCCESSES: NEW TOOLS AND BEST PRACTICES

Targeting Territories

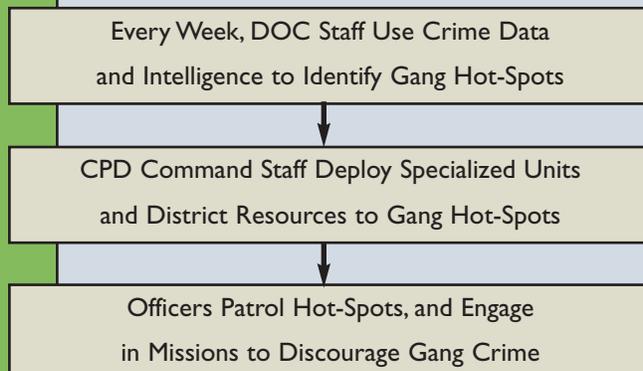
The Chicago Police Department's Deployment Operations Center (DOC) continues to serve as a central actor in Supt. Cline's violence reduction initiatives. Created in June, 2003, the DOC serves as the intelligence and data gathering hub for the department. Every week, DOC crime analysts, in conjunction with CPD command staff, use intelligence and crime data to identify locations with a high likelihood of gang violence. Once identified, command staff deploy a variety of specialized units and district-level resources to the targeted locations. Officers deployed to the targeted locations vigorously patrol the area, and engage in a variety of missions to proactively discourage gang violence.



Area Five Deputy Chief Samuel Christian, Chicago Police Department

This process has proven successful in addressing gang violence. Area Five Deputy Chief Samuel Christian expressed a commitment to implementing the DOC process as effectively as possible. "We have to intensify and refocus our existing missions," said Deputy Chief Christian. To this end, Deputy Chief Christian described a detailed strategy for maximizing resources in order to maintain visible police presence in multiple DOC-identified target locations.

Targeting Gang Territories



Targeting Illegal Guns

A large percentage of violent crime committed by gang members involves firearms. The Chicago Police Department has been successful in removing guns from the streets. In 2005, the Chicago Police Department recovered nearly 10,000 firearms. In addition, the Chicago Police Department works with the U.S. Department of Justice Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives and the U.S. Attorney's Office to target Chicago gunshops that sell firearms to criminals.



Press conference display of recovered illegal guns

Because of CPD's success in targeting local gunshops, criminals now obtain guns from sources outside the city. As Sergeant John Kohles from CPD's CAGE (Chicago Anti-Gun Enforcement) Team noted, "The majority of the guns on the streets of Chicago are straw purchases, and many of the guns are from out of state." CPD has developed relationships with law enforcement agencies in states that serve as sources for guns that make their way to Chicago. In addition, once a gun is recovered, CPD utilizes technology to conduct real-time gun traces that identify straw purchasers.



Sergeant John Kohles, Chicago Police Department

BUILDING UPON SUCCESSES: NEW TOOLS AND BEST PRACTICES

Technology and Intelligence

In order to effectively address gang crime, it is important to obtain accurate intelligence on individual gang members and on gang power structures. Through the Chicago Police Department's



Commander Jonathan Lewin, Chicago Police Department

innovative CLEAR (Citizen Law Enforcement Analysis and Reporting) system, CPD officers have a wealth of gang-related information at their fingertips. CLEAR is a state-of-the-art web-based information system that provides current information to users. Under the leadership of Commander Jonathan Lewin, new CLEAR functions and capabilities are regularly added. Sergeant Steven Sesso from the Deployment Operations Center highlighted some of the gang-related intelligence available through CLEAR, including daily intelligence reports entered by District Gang Team officers, background information on key gang members, and gang hierarchies.



Sergeant Steven Sesso, Chicago Police Department

In addition, CPD receives useful gang intelligence support from the Office of the National Drug Control Policy's High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA). HIDTA is a federal program to provide support to

local areas with drug trafficking problems. By accessing a wide spectrum of national, state, and county data sources, HIDTA provides support that can be catered to individual cases.

A Commitment to Integrity

The Chicago Police Department is committed to maintaining a culture that supports the highest degree of ethical behavior and professional conduct at all times. Assistant Deputy Superintendent (ADS) Debra Kirby and Lieutenant Joseph Gorman provided



Assistant Deputy Superintendent Debra Kirby, Chicago Police Department

Gang Summit participants with tips on how, as supervisors, they can foster an ethical environment. Central to their message was the importance of



Lieutenant Joseph Gorman, Chicago Police Department

effective leadership. As ADS Kirby cautioned supervisors, "You are the traffic signal. If you say it's okay, then it's okay. If you say it's not, then it's a red light." ADS Kirby also noted that a small number of officers generate an inordinate number of complaints from the public. "If as a supervisor you have a team member who is generating a lot of complaints, it is incumbent upon you to step up and conduct a management intervention," said ADS Kirby.

GANG CRIME SUMMIT SPECIAL TOPIC

Monitoring Methamphetamines In Chicago

Many public officials fear the spread of methamphetamines from rural Illinois to Chicago. The Chicago Police Department is on guard against such an occurrence. Although Chicago gangs are not currently known to produce or traffic methamphetamines, the Gang Summit provided an opportunity for experts to share useful information about methamphetamines.

Recent changes to Illinois law provided more methamphetamine offense charges, many with stricter penalties than under previous drug legislation. The new laws also make it more difficult to obtain sources of pseudoephedrine, a key ingredient in methamphetamine production. Assistant State's Attorney (ASA) Anna Democopoulos described the usefulness of the new laws. "The nice thing about the new statute is that we don't need any finished product," said ASA Democopoulos "If we can show that the possession of precursor materials is for the manufacturing of methamphetamines, we can issue charges."

Clandestine methamphetamine labs may contain dangerous gases and highly combustible materials. Recently, a number of CPD officers received training on how to decontaminate clandestine methamphetamine labs. This training has already paid off. Lieutenant Peter Piazza noted that, during 2005, the Chicago Police Department has disrupted and decontaminated two clandestine methamphetamine labs. Describing one of these investigations, ASA Democopoulos stated it was one of the most satisfying experiences of her career. "Everyone was willing to work together. There were no egos involved," said ASA Democopoulos.



Items used in the production of Methamphetamine



Anna Democopoulos, Assistant State's Attorney



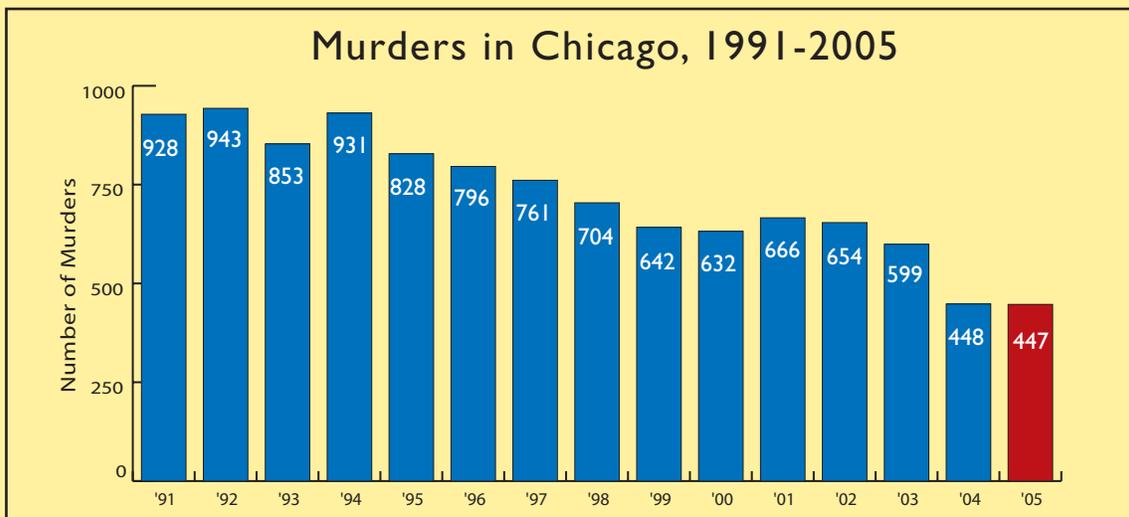
"Meth Lab" decontamination



Lieutenant Peter Piazza, Chicago Police Department

MAKING A DIFFERENCE

In addition to providing facts and information, the 2005 Gang Summit also provided an opportunity for participants to reflect on the amount of effort and coordination necessary to address illegal gang activity. The violence reduction initiatives require the daily effort and commitment of each CPD member. In the collective, this effort and commitment continues to make a difference. A recent Associated Press report published in the Chicago Sun-Times provided an indication of CPD's success. In the report, the Chicago Police Department was given credit for the drop in the national murder rate during 2004. This success continued in 2005, when Chicago recorded its lowest number of murders since 1965.



Murder rate at a 40-year low

Blumstein said Chicago, with a decline of 150 murders, and Washington, D.C., with a decline of 50, account for 51 percent of the net nationwide drop.

Chicago officials and academics have credited the city's murder decline to police targeting of gangs, drugs, and guns.

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PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

